



GIBSON ENERGY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

2022 YEAR END REPORT

TSX:GEI



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Basis of Presentation

The following MD&A was prepared and approved by the Board of Gibson Energy Inc. (“we”, “our”, “us”, “Gibson”, “Gibson Energy” or the “Company”) as of February 21, 2023, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 prepared under IFRS. Amounts are stated in thousands of Canadian dollars except volumes and per share data, unless otherwise noted. Additional information about Gibson, including the AIF for the year ended December 31, 2022, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at www.gibsonenergy.com. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements and specified financial measures and readers are cautioned that this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company’s disclosures under “Forward-Looking Information and Advisory Statement” and “Specified Financial Measures”. For a list of common terms or abbreviations used in this MD&A, refer to “Terms and abbreviations”.

Specified Financial Measures

The Company has identified certain specified financial measures that management believes provide meaningful information in assessing the Company’s underlying performance. Readers are cautioned that these measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the “Specified Financial Measures” section of this MD&A for a list and description of each measure, including reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Gibson is a Canadian-based liquids infrastructure company with its principal businesses consisting of the storage, optimization, processing, and gathering of liquids and refined products. Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, the Company's operations are focused around its core terminal assets located in Hardisty and Edmonton, Alberta, the Moose Jaw Facility located in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and an infrastructure position in the United States.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

(\$ thousands, except where noted)	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Revenue	2,499,372	2,119,027	380,345	11,035,411	7,211,148	3,824,263
Segment Profit ⁽¹⁾	149,170	120,667	28,503	557,018	475,196	81,822
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	137,334	103,762	33,572	520,979	445,218	75,761
Net income	63,891	43,917	19,974	223,245	145,053	78,192
Cash flow from operating activities	70,058	3,186	66,872	598,312	216,806	381,506
Distributable cash flow ⁽²⁾	88,460	64,396	24,064	356,208	291,073	65,135
Growth capital including equity investments ⁽³⁾	16,069	38,489	(22,420)	94,984	153,797	(58,813)
Dividends declared	52,896	51,319	1,577	215,446	205,154	10,292
Trailing twelve months – As at December 31,						
	2022	2021	Change			
Ratios						
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio ⁽⁴⁾	2.7	3.2	(0.5)			
Debt to capitalization ratio	50%	50%	-			
Interest coverage ratio	11.1	10.9	0.2			
Dividend payout ratio ⁽⁴⁾	60%	70%	(10%)			
Cash flow from operating activities (\$/share) – basic	4.09	1.48	2.61			
Distributable cash flow per share (\$/share) – basic ⁽⁴⁾	2.44	1.99	0.45			
Years ended December 31,						
	2022	2021	2020			
Revenue	11,035,411	7,211,148	4,938,066			
Net income	223,245	145,053	121,309			
Basic income per share (\$/share)	1.53	0.99	0.83			
Diluted income per share (\$/share)	1.50	0.97	0.82			
Dividends (\$/share)	1.48	1.40	1.36			
As at December 31,						
	2022	2021	2020			
Total assets	3,194,998	3,431,760	3,067,160			
Total non-current liabilities	1,936,293	1,991,126	1,856,236			

(1) Total segment profit is a total of segments measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA and distributable cash flow are non-GAAP financial measures. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each non-GAAP financial measure.

(3) Growth capital including equity investments is a supplementary financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information.

(4) Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio, dividend payout ratio and distributable cash flow per share ratio are non-GAAP financial ratios. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information on each non-GAAP financial ratio.

2022 REVIEW

- Revenue of \$11,035.4 million increased by \$3,824.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$7,211.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to increased revenue within the Marketing segment driven by higher commodity prices and higher volume.
- Segment profit of \$557.0 million increased by \$81.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$475.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The change was due to an increase in Marketing segment profit of \$80.8 million, a full year contribution from the DRU in the current year, and a one-time fee earned within the Infrastructure segment in the second quarter of 2022, partially offset by the receipt of a one-time payment for the present value of the remaining term of a rail loading contract during the prior year.
- Adjusted EBITDA of \$521.0 million increased by \$75.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$445.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the factors affecting segment profit identified above, non-cash adjustments to its share of profit from equity accounted investees, higher general and administrative expenses in the current year, as well as the impact of removing the unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments recorded in both periods from adjusted EBITDA.
- Net income of \$223.2 million increased by \$78.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$145.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to higher adjusted EBITDA as identified above, a decrease in the depreciation expense for the current year as a result of change in the useful lives of certain tangible assets and an asset impairment charge recorded in the prior year, partially offset by higher income tax expense in the current year.
- Cash flow from operating activities of \$598.3 million increased by \$381.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$216.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to changes in working capital items, as well as an increase in adjusted EBITDA as described above.
- Distributable cash flow of \$356.2 million increased by \$65.1 million, for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$291.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, a result of the factors described above impacting segment profit, as well as higher interest expense and current income tax expense in the current year. This resulted in a dividend payout ratio of 60% for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- Growth capital expenditures including equity investments was \$95.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, slightly below the lower-end of the outlook provided in the third quarter. During the year the company placed both the biofuels blending project at the Edmonton Terminal and the fuel switching project at the Moose Jaw Facility into service.
- Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio of 2.7x as at December 31, 2022, an improvement of 0.5x, compared to 3.2x as at December 31, 2021, primarily due to the increase in adjusted EBITDA for the current year with a modest decrease in net debt. Long-term debt as at December 31, 2022, was \$1,646.8 million (December 31, 2021 - \$1,660.6 million).
- The Company declared annual dividends of \$1.48 per common share for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$1.40 per common share for the year ended December 31, 2021. Total dividends declared for the year ended December 31, 2022, were \$215.4 million, compared to \$205.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company has repurchased a total of 6.0 million common shares at an average price of \$24.39 for a total consideration of \$146.1 million.
- During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company announced the appointments of Ms. Heidi Dutton and Ms. Diane Kazarian to the Board.
- On April 27, 2022, the Company amended its \$750 million revolving credit facility and extended its maturity date from April 2026 to April 2027.
- On October 12, 2022, the Company released its 2021 sustainability report.
- On December 5, 2022, the Company announced its 2023 growth capital expenditure target of between \$100.0 million and \$125.0 million with an additional allocation of replacement capital expenditures between \$30.0 million and \$35.0 million. In addition, the Company announced an initial 2023 target of up to \$100.0 million in common share repurchases.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On February 7, 2023, the Company announced that it has maintained and enhanced its position as an industry sustainability leader, as identified by globally recognized ESG rating agencies, due to its continued ESG achievements.

- On February 10, 2023, the Company amended its \$750 million sustainability-linked revolving credit facility and extended its maturity date from April 2027 to February 2028, amongst other amendments.
- Subsequent to the year end, the Company purchased for cancellation an additional 0.7 million common shares for total consideration of \$17.4 million.
- On February 21, 2023, the Board declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.39 per common share, an increase of \$0.02 per common share, for the first quarter on its outstanding common shares. The common share dividend is payable on April 17, 2023, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 2023.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND TRENDS IMPACTING THE BUSINESS

Gibson regularly evaluates its long-range strategic plan in order to assess the implications of emerging macroeconomic, societal, political and industry trends, and how these trends have the potential to affect Gibson's business and prospects over the short-term and the medium to long-term. Management has identified risk factors that could have a material impact on the financial results and operations of the Company. See the "Risk Factors" section of this MD&A and the risk factors included in the AIF. The Company's financial and operational performance is potentially affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the factors described within the "Forward-Looking Information and Advisory Statement" section of this MD&A. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements based on Company's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. This information is provided to assist readers in understanding the Company's future plans and expectations and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Senior management evaluates segment performance based on a variety of measures depending on the segment being evaluated, including segment profit, segment revenue and volumes. The Company defines segment profit as revenue less cost of sales (excluding depreciation, amortization and impairment charges) and operating expenses. Segment profit also includes the Company's share of equity pick up from equity accounted investees. Segment revenue presented in the tables below include inter-segment revenue, as this is considered more indicative of the level of each segment's activity. Profit by segment excludes depreciation, amortization, accretion, impairment charges, stock-based compensation, and corporate expenses such as income taxes, interest and general and administrative expenses, as senior management looks at each period's earnings before corporate expenses and non-cash items, as one of the Company's important measures of segment performance. The exclusion of depreciation, amortization and impairment expense could be viewed as limiting the usefulness of segment profit as a performance measure because it does not take into account, in current periods, the implied reduction in value of the Company's capital assets (such as, tanks, pipelines and connections, and plant and equipment) caused by use, aging and wear and tear. Repair and maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful life, improve the efficiency or expand the operating capacity of the Company's capital assets are charged to operating expense as incurred. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure that, as described in "Specified Financial Measures", adjusts for certain non-cash items that are not reflective of ongoing operations while still being included in segment profit.

The Company's segment analysis involves an element of judgment relating to the allocations between segments. Inter-segment sales, cost of sales and operating expenses are eliminated on consolidation. Transactions between segments and within segments are valued at prevailing market rates. The Company believes that the estimates with respect to these allocations and rates are reasonable.

The following is a discussion of the Company's segmented results of operations for the three months and years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure segment is comprised of a network of liquids infrastructure assets that include terminals, rail loading and unloading facilities, gathering pipelines, a crude oil processing facility and other small terminals. The primary facilities within this segment include the Hardisty and Edmonton Terminals, which are the principal hubs for aggregating and exporting crude oil and refined products out of the WCSB; the DRU which is located adjacent to the Hardisty Terminal; gathering pipelines which are connected to the Hardisty Terminal; the Moose Jaw Facility; and an infrastructure position located in the U.S. Select assets are impacted by maintenance turnarounds typically occurring within the spring every few years.

The Company is responding to the energy transition and evaluating strategic opportunities including advancing select projects and investing in new technologies. Desire for low carbon alternatives by customers, increasing competition and changes in demand could have an impact on the nature of services offered as the Company executes on those plans. Geopolitical instability in certain regions of the world and concern regarding energy security may have short and medium term impacts on the desirability of Canadian oil and gas, impacting the demand for the Company's infrastructure. During the second quarter of the year the Company placed two significant projects relating to the energy transition in service, the blending of biofuels at the Edmonton Terminal and the fuel switching project, allowing increased throughput at the Moose Jaw Facility. The Infrastructure segment primarily derives revenue from stable long-term take-or-pay agreements with investment grade counterparties. These trends could also impact the Company's ability to renew or renegotiate these contracts and may impact operational and financial results of the Infrastructure segment.

The following table sets forth the operating results from the Company's Infrastructure segment for the three months and years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

(\$ thousands, except volumes)	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Volumes (in thousands of bbls)	124,083	129,318	(5,235)	505,738	467,295	38,443
Revenue	129,001	126,781	2,220	525,810	519,762	6,048
Operating expenses and other ⁽¹⁾	20,146	21,474	(1,328)	90,812	85,833	4,979
Segment profit	108,855	105,307	3,548	434,998	433,929	1,069
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	110,255	105,921	4,334	442,440	436,480	5,960

(1) Includes the Company's share of equity pick up from equity accounted investees.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each non-GAAP financial measure.

Operational Performance

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the three months and year ended December 31, 2021:

Infrastructure volumes decreased by 5.2 million barrels or 4% for the three months, due to reduced throughput primarily at the Hardisty Terminal. Infrastructure volumes increased by 38.4 million barrels or 8% for the year, largely attributable to increased throughput at the Hardisty and Edmonton Terminals from certain customers utilizing their existing tankage, partially offset by reduced capacity of the Moose Jaw Facility due to a turnaround completed during the year.

Financial Performance

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, compared to three months and year ended December 31, 2021:

Revenue increased by \$2.2 million or 2% for the three months, primarily driven by the contribution from the biofuels blending project which was placed in service in the second quarter of 2022. Revenue increased by \$6.0 million or 1% for the year, primarily driven by higher throughput at the Edmonton and Hardisty Terminals, higher activity levels within the Canadian pipelines business, a one-time fee earned at our terminals and the biofuels blending project being placed in service, partially offset by a \$19.9 million payment for the present value of the remaining term of a rail loading contract in the second quarter of 2021.

Operating expenses and other decreased by \$1.3 million or 6% for the three months, primarily driven by higher earnings from the Company's equity investments, partially offset by higher power and utility costs in the current period. Operating expenses and other increased by \$5.0 million or 6% for the year, primarily driven by a turnaround at the Moose Jaw Facility which resulted in incurring maintenance costs that did not occur in the comparative period and higher power and utility costs, partially offset by higher earnings from the Company's equity investments, and the reversal of an accrual in the first quarter of 2021 pertaining to a regulatory matter.

As a result of the factors discussed above, adjusted EBITDA and segment profit increased by \$4.3 million and \$3.5 million for the three months and \$6.0 million and \$1.1 million for the year. In addition, adjusted EBITDA was also impacted by non-cash adjustments related to the Company's share of profit from equity accounted investees.

MARKETING

The Marketing segment involves the purchasing, selling, storing and optimizing of hydrocarbon products as part of supplying the Moose Jaw Facility and marketing its refined products as well as helping to drive volumes through the Company's key infrastructure assets. The Marketing segment also engages in optimization opportunities which are typically location, quality and time-based. The hydrocarbon products include crude oil, natural gas liquids, road asphalt, roofing flux, frac oils, light and heavy straight run distillates and an oil-based mud product. The Marketing segment sources the majority of its hydrocarbon products from Western Canada as well as the Permian basin and markets those products throughout Canada and the U.S.

The Marketing segment is exposed to commodity price fluctuations arising between the time contracted volumes are purchased and the time they are sold, as well as being exposed to pricing differentials between different geographic markets and/or hydrocarbon qualities. These risks are managed by purchasing and selling products at prices based on the same or similar indices or benchmarks, and through physical and financial contracts that include energy-related forward contracts, swaps, futures, options and other hedging instruments.

Fair values of these derivative contracts fluctuate depending on the commodity prices and can impact segment profits in the form of realized or unrealized gains and losses, often offset by physical inventories, that can change significantly period over period. During the first half of the year commodity prices drastically increased. More recently commodity prices have declined from their previous highs, likely due to fears that increasing inflation and interest rates may induce a period of declining economic activity. For more information about the risks associated with our use of financial instruments please refer to "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks" and "Risk Factors" within the MD&A and the AIF.

Road asphalt activity, related to refined products, is affected by the impact of weather conditions on road construction. Road asphalt demand peaks during the summer months when most of the road construction activity in North America takes place. In the off-peak demand months for road asphalt, the demand for roofing flux continues. Demand for wellsite fluids is dependent on overall well drilling and completion activities, with activity normally the busiest in the winter months. Demand for natural gas liquids is also highest in the colder months of the year.

(\$, except where noted)	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
WTI average price (\$USD/bbl)	82.65	77.19	5.46	94.23	67.92	26.31
WCS average differential (\$USD/bbl)	25.66	14.64	11.02	18.21	13.05	5.16
Average foreign exchange rates (\$CAD/\$USD)	1.36	1.26	0.10	1.31	1.26	0.05

The following table sets forth operating results from the Company's Marketing segment for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

(\$ thousands, except volumes)	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Volumes (in thousands of bbls)	54,479	52,797	1,682	224,444	210,475	13,969
Revenue	2,460,278	2,087,825	372,453	10,828,234	6,963,581	3,864,653
Cost of sales and other expenses	2,419,963	2,072,465	347,498	10,706,214	6,922,314	3,783,900
Segment profit (loss)	40,315	15,360	24,955	122,020	41,267	80,753
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	37,315	5,677	31,638	117,993	43,219	74,774

1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each non-GAAP financial measure.

Operational Performance

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the three months and year ended December 31, 2021:

Marketing volumes increased by 1.7 million barrels or 3% for the three months, primarily due to higher activity within the Crude Marketing business due to the availability and nature of location, time, and quality-based opportunities as well as higher refined product volumes due to both market optimization strategies and higher demand for certain products in the current period. Marketing volumes increased by 14.0 million barrels or 7% for the year, primarily due the same factors impacting the three month period, partially offset by the impact of the Moose Jaw Facility turnaround that was completed in the second quarter of 2022.

Financial Performance

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the three months and year ended December 31, 2021:

Revenue increased by \$372.5 million or 18% and \$3,864.7 million or 55%, and cost of sales and other expenses increased by \$347.5 million or 17% and \$3,783.9 million or 55%. The increases were largely due to higher average prices for crude oil, refined and other products, coupled with modestly higher volumes during the current periods as noted above.

Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$31.6 million or 557% and \$74.8 million or 173%. The increase was largely driven by higher refined product margins in both periods as well as a modest improvement in the availability of location and time-based opportunities for Crude Marketing.

Segment profit increased by \$25.0 million or 162% and \$80.8 million or 196%, due to the same factors as adjusted EBITDA, as well as the effect of unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments in the respective periods.

EXPENSES

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
General and administrative	10,236	7,836	2,400	40,196	34,481	5,715
Depreciation and impairment	18,436	32,264	(13,828)	107,353	136,068	(28,715)
Right-of-use depreciation and impairment	10,256	6,531	3,725	29,184	29,123	61
Amortization and impairment	2,142	2,460	(318)	7,942	8,670	(728)
Stock-based compensation	5,116	5,235	(119)	20,543	23,335	(2,792)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	2,022	566	1,456	(3,274)	938	(4,212)
Net interest expense	17,827	14,961	2,866	64,939	61,344	3,595
Income tax expense	19,244	6,897	12,347	66,890	36,184	30,706

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the three months and year ended December 31, 2021:

General and administrative, excluding depreciation and amortization

General and administrative expenses increased by \$2.4 million and \$5.7 million, primarily due to higher spending on technology initiatives, combined with the resumption of certain activities after the lifting of many COVID restrictions during the current periods.

Depreciation and impairment

Depreciation and impairment expense decreased by \$13.8 million for the three months, primarily due to a revision in estimated useful lives of certain assets during the quarter which resulted in reduction of depreciation expense by \$11.2 million. Depreciation and impairment expense decreased by \$28.7 million for the year, primarily due to the revision of asset useful lives mentioned above as well as an asset impairment charge of \$11.5 million recorded in the prior year.

Right-of-use asset depreciation and impairment

Right-of-use asset depreciation and impairment expense increased by \$3.7 million for the three months, primarily due to an impairment charge recognized in the current period on a sub-leased asset, offset by a reduction in the number of rail cars leased primarily through expiring leases not being renewed or renewed at reduced rates. Right-of-use asset depreciation and impairment expense was relatively consistent for the for the year.

Amortization and impairment

Amortization and impairment expense was relatively consistent for both the three months and the year.

Stock-based compensation

Stock-based compensation expense was relatively consistent for the three months. The decrease of \$2.8 million for the year was primarily due to a lower number of PSUs issued during the year.

Foreign exchange loss/(gain) not affecting segment profit

Foreign exchange loss/(gain) not affecting segment profit changed due to the net movements of the exchange rates during the three months and the year.

Net interest expense

Net interest expense increased by \$2.9 million and \$3.6 million, primarily due to a higher average interest rate as well as higher average draws on the Company's revolving credit facility during the current periods.

Income taxes

Income tax expense increased by \$12.3 million for the three months, with deferred income tax expense of \$5.8 million and current income tax expense of \$13.4 million, compared to deferred tax expense of \$3.0 million and a current tax expense of \$3.9 million. Income tax expense increased by \$30.7 million for the year, with deferred income tax expense of \$23.9 million and current income tax expense of \$43.0 million, compared to a deferred tax expense of \$11.1 million and current tax expense of \$25.1 million. The increase in income taxes for both periods is primarily driven by higher earnings in the current periods.

The effective tax rate was 23.15% and 23.05% during the three months and the year, compared to 13.57% and 19.97%. The change in the three months and the year was due to a benefit recorded in 2021 for a recovery of prior period taxes as well as the reversal of an accrued non-deductible item.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's quarterly results for each of the last eight quarters:

(\$ thousands, except per share amounts)	2022				2021			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	2,499,372	2,651,883	3,195,704	2,688,452	2,119,027	1,807,633	1,674,756	1,609,732
Net income	63,891	71,465	35,919	51,970	43,917	35,996	32,363	32,777
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	137,334	149,413	113,572	120,660	103,762	110,716	127,678	103,062
Earnings per share								
Basic (\$/share)	0.45	0.49	0.24	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.22	0.22
Diluted (\$/share)	0.43	0.48	0.24	0.35	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.22

1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each non-GAAP financial measure.

For more details on the specific factors driving the periodic movements, refer to "Results of Operations and Trends Impacting the Business". The following identifies the key drivers in segment profitability over the last eight quarters:

Infrastructure – The Infrastructure segment has progressively commissioned new storage capacity and related infrastructure, typically underpinned by long-term, stable fee-based contracts. Select significant drivers and/or select projects put into service over the past eight quarters include:

- The biofuels blending project at Edmonton Terminal was placed into service during the second quarter of 2022
- The Moose Jaw Facility fuel switching project was placed into service during the second quarter of 2022
- The DRU commenced operations in the third quarter of 2021
- The Company received a payment for the present value of the remaining term of a rail loading contract in the second quarter of 2021
- The first quarter of 2021 benefited from a one-time reversal of an accrual pertaining to a regulatory matter

Marketing – The Marketing segment's activities, including its location, quality and time-based strategies as well as the sale of refined products, are highly impacted by various factors that often fluctuate quarter over quarter. While certain of these variables, including exposure to the underlying commodity, are actively managed, the specific profit drivers for the Marketing segment generally vary from period to period. Through most of the current year the opportunities and margins available to both Crude Marketing and Moose Jaw Refined Products modestly improved.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity Sources

(\$ thousands)	Coupon Rate	Maturity	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Revolving credit facility	floating	2027	255,000	270,000
Senior unsecured notes	2.45%	2025	325,000	325,000
Senior unsecured notes	2.85%	2027	325,000	325,000
Senior unsecured notes	3.60%	2029	500,000	500,000
Unsecured hybrid notes ⁽¹⁾	5.25%	2080	250,000	250,000
Unamortized issue discount and debt issue costs			(8,228)	(9,391)
Total debt outstanding			1,646,772	1,660,609
Lease liability			71,700	81,779
Cash and cash equivalents			(83,596)	(62,688)
			1,634,876	1,679,700
Total share capital			1,964,515	1,997,255
Total capital			3,599,391	3,676,955

(1) The unsecured hybrid notes are included in the above total capital calculation in accordance with the Company's view of its capital structure which includes shareholders' equity and long-term debt, lease liabilities and working capital. The unsecured hybrid notes and associated interest payments are excluded from the definition of consolidated debt for the purposes of debt to capitalization as well as the consolidated interest coverage covenant ratios.

The Company's primary liquidity and capital resource needs are to fund ongoing capital expenditures on growth opportunities, its working capital needs and its dividend. In addition, the Company must service its debt, including interest payments. The Company expects to source funds required to service its debt from cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operations, its revolving credit facility and by accessing the capital markets. The Company currently anticipates its cash flow from operations, the majority of which is derived from long-term take-or-pay contracts, to be sufficient to meet its operating obligations, fund capital expenditures and pay its dividend. Where the Company generates cash flow in excess of its dividends and capital investment opportunities, and its financial position is deemed sufficiently strong by the Company, increased use of the NCIB may be pursued in order to return cash to shareholders. As a result of taking a disciplined and proactive approach, the Company has successfully extended the maturity of its debt portfolio with the next note maturity occurring in 2025. However due to changes in the macro environment, including inflationary pressure and recent interest rate hikes from central banks, the Company's ability to access financing in the capital markets at attractive terms could be adversely impacted. Refer to "Risk Factors" in the MD&A and the AIF for more information. The Company continues to monitor the macro environment and remains satisfied that its disciplined approach employed with respect to its capital structure is appropriate given the characteristics and operations of the underlying asset base.

The Company may adjust its capital structure as a result of changes in current or expected economic and/or market conditions or its underlying business. Adjustments to the capital structure may result in refinancing or renegotiating its existing debt, issuance of new debt, issuance of equity or hybrid securities and the repurchase of common shares.

During the third quarter of 2022, the Company renewed its NCIB with an expiry date of the earlier of August 30, 2023, and the date on which the maximum number of common shares acquired pursuant to the NCIB has been purchased, allowing the repurchase of 7.5% of the public float of common shares or 8,760,553 common shares. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company purchased for cancellation 6.0 million common shares at an average price of \$24.39 per common share for total consideration of \$146.1 million. Under the currently allowable NCIB limit, the Company has repurchased 3,529,600 common shares as at December 31, 2022, leaving 5,230,953 common shares available for repurchase prior to August 30, 2023.

Revolving credit facility

The revolving credit facility is available to provide financing for working capital, fund capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. In the second quarter of 2022, the Company extended the maturity date of the revolving credit facility from April 2026 to April 2027. Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company extended the maturity date of its revolving credit facility from April 2027 to February 2028, amongst other amendments.

The revolving credit facility permits letters of credit, swingline loans and borrowings in Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest at a rate equal to Canadian Prime Rate or U.S. Base Rate or U.S. LIBOR or Canadian Bankers Acceptance Rate, as the case may be, plus an applicable margin.

The applicable margin for borrowings under the revolving credit facility is subject to step up and step down based on the Company's credit rating and relative performance to selected ESG targets. The Company must pay standby fees on the unused portion of the revolving credit facility and customary letter of credit fees equal to the applicable margins determined in a manner similar to the interest.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of \$83.6 million and had the ability to utilize borrowings under the revolving credit facility of \$495.0 million. In addition, the Company has two bilateral demand facilities, which are available for use for general corporate purposes or letters of credit, totaling \$150.0 million under which it had issued letters of credit totaling \$37.5 million (December 31, 2021 - \$35.0 million).

Senior unsecured notes

The senior unsecured notes carrying a fixed 2.45% per annum coupon rate have semi-annual interest payment dates of January and July 14 and a maturity date of July 14, 2025.

The senior unsecured notes carrying a fixed 2.85% per annum coupon rate have semi-annual interest payment dates of January and July 14 and a maturity date of July 14, 2027.

The senior unsecured notes carrying a fixed 3.60% per annum coupon rate have semi-annual interest payment dates of March and September 17 and a maturity date of September 17, 2029.

The indenture(s) governing the terms of the Company's senior unsecured notes, as supplemented, contains certain redemption options whereby the Company can redeem all or part of the senior unsecured notes at such prices and on such dates as set forth therein. In addition, the holders of the notes have the right to require the Company to repurchase the notes at the purchase prices set forth in the applicable indenture in the event of a change of control triggering event, being both a change in control of the Company or a ratings decline of the applicable notes to below an investment grade rating, as such terms are defined in the applicable indenture.

Unsecured hybrid notes

The unsecured hybrid notes currently carrying a 5.25% per annum coupon rate have a maturity date of December 22, 2080. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 22 and December 22 of each year the notes are outstanding from December 22, 2020, to, but excluding, December 22, 2030. From, and including, December 22, 2030, during each Interest Reset Period (as defined in the applicable indenture) during which the notes are outstanding, the interest rate on the unsecured hybrid notes will be reset at a fixed rate per annum equal to the 5-Year Government of Canada Yield on the business day prior to such Interest Reset Date (as defined in the applicable indenture) plus, (i) for the period from, and including, December 22, 2030 to, but not including, December 22, 2050, 4.715% and (ii) for the period from, and including, December 22, 2050 to, but not including, the maturity date, 5.465% in each case, to be reset by the Calculation Agent (as defined in the applicable indenture) on each Interest Reset Date and with the interest during such period payable in arrears, in equal semi-annual payments on June 22 and December 22 in each year.

The indenture governing the terms of the unsecured hybrid notes, as supplemented, contains certain redemption options whereby the Company can redeem all or part of the unsecured hybrid notes at such prices and on such dates as set forth therein. In addition, the holders of the unsecured hybrid notes have the right to require the Company to repurchase the unsecured hybrid notes at the purchase prices set forth in the applicable indenture in the event of a change in control triggering event, being both a change of control of the Company or a ratings decline of the applicable notes to below an investment grade rating, as such terms are defined in the applicable indenture.

The unsecured hybrid notes receive a 50% equity treatment by the Company's rating agencies, under certain conditions.

Cash Flow Summary

The Company's operating cash flow is generally impacted by the overall profitability and working capital requirements within the Company's segments, the Company's ability to invoice and collect from customers in a timely manner and the Company's ability to efficiently implement the Company's growth strategy and manage costs.

The following table summarizes the Company's sources and uses of funds for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

Statement of cash flows (\$ thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change
Cash inflow (outflow):			
Operating activities	598,312	216,806	381,506
Investing activities	(134,400)	(127,060)	(7,340)
Financing activities	(445,506)	(82,955)	(362,551)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	18,406	6,791	11,615

Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

Cash inflow from operating activities was \$598.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$216.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The changes were primarily driven by the following:

- Cash inflow from operations before income taxes and working capital changes of \$516.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$429.6 million for the prior year, primarily due to higher segment profit and increased distributions from the Company's equity accounted investees;
- Cash inflow from changes in working capital of \$119.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to cash outflow of \$183.1 million for the prior year. The change was primarily driven by changes in items of working capital balances, largely related to increasing commodity prices throughout 2022; and
- Higher income tax installments paid in current year primarily due to higher segment profit as discussed earlier.

Cash inflow and outflow from operating activities and working capital requirements for the Marketing segment are strongly influenced by the amount of inventory purchased and subsequently held in storage, as well as by the commodity prices at which inventory is bought and sold. Commodity prices and inventory demand fluctuate over the course of the year in relation to general market forces and seasonal demand for certain products, and, accordingly, working capital requirements related to inventory also fluctuate with changes in commodity prices and demand. The primary drivers of working capital requirements are the collection of amounts related to sales of products such as crude oil, asphalt and other products and fees for services associated with the Company's Infrastructure segment. Offsetting these collections are payments for purchases of crude oil and other products, primarily within the Marketing segment, and other expenses. Historically, the Marketing segment has been the most variable with respect to generating cash flows and working capital due to the impact of crude oil price levels and the volatility that price changes and crude oil grade basis changes have on the cash flows and working capital requirements of this segment (refer to "Results of Operations and Trends Impacting the Business" for more details).

Cash Outflow from Investing Activities

Cash outflow from investing activities was \$134.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$127.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, and consists primarily of capital expenditures related to the construction of infrastructure at the Edmonton Terminal and Moose Jaw Facility. The year over year change primarily relates to the timing of invoice payments on capital projects that resulted in higher cash outflow, lower proceeds from sale of assets, partially offset by lower contributions to the equity investments in the current year. For a summary of capital expenditures, see the "Capital Expenditures and Equity Investments" discussion included in this MD&A.

Cash Outflow from Financing Activities

Cash outflow from financing activities was \$445.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$83.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily resulting from the repurchase of common shares under the NCIB of \$146.1 and net repayment on the revolving credit facility of \$15.0 million in the current year, compared to net draws on the revolving credit facility of \$209.7 million in the prior year. Furthermore, when compared to the prior year, there was an increase in dividends paid of \$10.5 million, increased proceeds from exercise of stock options of \$21.9 million and an increase in the Company's interest payments of \$4.4 million in the current year.

Credit Risk

The Company actively monitors the financial strength of its customers and, in select cases, has tightened credit terms to minimize the risk of default on trade receivables. A significant portion of the Company's trade receivables are due from entities in the oil and gas industry. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated by having a broad customer base and by dealing with credit-worthy counterparties in accordance with established credit approval practices. The Company assess all counterparties before entering into agreements, and actively monitors exposure and credit limits across the business.

The Company establishes guidelines for customer credit limits and terms. The Company review includes financial statements and external ratings when available. The carrying amount of the Company's net trade and other receivables represents the maximum counterparty credit exposure, without taking into account any security held.

Credit Ratings and Covenants

The Company's ability to access debt in the capital markets depends, in part, on the credit ratings determined by rating agencies for the Company's debt. A downgrade could increase the interest rates applicable to borrowings under the revolving credit facility or increase the interest rate applicable on any new or restructured debt issuances. Credit ratings are intended to provide investors with an independent measure of credit quality of an issue of securities. Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities and do not address the market price or suitability of a specific security for a particular investor.

There is no assurance that any rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant.

Rating agencies will regularly evaluate our financial strength. A credit rating downgrade could impair the Company's ability to enter into arrangements with suppliers or counterparties and could limit its access to private and public credit markets in the future and increase the costs of borrowing. The Company's senior unsecured notes are rated, on a solicited basis, by DBRS Limited as 'BBB (low)' and Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, as 'BBB-'. For a fulsome discussion of credit ratings, and their impact on the Company, refer to the AIF.

The Company is also required to meet certain specific and customary affirmative and negative financial covenants under its revolving credit facility, including the maintenance of certain financial ratios, requiring the Company to maintain a total consolidated debt to capitalization ratio no greater than 65% as well as to maintain a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of no less than 2.5 to 1.0. The consolidated total debt to capitalization ratio represents the ratio of all debt obligations on the financial statements to total capitalization (total debt plus total shareholders' equity, including certain adjustments). The consolidated interest coverage ratio represents the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA (as defined by the revolving credit facility) to consolidated cash interest expense calculated in accordance with the revolving credit facility.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the financial ratios with the total consolidated debt to capitalization ratio at 50% and the consolidated interest coverage ratio at 11.1 to 1.0. The covenant tests used for debt purposes excludes all of the unsecured hybrid notes, and the interest thereon, in the calculation. An event of default resulting from a breach of a financial covenant may result, at the option of the lenders holding a majority of the indebtedness, in an acceleration of the repayment of the principal and interest outstanding and a termination of the revolving credit facility.

The senior unsecured notes, unsecured hybrid notes and revolving credit facility contain non-financial covenants that restrict, subject to certain thresholds, some of the Company's activities, including the Company's ability to dispose of assets, incur additional debt, pay dividends, create liens, make investments and engage in specified transactions with affiliates. They also contain customary events of default, including defaults based on bankruptcy and insolvency, non-payment of principal, interest and fees when due, breach of covenants, change in control and material inaccuracy of representations and warranties, subject to specified grace periods.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all existing covenants under the senior unsecured notes, unsecured hybrid notes and revolving credit facility.

For additional information regarding these financial covenants, refer to the Company's various debt agreements available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Dividends

The Company is currently paying quarterly dividends to holders of common shares. The amount and timing of any future dividends payable by the Company will be at the discretion of the Board and established on the basis of, among other items, the Company's earnings, funding requirements for operations, the satisfaction of a solvency calculation, and the terms of the Company's debt agreements and indentures. In addition, in connection with Company's dividend policy, after each fiscal year end the Board will formally review the annual dividend amount. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Board declared dividends of \$1.48 per common share.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

The following table presents the Company's obligations and commitments to make future payments under contracts and contingent commitments as at December 31, 2022:

(\$ thousands)	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt	1,655,000	-	325,000	580,000	750,000
Interest payments on long-term debt	945,773	48,350	93,382	76,916	727,125
Lease and other commitments ⁽¹⁾	82,925	36,801	33,964	11,299	861
Total contractual obligations	2,683,698	85,151	452,346	668,215	1,477,986

(1) Lease and other commitments relate to office leases, rail cars, vehicles, field buildings, various equipment leases and terminal services arrangements.

The Company had undiscounted provisions of \$293.4 million associated with site restoration on the retirement of assets and environmental costs, however the timing of such payments is uncertain due to the estimates used to calculate these amounts and the long-term nature of these balances.

The Company also has commitments relating to its risk management contracts which are discussed further in “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks”.

Contingencies

The Company is involved in various claims and actions arising in the course of operations and is subject to various legal actions and exposures. Accruals for litigation, claims and assessments are recognized if the Company determines that the loss is probable, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company believes it has made adequate provisions for such legal claims. Although the outcome of these claims is uncertain, the Company does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, cash flows or operational results. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Company’s consolidated net income or loss in the period in which the outcome is determined. While fully supportable in the Company’s view, some of these positions if challenged, may not be fully sustained on review.

The Company is subject to various regulatory and statutory requirements relating to the protection of the environment. These requirements, in addition to the contractual agreements and management decisions, result in the recognition of estimated decommissioning obligations and environmental remediation. Estimates of decommissioning obligations and environmental remediation costs can change significantly based on such factors as operating experience and changes in legislation and regulations.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	Year ended December 31, 2022
(\$ thousands)	
Infrastructure	74,224
Marketing	16,430
Corporate and other projects	2,071
Growth capital ⁽¹⁾	92,725
Equity investments	2,259
Replacement capital ⁽¹⁾	22,241
Total capital expenditures and equity investments	117,225

(1) Growth capital and replacement capital are supplementary financial measures. See the “Specified Financial Measures” section of this MD&A for information on each supplementary financial measure.

The Company continues to invest capital primarily in expanding and augmenting existing terminals and associated infrastructure at the Hardisty Terminal, the Edmonton Terminal and its Moose Jaw Facility. The Company continues to engage in numerous commercial discussions for additional infrastructure, including but not limited to, at the Edmonton Terminal to support shippers on the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion, opportunities under the MSA with Suncor at the Edmonton Terminal and additional phases of the DRU. Growth capital expenditures reflect projects intended to improve the Company’s profitability directly or indirectly. The following represents key activities with respect to major growth projects during the year ended December 31, 2022:

- The Company continued construction on the previously announced 435,000-barrel tank at the Edmonton Terminal, under a long-term, take-or-pay contract with a new investment grade customer, expected to be placed in-service in 2023. The project is currently expected to be completed on time and on budget.
- The Company placed in-service the biofuels blending project at the Edmonton Terminal facilitating the storage, blending and transportation of renewable diesel in the second quarter of 2022. The project was completed on time and on budget.
- The Company placed in-service the fuel switching project at the Moose Jaw Facility in the second quarter of 2022, which was completed on time and on budget.

Marketing growth capital primarily represents the capitalization of line fill and tank bottoms, for operational requirements of the business. Corporate and other projects represent spending on information technology initiatives at the corporate and business unit level.

Replacement capital expenditures are intended to keep the Company’s existing infrastructure operating safely and reliably. These expenditures include replacement of existing infrastructure, maintenance work which extends the economic life, scheduled tank and pipeline inspections.

2023 Planned Capital Expenditures

On December 5, 2022, the Company announced its 2023 growth capital expenditure target between \$100.0 million and \$125.0 million with an additional allocation of between \$30.0 million and \$35.0 million in replacement capital expenditures. While the Company anticipates that these planned capital expenditures will occur, certain capital projects are subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control and could impact the Company's ability to complete such activities as planned.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company's financial performance or financial condition.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares issuable in series. The number of preferred shares, in the aggregate, which may be issued and outstanding at any time shall be limited to a number equal to but not more than twenty percent (20%) of the number of issued and outstanding common shares at the time of issuance of any preferred shares. As at December 31, 2022, there were 143.0 million common shares outstanding and no preferred shares outstanding. In addition, under the Company's equity incentive plan, there were an aggregate of 2.2 million restricted share units, performance share units and deferred share units outstanding and 0.4 million stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2022.

As at December 31, 2022, awards available to grant under the equity incentive plan were approximately 3.0 million.

As at February 17, 2023, 142.3 million common shares, 2.3 million restricted share units, performance share units and deferred share units and 0.5 million stock options were outstanding.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is involved in various commodity related marketing activities that are intended to enhance the Company's operations and increase profitability. These activities often create exposure to price risk between the time contracted volumes are purchased and sold and to foreign exchange risk when contracts are in different currencies (Canadian dollar versus U.S. dollar). The Company is also exposed to various market risks, including volatility in (i) crude oil, refined products, natural gas and NGL prices, (ii) interest rates, and (iii) currency exchange rates. The Company utilizes various derivative instruments from time to time to manage commodity price, interest rate, currency exchange rate, and, in certain circumstances, to realize incremental margin during volatile market conditions. The Company's commodity trading and risk management policies and procedures are designed to establish and manage to an approved level of risk. The Company has a Commodity Risk Management Committee that has direct responsibility to establish and oversee the Company's risk policies, trading controls and procedures. The Company's risk policies, trading controls and procedures are intended to mitigate risks that are inherent in the Company's Marketing business. To hedge the risks discussed above, the Company engages in risk management activities that the Company categorizes by the risks the Company is hedging and by the physical product that is creating the risk. The following discussion addresses each category of risk.

Commodity Price Risk. The Company typically hedges its exposure to price fluctuations with respect to crude oil, refined products, natural gas, differentials and NGLs, and expected purchases and sales of these commodities (relating primarily to crude oil, roofing flux and NGLs). The derivative instruments utilized consist primarily of futures and option contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange, the Intercontinental Exchange and over-the-counter transactions. The Company's policy is to transact only in commodity derivative products for which the Company physically transacts, and to structure the Company's hedging activities so that price fluctuations for those products do not materially affect the net cash the Company ultimately receives from its commodity related marketing activities.

Although the Company generally seeks to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within the Company's various commodity purchase and sales activities, the Company may experience net unbalanced positions as a result of a strategy to take advantage of anticipated market opportunities and/or production, transportation and delivery variances as well as logistical issues associated with inclement weather conditions.

The intent of the Company's risk management strategy is to hedge the Company's margin. However, the Company has not applied nor attempted to qualify for hedge accounting. Thus, changes in the fair values of the Company's derivatives are recognized in earnings and result in greater potential for earnings volatility.

The fair value of futures contracts is based on quoted market prices obtained from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. For positions where independent quotations are not available, an estimate is provided, or the prevailing market price at which the positions could be liquidated is used. All derivative positions offset existing or anticipated physical exposures. Price-risk sensitivities were calculated by assuming 15% volatility in crude oil, differentials and NGL related prices, regardless of term or historical relationships between the contractual price of the instruments and the underlying commodity price. In the event of an increase or decrease in prices, the fair value of the Company's derivative portfolio would typically increase or decrease, offsetting changes in the Company's physical positions. A 15% favorable change in crude oil and NGL prices would increase the Company's net income by \$34.2 million and \$21.2 million as of December 31, 2022, and 2021. A 15% unfavorable change in crude oil and NGL prices would decrease the Company's net income by \$34.2 million and \$21.2 million as of December 31, 2022, and 2021. However, these changes may be offset by the use of one or more risk management strategies.

Interest rate risk. The Company's long-term debt, excluding the revolving credit facility, accrues interest at fixed interest rates and accordingly, changes in market interest rates do not expose the Company to future interest cash outflow variability. At December 31, 2022, the Company had \$255.0 million drawn under the revolving credit facility, which is subject to interest rate risk, as borrowings bear interest at a rate equal to, at the Company's option, either the Canadian Prime Rate, U.S. LIBOR, U.S. Base Rate or Canadian Bankers' Acceptance Rate, plus an applicable margin based on the Company's total leverage ratio. A 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would, based on current rates and balances, decrease or increase the Company's net income by \$2.6 million (as at December 31, 2021 – \$2.7 million).

Currency exchange risks. The Company's monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the period-end rate. Exchange differences arising from this translation are recorded in the Company's statement of operations. In addition, currency exposures can arise from revenue and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Generally, transactional currency exposures are naturally hedged (i.e. revenue and expenses are approximately matched), but, where appropriate, are covered using forward exchange contracts or currency swaps. The foreign currency forward exchange contracts including currency swaps entered into by the Company, although effective hedges from an economic perspective, have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and therefore any gains and losses on such forward exchange contracts impact the Company's earnings. The Company expects to continue to enter into financial derivatives, primarily forward contracts and currency swaps, to reduce foreign exchange volatility. A 5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates between \$US and \$CAD, based on current balances, would increase or decrease the Company's net income by \$10.2 million (December 31, 2021 - \$11.4 million).

As at December 31, 2022, the Company had no U.S. dollar denominated debt as part of its draw on its revolving credit facility.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Predicting future events is inherently an imprecise activity and, as such, requires the use of judgment especially in times of increased volatility and uncertainty. Actual results may vary from estimates in amounts that may be material. An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements or the Infrastructure or marketing segments individually.

There have been no significant changes to critical accounting policies and judgements during the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company's critical accounting judgements and estimates are as follows:

Recoverability of asset carrying values: The Company tests annually whether goodwill of an operating segment has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The recoverable amounts of the operating segments are determined based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal calculations that require the use of estimates. The Company also assesses whether there have been any events or changes in circumstances that indicate that property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets may be impaired and an impairment review is carried out whenever such an assessment indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any impairment charges booked against the goodwill or other assets are recorded outside the segment profit measure, therefore do not impact either the Infrastructure segment profit or the Marketing segment profit.

In the impairment analysis of the Company's assets, some of the key assumptions used are budgeted EBITDA which involves estimating revenue growth rates, future commodity prices, expected margins, expected sales volumes, cost structures, multiples of comparable public companies of the operating segment, terminal value and discount rates.

These assumptions and estimates are uncertain and are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in economic conditions can also affect the rate used to discount future cash flow estimates.

Income tax: Income tax expense represents the sum of the income tax currently payable and deferred income tax. Interest and penalties relating to income tax are included in interest expense. Deferred income tax is provided for using the liability method of accounting. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities. These differences are then measured using enacted or substantially enacted income tax rates and laws that will be in effect when these differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that the change occurs. Income tax expense does not impact either the Infrastructure segment profit or Marketing segment profit.

The computation of the Company's income tax expense involves the interpretation of applicable tax laws and regulations in many jurisdictions. The resolution of tax positions taken by the Company can take significant time to complete and, in some cases, it is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome. In addition, the Company has carry-forward tax losses in certain taxing jurisdictions that are available to offset against future taxable profit. However, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. Management judgement is exercised in assessing whether this is the case. To the extent that actual outcomes differ from management's estimates, income tax charges or credits may arise in future periods.

Joint arrangements: The determination of joint control requires judgment about the influence the Company has over the financial and operating decisions of an arrangement and the extent of the benefits it obtains based on the facts and circumstances of the arrangement during the reporting period. Joint control exists when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that control the arrangement collectively. Ownership percentage alone may not be a determinant of joint control. The Company's joint arrangements are primarily within the Infrastructure business, and therefore impacts the Infrastructure segment. Once joint control has been determined, the arrangement is classified as a joint venture or a joint operation, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the agreement.

Provisions and accrued liabilities: The Company uses estimates to record liabilities for obligations associated with site restoration upon the retirement of assets and environmental costs, taxes, potential legal claims and other accruals and liabilities. The Company's provisions primarily relates to the Infrastructure business, and therefore, impact the Infrastructure segment.

Liabilities for site restoration upon the retirement of assets are recognized when the Company has an obligation to restore the site and when a reliable estimate of that liability can be made. An obligation may also crystallize during the period of operation of a facility through a change in legislation or through a decision to terminate operations. The amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. The present value is determined by discounting the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a risk-free discount rate. Estimated future expenditure is based on all known facts at the time and current expected plans for decommissioning. Among the many uncertainties that may impact the estimates are changes in laws and regulations, public expectations, prices and changes in technology. A corresponding item of property, plant and equipment of an amount equivalent to the provision is also recorded. This is subsequently depreciated as part of the asset. Other than the unwinding discount on the provision, any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the corresponding item of property, plant and equipment.

Liabilities for environmental costs are recognized when a clean-up is probable and the associated costs can be reliably estimated. Generally, the timing of recognition of these provisions coincides with the completion of a feasibility study or a commitment to a formal plan of action. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required. Where the liability will not be settled for several years, the amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure. Estimated future expenditure is based on all known facts at the time and an assessment of the ultimate outcome. Several factors affect the cost of environmental remediation, including the determination of the extent of contamination, the length of time remediation may require, the complexity of environmental regulations and the advancement of remediation technology.

Other provisions and accrued liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the actual cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of a recognized provision or accrued liability would result in a charge or credit to net income in the period in which the change occurs.

Change in accounting estimates

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company performed an annual review of the useful lives estimates for the property, plant, and equipment assets. The review was based on the current conditions of the company's assets, operational history and economic environment where the Company operates, along with the results of asset integrity assessments conducted over the course of past several years. As a result of this review, effective October 1, 2022, the following changes were made to the Company's estimates of the useful lives for various asset groups:

	Previous estimated useful lives	New estimated useful lives
Buildings	10 – 20 years	10 – 20 Years
Equipment	3 – 20 years	5 – 40 Years
Pipelines and connections	8 – 30 years	8 – 50 Years
Tanks	20 – 30 years	20 – 40 Years
Plant	10 – 25 years	10 – 35 Years

The adjustment was treated as a change in accounting estimate and accounted for prospectively, resulting in a decrease in the pre-tax depreciation expense of \$11.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2022, with a similar quarterly impact expected for the 2023 year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of new accounting standards:

The Company adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments. These changes were made in accordance with applicable transitional provisions.

- The annual improvements process addresses issues in the 2018-2021 reporting cycles including changes to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, IFRS 1, First Time Adoption of IFRS, IFRS 16, Leases, and IAS 41, Biological Assets. These improvements are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022;
- IAS 37 – Provisions (“IAS 37”), has been amended to clarify (i) the meaning of “costs to fulfil a contract”, and (ii) that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022; and
- IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (“IAS 16”), has been amended to (i) prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly), (ii) clarify that an entity is “testing whether the asset is functioning properly” when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset, and (iii) require certain related disclosures. These improvements are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

New and amended standards adopted:

The Company has assessed the impact of the following amendments to the standards and interpretations applicable for future periods and do not expect these to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements at the adoption date:

- IAS 12 – Income Taxes (“IAS 12”), has been amended to recognize deferred tax on particular transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences, particularly those for provisions and leases. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023; and
- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”), has been amended to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities with covenants as either current or non-current. The amendment to IAS 1 is effective for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As part of the requirements mandated by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities under NI 52-109, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the design and operation of the Company's DC&P, as such term is defined in NI 52-109, as at December 31, 2022. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are also responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company's ICFR, as such term is defined in NI 52-109. In making its assessment, management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) to evaluate the design and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and compliance with IFRS. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and

Chief Financial Officer have evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under their supervision, the design and operational effectiveness of such controls as at December 31, 2022.

Based on the evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's DC&P and ICFR, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's DC&P and ICFR were effective as at December 31, 2022. There have been no changes in ICFR that occurred during the period beginning January 1, 2022, and ending on December 31, 2022, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

SPECIFIED FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses several financial measures when assessing its results and measuring overall performance. Some of these financial measures are not calculated in accordance with GAAP. NI 52-112 prescribes disclosure requirements that apply to non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP ratios, supplementary financial measures, capital management measures, and total of segments measures.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses non-GAAP financial measures that do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and that therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Presenting non-GAAP financial measures helps readers to better understand how management analyzes results, shows the impacts of specified items on the results of the reported periods, and allows readers to assess results without the specified items if they consider such items not to be reflective of the underlying performance of the Company's operations. The non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company are adjusted EBITDA and distributable cash flow. Management considers these to be important supplemental measures of the Company's performance and believes these measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in industries with similar capital structures. Readers are encouraged to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons the Company considers it appropriate for supplemental analysis. Readers are cautioned, however, that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operating activities, segment profit, gross profit or other measures of financial results determined in accordance with GAAP as an indication of the Company's performance.

Noted below is the additional information about the composition of these non-GAAP financial measures, including the quantitative reconciliation, as required by NI 52-112:

a) Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA helps readers to better understand how management analyzes results, shows the impacts of specified items on the results of the reported periods, and allows readers to assess results without the specified items if they consider such items not to be reflective of the underlying performance of the Company's operations. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings before net interest, tax, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges, and specific non-cash charges, including but not limited to unrealized gain/loss on derivative financial instruments, stock-based compensation, adjustment for equity accounted investees (to remove non-cash charges), and corporate foreign exchange gain/loss. These adjustments are made to exclude non-cash charges and other items that are not reflective of ongoing earning capacity of the operations.

Noted below is the reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measures of the Company's segmented and consolidated adjusted EBITDA for the three months and years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

Three months ended December 31	Infrastructure		Marketing		Corporate and Adjustments		Total	
(\$ thousands)	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Segment Profit	108,855	105,307	40,315	15,360	-	-	149,170	120,667
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	-	-	(3,000)	(9,683)	-	-	(3,000)	(9,683)
General and administrative	-	-	-	-	(10,236)	(7,836)	(10,236)	(7,836)
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investees	1,400	614	-	-	-	-	1,400	614
Adjusted EBITDA	110,255	105,921	37,315	5,677	(10,236)	(7,836)	137,334	103,762

Years ended December 31 (\$ thousands)	Infrastructure		Marketing		Corporate and Adjustments		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Segment Profit	434,998	433,929	122,020	41,267	-	-	557,018	475,196
Unrealized (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	-	-	(4,027)	1,952	-	-	(4,027)	1,952
General and administrative	-	-	-	-	(40,196)	(34,481)	(40,196)	(34,481)
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investees	7,442	2,551	-	-	-	-	7,442	2,551
Other	-	-	-	-	742	-	742	-
Adjusted EBITDA	442,440	436,480	117,993	43,219	(39,454)	(34,481)	520,979	445,218

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net Income	63,891	43,917
Income tax expense	19,244	6,897
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	30,834	41,255
Net finance costs	17,827	14,961
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	(3,000)	(9,683)
Stock-based compensation	5,116	5,235
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investees	1,400	614
Corporate foreign exchange loss and other	2,022	566
Adjusted EBITDA	137,334	103,762

(\$ thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net Income	223,245	145,053
Income tax expense	66,890	36,184
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	144,479	173,861
Net finance costs	64,939	61,344
Unrealized (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	(4,027)	1,952
Stock-based compensation	20,543	23,335
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investees	7,442	2,551
Corporate foreign exchange (gain)/loss and other	(2,532)	938
Adjusted EBITDA	520,979	445,218

Noted below are the reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measures for the consolidated Adjusted EBITDA for the past eight quarters:

(\$ thousands)	2022				2021			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Segment Profit	149,170	154,135	116,088	137,625	120,667	116,302	123,118	115,109
Unrealized (gain)/loss on financial instruments	(3,000)	2,889	6,124	(10,040)	(9,683)	2,249	12,970	(3,584)
General and administrative	(10,236)	(10,374)	(10,650)	(8,936)	(7,836)	(9,238)	(8,675)	(8,732)
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investees	1,400	2,021	2,010	2,011	614	1,403	265	269
Other	-	742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	137,334	149,413	113,572	120,660	103,762	110,716	127,678	103,062

(\$ thousands)	2022				2021			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Net income	63,891	71,465	35,919	51,970	43,917	35,996	32,363	32,777
Income tax expense	19,244	20,589	11,055	16,002	6,897	11,018	10,185	8,084
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	30,834	37,191	38,015	38,439	41,255	39,425	51,897	41,284
Net finance costs	17,827	16,426	15,765	14,921	14,961	15,612	15,783	14,988
Unrealized (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	(3,000)	2,889	6,124	(10,040)	(9,683)	2,249	12,970	(3,584)
Stock based compensation	5,116	4,569	4,703	6,155	5,235	4,864	4,284	8,952
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investees	1,400	2,021	2,010	2,011	614	1,403	265	269
Corporate foreign exchange (gain)/loss and other	2,022	(5,737)	(19)	1,202	566	149	(69)	292
Adjusted EBITDA	137,334	149,413	113,572	120,660	103,762	110,716	127,678	103,062

b) Distributable Cash Flow

Distributable cash flow is used to assess the level of cash flow generated and to evaluate the adequacy of internally generated cash flow to fund dividends and is frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties. Changes in non-cash working capital are excluded from the determination of distributable cash flow because they are primarily the result of fluctuations in product inventories or other temporary changes. Replacement capital expenditures and lease payments are deducted from distributable cash flow as there is an ongoing requirement to incur these types of expenditures. The Company may deduct or include additional items in its calculation of distributable cash flow. These items would generally, but not necessarily, be items of an unusual, non-recurring, or non-operating in nature. The following is a reconciliation of distributable cash flow from operations to its most directly comparable GAAP measure, cash flow from operating activities:

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended December 31,		Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities	70,058	3,186	598,312	216,806
Adjustments:				
Changes in non-cash working capital and taxes paid	62,733	94,678	(81,576)	212,825
Replacement capital	(6,857)	(8,399)	(22,241)	(22,600)
Cash interest expense, including capitalized interest	(16,289)	(14,149)	(59,816)	(54,218)
Lease payments	(7,767)	(7,008)	(35,397)	(36,694)
Current income tax	(13,418)	(3,912)	(43,074)	(25,046)
Distributable cash flow	88,460	64,396	356,208	291,073

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL RATIOS

The Company uses non-GAAP ratios that do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and that therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. A non-GAAP ratio is a ratio in which at least one component is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Company uses non-GAAP ratios to present aspects of its financial performance or financial position, including dividend payout ratio, net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio and distributable cash flow per share ratio. Noted below is additional information about the composition of these ratios.

a) Dividend Payout Ratio

Dividend payout ratio is a non-GAAP ratio defined as dividends declared divided by distributable cash flow, on a rolling 12-month basis. This measure is used by securities analysts, investors and others as an indication of the Company's ability to generate cash flows to continue to pay dividends, and the proportion of cash generated that is used to pay dividends to shareholders.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Distributable cash flow	356,208	291,073
Dividends declared	215,446	205,154
Dividend payout ratio	60%	70%

b) Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Ratio

Net debt to adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP ratio, which uses net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA. The Company, lenders, investors and analysts use this ratio to monitor the Company's capital structure, financing requirements and measuring its ability to cover debt obligations over time. Net debt is not a standardized financial measure under GAAP and may not be comparable with measures disclosed by other companies and is a capital management measure.

Net debt is total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings and lease liabilities), less unsecured hybrid notes and cash and cash equivalents. Unsecured hybrid notes are considered by the Company as equity and therefore excluded.

	Years ended and as at December 31,	
	2022	2021
Long-term debt	1,646,772	1,660,609
Lease liabilities	71,700	81,779
Less: unsecured hybrid debt	(250,000)	(250,000)
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(83,596)	(62,688)
Net debt	1,384,876	1,429,700
Adjusted EBITDA	520,979	445,218
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio	2.7	3.2

c) Distributable Cash Flow per share Ratio

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company has included distributable cash flow per share as a non-GAAP financial ratio, which is not a standardized financial measure under GAAP and may not be comparable with measures disclosed by other companies. Distributable cash flow per share is calculated by dividing distributable cash flow by the weighted average number of shares outstanding on a rolling 12-month basis. The Company believes that investment analysts, investors and other interested parties use distributable cash flow per share to evaluate the Company's ability to grow its distributable cash flow on a non-diluted basis.

	Years ended December 31,	
(\$ thousands)	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities	598,312	216,806
Distributable cash flow	356,208	291,073
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic (<i>thousands of shares</i>)	146,221	146,345
Cash flow from operating activities per share (\$/share)	4.09	1.48
Distributable Cash Flow per share (\$/share)	2.44	1.99

Supplementary Financial Measures

A supplementary financial measure is a financial measure that: (a) is not reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements, and (b) is, or is intended to be, reported periodically to represent historical or expected financial performance, financial position, or cash flows. The supplementary financial measures the Company uses are identified below:

- Growth capital expenditures reflect projects intended to improve the Company's profitability directly or indirectly.
- Growth capital including equity investments includes both growth capital, and amounts invested in the Company's equity investments intended to improve the investments profitability directly or indirectly.
- Replacement capital expenditures intend to keep the Company's existing infrastructure reliably and safely operating. These expenditures include replacement of existing infrastructure, maintenance work which extends the economic life, scheduled tank and pipeline inspections.

Capital Management Measures

The financial reporting framework used to prepare the financial statements requires disclosure that help readers assess the Company's capital management objectives, policies, and processes, as set out in IFRS standard IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1"). The Company has its own methods for managing capital and liquidity, and IFRS does not prescribe any particular calculation method. In addition to GAAP measures, the Company uses capital management measures of net debt and total capital.

The composition, usefulness and quantitative reconciliation of capital management measures are presented in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A and within note 24 of the consolidated financial statements.

Total of Segments Measures

The Company uses the sum of the total segment revenue and the segment profit of its business segments (namely, Infrastructure and Marketing) in the analysis performed under the "Results of Operations and Trends Impacting the Business" section within this MD&A. Using this method to analyze results, that is, by reflecting inter-segment revenue and profit within segment metrics, the Company can evaluate the relative performance of each segment on a standalone basis.

The Company defines segment profit as revenue less cost of sales (excluding depreciation, amortization and impairment charges) and operating expenses. Segment profit also includes the Company's share of equity pick up from equity accounted investees. Segment profit excludes depreciation, amortization, accretion, impairment charges, stock-based compensation, and corporate expenses such as income taxes, interest and general and administrative expenses, as senior management looks at each period's earnings before corporate expenses and non-cash items, as one of the Company's important measures of segment performance. The exclusion of depreciation, amortization and impairment expense could be viewed as limiting the usefulness of segment profit as a performance measure because it does not take into account, in current periods, the implied reduction in value of the Company's capital assets (such as, tanks, pipelines and connections, and plant and equipment) caused by use, aging and wear and tear. Repair and maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful life, improve the efficiency or expand the operating capacity of the Company's capital assets are charged to operating expense as incurred.

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended December 31,		Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Segment revenue				
Infrastructure	129,001	126,781	525,810	519,762
Marketing	2,460,278	2,087,825	10,828,234	6,963,581
Total segment revenue	2,589,279	2,214,606	11,354,044	7,483,343
Revenue – inter-segmental	(89,907)	(95,579)	(318,633)	(272,195)
Total revenue – external	2,499,372	2,119,027	11,035,411	7,211,148
Segment profit				
Infrastructure	108,855	105,307	434,998	433,929
Marketing	40,315	15,360	122,020	41,267
Total segment profit	149,170	120,667	557,018	475,196

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended December 31,		Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Gross Profit	114,224	78,398	394,435	298,328
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	5,850	3,799	20,926	6,083
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	28,003	37,431	135,111	162,920
Gain on sale of assets	1	822	5,406	3,399
Other income	817	794	1,847	3,453
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	275	(577)	(707)	1,013
Segment profit	149,170	120,667	557,018	475,196

RISK FACTORS

Shareholders and prospective investors should carefully evaluate risk factors noted by the Company before investing in the Company's securities, as each of these risks may negatively affect the trading price of the Company's securities, the amount of dividends paid to shareholders and the ability of the Company to fund its debt obligations, including debt obligations under its outstanding notes and any other debt securities that the Company may issue from time to time. For a further discussion of the risks identified in this MD&A, other risks and trends that could affect the Company's performance and steps the company takes to mitigate these risks, readers are referred to the AIF, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.gibsonenergy.com.

Market and Commodity Price Risk

The Company's business includes activities related to product storage, terminalling and hub services. These activities expose the Company to certain risks including that the Company may experience volatility in revenue and impairments related to the book value of stored product, due to the fluctuations in commodity prices. Primarily, the Company enters into contracts to purchase and sell crude oil, NGLs and refined products at floating market prices. The prices of the products that are marketed by the Company are subject to volatility as a result of factors such as seasonal demand changes, extreme weather conditions (including flooding, wind and increased annual levels of rainfall as a result of climate change or otherwise), market inventory levels, general economic conditions, changes in crude oil markets and other factors. The Company manages its risk exposure by balancing purchases and sales when practicable to lock-in margins; however, the Company may have unbalanced purchases and sales. Also, in certain situations, a producer or supplier could fail to deliver contracted volumes or could deliver in excess of contracted volumes or a purchaser could purchase less than contracted volumes. Any of these actions could cause the Company's purchases and sales to be unbalanced. While the Company attempts to balance its purchases and sales when practicable, if its purchases and sales are unbalanced, the Company will face increased exposure to commodity price risks and could have increased volatility in its operating income and cash flow.

Notwithstanding the Company's management of price and quality risk, marketing margins for commodities can vary and have varied significantly from period to period. This variability could have an adverse effect on the results of the Company.

Since crude oil margins can be earned by capturing spreads between different qualities of crude oil, the Company's crude oil marketing business is subject to volatility in price differentials between crude oil streams and blending agents. Due to this volatility, the Company's margins and profitability can vary significantly. The Company expects that commodity prices will continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. The Company utilizes financial derivative instruments as part of its overall risk management strategy to assist in managing the exposure to commodity prices, as well as interest rates and foreign exchange risks. For example, as NGL and refined product prices are somewhat related to the price of crude oil, crude oil financial contracts are one of the more common price risk management strategies that the Company uses. Also, with respect to crude oil, the Company manages its exposure using WTI based futures, options and swaps. These strategies are subject to basis risk between the prices of crude oil streams, WTI, NGL and refined product values and, therefore, may not fully offset future price movements. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that these strategies and other efforts to manage marketing and inventory risks will generate profits or mitigate all the market and inventory risk associated with these activities. If the Company utilizes price risk management strategies, the Company may forego the benefits that may otherwise be experienced if commodity prices were to increase. In addition, any non-compliance with the Company's trading policies could result in significantly adverse financial effects. To the extent that the Company engages in these kinds of activities, the Company is also subject to credit risks associated with counterparties with whom the Company has contracts. The Company does not trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Cyber-Attacks or Security Breaches

The Company's business is dependent on digital technologies and information systems to control its facilities and operations. The Company is also dependent on third party service providers to help support and maintain its technology systems. Such systems are subject to a variety of cyber-related risks, including hacking, phishing, cyberattacks, cyber fraud and viruses. Further, the failure of a third party to provide the Company with adequate services may result in disruptions to the Company's technology systems. The Company collects and stores sensitive data while conducting its business, including personal information regarding its employees and confidential business information of its customers, suppliers, investors, and stakeholders, for which it is legally responsible. A security breach of the Company's network or systems, or those of third parties, could have a material adverse impact on any of the technology systems used by the Company and result in, among other things, the improper operation of assets, delays in the delivery or availability of our customers' products, contamination or degradation of products, potential releases of hydrocarbon products or the deletion, corruption, disclosure or theft of some or all of the information under the Company's custody or control (including confidential information and trade secrets.) The Company may be held liable for any such outcome. The frequency and sophistication of cyber-attacks continue to increase year-over-year and the Company expects to continue to experience attempts to gain unauthorized access to its information systems. Further, the increased remote access to information technology systems may heighten the threat of a cyber-security breach. The Company has put in place appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized third-party access but a successful cyber-attack on the Company or third party vendors could result in a materially adverse effect on the Company's reputation, business, operations or financial results.

Inflation and Interest Rates

The Company does not believe that inflation has had a material effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations to date. That said, if the Company's capital, development, operation or labour costs become subject to significant inflationary pressures over an extended period of time, the Company may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through corresponding increases in commodity prices and the prices charged for services. Further, there can be no assurance that any governmental action to mitigate inflationary cycles will be taken or be effective. Central banks have increased interest rates in response to inflation, and additional rate increases are expected. Governmental action, such as the imposition of higher interest rates or wage controls, may negatively impact the Company's financial results. In particular, the indebtedness under the revolving credit facility is at variable rates of interest and the 2080 hybrid notes also include a variable rate of interest after its initial 10-year term and expose the Company to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, the Company's debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase, even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and the Company's net income and cash flows would decrease. Continued inflation, any governmental response thereto, or the Company's inability to offset inflationary effects may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition or value of its share price.

Climate Change and ESG Targets and Commitments

As a part of the Company's strategic priority to retain its position as a responsible leader in the energy industry, the Company has committed to various ESG targets, including our goal to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050. To achieve this goal, among others, and to respond to changing market demand, the Company may incur additional costs and invest in new technologies and innovation. It is possible that the return on these investments may be less than the Company expects, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and reputation. Further, to support our ESG goals, the Company transitioned its principal revolving credit facility into a sustainability-linked revolving credit facility in the second quarter of 2021. As a result, the Company's borrowing costs may increase depending on its ability to achieve certain ESG and sustainability targets.

Generally speaking, Gibson's ESG targets depend significantly on the Company's ability to execute its current business strategy, related milestones and schedules, each of which can be impacted by the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with Gibson's business and the industries in which it operates, as outlined in the other risk factors described in this MD&A.

The Company recognizes that its ability to adapt to and succeed in a lower-carbon economy will be compared against its peers. Investors and stakeholders increasingly compare companies based on ESG-related performance, including climate-related performance. Failure by the Company to achieve its ESG targets, or a perception among key stakeholders that our ESG targets are insufficient, could adversely affect, among other things, our reputation and our ability to attract capital. The continued focus on climate change by investors may lead to higher costs of capital for Gibson as the pressure to reduce emissions increases. The Company's ability to attract capital may also be adversely impacted if financial institutions and investors incorporate sustainability and ESG considerations as a part of their portfolios or adopt restrictive decarbonization policies.

There is also a risk that some or all of the expected benefits and opportunities of achieving the various ESG targets may fail to materialize, may cost more to achieve or may not occur within the anticipated time periods. In addition, there are risks that the actions taken by the Company in implementing targets and ambitions relating to ESG focus areas may have a negative impact on its existing business and operations and increase capital expenditures, which could have a negative impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company recognizes that potential climate-related impacts are complex and may impact the Company's entire enterprise, including having physical impacts on our business as a result of an increased likelihood, severity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as drought, severe storms and flooding, caused by climate change. These severe weather events may cause acute and chronic physical impacts on our operations, such as mechanical malfunctions, faulty measurements, and the effects of soil erosion, earth movement and freezing and thawing on our pipeline and other infrastructure. Specifically, certain of our operations are subject to slope stability risks that may be exacerbated by accelerated soil erosion. Any of these physical climate-related impacts may have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. For more information relating to the physical risks as a result of climate change and the potential impact on the Company's business, see "*Hazards and Operational Risks*".

Pandemic Risk

Pandemics, epidemics or disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may adversely affect local and global economies, as well as the Company's business, operations and financial results. Although many jurisdictions and governments at varying levels have substantially removed restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, there can be no certainty regarding the long-term efficacy of vaccines and the effectiveness of government interventions against the spread of COVID-19 or other disease outbreaks in the future. Accordingly, any resurgence or emergence of new COVID-19 variants or other widespread diseases may have a negative impact on the Company's business or the broader economy.

Governments will continue to closely monitor the spread of COVID-19, its variants and other diseases, which may lead to the reintroduction of restrictive measures to counter any such spread. Accordingly, the Company's financial and/or operating performance could be materially adversely impacted by way of suspensions, delays or cancellations of the Company's projects, either by its customers or due to broader government directives, slowdowns or stoppages in the performance of projects due to labor shortages, union action and/or high levels of absenteeism, supply chain disruptions and corresponding shortages, increased collection risk from customers, volatility in capital markets, inflation and decreases in customer demand as a result of the impacts of government imposed restrictions, including reduced prices of and global demand for petroleum products caused by travel restrictions and other shut-downs. For a discussion of the risks associated with decreases in the prices of and demand for crude oil and petroleum products, see "Market and Commodity Price Risk" and "Demand for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products".

The partial or complete shut-down of workplaces, employees working remotely, and the implementation of enhanced health and safety measures in workplaces may reduce the efficiency and increase the costs of operations and may adversely affect the Company's margins, profitability and results. Further, the increased remote access to information technology systems may heighten the threat of a cyber-security breach. The Company may continue to experience materially adverse impacts to our business as a result of the pandemic's global economic impact. The long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may also increase exposure to, and magnitude of, each of the risks identified in the "Risk Factors" section of this AIF and the risk factors described in other documents the Company files from time to time with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.gibsonenergy.com.

There are no comparable recent events that provide guidance as to the effect the COVID-19 pandemic may have, and, as a result, the ultimate impact and lasting effects on the Company's business, operations and financial condition, and on the energy industry as whole, are highly uncertain.

Demand for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

Any sustained decrease in demand for crude oil and petroleum products in the markets the Company serves could result in a significant reduction in the volume of products and services that the Company provides and thereby could significantly reduce cash flow and revenue. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include:

- the impact of the COVID-19 (including its variants) pandemic or other international or global events, including government responses related thereto;
- lower demand for refined products, including asphalt and wellsite fluids, as a result of recession or other adverse economic conditions or due to high prices caused by an increase in the market price of crude oil, which is subject to wide fluctuations in response to changes in global and regional supply over which the Company has no control;
- overall domestic and global economic and market conditions, including inflation and interest rates;
- an increase in fuel economy, whether as a result of a shift by consumers to more fuel-efficient vehicles, technological advances by manufacturers, governmental or regulatory actions or otherwise;
- provincial, state and federal legislation either already in place or that may be introduced in the future, including carbon taxes or equivalents or requiring the inclusion of ethanol and use of biodiesel which may negatively affect the overall demand for crude oil products;

- lower demand by the oil and gas drilling industry for products such as drilling mud additives and for wellsite fluids as a result of legislation regulating hydraulic fracturing;
- the energy transition and global movement towards decarbonization;
- ESG and climate-change related targets and initiatives;
- the increasing desirability, affordability and accessibility of new, low-carbon energy sources;
- local and international government incentives, initiatives, policies and regulations;
- technological advances in the production and longevity of alternative energy sources and electric and battery-powered engines; and
- fluctuations in demand for crude oil, such as those caused by refinery downtime or shutdowns.

The Company cannot predict and does not have control over the impact of future economic and political conditions on the energy and petrochemical industries, which, in turn, could affect the demand for crude oil and petroleum products. As a result of decreased demand, the Company may experience a decrease in the Company's margins and profitability.

Pipeline Egress

There are currently pipeline projects at various stages of development and/or regulatory approval that have the potential to impact the Company over the medium to long-term. Over the long-term, the Company could benefit from incremental egress from the completion of work on various pipeline projects under construction, including those currently under regulatory review. Certain pipelines currently in operation are facing challenges at various levels of government and the outcome of these challenges and the impact to the Company cannot be determined at this time. Any future pipeline projects are expected to be subject to similar review, the results of which may negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and cash flows. The nature and scope of these effects cannot be determined at this time.

Climate Change Legislation

Climate change legislation-related risks are considered by the Company as part of its ongoing risk management processes. The materiality of such risks varies among the business operations of the Company and the jurisdictions in which such operations are conducted. Despite the potential uncertainties and longer time horizon associated with any such risks, the Board and management considers the impacts of climate change legislation over the short-, medium- and long-terms.

In general, climate change legislation imposes, among other things, costs, restrictions, liabilities and obligations in connection with the handling, use, storage and transportation of crude oil and petroleum products. The complexities of changes in environmental regulations make it difficult to predict the potential future impact to the Company. However, compliance with climate change legislation requires significant expenditures and it is likely that such legislation will materially impact the nature of oil and gas operations, including those carried out by the Company and its customers. In addition, changes to such legislation or future legislation may apply to more facilities over time and result in further regulatory requirements that could affect the Company's business, or the business of its customers. At present, it is not possible to predict the impact such legislation will, or new legislation or regulatory programs could, have on the Company's business, operations and/or finances. Future capital expenditures and operating expenses could continue to increase as a result of, among other things, developments in the Company's business, operations, plans and objectives and changes to existing, or implementation of new and more stringent, climate change legislation. Regulatory focus on other air emissions criteria such as VOC emissions, particulate matter and ground level ozone may also impact the oil and gas sector, particularly the midstream component. Failure to comply with climate change legislation may result in, among other things, the imposition of fines, penalties, environmental protection orders, suspension of operations, and could adversely affect the Company's reputation. The costs of complying with climate change legislation are not presently expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or financial condition, however, the implementation of new climate change legislation, the modification of existing climate change legislation, changes in climate change policy that seek to promote adaptation to climate change which affect the energy industry generally could reduce demand for crude oil and petroleum products and materially impact the Company's current or future business (including, without limitation, increasing costs of compliance) and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations, margins, profitability and results.

In 2018, the Canadian federal government enacted the GGPPA which established a national carbon-pricing regime requiring each province to implement a price on carbon of \$10 per tonne of CO₂e in 2018, escalating by \$10 each year, to an ultimate carbon price of \$50 per tonne of CO₂e in 2022. This regime (the "Federal Backstop") allows provinces some flexibility in structuring their carbon price regimes with cap and trade, carbon tax or output-based pricing systems, all being acceptable methods for implementing such carbon pricing. In December 2020, the Canadian federal government released its plan to accelerate climate action in Canada, titled "A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy". The plan proposes an increasing cost on carbon to \$170 per tonne in 2030. To reach that level, the price imposed on carbon will rise from the 2022 rate of \$50 per tonne by \$15 per tonne each year. Accordingly, the

federal carbon price in 2023 will be \$65 per tonne. In March 2022, the Canadian Government introduced Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan: Canada's Next Steps for Clean Air and a Strong Economy which calls for the reducing of oil and gas emissions by at least 75% by 2030 and developing an approach to cap emissions to achieve net-zero by 2050. If these proposals are made into law, it will have a significant impact on Canadian industry participants, consumers and the Company alike.

To the extent each province implements a carbon pricing system that meets the stringency requirements of the GGPPA, the GGPPA will not apply. However, if such a provincial pricing system is not implemented, or does not meet the stringency requirements of the GGPPA, the Federal Backstop will apply to the extent of such deficiency.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario launched constitutional challenges of the Federal Backstop at their respective appellate courts. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and the Ontario Court of Appeal found the Federal Backstop to be constitutional, while the Alberta Court of Appeal found the Federal Backstop to be unconstitutional. Appeals of the decisions were heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in September 2020 and on March 25, 2021 the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the Federal Backstop was in fact constitutional. Accordingly, the Federal Backstop applies to all provinces who do not meet its stringency requirements, which as of December 31, 2022 includes Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

Effective January 1, 2023, Saskatchewan will be implementing its own Saskatchewan Output-Based Performance Standards Program which has been approved to replace the federally imposed carbon tax. Given the Company's operations in Alberta and Saskatchewan, provincial decisions relating to whether they will meet the stringency requirements of the Federal Backstop may materially impact the Company's current or future business (including, without limitation, increasing costs of compliance) and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations, margins, profitability and results. The Supreme Court of Canada's decision to uphold the national carbon tax may influence the regulatory landscape generally, including the introduction of higher carbon pricing, increased energy efficiency standards, energy and emissions reduction targets and promotion of alternative fuel technologies.

Alberta

Prior to 2020, the Federal Backstop did not apply in Alberta as Alberta's *Carbon Competitiveness Incentive Regulation* applicable to large emitters, paired with the *Climate Leadership Regulation* which implemented a province-wide carbon tax, met the stringency requirements of the Federal Backstop.

In 2019, the Alberta UCP government made several legislative changes including repealing the *Climate Leadership Regulation*, thereby eliminating Alberta's carbon tax and replacing the *Climate Leadership Regulation* with the TIER System.

TIER became effective on January 1, 2020 and requires large emitters (facilities that emit 100,000 tonnes or more of CO₂e in 2016 or any subsequent year, or that are otherwise eligible to opt-in to the TIER regime) to reduce their emissions intensity to the lesser of: (i) 10% (incrementally increased by 1% annually) below such facility's historical production-weighted average emissions intensity; or (ii) any high performance benchmarks prescribed by TIER applicable to the production of such facility.

Facilities regulated under TIER have a number of compliance options including physical abatement of emissions, use of emission performance credits, use of emission offsets, the purchase of TIER fund credits, or a combination of the foregoing. Persons responsible for such regulated facilities must file annual compliance reports with the government demonstrating their compliance with TIER's emission intensity reduction requirements and such facilities emitting 1 megatonne (Mt) or more CO₂e will have an additional requirement to file forecasts of anticipated emissions for the following year.

The Alberta government has raised the price of TIER fund credits for 2022 to \$50 per tonne of CO₂e and in 2023 raised the price to \$65 per tonne of CO₂e in an effort to satisfy the stringent requirements of the Federal Backstop. However, Alberta's repeal of the provincial carbon tax has resulted in the province's overall carbon pricing regime not meeting the stringency requirements of the Federal Backstop. This resulted in Alberta being added as a "listed province" under the GGPPA such that the federal carbon tax contemplated by the Federal Backstop will be levied on fossil fuels imported into or otherwise consumed within Alberta, other than in respect of TIER-regulated facilities. While none of the Company's operating facilities in Alberta are considered large emitters under TIER, the Company has voluntarily submitted to TIER regulation in respect of several of its facilities via an "aggregate facility" designation available under TIER. Certain conventional oil and gas facilities which do not satisfy the large emitter criteria under TIER can be aggregated together and be treated as if they were a single aggregate facility. Accordingly, the Company is required to reduce its emission intensity in respect of such aggregate facility in accordance with TIER, but in doing so, has avoided the application of the carbon tax pursuant to the Federal Backstop, in respect of fuels used by such aggregate facility.

Recent amendments to TIER that take effect for the 2023 compliance period (and all subsequent compliance periods) created two new instruments under the TIER regulation: sequestration credits and capture recognition tonnes. Sequestration credits are designed to be recognized under the federal government's Clean Fuel Regulations and expire five years after their creation. Capture recognition tonnes function similar to an on-site reduction and allow emitters to reduce sequestered emissions from total regulated emissions at carbon capture sites. Sequestration credits, if produced in 2023 or a subsequent year and the carbon dioxide that was sequestered for the associated emission offset was captured at the project site, can be irreversibly converted into a capture recognition tonne.

Saskatchewan

Like Alberta, Saskatchewan has implemented an output-based pricing system applicable to large emitters pursuant to *The MRGGA* and related regulations including the regulations enacted thereunder (the "MRGGR"). Large emitters under the MRGGR are facilities in certain sectors that emit 25,000 or more tonnes of CO₂e per year, and those that emit 10,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year and who opt-in to the MRGGR. Annual emission intensity reduction requirements are specific to the product produced by the applicable regulated facility and increase in stringency over time in prescribed increments. Like Alberta's TIER, persons responsible for such regulated facilities must file annual compliance reports demonstrating their compliance. Compliance options include physical abatement of emissions, using emission offsets, using emission performance credits, purchasing technology fund credits, or a combination of the foregoing.

Saskatchewan has historically opposed implementation of a carbon tax and the output-based pricing system contemplated by the MRGGR does not apply to certain industrial sectors. However, as of January 1, 2023, the Saskatchewan Output-Based Performance Standards program, will apply in respect of electricity generating facilities and natural gas transmission pipelines.

While none of the Company's Saskatchewan facilities are considered large emitters under the MRGGR, it has elected to "opt-in" to the MRGGR in respect of its Moose Jaw Facility. Accordingly, the Company has been required to reduce its emission intensity in respect of such facility in accordance with the MRGGR and, in doing so, has avoided the application of the carbon tax pursuant to the Federal Backstop in respect of fuels used by such facility.

U.S. Regulation

The U.S. Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 precludes agencies of the U.S. federal government from procuring mobility-related fuels from non-conventional petroleum sources that have lifecycle GHG emissions greater than equivalent conventional fuel. This may have implications for the Company's marketing of some heavy oil and oil sands production in the U.S., but the impact cannot be determined at this time.

The USEPA issued an Endangerment Finding in December 2009 providing that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs present an endangerment to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases contribute to warming of the earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes. USEPA's findings permit the agency to adopt and implement regulations restricting emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal *Clean Air Act*, including rules which regulate emissions of GHGs. In response to its endangerment finding, the USEPA adopted two sets of rules regarding possible future regulation of GHG emissions under the *Clean Air Act*. The motor vehicle rule, which became effective in January 2011, purports to limit emissions of GHGs from motor vehicles. The USEPA adopted the stationary source rule (or the "Tailoring Rule") on May 13, 2010, and it also became effective January 2011.

The Tailoring Rule imposed requirements in two phases on U.S.'s largest emitters of GHGs. On June 23, 2014 the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated a portion of the tailoring rule, however, it essentially held up the USEPA's ability to regulate GHG emissions for certain facilities including those facilities required to obtain a Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit due to the emissions of other regulated pollutants. The U.S. Supreme Court held that stationary sources could not become subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Title V permitting solely by reason of their GHG emissions; however, USEPA may require installation of best available control technology for GHG emissions at sources otherwise subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V programs. Additionally, in September 2009, the USEPA issued a final rule requiring the reporting of GHG emissions from specified large GHG emission sources in the U.S., including NGLs fractionators and local natural gas/distribution companies, beginning in 2011 for emissions occurring in 2010. In November 2010, the USEPA expanded its existing GHG reporting rule to include onshore and offshore oil and natural gas production and onshore processing, transmission, storage and distribution facilities, which may include certain of the Company's facilities, beginning in 2012 for emissions occurring in 2011. In addition, the USEPA has continued to adopt GHG regulations for other industries, such as the June 2019 Affordable Clean Energy Rule, establishing emission guidelines for states to use when developing plans to limit carbon dioxide at coal-fired electric generating units. On November 15, 2022 the USEPA published a proposed a rule that would sharply reduce methane and other air pollution from both new and existing sources in the oil and natural gas industry. The proposal expands and strengthens emissions reduction requirements for new, modified and reconstructed oil and natural gas sources, and would require states to reduce methane emissions from hundreds of thousands of existing sources nationwide for the first time. On December 13, 2022 the USEPA extended the comment period for the proposed rule to January 31, 2022.

The U.S.'s withdrawal from the Paris Agreement became effective in November 2020; however, the U.S. rejoined the agreement on January 20, 2022, effective February 2022. The USEPA is working on regulations to limit GHG emissions within its existing statutory authority under the *Clean Air Act*. In addition, more than one-third of the states already have begun implementing legal measures to reduce emissions of GHGs.

On January 28, 2020, House Energy & Commerce Committee members released draft text of the *Climate Leadership and Environmental Action for our Nation's Future Act* (the "*CLEAN Future Act*"), proposing a new climate plan to ensure the United States achieves net-zero GHG pollution no later than 2050. The *CLEAN Future Act* has far-reaching implications for many sectors of the

economy. The bill sets a national climate target of net-zero greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The bill includes a mix of incentives for renewable energy and provisions increasing regulation of non-renewable energy and other emitting industries. It aims to achieve GHG and other emissions reductions through provisions impacting the power sector, the building sector, the automotive sector, ports, manufacturing, oil and gas extraction, waste-management and recycling. On March 2, 2021, the *CLEAN Future Act* was introduced to Congress and was subsequently referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, along with several applicable subcommittees.

On January 27, 2021 President Biden issued Executive Orders promising to take aggressive action on climate change. Among other things, such Executive Orders reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to addressing climate change, including the entering into of international agreements on climate change, and enhanced global action on climate change and President Biden adopting a “Whole of Government Approach to the Climate Crisis” approach appointing former governors and mayors to his cabinet and embracing a partnership with state and local governments as well as the private sector to advance climate solutions. On February 9, 2022 the House Committee on Energy & Commerce hosted a subcommittee hearing “Back in Action: Restoring Federal Climate Leadership” highlighting the Biden Administration’s Executive Orders relating to climate change initiatives and soliciting testimony from industry leaders.

Congress enacted the bipartisan *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (or Bipartisan Infrastructure Law), which includes provisions to enhance the electricity grid, build electric vehicle charging infrastructure, support electric school buses, and develop carbon dioxide capture and sequestration technology. More than \$500 billion dollars’ worth of clean energy tax credits, electric vehicle rebates and other climate-smart investment are pending in the BBBA, which cleared the House in November but is stalled in the Senate and is now in the process of being “scaled down”, however, the bills provisions related to combatting climate change among others will remain. The BBBA included a \$3.5 billion program to encourage home electrification, including rebates for heat pump water and space heaters that would encourage, but not require, a shift away from natural gas appliances.

In April 2021, President Biden set a new national goal to reduce emissions by 50-52% from 2005 levels by 2030 and formalized that in an updated U.S. nationally-determined contribution (NDC, or climate plan) under the Paris Agreement. President Biden set a goal for 50% of new passenger vehicles sold in 2030 to produce zero emissions and signed an executive order directing federal agencies to purchase 100% zero-emission light-duty vehicles by 2027. The USEPA issued a final rule to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from model year 2023-2026 passenger vehicles and will begin work on standards for model year 2027 and later vehicles.

The USEPA has issued regulations to implement the phase down of hydrofluorocarbons as directed by the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act, which was enacted as part of the fiscal year 2022 appropriations bill. The USEPA has also proposed regulations to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas industry and President Biden helped launch a global methane pledge at the Glasgow Climate Summit, or COP26, under which more than 100 countries have committed to cut their total methane emissions at least 30% by 2030. A number of U.S. states have formed regional partnerships to regulate emissions of GHGs such as the Transportation and Climate Initiative enacted on December 17, 2019 and involving thirteen jurisdictions in the Northwest and Mid-Atlantic United States. States and local governments continue to enact rules and regulations to reduce use and increase regulation of the oil and gas industry. In 2019, Berkeley, California became the first city to ban the use of natural gas in new buildings. Since then, dozens of urban centers have followed suit, including major cities such as San Jose and New York. At the state level, California’s most recent building code update requires new buildings to be wired for all-electric operation and uses heat pumps as the energy efficiency benchmark for heating but does not ban new gas hookups. In her 2022 State of the State policy book, New York Governor Kathy Hochul proposed that all new buildings be required to have zero on-site emissions no later than 2027.

The extent and magnitude of any adverse impacts of current or additional programs or regulations beyond reasonably foreseeable requirements cannot be reliably or accurately estimated at this time, in part because certain specific legislative and regulatory requirements have not been finalized and uncertainty exists with respect to the additional measures being considered and the time frames for compliance. Consequently, no assurances can be given that the effect of future climate change legislation will not be significant to the Company. There is also risk that the Company could face claims initiated by third parties relating to climate change or climate change legislation. These claims could, among other things, result in litigation targeted against the Company and the oil and gas industry generally, which may, in turn, have an adverse effect on the Company’s operations, margins, profitability and results.

Emerging Climate Change Regulations

Compliance with climate change legislation generally requires significant expenditures and could potentially impact the nature of oil and gas operations, including those of our customers. The increased costs of compliance associated with emerging regulations may also have a direct material impact on the Company’s business and financial position. As regulations, including the emerging regulations identified below, change, they may affect the future demand of oil and refined products and, as a result, the ultimate impact and lasting effects on the Company’s business, operations and financial condition, and on the energy industry as a whole, are highly uncertain.

Increasing Minimum Price on Carbon

On July 12, 2021, the federal government formally submitted Canada's enhanced NDC to the United Nations, committing Canada to cut its GHG emissions by 40-45 percent below 2005 levels by 2030. Canada's NDC submission outlines a series of investments, regulations and measures that the country is taking in pursuit of its ambitious target. It includes input from provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners. The federal government additionally confirmed that the minimum price on carbon pollution will increase by \$15 per tonne each year starting in 2023 through to 2030, and will be \$170 per tonne in 2030. The Federal Backstop will be updated to ensure all provincial and territorial pricing systems are comparable in terms of stringency and effectiveness. Provinces and territories will continue to have the flexibility to implement a system that makes sense for their circumstances as long as they align with the benchmark.

Clean Fuel Regulations

The *Clean Fuel Regulations*, which came into force in June 2022. The aim of this regulation is: (i) to lower the GHG emissions from various liquid fossil fuels by requiring producers or importers of gasoline, diesel, kerosene, and light and heavy fuel oils ("primary suppliers") to lower the carbon intensity of such fuels; and (ii) provide a framework for primary suppliers and those who voluntarily participate in the compliance credit market to create and trade credits to the extent they avoid lifecycle emissions of such fuels. Notwithstanding that compliance requirements only apply to liquid fuels, the *Clean Fuel Regulations* provide a framework for credit creation applicable to gaseous fuels as well. The regulation sets a baseline carbon intensity for each type of liquid fossil fuel, against which the primary suppliers must make annual carbon intensity reductions. Starting in 2022, each primary supplier must reduce the carbon intensity by the prescribed amount. In 2023, that amount is 91.5 gCO₂e/MJ for gasoline fuels and 89.5 gCO₂e/MJ for diesel fuels.

Decommissioning, Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

The Company is responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation of the Company's facilities and pipelines at the end of their economic life, the costs of which may be substantial. It is not possible to predict these costs with certainty since they will be a function of regulatory requirements and environmental conditions at the time of decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation. The Company may, in the future, be required by applicable laws or regulations to establish and fund one or more decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation reserve funds to provide for payment of future decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation costs, which among other things may impact the Company's ability to execute its business plan and service its debt obligations. In addition, such reserves, if established, may not be sufficient to satisfy such future decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation costs and the Company will be responsible for the payment of the balance of such costs.

As of January 2022, there are annual spend requirements for decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation of inactive sites in Alberta which require an amount specified by the regulator to be spent on decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation. Similar requirements will be enacted in Saskatchewan in 2023, which will require the Company to ensure that inactive sites are actively being addressed and, based on the regulator's assessment of the liability associated with any inactive sites, result in mandatory annual spend requirements. These spend requirements are not currently material; however, any increases thereto, may impact the Company's ability to execute its business plan and service its debt obligations, which may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and reputation.

Legislative and Regulatory Changes

The Company's industry is highly regulated. There can be no guarantee that laws and other government programs relating to the oil and gas industry, the energy services industry and the transportation industry will not be changed in a manner which directly and adversely affects the Company's business. There can also be no assurance that the laws, regulations or rules governing the Company's customers will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the Company's customers and, therefore, the Company's business.

In addition, the Company's pipelines and facilities are potentially subject to common carrier and common processor applications and to rate setting by regulatory authorities in the event agreement on fees or tariffs cannot be reached with producers. To the extent that producers believe processing fees or tariffs with respect to pipelines and facilities are too high, they may seek rate relief through regulatory means. If regulations were passed lowering or capping the Company's rates and tariffs, the Company's results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Petroleum products that the Company stores and transports are sold by the Company's customers for consumption into the public market. Various federal, provincial, state and local agencies have the authority to prescribe specific product quality specifications for commodities sold into the public market. Changes in product quality specifications or blending requirements could reduce the Company's throughput volume, require the Company to incur additional handling costs or require capital expenditures. For instance, different product specifications for different markets impact the fungibility of the products in the Company's system and could require the construction of additional storage. If the Company is unable to recover these costs through increased revenue, the Company's

cash flows could be adversely affected. In addition, changes in the quality of the products the Company receives on its petroleum products pipeline system could reduce or eliminate the Company's ability to blend products.

The Company's cross-border activities are subject to additional regulation, including import and export licenses, tariffs, Canadian and U.S. customs and tax issues and toxic substance certifications. Such regulations include the Short Supply Controls of the Export Administration Act, the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement, the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999. Violations of these licensing, tariff and tax reporting requirements could result in the imposition of significant administrative, civil and criminal penalties. The Government of Canada has committed to amending the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, including provisions to protect the right of every individual in Canada to a healthy environment and extend various regulatory provision related to toxic substances. If passed, the proposed changes may result in increased costs, operating and permitting requirements.

In addition, local, consumption and income tax laws relating to the Company may be changed in a manner which adversely affects the Company.

Environmental and Health and Safety Regulations

Each of the Company's segments are subject to the risk of incurring substantial costs and liabilities under environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. These costs and liabilities arise under increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws, including regulations and governmental enforcement policies and legislation, and as a result of third-party claims for damages to property or persons arising from the Company's operations. Environmental laws and regulations impose, among other things, restrictions, liabilities and obligations in connection with the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous substances and waste and in connection with spills, releases and emissions of various substances into the environment. Environmental laws and regulations also require that pipelines, facilities and other properties associated with the Company's operations be constructed, operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Health and safety laws and regulations impose, among other things, requirements designed to ensure the protection of workers and to limit the exposure of persons to certain hazardous substances. In addition, certain types of projects may be required to submit and obtain approval of environmental impact assessments, to obtain and maintain environmental permits and approvals and to implement mitigative measures prior to the implementation of such projects.

Failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, including related permits and approvals, may result in assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the issuance of regulatory or judicial orders, the imposition of remedial obligations such as clean-up and site restoration requirements, the payment of deposits, liens, the amendment, suspension or revocation of permits and approvals and the potential issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations. If the Company were unable to recover these costs through increased revenue, the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations could be adversely affected.

Some of the Company's facilities have been used for many years to transport, distribute or store petroleum products. Over time the Company's operations, or operations by the Company's predecessors or third parties not under the Company's control, may have resulted in the disposal or release of hydrocarbons or wastes at or from these properties upon which the facilities are situated along or over pipeline rights-of-way. In addition, some of the Company's facilities are located on or near current or former refining and terminal sites, and there is a risk that contamination is present on those sites or may migrate onto the Company's sites from neighbouring sites. The Company may be subject to strict joint and several liability under a number of these environmental laws and regulations for such disposal and releases of hydrocarbons or wastes or the existence of contamination, even in circumstances where such activities or conditions were caused by third parties not under the Company's control or were otherwise lawful at the time they occurred.

Further, the transportation of hazardous materials and/or other substances in the Company's pipelines or by truck or rail may result in environmental damage, including accidental releases that may cause death or injuries to humans, damage to third parties and natural resources, and/or result in federal and/or provincial and state civil and/or criminal penalties that could be material to the Company's results of operations and cash flow.

The Company engages in operations which handle hazardous materials. As a result of these and other activities, the Company is subject to a variety of federal, provincial, state, local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the generation, transport, use handling, storage, treatment and exposure to and disposal of these materials, including record keeping, reporting and registration requirements. The Company has incurred and expects to continue to incur expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Moreover, some or all of the environmental laws and regulations to which the Company is subject could become more stringent or be more stringently enforced in the future. Failure to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations and permit requirements could result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including regulatory or judicial orders enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring corrective measures or remedial actions.

Certain environmental laws, including the CERCLA and comparable state laws in the U.S., impose joint and several liability, without regard to fault or legality of the operations, on certain categories of persons, including current and prior owners or operators of a

facility where there is a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, transporters of hazardous substances and entities that arranged for disposal of the hazardous substances at the site. Under CERCLA, these "responsible persons" may be held jointly and severally liable for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances, as well as for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies, relocation expenses and other response costs.

CERCLA generally exempts "petroleum" from the definition of hazardous substance; however, in the course of the Company's operations, the Company has accepted, handled, transported and/or generated materials that are considered "hazardous substances." Further, hazardous substances or hazardous wastes may have been released at properties owned or leased by the Company now or in the past, or at other locations where these substances or wastes were taken for treatment or disposal. Given the nature of the Company's previously divested environmental services business, it has incurred liabilities under CERCLA or other environmental cleanup laws, at its current or former facilities, adjacent or nearby third-party facilities, or offsite disposal locations. There can be no assurance that the costs associated with future cleanup activities that the Company may be required to conduct or finance will not be material. Additionally, the Company may become liable to third parties for damages, including personal injury and property damage, resulting from the disposal or release of hazardous substances into the environment.

Failure to comply with environmental regulations could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation and financial condition. There is also risk that the Company could face litigation initiated by third parties relating to climate change or other environmental regulations.

Federal Review of Environmental and Regulatory Processes

The *Impact Assessment Act* came into force in August 2019 and replaced the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*. The *Impact Assessment Act* applies to designated projects listed in the Physical Activities Regulations and physical activities designated by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada on an *ad hoc* basis. The legislation's expanded assessment considerations include the environment health, economic, social and gender impacts, as well as considerations related to sustainability and Canada's climate change commitments. The *Impact Assessment Act* also places greater emphasis on Indigenous knowledge and explicitly states that one of the purposes of the act is to ensure respect for the rights of the Indigenous peoples of Canada recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, in the course of impact assessments and decision-making under the legislation. Increased environmental assessment obligations may create risk of increased costs and project delays and may limit the Company's ability to obtain or renew permits efficiently. The *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* also came into force in August 2019 and replaced the National Energy Board with the Canada Energy Regulator and modified the regulator's role in federal impact assessments.

On May 10, 2022, arising out of a reference from the Government of Alberta, the majority of the Alberta Court of Appeal declared the *Impact Assessment Act* unconstitutional. The decision is currently under appeal.

The *Fisheries Act* prohibits harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat and the prohibition against causing the death of fish by means other than fishing. Compared to previous versions, the current *Fisheries Act* expands the scope of protection and role of Indigenous groups and interests. The prohibitions against the death of fish, and the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat may result in increased permitting requirements where the Company's operations potentially impact fish or fish habitat. These amendments came into force in August 2019.

The *Canadian Navigable Waters Act* applies to all navigable waters and creates greater oversight for navigable waters and, consistent with the *Fisheries Act*, expands the scope of protection and the role of Indigenous groups and interests. The broader application of the *Canadian Navigable Waters Act* may result in increased permitting requirements where the Company's operations potentially impact navigable waters.

Contract Renegotiation

Some of the Company's contract-based revenue are generated under contracts with terms which allow the customer to reduce or suspend performance under the contract in specified circumstances, such as the occurrence of a catastrophic event to the Company or the customer's operations. The occurrence of an event which results in a material reduction or suspension of the Company's customer's performance could reduce the Company's profitability.

Some of the Company's contracts with third-party customers for services have terms of one year or less. As these contracts expire, they must be extended and renegotiated or replaced. The Company may not be able to extend, renegotiate or replace these contracts when they expire, and the terms of any renegotiated contracts may not be as favorable as the contracts they replace. The Company faces intense competition in its gathering, transportation, terminalling and storage activities. Other providers of crude oil gathering, transportation, terminalling and storage services that are able to supply the Company's customers with those services at a lower price could reduce the Company's ability to compete in this industry. Additionally, the Company may incur substantial costs if modifications to the Company's terminals are required in order to attract substitute customers or provide alternative services. If the Company cannot successfully renew significant contracts, must renew them on less favorable terms, or incurs substantial costs in modifying its terminals, the Company's profitability, cash flow and financial position from these arrangements could decline.

Capital Project Delivery and Success

The Company has had and will have organic growth projects that require the expenditure of significant amounts of capital. Many of these projects involve numerous regulatory, environmental, commercial, short and long-term weather-related, political and legal uncertainties that will be beyond the Company's control. As these projects are undertaken, required regulatory and other approvals may not be obtained, may be delayed or may be obtained with conditions that materially alter the expected return associated with the underlying projects. Moreover, the Company will incur financing costs during the planning and construction phases of its growth projects, but the operating cash flow the Company expects these projects to generate will not materialize until after the projects are completed. These projects may be completed behind schedule or in excess of budgeted cost, including as a result of inflation or supply chain disruptions. For example, the Company must compete with other companies for the materials and construction services required to complete these projects, and competition for these materials or services could result in significant delays and/or cost overruns. Any such cost overruns, or unanticipated delays in the completion or commercial development of these projects, could reduce the Company's liquidity. The Company may construct facilities or other assets in anticipation of market demand that dissipates during the intervening period between project conception and delivery to market or never materializes. As a result of these uncertainties, the anticipated benefits associated with the Company's capital projects may be lower than expected.

Reputation

The Company relies on its reputation to build and maintain positive relationships with its stakeholders, to recruit and retain staff, and to be a credible, trusted company. Reputational risk is the potential for negative impacts that could result from the deterioration of the Company's reputation with key stakeholders. The potential for harming the Company's corporate reputation exists in every business decision and public interaction, which in turn can negatively impact the Company's business and its securities. Reputational risk cannot be managed in isolation from other forms of risk. Credit, market, operational, insurance, liquidity, regulatory, environmental and legal risks must all be managed effectively to safeguard the Company's reputation.

With increasing public focus on climate change and GHG emissions, the reputation of oil and gas companies generally may become increasingly unfavourable. There are added social pressures which demand governments and companies work to mitigate the risks associated with climate change, decrease GHG emissions and move towards decarbonization. Specifically, there is a reputational risk in connection with the Company's ability to meet increasing climate reporting and emission reduction expectations from our key stakeholders. While our reputation may be generally negatively impacted in connection with the stigmatization of the energy industry, the Company has been actively preparing and adapting to manage and respond to investors' increasing expectations by proactively setting voluntary GHG and emissions reduction targets, investing in energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects, integrating ESG across the business and tying our borrowing costs and employee compensation to our ESG performance.

Negative impacts from a compromised reputation for any reason could include revenue loss, reduction in customer base and diminution of share price.

Hazards and Operational Risks

The Company's operations are subject to the many hazards inherent in the transportation, storage, processing, treating and distribution of crude oil, NGLs and petroleum products, including:

- adverse weather conditions or extreme events, explosions, fires and accidents, including road and rail accidents;
- damage to the Company's tanker trucks, pipelines, storage tanks, terminals and related equipment;
- ruptures, leaks or releases of crude oil or petroleum products into the environment;
- protests, demonstrations or blockades;
- acts of terrorism or vandalism; and
- other accidents or hazards that may occur at or during transport to, or from, commercial or industrial sites.

If any of these events were to occur, the Company could suffer substantial losses because of the resulting impact on the Company's reputation, personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property, equipment, information technology systems, related data and control systems, environmental damage, which may include polluting water, land or air, resulting in regulatory enforcement or curtailment or suspension of the related operations. Mechanical malfunctions, faulty measurement or other errors may also result in significant costs or lost revenue.

Regulatory Approvals

The Company's operations require it to obtain approvals from various regulatory authorities and there are no guarantees that it will be able to obtain all necessary licenses, permits and other approvals that may be required to conduct its business. In addition, obtaining certain approvals from regulatory authorities can involve, among other things, stakeholder and Indigenous consultation, environmental impact assessments and public hearings. Regulatory approvals obtained may be subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including, but not limited to: security deposit obligations, ongoing regulatory oversight of projects, mitigating or avoiding project impacts, habitat assessments and other commitments or obligations. Failure to obtain applicable regulatory approvals or satisfy any of the conditions thereto on a timely basis on satisfactory terms could result in delays, abandonment or restructuring of projects and increased costs.

Jointly Owned Facilities

Certain of the Company's facilities are jointly owned with third parties. Approvals must be obtained from such joint owners for proposals to make capital expenditures regarding such facilities. These approvals typically require that a capital expenditure proposal be approved by the owners holding a specified percentage of the ownership interests in the relevant facility. It may not be possible for the Company to obtain the required levels of approval from co-owners of facilities for future proposals for capital expenditures to expand or improve its jointly owned facilities. In addition, agreements for joint ownership often contain restrictions on transfer of an interest in a facility. The most frequent restrictions require a transferor who is proposing to transfer an interest to offer such interest to the other holders of interests in the facility prior to completing the transfer. Such provisions may restrict the Company's ability to transfer its interests in facilities or to acquire partners' interests in facilities and may also restrict the Company's ability to maximize the value of a sale of its interest. Further, should a joint owner become insolvent, the Company may be directed by regulators to assume the joint owner's obligations and may face operational challenges during any insolvency proceedings resulting in additional costs.

As part of the Company's effort to minimize these risks, the Company maintains communication with its co-owners through participation in operating committees and formal decision-making processes. The Company also utilizes its knowledge of industry activity and relationships with other owners to mitigate the risk of uncooperative behavior. However, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to proceed with its plans for any facilities which are jointly owned.

Capital Markets and Availability of Future Financing

The future development of the Company's business may be dependent on its ability to obtain additional capital including, but not limited to, debt and equity financing. Disruptions in international credit markets and other financial systems and a deterioration of global economic conditions, may cause significant volatility in commodity prices and interest rates at which the Company is able to borrow funds for capital programs. Uncertainty in the global economic situation, including ESG factors, could mean that the Company, along with other oil and gas entities, may face restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs. Specifically, changing investor priorities and trends, including as a result of climate change, ESG initiatives, the adoption of decarbonization policies and the general stigmatization of the oil and gas industry may limit the Company's ability to attract and access capital. This could have an adverse effect on the Company, as future capital expenditures will be financed out of cash generated from operations and borrowings, and the Company's ability to borrow is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of the capital markets and investor appetite for investments in the energy industry generally and the Company's securities. The Company's ability to obtain additional capital is dependent on, among other things, investor interest in investments in the energy industry in general and investor interest in its securities. See also "Climate Change and ESG Targets and Commitments".

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

Insurance

The Company currently maintains customary insurance of the types and amounts consistent with prudent industry practice. However, the Company is not fully insured against all risks incidental to the Company's business. The Company is not obliged to maintain any such insurance if it is not available on commercially reasonable terms. There can be no guarantee that such insurance coverage will be available in the future on commercially reasonable terms or at commercially reasonable rates or that the amounts for which the Company is insured, or the proceeds of such insurance, will compensate the Company fully for the Company's losses. Insurance providers are adjusting to the risks that climate change poses and as a result, our ability to secure necessary or prudent insurance coverage may also be adversely affected in the event that our insurers adopt more restrictive ESG or decarbonization policies. As a result of these policies, premiums and deductibles for some or all of our insurance policies could increase substantially. In some instances, coverage may be reduced or become unavailable. As a result, the Company may not be able to renew our existing policies, or procure other desirable insurance coverage, either on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

In addition, the insurance coverage obtained with respect to the Company's business and facilities will be subject to limits and exclusions or limitations on coverage that are considered by management to be reasonable, given the cost of procuring insurance and current operating conditions. There can be no assurance that the insurance proceeds received by the Company in respect of a claim will be sufficient in any particular situation to fully compensate the Company for losses and liabilities suffered. If a significant accident or event occurs that is not fully insured, it could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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 cybersecurity risks. The global economy has been greatly affected by the war between Russia and Ukraine. The ongoing conflict and associated sanctions levied against Russia led to sharp increases in, and supply shortages of key commodities. Uncertainty regarding the duration and ultimate effects of the war have raised global concerns over the potential for major disruptions in oil and natural gas supply and continuing commodity price volatility. Any additional sanctions or other international action may have a destabilizing effect on commodity prices and global economies more broadly. Specifically, as a major exporter of oil and natural gas, any disruption of supply of oil and natural gas from Russia, as a result of sanctions and associated repercussions, operational disruptions, damage to infrastructure or otherwise, may cause a supply shortage globally and significantly impact commodity prices. Volatility in commodity prices may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, maintained elevated or significant increases in commodity prices could materially increase operating costs and decrease profit margins, whereas reductions in commodity prices may affect oil and natural gas activity levels and therefore adversely affect the demand for, or price of, the Company's services.

The extent and duration of the current Russian-Ukrainian conflict and any related international action cannot be accurately predicted at this time and the effects of such conflict may magnify the impact of the other risks identified in this MD&A and in the AIF, including those relating to commodity price volatility and global financial conditions. Long-term or unforeseeable impacts, including on the Company, its stakeholders and counterparties on which it relies, may materialize and may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation and financial condition. The Company may continue to experience materially adverse impacts to its business as a result of the war's global economic impact, even after the conflict has subsided.

Supply Chain Disruptions

Ongoing supply chain disruptions and resulting shortages, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or otherwise, may hinder the Company's ability to execute projects in a timely manner and may increase the Company's development, operating and construction costs. Any such cost overruns, or unanticipated delays in the completion or commercial development of the Company's projects or disruptions to the Company's operations as a result of supply chain constraints may have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability, cash flow and financial position.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND ADVISORY STATEMENT

Certain statements and information included or referred to in this MD&A constitute forward-looking information (as such term is defined under applicable Canadian securities laws). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking information. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "target", "must", "commit", "estimate", "expect", "extend", "remain", "future", "intend", "may", "can", "will", "project", "should", "could", "would", "believe", "predict", "forecast", "long-term", "potential", "possibility", "opportunity" and similar expressions of future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook are intended to identify forward-looking information. Forward-looking information, included or referred to in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to statements with respect to:

- the effect of the COVID-19 (including its variants) pandemic, other international or global events, and governmental responses thereto on the Company's business, operations, financial condition and access to financing;
- the Company's plans and targets, and the achievement thereof, including but not limited to growth and replacement capital expenditure and allocation thereof;
- the addition or disposition of assets and changes in the services to be offered by the Company;
- the Company's projections relating to target segment profit, distributable cash flow, distributable cash flow per share, total cash flow;
- the Company's investment in new equipment, technology, facilities and personnel;
- the Company's growth strategy to expand in existing and new markets including the anticipated benefits from the Company's basin strategy;
- long-term contracts and the terms, counterparties and impacts thereof;
- the evaluation of the Company's strategic plan and the key attributes of the Company's business strategy and strengths;
- the Company's ability to execute its current business strategy, related milestones and ability to meet its ESG targets and the associated impacts to the Company's reputation and ability to attract capital;
- the Company's response to the energy transition and the strategic opportunities available to the Company;
- the effect of the Company's credit rating and relative performance to certain ESG targets on its borrowing costs and ability to enter into arrangements with suppliers or counterparties and access private and public credit markets;
- the Company's ability to position itself as a ESG and sustainability leader;
- the Company's ESG targets, including its goal of achieving Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050 and expectations and plans related to its Net Zero by 2050 target pathway and its effectiveness;
- the role of sustainable development in future outcomes related to the economy, the Company's climate goals and value generation for stakeholders;
- the impact of pipeline projects on the Company's business;
- the availability of sufficient capital and liquidity for planned growth;
- uncertainty and volatility relating to crude oil prices and price differentials between crude oil streams and blending agents, and the effect thereof on the Company's financial condition;
- the anticipated benefits and functionality of the DRU;
- the effect of competition in regions of North America, and its impact on downward pricing pressure and regional crude oil price differentials among crude oil grades and locations;
- the effect of market volatility on the Company's marketing revenue and activities;
- the Company's ability to service its debt and to pay down and retire indebtedness;
- the sufficiency and sources of funding to service the Company's debt, meet its operating obligations, fund capital expenditures and pay dividends;
- the appropriateness of the Company's approach to its capital structure and possible changes thereto;
- evaluations by credit rating agencies and the results and effects thereof;
- changes to the Company's capital structure, the reasons therefor and the results thereof;
- the adequacy of the Company's provisions for restoration, retirement and environmental costs and legal claims and the materiality thereof and the timing and materiality of any such payments;
- the Company's plans for additional strategic acquisitions, capital expenditures or other similar transactions, including the costs, timing and completion thereof;
- the expected cost relative to budget and in-service dates for new storage capacity and new projects being constructed by the Company;
- the Company's planned hedging and risk management activities;

- the Company's projections of commodity purchase and sales activities;
- the continued safe and reliable operation of the Company's infrastructures and the uses of replacement capital expenditure;
- the Company's projections of inflation and currency and interest rate fluctuations and their impact on the Company's ability access financing on acceptable terms or at all;
- the Company's projections with respect to the adoption and implementation of new accounting standards and policies, and their impact on the Company's financial statements;
- the sources of the Company's cash flows;
- the Company's normal course issuer bid and automatic repurchase plan;
- the realization of anticipated benefits from the implementation of cost saving measures;
- the Company's projections of dividends; and
- the Company's dividend policy and the timing and payment of dividends thereunder.

With respect to forward-looking information contained in this MD&A, assumptions and estimates have been made regarding, among other things:

- the impact of the COVID-19 (including its variants) pandemic or other international or global events, including government responses related thereto on demand for crude oil and petroleum products and the Company's operations generally;
- general economic and industry conditions;
- future growth in world-wide demand for crude oil and petroleum products;
- commodity prices;
- no material defaults by the counterparties to agreements with the Company;
- the Company's ability to obtain qualified and diverse personnel and equipment in a timely and cost-efficient manner or at all;
- the regulatory framework governing taxes and environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which the Company conducts and will conduct its business;
- the energy transition that is underway as the world shifts towards a lower carbon economy and a maintained industry focus on ESG and the impact thereof on the Company;
- the development and performance of technology and new energy efficient products, services and programs including but not limited to the use of zero-emission and renewable fuels, carbon capture and storage, electrification of equipment powered by zero-emission energy sources and utilization and availability of carbon offsets and carbon price outlook;
- the Company's relationships with the communities in which we operate;
- climate-related estimates and scenarios and the accuracy thereof, including the cost of compliance with climate change legislation and the impact thereof on the Company;
- the impact of emerging regulations on the nature of oil and gas operations, expenditures in the oil and gas industry, and demand for our products and services;
- changes in credit ratings applicable to the Company;
- the Company's ability to achieve its Sustainability and ESG targets, the timing thereof and the impact thereof on the Company;
- the Company's future investments in new technologies and innovation and the return thereon;
- operating and borrowing costs, including those related to the Company's Sustainability and ESG programs;
- future capital expenditures to be made by the Company, including its ability to place assets into service as currently planned and scheduled;
- the Company's ability to obtain financing for its capital programs on acceptable terms;
- the Company's ability to maintain a strong balance sheet and financial position;
- the Company's future debt levels;
- inflation and changes to interest rates and their impact on the Company;
- the impact of increasing competition on the Company;
- the impact of changes in government policies on the Company;
- the ability of the Company and, as applicable, its partner(s), to construct and place assets into service and the associated costs of such projects;
- the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet the Company's current and future obligations;
- the Company's dividend policy;
- product supply and demand;
- demand for the services offered by the Company;
- the Company's ability to re-negotiate contracts for its services on terms favorable to the Company;
- the impact of future changes in accounting policies on the Company's consolidated financial statements; and
- the Company's ability to successfully implement the plans and programs disclosed in the Company's strategy.

In addition, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information attributed to third party industry sources. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking information as a result of numerous risks and uncertainties including, but not

limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in "Risk Factors" included in this MD&A and in the AIF. Readers should also refer to "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risk Factors" in the AIF and to the risk factors described in other documents the Company files from time to time with securities regulatory authorities, available on the Company's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.gibsonenergy.com. No assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. As such, forward-looking information included or referred to in this MD&A and the Company's other filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A. Information on, or connected to, the Company's website www.gibsonenergy.com does not form part of this MD&A. The forward-looking information included or referred to in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement and are made as of the date of this MD&A. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by applicable securities laws.

The forward-looking information included or referred to in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Advisory Statement

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from operations and assets according to our share of equity in the operation.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy for our operations and assets according to our share of equity in the operation.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 that occur from the value chain of our operations and assets according to our share of equity in the operation.

All references in this MD&A to Net Zero include Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions only and are only inclusive of the equity portion of operations.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIF: the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2022

barrel: One barrel of petroleum, each barrel representing 34.972 Imperial gallons or 42 U.S. gallons

BBBA: Build Back Better Act

Board: Gibson's Board of Directors

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

COVID-19: Disease caused by the novel coronavirus that was first identified in December 2019 and subsequent variants

Crude Marketing: The aggregated Canadian and U.S. liquids marketing business

DBRS Morningstar: Collectively the companies of DBRS Limited, DBRS Inc., DBRS Ratings Limited and DBRS Ratings GmbH

DC&P: disclosure controls and procedures as defined in *National instrument 52-109 Certification of disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*

DRU: Diluent Recovery Unit, a facility that separates diluent from heavier petroleum stock, owned by the Company's equity accounted for investee Hardisty Energy Terminal LP

EBITDA: earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization less corporate expenses

ESG: Environmental, Social, Governance

GAAP or IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants and as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, also referred to as IFRS

GGPPA: Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act

GHG: Greenhouse gas emissions

Hardisty Unit Train Facility or HURC Facility: A unit train facility at Hardisty, Alberta, jointly developed with USD Development Group, LLC, that includes an exclusive five-kilometer pipeline connection from the Hardisty Terminal

HET: Hardisty Energy Terminal Limited Partnership. HET is jointly owned by US Development Group, LLC (through a wholly-owned affiliate, collectively "USD") and the Company, with each party owning a 50% interest

ICFR: Internal Controls over Financial Reporting as defined in National instrument 52-109 Certification of disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings

MD&A: Management Discussion and Analysis

Moose Jaw Facility: Gibson's heavy crude oil processing facility located at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, that produces asphaltic and lighter distillate products that are generally sold into specialized markets

Moose Jaw Refined Products: The Company's business which markets the outputs of the Moose Jaw Facility

MRGGA: Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act

NCIB: Normal course issuer bid

NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution

NGL: Natural Gas Liquids, comprised of ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline.

NI 52-112: National instrument 52-112 – Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure

NI 52-109: National instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings

PSU: performance share units, convertible into common shares in the Company when various performance targets are achieved.

Shareholders: The holders of issued and outstanding common shares from time to time

TIER: Technology Innovation Emissions Reduction

U.S.: United States of America

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

VOC: Volatile organic compound emissions

WCSB: Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin

WTI: West Texas Intermediate, a type of crude oil used as a benchmark in crude oil pricing



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