CLEARVIEW RESOURCES LTD

Clearview Resources Ltd.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2024

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The management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the financial position and results of operations of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim financial statements and accompanying notes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 and the audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts in the tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars ($000's), except per unit amounts. The MD&A has been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors as of August 27, 2024.

Refer to page 24 for information about Non-IFRS Measures, page 26 for information on forward-looking statements and page 27 for measures, conversions and acronyms used in the MD&A.

OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

Clearview Resources Ltd. (the "Company") is a privately owned, growth-oriented oil and natural gas producing company based in Calgary, Alberta with production and development primarily focused in the Greater Pembina area of west central Alberta. The Company is a reporting issuer with additional information about the Company available on the Canadian Securities Administrators' System for Electronic Distribution and Retrieval ("SEDAR+") at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.clearviewres.com.

The Company's oil and natural gas properties are listed below:

Region - Alberta	Property	Primary production	P+P Reserves[1]	Average WI	Operatorship[2]
Greater Pembina	Northville	Liquids rich natural gas	5,214	87%	Yes
	Pembina	Liquids rich natural gas	1,094	80%	Yes
	Wilson Creek	Light oil and liquids rich natural gas	3,550	60%	Yes
	Windfall	Light oil	3,529	100.0%	Yes
	Niton	Light oil	1,364	96%	Yes
	Garrington	Light oil and liquids rich natural gas	1,444	94%	Yes
	Caribou	Light oil	429	70.0%	Yes
	Miscellaneous	Various	75	Various	Mixed
Total			16,699		

[1] mboe of total proved plus probable reserves at December 31, 2023 as determined by the Company's independent reserves evaluator, McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.
[2] operatorship of a majority of the property

The Company's objectives continue to be:

- acquire long life, cash generating oil and natural gas properties with growth potential;
- maintain a low cost and financially robust operating structure;
- reduce the Company's bank debt leverage to a minimal level;
- build the Company's production base to fund the field capital program from internally generated funds;
- maintain a current licensee liability rating of 2.0 or greater; and
- continue pursuing non-core asset dispositions.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Six months ended		Years ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	Dec. 31 2023	Dec. 31 2022	Dec. 31 2021
Oil and natural gas sales	10,505	12,119	24,824	41,176	30,364
Adjusted funds flow (1)	3,969	2,373	3,736	9,681	5,573
Per share – basic (1)	0.34	0.20	0.32	0.83	0.48
Per share – diluted (1)	0.31	0.20	0.32	0.83	0.44
Cash provided by operating activities	2,962	2,134	2,327	8,530	6,130
Per share – basic	0.25	0.18	0.20	0.73	0.53
Per share - diluted	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.73	0.48
Net earnings (loss)	5,414	(1,593)	(4,011)	(2,549)	5,212
Per share – basic	0.46	(0.14)	(0.34)	(0.22)	0.45
Per share – diluted	0.43	(0.14)	(0.34)	(0.22)	0.42
Total assets	50,713	50,962	48,970	55,978	73,277
Total long term liabilities	16,741	16,778	16,786	18,736	25,863
Net debt (surplus) (1)	(4,580)	(1,245)	3,724	539	10,193
Capital expenditures (1)	866	660	5,316	3,494	2,108

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios of other entities. See “Non-IFRS Measures” contained within this MD&A.

In the first six months of 2024, oil and natural gas sales decreased by $1.6 million, versus the comparative period of 2023, to $10.5 million as a result of lower oil and natural gas production and lower realized sales prices for the Company’s natural gas and natural gas liquids production. The decrease in revenue of $1.6 million was partially offset by an increase in processing income of $0.2 million, realized gains on commodity contracts of $0.4 million and decreased operating costs of $0.4 million as compared to the same period of 2023. Adjusted funds flow increased to $4.0 million ($0.34 per basic share) in the first six months of 2024, primarily as a result of a non-recurring cash payment of $2.3 million received to settle a contract. Cash flow provided by operating activities increased to $3.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. The Company had net earnings of $5.4 million (0.46 per basic share) for the six months ended June 30, 2024 versus a net loss of $1.6 million ($0.14 per basic share) in the comparative period of 2023. The Company had a net cash position on June 30, 2024 of $4.6 million consisting of cash of $5.1 million, a working capital surplus of $0.7 million and convertible debentures of $1.2 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company’s oil and natural gas sales decreased to $24.8 million due to lower realized sales prices for all its production and a 16% decrease in production, year over year, as a result of normal production declines, dispositions and production curtailment during the Alberta wildfires. Adjusted funds flow was $3.7 million while cash provided by operating activities was $2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. The net loss for 2023 was $4.0 million compared to a net loss in the prior year of $2.5 million. The loss in 2023 was primarily due to much lower oil and natural gas sales. Long term liabilities decreased in the year ended December 31, 2023 due to the dispositions undertaken during the year and abandonment and reclamation work incurred during the year. The Company had $1.7 million of bank debt outstanding on December 31, 2023. Net debt of $3.7 million also includes a working capital deficit of $0.8 million and convertible debentures of $1.2 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company’s oil and natural gas sales increased to $41.2 million due to higher realized sales prices for all its production offset by a 7% decrease in production, year over year, a result of normal production declines. Adjusted funds flow was $9.7 million while cash provided by operating activities was $8.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The net loss for 2022 was $2.5 million compared to net earnings in the prior year of $5.2 million. The loss in 2022 was primarily due to an impairment expense associated with the reclassification, to assets held for sale, of a non-operated, minor working interest property in the Central Alberta Oil CGU to its fair value less costs to sell of $1.5 million. The Company recorded a loss on the reclassification of $6.5 million. Long term liabilities decreased in the year ended December 31, 2022 due to decommissioning operations undertaken to abandon 24 gross (5.3 net) wells, the reduction of decommissioning liabilities associated with the disposition and reclassification of property, plant and equipment and a higher discount rate positively affecting the discounting of decommissioning obligations. The Company had no bank debt outstanding on December 31, 2022 as adjusted funds flow in excess of net capital expenditures and proceeds on dispositions in 2022 were used for repayment. Net debt of $0.5 million consists of a working capital surplus of $0.7 million and convertible debentures of $1.2 million.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

Capital expenditures

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Drilling, completions and equipping	-	-	-	(54)	-	100
Reactivations, optimizations and equipping	9	83	(89)	282	379	(26)
Facilities	61	211	(71)	618	273	126
Other	5	7	(29)	20	8	150
Capital expenditures (1)	75	301	(75)	866	660	31
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	900	-	100	900	-	100
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	2,259	-	100	2,259	-	100
Disposition of property, plant and equipment	(8,459)	16	(52,969)	(8,459)	(2,095)	304
Net capital expenditures (1)	(5,225)	317	(1,748)	(4,434)	(1,435)	209

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios of other entities. See “Non-IFRS Measures” contained within this MD&A.

In the first six months of 2024, the Company spent $0.9 million on capital expenditures. The expenditures were primarily incurred on a waterflood expansion project and a well optimization project in the Windfall area. The Company funded its capital expenditure program through adjusted funds flow of $4.0 million. In the first six months of 2023, Clearview’s capital expenditures were primarily focused on several natural gas well optimization operations.

Acquisitions

On June 4, 2024, Clearview acquired producing oil and gas assets and undeveloped land from an oil and gas producer for cash consideration of $3.2 million. The purchase has been accounted for as an acquisition of assets and included in the Central Alberta Oil CGU.

Cash consideration	3,159
Net assets acquired	
Exploration and evaluation assets	900
Property, plant and equipment	2,877
Decommissioning obligations (see Note 8)	(618)
	3,159

Dispositions

On June 4, 2024, the Company closed the disposition of oil and gas infrastructure in the Northville area of the Central Alberta Gas CGU for cash proceeds of $8.5 million. The oil and gas infrastructure, which was owned 100% by Clearview, included operational capacity which was not being utilized by the Company in a field gathering system, gas compression facility and sales pipeline. Clearview retained a level of capacity ownership in all the infrastructure to maintain its production and development plans in the area. A gain of $5.5 million was recorded in the statement of operations and comprehensive earnings (loss) related to the disposition.

	Northville Infrastructure
Cost	4,404
Accumulated depletion	(1,248)
Net book value	3,156
Decommissioning obligations (see Note 8)	(221)
Net carrying amount	2,935
Proceeds on the disposition	8,459
Gain on disposition	5,524

On January 31, 2023, the Company closed the disposition of the oil property located in its Central Alberta Oil CGU that had been reclassified to assets held for sale at December 21, 2022. At closing in January 2023, the Company received the cash proceeds of $1.46 million from an unrelated entity and recorded an additional gain on the disposition of $8 thousand as a result of final closing adjustments.

In addition, during the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company closed the disposition of another non-operated, minor working interest property in its Central Alberta Oil CGU for net proceeds of $0.65 million. The acquirer assumed the decommissioning obligations associated with the properties resulting in a reduction of $1.0 million in decommissioning obligations. A loss of $0.3 million was recorded in earnings related to the disposition as calculated below.

	Bantry
Cost	9,230
Accumulated depletion	(7,297)
Net book value	1,933
Decommissioning obligations	(995)
Net carrying amount	938
Proceeds on the disposition	650
Loss on disposition	288

Production

Production is summarized in the following table:

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Oil – bbl/d	333	315	6	347	376	(8)
Natural gas liquids – bbl/d	383	354	8	407	378	8
Total liquids – bbl/d	716	669	7	754	754	-
Natural gas – mcf/d	4,784	4,660	3	4,916	5,209	(6)
Total – boe/d	1,513	1,446	5	1,574	1,622	(3)

Production for the three months ended June 30, 2024, increased by 5% versus the comparative period of 2023. The increase in production was due to the dispositions in the first quarter of 2023, which were primarily oil producing wells, offset by the Company's oil well drilled in Wilson Creek producing since late in the third quarter of 2023. Additionally, the comparative quarter of 2023 was negatively affected by production downtime due to wildfires and the subsequent flooding in several of the Company areas. Natural gas liquids production, generally associated with natural gas production, increased by 8%. This increase was primarily due to the natural gas production from the new oil well being produced through third party natural gas processing facilities which extract a high percentage of natural gas liquids from the gas stream. Natural gas production for the three months ended June 30, 2024, increased by 3% versus the same period of 2023. The increase was primarily due to natural gas production associated with the new oil well at Wilson Creek.

Production for the six months ended June 30, 2024 decreased by 3% compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023. The decrease was a result of normal production declines and the dispositions in the first quarter of 2023, partially offset by the new well in Wilson Creek producing since late in the third quarter of 2023.

Clearview's production portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2024, was weighted 22% to oil, 26% to natural gas liquids and 52% to natural gas. For the six months ended June 30, 2023, the production mix was weighted 23% to oil, 23% to natural gas liquids and 54% to natural gas.

Benchmark prices and economic parameters

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Oil – West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") (US $/bbl)	80.55	73.77	9	78.76	74.93	5
Oil – Edmonton Par ($/bbl)	105.87	95.04	11	99.03	97.09	2
Differential – Light oil ($/bbl) (1)	(4.33)	(4.17)	4	(7.96)	(3.95)	102
NGLs - Pentane ($/bbl)	104.79	93.22	12	102.03	100.02	2
NGLs – Butane ($/bbl)	41.48	37.87	10	43.88	45.19	(3)
NGLs – Propane ($/bbl)	27.96	27.44	2	29.02	30.46	(5)
Natural gas – AECO ($/mcf)	1.18	2.45	(52)	1.84	2.84	(35)
Exchange rate – US$/Cdn$	0.731	0.745	(2)	0.736	0.742	(1)

(1) The light oil differential is calculated as WTI in Canadian dollars minus the Edmonton Par price.

The refiners' posted prices for Canadian crude oils are influenced by the WTI reference price, transportation capacity and costs, US$/Cdn$ exchange rates and the supply/demand situation of particular crude oil quality streams during the period. Benchmark oil prices in the three months ended June 30, 2024 increased 9% from an average of US $73.77 per barrel in 2023 to US $80.55 per barrel in 2024 and increased 5% from US $76.97 per barrel in the first quarter of 2024. For the first six months of 2024, crude oil prices have been relatively steady due to steady demand and supply fundamentals. OPEC oil cuts made in 2023 have been extended on a monthly basis and are expected to continue through 2025, US oil production growth has been moderate as producers show capital discipline and geopolitical tensions continue with the Russia-Ukraine war and conflicts in the Middle East, creating uncertainty in the markets and the potential for supply disruptions. WTI prices increased 5% in the first six months of 2024 compared to the same period of 2023.

Canadian oil prices increased by 11% in the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to the same quarter of 2023. This increase greater than the change in WTI was primarily due to the US$/Cdn$ foreign exchange rate declining by 2% in the second quarter of 2024 versus the same period of 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, Edmonton Par prices increased 2% over the comparative period of 2023 as a 5% increase in WTI and 1% decrease in the US$/Cdn$ foreign exchange rate was largely offset by a 102% increase in the light oil differential.

Pentane prices increased over the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 in a very similar manner to Canadian light oil prices, with an increase of 12% and 2%, respectively, versus the comparative period of 2023.

Butane prices averaged $41.48 per barrel for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, an increase of 10% from the same quarter of 2023. The increase in butane prices over 2024 versus the same period in 2023 is consistent with the change in the price of WTI. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, butane prices decreased by 3% over the same period in 2023.

Propane prices averaged $27.96 per barrel for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, an increase of 2% compared to the same quarter of 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, propane prices decreased by 5% compared to the first six months of 2023. The warm winter experienced by most of North America in the first quarter of 2024 led to weaker propane prices than in 2023.

AECO natural gas prices averaged $1.18 per million cubic feet ("mcf") for the three months ended June 30, 2024, a decrease of 52% as compared to the same quarter of 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, AECO has decreased 35% versus the comparative period of 2023. AECO pricing continued to decrease through 2024 due to increased US production and warm temperatures during winter months due to an El Nino warming trend.

Realized sales prices

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Oil – $/bbl	102.21	93.99	9	95.23	93.45	2
NGLs – $/bbl	37.78	38.89	(3)	37.91	43.75	(13)
Natural gas – $/mcf	1.29	2.45	(47)	1.88	2.93	(36)
Total – $/boe	36.12	37.91	(5)	36.68	41.27	(11)

Realized prices primarily vary from the benchmark prices due to quality differences, including differences for density and sulphur content. The differential can vary considerably from quarter to quarter. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company's realized oil price was higher by 9% than the comparative period of 2023, a result of an 11% increase in Edmonton Par benchmark pricing. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, Clearview's realized oil price increased 2% compared to the first six months of 2023, consistent with the increase in the Edmonton Par benchmark pricing over that same period.

Natural gas liquids prices were lower by 3% and 13% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, versus the comparative periods of 2023. This decrease over the comparative periods was primarily due to lower prices received for the Company's ethane production and a change in the production mix of natural gas liquids with ethane representing an increased percentage of the production.

The Company's realized price for natural gas was lower by 47% and 36% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. The decrease is reflective of the 52% and 35% decrease in the benchmark AECO price over the same periods, respectively.

On a boe basis, the Company's realized price was 5% lower for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 11% lower for the six months ended June 30, 2024 than the comparative periods of 2023, primarily due to the lower prices received for the Company's natural gas production.

Revenues

Oil and natural gas sales

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Oil	3,096	2,696	15	6,014	6,367	(6)
Natural gas liquids	1,317	1,250	5	2,810	2,990	(6)
Total liquids	4,413	3,946	12	8,824	9,357	(6)
Natural gas	562	1,039	(46)	1,681	2,762	(39)
Total sales	4,975	4,985	-	10,505	12,119	(13)
Per boe	36.12	37.91	(5)	36.68	41.27	(11)

Crude oil sales increased 15% in the three months ended June 30, 2024, as an increase in oil production volumes of 6% was compounded by an increase of 9% in realized oil prices. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, crude oil sales decreased by 6% due to an 8% decrease in production being partially offset by a 2% increase in realized oil prices.

Natural gas liquids sales increased 5% in the three months ended June 30, 2024, as an increase in natural gas liquids production volumes of 8% was offset by a 3% decrease in realized natural gas liquids prices. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, natural gas liquids sales decreased by 6% due to a 13% decrease in realized natural gas liquids prices being only partially offset by an 8% increase in natural gas liquids production.

Natural gas revenue decreased 46% in the three months ended June 30, 2024, as higher production volumes of 3% were sold for a 52% lower realized natural gas price than in the comparative quarter of 2023. Natural gas revenue decreased 39% in the six months ended June 30, 2024, as lower production volumes of 6% were sold for a 36% lower realized natural gas price than in the comparative six months of 2023.

The 13% decrease in oil and gas sales for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was due to a 3% decrease in production volumes sold over the period at a lower average price received per boe of 11% versus the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Revenues from the sale of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production. Clearview receives over 96% of its monthly production revenue from its customers on this day throughout the year. The remaining 4% is collected within 30 days after the 25th day and represents joint operations, whereby the operator sells the production on Clearview's behalf and subsequently pays Clearview for its working interest share of the revenues.

Processing income

Clearview has a working interest in natural gas processing and compression facilities at its Garrington, Wilson Creek and Northville properties. The Company earns revenue from processing fees on third party production volumes utilizing these facilities, a fee for service arrangement.

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Processing income	122	31	294	290	79	267
Per boe	0.89	0.24	271	1.01	0.27	274

Processing income increased to $122 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024, a 294% increase from the comparative quarter ended June 30, 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, processing income increased to $0.3 million, a 267% increase over the comparative period of

2023. Processing income increased primarily due to the addition of a new processing arrangement with an oil and gas producer in the Northville area and processing fee increases to reflect cost increases associated with operating the various Clearview owned facilities.

Risk management activities

Clearview executes financial and physical commodity contracts as part of its risk management program to manage commodity price fluctuations, thereby protecting a portion of the revenues received from the sale of its production to its customers.

With respect to financial contracts, which are derivative financial instruments, management has elected not to use hedge accounting. Rather, the Company records the fair value of its natural gas and crude oil financial contracts on the statement of financial position at each reporting period with the change in the fair value being classified as an unrealized gain or loss in earnings.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recognized an unrealized loss of $0.3 million on its commodity contracts versus no unrealized gain or loss in the comparative period of 2023. The fair value of these contracts is based on the forward prices and market values provided by independent sources and represents the asset/liability that would have been received from/paid to the counterparties to settle the contracts at the end of the reporting period.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company had a realized gain on commodity contracts of $0.4 million versus no realized gain or loss in the six months ended June 30, 2023.

The Company has the following physical and financial commodity price contracts outstanding.

Commencement Date	Expiry Date	Units	Volume	Underlying Commodity	Fixed Price
November 1, 2024	October 31, 2025	GJ/d	1,500	AECO 5A – Physical	$2.63
May 1, 2024	September 30, 2024	Bbls/d	150	Edmonton Par - Financial	$105.75
May 1, 2024	September 30, 2024	Bbls/d	100	Edmonton Par - Physical	$108.50

Management monitors the forward price market for oil and natural gas, on an ongoing basis, and may contract additional production volumes as attractive pricing opportunities become available or if production increases from development or acquisitions.

Royalties

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
Amount	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Crown – oil	339	324	5	628	751	(16)
Crown – natural gas liquids	450	327	38	882	874	1
Crown – natural gas	30	63	(52)	95	225	(58)
Gas cost allowance	(364)	(397)	(8)	(727)	(703)	3
Total Crown	455	317	44	878	1,147	(23)
Freehold	141	(70)	301	221	64	245
Gross over-riding	153	108	42	317	266	19
Total royalties	749	355	111	1,416	1,477	(4)
Per boe	5.44	2.70	101	4.94	5.03	(2)

The Company pays royalties to the provincial government ("Crown"), freeholders and gross over-riding royalty holders, which may be individuals or companies, and other oil and gas companies that own surface or mineral rights. Crown royalties are calculated on a sliding scale based on commodity prices and individual well production rates. Royalty rates can change due to commodity price fluctuations and changes in production volumes on a well-by-well basis, subject to a minimum and maximum rate restriction prescribed by the Crown. The provincial government has also enacted various royalty incentive programs that are available for wells that meet certain criteria which can result in fluctuations in royalty rates. Freehold and gross overriding royalties are generally at a fixed rate. A majority of the Company's production is on Crown lands.

The Company reviews its entitlement to gas cost allowance at each reporting period. The timeframe for the royalty regulatory process, the complexity of the calculation and the uncertainty (particularly for non-operated properties from which the Company takes its revenue in kind) as to whether the Company will be eligible to receive the allowance are factors considered in determining the estimate and the amount to record for that period.

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
Royalty rate	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Total Crown	9.2%	6.3%	46	8.4%	9.5%	(12)
Freehold	2.8%	(1.4)%	300	2.1%	0.5%	320
Gross over-riding	3.1%	2.2%	41	3.0%	2.2%	36
Total royalties	15.1%	7.1%	113	13.5%	12.2%	11

The overall royalty burden for the three months ended June 30, 2024 increased by 113% to a rate of 15.1% versus 7.1% for the comparative period of 2023. Crown royalty rates were higher by 46%, due to both production volumes of oil and commodity prices, other than natural gas. Freehold royalties in the three months ended June 30, 2024 are more reflective of expected rates as the second quarter of 2023 included an adjustment for the over-accrual of freehold mineral taxes related to 2022. Gross over-riding royalties increased due to the gross over-riding royalty on the new well at Wilson Creek which came on production late in the third quarter of 2023 and the elimination of a lowered royalty rate in a certain field, granted by the over-riding royalty holder.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company's average royalty rate increased by 11% versus the comparative period of 2023. The increase is due to a more reflective freehold royalty rate, the gross over-riding royalty on the new well at Wilson Creek which came on production late in the third quarter of 2023 and the elimination of a lowered royalty rate in a certain field, granted by the over-riding royalty holder.

Transportation expenses

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Transportation costs	312	305	2	632	661	(4)
Per boe	2.27	2.31	(2)	2.21	2.25	(2)

Transportation expenses include trucking costs for delivery of the Company's oil production and third-party pipeline tariffs to deliver natural gas production to the purchasers at the main market hubs. During 2024, the Company had 64% of its natural gas volumes under firm service transportation contracts with NGTL and operators of midstream facilities that process the Company's natural gas production.

Transportation expenses increased 2% in the three months ended June 30, 2024 versus the comparative period of 2023. Transportation expense per boe for the six months ended June 30, 2024, decreased 2% versus the comparative quarter of 2023.

Operating expenses

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Operating costs	2,700	2,667	1	5,688	6,118	(7)
Per boe	19.60	20.28	(3)	19.86	20.83	(5)

The Company continues to focus on reducing production costs given the volatility of oil and natural gas prices. However, some components of operating an oil and natural gas property are essentially fixed, (e.g. property taxes, lease rentals and insurance), resulting in higher operating costs per boe when production declines.

For the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company's operating costs have been stable compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023. Operating costs per boe for the three months ended June 30, 2024 were $19.60 per boe, lower by 3% than the comparative quarter of the prior year, at $20.28 per boe. This decrease reflects a 1% increase in absolute operating costs and a 5% increase in production per day.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the decrease in absolute operating costs of 7% is primarily a reflection of the non-core property dispositions undertaken in the first quarter of 2023 and reduced workover and repairs and maintenance expenses. Operating costs per boe for the six months ended June 30, 2024 were $19.86 per boe, lower by 5% than the comparative six months of 2023, at $20.83 per boe. This decrease reflects a 7% decrease in absolute operating costs, as noted above, and an 11% decrease in production per day.

General and administrative expenses

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Gross costs	946	883	7	1,709	1,588	8
Overhead recoveries	(49)	(65)	(25)	(112)	(114)	(2)
Total G&A expenses	897	818	10	1,597	1,474	8
Per boe	6.51	6.22	5	5.58	5.02	11

General and administrative costs, net of recoveries, increased 10% in the three months ended June 30, 2024, versus the comparative period of 2023. The increase in costs is primarily due to increased personnel costs, increased professional fees and higher consultant costs. The higher costs were partially offset by higher production volumes for the quarter resulting in a 5% increase in general and administrative expenses per boe in the three months ended June 30, 2024 versus the comparative period of 2023.

General and administrative costs, net of recoveries, increased 8% in the six months ended June 30, 2024, versus the comparative period of 2023. The higher costs were compounded by lower production volumes for the quarter resulting in an 11% increase in general and administrative expenses per boe in the six months ended June 30, 2024 versus the comparative period of 2023.

Other costs (income)

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Other costs (income)	(2,300)	-	100	(2,300)	-	100
Per boe	16.70	-	100	8.03	-	100

On June 4, 2024, the Company received a cash payment of $2.3 million from the acquirer of the Northville infrastructure (see Dispositions above). The payment was received as settlement of a contract between Clearview and the acquirer. The contract required the acquirer to reimburse Clearview for production that became backed out as a result of the acquirer's newer production causing increases in pipeline and facility inlet pressures in the Northville area.

Stock based compensation

Stock based compensation is the amortization over the vesting period of the fair value of stock options. The Company has granted options to acquire voting common shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants to provide an incentive and retention component of the compensation plan. The Board of Directors of the Company set the terms of the options at the time of grant. The fair value of all options granted is estimated at the time of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Options granted expire 7 years from the date of grant but vest one third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries, other than a grant of 59,000 options in 2023 which vest 1/3 at the time of grant, and 1/3 on the first and second anniversaries of the grant date.

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Stock based compensation	36	56	(36)	95	113	(16)
Per boe	0.26	0.43	(40)	0.33	0.38	(13)

Stock based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 was lower by 36% and 16%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2023. The decrease in expense is due to the reversal of stock based compensation expense related to unvested options which were cancelled.

Depletion and depreciation

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Depletion	1,617	1,471	10	3,390	3,268	4
Depreciation	1	1	-	1	1	-
Total	1,618	1,472	10	3,391	3,269	4
Per boe – depletion	11.74	11.19	5	11.83	11.13	6
Per boe - depreciation	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Total	11.75	11.20	5	11.84	11.14	6

The Company calculates depletion on property, plant and equipment using the unit-of-production method based on proved plus probable reserves. Depreciation is calculated based on the useful lives of office equipment and furniture.

Depletion expense for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was 10% higher than the comparative quarter of 2023. The increase was a result of a 5% increase in production between the comparative periods and a 5% increase in the depletion rate due to the reduction of proved plus probable reserves at December 31, 2023.

Depletion expense for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was 4% higher than the comparative six months of 2023. The increase was a result of a 3% decrease in production between the comparative periods and a 6% increase in the depletion rate due to the reduction of proved plus probable reserves at December 31, 2023.

Finance costs

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Interest - bank debt	47	19	147	111	35	217
Interest income	-	(34)	(100)	(20)	(34)	(41)
Interest - convertible debentures	31	31	-	63	63	-
Credit facility fees and costs	1	5	(80)	1	8	(87)
Cash finance costs (1)	79	21	276	155	72	115
Accretion expense	144	139	4	283	280	1
Total finance costs	223	160	39	438	352	24
Per boe – cash finance costs (1)	0.57	0.16	256	0.54	0.25	116
Per boe – accretion expense	1.05	1.06	(1)	0.99	0.95	4

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios of other entities. See “Non-IFRS Measures” contained within this MD&A.

Cash finance costs include interest on bank debt and lender fees and interest on convertible debentures.

Interest on bank debt in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 increased by 147% and 217%, respectively, versus the comparative periods of 2023. The increase was due to higher outstanding bank debt during the period.

Interest income was earned on a gas cost allowance adjustment related to a prior year.

As of June 30, 2024, the Company would be subject to a rate of 10.2% (lender’s prime rate of 7.20% plus a credit spread of 3.0%) on prime based loans. The Company also has the option of borrowing using the lender’s guaranteed notes which are subject to a stamping fee plus the guaranteed note rate for 30, 60, 90 and 180 day terms.

The interest rate on the convertible debentures is 10%, payable quarterly in arrears on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year.

The accretion of decommissioning obligations relates to the passing of time until the Company estimates it will retire its assets and restore the asset locations to a condition which at a minimum meets environmental standards. This accretion expense is estimated to extend over a term of the next 36 years due to the long-term nature of certain assets. Accretion expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 increased by 4% and 1%, respectively, compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2023.

Income taxes

The Company has concluded that it is not probable that the deferred income tax asset associated with temporary timing differences will be realized. As a result, it has not been recognized on the statement of financial position at June 30, 2024. Therefore, no deferred income tax expense or recovery has been recorded in earnings in the current period.

Clearview has no current income taxes payable and has estimated tax pools available against income of $128.9 million, including non-capital tax loss carry-forwards of $76.7 million which will expire over the years 2029 to 2044. The successor pools were acquired as part of oil and gas property acquisitions on March 31, 2017 and the acquisition of Bashaw Oil Corp. on April 16, 2018. The successor pools can be deducted to the extent of future profits attributable to the acquired properties. During the taxation years ended March 31, 2017 to December 31, 2023, Clearview has claimed $23.7 million against the successor pools.

The Company's estimated tax pools as at June 30, 2024 are set out below:

Nature of tax pool	%[1]	Regular	Successor[2]	Total
Canadian exploration expense (CEE)	100	170	11,561	11,731
Canadian development expense (CDE)	30	6,414	6,994	13,408
Canadian oil and gas property expense (COGPE)	10	18,332	5,575	23,907
Foreign resource expenses	10	3,086	-	3,086
Undepreciated capital cost (UCC)	25	10	-	10
Non-capital losses carry forward	100	76,726	-	76,726
Total tax pools		104,738	24,130	128,868

[1] The percentage rate shown is the maximum rate of deduction.
[2] The pools can be claimed to the extent of future profits attributable to the acquired properties related to the pools.

Adjusted funds flow

The following is a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to adjusted funds flow:

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Cash flow provided by operating activities	1,764	224	688	2,962	2,134	39
Add back (deduct)						
Decommissioning expenditures	92	268	(66)	92	615	(85)
Change in non-cash working capital	934	351	166	915	(376)	343
Adjusted funds flow (1)	2,790	843	231	3,969	2,373	67

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios of other entities. See "Non-IFRS Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Adjusted funds flow increased 231% for the three months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to receipt of other income of $2.3 million. For the three months ended June 30, 2024, cash provided by operating activities was $1.8 million compared to $0.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2023.

Adjusted funds flow increased 67% for the six months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to receipt of other income of $2.3 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, cash provided by operating activities was $3.0 million compared to $2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Net earnings (loss)

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Change
Net earnings (loss)	6,506	(840)	875	5,414	(1,593)	440
Per boe	47.24	(6.38)	840	18.90	(5.43)	448
Per share – basic	0.55	(0.07)	886	0.46	(0.14)	429
Per share – diluted	0.51	(0.07)	829	0.43	(0.14)	407

The Company generated net earnings of $6.5 million and $5.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, compared to a net loss of $0.8 million and $1.6 million for the comparative periods of 2023. The net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 was primarily due to a $5.5 million gain on the disposition of infrastructure (see Dispositions above) and receipt of a payment of $2.3 million to settle a contract.

Netback analysis

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
Barrel of oil equivalent ($/boe)	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Positive (Negative)	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	% Positive (Negative)
Realized sales price	36.12	37.91	(5)	36.68	41.27	(11)
Royalties	(5.44)	(2.70)	(101)	(4.94)	(5.03)	2
Processing income	0.89	0.24	271	1.01	0.27	274
Transportation	(2.27)	(2.31)	2	(2.21)	(2.25)	2
Operating	(19.60)	(20.28)	3	(19.86)	(20.83)	5
Operating netback (2)	9.70	12.86	(25)	10.68	13.43	(20)
Realized gain (loss) – financial instruments	0.94	-	100	1.26	-	100
General and administrative	(6.51)	(6.22)	(5)	(5.58)	(5.02)	(11)
Other costs (income)	16.70	-	100	8.03	-	100
Transaction costs	-	(0.05)	100	-	(0.08)	100
Cash finance costs (2)	(0.57)	(0.16)	(256)	(0.54)	(0.25)	(116)
Corporate netback (2)	20.26	6.43	215	13.85	8.08	71
Unrealized gain (loss) – financial instruments	(0.07)	-	(100)	(1.08)	-	(100)
Stock based compensation	(0.26)	(0.43)	40	(0.33)	(0.38)	13
Depletion and depreciation	(11.75)	(11.20)	(5)	(11.84)	(11.14)	(6)
Accretion	(1.05)	(1.06)	1	(0.99)	(0.95)	(4)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	40.11	(0.12)	33,525	19.29	(1.04)	1,955
Net earnings (loss)	47.24	(6.38)	840	18.90	(5.43)	448

(1) % Positive (Negative) is expressed as being positive (better performance in the category) or negative (reduced performance in the category) in relation to operating netback, corporate netback and net earnings.

(2) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios of other entities. See "Non-IFRS Measures" contained within this MD&A.

The Company's corporate netback for the three months ended June 30, 2024 increased 215% to $20.26 per boe versus the comparative period. The increase includes $16.70 per boe as other income related to a payment of $2.3 million received as settlement of a contract, more than the decrease in realized sales price per boe and higher royalties per boe which was partially offset by higher processing income per boe, realized gains on commodity contracts per boe and lower operating costs per boe in the current period versus the comparative period.

The Company's corporate netback for the six months ended June 30, 2024 increased 71% to $13.85 per boe versus the comparative period. The increase includes $8.03 per boe as other income related to a payment of $2.3 million received as settlement of a contract, more than offsetting a decrease in realized sales price per boe net of higher processing income per boe, realized gains on commodity contracts per boe and lower operating costs per boe in the current period versus the comparative period.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Three months ended	Jun 30 2024	Mar 31 2024	Dec 31 2023	Sep 30 2023	Jun 30 2023	Mar 31 2023	Dec 31 2022	Sep 30 2022
Production								
Oil (bbl/d)	333	361	458	315	315	438	393	437
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	383	431	459	392	354	402	402	509
Natural gas (mcf/d)	4,784	5,048	5,534	5,354	4,660	5,764	6,125	6,360
Total (boe/d)	1,513	1,634	1,839	1,599	1,446	1,801	1,816	2,006
Financial								
Oil and natural gas sales	4,975	5,530	6,931	5,774	4,985	7,134	8,572	9,624
Net earnings (loss)	6,506	(1,092)	(1,486)	(932)	(840)	(753)	(6,406)	1,667
Per share – basic	0.55	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.55)	0.14
Per share - diluted	0.51	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.55)	0.13

In the second quarter of 2024, oil and natural gas sales decreased to $5.0 million as a result of lower prices for natural gas, ethane, propane and butane and lower production volumes of all products. The decrease in revenue of $0.6 million was primarily offset by lower operating costs of $0.3 as compared to the first quarter of 2024. The net earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was $6.5 million ($0.55 per basic share), an increase from the prior quarter, primarily due to other income of $2.3 million and a gain on the disposition of plant and equipment of $5.5 million.

In the first quarter of 2024, oil and natural gas sales decreased by $1.4 million resulting from lower realized sales price for oil and lower production of oil and natural gas. The net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2024 was $1.1 million ($0.09 per basic share), lower than the prior quarter as lower revenue was offset by the absence of the costs for the cybersecurity incident of $1.6 million incurred in the fourth quarter of 2023.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, oil and natural gas sales increased by $1.2 million resulting from higher prices for the Company's oil and natural gas liquids products and higher production of crude oil from the new well at Wilson Creek. The net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2023 was $1.5 million ($0.13 per basic share), higher than the prior quarter as higher revenue was offset by higher royalties, higher transportation and operating costs and costs associated with a cybersecurity incident which were partially offset by lower cash finance costs and realized and unrealized hedge gains on financial instruments.

In the third quarter of 2023, oil and natural gas sales increased by $0.8 million resulting from higher prices for the Company's oil and natural gas liquids products and higher production of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2023 was $0.9 million ($0.08 per basic share), the same as the prior quarter as higher revenue was offset by higher royalties, higher operating costs and realized and unrealized losses on financial instruments.

In the second quarter of 2023, oil and natural gas sales decreased by $2.1 million as a result of lower prices for all the Company's production, lower production volumes of all products and the disposition of non-operated properties. Net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2023 was $0.8 million ($0.07 per basic share), a 17% increase from the prior quarter, primarily the result of lower revenues.

In the first quarter of 2023, oil and natural gas sales decreased by $1.4 million as a result of lower prices for crude oil, natural gas, pentanes, propane and butanes and lower production volumes of oil and natural gas due to normal declines and the disposition of non-operated properties. Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2023 was $0.75 million ($0.06 per basic share), an 88% decrease from the prior quarter, primarily the result of a smaller loss on dispositions.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, oil and natural gas sales decreased by $1.1 million as a result of lower prices for crude oil, natural gas, pentanes, propane and butanes and lower production volumes of oil and natural gas. The decrease in revenue was primarily offset by lower realized losses on risk management contracts of $36 thousand as compared to the $1.1 million in the third quarter of 2022. Net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2022 was $6.4 million ($0.55 per basic share), a decrease from the prior quarter, primarily due to an impairment expense to adjust to fair value less costs to sell on the reclassification to assets held for sale, of a non-operated minor working interest property in its Central Alberta Oil CGU, in the fourth quarter of 2022 of $6.5 million.

In the third quarter of 2022, oil and natural gas sales decreased by $3.2 million as a result of lower prices for crude oil, natural gas, pentanes, propane and butanes and lower production volumes of oil and natural gas. The decrease in revenue was primarily offset by lower realized losses on risk management contracts of $1.4 million as compared to the second quarter of 2022. The net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was $1.7 million ($0.14 per basic share), a decrease from the prior quarter, primarily due to the lower revenue and no gain on sales of assets of $1.2 million offset by the reduced realized losses on risk management contracts of $1.4 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has a planned capital program of $5.0 to $6.0 million for 2024, primarily of discretionary expenditures with no significant commitments. The Company's expected 2024 adjusted funds flow is expected to provide the funding to execute this capital program.

The Company's liquidity remains adequate to maintain bank debt leverage at a minimal level while executing its planned capital expenditure program.

At June 30, 2024, Clearview has $5.1 million of cash on hand and no borrowings outstanding with its lender.

As at	June 30, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	5,110	-
Trade and other receivables	2,984	3,773
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,172	903
Bank debt	-	(1,700)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,732)	(4,753)
Decommissioning obligations	(711)	(711)
Convertible debentures	(1,243)	(1,236)
Net surplus (debt) (1)	4,580	(3,724)

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios of other entities. See "Non-IFRS Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Balance sheet strength and flexibility remain a priority of the Company. The Company continues to consider funding alternatives, including an equity raise and/or non-core asset sales, building on the steps taken in prior years. Improved liquidity is a priority as the Company continues to evaluate strategic acquisitions. The Company monitors net debt as a key component of managing liquidity risk and determining capital resources available to finance future development.

As of June 30, 2024, the Company has a revolving, operating demand loan ("Operating Facility") with an Alberta based financial institution ("Lender") with a facility limit of $10.0 million (December 31, 2023

- $10.0 million). At June 30, 2024, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the Operating Facility.

The Operating Facility is reserve-based, revolving and payable on demand. As the available lending limits are based on the lender's interpretation of the Company's reserves and future commodity prices, there can be no assurance as to the amount of available credit that will be determined at each scheduled review. Drawings under the facility can be undertaken in the form of prime-based loans or guaranteed notes offered by the Lender.

The Operating Facility is secured by a general security agreement providing a security interest over all present and acquired property and a floating charge on all oil and natural gas assets.

The interest rates applicable to drawings under the facilities are based on a pricing margin grid and can change quarterly as a result of the ratio of all outstanding indebtedness to annualized quarterly funds flows as calculated in accordance with the agreement governing the facility ("Debt to Funds Flow"). Annualized quarterly funds flow is defined as earnings before depletion and depreciation, stock based compensation, accretion of decommissioning obligations and debenture discounts, unrealized gains or losses on commodity contracts, gains or losses on dispositions, non-cash other costs (income) and deferred income taxes.

Under the Operating Facility, prime-based loans are subject to an interest rate of lender prime plus a credit spread of 3.00% to 6.00%, depending on the Debt to Funds Flow of less than 1.0 to greater than 4.0.

Guaranteed notes are subject to the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ("CDOR") plus a stamping fee of 4.00% to 7.00%, depending on the Debt to Funds Flow of less than 1.0 to greater than 4.0. Guaranteed notes may be undertaken for terms of 30, 60, 90 or 180 days.

The Company is subject to certain reporting and financial covenants, pursuant to its lending agreement. The agreement requires compliance with a working capital covenant whereby the Company must maintain a minimum working capital ratio of 1 to 1. For calculating compliance with this covenant, the amount drawn on the Operating Facility, classified as a current liability, and the fair value of financial instruments are excluded from working capital. Conversely, the amount of the undrawn portion of the Operating Facility is added to current assets. At June 30, 2024, the Company's working capital ratio for purposes of the lender's working capital covenant was 2.7:1 (2.4:1 at December 31, 2023). In addition, the Company and its lender have agreed to a covenant whereby the Company shall maintain a liability management rating ("LMR") of no less than 2.0. Clearview's LMR as at June 30, 2024 was 2.2.

At June 30, 2024, the Company had only $10 thousand in letters of credit outstanding on the Operating Facility.

On June 30, 2024, the Company has $1.24 million of unsecured convertible debentures outstanding. The interest rate on the debenture is 10%, payable quarterly in arrears on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. During the term of the debenture, the debenture is convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of the holder based on a conversion price of $1.50 per common share.

The debentures have a term of five years and mature on November 30, 2025. During the remainder of the term, the Company may redeem the debentures over the term based on the following terms:

Years 4 and 5 – 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest

The Company manages liquidity risk, the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due, by monitoring cash flows from operating activities, reviewing actual capital expenditures against budget, managing maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities and having an active commodity price risk management program.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's future minimum contractual obligations and commitments as of June 30, 2024.

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,732	-	-	-	-	-
Decommissioning obligations	711	711	711	711	711	12,654
Convertible debentures	-	1,262	-	-	-	-
Total	3,443	1,973	711	711	711	12,654

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not engaged in any off-balance sheet arrangements. The commodity contracts for oil and natural gas prices and interest rate swaps disclosed in the MD&A are recorded at fair value as Financial Instruments on the statements of financial position at each reporting period with gains and losses recognized in earnings.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares, an unlimited number of non-voting common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series. As of August 27, 2024, the Company has 11,784,889 voting common shares outstanding and 566,133 options to acquire voting common shares outstanding. All outstanding options have a 7-year life from the date of grant, based on respective exercise prices of between $1.09 and $3.96 per option.

For further details about the options refer to Note 9 to the interim financial statements as at and for the period ended June 30, 2024.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related party transactions in the six months ended June 30, 2024.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's audited financial statements requires management to adopt accounting policies that involve the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are developed based on the best available information and are believed by management to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. New events or additional information may result in the revision to these estimates over time.

Management is often required to make judgments, assumptions and estimates in the application of International Financial Reporting Standards that may have a significant impact on the financial results of the Company. The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 3 to the audited financial statements for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. Certain estimates and judgments are described in Note 2 to the audited financial statements for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Environmental Reporting Regulations

Environmental reporting for private enterprises continues to evolve and the Company may be subject to additional future disclosure requirements. The International Sustainability Standards Board has issued an IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard with the objective to develop a global framework for environmental sustainability disclosure. The Canadian Securities Administrators have also issued a proposed National Instrument 51-107 Disclosure of Climate-related Matters which sets forth additional reporting requirements for Canadian Public Companies. Clearview continues to monitor developments on these reporting requirements and has not yet quantified the cost to comply with these regulations.

The following is a discussion of the accounting estimates that are critical in determining the Company's financial results.

Property, plant and equipment

Oil and natural gas reserves - The Company's proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves at the current and prior year end were evaluated and reported on by the Company's independent qualified reserves evaluator. The estimation of reserves is a subjective process. Forecasts are based on geological and engineering data, projected future rates of production, estimated commodity price forecasts and the timing of future expenditures, all of which are subject to a number of uncertainties and interpretations. The Company expects that over time its reserve estimates will be revised upward or downward based on updated information such as the results of future drilling, testing and production levels. Proved and probable reserve estimates can have a significant impact on net earnings, as they are a key component in the calculation of depletion on a unit of production basis. Significant changes to commodity price forecasts and/or reserve estimates could also result in impairment or an impairment recovery.

Depletion - The unit-of-production method of depletion is based on estimated proven and probable reserves. Changes in estimated proved and probable reserves or future development costs have a direct impact on depletion expense.

Impairment - The impairment test uses forecast prices determined by the Company's independent reserve evaluator adjusted for price differentials specific to the Company and considered reasonable and relevant to the Company's products. The Company is also exposed to variability in operating and capital cost estimates and discount rates.

Decommissioning obligations

Decommissioning obligations are estimated for all wells and facilities in which the Company has an interest, regardless of whether reserves have been attributed to those assets by the Company's independent reserves evaluator. The Company estimates the future retirement date and likely current abandonment and reclamation costs for each well and facility based on current regulatory requirements, the regulator's estimates of such costs used to determine abandonment and reclamation costs and the Company's own experience, including historical costs incurred for abandonment or reclamation. To estimate future retirement costs, the Company applied a 1.80% inflation factor to its estimate of current costs. The Company believes this inflation factor is reasonable over the long term and is consistent with rates used by others in the industry. The risk-free rate is used to discount decommissioning provisions to the current reporting date. Expected retirement dates are based on the productive life of the wells as determined by the independent qualified reserves evaluator and by regulatory requirements.

Stock based compensation

The Company's accounting policy for stock based compensation was applied to account for the options granted during the periods ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. The costs of stock based compensation are calculated by reference to the fair value of the options at the date on which they are granted, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company is not listed on any stock exchange so judgment is required to determine the exercise price and to estimate volatility for purposes of the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The exercise price has been the same price at which the Company issued voting common shares near the date of the option grant. If options are issued in the future and there have not been recent issues of the voting common shares to third parties, judgment will be necessary to estimate a fair value for the exercise price. The estimate of volatility is based on oil and natural gas producers listed on a Canadian stock exchange.

Deferred tax assets

At each reporting period the Company evaluates deferred income tax assets to make a determination of whether the assets are likely to be realized. Based on management's assessment that it is not probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences will be utilized, all deferred tax assets previously recognized were expensed in 2015 and 2016. If the Company were to record deferred income tax assets in the future or at such time as it is required to record a net deferred income tax liability, it will be required to determine substantially enacted income tax rates applicable to the future years. The Company estimates the accounting and tax values during the period over which temporary difference are likely to reverse and tax rates expected to be effective when the temporary differences reverse.

Financial instruments

The estimated fair values of derivative financial instruments resulting in financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, require estimates. The Company ensures the price received for a portion of its oil and natural gas volumes through the use of financial derivatives and estimates the mark to market value at each reporting period by applying estimated forward prices to the contracted volumes.

Cash-generating units ("CGU")

The determination of which assets constitute a cash generating unit requires management to make judgments as to the assets to be grouped together. A cash-generating unit is defined to be the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. Because impairment testing is performed at the level of the cash-generating unit, rather than for individual assets, the composition of a CGU is an important judgement that may significantly impact the determination of recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment. The key estimates used in the determination of future cash flows from oil and natural gas assets include the following:

Reserves – The Company utilizes the reserves prepared by the Company's independent qualitied reserves evaluator. Assumptions that are valid at the time of the reserve estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in forecast prices, production levels or results of future drilling may change the economic status of reserves and may result in reserves being revised.

Oil and natural gas prices – The Company utilizes the forecast prices provided by the Company's independent qualitied reserves evaluator. Commodity prices can fluctuate significantly within short periods of time for a variety of reasons including supply and demand fundamentals, access to facilities and pipelines, inventory levels, exchange rates, weather, and economic and geopolitical factors.

Operating costs, future development costs and estimates and timing of future decommissioning obligations – Estimates of future costs are used in the cash flow model, based on an analysis of actual costs incurred in recent years and then escalated for assumed future inflation. Actual results in the future may vary considerably from these estimates.

Discount rate – The Company estimates a range of discount rates for each of the six different categories of reserves (three categories for each of proved and probable reserves, being producing, developed but not producing and undeveloped). The estimated ranges of discount rates are those likely to be applied by an independent market participant and consideration of comparable asset transactions. Changes in the general economic environment could result in significant and rapid changes to discount rates being applied in the marketplace.

The determination of assets constituting a cash-generating unit requires judgment as to the assets to be grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets.

Liquidity

As part of its capital management process, the Company prepares budgets and forecasts, which are used by management and the Board of Directors to direct and monitor the strategy, ongoing operations and liquidity of the Company. Budgets and forecasts are subject to significant judgement and estimates relating to activity levels, future cash flows and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company. See further discussion related to liquidity in Note 15 of the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS AND RISKS

The business of exploration, development, and acquisition of oil and gas reserves involves financial, operational and regulatory risks inherent in the oil and gas industry, several of which are beyond control of the Company, which may impact the Company's results.

The Company's revenues, profitability, future growth and the carrying value of its properties are substantially dependent on prevailing prices of oil and natural gas. The Company's ability to borrow and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also substantially dependent upon oil and gas prices. Prices for oil and gas are subject to volatility in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors beyond the control of the Company.

While the Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework, management has the responsibility to administer and monitor these risks. Refer to Note 15 of the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for additional analysis of these risks.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise from its exploration, development, production, and financing activities such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Presented below is information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this MD&A and in the Company's audited financial statements. The Company employs risk management strategies and polices to ensure that any exposure to risk complies with the Company's business objectives and risk tolerance levels. The Company manages commodity price risks by focusing its acquisition program on areas that will generate attractive rates of return even at substantially lower commodity prices than those prices being received at the time of the acquisition. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage commodity price risk as described elsewhere in this MD&A.

The Company manages its working capital, net debt and the ratio of net debt to adjusted funds flow so as not to overextend the Company. Capital expenditures are limited to cash provided by operating activities, available lines of credit and proceeds from issuing shares when the Company believes that it is prudent.

Operational risks include exploration and development of economic oil and gas reserves, unsuccessful exploration and development drilling activity, competition from other producers, reservoir performance, safety and environmental concerns, access to and ability to retain cost effective contract services, escalating industry costs for contracted services and equipment, product marketing and hiring and retaining qualified employees.

The Company attempts to control operating risks by:

- maintaining a disciplined approach to implementation of the exploration and development program,
- monitoring operations and maintaining close communications with operators and joint interest partners,
- maintaining insurance commensurate with its level and scope of operations to protect against loss from destruction of assets, pollution, blowouts, or other losses.

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial, and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions, and prohibitions on spills, releases, or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil, or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge.

Although the Company believes that it is compliant with current applicable environmental regulations, no assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development, or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

The Company's operations are subject to risks normal in the operation and development of oil and natural gas properties and the drilling of oil and natural gas wells, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, blowouts and fires, all of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life and damage to property of the Company and others. In accordance with customary industry practice, the Company is not fully insured against all these risks, nor are all such risks insurable, however management believes that adequate insurance has been obtained, where available. Environmental regulation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The Company expects it will be able to fully comply with all regulatory requirements in this regard.

The Company is subject to a variety of regulatory risks that it does not control. Safety and environmental matters are monitored to ensure compliance and to ensure employees, contractors and the public are protected. Changes in government or regulatory policies for matters such as royalties, income taxes, surface rights, mineral rights, operational requirements or processes for regulatory approvals, may impact the Company’s operations, financial results and real or perceived risk to investors or creditors. These matters are largely beyond the Company’s control but are monitored and managed to the extent possible.

Widening concerns over climate change, fossil fuel consumption, green house gas emissions, and water and land use could lead governments to enact additional laws, regulations and costs or taxes that may be applicable to Clearview. Changes to environmental regulations related to climate change could impact the demand for, development of or quality of the Company’s petroleum products, or could require increased capital expenditures, operating expenses, asset retirement obligations and costs, which could result in increased costs which would reduce the profitability and competitiveness of Clearview if commodity prices do not rise commensurate with the increased costs. In addition, such regulatory changes could necessitate the Company to develop or adapt new technologies, possibly requiring significant investments of capital.

Emissions, carbon and other regulations impacting climate and climate-related matters are constantly evolving. With respect to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") and climate reporting, the International Sustainability Standards Board has issued an IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard with the aim to develop sustainability disclosure standards that are globally consistent, comparable and reliable. In addition, the Canadian Securities Administrators have issued a proposed National Instrument 51-107 Disclosure of Climate-related Matters. The cost to comply with these standards, and others that may be developed or evolve over time, has not yet been quantified.

Non-IFRS Measures

Throughout this MD&A and other materials disclosed by the Company, Clearview uses certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position and cash flow. These non-IFRS and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-IFRS and other financial measures should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful than, financial measures that are determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of Clearview's performance. Management believes that the presentation of these non-IFRS and other financial measures provides useful information to shareholders and investors in understanding and evaluating the Company's ongoing operating performance, and the measures provide increased transparency and the ability to better analyze Clearview's business performance.

Capital Management Measures

Adjusted Funds Flow

Adjusted funds flow represents cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating non-cash working capital and decommissioning expenditures. The Company considers this metric as a key measure that demonstrate the ability of the Company's continuing operations to generate the cash flow necessary to maintain production at current levels and fund future growth through capital investment, to repay debt and return capital to shareholders. Management believes that this measure provides an insightful assessment of the Company's operations on a continuing basis by eliminating the actual settlements of decommissioning obligations, the timing of which is discretionary. Adjusted funds flow should not be considered as an alternative to or more meaningful than cash provided by operating activities as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Company's performance. Clearview's determination of adjusted funds flow may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. Clearview also presents adjusted funds flow per share whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted average shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of earnings per share.

Net Debt

Clearview closely monitors its capital structure with a goal of maintaining a strong balance sheet to fund the future growth of the Company. The Company monitors net debt as part of its capital structure. The Company uses net debt (current assets, excluding financial derivatives, less current liabilities, excluding financial derivatives, less convertible debentures) to assess financial strength, capacity to finance future development and to assist in assessing the liquidity of the Company.

Non-IFRS Measures and Ratios

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures equals additions to property, plant & equipment and additions to exploration & evaluation assets. Clearview considers capital expenditures to be a useful measure of adjusted funds flow used for capital reinvestment. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to capital expenditures is additions to property, plant & equipment and additions to exploration & evaluation assets.

Net Capital Expenditures

Net capital expenditures equals capital expenditures plus acquisitions of property, plant & equipment and acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets and less dispositions of property, plant & equipment and dispositions of exploration and evaluation assets. Clearview uses net capital expenditures to measure its total capital investment compared to the Company's annual capital budget expenditures.

The most directly comparable IFRS measure to net capital expenditures is cash used in investing activities.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	June 30 2024	June 30 2023
Cash used in (provided by) investing activities	(4,396)	130	(3,848)	(1,501)
Changes in non-cash working capital	(829)	187	(586)	66
Net capital expenditures	(5,225)	317	(4,434)	(1,435)

Cash Finance Costs

Cash finance costs is calculated as finance costs less accretion of decommissioning obligations and accretion of convertible debenture discount. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to cash finance costs is finance costs. A reconciliation of finance costs to cash finance costs is set out below.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30 2024	June 30 2023	June 30 2024	June 30 2023
Finance costs	223	160	438	352
Accretion of decommissioning obligations and convertible debentures	(144)	(139)	(283)	(280)
Cash finance costs	79	21	155	72

Cash Finance Costs per boe

Cash finance costs per boe is calculated by dividing cash finance costs by total production volumes sold in the period. Management considers cash finance costs per boe an important measure to evaluate the Company's cost of debt financing relative to the Company's corporate netback per boe.

Operating Netback per boe

Operating netback per boe is calculated by dividing operating netback by total production volumes sold in the period. Operating netback equals oil and natural gas sales plus processing income, less royalties, transportation expenses and operating expenses. Management considers operating netback per boe an important measure to evaluate its operational performance as it demonstrates its field level profitability relative to current commodity prices. The calculation of Clearview's operating netback per boe can be seen in the section entitled "Netback Analysis" of this MD&A.

Corporate Netback per boe

Corporate netback per boe is calculated as operating netback less general and administrative expenses and cash finance costs, plus/(minus) realized gains (losses) on financial instruments, minus(plus) other costs (income), less transaction costs divided by total production volumes sold in the period. Management considers corporate netback per boe an important measure to assist management and investors in assessing Clearview's overall cash profitability. The calculation of

Clearview's corporate operating netback per boe can be seen in the section entitled "Netback Analysis" of this MD&A.

Supplementary Financial Measures

Adjusted funds flow per share is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by the basic weighted average common shares.

Adjusted funds flow per diluted share is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by the diluted weighted average common shares.

Realized sales price – oil is comprised of light crude oil commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, before deduction of transportation costs and excluding gains and losses on financial instruments, divided by the Company's oil production.

Realized sales price - ngl is comprised of natural gas liquids commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, before deduction of transportation costs and excluding gains and losses on financial instruments, divided by the Company's ngl production.

Realized sales price – natural gas is comprised of natural gas commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, before deduction of transportation costs and excluding gains and losses on financial instruments, divided by the Company's natural gas production.

Realized sales price – total is comprised of oil and natural gas sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, before deduction of transportation costs and excluding gains and losses on financial instruments, divided by the Company's total production on a boe basis.

Forward-looking statements

The matters discussed in the MD&A include certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate, or imply future results, performance, or achievements. Forward-looking statements may be identified, without limitation, by the use of such words as "anticipates", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "predicts", "projects", "believes", or words or phrases of similar meaning. In addition, any statement that may be made concerning future performance, strategies or prospects and possible future corporate action, is also a forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future general economic, political and relevant market factors, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and capital markets, and the general business environment, in each case assuming no changes to applicable tax or other laws or government regulation. Expectations and projections about future events are inherently subject to, among other things, risks and uncertainties, some of which may be unforeseeable. Accordingly, assumptions concerning future economic and other factors may prove to be incorrect at a future date. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual events could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by the Company. Any number of important factors could contribute to these digressions, including, but not limited to, general economic, political and market factors in North America and internationally, interest and foreign exchange rates, global equity and capital markets, business competition, technological change, changes in government relations, unexpected judicial or regulatory proceedings and catastrophic events. The Company stresses that the above-mentioned list of important factors is not exhaustive. The Company urges all readers to consider these and other factors carefully before making any investment decisions. The Company urges all readers to avoid placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities laws.

Measures, conversions and acronyms

In this document, the abbreviations set forth below have the following meanings:

bbl	Barrel	mcf	Thousand cubic feet
mbbl	Thousand barrels	mmcf	Million cubic feet
bbl/d	Barrels per day	mcf/d	Thousand cubic feet per day
NGLs	Natural gas liquids	mmbtu	Million British Thermal Units
boe	Barrels of oil equivalent	gj	Gigajoule
boe/d	Barrels of oil equivalent per day	mboe	Thousand boe

Boe - Barrels of oil equivalent is determined on the basis of 1 boe to 6 mcf of natural gas and boe's may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 1 boe for 6 mcf is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

WTI - West Texas Intermediate is the reference price paid in U.S. dollars at Cushing, Oklahoma for crude oil of standard grade**.**
AECO – AECO is a natural gas storage facility located at Suffield, Alberta and the price of natural gas at this terminal is used as a benchmark for Canadian purposes.
API - an indication of the specific gravity of crude oil measured on the API gravity scale. Liquid petroleum with a specified gravity of 28° API or higher is generally referred to as light crude oil.

The following table sets forth certain conversions between Standard Imperial Units and the International System of Units (or metric units).

To convert from	To	Multiply by
mcf	1,000 m^3 of gas	0.028
1,000 m^3 of gas	Mcf	35.493
Bbl	m^3 of oil	0.158
m^3 of oil	bbl	6.290
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.621
Acres	Hectares	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
mcf	gj	0.95

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