

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the financial condition and results of operations for Granite Oil Corp. ("Granite" or "the Company") is dated November 4, 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim financial statements and related notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, as well as the Company's audited financial statements and related notes for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. All financial information is reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

The corporate reorganization of DeeThree Exploration Ltd. into Granite and Boulder Energy Ltd. ("Boulder") was completed on May 15, 2015. See "About Granite Oil Corp." and "Corporate Reorganization" below. Granite's third quarter financial statements present the combined results for the historical DeeThree properties for the period up to May 15, 2015 and for the remaining Granite property only subsequent to May 15, 2015. This is a significant factor in understanding the year-over-year and quarter-over-quarter financial results of Granite.

This MD&A contains additional generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) measures, non-GAAP measures and forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's disclosure under "Non-GAAP Measures" and "Forward-looking Information and Statements" included at the end of this MD&A.

ABOUT GRANITE OIL CORP.

Granite is a dividend-paying, junior oil producer based in Calgary, Alberta that owns and operates a large, discovered Alberta Bakken oil pool in southern Alberta.

Granite resulted from the corporate reorganization of DeeThree Exploration Ltd. ("DeeThree") that was completed on May 15, 2015 pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement ("Plan of Arrangement" or "POA"). The Plan of Arrangement resulted in the creation of two, focused and independent, publicly traded energy companies, being Granite and Boulder Energy Ltd. ("Boulder"). See "Corporate Reorganization" below.

The nature of Granite's producing asset has resulted in a business that emphasizes low technical and financial risks; low annual production decline; moderate capital investment aimed at maintaining overall production plus generating prudent growth appropriate to prevailing commodity prices; and generating sufficient funds flow from operations at current commodity prices to pay a sustainable dividend.

Granite's 100-percent working interest Alberta Bakken pool at Ferguson has been substantially de-risked. The property includes complete Company-operated infrastructure to produce and market oil and reinject gas for enhanced oil recovery. Granite benefits from experienced, technically able, and proven leadership. The team has many of the same senior managers who discovered, delineated and grew the Alberta Bakken play at Ferguson.

Granite is headquartered in Calgary, Alberta and the common shares of Granite are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol GXO, and on the OTCQX under symbol QXOCF.

CORPORATE REORGANIZATION

On April 7, 2015, DeeThree and Boulder Energy Ltd. entered into an Arrangement Agreement which provided for the transfer by DeeThree of its oil and natural gas properties located in the Brazeau Belly River and Peace River Arch areas of northern Alberta, Canada ("Northern Assets") to Boulder pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement. The POA also provided that each DeeThree shareholder would receive one third (0.3333) of one Granite share and one half (0.5) of one share of Boulder in exchange for each common share of DeeThree held. On May 14, 2015, the POA was approved by DeeThree shareholders. The POA was completed on May 15, 2015. The name of DeeThree was changed to "Granite Oil Corp." concurrently with the completion of the POA.

In connection with the completion of the POA, each of Granite and Boulder obtained new credit facilities from syndicates of lenders. The Granite credit facility has an authorized borrowing base of \$115 million consisting of a \$95 million revolving demand credit facility and a \$20 million revolving demand operating facility. The Boulder credit facility has an authorized

borrowing base of \$175 million consisting of a \$155 million extendible revolving credit facility and a \$20 million extendible revolving operating facility. The amounts of \$42.5 million and \$130 million were drawn down under the Granite credit facility and the Boulder credit facility respectively to repay the obligations of DeeThree under its credit facility. As a result, obligations of DeeThree under its prior credit facility have been fully repaid and settled. See “Liquidity and Financial Resources”.

In addition to the Northern Assets being transferred from DeeThree to Boulder, decommissioning obligations, derivative financial instruments and a deferred tax liability were also transferred to Boulder as part of the POA. Boulder commenced active oil and natural gas operations with the transfer of the Northern Assets upon close of the POA on May 15, 2015.

Granite and Boulder each began trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 21, 2015.

2015 THIRD QUARTER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Granite's average production of 3,644 for the third quarter of 2015 represents the first standalone quarter of operating results from its Alberta Bakken pool at Ferguson. The Company drilled three 100% working interest wells throughout the quarter, two horizontal development wells in the core Bakken pool and one vertical stratigraphic exploration test well which was abandoned. In the quarter ended September 30, 2015, Granite realized a combined average sales price of \$45.32/boe, a 41% percent decrease over the prior year and a 16% percent decrease over the second quarter of 2015. These fluctuations were due to continued volatility in market prices for both crude oil and natural gas. With average operating costs of \$5.98/boe, transportation costs of \$0.95/boe and average royalties of 30 percent, Granite achieved an operating netback of \$24.61/boe, a 50 percent decrease over the prior year.

Throughout the third quarter of 2015, Granite succeeded in reducing costs to both capital projects and operating costs while growing production and reducing debt.

In August, 2015 Granite increased its monthly dividend by 8% to \$0.0325/share from \$0.03/share.

As a result of the POA (see “Corporate Reorganization” above), the results for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 reflect 135 days of the historical DeeThree properties (Brazeau Belly River, Alberta Bakken and Peace River Arch) and 138 days of results for the remaining Granite property (Alberta Bakken).

2015 SECOND QUARTER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

As the Plan of Arrangement closed on May 15, 2015, the financial and operating results of Granite Oil Corp. for the three month period ending June 30, 2015 include 45 days of combined results for the historical DeeThree properties (Lethbridge Bakken, Brazeau Belly River and Peace River Arch) and 46 days of results for the remaining Granite property (Lethbridge Bakken). For the six month period ending June 30, 2015, the results include 135 days of historical DeeThree properties and 46 days of results for the Lethbridge Bakken property only. This is a significant factor in understanding the year-over-year and quarter-over-quarter changes included in this MD&A.

Granite's average production of 6,910 boe/d for the second quarter of 2015 reflect operating results from the combined entity (DeeThree Exploration Ltd.) from April 1, 2015 – May 15, 2015 and from Granite Oil Corp. from May 16, 2015 – June 30, 2015. In the second quarter of 2015, and prior to May 15, 2015, DeeThree spud two wells, one in Brazeau and one in Lethbridge and subsequent to May 15, 2015, Granite drilled an additional two wells in the Lethbridge area.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2015, Granite realized a combined average sales price of \$54.05/boe, a 34% percent decrease over the prior year and a 29% percent increase over the first quarter of 2015. These fluctuations were due to continued volatility in market prices for both crude oil and natural gas. With average operating costs of \$7.31/boe, transportation costs of \$2.67/boe and average royalties of 27 percent, Granite achieved an operating netback of \$29.40/boe, a 42 percent decrease over the prior year.

2015 FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

DeeThree's average production of 12,296 boe/d for the first quarter of 2015 reflects operating results from existing wells in the Ferguson and Brazeau areas as well as results from DeeThree's reduced Q1 2015 capital program of 6 gross (6.0 net) wells, one of which had not yet been completed.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2015, DeeThree realized a combined average sales price of \$41.63/boe, a 47 percent decrease over the prior year and a 31 percent decrease over the last quarter of 2014. This was due to decreased market prices for crude oil and natural gas prices. With average operating costs of \$7.37/boe, transportation costs of \$3.25/boe and average royalties of 22 percent, DeeThree achieved an operating netback of \$22.00/boe, a 53 percent decrease over the prior year.

DeeThree incurred \$37.1 million of capital expenditures in Q1 2015, with a capital program that focused on the drilling of 6 gross (6.0 net) wells, with 3 gross (3.0 net) in the Brazeau area and 3 gross (3.0 net) in the Ferguson area.

OUTLOOK

Granite's first standalone quarter of operations was very successful with significant decreases to both operating and capital costs while simultaneously growing production and reducing debt. The EOR scheme continues to demonstrate its efficiency and effectiveness on Granite's 100%-owned-and-operated Alberta Bakken oil pool. Expanding the scheme to 100% voidage replacement will continue to be a focus.

Granite continues to thrive with both operational and financial flexibility supported by an effective EOR scheme, a deep inventory of capital efficient drilling locations and a solid balance sheet.

Granite reaffirms its previously announced guidance for the second half of 2015.

Funds from Operations ⁽¹⁾

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(000s)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Net income	6,431	21,106	151,827	47,921
Non-cash items:				
Depletion and depreciation (D&D) expense	6,369	21,776	39,295	57,014
Deferred income tax expense	2,664	8,235	3,501	18,046
Share-based compensation ⁽²⁾	650	953	1,797	2,284
Transaction costs – share-based compensation	–	–	4,027	–
Accretion	73	213	400	621
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments	(4,437)	(6,062)	9,468	(2,922)
Exploration and evaluation (E&E) expense	1,078	6,499	1,422	8,459
Loss (gain) on disposition to Boulder	1,841	–	(152,193)	–
Abandonment and reclamation costs	(159)	–	(220)	–
Funds from operations ⁽¹⁾	14,510	52,720	59,324	131,423

⁽¹⁾ Funds from operations and funds from operations per share are not recognized measures under IFRS. Refer to the commentary in the Management's Discussion and Analysis under "Non-GAAP Measurements" for further discussion.

⁽²⁾ The share-based compensation amount included in the calculation of funds from operations was adjusted for the non-cash portion related to certain field employees that was reclassified to operating expenses for presentation in the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company generated funds from operations totaling \$14.5 million (\$0.48 per basic share and \$0.47 per diluted share) compared to \$52.7 million (\$1.78 per basic share and \$1.72 per diluted share) in the comparative period of 2014 and \$17.2 million (\$0.57 per basic share and diluted share) in the second quarter of 2015. The year-over-year and quarter-over-quarter decreases reflect decreased revenue primarily as a result of the disposition of assets to Boulder pursuant to the POA which closed on May 15, 2015 compounded by decreased commodity prices offset by realized gains on the Company's financial hedges.

Funds from operations totaled \$59.3 million (\$1.99 per basic share and \$1.97 per diluted share) for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$131.4 million (\$4.63 per basic share and \$4.47 per diluted share) recorded in the same period of 2014.

Net Income

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded net income of \$6.4 million (\$0.21 per basic and \$0.22 per diluted share) compared to net income of \$21.1 million (\$0.71 per basic and \$0.69 per diluted share) in the same period of 2014 and net income of \$143.6 million (\$4.78 per basic and \$4.77 per diluted share) in the second quarter of 2015.

The net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was \$151.8 million (\$5.10 per basic share and \$5.05 per diluted share) compared to net income of \$47.9 million (\$1.69 per basic share and \$1.63 per diluted share) in the comparative period of 2014.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

Sales Volumes

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sales				
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,674	13,395	7,953	12,918
Crude oil (bbls/d)	3,358	9,322	6,029	8,043
NGLs (bbls/d)	7	739	231	619
Total sales (boe/d)	3,644	12,294	7,585	10,814
		(%)		(%)
Production Split				
Natural gas	8	18	17	20
Crude oil	92	76	80	74
NGLs	0	6	3	6
Total	100	100	100	100

For the third quarter of 2015, the Company's production averaged 3,644 boe/d compared to 12,294 boe/d in the same period of 2014 and 6,910 boe/d in the second quarter of 2015. This represents a 70 percent year-over-year decrease and a 47 percent quarter-over-quarter decrease. These decreases are primarily a result of the POA combined with natural declines and a reduced drilling program.

For the first nine months of 2015, Granite's total production averaged 7,585 boe/d compared to 10,814 boe/d a year ago, representing a 30 percent decrease. During the 2015 nine month period, production was comprised of 7,953 mcf/d of gas, 6,029 bbls/d of crude oil and 231 bbls/d of NGLs. These decreases are primarily a result of the POA combined with natural declines and a reduced drilling program.

Revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(000s)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Natural gas	579	5,408	6,204	18,014
Crude oil	14,608	78,558	87,240	205,996
NGLs and other	8	3,222	1,817	9,381
Total oil and natural gas revenue	15,195	87,188	95,261	233,391

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, revenue decreased by 83 percent to \$15.2 million from \$87.2 million in the comparative period of 2014. The year-over-year decrease was mainly the result of reduced crude oil market prices and the resulting decrease in the corporate average price per boe as well as the POA which was effective May 15, 2015. When compared to the second quarter of 2015, revenue decreased 55 percent from \$34.0 million due to less production again, due to the POA.

For the first nine months of 2015, revenue totaled \$95.3 million compared to \$233.4 million for the same period of 2014. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, total revenue decreased 59 percent compared to the same period of 2014 due to the decrease in sales volumes disposed of as part of the POA as well as lower crude oil market prices year to date.

Pricing is discussed in further detail in "Commodity Prices and Foreign Exchange" below.

Commodity Prices and Foreign Exchange

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Benchmark Prices				
Natural gas				
NYMEX (US\$/mmbtu) ⁽¹⁾	2.77	4.07	2.79	4.51
AECO (Cdn\$/GJ) ⁽²⁾	2.63	3.81	2.75	4.56
Crude oil				
WTI (US\$/bbl)	46.43	97.17	51.00	99.61
Edmonton Light (MSW) (Cdn\$/boe)	56.17	97.03	58.53	100.79
Differential – MSW/WTI (US\$/bbl)	(3.42)	(7.93)	(4.36)	(7.44)
Hardisty Bow River (Cdn\$/boe)	53.50	94.68	57.50	96.38
Differential – Bow River/WTI (US\$/bbl)	(12.95)	(19.68)	(12.81)	(20.71)
Average Realized Prices				
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	2.86	4.39	2.86	5.11
Crude oil (\$/bbl)	47.28	91.60	53.00	93.82
NGLs (\$/bbl)	12.48	46.95	28.37	55.02
Combined average (\$/boe)	45.32	77.09	46.00	79.05
Foreign Exchange				
Cdn\$/US\$	1.3093	1.0893	1.2600	1.1059
US\$/Cdn\$	0.7638	0.9180	0.7937	0.9042

⁽¹⁾ Mmbtu is the abbreviation for millions of British thermal units. One mcf of natural gas is approximately 1.02 mmbtu.

⁽²⁾ GJ is the abbreviation for gigajoule. One mcf of natural gas is approximately 1.05 GJ.

CRUDE OIL PRICING

The average realized price of Granite's crude oil was \$47.28/bbl for the third quarter of 2015 compared to \$91.60/bbl for the third quarter of 2014, and \$62.15/bbl in the second quarter of 2015. Granite's realized oil price decreased by 48 percent from the prior year's third quarter due to a combination of a decrease in the US\$ WTI benchmark oil price, offset by the narrowing of differentials and a weakened Canadian dollar. The realized oil price decreased by 24 percent from the second quarter of 2015 due to a decrease in the US\$ WTI benchmark oil price.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company's average realized crude oil price was \$53.00/bbl compared to \$93.82/bbl in the same period of 2014, a 44 percent decrease driven by lower year-to-date benchmark prices, offset by the narrowing of differentials and a weakened Canadian dollar.

NATURAL GAS PRICING

Granite's average realized natural gas price was \$2.86/mcf for the third quarter of 2015 versus \$4.39/mcf in the third quarter of 2014 and \$2.68/mcf in the second quarter of 2015. The Company's realized gas price decreased by 35 percent from the same period of 2014 and increased 7 percent from the first quarter of 2015, driven by a 31 percent decrease in the AECO gas index price from the same period of 2014 and 1 percent from the second quarter of 2015.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company's average realized price for natural gas decreased 44 percent to \$2.86/mcf compared to \$5.11/mcf in the same period in 2014, driven by a 40 percent decrease in the AECO gas index price.

ROYALTIES

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Oil and natural gas revenues (000s)	15,195	87,188	95,261	233,391
Total royalties (000s)	4,620	18,110	23,817	52,336
Total royalties (\$/boe)	13.78	16.01	11.50	17.73
Percent of revenue (%)	30	21	25	22

The Lethbridge Bakken property is primarily subject to freehold royalties, which work on a sliding-scale determined monthly on a well-by-well basis using a calculation based on the Alberta crown royalty regulation implemented in 2009 with a cap of 30 percent. The sliding scale provides varying rates based on productivity (a higher royalty is payable from wells with higher production rates) and commodity prices (a higher royalty is payable in times of higher natural gas and crude oil prices). This area is also subject to freehold mineral taxes (which are included as royalties for financial reporting purposes) and overriding royalties related to farm-in arrangements.

The Brazeau property was primarily subject to Crown royalties payable to the provincial government and overriding royalties on oil, natural gas and NGLs production. These types of royalties were also sensitive to production levels and commodity prices and the related royalties fluctuated with commodity prices, well production rates, production declines of existing wells along with performance and location of new wells drilled. The Brazeau and Peace River Arch properties were conveyed to Boulder on May 15, 2015 as part of the POA.

For the third quarter of 2015, royalties totaled \$4.6 million or 30 percent of revenue compared to \$18.1 million or 21 percent of revenue for the same quarter in 2014 and \$9.2 million or 27 percent of revenue in the second quarter of 2015. The year-over-year royalty rate increase was due to the properties disposed of in the POA, which were subject to a lower royalty rate than the Lethbridge Bakken property that remained with Granite upon completion of the POA.

During the first nine months of 2015, royalties totaled \$23.8 million or 25 percent of revenue compared to \$52.3 million or 22 percent of revenue a year ago.

OPERATING AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<i>(000s except per boe)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>
Operating expenses	2,006	10,890	14,759	30,234
Transportation expenses	319	2,210	5,596	5,509
Total operating and transportation expenses	2,325	13,100	20,355	35,743
Operating expenses <i>(\$/boe)</i>	5.98	9.63	7.13	10.24
Transportation expenses <i>(\$/boe)</i>	0.95	1.95	2.70	1.87
Total operating and transportation expenses <i>(\$/boe)</i>	6.93	11.58	9.83	12.11

Operating costs include all costs associated with the production of crude oil and natural gas. The major components of operating costs include charges for contract operating, processing fees, lease rentals, property and pipeline taxes, utilities and well maintenance charges.

Operating expenses for the third quarter of 2015 totaled \$2.0 million or \$5.98/boe compared to \$10.9 million or \$9.63/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$4.6 million or \$7.31/boe in the second quarter of 2015. The year-over year decrease was driven by the Company ceasing to have any wells on extended flow-back until being tied into the pipeline (which had contributed to higher operating costs in Q3 2014) as well as the impact of the POA. The Lethbridge Bakken property attracts lower operating costs than the Northern Properties.

Transportation expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2015 were \$0.3 million or \$0.95/boe compared to \$2.2 million or \$1.95/boe in the third quarter of 2014 and \$1.7 million or \$2.67/boe in the second quarter of 2015. This decrease can be attributed to the Lethbridge property having lower transportation costs than the properties disposed of in the POA.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred operating expenses of \$14.8 million or \$7.13/boe compared to \$30.2 million or \$10.24/boe in the corresponding 2014 period. Transportation expenses for the first nine months of 2015 totaled \$5.6 million or \$2.70/boe versus \$5.5 million or \$1.87/boe in the same period of last year.

Risk Management

Granite maintains a risk management program to reduce the volatility of revenues and to increase the certainty of funds from operations. Granite considers all of its risk management contracts to be effective economic hedges of the underlying business transactions. As at September 30, 2015, the Company had the following crude oil, foreign exchange and interest rate risk management contracts with a total mark-to-market asset of \$14.2 million, \$13.6 million of which is short-term and \$0.6 million of which is long-term (June 30, 2015- asset of \$9.9 million and December 31, 2014 – asset of \$23.3 million):

CRUDE OIL CONTRACTS

Period	Commodity	Type of Contract	Quantity	Pricing Point	Contract Price
Jan.1/15 – Dec.31/15	Crude Oil	Collar	500 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US\$85.00/bbl (floor) US\$100.80/bbl (cap)
Jan.1/15 – Dec.31/15	Crude Oil	Fixed	500 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	Cdn\$99.00/bbl
Jan.1/15 – Dec.31/15	Crude Oil	Fixed	500 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	Cdn\$99.39/bbl
Jan.1/15 – Dec.31/15	Crude Oil	Fixed	500 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	Cdn\$100.00/bbl
March 1/15- June 30/16	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	Cdn\$72.92/bbl
Jan.1/16- Dec. 31/16	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	Cdn\$78.00/bbl
Jan.1/16- Dec. 31/16	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US\$62.75/bbl
Jan.1/16- Dec. 31/16	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	Cdn\$80.00/bbl

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACT

Period	Currency	Type of Contract	Quantity	Pricing Point (Cdn\$/US\$)
Jan. 1/15 – Dec. 31/15	US\$	Average Rate Range Forward	US\$1,300,000	Trigger – 1.1300 Cdn\$/US\$ Floor – 1.100 Cdn\$/US\$ Ceiling – 1.1110 Cdn\$/US\$

INTEREST RATE CONTRACT

Term	Amount	Fixed Rate	Index
Feb. 18/14 – Feb. 18/16	Cdn\$10 million	1.44%	CDOR

Gains and losses on risk management contracts are composed both of unrealized gains or losses that represent the change in the mark-to-market position of those contracts throughout the period and of realized gains and losses representing the portion of the contracts that have settled in cash during the period. The Company has elected not to use hedge accounting for its current risk management contracts.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments (000s)	(4,437)	(6,062)	9,468	(2,922)
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments (\$/boe)	(13.24)	(5.36)	4.57	(0.99)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Realized loss (gain) on financial instruments (000s)	(7,516)	674	(19,178)	5,087
Realized loss (gain) on financial instruments (\$/boe)	(22.42)	0.60	(9.26)	1.72

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company recorded an unrealized gain on financial instruments of \$4.4 million and a realized gain of \$7.5 million. The unrealized gain resulted from the mark-to-market of financial risk management contracts at the period end. These non-cash unrealized derivative gains are generated by the change over the reporting period in the mark-to-market valuation of Granite's risk management contracts. The realized gain represents actual cash settlements under the respective commodity, foreign exchange and interest rate contracts in the period.

In the same period of the prior year, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$6.1 million and a realized loss of \$0.7 million and in the previous quarter, an unrealized loss of \$11.1 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$9.5 million and a realized gain of \$19.2 million compared to an unrealized gain of \$2.9 million and a realized loss of \$5.1 million, respectively, in the same period of 2014.

G&A Expense

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(000s except per boe)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Gross G&A expense	804	2,209	5,075	7,420
Capitalized G&A (direct)	(151)	(434)	(913)	(1,434)
Overhead recoveries	(17)	(175)	(198)	(572)
G&A expense (net)	636	1,600	3,964	5,414
G&A expense (net) (\$/boe)	1.90	1.41	1.91	1.83

Gross G&A expense totaled \$0.8 million for the three-month period ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$2.2 million in the comparable period of 2014 and \$1.7 million in the first quarter of 2015. Net G&A costs were \$0.6 million or \$1.90/boe in the third quarter of 2015 compared to \$1.6 million or \$1.41/boe a year earlier and \$1.3 million or \$2.12/boe in the first quarter of 2015.

Net G&A expense for the first nine months of 2015 totaled \$4.0 million or \$1.91/boe compared to \$5.4 million or \$1.83/boe in the same period of 2014.

The Company capitalized direct G&A expenses amounting to \$0.2 million and had overhead recoveries of \$0.01 million in the third quarter of 2015 versus \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in the comparative period of 2014, and \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 2015.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company capitalized \$0.9 million in direct costs related to its exploration and development efforts and \$0.2 million of overhead recoveries compared to \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, in the same period of 2014.

Share-Based Compensation

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<i>(000s except per boe)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>
Gross share-based compensation	976	1,563	2,838	3,690
Share-based compensation reclassified to operating costs	-	(53)	(55)	(124)
Capitalized share-based compensation	(326)	(610)	(1,041)	(1,406)
Share-based compensation expense (net)	650	900	1,742	2,160
Share-based compensation expense (net) (\$/boe)	1.94	0.80	0.84	0.73

On May 15, 2015, Granite adopted a Share Incentive Plan ("SIP"), described in Note 10 to the interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2015. The awards granted under the plan vest one third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date and the number of common shares issued. PSUs are made up of both time based and performance based awards, each performance based award granted is subject to a performance multiplier ranging from 0 to 2, dependent on the performance of Granite at the end of the vesting period relative to corporate performance measures determined at the discretion of Granite's Board of Directors. The fair value of the awards granted under the plan is estimated at the grant date using a binomial pricing model. At September 30, 2015, the Company had 944,995 awards outstanding under this plan.

DeeThree's stock option plan was terminated pursuant to the POA. Unvested, in-the-money DeeThree options that were outstanding at the time of the completion of the POA were replaced with options to acquire shares of Granite and Boulder respectively. The vesting schedule for these replacement options remained the same as the predecessor DeeThree options with the fair value of options granted estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. At September 30, 2015, the Company had 207,817 replacement options outstanding.

Share-based compensation expense is a non-cash expense that reflects the amortization over the vesting period of the fair value of stock options and PSUs granted to the Company's employees, consultants and directors. For those stock options granted to field employees, their portion of the share-based compensation is reclassified to operating expenses, in order to be consistent with the recognition of their salaries on the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred a net expense of \$0.7 million or \$1.94/boe versus \$0.9 million or \$0.80/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$0.4 million or \$0.70/boe in the second quarter of 2015.

During the first nine months of 2015, Granite incurred net share-based compensation expense of \$1.7 million or \$0.84/boe compared to \$2.2 million or \$0.73/boe recorded in the first nine months of 2014.

Transaction Costs

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<i>(000s except per boe)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>
Transaction costs – G&A	141	–	3,802	–
Transaction costs – share-based compensation	–	–	4,027	–
Total transaction costs	141	–	7,829	–
Transaction costs – G&A (\$/boe)	0.42	–	1.84	–
Transaction costs – share-based compensation (\$/boe)	–	–	1.94	–
Total transaction costs (\$/boe)	0.42	–	3.78	–

The Company incurred cash transaction costs of \$3.8 million in relation to the POA, such as legal, financial advisory and accounting fees. In addition, for the stock options that were cancelled in relation to the POA, the remaining share based compensation of \$4.0 million was immediately recognized and expensed in the statement of operations and comprehensive income as “transaction costs – share-based compensation”.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred \$3.8 million in cash transaction costs and \$4.0 million related to share-based compensation.

Depletion and Depreciation (D&D)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Depletion and depreciation expense (000s)	6,369	21,776	39,295	57,014
Depletion and depreciation expense (\$/boe)	19.00	19.25	18.98	19.31

Granite records D&D expense on its property and equipment over the individual useful lives of the assets, employing the unit-of-production method using proved plus probable reserves and associated estimated future development capital required for its oil and natural gas assets, a straight-line method for field facilities (20-year useful life), a straight-line method for trucks and trailers (3 years) and a declining-balance method on corporate assets (20 to 30 percent). Assets in the E&E phase are not amortized.

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded D&D expense of \$6.4 million or \$19.00/boe compared to \$21.8 million or \$19.25/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$11.9 million or \$18.93/boe in the second quarter of 2015. The absolute decrease in D&D expense quarter over quarter is related to the decrease in production volumes related to the POA slightly offset by lower costs related to finding and developing reserves.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, D&D expense was \$39.3 million or \$18.98/boe compared to \$57.0 million or \$19.31/boe in the same period of 2014.

Exploration and Evaluation (E&E) Expense

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Exploration and evaluation expense (000s)	1,078	6,499	1,422	8,459
Exploration and evaluation expense (\$/boe)	3.21	5.75	0.69	2.87

Granite accumulates costs related to E&E assets in one pool pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the asset. E&E costs are primarily for seismic data, undeveloped land and drilling until the well in question is complete and results have been evaluated. Costs related to wells determined to be uneconomical as well as costs of undeveloped land lease expiries are expensed as they occur.

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company recorded E&E expense of \$1.1 million or \$3.21/boe compared to \$6.5 million or \$5.75/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$nil expense was recorded in the second quarter of 2015. Of the total E&E expense in the current quarter, \$0.6 million related to an exploratory well in the Lethbridge area and \$0.5 million related to lease expiries.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded E&E expense of \$1.4 million or \$0.69/boe compared to \$8.5 million or \$2.87/boe in the comparable period of 2014.

Loss (Gain) on Disposition to Boulder

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Loss (gain) on disposition to Boulder (000s)	1,841	–	(152,193)	–
Loss (gain) on disposition to Boulder (\$/boe)	5.49	–	(73.50)	–

As part of the POA, which is further described in Note 4 to the interim financial statements, the Company recorded a loss on disposition of \$1.8 million in Q3 2015 as a result of costs incurred subsequent to the POA related to the properties disposed. A gain on disposition of the Brazeau and Peace River Arch properties to Boulder of \$152.2 million or \$73.50/boe was recognized for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. This loss (gain) was calculated based on the difference between the fair value of the net assets disposed of and the net book value as recorded at historical cost in DeeThree's financial records. The fair value of the net assets disposed of was determined using a weighted average trading price for the first month of trading of Boulder common shares (under the symbol BXO on the TSX).

Accretion and Finance Expenses

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(000s except per boe)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Accretion expense on decommissioning liabilities	73	213	400	621
Finance expense	320	1,037	3,012	3,512
Total accretion and finance expenses	393	1,250	3,412	4,133
Accretion expense on decommissioning liabilities (\$/boe)	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.21
Finance expense (\$/boe)	0.95	0.92	1.45	1.19
Total accretion and finance expenses (\$/boe)	1.18	1.11	1.64	1.40

Accretion expense represents the increase in the present value of the Company's decommissioning liabilities. In the third quarter of 2015, the Company recorded accretion expense of \$0.07 million or \$0.23/boe compared to \$0.2 million or \$0.19/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$0.1 million or \$0.20/boe in the second quarter of 2015.

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, interest and finance expenses decreased to \$0.3 million or \$0.95/boe from \$1.0 million or \$0.92/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$1.4 million or \$2.19/boe in the second quarter of 2015. The Company incurred interest charges and standby fees related to the \$310 million credit facility for the period up to May 15, 2015 and related to the \$115 million credit facility from May 15, 2015 to September 30, 2015, which was drawn to \$44.7 million at the quarter end (September 30, 2014 – \$107.5 million and December 31, 2014 - \$139.2 million). The finance expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 period also includes fees of \$0.2 million related to the setup of the new demand credit facility (September 30, 2014 - \$nil).

For the first nine months of 2015, the Company recorded accretion expense of \$0.4 million or \$0.19/boe compared to \$0.6 million or \$0.21/boe in the comparable period of 2014. The Company also recorded finance expense of \$3.0 million or \$1.45/boe compared to \$3.5 million or \$1.19/boe in the same period of the prior year.

Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Deferred income tax expense (000s)	2,664	8,235	3,501	18,046
Deferred income tax expense (\$/boe)	7.95	7.28	1.69	6.11

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company recorded a deferred income tax expense of \$2.7 million compared to a deferred income expense of \$8.2 million or in same period of 2014 and a deferred income tax recovery of \$0.01 million in the second quarter of 2015. The third quarter expense was primarily related to positive net income in the period as well as the impact of capital spending associated with flow-through shares. As costs are incurred, the Company reverses the flow-through share liability and recognizes the deferred income tax expense at that time. During the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company spent approximately \$0.6 million in eligible exploration expenditures related to the May 2014 issuance of flow-through shares.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded a deferred income tax expense of \$3.5 million compared to \$18.0 million in the same period of 2014. During the first nine months of 2015, the Company spent approximately \$0.6 million in eligible exploration expenditures related to the May 2014 issuance of flow-through shares. To date, the Company has incurred all of the qualifying exploration expenditures related to the May 2014 issuance and the commitment has been fulfilled.

Granite does not have current income taxes payable and does not expect to pay current income taxes in 2015 as the Company had estimated tax pools available at September 30, 2015 of approximately \$192 million (December 31, 2014 – \$499 million).

Netbacks (per unit) ⁽²⁾

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(\$/boe)	(\$/boe)	(\$/boe)	(\$/boe)
Average sales price	45.32	77.09	46.00	79.05
Royalties	(13.78)	(16.01)	(11.50)	(17.73)
Operating	(5.98)	(9.63)	(7.13)	(10.24)
Transportation	(0.95)	(1.95)	(2.70)	(1.87)
Operating netback ⁽¹⁾	24.61	49.50	24.67	49.21
G&A and other expense (excludes non-cash items)	(1.90)	(1.41)	(1.91)	(1.83)
Transaction costs – G&A	(0.42)	–	(1.84)	–
Realized gain (loss) on financial instruments	22.42	(0.60)	9.26	(1.72)
Finance expense	(0.95)	(0.92)	(1.45)	(1.19)
Funds flow netback ⁽¹⁾	43.76	46.57	28.73	44.47
D&D expense	(19.00)	(19.25)	(18.98)	(19.31)
Accretion	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.21)
Share-based compensation	(1.94)	(0.80)	(0.84)	(0.73)
Transaction costs – share-based compensation	–	–	(1.94)	–
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	13.24	5.36	(4.57)	0.99
E&E expense	(3.21)	(5.75)	(0.69)	(2.87)
Deferred income tax expense	(7.95)	(7.28)	(1.69)	(6.11)
Loss (gain) on disposition to Boulder	(5.49)	–	73.50	–
Net income netback ⁽¹⁾	19.18	18.66	73.33	16.23

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP measure; refer to the commentary below. Operating netback, funds flow netback and net income netback are calculated by dividing operating income, funds flow from operations and net income by the sales volume in boe for the period then ended.

⁽²⁾ For a description of the boe conversion ratio, refer to “Other Measurements” below.

The operating netback was \$24.61/boe for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$49.50/boe in the same period of 2014 and \$29.40/boe in the second quarter of 2015. As compared to the prior year's third quarter, the Company experienced a lower realized average price throughout the three months ended September 30, 2015 due to a decrease in WTI prices, offset by lower royalties and operating expenses than a year earlier. As compared to the second quarter of 2015, the Company realized a lower average price due to a decrease in US\$ WTI prices, contributing to the decrease in operating netback quarter-over-quarter.

For the first nine months of 2015, Granite achieved an operating netback of \$24.67/boe compared to \$49.21/boe in the same period of 2014, due to lower year-to-date pricing but offset by lower royalties and operating expenses.

INVESTMENT AND INVESTMENT EFFICIENCIES

Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions

(excluding decommissioning liabilities and capitalized share-based compensation)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(000s) (excluding decommissioning liabilities and capitalized share-based compensation)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Drilling and completions				
Completion for prior period drills	57	5,698	3,401	2,479
Current period drilling & completion	4,638	48,799	37,709	162,364
Future drills and work overs	184	2,007	1,312	2,707
	4,879	56,504	42,422	167,550
Equipment and facilities				
Tie-in of prior period drills	–	2,145	1,009	698
Tie-in of current period drills	194	2,277	1,822	13,164
Facilities, pipelines and work overs	1,077	14,621	5,894	30,311
Other equipment	–	–	868	–
	1,271	19,043	9,593	44,173
Land and lease retention	286	2,827	2,709	5,901
Geological and geophysical	–	60	3	1,172
Capitalized G&A and other	151	445	876	1,468
	437	3,332	3,588	8,541
Total exploration and development	6,587	78,879	55,603	220,264
Property acquisitions and adjustments	644	6,106	644	11,321
Total capital expenditures	7,231	84,985	56,247	231,585
Total wells drilled (#)	3 (3.00)	12 (11.97)	13 (13.00)	39 (38.93)

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company incurred a total of \$7.2 million (third quarter 2014 – \$85.0 million) in capital expenditures, excluding non-cash decommissioning liabilities capitalized share-based compensation and including capital expenditures incurred subsequent to the closing of the POA related to those properties disposed. During the period, \$nil was spent to complete several minor acquisitions (third quarter 2014 – \$6.1 million). Drilling and completion expenditures totaled \$4.9 million in the third quarter of 2015 (third quarter 2014 – \$56.5 million), \$1.3 million was spent on tie-ins and facilities (third quarter 2014 – \$19.0 million), \$0.3 million on land sales (third quarter 2014 – \$2.8 million) and \$nil related to seismic programs (third quarter 2014 – \$0.1 million). The remaining \$0.2 million in the third quarter of 2015 (third quarter 2014 – \$0.4 million) was invested in capitalized G&A and other corporate assets.

During the first nine months of 2015, the Company incurred a total of \$56.2 million (2014 – \$231.6 million) in capital expenditures, excluding the non-cash decommissioning liabilities and capitalized share-based compensation and including capital expenditures incurred subsequent to the POA related to those properties disposed. During the period, the Company spent \$nil million to complete several minor acquisitions (2014 - \$11.3 million). Drilling and completion expenditures totaled \$42.4 million (2014 - \$168.0 million), \$9.6 million was spent on tie-ins and facilities (2014 - \$44.2 million), \$2.7 million on land sales (2014 - \$5.9 million) and \$0.003 million related to seismic programs (2014 - \$1.2 million). The remaining \$0.9 million spent in the first nine months of 2015 (2014 - \$1.5 million) was invested in capitalized G&A and other corporate assets.

Drilling Activity

	Exploration		Development		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Three Months Ended						
September 30, 2015						
Crude oil	–	–	2	2.00	2	2.00
Dry and abandoned	1	1.00	–	–	1	1.00
Total wells	1	1.00	2	2.00	3	3.00
Success rate (%)		–		100		67
Average working interest (%)		100		100		100
Three Months Ended						
September 30, 2014						
Crude oil	2	2.00	9	8.97	11	10.97
Dry and abandoned	1	1.00	–	–	1	1.00
Total wells	3	3.00	9	8.97	12	11.97
Success rate (%)		67		100		92
Average working interest (%)		100		100		100
Nine Months Ended						
September 30, 2015						
Crude oil	–	–	12	12.00	12	12.00
Dry and abandoned	1	1.00	–	–	1	1.00
Total wells	1	1.00	12	12.00	13	13.00
Success rate (%)		–		100		92
Average working interest (%)		100		100		100
Nine Months Ended						
September 30, 2014						
Gas	–	–	1	1.00	1	1.00
Crude oil	2	2.00	33	32.93	35	34.93
Dry and abandoned	3	3.00	–	–	3	3.00
Total wells	5	5.00	34	33.93	39	38.93
Success rate (%)		40		100		92
Average working interest (%)		100		100		100

During the third quarter of 2015, Granite drilled a total of 2 gross (2.00 net) crude oil development wells with a 100 percent success rate and 1 gross (1.00 net) exploration well which was dry and abandoned. This well was a vertical stratigraphic test in a prospective Bakken Formation that was deemed tight and not economical. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Company drilled 9 gross (8.97 net) crude oil development wells and 3 gross (3.00 net) exploratory wells.

During the first nine months of 2015, Granite drilled 13 gross (13.00 net) wells in total, resulting in 12 gross (12.00 net) successful crude oil wells and 1 gross (1.00 net) exploration well that was abandoned. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company drilled a total of 39 gross (38.93 net) wells, including 33 gross (32.93 net) development wells targeting crude oil, 1 gross (1.00 net) development wells targeting gas, 2 gross (2.00 net) exploration wells targeting crude oil and 3 gross (3.00 net) exploration wells, all of which were dry and abandoned.

Drilling Activity by Area

	Brazeau	Ferguson	Peace River Arch	Total
	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Three Months Ended				
September 30, 2015				
Crude oil	–	2 (2.00)	–	2 (2.00)
Dry and abandoned	–	1 (1.00)	–	1 (1.00)
Total wells	–	3 (3.00)	–	3 (3.00)
Success rate (%)	–	67	–	67
Average working interest (%)	–	100	–	100
Three Months Ended				
September 30, 2014				
Crude oil	7 (6.97)	4 (4.00)	–	11 (10.97)
Dry and abandoned	–	1 (1.00)	–	1 (1.00)
Total wells	7 (6.97)	5 (5.00)	–	12 (11.97)
Success rate (%)	100	80	–	92
Average working interest (%)	100	100	–	100
Nine Months Ended				
September 30, 2015				
Crude oil	4 (4.00)	8 (8.00)	–	12 (12.00)
Dry and abandoned	–	1 (1.00)	–	1 (1.00)
Total wells	4 (4.00)	9 (9.00)	–	13 (13.00)
Success rate (%)	100	89	100	92
Average working interest (%)	100	100	100	100
Nine Months Ended				
September 30, 2014				
Gas	1 (1.00)	–	–	1 (1.00)
Crude oil	19 (18.93)	15 (15.00)	1 (1.00)	35 (34.93)
Dry and abandoned	–	3 (3.00)	–	3 (3.00)
Total wells	20 (19.93)	18 (18.00)	1 (1.00)	39 (38.93)
Success rate (%)	100	83	100	92
Average working interest (%)	100	100	100	100

During the third quarter of 2015, Granite drilled a total of 3 gross (3.00 net) wells on its Ferguson property with a 67 percent success rate. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Company drilled 12 gross (11.97 net) wells for a 92 percent success rate, including 7 gross (6.97 net) wells on its Brazeau property and 5 gross (5.00 net) wells on its Ferguson property.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, Granite drilled a total of 13 gross (13.00 net) wells, including 4 gross (4.00 net) on the Brazeau property and 9 gross (9.00 net) wells on the Ferguson property. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company drilled 39 gross (38.93 net) wells for a 92 percent success rate, including 20 gross (19.93 net) wells in Brazeau, 18 gross (18.00 net) in Ferguson and 1 gross (1.00 net) in the Peace River Arch.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Net Debt ⁽¹⁾

The following table summarizes the change in working capital during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
(000s)	(\$)	(\$)
Working capital excess (deficiency)	3,170	(32,113)
Bank debt	(44,716)	(139,234)
Net debt ⁽¹⁾ – end of period	(41,546)	(171,347)

⁽¹⁾ Net debt, which is calculated as current liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) and bank debt less current assets (excluding derivative financial instruments), is not a recognized measure under IFRS. Please refer to the commentary under “Non-GAAP Measurements” for further discussion.

Granite entered 2015 with net debt of \$171.3 million. During the first nine months, the Company generated funds from operations of \$59.3 million and invested \$56.2 million in capital expenditures. In connection with the completion of the POA, each of Granite and Boulder obtained new credit facilities from syndicates of lenders. The Granite credit facility has an authorized borrowing base of \$115 million consisting of a \$95 million revolving demand credit facility and a \$20 million revolving demand operating facility. The amounts of \$42.5 million and \$130 million were drawn down under the Granite credit facility and the Boulder credit facility respectively to repay the obligations of DeeThree under its credit facility. As a result, obligations of DeeThree under its prior credit facility have been fully repaid and settled. Additionally, the Company paid \$3.8 million related to the dividend. Granite exited the quarter with net debt of \$41.5 million.

At September 30, 2015, the Granite facility was drawn to approximately \$44.7 million with \$70.3 million of unused borrowing capacity.

Interest is charged at a rate per annum equal to the Canadian prime rate during said period plus the applicable margin, being a range of 0.5 percent to 2.5 percent, as determined by the Corporation's debt to cash flow ratio. Standby fees associated with this facility are charged based on a applicable margin, being a range of 0.2 percent to 0.45 percent per annum on the undrawn portion of the facility, again based on the Company's debt to cash flow ratio. Under this credit facility, the Corporation is required to maintain a current ratio of not less than 1:1 and is in compliance as at September 30, 2015.

The amount of the facility is subject to a borrowing base test performed on a periodic basis by the lenders, based primarily on reserves and using commodity prices estimated by the lenders as well as other factors. The borrowing base of the credit facility is subject to review semi-annually and is currently underway. A decrease in the borrowing base could result in a reduction to the credit facility. Collateral for this facility consists of a general security agreement, providing a security interest over all present and subsequently acquired personal property and a floating charge on all present and subsequently acquired land interest of the Company.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET TRANSACTIONS

There were no off-balance-sheet transactions entered into during the period nor are there any outstanding as at the date of this MD&A.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2016	2017	Total
(000s)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Operating lease – office	53	53	–	106
Total commitments	53	53	–	106

As at September 30, 2015, the Company had contractual obligations for its office leases totaling approximately \$0.1 million to March 2016. The head office lease obligations are comprised of the lease payments and an estimate of occupancy costs of the Company's head office space.

SHARE CAPITAL

As at November 4, 2015, the Company had the following equity securities outstanding:

Common shares outstanding	30,347,359
Granite stock options outstanding	202,151
Share awards outstanding	944,995

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾

Three Months Ended	Sept 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	March 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
(000s, except per share amounts and production figures)					(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Oil and natural gas revenues	15,195	33,989	46,077	69,957	87,188	80,560	65,643	51,865
Funds from operations	14,510	17,191	27,623	41,773	52,720	43,167	35,536	24,660
Per share – basic	0.48	0.57	0.93	1.46	1.78	1.53	1.30	1.03
Per share – diluted	0.47	0.57	0.93	1.41	1.72	1.48	1.26	0.91
Cash flow from operating activities	1,250	22,526	17,607	54,239	62,290	44,103	23,607	25,499
Net income	6,431	143,635	1,761	28,312	21,106	18,133	8,682	3,305
Per share – basic	0.21	4.78	0.06	0.99	0.71	0.64	0.32	0.14
Per share – diluted	0.21	4.77	0.06	0.96	0.69	0.62	0.31	0.12
Total assets	309,596	303,489	752,643	743,202	686,496	626,620	564,393	497,280
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	6,587	11,956	37,060	64,964	84,985	74,288	72,312	56,072
Net debt ⁽³⁾	41,546	45,047	180,784	171,347	148,329	116,064	155,517	119,787
Shareholders' equity	214,995	210,470	466,447	463,509	433,613	410,944	321,640	311,070
Production								
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,674	7,229	15,103	16,510	13,395	12,967	12,381	10,251
Crude oil (bbls/d)	3,358	5,603	9,188	9,275	9,322	8,033	6,743	6,547
NGLs (bbls/d)	7	102	591	815	739	550	565	369
Total (boe/d)	3,644	6,910	12,296	12,842	12,294	10,744	9,372	8,625

⁽¹⁾ The selected quarterly information was prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in the notes to the financial statements, except for funds from operations, which is not prescribed under IFRS (see "Non-GAAP Measurements" below).

⁽²⁾ Total capital expenditures, including acquisitions.

⁽³⁾ Net debt, which is calculated as current liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) and bank debt less current assets (excluding derivative financial instruments), is not a recognized measure under IFRS. Please refer to the commentary under "Non-GAAP Measurements" for further discussion.

⁽⁴⁾ Refer to the description of the Plan of Arrangement ("POA") in the Management's Discussion and Analysis under "About Granite Oil Corp."

BUSINESS RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

The Granite management team conducts focused strategic planning and has identified the key risks, uncertainties and opportunities associated with Company's business that can affect its financial results. They include, but are not limited to:

Reserves and Resource Estimates

Granite's exploration and production activities are concentrated in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, where the industry is very competitive. There are a number of risks facing participants in the oil and natural gas industry, some of which are common to all businesses, while others are specific to the sector. These include risks such as finding and developing oil and natural gas reserves economically, estimating reserves, producing the reserves in commercial quantities, finding a suitable market at attractive commodity prices, financial and liquidity risks and environmental and safety risks.

Granite's future oil and natural gas reserves and production and, therefore, its cash flows, will be highly dependent on the Company's success in exploiting its reserve base and acquiring additional reserves. The Company mitigates the risk of finding and developing economical oil and natural gas reserves by utilizing a team of highly qualified professionals with expertise and experience in these areas. Granite attempts to maximize drilling success by exploring areas that have multi-zone opportunities, including targeting deeper horizons with uphole potential, continuously assessing new acquisition opportunities to complement existing activities and balancing higher-risk exploratory drilling with lower-risk development drilling.

Beyond exploration risk, there is the potential that the Company's oil and natural gas reserves may not be economically produced at prevailing prices. Granite minimizes this risk by generating exploration prospects internally, targeting high-quality projects, operating the project and by attempting to access sales markets through Company-owned infrastructure or mid-stream operators.

Granite has retained an independent engineering consulting firm that assists the Company in evaluating oil and natural gas reserves. Reserve values are based on a number of variable factors and assumptions such as commodity prices, projected production, future production costs and governmental regulation. The reserves and recovery information contained in the independent reserves evaluation is an estimate. The actual production and ultimate reserves from the properties may be greater or less than the estimates prepared by the independent reserves evaluator.

Volatility of Oil and Natural Gas Prices

The Company's operational results and financial condition depend on the prices received for oil and natural gas production. Differentials on Canadian crude oil showed significant volatility throughout 2014 and into 2015 due to pipeline and infrastructure constraints. There are numerous projects proposed to alleviate pipeline bottlenecks into and in the United States, expand refinery capacity and expand or build new pipelines in Canada and the United States to source new markets, many of which are in the regulatory application phase. There can be no assurance that such regulatory approvals will be secured on a timely basis or at all. Any movement in oil and natural gas prices will have an effect on Granite's ability to conduct its capital expenditure program. Oil and natural gas prices are determined by economic and, in some circumstances, political factors. Supply and demand factors, including weather and general economic conditions as well as conditions in other oil and natural gas regions, influence prices.

Granite is exposed to commodity price risk whereby the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for oil and natural gas are affected by not only the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollars, but also global economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company protects itself from fluctuations in prices by maintaining an appropriate hedging strategy and may enter into oil and natural gas risk management contracts. If the Company engages in activities to manage its commodity price exposure, it may forego the benefits it would otherwise experience if commodity prices were to increase. In addition, commodity derivatives contracts activities could expose Granite to losses. To the extent that Granite engages in risk management activities related to commodity prices, it will be subject to credit risks associated with the counterparties with which it contracts. As at the date of this MD&A, Granite has several crude oil hedges (refer to "Risk Management" above for details).

Operational Matters

The operation of oil and natural gas wells involves a number of operating and natural hazards that may result in blowouts, environmental damage and other unexpected or dangerous conditions causing damage to Granite and possible liability to third parties. Granite has established an environmental, health and safety program and has updated its operational emergency response plan and operational safety manual to address these operational issues. Granite maintains a comprehensive insurance plan, which includes liability insurance, where available, in amounts consistent with industry standards, as well as business interruption insurance for selected facilities, to the extent that such insurance is available, to mitigate risks and protect against significant losses where possible. Granite may become liable for damages arising from such events against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high premiums or other reasons. Granite operates in accordance with all applicable environmental legislation and strives to maintain compliance with such regulations. Granite's mandate includes ongoing development of procedures, standards and systems to allow its staff to make the best decisions possible and ensuring those decisions are in compliance with the Company's environmental, health and safety policies.

Access to Capital

The oil and natural gas industry is a very capital-intensive industry and, in order to fully realize the Company's strategic goals and business plans, Granite will rely on equity markets as a source of new capital in addition to bank financing and internally generated cash flow to fund its ongoing capital investments. Granite's ability to raise additional capital will depend on a number of factors that are beyond the Company's control, such as general economic and market conditions. Internally generated funds will also fluctuate with changing commodity prices. Granite currently has a \$115 million demand facility with three banks. The Company is required to comply with covenants under this facility and in the event it does not comply, access to capital could be restricted or repayment could be required. Granite routinely reviews the covenants based on actual and forecast results and has the ability to make changes to development plans to comply with the covenants under the credit facility. Granite anticipates it will continue to have adequate liquidity to fund its financial liabilities through its future funds from operations and available bank credit. Granite is committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet along with an adaptable capital expenditure program that can be adjusted to capitalize on, or reflect, acquisition opportunities and, if necessary, a tightening of liquidity sources. From its founding to the date of this MD&A, Granite has had no defaults or breaches on its bank debt or any of its financial liabilities.

Counterparty Risk

Granite assumes customer credit risk associated with oil and gas sales, financial hedging transactions and joint venture participants. In the event that Granite's counterparties default on payments to Granite, cash flows will be impacted. The Company may be exposed to third-party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future joint venture partners, marketers of its commodities and other parties. Granite has established credit policies and controls designed to mitigate the risk of default or non-payment with respect to oil and natural gas sales, financial hedging transactions and joint venture participants. The Company makes every effort to sell its commodities to major companies with excellent credit ratings.

Variations in Interest Rates and Foreign Exchange Rates

Variations in interest rates could result in an increase in the amount Granite pays to service debt. World oil prices are quoted in US dollars and the price received by Canadian producers is therefore affected by the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate, which may fluctuate over time. A material increase in the value of the Canadian dollar would, other variables remaining constant, negatively impact Granite's net production revenue. Volatility in interest rates and the Canadian dollar may affect future cash flow from operations and reduce funds available for capital expenditures. Granite may initiate certain derivative contracts to attempt to mitigate these risks. To the extent Granite engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates, it will be subject to credit risk associated with counterparties with which it contracts. At the date of this MD&A, Granite has one foreign currency exchange risk management contract and one interest rate swap risk management contract in place.

Changes in Income Tax Legislation

In the future, income tax laws or other laws may be changed or interpreted in a manner that adversely affects Granite or its shareholders. Tax authorities having jurisdiction over Granite or its shareholders may disagree with how Granite calculates its income for tax purposes to the detriment of Granite and its shareholders.

Environmental Concerns

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to environmental regulation pursuant to local, provincial and federal legislation. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines or issuance of clean-up orders in respect of Granite or its working interests. Such legislation may be changed to impose higher standards and potentially more costly obligations to Granite. Granite focuses on conducting transparent, safe and responsible operations in the communities in which its people live and work.

Project Risks

Granite's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas depends on numerous factors beyond its control, including: availability of processing capacity, availability and proximity of pipeline capacity, availability of storage capacity, supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, availability of alternative fuel sources, effects of inclement weather, availability of drilling and related equipment, unexpected cost increases, accidental events, change in regulations, and availability and productivity of skilled labour. Because of these factors, Granite could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market the oil and natural gas that it produces.

In addition, Granite is also subject to other risks and uncertainties which are described in the Company's Annual Information Form (AIF) dated March 25, 2015, a copy of which is available under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to adopt accounting policies that involve the use of significant estimates and assumptions. They are developed based on the best available information and are believed by management to be reasonable under the circumstances. New events or additional information may result in the revision of these estimates over time. Granite's financial and operating results incorporate certain estimates, including:

- » Estimated revenues, royalties and operating expenses on production as at a specific reporting date but for which actual revenues and costs have not yet been received;
- » Estimated capital expenditures on projects that are in progress;
- » Estimated D&D charges that are based on estimates of oil and gas reserves that Granite expects to recover in the future;
- » Estimated fair values of financial instruments that are subject to fluctuation depending on underlying commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, volatility curves and the risk of non-performance;
- » Estimated value of decommissioning liabilities that depend on estimates of future costs and timing of expenditures;
- » Estimated future recoverable value of PP&E and any associated impairment charges or recoveries; and
- » Estimated compensation expense under Granite's share-based compensation plan.

Granite has hired individuals and consultants who have the skills required to make such estimates and ensures that individuals or departments with the most knowledge of the activity are responsible for the estimates. Further, past estimates are reviewed and compared to actual results, and actual results are compared to budget in order to make more informed decisions on future estimates. For further information on certain estimates inherent in the financial statements, refer to Note 2 in the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance that all the assets are safeguarded and transactions are appropriately authorized, and to facilitate the preparation of relevant, reliable and timely information. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Granite is required to comply with National Instrument 52-109 – "Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings" and management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as defined by this instrument. The assessment was based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The certification of interim filings for the interim period ended September 30, 2015 requires that Granite disclose in the interim MD&A any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Granite's internal control over financial reporting. Granite confirms that no such changes were made to its internal controls over financial reporting during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES

In July 2014, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued as a complete standard, including the requirements previously issued related to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, and additional amendments to introduce a new expected loss impairment model for financial assets, including credit losses. Retrospective application of this standard with certain exemptions is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. The full impact of the standard on the Company's financial statements will not be known until the project is complete.

In December 2014, the IASB issued narrow-focus amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify existing requirements related to materiality, order of notes, subtotals, accounting policies and disaggregation. Retrospective application of this standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of this amended standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's disclosure.

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance and provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. Retrospective application of this standard is currently effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted; however, the IASB has proposed to defer to January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

NON-GAAP MEASUREMENTS

Funds from Operations

This MD&A contains the terms “funds from operations” and “funds from operations per share”, which should not be considered an alternative to or more meaningful than cash flow from (used in) operating activities as determined in accordance with IFRS. These terms do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. Granite's determination of funds from operations and funds from operations per share may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. Management uses funds from operations to analyze operating performance and leverage, and considers funds from operations to be a key measure as it demonstrates the Company's ability to generate cash necessary to fund future capital investments and to repay debt, if applicable. Funds from operations is calculated using cash flow from operating activities as presented in the statement of cash flows, before changes in non-cash working capital. Granite presents funds from operations per share whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted-average shares outstanding, consistent with the calculation of earnings per share.

The following table reconciles funds from operations with cash flow from operating activities, which is the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(000s)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Cash flow from operating activities	1,250	62,290	41,383	130,000
Changes in non-cash working capital	13,260	(9,570)	17,941	1,423
Funds from operations	14,510	52,720	59,324	131,423

The Company considers corporate netbacks to be a key measure as they demonstrate Granite's profitability relative to current commodity prices. Corporate netbacks are comprised of operating, funds flow and net income netbacks. Operating netback is calculated as the average sales price of the Company's commodities, less royalties, operating costs and transportation expenses. Funds flow netback starts with the operating netback and further deducts general and administrative costs and finance expense, and then adds realized gains on financial instruments. To calculate the net income netback, Granite takes the funds flow netback and deducts share-based compensation expense as well as depletion and depreciation charges, accretion expense, unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments, any exploration and evaluation expense and deferred income taxes. No IFRS measure is reasonably comparable to netbacks. See “Netbacks (per unit)” for the netback calculations.

Net Debt

Net debt, which represents current assets less current liabilities, excluding current derivative financial instruments, are used to assess efficiency, liquidity and the Company's general financial strength. No IFRS measure is reasonably comparable to net debt or working capital deficit.

OTHER MEASUREMENTS

All financial figures are in Canadian dollars. Where amounts are expressed on a barrel of oil equivalent (boe) basis, natural gas volumes have been converted to oil equivalence at 6,000 cubic feet of gas to 1 barrel of oil. This conversion ratio of 6:1 is based on an energy-equivalent conversion for the individual products, primarily applicable at the burner tip, and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Such disclosure of boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon by investors. These statements speak only as at the date at this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following: projections of market prices and costs, supply and demand for natural gas and crude oil, the quantity of reserves, natural gas and crude oil production levels, capital expenditure programs, treatment under governmental regulatory and taxation regimes, and expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through acquisitions and development.

With respect to forward-looking statements in this MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things, the legislative and regulatory environments of the jurisdictions where the Company carries on business or has operations, the impact of increasing competition and the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms.

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors discussed in this MD&A, such as: volatility in the market prices for natural gas and crude oil; uncertainties associated with estimating reserves; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks inherent in natural gas and crude oil operations; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions; and competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel. In addition, test results are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery.

This forward-looking information represents the Company's views as at the date of this MD&A and such information should not be relied upon as representing its views as of any subsequent date. Granite has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to vary from those current expectations or estimates expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. There may be other factors, however, that cause results, performance or achievements not to be as expected or estimated and that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from current expectations. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as results and future events could differ materially from those expected or estimated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as expressly required by applicable securities legislation.

Additional information regarding the Company and factors that could affect its operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, including the Company's Annual Information Form, and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com), or at the Company's website (www.graniteoil.ca). Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as the date of this MD&A and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. The Company's forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Brendan Carrigy
Chairman
Independent Businessman

Michael Kabanuk
President & Chief Executive Officer
Granite Oil Corp.

Martin Cheyne
President & Chief Executive Officer
Boulder Energy Ltd.

Henry Hamm ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
Independent Businessman

Dennis Nerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Partner
Shea Nerland Calnan LLP

Brad Porter ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
Independent Businessman

Kevin Andrus ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio Manager of Energy
Investments
GMT Capital Corp.

⁽¹⁾ Audit Committee Member

⁽²⁾ Reserves Committee Member

⁽³⁾ Corporate Governance & Compensation
Committee Member

⁽⁴⁾ Nominating Committee Member

OFFICERS

Michael Kabanuk
President & Chief Executive Officer

Gail Hannon
Chief Financial Officer

Jonathan Fleming
Executive Vice President

Tyler Klatt
VP Exploration

Daniel Kenney
Corporate Secretary

HEAD OFFICE

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AUDITORS

KPMG LLP
Calgary, Alberta

BANKERS

National Bank of Canada
Calgary, Alberta

ATB Financial
Calgary, Alberta

The Bank of Nova Scotia
Calgary, Alberta

EVALUATION ENGINEERS

Sproule Associates Limited
Calgary, Alberta

LEGAL COUNSEL

DLA Piper (Canada) LLP
Calgary, Alberta

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

**Computershare Trust Company of
Canada**
Calgary, Alberta

STOCK TRADING

Toronto Stock Exchange
Trading Symbol: GXO

OTCQX
Trading Symbol: GXOCF

ABBREVIATIONS

bbls	barrels
boe	barrels of oil equivalent
GJ	gigajoules
/d	per day
mbbls	thousand barrels
mboe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent
lnt	
mcf	thousand cubic feet
mm	million
mmbtu	million British thermal units
mmcf	million cubic feet
NGLs	natural gas liquids

CONVERSION OF UNITS

1.0 mcf	=	1.02 mmbtu
1.0 mcf	=	1.05 GJ
1.0 acre	=	0.40 hectares
2.5 acres	=	1.0 hectare
1.0 bbl	=	0.159 cubic metres
6.29 bbls	=	1.0 cubic metre
1.0 foot	=	0.3048 metres
3.281 feet	=	1.0 metre
1.0 mcf	=	28.2 cubic metres
0.035 mcf	=	1.0 cubic metre
1.0 mile	=	1.61 kilometres
0.62 miles	=	1.0 kilometre

Natural gas is equated to oil on the
basis of 6 mcf : 1 bbl