

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016 ⁽⁶⁾	2015 ⁽⁶⁾	Change	2016 ⁽⁶⁾	2015 ⁽⁶⁾	Change
<i>(000s, except per share amounts)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(%)</i>
FINANCIAL						
Oil and natural gas revenues	11,837	33,989	(65)	19,854	80,066	(75)
Funds from operations ⁽¹⁾	6,014	17,191	(65)	11,972	44,814	(73)
Per share – basic	0.19	0.57	(67)	0.38	1.50	(75)
Per share – diluted ⁽⁷⁾	0.19	0.57	(67)	0.38	1.50	(75)
Cash flow from operating activities	5,172	22,526	(77)	11,286	40,133	(72)
Net income (loss)	(5,010)	143,635	(103)	(7,268)	145,396	(105)
Per share – basic	(0.16)	4.78	(103)	(0.23)	4.87	(105)
Per share – diluted ⁽⁷⁾	(0.16)	4.77	(103)	(0.23)	4.86	(105)
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	5,731	11,956	(52)	10,053	49,016	(79)
Net debt ⁽³⁾	25,697	45,047	(43)	25,697	45,047	(43)
Shareholders' equity	219,592	210,470	4	219,592	210,470	4
<i>(000s)</i>	<i>(#)</i>	<i>(#)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(#)</i>	<i>(#)</i>	<i>(%)</i>
SHARE DATA						
At period-end	33,588	30,342	11	33,588	30,342	11
Weighted average – basic	31,846	30,044	6	31,095	29,850	4
Weighted average – diluted	32,120	30,118	7	31,376	29,914	5
OPERATING ⁽⁵⁾						
Production						
Natural gas (<i>mcf/d</i>) ⁽⁸⁾	–	7,229	(100)	146	11,144	(99)
Crude oil (<i>bbls/d</i>)	2,858	5,603	(49)	2,843	7,386	(62)
NGLs (<i>bbls/d</i>)	–	102	(100)	–	345	(100)
Total (<i>boe/d</i>)	2,858	6,910	(59)	2,867	9,588	(70)
Average wellhead prices						
Natural gas (<i>\$/mcf</i>)	–	2.68	(100)	1.08	2.79	(61)
Crude oil and NGLs (<i>\$/bbl</i>)	45.58	62.02	(27)	38.14	53.18	(28)
Combined average (<i>\$/boe</i>)	45.58	54.05	(16)	37.87	46.13	(18)
Netbacks						
Operating netback (<i>\$/boe</i>) ⁽⁴⁾	27.80	36.95	(25)	27.27	31.40	(13)
Gross (net) wells drilled						
Oil (#)	3 (3.0)	4 (4.0)	-25 (-25)	4 (4.0)	10 (10.0)	-60 (-60)
Total (#)	3 (3.0)	4 (4.0)	-25 (-25)	4 (4.0)	10 (10.0)	-60 (-60)
Average working interest (%)	100	100	– (–)	100	100	– (–)

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

(2) Total capital expenditures, including acquisitions and excluding non-cash transactions. Refer to commentary in the Management's Discussion and Analysis under "Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions" for further information.

(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) Operating netback, which is calculated by deducting royalties, operating expenses and transportation expenses from oil and gas revenue and adjusting for any realized hedging on financial instruments, is not a recognized measure under IFRS. Please refer to the commentary under "Non-GAAP Measurements" for further discussion.

(5) For a description of the boe conversion ratio, refer to the commentary in the Management's Discussion and Analysis under "Other Measurements".

(6) Refer to the description of the comparability of prior period information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis under "About Granite Oil Corp." and "Corporate Reorganization".

(7) The Company uses the weighted average common shares (basic) when there is a net loss for the period to calculate net income (loss) per share diluted. The Company uses the weighted average common shares (diluted) to calculate the funds from operations diluted.

(8) Commencing in March 2016, the Company began injecting 100 percent of its natural gas production into the Alberta Bakken property pursuant to the EOR scheme.

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 August 11, 2016 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim financial statements and related notes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, as well as the Company's audited financial statements and related notes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. 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. The Company's second quarter financial statements present the results for Granite only subsequent to May 15, 2015 and the combined results for the historical DeeThree properties for the period up 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 measures under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), 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 (the "Alberta Bakken Property" or "Alberta Bakken").

The business plan of the Company is to maximize the recoverable portion of the oil-in-place on the Alberta Bakken Property over the long run through responsible reservoir management while achieving and sustaining low annual production decline, pool-wide through utilization of the natural gas injection enhanced oil recovery ("EOR") scheme operated by the Company on its Alberta Bakken Property. The Company aims to generate free cash flow at current commodity prices, focusing on steady production and affordable growth. The Company executes its business plan by maintaining low capital expenditure operations while continuing to pursue possible strategic acquisitions.

The nature of the Alberta Bakken Property 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 Alberta Bakken Property has been substantially de-risked. The property includes complete Company-operated infrastructure to produce and market oil and re-inject 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 developed the Alberta Bakken Property.

The Company underwent a reorganization by way of Plan of Arrangement (the "POA") on May 15, 2015 which divided the Company into two, focused and independent, publicly traded energy companies, being Granite and Boulder Energy Ltd. The POA was approved by a vote of shareholders of DeeThree on May 14, 2015 and was completed on May 15, 2015. See "Corporate Reorganization" below.

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 the symbol GXOCF.

CORPORATE REORGANIZATION

On April 7, 2015, the Company entered into an Arrangement Agreement with Boulder Energy Ltd., then a wholly-owned subsidiary of DeeThree, which provided for the reorganization of the Company pursuant to the POA. On May 15, 2015, the Company completed the POA involving its shareholders and Boulder. Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Company's assets were divided amongst the Company and Boulder. Boulder acquired the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties and related assets located in the Brazeau area of west central Alberta (the "Brazeau Belly River Properties" or "Brazeau"), its minor petroleum and natural gas properties and related assets located in northern Alberta (the "Northern Properties" or "Northern") and related miscellaneous interests pursuant to the POA. The Company retained the Alberta Bakken Property. Each holder of common shares of the Company received one-third (0.3333) of one new Granite Common Share and one-half (0.5) of one common share of Boulder in exchange for such share. The name of the Company was changed from "DeeThree Exploration Ltd." to "Granite Oil Corp." concurrently with the Arrangement.

The conveyance of the Brazeau Belly River Properties and the Northern Properties was completed under a conveyance agreement dated May 15, 2015 entered into between the Company and Boulder as part of the POA. In addition to the Brazeau Belly River Properties and the Northern Properties being transferred from the Company to Boulder, debt of \$130 million as well as decommissioning obligations, derivative financial instruments and a deferred tax liability were also transferred to Boulder as part of the POA.

As a result of the POA (see "Corporate Reorganization" above), the results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 reflect the results of the stand-alone Granite property (Alberta Bakken) as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, which reflects 45 days of results for the historical DeeThree properties (Brazeau Belly River, Alberta Bakken and Northern) and 46 days of results for the stand-alone Granite property (Alberta Bakken). For the six month period ended June 30, 2015 the results reflect 135 days of the results of the historical DeeThree properties (Brazeau Belly River, Alberta Bakken and Northern) and 46 days of results for the stand-alone Granite property (Alberta Bakken).

Please see below for the breakdown of sales volumes by area relating to the Alberta Bakken property and those properties disposed of on May 15, 2015 (Brazeau & Northern or "disposed properties") in each of the current and prior periods to better understand the effect of the POA on comparative figures:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Sales				
Alberta Bakken <i>(boe/d)</i>	2,858	3,452	2,867	3,399
Brazeau & Northern <i>(boe/d)</i>	—	3,458	—	6,159
Total sales <i>(boe/d)</i>	2,858	6,910	2,867	9,558

2016 SECOND QUARTER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Granite has focused its activity on expanding its gas injection EOR scheme throughout 2016 with the goal of reducing production decline rates and increasing oil recoveries over the long term. In the second quarter of 2016, the Company has continued to expand gas injection rates under its EOR scheme, with overall voidage replacement tracking above 100%.

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company closed a \$16.5 million equity financing (\$15.4 million net of share issue costs) through the issuance of 2.3 million shares at \$7.10 per share. This financing has given the Company the financial resources to continue with its business plan despite commodity price volatility. At quarter end, Granite's Balance Sheet remains strong with \$24 million drawn on its \$60 million credit facility and net debt of approximately \$25.7 million.

Granite produced 2,858 bbl/d during the second quarter of 2016, the Company was injecting 100 percent of its natural gas production commencing in March 2016. Total capital expended in the second quarter was \$5.7 million, which includes the drilling and completion costs of \$4.4 million (\$4.1 million related to the drilling of three Bakken horizontal wells in the second

quarter of 2016), \$1.0 million spent on a one-time facility expansion, \$0.2 million on the acquisition of additional land and \$0.2 million on capitalized G&A and other. Second quarter funds flow from operations was \$6.0 million.

2016 FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Granite took advantage of competitive equipment and service pricing during the first quarter of 2016 to successfully complete several major facility projects, which considerably advanced the Company's long-term development and expansion of the EOR scheme. In addition to completing a number of field optimization projects, the Company installed and commissioned approximately 2,000 horsepower of additional gas compression equipment, as well as a utility pipeline and related meter station which will provide Granite with secure access to a long-term, reliable gas supply for use under the EOR scheme. With these facility expansions, the Company has built-in capacity for the further expansion of its EOR scheme and the future development of its Alberta Bakken oil pool with reduced capital commitments necessary for future growth. As well, during the re-pressurization phase, the Company is permitted to inject gas at rates greater than 100% VRR to return the oil pool to original pressure conditions. Accordingly, the Company is positioned to take advantage of current gas prices and its expanded facilities to optimize injection rates during this re-pressurization phase.

Granite produced 2,876 boe/d during the first quarter of 2016. Total capital expended in the first quarter was \$4.3 million, which includes the drilling and completion of one Bakken horizontal well for \$1.9 million, and \$2.3 million of one-time capital outputs primarily for facilities and land. First quarter funds flow from operations was \$6.0 million.

OUTLOOK

Granite maintains a high degree of operational and financial flexibility. With its low cost structure, deep drilling inventory, strong balance sheet and top tier LMR ("liability management rating") of 8.1x the Company will continue to maintain its dividend while advancing its EOR project and match operational tempo with commodity pricing. With the continued volatility and recent further decline in crude oil prices, Granite will provide an operational update within the next month.

Funds from Operations ⁽¹⁾

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$000s)				
Cash flow from operating activities	5,172	22,526	11,286	40,133
Changes in non-cash working capital	842	(5,335)	686	4,681
Funds from operations	6,014	17,191	11,972	44,814

⁽¹⁾ Funds from operations and funds from operations per share are not recognized measures under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Refer to "Non-GAAP Measurements" for further discussion.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company generated funds from operations totaling \$6.0 million (\$0.19 per basic and diluted share) compared to \$17.2 million (\$0.57 per basic and diluted share) in the comparative period of 2015 and \$6.0 million (\$0.20 per basic share and \$0.19 per diluted share) in the first quarter of 2016. Funds from operations has remained consistent for the first and second quarters of 2016. Oil and natural gas revenues increased in the current quarter due to the increase in oil prices. In addition, realized gains on financial instruments have decreased quarter over quarter as a result of the increase in commodity prices. The decrease from the second quarter of 2015 reflects decreased revenue primarily as a result of the disposition of assets to Boulder pursuant to the POA (the disposed properties accounted for \$15.9 million or 47% of revenue in the same period in the prior year) compounded by decreased commodity prices and natural declines.

Funds from operations totaled \$12.0 million (\$0.38 per basic and diluted share) for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$44.8 million (\$1.50 per basic and diluted share). The decrease from the six months ended June 30, 2015, reflects decreased revenue primarily as a result of the disposition of assets to Boulder pursuant to the POA (the disposed properties accounted for \$49.0 million or 61% of revenue in the same period in 2015) compounded by decreased commodity prices and natural declines.

Net Income (Loss)

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded net loss of \$5.0 million (\$0.16 per basic and diluted share) compared to net income of \$143.6 million (\$4.78 per basic share and \$4.77 per diluted share) in the same period of 2015 and net loss of \$2.3 million (\$0.07 per basic share and diluted share) in the first quarter of 2016. The increase in the Company's net loss for the quarter as compared to the first quarter of 2016 is primarily due to the decrease in value of the Company's crude oil hedges as a result of the rise in crude oil benchmark prices in the current quarter. The change in the net income (loss) over the same period in the prior year is largely due to the gain recorded on the disposition of assets to Boulder pursuant to the POA.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded net loss of \$7.3 million (\$0.23 per basic and diluted share) as compared to net income of \$145.4 million (\$4.87 per basic share and \$4.86 per diluted share) for the same period in the prior year. The change in the year-over-year net income (loss) is due primarily to the gain recorded on the disposition of assets to Boulder pursuant to the POA.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

Sales Volumes

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Sales				
Natural gas (mcf/d)	—	7,229	146	11,144
Crude oil (bbls/d)	2,858	5,603	2,843	7,386
NGLs (bbls/d)	—	102	—	345
Total sales (boe/d)	2,858	6,910	2,867	9,558
		(%)		(%)
Production Split				
Natural gas	—	17	1	19
Crude oil	100	81	99	77
NGLs	—	2	—	4
Total	100	100	100	100

In the second quarter of 2016, the Company had 100 percent oil sales as the Company commenced the injection of all its natural gas production into the Alberta Bakken property pursuant to the EOR scheme in March 2016. For the second quarter of 2016, the Company's production averaged 2,858 bbl/d compared to 6,910 boe/d in the same period of 2015 (3,452 boe/d for the Alberta Bakken property in the same period in 2015) and 2,876 boe/d in the first quarter of 2016. On a per boe basis, this represents a 59 percent decrease year-over-year and a one percent decrease over the first quarter of 2016. The year-over-year decrease is primarily a result of the POA (the disposed properties made up 3,458 boe/d or 50 percent of total sales volumes in the same period in the prior year) combined with natural declines and a reduced drilling program throughout

2016. Production remained consistent for the first two quarters of 2016, the slight decrease quarter-over-quarter can be attributed to the decrease in natural gas sales volumes as the Company was injecting 100 percent of its natural gas production commencing in March 2016. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, production was comprised of 2,858 bbls/d of crude oil thereby increasing the Company's crude oil production to 100 percent of total corporate production from 81 percent in the same period in the prior year and 98 percent in the first quarter of 2016.

For the first six months of 2016, the Company's production averaged 2,867 boe/d compared to 9,558 boe/d in the same period in 2015. This 70 percent decrease is attributable to the effect of the POA (the disposed properties made up 6,159 boe/d or 64% percent of total sales volumes in the same period in 2015) combined with natural declines, a reduced drilling program and a decrease in natural gas sales volumes as the Company was injecting 100 percent of its natural gas production commencing in March 2016.

Revenue

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$000s)				
Natural gas	–	1,761	26	5,625
Crude oil	11,855	31,694	19,736	72,632
NGLs and other	(18)	534	92	1,809
Total oil and natural gas revenue	11,837	33,989	19,854	80,066

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, revenue decreased by 65 percent to \$11.8 million from \$34.0 million in the comparative period of 2015. The year-over-year decrease was mainly the result of the POA which was effective May 15, 2015 (the disposed properties accounted for \$15.9 million or 47% of revenue in the same period in the prior year) compounded by reduced crude oil market prices. When compared to the first quarter of 2016, revenue increased by 48 percent to \$11.8 million from \$8.0 million due to increased commodity prices in the current period.

For the first six months of 2016, revenue totaled \$19.9 million compared to \$81.0 million for the same period in 2015. This decrease was mainly the result of the POA which was effective May 15, 2015 (the disposed properties accounted for \$49.0 million or 61% of revenue in the same period in 2015) compounded by reduced crude oil market prices.

Pricing for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 is further discussed below in "Commodity Prices and Foreign Exchange".

Commodity Prices and Foreign Exchange

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Benchmark Prices				
Crude oil				
WTI (US\$/bbl)	45.59	57.94	39.52	53.29
Edmonton Light (MSW) (Cdn\$/boe)	54.68	67.64	47.67	59.71
Differential – MSW/WTI (US\$/bbl)	(3.09)	(2.86)	(3.39)	(4.83)
Hardisty Bow River (Cdn\$/boe)	51.75	66.70	44.19	59.51
Differential – Bow River/WTI (US\$/bbl)	(12.84)	(11.25)	(13.28)	(12.74)
Natural gas				
NYMEX (US\$/mmbtu) ⁽¹⁾	1.95	2.74	2.02	2.77
AECO (Cdn\$/GJ) ⁽²⁾	1.33	2.67	1.53	2.71
Average Realized Prices				
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	–	2.68	1.08	2.79
Crude oil (\$/bbl)	45.58	62.15	38.14	54.33
NGLs (\$/bbl)	–	55.13	–	28.52
Combined average (\$/boe)	45.58	54.05	37.87	46.13
Foreign Exchange				
Cdn\$/US\$	1.29	1.23	1.33	1.24
US\$/Cdn\$	0.78	0.81	0.75	0.81

⁽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 G

Crude Oil Pricing

The average realized price of Granite's crude oil was \$45.58/bbl for the second quarter of 2016 compared to \$62.15/bbl in the second quarter of 2015 and \$30.62/bbl in the first quarter of 2016. Granite's realized oil price decreased by 27 percent from the prior year's second quarter due to the decrease in the US\$ WTI benchmark price and widening differentials partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar. Granite's realized oil price increased 49 percent from the first quarter of 2016 as a result of an increase in the US\$ WTI benchmark oil price and tighter differentials partially offset by a strengthening in the Canadian dollar.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company's average realized crude oil price was \$38.14/bbl compared to \$54.33/bbl in the same period in the prior year, a 30 percent decrease driven by lower benchmark prices and widening differentials partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar.

Natural Gas Pricing

Granite did not have any natural gas sales in the second quarter of 2016, as of March 2016 the Company was injecting 100 percent of its natural gas production pursuant to the EOR scheme.

Granite's average realized natural gas price was \$1.08/mcf in the first six months of 2016 versus \$2.79/mcf in the same period of 2015. The Company's realized gas price decreased by 61 percent from the same period in 2015 driven by the decrease in the AECO gas index price.

Price Risk & Mitigation

Ongoing commodity price volatility may affect Granite's funds from operations and rates of return on capital programs. As continued volatility is expected in 2016, Granite will continue to take steps to mitigate these risks and protect its financial

position.

The Company's financial results are significantly influenced by fluctuations in commodity prices, including price differentials and foreign exchange rates. As a means of managing commodity price volatility and its impact on cash flows, the Company seeks to protect itself from fluctuations in prices and exchange rates through its risk management program. As at June 30, 2016, Granite had nine crude oil hedges (refer to "Risk Management" below for details). Most commodity prices are based on US dollar benchmarks, which result in the Company's realized prices being influenced by the Canadian/US exchange rates. The Company does not sell or transact in foreign currency, but is affected by foreign currency exchange rate changes related to commodity prices as outlined above.

Royalties

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Oil and natural gas revenue (\$000s)	11,855	33,967	19,762	80,039
Other income (\$000s)	(18)	22	92	27
Total oil and natural gas revenue (\$000s)	11,837	33,989	19,854	80,066
Total royalties (\$000s)	3,479	9,226	5,338	19,197
Total royalties (\$/boe)	13.38	14.67	10.23	11.06
Percent of oil and natural gas revenue (%)	29	27	27	24

The Alberta 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 are also sensitive to production levels and commodity prices and the related royalties will continue to fluctuate with commodity prices, well production rates, production declines of existing wells along with performance and location of new wells drilled. The Brazeau Belly River and the Northern properties were conveyed to Boulder on May 15, 2015 as part of the POA.

For the second quarter of 2016, royalties totaled \$3.5 million or 29 percent of oil and gas sales revenue compared to \$9.2 million or 27 percent of revenue for the same quarter in 2015 and \$1.9 million or 24 percent of revenue in the first quarter of 2016. 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 Alberta Bakken property that remained with Granite upon completion of the POA (royalties on the disposed properties were \$3.1 million, or 19% of \$15.9 million in associated revenues in Q2 2015). The increase in royalties over the first quarter of 2016 can be attributed to the increase in commodity prices as well as the new wells brought on production in the current period which attracted a higher royalty rate.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, royalties totaled \$5.3 million or 27 percent of oil and gas sales revenue compared to \$19.2 million or 24 percent of oil and gas sales revenue for the same period in 2015. The increase in the royalty rate over the same period in 2015 was due to the properties disposed of in the POA, which were subject to a lower royalty rate than the Alberta Bakken property that remained with Granite upon completion of the POA (royalties on the disposed properties were \$9.6 million, or 20% of \$49.0 million in associated revenues in the same period in 2015).

Operating and Transportation Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating expenses (\$000s)	1,676	4,599	3,370	12,753
Transportation expenses (\$000s)	390	1,678	768	5,277
Total operating and transportation expenses (\$000s)	2,066	6,277	4,138	18,030
Operating expenses (\$/boe)	6.45	7.31	6.46	7.35
Transportation expenses (\$/boe)	1.51	2.67	1.48	3.04
Total operating and transportation expenses (\$/boe)	7.96	9.98	7.94	10.39

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 second quarter of 2016 totaled \$1.7 million or \$6.45/boe compared to \$4.6 million or \$7.31/ boe in the same period of 2015 and \$1.7 million or \$6.47/boe in the first quarter of 2016. The year-over year decrease was largely driven by the impact of the POA and the fact that the Alberta Bakken property is subject to lower operating costs than the properties disposed (the disposed properties attracted operating costs in the same period in the prior year of \$2.5 million or \$8.02/boe). Operating expenses for the Alberta Bakken property have remained consistent quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year.

Transportation expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2016 were \$0.4 million or \$1.51/boe compared to \$1.7 million or \$2.67/boe in the second quarter of 2015 and \$0.4 million or \$1.44/boe in the first quarter of 2016. This decrease from the prior year can be attributed to the fact that the Alberta Bakken property has lower transportation costs than the properties disposed of in the POA (the disposed properties attracted transportation costs in the same period in the prior year of \$1.0 million or \$3.31/boe). Operating expenses for the Alberta Bakken property have remained consistent quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred operating expenses of \$3.4 million or \$6.46/boe compared to \$12.8 million or \$7.35/boe in the same period in the prior year. Transportation expenses for the first six months of 2016 totaled \$0.8 million or \$1.48/boe as compared to \$5.3 million or \$3.04/boe in the same period in 2015. The decrease in both operating and transportation costs as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, can be attributed to the effect of the POA and the fact that the Alberta Bakken property attracts lower operating and transportation costs compared to the properties disposed (the disposed properties attracted operating costs of \$9.5 million or \$8.55/boe and transportation costs of \$4.1 million or \$3.66/boe in the same period in 2015).

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 June 30, 2016, the Company had the following crude oil risk management contracts, with a total mark-to-market liability of \$0.8 million (December 31, 2015 – \$7.6 million asset):

Crude Oil Contracts

Period (000s)	Commodity	Type of Contract	Quantity	Pricing Point	Contract Price
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
Feb. 1/16 – Dec. 31/16	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US \$32.02/bbl
July 1/16 – Dec. 31/16	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US \$40.00/bbl
July 1/16 – June 30/17	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US \$41.00/bbl
Jan. 1/17 – Dec. 31/17	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US \$47.00/bbl
Jan. 1/17 – Dec. 31/17	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US \$53.00/bbl
Jan. 1/17 – Dec. 31/17 ⁽¹⁾	Crude Oil	Fixed	250 bbls/d	WTI-NYMEX	US \$52.50/bbl

(1) Subsequent to June 30, 2016, this crude oil contract was unwound and terminated.

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 been settled in cash during the period. The Company has elected not to use hedge accounting for its current risk management contracts.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Unrealized loss on financial instruments (\$000s)	(5,810)	(11,143)	(8,473)	(13,905)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments (\$/boe)	(22.34)	(17.72)	(16.24)	(8.01)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Realized gain on financial instruments (\$000s)	941	4,746	3,856	11,662
Realized gain on financial instruments (\$/boe)	3.62	7.55	7.39	6.72

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an unrealized loss on financial instruments of \$5.8 million and a realized gain of \$0.9 million. In the same period of the prior year, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$11.1 million and a realized gain of \$4.7 million. In the previous quarter, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$2.7 million and a realized gain of \$2.9 million. The unrealized loss in the second quarter of 2016 resulted from the change in the mark-to-market value of the Company's risk management contracts at the period end. These non-cash unrealized derivative losses (gains) are generated by the change over the reporting period in the mark-to-market valuation of Granite's risk management contracts. The realized gains or losses represent actual cash settlements under the respective commodity, foreign exchange and interest rate contracts in the respective periods.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$8.5 million and a realized gain of \$3.9 million compared to an unrealized loss of \$13.9 million and a realized gain of \$11.7 million, in the same period of 2015.

Operating Netback ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$/boe)				
Average sales price	45.52	54.05	38.05	46.13
Royalties	(13.38)	(14.67)	(10.23)	(11.06)
Operating expenses	(6.45)	(7.31)	(6.46)	(7.35)
Transportation expenses	(1.51)	(2.67)	(1.48)	(3.04)
Operating netback prior to hedging gain (loss)	24.18	29.40	19.88	24.68
Realized gain on financial instruments	3.62	7.55	7.39	6.72
Operating netback ⁽²⁾	27.80	36.95	27.27	31.40

⁽¹⁾ For a description of the boe conversion ratio, refer to "Other Measurements" below.

⁽²⁾ Operating netback is a non-GAAP measure which is defined below under "Non-GAAP Measurements - Operating Netback".

The operating netback was \$27.80/boe for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$36.95/boe in the same period of 2015 and \$26.76/boe in the first quarter of 2016. The Company experienced a lower realized average sales price in the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the second quarter of 2015 due to a decrease in WTI prices. The effect of the decrease in commodity prices was partially offset by lower royalties and operating expenses. As compared to the first quarter of 2016, the Company realized a higher average price due to a increase in WTI prices partially offset by higher royalties.

For the first six months of 2016, the operating netback was \$27.27/boe compared to \$31.40/boe in the same period of 2015, due to lower year-to-date pricing but offset by lower royalties, operating and transportation expenses.

General and Administrative (G&A) Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$000s except per boe)				
Gross G&A expense	953	1,678	1,860	4,270
Capitalized G&A (direct)	(154)	(282)	(308)	(762)
Overhead recoveries	—	(62)	—	(180)
G&A expense (net)	799	1,334	1,552	3,328
G&A expense (net) (\$/boe)	3.07	2.12	2.98	1.92

Gross G&A expense totaled \$1.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$1.7 million in the comparable period of 2015 and \$0.9 million in the first quarter of 2016. Net G&A costs were \$0.8 million or \$3.07/boe in the second quarter of 2016 compared to \$1.3 million or \$2.12/boe a year earlier and \$0.8 million or \$2.88/boe in the first quarter of 2016. When compared to the same quarter of the prior year, gross G&A costs decreased on an absolute basis due to the decrease in costs (including salaries, bonuses, consulting and office rent) related to the POA and the related staffing changes. G&A costs remained consistent as compared to the first quarter of 2016.

Net G&A expense for the first six months of 2015 totaled \$1.6 million or \$2.98/boe compared to \$3.3 million or \$1.92/boe in the same period of 2015.

The Company capitalized direct G&A expenses amounting to \$0.2 million and had overhead recoveries of \$nil in the second quarter of 2016 versus \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in the comparative period of 2015, and \$0.2 million and \$0.03 million, respectively, in the first quarter of 2016.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company capitalized \$0.3 million in direct costs related to its exploration and development efforts and \$nil of overhead recoveries compared to \$0.8 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in the same period of 2015.

Share-Based Compensation

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$000s except per boe)				
Gross share-based compensation	2,131	685	3,820	1,862
Share-based compensation reclassified to	–	(15)	–	(56)
Capitalized share-based compensation	(762)	(230)	(1,345)	(714)
Share-based compensation expense (net)	1,369	440	2,475	1,092
Share-based compensation expense (net) (\$/boe)	5.26	0.70	4.74	0.63

On May 15, 2015, Granite adopted a Share Incentive Plan (“SIP”), described in note 10 to the interim financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2016. The awards granted under the SIP vest one third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date. Share incentives are made up of both time-based (“TBA”) and performance-based (“PBA”) 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 June 30, 2016, the Company had 629,997 awards outstanding under this plan (December 31, 2015 – 944,995 awards).

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 June 30, 2016, the Company had 157,561 replacement options outstanding (December 31, 2015 – 194,486 replacement options).

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 stock incentives 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 June 30, 2016, the Company incurred net share-based compensation expense of \$1.4 million or \$5.26/boe versus \$0.4 million or \$0.70/boe in the same period of 2015 and \$1.1 million or \$4.23/boe in the first quarter of 2016. The increase from the first quarter of 2016 is the result of the effect of the settlement of the first tranche of share incentives in June 2016 as well as an increase in the performance multiplier for the outstanding PBAs which will vest in June 2017 and June 2018.

During the first six months of 2016, Granite incurred net share based compensation of \$2.5 million or \$4.74/boe compared to \$1.1 million or \$0.63/boe in the same period in the prior year.

Depletion and Depreciation (D&D) Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Depletion and depreciation expense (\$000s)	4,473	11,902	9,069	32,926
Depletion and depreciation expense (\$/boe)	17.20	18.93	17.38	18.97

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, the straight-line method for field facilities (20-year useful life) and the declining-balance method on corporate assets (20 to 30 percent). Assets in the E&E phase are not amortized.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded D&D expense of \$4.5 million or \$17.20/boe compared to \$11.9 million or \$18.93/boe in the same period of 2015 and \$4.6 million or \$17.56/boe in the first quarter of 2016. The absolute decrease in D&D expense year-over-year is attributable to the decrease in production volumes related to the POA offset by lower costs related to finding and developing reserves. D&D expense has remained consistent on an absolute basis quarter over quarter.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded D&D expense of \$9.1 million or \$17.38/boe as compared to \$32.9 million or \$18.97/boe in the same period in the prior year.

Exploration and Evaluation (E&E) Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Exploration and evaluation expense (\$000s)	604	—	771	344
Exploration and evaluation expense (\$/boe)	2.32	—	1.48	0.20

Granite accumulates costs related to its E&E assets in one pool pending determination of an asset's technical feasibility and commercial viability. 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 second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded E&E expense of \$0.6 million or \$2.32/boe compared to \$nil in the second quarter of 2015 and \$0.2 million or \$0.64/boe in the first quarter of 2016. The E&E expense recognized in the current quarter primarily relates to lease expiries.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded E&E expense of \$0.8 million or \$1.48/boe compared to \$0.3 million or \$0.20/boe in the comparable period of 2015.

Accretion and Finance Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$000s except per boe)				
Accretion expense on decommissioning liabilities	71	126	148	327
Finance expense	420	1,378	710	2,692
Total accretion and finance expenses	491	1,504	858	3,019
Accretion expense on decommissioning liabilities (\$/boe)	0.27	0.20	0.28	0.19
Finance expense (\$/boe)	1.62	2.19	1.36	1.55
Total accretion and finance expenses (\$/boe)	1.89	2.39	1.64	1.74

Accretion expense represents the increase in the present value of the Company's decommissioning liabilities. In the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded accretion expense of \$0.07 million or \$0.27/boe compared to \$0.1 million or \$0.20/boe in the same period of 2015 and \$0.08 million or \$0.29/boe in the first quarter of 2016.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded interest and finance expenses of \$0.4 million or \$1.62/boe compared to \$1.4 million or \$2.19/boe in the same period of 2015 and \$0.3 million or \$1.11/boe in the previous quarter. The Company incurred interest charges and standby fees related to the Company's credit facility, as well as the fees on the annual review of the Company's bank line which was drawn to \$24.2 million at the end of the quarter (December 31, 2015 – \$37.0 million).

For the first six months of 2016, the Company recorded accretion expense of \$0.1 million or \$0.28/boe compared to \$0.3 million or \$0.19/boe in the comparable period of 2015. The Company also recorded finance expense of \$0.7 million or \$1.36/boe compared to \$2.7 million or \$1.55/boe in the same period of the prior year.

Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) (\$000s)	(1,303)	(6)	(1,696)	837
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) (\$/boe)	(5.01)	(0.01)	(3.25)	0.48

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded a deferred income tax recovery of \$1.3 million or \$5.01/boe compared to a \$0.006 million recovery or \$0.01/boe in the same period of 2015 and a \$0.4 million recovery or \$1.50/boe in the first quarter of 2016. The deferred income tax recovery is a function of the net loss incurred in the second quarter of 2016.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded a deferred income tax recovery of \$1.7 million or \$3.25/boe compared to a \$0.8 million expense or \$0.48/boe in the same period in the prior year.

Granite does not have current income taxes payable and does not expect to pay current income taxes in 2016 as the Company had estimated tax pools available at June 30, 2016 of \$186.3 million (December 31, 2015 – \$187 million).

INVESTMENT AND INVESTMENT EFFICIENCIES

Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions

(excluding decommissioning liabilities and capitalized share-based compensation)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<i>(\$000s except number of wells)</i>				
Drilling and completions	4,369	9,364	6,216	37,543
Equipment and facilities	1,018	2,288	2,959	8,322
Land and lease retention	188	56	564	2,423
Capitalized G&A and other	156	248	314	728
Total capital expenditures	5,731	11,956	10,053	49,016
Total wells drilled (#)	3 (3.0)	4 (4.0)	4 (4.0)	10 (10.0)

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company incurred a total of \$5.7 million (second quarter 2015 – \$12.0 million) in capital expenditures, excluding non-cash decommissioning liabilities and capitalized share-based compensation. Drilling and completion expenditures totaled \$4.4 million in the second quarter of 2016 (second quarter 2015 – \$9.4 million), \$1.0 million was spent on tie-ins and facilities (second quarter 2015 – \$2.3 million) and \$0.2 million on land sales (second quarter 2015 – \$0.05 million). The remaining \$0.2 million in the second quarter of 2016 (second quarter 2015 – \$0.2 million) was invested in capitalized G&A and other corporate assets.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred a total of \$10.1 million (2015 – \$49.0 million) in capital expenditures, excluding non-cash decommissioning liabilities and capitalized share-based compensation. Drilling and completion expenditures totaled \$6.2 million (2015 – \$37.5 million), \$3.0 million was spent on tie-ins and facilities (2015 – \$8.3 million) and \$0.6 million on land sales (2015 – \$2.4 million). The remaining \$0.3 million in the first six months of 2016 (first quarter 2015 – \$0.7 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						
June 30, 2016						
Crude oil	—	—	3	3.0	3	3.0
Total wells	—	—	3	3.0	3	3.0
Success rate (%)		—		100		100
Average working interest (%)		—		100		100
Three Months Ended						
June 30, 2015						
Crude oil	—	—	4	4.0	4	4.0
Total wells	—	—	4	4.0	4	4.0
Success rate (%)		—		100		100
Average working interest (%)		—		100		100
Six Months Ended						
June 30, 2016						
Crude oil	—	—	4	4.0	4	4.0
Total wells	—	—	4	4.0	4	4.0
Success rate (%)		—		100		100
Average working interest (%)		—		100		100
Six Months Ended						
June 30, 2015						
Crude oil	—	—	10	10.0	10	10.0
Total wells	—	—	10	10.0	10	10.0
Success rate (%)		—		100		100
Average working interest (%)		—		100		100

During the second quarter of 2016, Granite drilled a total of 3 gross (3.0 net) crude oil development wells on the Alberta Bakken property with a 100 percent success rate. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company drilled 4 gross (4.0 net) crude oil development wells, 3 gross (3.0 net) on the Alberta Bakken property and 1 gross (1.0 net) on the Brazeau property.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Granite drilled a total of 4 gross (4.0 net) crude oil development wells on the Alberta Bakken property with a 100 percent success rate. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company drilled 10 gross (10.0 net) crude oil development wells, 6 gross (6.0 net) on the Alberta Bakken property and 4 gross (4.0 net) on the Brazeau property.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Net Debt ⁽¹⁾

The following table summarizes net debt as at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
(\$000s)		
Working capital deficiency	1,498	2,600
Bank debt	24,199	37,012
Net debt ⁽¹⁾ – end of period	25,697	39,612

⁽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 2016 with net debt of \$39.6 million. During the first six months of 2016, the Company generated funds from operations of \$12.0 million, invested \$10.1 million in capital expenditures and paid \$6.5 million in dividends. In addition, the Company issued 2,324,300 common shares pursuant to a public offering for net proceeds of \$15.4 million, 330,000 flow-through shares for net proceeds of \$3.0 million and 36,925 options were exercised for total cash proceeds of \$0.2 million. Granite exited the quarter with net debt of \$25.7 million.

The Granite credit facility has an authorized borrowing base of \$60 million consisting of a \$45 million revolving demand credit facility and a \$15 million revolving demand operating facility (December 31, 2015 - \$80 million consisting of a \$60 million revolving demand credit facility and a \$20 million revolving demand operating facility). At June 30, 2016, the Granite facility was drawn to approximately \$24.2 million with \$35.7 million of unused borrowing capacity.

Interest is charged at a rate per annum equal to the Canadian prime rate during the 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 an 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.

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 at least semi-annually with the next review to occur by October 2016. 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.

The Company manages its liquidity through continuously monitoring cash flows from operating activities, review of actual capital expenditures against budget, managing maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities and managing its commodity price risk management program. These activities ensure that the Company has sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when due. The Company anticipates that it will continue to have adequate liquidity to fund its financial liabilities through its future cash flows from operations and available bank debt. The Company had no defaults or breaches on its bank debt or any of its financial liabilities as at or for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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,	2016	2017	2018	Total
(\$000s)				
Operating lease – office	111	129	–	240
Total commitments	111	129	–	240

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had contractual obligations for its office leases totaling approximately \$0.2 million to July 2017. The 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 August 11, 2016, the Company had the following equity securities outstanding:

Common shares outstanding	33,595,863
Stock options outstanding	150,143
Share incentives outstanding	629,997

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾

Three Months Ended	Jun. 30, 2016	Mar. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	Sept. 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014
(000s, except per share amounts and production figures)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Oil and natural gas revenues	11,837	8,017	13,181	15,195	33,989	46,077	69,957	87,188
Funds from operations	6,014	5,958	13,349	14,510	17,191	27,623	41,773	52,720
Per share – basic	0.19	0.20	0.44	0.48	0.57	0.93	1.46	1.78
Per share – diluted	0.19	0.19	0.43	0.47	0.57	0.91	1.41	1.72
Cash flow from								
operating activities	5,172	6,114	19,934	1,250	22,526	17,607	54,239	62,290
Net income (loss)	(5,010)	(2,258)	(1,610)	6,431	143,635	1,761	28,312	21,106
Per share – basic	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.05)	0.21	4.78	0.06	0.99	0.71
Per share – diluted	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.05)	0.21	4.77	0.06	0.96	0.69
Total assets	291,054	291,928	298,698	309,596	303,489	752,643	743,202	686,496
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	5,731	4,322	8,632	6,587	11,956	37,060	64,964	84,985
Net debt ⁽³⁾	25,697	41,126	39,612	41,546	45,047	180,784	171,347	148,329
Shareholders' equity	219,592	207,607	211,293	214,995	210,470	466,447	463,509	433,613
Production								
Natural gas (mcf/d)	— ⁽⁵⁾	290	841	1,674	7,229	15,103	16,510	13,395
Crude oil (bbls/d)	2,858	2,828	3,334	3,358	5,603	9,188	9,275	9,322
NGLs (bbls/d)	–	–	2	7	102	591	815	739
Total (boe/d)	2,858	2,876	3,476	3,644	6,910	12,296	12,842	12,294

⁽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 comparability of prior period information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis under "About Granite Oil Corp." and "2016 Second Quarter Financial and Operating Highlights".

⁽⁵⁾ Commencing in March 2016, the Company began injecting 100 percent of its natural gas production into the Alberta Bakken property pursuant to the EOR scheme.

BUSINESS RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

The Granite management team conducts focused strategic planning and has identified the key risks, uncertainties and opportunities associated with the 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 2015 and into 2016 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 an \$60 million syndicated demand facility with two banks. 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 at least semi-annually with the next review to occur by October 2016. A decrease in the borrowing base could result in a reduction to the credit facility. 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 21, 2016.

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, 2015 and 2014.

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 (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The certification of interim filings for the interim period ended June 30, 2016 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 three or six months ended June 30, 2016.

It should be noted that while Granite’s Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) believe that the Company’s internal controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance and are effective, they do not expect that these controls will prevent all errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives are met.

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 is currently being assessed by the Company.

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, 2018, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

In January 2016, IFRS 16 “Leases” was issued and replaces IAS 17. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at

the date of initial application. IFRS 16 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” has also been adopted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard.

NON- GAAP MEASUREMENTS

This MD&A includes non-GAAP measures as further described herein. These non-GAAP measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS or, alternatively, “GAAP”) and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures by other companies.

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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(\$000s)				
Cash flow from operating activities	6,014	17,191	11,972	44,814
Changes in non-cash working capital	(842)	5,335	(686)	(4,681)
Funds from operations	5,172	22,526	11,286	40,133

Operating Netback

Operating netbacks are per boe measures used in operational and capital allocation decisions. Management believes that the Company’s operating netback is the most useful supplemental measure as compared to other netback measures presented by the Company in previous MD&A’s as it assists in analyzing the Company’s operating performance. Operating netbacks are determined by deducting royalties, operating expenses and transportation expenses from oil and gas revenue and adjusted for any realized hedging gain (loss) on financial instruments.

Net Debt

Net debt, which represents current liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) and bank debt less current assets (excluding 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.

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 of the date of 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 of 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 of 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

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

Vice President, Exploration

Daniel Kenney

Corporate Secretary

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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