

ROK RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021

The following is management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the operating and financial results of ROK Resources Inc. ("ROK" or the "Company"), for the three months ended March 31, 2022, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021, as well as information and expectations concerning the Company's outlook based on currently available information.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 (collectively, the "Financial Statements") prepared in accordance with IFRS (as defined below), together with the accompanying notes.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information about our current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. Additional information on the Company, its financial statements, this MD&A and other factors that could affect the Company's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

All dollar values are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

This MD&A is prepared as of May 30, 2022.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The non-IFRS measures referred to below do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Management uses these non-IFRS measurements to provide its shareholders and investors with a measurement of the Company's financial performance and are not intended to be viewed as an alternative to cash provided by operating activities, net income or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. The reader is cautioned that these amounts may not be directly comparable to measures for other companies where similar terminology is used.

Funds Used in Operations

"Funds Used in Operations" include all cash used in operating activities and are calculated before the change in non-cash working capital. A reconciliation of cash used in operating activities to funds used in operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Funds used in operations (\$)	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Cash used in operating activities	(2,305,838)	(143,217)
Change in non-cash working capital	4,684,874	(54,130)
Funds from (used in) operations	2,379,036	(197,347)

Operating Income and Netback

"Operating Income" is calculated by deducting operating expense from total revenue. Total revenue is comprised of oil and gas sales, net of royalties. The Company refers to Operating Income expressed per unit of production as an "Operating Netback". "Operating Income Profit Margin" is calculated by the Company as Operating Income as a

percentage of oil and natural gas sales. A reconciliation of the measures for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Sales	8,121,878	440,027
Royalties	(1,289,058)	(84,192)
Operating Expenses	(1,844,131)	(215,565)
Operating Income	4,988,689	140,270
Sales volume (boe)	84,647	13,486
Per boe		
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Sales	95.95	32.63
Royalties	(15.23)	(6.24)
Operating Expenses	(21.79)	(15.98)
Operating Netback per boe	58.94	10.41
Operating Income Profit Margin	61.4%	31.9%

Net Debt

Throughout this MD&A, references to “Net Debt” include Debt Notes (defined further below), net of Adjusted Working Capital. “Adjusted Working Capital” is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding current portion of debt as presented on the statement of financial position. As at March 31, 2022, the Adjusted Working Capital surplus includes cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. ROK uses “Net Debt” as a measure of the Company’s financial position and liquidity, however it is not intended to be viewed as an alternative to other measures calculated in accordance with IFRS.

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Senior Loan Facility (11.5%)	62,549,849	-
Debt Notes (14%)	-	4,000,000
Less: working capital ⁽¹⁾	16,750,311	478,610
Net debt	45,799,538	3,521,390

BUSINESS PROFILE AND STRATEGY

The Company’s head office is located in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, and the Company’s shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the trading symbol “ROK”. ROK continued to execute on its acquisitive growth strategy with a series of property acquisitions in 2021 and a large acquisition of production assets in early 2022. The assets acquired are concentrated in Southern Saskatchewan and Central Alberta.

Even though these events have improved the financial condition of the Company, future strategic opportunities for the Company or the development of petroleum and natural gas properties may require additional financing to execute. The Board of Directors and management continue to develop its existing properties to maximize production from existing reserves and have also continued to review potential transactions available to the Company with the mission to identify opportunities that may provide the best future for the Company and the shareholders with the goal to maximize shareholder value.

2022 CORPORATE TRANSACTIONS

FCL Assets Acquisition

In March 2022, the Company successfully closed the acquisition (the "FCL Acquisition") of certain oil & gas assets in Saskatchewan and Alberta (the "Assets"), from Federated Co-operatives Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 2214896 Alberta Ltd. ("FCL"). Total consideration paid for the FCL Acquisition was approximately \$71.7 million, prior to a preliminary purchase price adjustment of \$9.6 million in favor of the Company. The FCL Acquisition was funded through a combination of proceeds from the Prospectus Offering and the Senior Loan Facility (see below).

2021 CORPORATE TRANSACTIONS

Non-Operated Carnduff Acquisition

In February 2021, the Company acquired a non-operated working interest in producing and non-producing petroleum and natural gas assets, along with an interest in a multi-well facility in Southeastern Saskatchewan. Total consideration for the acquisition was the assumption of all liabilities associated with the acquired assets. Company estimates of undiscounted future abandonment and reclamation obligations for the acquired assets are approximately \$320,000.

Carievale Farmout

In March 2021, the Company entered into a farmout agreement to acquire the rights to earn certain undeveloped oil and gas assets in the Carievale area of Southeastern Saskatchewan. The Company will participate in the drilling, completion and equipping of two earning wells, paying 70% of the costs to earn a 35% working interest in the two earning wells, plus a 35% working interest in approximately 2,900 gross acres of undeveloped lands. Prior to July 31, 2022, the Company has the option to purchase up to a 50% interest in the undeveloped oil and gas assets, which includes two producing oil and gas wells for proceeds totaling \$2 million. Please refer to "Commitments Summary Update" section for further details as to the status of these farmout commitments.

Non-Operated Florence Asset Acquisition

In April 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of non-operated working interest in certain producing petroleum and natural gas properties located within the Florence area of Southeastern Saskatchewan. Total consideration for the acquisition was \$1,500,000 in cash and 2,000,000 Class B Shares of the Company. The acquisition property is located within the Company's core operating area in Southeastern Saskatchewan, targeting the Midale and Frobisher formations. The acquired assets also include associated facilities and land, as well as associated liabilities relating to future abandonment obligations on well and facility sites.

Operated Florence Asset Acquisition

In May 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of operated working interest in certain producing petroleum and natural gas properties located within the Florence area of Southeastern Saskatchewan. Total consideration for the acquisition was \$2,500,000 in cash and 2,250,000 Class B Shares of ROK. The acquired assets also include associated facilities and land, as well as associated liabilities relating to future abandonment obligations on well and facility sites.

Lithium Exploration Management Agreement

In July 2021, the Company entered into an exploration management agreement wherein the Company was issued a 25% interest in a private entity which currently holds certain Subsurface Mineral Dispositions in Saskatchewan, with a focus on potential lithium resource prospects. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company earns its beneficial interest as ROK personnel will manage the following objectives of the project:

- Identify additional strategic lithium land prospects
- Complete multi-layer perforation and flow testing of a wellbore
- Obtain samples and conduct test for lithium concentrations
- Identify a location for a pilot project
- Identify a strategic partner to negotiate a lithium extraction technology pilot project
- Obtain a third party NI43-101 resource report
- Facilitate the completion of a preliminary economic assessment

The initial activities of this project will be wholly funded by the Company's partner (who holds the remaining 75% interest), up to \$1.5 million. Any costs that exceed this financial threshold will then be proportionally financed by each partner based on their interest in the private entity. Alternatively, either partner may elect to proportionally reduce their interest in the private entity for any portion of additional costs above the threshold. These additional costs beyond the initial \$1.5 million may be voluntarily paid for by the other partner who elects to participate in additional project activities, earning a proportionally increased interest in the private entity.

As of March 31, 2022, reported expenditures for project activities have not exceeded the aforementioned financial threshold.

Steelman Farmout

In October 2021, the Company entered into a farmout agreement to acquire the rights to earn certain undeveloped oil and gas assets in the Steelman area of Southeastern Saskatchewan. ROK will participate in the drilling, completion and equipping of one test well, paying 100% of the costs to earn a 100% interest in the test well and the quarter section containing the test well. Furthermore, the Company will have the option to drill additional option wells within 120 days of drilling of the test well, earning a 100% interest in each option well and two contiguous quarter sections (including the quarter section that each option well is drilled upon) for each option well to a maximum earning of eight additional quarter sections on top of the test well quarter section. The test well, option well(s) and associated undeveloped acreage are subject to a 1% non-convertible overall gross overriding royalty, a 4% non-convertible additional gross overriding royalty on the test well and 6.5% non-convertible additional gross overriding royalty on the option well(s) up to 6,000 m³ of oil production (the "Incentive Period"), declining to 4% after the Incentive Period. The test well is required to be spud on or before July 31, 2022, or a non-performance fee of \$50,000 will be paid by ROK to the farmor counterparty, and the farmout agreement will terminate without earning.

As of March 31, 2022, no costs nor any liabilities have been incurred by the Company relating to the Steelman farmout objectives.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

More than two years after being declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020, COVID-19 continues to impact global economic conditions. Global financial markets, and commodity prices in particular, have experienced significant volatility and uncertainty. Crude oil and natural gas prices have recovered from the historic lows observed in the first two quarters of 2020 and exceeded pre-pandemic levels during the first half of 2021. While the current outlook for commodity prices is relatively strong, long-term price support from future demand remains uncertain. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain but could impact the Company's operations, future net earnings and cash flows given the COVID-19 pandemic is an evolving situation that will continue to have widespread implications for the Company's business environment and financial condition. Management cannot reasonably estimate the length or severity of this pandemic, or the extent to which the disruption may materially impact the Company's financial statements in the current fiscal year and beyond.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure a balance between expenditure requirements and cash used in operations and working capital. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$7.3

million (\$0.8 million working capital deficiency at December 31, 2021). Changes in working capital have been primarily due to proceeds from the Prospectus Offering and the Senior Loan Facility (see below), the recognition of new debt obligations, and cash flows on account of oil and natural gas sales, net of royalties and operating expenses, as well as general and administrative costs, business development expenses, and acquisition costs of the Company incurred during the period.

In the past two years, the Company has acquired petroleum and natural gas assets with production capabilities (see above). Until such time that it is sufficiently determined that these newly acquired producing assets will generate consistent cash flows to fund the Company's ongoing operations and debt obligations, the Company will continue to rely upon its remaining financial resources and future financings to fund administrative costs, debt liabilities, and the development of its oil and gas properties. While the Company intends to move forward with the development of its oil and gas assets, there is no guarantee that the Company will be successful in generating sufficient operating cash flows or in raising the additional capital required to fund ongoing operations and exploration and development activities or that the terms of a financing, if any, will be acceptable to the Company. Furthermore, the Company has various terms, conditions and covenants that it must remain in compliance with relating to the Senior Loan Facility entered into during the three months ended March 31, 2022 (see below). The impact on the global economy by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and international conflict between Russia and Ukraine further increases the risk associated with obtaining the capital necessary to develop the Company's oil and gas properties. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has obtained additional equity and debt financing (see below) pursuant to the FCL Acquisition consisting of producing oil and gas assets with cash flow positive operations. These events have significantly improved the financial position of the Company.

Prospectus Offering

In March 2022, the Company completed a bought deal public offering (the "Prospectus Offering") for a total gross proceeds of \$17.3 million, whereby 95,834,100 units of the Company were issued at a price of \$0.18 per unit. Each unit consisted of one Class B Share in the capital of the Company and one purchase warrant. Each purchase warrant is exercisable for one Class B Share at an exercise price of \$0.25 per purchase warrant for a period of three years.

Senior Loan Facility

In March 2022, the Company entered into a senior secured loan facility with Anvil Channel Energy Solutions ("ACES") for an aggregate principal amount of \$65 million (the "Senior Loan Facility"), denominated as \$51.35 million US dollars. The Senior Loan Facility bears interest at a rate of US prime interest rate + 8.00% and will amortize over a four-year period, with monthly combined payments of principal and interest. Under the terms of the Senior Loan Facility, the Company also granted an overriding royalty to ACES on the future oil and natural gas production from the oil and gas assets of the Company. The overriding royalty will be 2.5% of oil and natural gas production until the maturity date of the loan facility, and 1.5% thereafter. The Company is required to maintain certain debt covenants and other financial terms throughout the term of the Senior Loan Facility. One such covenant includes the requirement for the Company to maintain three months of debt service reserve (interest only) into a deposit account subject to a blocked account control agreement satisfactory to the Agent (the "Debt Service Reserve"), which ACES may withdraw from the deposit account in the event of a payment default. It is currently estimated that the initial Debt Service Reserve deposit by the Company is to be \$1.8 million. Further financial covenants are expected to include compliance with certain financial ratios commencing for the three months ended June 30, 2022, until the maturity date of the Senior Loan Facility. Such financial ratio covenants include with the following:

- a minimum consolidated current ratio (consolidated current assets to consolidated current liabilities) of 1:1 over the term of the Senior Loan Facility;

- a minimum consolidated debt service coverage ratio (sum of interest expense payable and scheduled principal amortization payable for a certain period to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") for same such period) of a graduating range of 1.15:1 to 1.50:1 over the term of the Senior Loan Facility;
- a minimum collateral coverage ratio (sum of proved developed producing reserve value (discounted at 10%) to total unpaid principal and interest balance) of a graduating range of 1.25:1 to 2.50:1 over the term of the Senior Loan Facility;
- a maximum consolidated leverage ratio (consolidated total debt to consolidated annualized EBITDA) of a graduating range of 2:1 to 1:1 over the term of the Senior Loan Facility; and
- a minimum liability management rating of 2.00 in the Province of Alberta and a minimum licensee liability rating of 1.00 in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Company was also required, under the terms of the loan, to enter into oil and gas price hedges on 75% of Company oil and gas production during the duration of the loan (see below). The Senior Loan Facility is secured by the assets of the Company and is senior to all other indebtedness of the Company.

2021 Private Placement Offering

In May 2021, the Company completed the first closing of a private placement financing for a total of \$1,790,000, whereby 8,950,000 units of the Company were issued at a price of \$0.20 per unit. In June 2021, the second closing of the aforementioned private placement for a total of \$410,000 through the issuance of an additional 2,050,000 units of the Company was completed, bringing total gross proceeds to \$2,200,000, before issuance costs, for 11,000,000 units. Each unit consists of one Class B Share in the capital of the Company and one half of one purchase warrant. Each purchase warrant is exercisable for one Class B Share at an exercise price of \$0.35 per purchase warrant for a period of 2 years. Commissions were paid to various brokers and finders in an amount of approximately \$56,000 plus the issuance of a total of 280,000 broker warrants, with each such broker warrant exercisable for one Class B Share at an exercise price of \$0.35 per broker warrant for a period of two years.

Debt Note Financing

In June 2021, the Company completed the first tranche of \$3,500,000 of senior secured notes of the Company ("Debt Notes"), with each Debt Note consisting of a principal amount of \$1,000 and with interest payable thereon at a rate of 14% per annum over a term of three years from the date of issuance thereof (the "Note Financing"). In July 2021, a second tranche of \$500,000 of Debt Notes was closed by the Company under the same terms. The maturity date of the Debt Notes was May 28, 2024; however, the Company had the option to fully repay the Debt Notes at no penalty after two years from the date of issuance. Similarly, the debtholders could demand repayment after two years from the date of issuance. Payments of interest only of approximately \$150,000 per quarter were to be made during the first year of the term of the Debt Notes and blended payments of interest and principal of approximately \$520,000 per quarter were to be made during the second and third year of the term of the Debt Notes. The Debt Notes were secured by the assets of the Company and were senior to all other indebtedness of the Company.

In addition, 500 purchase warrants were issued to participants in the Note Financing for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debt Notes purchased, with each purchase warrant being exercisable for one Class B Share at an exercise price of \$0.35 per warrant for a period of two years.

In March 2022, in connection with the acquisition of FCL assets and the Senior Loan Facility, the Company converted \$2.8 million principal amount of the Debt Notes into units of the Company on the same terms as the Prospectus Offering. The remaining \$1.2 million principal amount of the Debt Notes were fully repurchased by the Company, pursuant to the applicable terms of the Debt Notes. Interest outstanding on all Debt Notes as of the date of conversion and/or repurchase was paid in cash.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

At year end 2021, ROK had an approximate acreage position of 7,300 gross (6,500 net) acres within the Glen Ewen, Florence and Carnduff areas of Southeastern Saskatchewan. This acreage has production from both the Midale and Frobisher beds.

The recent FCL Acquisition adds an additional 1,380,556 gross (333,347 net) acres of land within Saskatchewan and Alberta. Producing zones include the Midale and Frobisher within Southeast Saskatchewan, the upper and lower Shaunavon within Southwest Saskatchewan, and the Cardium, Dunvegan, Bluesky, Gething and Montney formations within the Kaybob area of Alberta. Of significant importance within the acquired properties is a 2.1% interest in the Weyburn CCUS EOR project. This project, operated by Whitecap Resources, is a large CO₂ flood of the Weyburn oil pool producing from the Midale formation. The Weyburn property provides a long life, low decline oil project and the Weyburn CCUS EOR project provides significant CO₂ & GHG production offsets for the Company.

First year production estimate of approximately 2,962 boe/d (comprised of 2,000 bopd of oil, 4,800 MMcf/d of natural gas and 162 boe/d of NGLs), including approximately 460 boe/d (comprised of 445 bopd of oil and 15 boe/d of NGLs) at the Weyburn property.

OUTLOOK

Management is committed to moving the Company forward and increasing value for shareholders. With the recent FCL Acquisition the Company's financial and operational strength has expanded through the addition of light oil assets in Southeast Saskatchewan, medium oil assets in Southwest Saskatchewan and light oil and gas assets in the Kaybob South Area of Alberta. The Company has drilling plans for all three areas in the coming 18 months.

For the remainder of 2022, given the recent strength in oil and gas pricing, the Company will focus on the large inventory of re-activation, workover and optimization targets located on the newly acquired assets.

2022 Capital Budget

The capital budget for the remainder of 2022 estimates total capital expenditures of \$18.2 million, which include:

- \$10.5 million allocated to drilling, completing and equipping of 10 gross (9 net) oil wells
- \$1.5 million allocated to workovers of 12 gross (9.5 net) oil wells and 3 gross (3 net) gas wells

The drill program is expected to commence before the end of Q2 2022, with areas of focus including Steelman, Workman, Florence, Gainsborough and Carnduff.

Production & Estimated Net Operating Income

- Management forecasts 2022 exit production rate of approximately 3,500 boe/d (73% oil + natural gas liquids), representing an approximate 18% increase from April 2022 production levels
- Using a combination of the Company's hedged volume pricing¹ and current strip pricing, estimated Operating Income for the period April - December 2022 is \$50 million (\$67 million annualized)
- The Company expects to exit 2022 with less than \$30 million of debt (net of working capital), which would represent an approximate 40% debt reduction from existing debt levels as of the date of this MD&A.

¹ Hedge volumes and pricing reference the Company's hedging program which represents 75% of ROK's declining proved developed producing reserves, evaluated by McDaniel effective April 1, 2022

COMMITMENT SUMMARY UPDATE

Carievale Farmout Commitments

In March 2021, the Company entered into a farmout agreement to acquire the rights to earn certain oil and gas assets in the Carievale area of Southeastern Saskatchewan. Under the terms of the farmout agreement, ROK must participate in the drilling, completion and equipping of two earning wells, paying 70% of the costs to earn a 35% working interest in the earning wells, plus a 35% working interest in 2,900 gross acres of prospective land in the Carievale area. The first commitment well was completed in October 2021. The second commitment well, estimated at \$700,000, must be spud by June 30, 2022, under the current terms of the farmout agreement.

Steelman Farmout Commitments

In October 2021, the Company entered into a farmout agreement to acquire the rights to earn certain undeveloped oil and gas assets in the Steelman area of Southeastern Saskatchewan. Under the terms of the farmout agreement, ROK must participate in the drilling, completion and equipping of one test well, paying 100% of the costs to earn a 100% interest in the test well and the quarter section containing the test well. The test well must be spud on or before July 31, 2022, or a non-performance fee of \$50,000 will be paid by ROK to the farmor counterparty, and the farmout agreement will terminate without earning.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATING RESULTS

Production

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Crude oil (bbl/d)	659	64
NGLs (boe/d)	68	42
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	1,280	265
Total (boe/d) ⁽¹⁾	941	150

(1) Barrels of oil equivalent (“boe”) may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. Refer to the section entitled “Conversion Measures” at the end of this MD&A.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Sales

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Crude Oil	7,261,484	368,406
NGLs	370,313	45,755
Natural gas	490,081	25,866
Total	8,121,878	440,027

Realized Sales Prices

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Crude oil (\$/bbl)	122.39	63.91
NGLs (\$/boe)	60.58	12.22
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	4.25	1.08
Total (\$/boe)	95.95	32.63

Increases in revenue are a combination of both increased petroleum and natural gas production and improving commodity prices. Increased production is due to the additional producing assets that have been acquired over the 2021 year and the first quarter of 2022, as described above, which has offset natural production declines in the production assets that were acquired in 2020. Commodity pricing has been steadily increasing since the significant declines in global prices in March 2020 on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, with substantial increases in Q1 2022 on account of international conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. Realized sales prices on petroleum and natural gas volumes sold has continued to increase as global prices have increased.

Royalties

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Total royalties	1,289,058	84,192
Total royalties (% of sales)	15.9%	19.1%
Total royalties (\$/boe)	15.23	6.24

Royalties as a percentage of total petroleum and natural gas sales are highly sensitive to commodity prices and adjustments to gas cost allowance. Thus, royalty rates can fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year. Royalties as a percentage of revenues in Q1 2022 were 15.9 percent compared to 19.1 percent in Q1 2021.

The decreases in royalty rates were primarily attributable to varying royalty rates on production from recent acquisitions when compared to royalty rates on the Company's other producing properties.

Operating Expenses

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Total operating expenses	1,844,131	215,565
Total operating expenses (\$/boe)	21.79	15.98

Operating costs include expenses incurred to operate wells, gather and treat production volumes as well as costs to perform well and facility repairs and maintenance. Operating expenses in Q1 2022 increased quarter-over-quarter due to increased fixed and variable costs associated with acquired production assets. After increased costs As the Company focuses its objectives on a development phase for its petroleum and natural gas assets, it expects operating costs to trend back down.

Gain on Acquisition

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recognized a gain on acquisition of \$57,913,364 in relation to the FCL Acquisition that closed during the quarter. The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination under IFRS 3. As such, the net assets from the acquisition are to be recorded at fair value as of the closing date of the acquisition. The significant increase in fair value of the net assets when compared to the purchase price paid by the Company is primarily a result of commodity price volatility between effective and closing date of the acquisition.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses ("G&A") for the three months March 31, 2022, were \$659,199 (\$255,513 for the three months ended March 31, 2021). The increase in G&A is due to increase in overall business activity of the Company in Q1 2022 when compared to Q1 2021.

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Professional Fees	40,257	35,080
Wages & Salaries	300,519	150,045
Fees, Rent, Investor Relations and Other	318,423	70,388
Total	659,199	255,513

Increases in G&A expenses Q1 2022 is attributable to the overall growth and expansion of the Company's business operations in 2022 in comparison to 2021. With the FCL Acquisition, an increase in relation to overhead, staff, and consultants costs has naturally occurred on account of increased operations. Increased efforts for investor relations with shareholders and investors has also increased overall G&A.

Business Development Expenses

Business development expenses relate to business initiatives towards the promotion, development, and growth of the Company's operations and assets outside the normal course of the Company's day-to-day endeavours. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred business development expenses of \$2,005,558 relating to efforts towards strategic acquisitions, including the FCL Acquisition (March 31, 2021 - \$81,726).

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Costs related to FCL Acquisition	1,818,139	-
Other business development expenses	187,419	81,726
Total	2,005,558	81,726

Stock-Based Compensation

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$675,027 (\$8,344 for the three months ended March 31, 2021). Stock options were granted in Q1 2022, with the vesting of these options accounting for the majority of stock-based compensation expense in 2022.

Depletion and Depreciation

The carrying costs for property, plant and equipment directly associated with oil and gas operations, including estimated future development costs, are recognized as depletion expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss on a unit of production basis over proved plus probable reserves. The carrying costs of office and computer equipment are recognized as depreciation expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss on a straight-line or declining-balance basis.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded depletion expense of \$1,682,513 (\$130,978 for the comparative period to March 31, 2021). Depletion is calculated based on oil and gas production on the Company's developed properties.

Gain on Commodity Contracts

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recognized unrealized gains on risk management commodity contracts of \$4,137,346 (March 31, 2021 - \$nil). The unrealized gains reflect the mark-to-market fair value of the oil and gas price hedges in March 2022 on future oil and gas production from the Company's oil and gas assets (see below). No such risk management contracts were maintained by the Company prior to Q1 2022.

Finance Expenses

	Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Interest income	(113)	(113)
Interest expense & bank charges	72,131	455
Debt interest expense	629,210	-
Accretion on debt	789,908	-
Accretion on decommissioning obligations	80,502	34,181
Total	1,571,638	34,523

Finance expenses were \$1,571,638 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to finance expenses of \$34,523 for the comparative period up to March 31, 2021. Finance expenses includes accretion on decommissioning obligations that are associated with oil and gas properties acquired, and accretion and interest expense related to Debt Notes and the Senior Loan Facility.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred minimal costs in development and production capital expenditures and exploration and evaluation capital expenditures, excluding expenditures on acquisitions. In the first quarter of 2022, the Company was focused on the completion of the FCL Acquisition, with an acquisition price of \$71.7 million prior to purchase price adjustments.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing these risks, and the Company's management of capital. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk reflects the risk of loss if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint operations partners and petroleum and natural gas customers.

Receivables from petroleum and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production. When production is not taken in kind, payment comes from the common stream operator and facility operator in which payment is typically received on the 25th day of the month following production. The Company's approach to mitigate credit risk associated with these balances is to maintain marketing relationships with established and reputable customers, common stream operators and facility operators that are considered to be creditworthy. The Company has not experienced any collection issues with its current common stream and facility operators.

Joint operations receivables are typically collected within two to three months of the joint operations billing being issued to the partner. The Company mitigates collection risk from joint operations receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital and operating expenditures prior to expenditure and, in certain circumstances, may collect cash deposits in advance of incurring financial obligations on behalf of joint operations partners. Joint operations receivables are from partners in the petroleum and natural gas industry who are subject to the risks and conditions of the industry. Significant changes in industry conditions and risks that negatively impact partners' ability to generate cash flow will increase the risk of not collecting joint operations receivables.

In determining the recoverability of trade and other receivables, the Company considers the type and age of the outstanding receivables, the credit risk of the counterparties, and the recourse available to the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable and accruals, net of expected credit loss at the reporting date by type of customer was:

Carrying Amount	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Oil and natural gas customers	264,927	502,827
Joint operations partners	-	50,812
Accruals and other	7,558,614	-
Total	7,823,541	553,639

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses as prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all accounts receivable and accrued receivables. The expected credit losses below also incorporate forward looking information.

Aging	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
0 - 30 days	7,657,628	505,019
30 - 90 days	91,806	28,536
Greater than 90 days	74,107	20,084
Expected credit loss	-	-
Total	7,823,541	553,639

The Company considers amounts outstanding greater than 90 days to be past due, unless circumstances on particular balances provide certainty of collection. Receivables normally collectible within 30 to 60 days can take longer as information requests and timing can come into effect in dealing with receivables from joint venture partners. At March 31, 2022 there were no significant receivables which were considered past due (December 31, 2021 - \$nil).

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$8,625,754 as at March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2020 - \$1,208,776). The Company manages the credit exposure related to cash and cash equivalents by selecting counter parties based on credit ratings and monitors all investments to ensure a stable return, avoiding complex investment vehicles with higher risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due and describes the Company's ability to access cash. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient cash resources in order to finance operations, fund capital expenditures, and to repay debt and other liabilities of the Company as they come due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation. The Company's processes for managing liquidity risk include preparing and monitoring capital and operating budgets, coordinating, and authorizing project expenditures, and authorization of contractual agreements. The Company seeks additional financing based on the results of these processes. The budgets are updated when required as conditions change.

The following table outlines the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities at March 31, 2022:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Thereafter	Total
Accounts payable	4,309,957	-	-	4,309,957
Anvil Debt - principal	24,062,610	19,250,088	19,237,151	62,549,849
Anvil Debt - interest	6,010,746	3,468,761	2,073,481	11,552,988
	34,383,313	22,718,849	21,310,632	78,412,794

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty that changes in price, such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company's net earnings and the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. From time to time, the Company may utilize financial derivative contracts to manage market risks in accordance with the risk management policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2022 includes risk management assets for crude oil, natural gas and liquids recorded at fair market value of \$4.1 million. The Company's consolidated statement of income and loss for the period ended March 31, 2022 includes unrealized gains on risk management contracts of \$4.1 million.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by not only the US dollar, but also by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand.

The Company manages risk associated with the changes in commodity prices by entering into a variety of risk management contracts. The Company assesses the effects of movement in commodity prices on income before tax. As at March 31, 2022, the following commodity risk management contracts were outstanding:

WTI Crude oil derivative contracts

Type	Remaining Term	Total Volume (bbls)	Swap Price (US\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾
Swap	Apr - June 2022	133,604	113.63
Swap	Jul - Sept 2022	128,717	102.49
Swap	Oct - Dec 2022	123,231	96.47
Swap	Jan - Mar 2023	115,291	91.48
Swap	Apr - June 2023	111,886	88.44
Swap	Jul - Sept 2023	108,775	85.58
Swap	Oct - Dec 2023	104,914	83.12
Swap	Jan - Mar 2024	98,908	79.72

(1) Prices reported are the weighted average price for the period

Crude Edmonton Light differential contracts

Type	Remaining Term	Total Volume (bbls)	Swap Price (US\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾
Swap	Jul - Sept 2022	110,697	-2.45
Swap	Oct - Dec 2022	105,978	-2.95
Swap	Jan - Mar 2023	99,150	-4.31
Swap	Apr - June 2023	96,221	-4.09
Swap	Jul - Sept 2023	93,546	-4.25
Swap	Oct - Dec 2023	90,225	-4.48

(1) Prices reported are the weighted average price for the period

WCS Crude differential contracts

Type	Remaining Term	Total Volume (bbls)	Swap Price (US\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾
Swap	Apr - June 2022	18,705	-10.96
Swap	Jul - Sept 2022	18,020	-11.40
Swap	Oct - Dec 2022	17,253	-13.61

(1) Prices reported are the weighted average price for the period

Henry Hub Natural Gas contracts

Type	Remaining Term	Total Volume (mmbtu)	Swap Price (US\$/mmbtu) ⁽¹⁾	Swap Price (US\$/GJ) ⁽²⁾
Swap	Apr - June 2022	342,248	4.48	4.25
Swap	Jul - Sept 2022	335,274	4.57	4.33
Swap	Oct - Dec 2022	325,106	4.69	4.45
Swap	Jan - Mar 2023	308,452	4.66	4.42
Swap	Apr - June 2023	302,721	3.35	3.18
Swap	Jul - Sept 2023	292,751	3.40	3.22
Swap	Oct - Dec 2023	283,342	3.58	3.39
Swap	Jan - Mar 2024	263,468	3.74	3.54

(1) Prices reported are the average price for the period

(2) Prices reported are converted from mmbtu to GJ by a conversion factor of 1.0551

AECO differential contracts

Type	Remaining Term	Total Volume (mmbtu)	Swap Price (US\$/mmbtu) ⁽¹⁾	Swap Price (US\$/GJ) ⁽²⁾
Swap	Apr - June 2022	342,248	-1.38	-1.31
Swap	Jul - Sept 2022	335,274	-1.48	-1.40
Swap	Oct - Dec 2022	325,106	-1.28	-1.21
Swap	Jan - Mar 2023	308,452	-1.18	-1.12
Swap	Apr - June 2023	302,721	-1.09	-1.03
Swap	Jul - Sept 2023	292,751	-1.15	-1.09
Swap	Oct - Dec 2023	283,342	-1.00	-0.95
Swap	Jan - Mar 2024	263,468	-1.01	-0.96

(1) Prices reported are the average price for the period

(2) Prices reported are converted from mmbtu to GJ by a conversion factor of 1.0551

Propane contracts

Type	Remaining Term	Total Volume (gal)	Swap Price (US\$/gal)⁽¹⁾
Swap	Apr - June 2022	405,823	1.42
Swap	Jul - Sept 2022	396,554	1.32
Swap	Oct - Dec 2022	384,109	1.32
Swap	Jan - Mar 2023	363,408	1.25
Swap	Apr - June 2023	357,100	1.05
Swap	Jul - Sept 2023	341,467	1.01
Swap	Oct - Dec 2023	329,881	1.02
Swap	Jan - Mar 2024	309,397	0.99

(1) Prices reported are the average price for the period

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The majority of the Company's administrative and operational costs will be based and paid in Canadian dollars. However, the Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the US dollar (US\$) given the Company is exposed to the risk of changes in the US/Canadian dollar exchange rate on crude oil sales based on US dollar benchmark prices and commodity contracts that are settled in US dollars (see above). Furthermore, the Company is exposed to the risk of changes in the US/Canadian dollar exchange rate on the US denominated Senior Loan Facility, with debt service payments denominated in US dollars. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had not entered into any foreign currency derivatives to manage its exposure to currency fluctuations. Given that crude oil sales and commodity contracts are settled in US dollars, such proceeds are to be used to directly service debt service payments on the Senior Loan Facility, eliminating a certain amount of potential foreign exchange rate fluctuation risk within the Company's cash flows.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in prevailing market interest rates. Currently, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the Senior Loan Facility, which bears interest at US prime interest rate plus 8%. Fluctuations of interest rates could result in an increase or decrease in the amount ROK pays to service the variable interest rate debt.

If interest rates applicable to the floating US prime interest rate at March 31, 2022 were to have increased or decreased by 50 basis points, it is estimated that the Company's income before tax would change by approximately \$18,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2022. This assumes that the change in interest rate is effective from the beginning of the Senior Loan Facility on March 7, 2022.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments as at March 31, 2022, include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, risk management contracts, and Senior Loan Facility.

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in accordance with the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - inputs are based on quoted market prices in active markets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - inputs are based on quoted prices in the markets that are not active or based on prices that are observable for the asset or liability.

Level 3 - inputs are based on unobservable market data for the asset or liability.

The Company aims to maximize the use of observable inputs when preparing calculations of fair value. Classification of each measurement into the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value calculation.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their short terms to maturity. The fair value measurement of the risk management contracts and the Senior Loan Facility have a fair value hierarchy of Level 2.

The fair values of financial derivatives are recurring measurements and are determined whenever possible based on observable market data. If not available, the Company uses third party models and valuation methodologies that utilize observable market data including forward benchmark commodity prices, forward interest rates and forward foreign exchange rates to estimate the fair value of financial derivatives. In addition to market information, the Company incorporates transaction specific details that market participants would utilize in a fair value measurement, including the impact of non-performance risk. The valuation technique used has not changed in the period.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company will have sufficient financial capacity, liquidity, and flexibility to fund the Company's operations and potential strategic transactions for the foreseeable future. The Company is dependent upon funding these activities through a combination of available cash, debt and equity, which it considers to be the components of its capital structure as outlined below.

The Company monitors leverage and adjusts its capital structure based on its Net Debt (definition and details of the underlying calculation are provided under the heading "Non-GAAP Measures"). In order to facilitate the management of its Net Debt, the Company prepares annual budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on varying factors including current and forecast commodity prices, changes in capital structure, execution of the Company's business plan and general industry conditions. The annual budget is approved by the Board of Directors and updates are prepared and reviewed as required.

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Senior Loan Facility (11.5%)	62,549,849	-
Debt Notes (14%)	-	4,000,000
Less: working capital ⁽¹⁾	16,750,311	478,610
Net debt (surplus)	45,799,538	3,521,390

1) Calculation of working capital excludes current portion of debt as presented on the statement of financial position.

The Company regularly monitors its capital structure and, as necessary, adjusts to changing economic circumstances and the underlying risk characteristics of its assets in order to meet current and upcoming obligations and investments by the Company. The Company frequently reviews alternate financing options and arrangements to meet its current and upcoming commitments and obligations.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk; and (ii) to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence in order to sustain the future development of the business. The Company's share capital is not subject to external restrictions.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common shares

At March 31, 2022, the Company was authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class B Shares, with no par value, with holders of Class B Shares entitled to two votes per share and to dividends, if declared. Outstanding Class B Shares as of March 31, 2022, are as follows:

	Class B shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2020	58,996,576	3,607,761
Shares issued for asset acquisitions	4,250,000	785,000
Private placement	11,000,000	1,875,359
Stock option exercise	225,000	41,147
Balance, December 31, 2021	74,471,576	6,309,267
Prospectus Offering March 2022	95,834,100	11,328,040
Shares issued for Debt Note conversion	15,555,550	2,075,326
Balance, March 31, 2022	185,861,226	19,712,633

Warrants

The Company has issued and outstanding warrants exercisable to acquire Class B Shares of the Company that were issued as part of particular financings carried out over time.

A summary of the changes in warrants is presented below:

	Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2020	17,758,975	0.18
Purchase warrants issued, private placement	5,500,000	0.35
Broker warrants issued, private placement	280,000	0.35
Purchase warrants issued, Note Financing	2,000,000	0.35
Balance, December 31, 2021	25,538,975	0.23
Purchase warrants issued, Prospectus Offering	95,834,100	0.25
Broker warrants issued, Prospectus Offering	6,125,054	0.25
Purchase warrants issued, Debt Note Conversion	15,555,550	0.25
Balance, March 31, 2022	143,053,679	0.25

The following summarizes information about total purchase warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2022:

Exercise prices	Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average term to expiry (years)	Number of warrants exercisable
0.15	14,208,975	0.28	14,208,975
0.25	117,514,704	2.93	117,514,704
0.30	3,550,000	0.61	3,550,000
0.35	7,780,000	1.11	7,780,000
	143,053,679	2.51	143,053,679

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby options can be granted from time to time to directors, officers, employees, and consultants at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The number of options that can be granted is limited to 10% of the total shares issued and outstanding. A summary of the changes in stock options is presented below:

	Stock options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2020	2,740,000	0.13
Options issued	4,150,000	0.28
Options exercised ⁽¹⁾	(300,000)	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2021	6,590,000	0.23
Options issued	10,760,000	0.25
Options exercised ⁽¹⁾	(210,000)	0.10
Balance, March 31, 2022	17,140,000	0.24
Exercisable, March 31, 2022	7,200,004	0.22

- (1) Of the 300,000 stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2021, and the 210,000 stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2022, common shares were issued for 225,000 of those stock options prior to December 31, 2021. Shares for the remaining 285,000 stock options were issued subsequent to March 31, 2022.

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2022:

Exercise prices	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average term to expiry (years)	Number of options exercisable
0.10	630,000	1.30	630,000
0.15	1,600,000	2.68	1,600,000
0.25	10,760,000	4.99	3,586,674
0.28	4,150,000	4.31	1,383,330
	17,140,000	4.47	7,200,004

In March 2022, the Company granted 10,760,000 options to acquire common shares to certain directors, officers and employees of the Company at a price of \$0.25 per common share. The options are for a five-year term, expiring in March 2025, and vesting one-third on date of grant, one-third on the first anniversary date and one-third on the second anniversary date from the date of grant.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company maintained balances of 189,521,226 Class B Shares, 139,678,679 warrants, and 17,140,000 stock options.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The IASB has issued a number of new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards, and interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. None of the accounting pronouncements are expected to have a material impact upon initial adoption. The Company will continue to evaluate the impact of the pronouncements which will be adopted on their respective effective dates.

There were no material changes in the Company's significant accounting policies from those disclosed in the 2021 annual audited financial statements.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The timely preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements are outlined below.

The Company continues to assess the impact of climate change on the financial statements. The Company is currently analyzing potential internal greenhouse gas reduction initiatives and is continually monitoring regulatory initiatives that may impact its existing businesses. The impact of these changes will be assessed in future reporting periods to ensure any changes in assumptions that would impact estimates listed below are adjusted on a timely basis.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i) Identification of cash-generating units

The Company's assets are aggregated into cash-generating units, for the purpose of calculating impairment, based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and may impact the carrying value of the Company's assets in future periods.

ii) Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain judgments as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of reserves have been found in assessing economic and technical feasibility.

iii) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets

Judgments are required to assess when impairment indicators, or reversal indicators, exist and impairment testing is required. In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates of reserves, production rates, future oil and natural gas prices, future costs, discount rates, market value of land and other relevant assumptions.

iv) Income taxes

Judgments are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings. To the extent that assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

v) Asset Acquisitions

The application of the Company's accounting policy for business combinations requires management to make certain judgments in applying the optional concentration test under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, to determine whether the acquired assets meet the definition of a business combination or an asset acquisition. Where an acquisition involves a group of assets and liabilities, and does not constitute a business, the acquirer must identify and recognize the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The cost of the transaction is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values at the date of purchase.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, where applicable.

i) Reserves and resource assessment

The assessment of reported recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves and prospective resource estimates include estimates regarding production profile, commodity prices, exchange rates, remediation costs, timing and amount of future development costs, and production, transportation, and marketing costs for future cash flows. It also requires interpretation of geological and geophysical models in anticipated recoveries. The economical, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves and prospective resources may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves and prospective resources can impact the carrying values of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, the calculation of depletion and depreciation, the provision for decommissioning obligations, and the recognition of deferred tax assets due to changes in expected future cash flows.

The Company's petroleum and natural gas reserves represent the estimated quantities of petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be economically recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially viable. Such reserves may be considered commercially producible if management has the intention of developing and producing them and such intention is based upon (i) a reasonable assessment of the future economics of such production; (ii) a reasonable expectation that there is a market for all or substantially all the expected petroleum and natural gas production; and (iii) evidence that the necessary production, transmission, and transportation facilities are available or can be made available. Reserves may only be considered proven and probable if the ability to produce is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation tests. Prospective resources are determined using an externally prepared valuation report which reflects estimated prospective resources and external pricing and costs assumptions reflective of the current market. The Company's petroleum and gas reserves and prospective resources are determined pursuant to National Instrument 51-101, Standard of Disclosures for Oil and Gas Activities.

ii) Decommissioning obligations

The Company estimates future remediation costs of production facilities, wells and pipelines at different stages of development and construction of assets or facilities. In most instances, removal of assets occurs many years into the future. This requires assumptions regarding abandonment date, future environmental and regulatory legislation, the extent of reclamation activities, the engineering methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

iii) Business combinations

In a business combination, management makes estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the acquisition transaction.

iv) Share-based payments

All equity-settled, share-based awards issued by the Company are recorded at fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the fair value of equity-based compensation, estimates have to be made regarding the expected volatility in share price, option life, dividend yield, risk-free rate and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date.

v) Tax provisions

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in profit or loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods. Deferred tax assets (if any) are recognized only to the extent it is considered

probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In March 2022, the Company completed the aforementioned Prospectus Offering for proceeds of \$17,250,138 before transaction costs. Of the total proceeds, approximately \$416,000 were from subscriptions by directors and officers or by investors related to directors and officers of the Company.

In March 2022, as part of the conversion of Debt Notes to units (see above), the Company issued units to Debt Note holders at a price of \$0.18 per unit on the principal of \$2.8 million of Debt Notes on the same terms as the Prospectus Offering, resulting in the issuance of 15,555,550 units of the Company. Of the units issued, \$0.5 million of the Debt Notes converted to 2,777,777 units were issued to certain directors and officers of the Company.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS RISKS

The Company's business and results of operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Going Concern

The Company has included a "going concern" disclosure in the notes to the Company's interim condensed financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2022 (see "Going Concern" under Note 2). Current cash resources of the Company may not be sufficient to continue its business activities and service debt obligations. In the event that the Company is unable to raise additional capital and/or attain sufficient revenues from its operations, as to which in each case there can be no assurance, the Company may not be able to continue its operations.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Development

Exploration, development, production of oil and natural gas involves a wide variety of risks which include, but are not limited to, the uncertainty of finding oil and gas in commercial quantities, securing markets, commodity price fluctuations, exchange and interest rate exposure and changes to government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, and environmental protection. The oil and gas industry is intensely competitive and the Company competes with a large number of companies with greater resources.

The Company's ability to obtain reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its current properties, but also on its ability to acquire new prospects and producing properties. The acquisition, exploration and development of new properties also require that sufficient capital from outside sources will be available to the Company in a timely manner. The availability of equity or debt financing is affected by many factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

Addition of Reserves and Resources

The Company's future crude oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom are highly dependent on the Company successfully discovering and developing or acquiring new reserves and resources. The addition of new reserves and resources will depend not only on the Company's ability to explore and develop properties but also, in the case of reserves, on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration, development or acquisition efforts will result in the discovery and development of commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas.

Reserve Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves, including many factors beyond the

control of the Company. Estimates of reserves depend in large part upon the reliability of available geological and engineering data and require certain assumptions to be made in order to assign reserve volumes. Geological and engineering data is used to determine the probability that a reservoir of oil and/or natural gas exists at a particular location, and whether, and to what extent, such hydrocarbons are recoverable from the reservoir. Accordingly, the ultimate reserves discovered by the Company may be significantly less than the total estimates.

Exploration Risks

The exploration of the Company's properties may from time to time involve a high degree of risk that no production will be obtained or that the production obtained will be insufficient to recover drilling and completion costs. The costs of seismic operations and drilling, completing and operating wells are uncertain to a degree. Cost overruns can adversely affect the economics of the Company's exploration programs and projects. In addition, the Company's seismic operations and drilling plans may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of numerous factors, including, among others, equipment failures, weather or adverse climate conditions, shortages or delays in obtaining qualified personnel, shortages or delays in the delivery of or access to equipment, necessary governmental, regulatory or other third-party approvals and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Environmental Risks

Oil and gas exploration and production can involve environmental risks such as litigation, physical and regulatory risks. Physical risks include the pollution of the environment, climate change and destruction of natural habitat, as well as safety risks such as personal injury. The Company works hard to identify the potential environmental impacts of its new projects in the planning stage and during operations. The Company conducts its operations with high standards in order to protect the environment, its employees and consultants, and the general public. ROK maintains current insurance coverage for comprehensive and general liability as well as limited pollution liability. The amount and terms of this insurance are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary to reflect current corporate requirements, as well as industry standards and government regulations. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities could reduce or eliminate its available funds or could exceed the funds the Company has available and result in financial distress.

Climate Change Risks

Our exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities emit greenhouse gasses ("GHG") which may require us to comply with federal and/or provincial GHG emissions legislation. Climate change policy is evolving at regional, national and international levels, and political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of climate change measures that are ultimately put in place to prevent climate change or mitigate our effects. The direct or indirect costs of compliance with GHG-related regulations may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company. Some of ROK's facilities may ultimately be subject to future regional, provincial and/or federal climate change regulations to manage GHG emissions. In addition, climate change has been linked to long-term shifts in climate patterns and extreme weather conditions both of which pose the risk of causing operational difficulties.

Key Personnel

The Company's success depends in large part on the ability of its executive management team to deal effectively with complex risks and relationships and execute the Company's business plan. The members of the management team contribute to the Company's ability to obtain, generate and manage opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Company's present key personnel and directors will remain with the Company. The departure of any such key person or director may materially affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, and the value of the Class B Shares.

Public Market Risk

There can be no assurance that an active trading market in the Company's securities will be sustained. The market price for the Company's securities could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as commodity prices, government regulation, interest rates, share price movements of the Company's peer companies and competitors, as well as overall market movements, may have a significant impact on the market price of the securities of the Company. The stock market from time to time has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which may be unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

Dividends

To date, the Company has not paid regular dividends on its outstanding securities and does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. There are no restrictions in the Company's articles or elsewhere which would prevent the Company from paying dividends. It is not contemplated that any dividends will be paid on the Class B Shares in the immediate future as it is anticipated that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of the Company's business. The directors of the Company will determine if, and when, dividends will be declared and paid in the future from funds properly applicable to the payment of dividends based on the Company's earnings, financial position and other conditions at the relevant time. All of the Class B Shares are entitled to an equal share in any dividends declared and paid.

Failure to Maintain Listing of the Class B Shares

The Class B Shares are currently listed for trading on the facilities of the TSXV. The failure of the Company to meet the applicable listing or other requirements of the TSXV in the future may result in the Class B Shares ceasing to be listed for trading on the TSXV, which would have a material adverse effect on the value of the Class B Shares. There can be no assurance that the Class B Shares will continue to be listed for trading on the TSXV.

Structure of the Company

From time to time, the Company may take steps to organize its affairs in a manner that minimizes taxes and other expenses payable with respect to the operation of the Company and its subsidiaries. If the manner in which the Company structures its affairs is successfully challenged by a taxation or other authority, the Company and the holders of Class B Shares may be adversely affected.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109") adopted by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are required to file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A offers an assessment of the Company's future plans and operations as of the date hereof and may contain forward-looking information. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Such information is generally identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "will", "project", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are also forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. All such statements involve

known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions.

Management believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such forward-looking information included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon as the plans, assumptions, intentions, or expectations upon which it is based may not occur. Actual results or events may vary from the forward-looking information.

In particular, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information pertaining to the following:

- the potential of the Company's assets,
- the Company's growth strategy and opportunities,
- performance characteristics of the Company's oil properties and estimated capital commitments and probability of success,
- crude oil production and recovery estimates and targets,
- the existence and size of the oil reserves and resources,
- capital expenditure programs and estimates, including the timing of activity,
- plans for, and results of, exploration and development activities,
- projections of market prices and costs,
- the supply and demand for oil,
- expectations regarding the ability to raise equity and debt capital on acceptable terms, including the ability to negotiate and complete any agreements contemplated,
- the timing for receipt of regulatory approvals, and
- treatment of the Company under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws.

The purpose of providing any financial outlook in this MD&A is to illustrate how the business of the Company might develop without the benefit of specific historical financial information. Readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The forward-looking information herein is based on certain assumptions and analysis by the management of the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors that it believes are appropriate and reasonable under the circumstances. The forward-looking information herein is based on a number of assumptions, including but not limited to:

- the availability on acceptable terms of funds for capital expenditures,
- the availability in a cost-efficient manner of equipment and qualified personnel when required,
- the stability of the regulatory framework governing taxes and environmental matters in any jurisdiction in which the Company may conduct its business in the future,
- continuing strong demand for oil,
- the ability to market production of oil successfully to customers,
- future production levels and oil prices,
- the applicability of technologies for recovery and production of oil reserves,
- the existence and recoverability of any oil reserves,
- geological and engineering estimates in respect of resources and reserves in which the Company has an interest,
- the geography of the areas in which the Company has an interest, and
- the impact of increasing competition on the Company.

The actual results, performance and achievements of the Company could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risks and uncertainties set forth elsewhere in the MD&A and the following risks and uncertainties:

- global financial conditions,
- general economic, market and business conditions,

- volatility in market prices, the stock market, foreign exchange and interest rates,
- risks inherent in oil and gas operations, exploration, development and production,
- the failure by counterparties to make payments or perform their operational or other obligations to the Company in compliance with the terms of contractual arrangements between the Company and such counterparties,
- risks related to the timing of completion of the Company's projects and plans,
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves and resources,
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of resources, and skilled personnel,
- the ability to hold existing leases through drilling or lease extensions or otherwise,
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions,
- claims made in respect of the Company's properties or assets,
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems, including the availability of equipment and access to properties,
- environmental risks and hazards,
- the inaccuracy of third parties' reviews, reports and projections,
- rising costs of labour and equipment,
- the failure to engage or retain key personnel,
- changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs, and
- other factors discussed under "Principal Business Risks" in this MD&A.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of assumptions, risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking information speaks only as of the date of this MD&A, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information except as required by applicable securities laws.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets out selected unaudited quarterly financial information of the Company and is derived from unaudited quarterly financial data prepared by management in accordance with IFRS.

Quarterly Results (\$)	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021
Oil and natural gas sales	8,121,878	1,211,817	1,075,829	709,209
Oil and natural gas sales, net of royalties	6,832,820	1,000,910	870,472	572,932
Net income (loss)	67,300,594	(639,280)	(919,222)	(386,530)
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	0.65	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Diluted	0.61	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Quarterly Results (\$)	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020
Oil and natural gas sales	440,027	322,935	275,513	-
Oil and natural gas sales, net of royalties	355,835	250,579	208,514	-
Net loss	(371,687)	(448,430)	(301,301)	(242,700)
Net loss per share (basic & diluted)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Over the past eight quarters, fluctuations in production volumes and realized commodity prices have impacted the Company's petroleum and natural gas revenues and funds flow. Net income (loss) has fluctuated due to effects of operating results from the acquisition of new producing assets, additional financing costs, and share-based

compensation expense. Capital expenditures and production volumes have fluctuated over time as a result of the timing of acquisitions and the impact of market conditions on the Company’s development capital expenditures.

Operating results for the first quarter of 2022 and for each quarter of 2021 have continued to improve quarter-over-quarter when comparing the Operating Income Profit Margin of each 3-month period, which is mainly attributable to continued increases in realized commodity prices and increased production from recent acquisitions. Quarter-over-quarter results also include increased general and administrative expenses and finance expenses due to the continued growth of the Company, and the costs of new debt financing in 2021 and 2022 to help finance that growth. Beyond these factors, extraordinary or new items affected Q1 2022 such as the gain on the FCL Acquisition and the unrealized gain on commodity contracts were key contributors to the significant increase in net income during the quarter.

CONVERSION MEASURES AND SHORT-TERM PRODUCTION RATES

Production volumes and reserves are commonly expressed on a boe basis whereby natural gas volumes are converted at the ratio of 6 thousand cubic feet to 1 barrel of oil. Although the intention is to sum oil and natural gas measurement units into one basis for improved analysis of results and comparisons with other industry participants, boe’s may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf to 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In recent years, the value ratio based on the price of crude oil as compared to natural gas has been significantly higher than the energy equivalency of 6:1 and utilizing a conversion of natural gas volumes on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

Short-term production rates can be influenced by flush production effects from fracture stimulations in horizontal wellbores and may not be indicative of longer-term production performance or ultimate recovery of reserves. Individual well performance may vary.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

bbl	barrel	AECO	Alberta Energy Company
bbl/d	barrels per day	GJ	gigajoule
boe	barrels of oil equivalent	Mcf	thousand cubic feet
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day	Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
bopd	barrels of oil per day	MMBtu	million British thermal units
Mbbls	thousand barrels	MMcf	million cubic feet
Mboe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent	MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
MMboe	million barrels of oil equivalent	Bcf	billion cubic feet
NGL	natural gas liquids	WTI	West Texas Intermediate
m ³	cubic metres	Cdn	Canadian
e ³ m ³	thousand cubic metres	US	United States
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	GHG	Greenhouse gas
EOR	Enhanced oil recovery	CCUS	Carbon capture, utilization & storage