FINANCIAL AND OPERATING SUMMARY

($000s except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Financial highlights			
Oil and NGL sales	**99,761**	48,216	107 %
Natural gas sales	**7,784**	5,355	45 %
Other revenue	**22**	11	100 %
Total oil, natural gas, and NGL revenue	**107,567**	53,582	101 %
Funds from Operations[1]	**53,770**	25,700	109 %
Per share basic ($)	**0.31**	0.36	(14)%
Per share diluted ($)	**0.31**	0.36	(14)%
Net income (loss)	**3,422**	(1,354)	nm[4]
Per share basic ($)	**0.02**	(0.02)	nm
Per share diluted ($)	**0.02**	(0.02)	nm
Capital expenditures - petroleum & gas properties[2]	**58,351**	40,065	46 %
Capital expenditures - acquisitions & dispositions[2]	**108,712**	(807)	nm
Total capital expenditures[2]	**167,063**	39,258	326 %
Net debt at end of period[3]	**356,744**	234,795	52 %
Operating highlights			
Production:			
Oil and NGL (bbls per day)	**12,694**	6,854	85 %
Natural gas (mcf per day)	**13,980**	16,689	(16)%
Total (boe per day) (6:1)	**15,024**	9,636	56 %
Average realized price (excluding hedges):			
Oil and NGL ($ per bbl)	**87.32**	78.18	12 %
Natural gas ($ per mcf)	**6.19**	3.57	73 %
Realized loss on financial contracts ($ per boe)	**(5.06)**	(0.46)	nm
Net back (excluding hedges) ($ per boe)			
Oil, natural gas and NGL sales	**79.55**	61.78	29 %
Royalties	**(14.08)**	(10.93)	29 %
Operating expenses	**(14.35)**	(12.58)	14 %
Transportation expenses	**(1.92)**	(2.25)	(15)%
Operating netback	**49.20**	36.02	37 %
G&A expenses	**(2.15)**	(3.20)	(33)%
Interest expense	**(2.23)**	(2.72)	(18)%
Corporate netback	**44.82**	30.10	49 %
Common shares outstanding, end of period	**179,501**	71,217	152 %
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	**173,070**	71,217	143 %
Stock option dilution (treasury method)	**828**	—	nm
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	**173,898**	71,217	144 %

1 Management uses funds from operations (cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, legal settlement expenses, decommissioning expenditures, transaction costs and current tax on disposition) to analyze operating performance and leverage. Funds from operations as presented does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures for other entities.

2 Please see capital expenditures note.

3 The Company defines net debt as outstanding bank debt plus or minus cash-based working capital, dividends payable and investment in Longview, and excluding the fair value of financial contracts and other current obligations.

4 The Company views this change calculation as not meaningful, or "nm".

Surge achieves record production, funds flow and netbacks

Surge is pleased to report record funds from operations of $53.8 million in the first quarter, along with record operating net backs in excess of $49 per boe and production in excess of 15,000 boe per day.

The Company is excited to note that this record production does not include a full quarter of production from the Southeast Saskatchewan asset acquisition that was closed midway through the first quarter of 2014. After adjusting for outages due to the record cold weather experienced in the Company's operating areas in January and February of 2014, as well as a full quarter of production from the Southeast Saskatchewan asset, the Company believes production in the quarter would have exceeded it's exit 2014 rate.

Strong first quarter drilling program sets Surge up for success through the remainder of 2014

Surge executed approximately half of its planned 2014 drilling program in the quarter and achieved a 100 percent success rate on 20 gross (13.96 net) wells.

Over $15 million of capital was focused on waterflood and pipeline projects at Shaunavon, Manson, Macoun and Nipisi. The pipeline projects will help increase the reliability of production and reduce downtime, while the waterflood projects will support the drive to reduce the Company's production decline in future periods.

Surge closed the previously announced core area light oil acquisition, converted subscription receipts, upwardly revised guidance and increased dividend

On February 14, 2014, the Company announced that it had closed the previously announced acquisition of a high quality, low decline, operated, light oil producing asset strategically located in the Company's core area of Southeast Saskatchewan. The production is focused in several large, high quality, light oil reservoirs - with combined original oil in place ("OOIP[5]") of over 240 million barrels.

The purchase price for the assets was $109 million and the high netback light crude oil annualized production is estimated at 1,250 boepd (97 percent oil).

As a result of the accretive acquisition, Surge's Board of Directors approved an increase in the Company's annual dividend of four percent from $0.52 per share per year ($0.04333 per share per month), to $0.54 per share per year ($0.045 per share per month).

Surge exceeds 2014 exit rate; upwardly revises it's 2014 exit rate; announces large new crude oil discovery

Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the Company determined the aggregate impact of better than anticipated first quarter 2014 drilling results, a large new crude oil discovery in Southwest Saskatchewan and excellent results from several of the Company’s ongoing waterflood projects had resulted in the Company exceeding the 2014 year end exit rate on April 8, 2014.

Accordingly, Surge upwardly revised it's 2014 year end production estimate from 16,550 boepd to 16,850 boepd (85 percent oil and NGLs).

At Shaunavon in Southwest Saskatchewan, the Company drilled an exciting new pool discovery well in the Upper Shaunavon (100% WI) at 16-36-5-20-W3. The horizontal well encountered 1,175 meters of reservoir section and was completed with 21 frac stages. This discovery well is currently producing over 300 bopd. The success of this well confirms Surge's 3-D seismic interpretation of the Upper Shaunavon interval over its lands.

[5] Original Oil in Place (OOIP) is the equivalent to Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (DPIIP) for the purposes of this press release. DPIIP is defined as quantity of hydrocarbons that are estimated to be in place within a known accumulation, plus those estimated quantities in accumulations yet to be discovered. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources. A recovery project cannot be defined for this volume of DPIIP at this time, and as such it cannot be further sub-categorized.

Surge and Longview Announce $429 Million Strategic Business Combination

On March 31, 2014 Surge Energy Inc. and Longview Oil Corp. ("Longview") announced that they had entered into an arrangement agreement, pursuant to which Surge agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Longview not already held by Surge by way of a plan of arrangement transaction. The proposed transaction results in the formation of an elite, intermediate, light and medium oil focused, dividend paying, growth company. The combined asset base will be strategically focused in the Williston Basin and Central Alberta with significant complimentary reserves, production, land and operations. The proposed transaction is accretive to Surge on all metrics, and adds concentrated reserves, production, land, and operations that are contiguous with Surge's existing core areas.

Pursuant to the arrangement agreement, Surge agreed to acquire all of the Longview common shares at an exchange ratio of 0.975 of a Surge common share for each Longview common share. The exchange ratio implies a value of $5.99 per Longview share based on the closing price of Surge common shares of $6.14 on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") on March 31, 2014, and a premium of approximately 35 percent to the closing price of Longview common shares on the TSX on February 7, 2014, the last trading day before Longview announced the receipt of a nonbinding proposal. In addition, Surge will assume approximately $155 million of Longview net debt (including transaction costs) to be outstanding upon completion of the proposed transaction. Accordingly, the proposed transaction implies a value of approximately $429 million for Longview (including Surge's previously announced acquisition of 9.3 million Longview common shares, representing 19.8 percent of the shares outstanding, at $4.45 per share).

Upon the successful completion of the business combination with Longview Surge will increase its annual dividend 11 percent to $0.60 per share ($0.050 per share per month) from $0.54 per share per annum ($0.045 per share per month) currently.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Funds from operations increased 109 percent** to $53.8 million in the first quarter of 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013.
- **Achieved a first quarter average production rate of 15,024 boe per day**, an increase of 56 percent from 9,636 boe per day in the same period of 2013.
- **Achieved records for both operating and corporate netback in the first quarter of 2014. Surge's corporate netback increased 49 percent** to $44.82 per boe in the first quarter of 2014 from $30.10 per boe in the first quarter of 2013.
- **Increased Surge's oil and natural gas liquids production weighting by 18 percent to 84 percent** in the first quarter of 2014 from 71 percent in the first quarter of 2013.
- **Approximately 93 percent of Surge’s revenue resulted from oil and natural gas liquids production** in the first quarter of 2014.
- **Reduced G&A per boe by 33 percent** in the first quarter of 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013. Surge has had excellent results with respect to managing and reducing costs. The Company's G&A costs have dropped from over $3.20 per boe in the first quarter of 2013 to $2.15 per boe in the first quarter of 2014.
- **Achieved a 100 percent success rate** drilling 20 gross (13.96 net) wells.
- **Completed an accretive acquisition that added approximately 1,250 bopd** of high netback light and medium gravity crude oil production.
- **Increased the dividend** by four percent from $0.52 per share per year ($0.04333 per share per month), to $0.54 per share per year ($0.045 per share per month) as a result of the accretive Southeast Saskatchewan Asset.
- **Announced the proposed $429 million strategic business combination with Longview**. The proposed transaction is accretive to Surge on all metrics, and adds concentrated reserves, production, land, and operations that are contiguous with Surge's existing core areas.
- **Announced that upon the successful completion of the business combination with Longview Surge will increase its annual dividend 11 percent to $0.60 per share** ($0.050 per share per month) from $0.54 per share per annum ($0.045 per share per month) currently.

Netback Comparison

	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
Average production (boe per day)	**15,024**	12,014	12,008	9,373	9,636
Revenue	**$ 79.55**	$ 66.52	$ 78.60	$ 68.00	$ 61.78
Royalties	**(14.08)**	(12.13)	(14.55)	(12.56)	(10.93)
Operating costs	**(14.35)**	(12.66)	(12.94)	(11.97)	(12.58)
Transportation costs	**(1.92)**	(2.03)	(2.01)	(2.46)	(2.25)
Operating netback	**$ 49.20**	$ 39.70	$ 49.10	$ 41.01	$ 36.02
G&A expenses	**(2.15)**	(2.19)	(2.56)	(4.88)	(3.2)
Interest expense	**(2.23)**	(2.53)	(2.04)	(2.62)	(2.72)
Corporate netback	**$ 44.82**	$ 34.98	$ 44.50	$ 33.51	$ 30.10

OUTLOOK & FORECAST

Upon successfully completing the business combination with Longview Surge will issue new guidance based on the combined asset base.

Surge expects that the Company's bank line will be increased to $525 million as a result of the year end reserves review and again to $725 million upon successful completion of the business combination with Longview. The Company will maintain its excellent balance sheet giving Surge more than $240 million of capacity on its bank line at year end 2014. The Company anticipates exiting 2014 with a low net debt to Q4 2014 annualized funds from operations ratio of less than 1.45 times.

In 2014 Surge will continue to focus capital towards elite, large OOIP crude oil reservoirs. Management's primary goals for Surge include achieving three to five percent organic annual per share growth in reserves, production and cash flow, maintaining a sustainable dividend, continued debt reduction, together with the pursuit of high quality, accretive acquisitions. Management will continue maintaining balance sheet flexibility with an effective risk management program and confirming the commercial viability of the Company's waterflood program. By the end of 2014 Surge anticipates that over 75 percent of the Company's producing assets will be under waterflood. The implementation of the waterflood pilots are an integral piece of Surge's strategy of increasing oil recovery factors throughout the Company's deep crude oil portfolio, lowering corporate decline rates and maximizing shareholder value. The Company will also pursue continued, year over year increases in recovery factors from these high quality assets through low risk development activities, including in-fill and step out development drilling, up-to-date completion techniques, including hortizontal frac technology and optimizations.

Surge is an oil focused oil and gas company with operations throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Surge's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol SGY. At the end of the first quarter, the Company had 173.1 million weighted average basic and 173.9 million weighted average diluted common shares outstanding. Proforma the strategic combination with Longview, Surge expects to have 217.6 million common shares outstanding.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the consolidated financial position and results of operations of Surge Energy Inc. ("Surge" or the "Company"), which includes its subsidiaries and partnership arrangements, is for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. For a full understanding of the financial position and results of operations of the Company, the MD&A should be read in conjunction with the documents filed on SEDAR, including historical financial statements, MD&A and the Annual Information Form (AIF). These documents are available at www.sedar.com.

Surge's interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements.

More particularly, this MD&A contains statements concerning: (i) the expectation that Surge's drilling program will put it in a position to meet or exceed its 2014 production guidance, (ii) the impact of capital expenditures on waterflood and pipeline projects on reliability, downtime and production decline in future periods, (iii) Surge's 2014 year end production estimate, (iv) the anticipated increase in the monthly dividend upon completion of the acquisition of Longview, (v) anticipated increases in Surge's bank line, (vi) anticipated borrowing capacity under the bank line at 2014 year end, (vii) the anticipated ratio of 2014 year end debt to anticipated Q4 2014 annualized funds flow from operations, (viii) planned drilling, development and waterflood activities, (ix) expected cost reductions in 2014, and (x) the expected sources of funding of future capital expenditures.

The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by Surge, including expectations and assumptions concerning the performance of existing wells and success obtained in drilling new wells, anticipated expenses, cash flow and capital expenditures, the application of regulatory and royalty regimes, prevailing commodity prices and economic conditions, development and completion activities, the performance of new wells, the successful implementation of waterflood programs, the availability of and performance of facilities and pipelines, the geological characteristics of Surge's properties, the successful application of drilling, completion and seismic technology, prevailing weather conditions, exchange rates, licensing requirements, the impact of completed facilities on operating costs and the availability, costs of capital, labour and services, the creditworthiness of industry partners and the receipt of approval of the lenders under Surge's bank line to increases thereto.

Although Surge believes that the expectations and assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements because Surge can give no assurance that they will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks. These include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general (e.g., operational risks in development, exploration and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses, and health, safety and environmental risks), commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations and constraint in the availability of services, adverse weather or break-up conditions, uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures or failure to obtain required approvals from the lenders under Surge's bank line to increases thereto. Certain of these risks are set out in more detail in this MD&A under the heading 'Risk Factors' and in Surge's Annual Information Form dated March 19, 2014 which has been filed on SEDAR and can be accessed at www.sedar.com.

The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof and Surge undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

BOE PRESENTATION

All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. Oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves and volumes are converted to a common unit of measure, referred to as a barrel of oil equivalent (boe), on the basis of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas being equal to one barrel of oil. This conversion ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method, primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not necessarily represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. It should be noted that the use of boe might be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The terms "funds from operations", "funds from operations per share", and "netback" used in this discussion are not recognized measures under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Management believes that in addition to net income, funds from operations and netback are useful supplemental measures as they provide an indication of the results generated by the Company's principal business activities before the consideration of how those activities are financed or how the results are taxed. Investors are cautioned, however, that these measures should not be construed as alternatives to net income determined in accordance with IFRS, as an indication of Surge's performance.

Surge's method of calculating funds from operations may differ from that of other companies, and, accordingly, may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. Surge determines funds from operations as cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, legal settlement expense, decommissioning expenditures, transaction costs and current tax on disposition as follows:

Funds from Operations

($000s)	**Q1 2014**	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
Cash flow from operating activities	**$ 55,614**	$ 46,230	$ 17,107	$ 24,703	$ 24,987
Change in non-cash working capital	**(2,789)**	(13,623)	22,597	(3,019)	250
Legal settlement expense	**—**	—	—	3,550	—
Decommissioning Expenditures	**512**	607	(68)	(36)	463
Transaction costs	**433**	4,001	4,751	139	—
Current tax on disposition	**—**	53	—	1,439	—
Funds from operations	**$ 53,770**	$ 37,268	$ 44,387	$ 26,776	$ 25,700

Funds from operations per share is calculated using the same weighted average basic and diluted shares used in calculating income per share. Operating and corporate netbacks are also presented. Operating netbacks excluding hedging activity represent Surge's revenue, excluding realized and unrealized gains or losses on financial contracts, less royalties and operating and transportation expenses. Operating netbacks including hedging activity represent Surge's operating netback adjusted for realized gains or losses on financial contracts. Corporate netbacks represent Surge's operating netback, less general and administrative and interest expenses, in order to determine the amount of funds generated by production. Operating and corporate netbacks have been presented on a per barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") basis. This reconciliation is shown within the MD&A.

Surge's management is responsible for the integrity of the information contained in this report and for the consistency between the MD&A and financial statements. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets and liabilities. Management believes these estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly presented. The financial statements have been prepared using policies and procedures established by management and fairly reflect Surge's financial position, results of operations and funds from operations.

The Company defines net debt as outstanding bank debt plus or minus cash-based working capital, dividends payable and investment in Longview, and excluding the fair value of financial contracts and other current obligations. The investment in Longview is added back to net debt to reflect the fact that the Company paid for the investment using debt, but has not yet realized the benefit of the investment, and therefore it has been added back to net debt for this reporting period.

Surge's Board of Directors and Audit Committee have reviewed and approved the financial statements and MD&A. This MD&A is dated May 12, 2014.

OPERATIONS

Drilling

	Drilling		Success rate (%)	Working
	Gross	Net	gross	interest (%)
Q1 2014	20.00	13.96	100%	70%

Surge achieved a 100 percent success rate during the period ended March 31, 2014, drilling 20 gross (13.96 net) wells. The 20 gross wells drilled in Q1 include one well at Valhalla, two wells at Eyehill, one well at Provost, one well at Nipisi, five wells at Shaunavon, three wells at Macoun, three wells at Manson and four wells at Forgan/Dodsland. Eighteen of the 20 wells drilled in the fourth quarter were producing at quarter end with the rest to be completed and brought on production during the first quarter of 2014.

In addition to the drilling success achieved in the first quarter, over $15 million of capital was focused on waterflood and pipeline projects at Shaunavon, Manson, Macoun and Nipisi. These projects will help increase the reliability of production and reduce downtime, while the waterflood projects will support the drive to reduce the Company's production decline in future periods.

Production

	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
Oil and NGL (bbls per day)	**12,694**	10,354	9,725	6,966	6,854
Natural gas (mcf per day)	**13,980**	9,958	13,696	14,442	16,689
Total (boe per day) (6:1)	**15,024**	12,014	12,008	9,373	9,636
% Oil and NGL	**84%**	86%	81%	74%	71%

Surge achieved an average production rate of 15,024 boe per day in the first quarter of 2014, a 56 percent increase from an average production rate of 9,636 boe per day in the same period of 2013, and a 25 percent increase over an average production rate of 12,014 for the fourth quarter of 2013. The increase in production volumes as compared to the same period in 2013 is primarily due to the results of the 2014 drilling program, the Shaunavon Acquisition in the third quarter of 2013 which added approximately 3,200 barrels per day of production to third and fourth quarter results, and the acquisitions of the Wainwright, Manson and Macoun properties in the fourth quarter of 2013 which added approximately 1,600 boe per day of production to fourth quarter results, as well as approximately 600 boe per day from the Southeast Saskatchewan asset acquisition completed midway through the first quarter of 2014.

Surge realized a 84 percent oil and natural gas liquids production weighting in the first quarter of 2014. Surge realized average oil and natural gas liquids production of 12,694 bbls per day for the first quarter of 2014.

OIL, NATURAL GAS AND NGL, FINANCIAL CONTRACTS AND OTHER REVENUES

In the first quarter of 2014, 93 percent of Surge’s revenue resulted from oil and natural gas liquids production, with seven percent derived from natural gas.

A 29 percent increase in revenue per boe, combined with a 56 percent increase in production, resulted in revenues of $107.6 million in the first quarter of 2014, up 101 percent from $53.6 million in the same period of 2013.

Surge had certain financial contracts in place as of March 31, 2014. Surge recognized an unrealized loss of $12.5 million and a realized loss of $6.8 million on its financial contracts for the three months ended March 31, 2014 primarily due to an increase in forward strip prices on oil during the period. This compares to an unrealized loss of $9.3 million and a realized loss of $0.4 million on its financial contracts for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

The realized losses on financial contracts resulted in a decrease of $5.06 per boe to average revenue per boe during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

For the period ended March 31, 2014, Surge sold 34 percent of its gross revenue to a third party marketer that an Officer/ Director of the Company has a significant ownership interest in.

Please refer to the "Financial Instruments" section of this MD&A and the financial statements for further details on these commodity contracts, interest rate, and foreign exchange swaps.

PRICES

The Company realized average revenue of $79.55 per boe in the first quarter of 2014, before realized financial contract losses, an increase of 29 percent from the $61.78 per boe recorded in the same period of 2013, partially due to the increase in Surge's oil weighting as well as an increase in commodity prices.

The Company realized an average price of $87.32 per bbl of oil and natural gas liquids in the first quarter of 2014, an increase of 12 percent from the $78.18 per bbl realized in the same period of 2013. This compares to an average Edmonton Light Sweet price of $99.74 per bbl for the quarter, which increased 13 percent per barrel from the $88.22 per bbl during the same period of 2013.

The Company realized an average natural gas price of $6.19 per mcf in the first quarter of 2014, a 73 percent increase from the $3.57 per mcf averaged in the same period of 2013. This compares to an average AECO Daily Index reference price of $5.72 per mcf in the quarter, which increased by 79 percent from the $3.20 per mcf in the same period of 2013. The increase in realized natural gas prices is relatively consistent with the increase in benchmark prices. Surge's realized gas price is slightly higher than the benchmark due to the high heat content of the Company's gas production.

Revenue and Realized Prices

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per amount)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Oil and NGL	**99,761**	48,216	107%
Natural gas	**7,784**	5,355	45%
Processing and other	**22**	11	100%
Total oil, natural gas and NGL revenue	**107,567**	53,582	101%
Oil and NGL ($ per bbl)	**87.32**	78.18	12%
Natural gas ($ per mcf)	**6.19**	3.57	73%
Total oil, natural gas and NGL revenue ($ per boe)	**79.55**	61.78	29%
Realized loss on commodity contracts ($ per boe)	**(5.06)**	(0.46)	nm
Total oil, natural gas, and NGL revenue after realized commodity contracts ($ per boe)	**74.49**	61.32	21%
Reference Prices			
Edmonton Light Sweet ($ per bbl)	**99.74**	88.22	13%
AECO Daily Index ($ per mcf)	**5.72**	3.20	79%

Benchmark prices

	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
($ per bbl)					
Benchmark - WTI (US$)	**98.68**	97.46	105.82	94.22	94.37
Difference - WTI realized to Edmonton Light Sweet (C$)	**1.06**	(11.08)	(1.06)	(1.74)	(6.15)
% Difference	**1%**	(13)%	(1)%	(2)%	(7)%
Benchmark - Edmonton Light Sweet (C$)	**99.74**	86.38	104.76	92.48	88.22
Difference - Edmonton Light Sweet to Surge realized (C	**(12.42)**	(13.21)	(11.83)	(9.47)	(10.04)
% Difference	**(12)%**	(15)%	(11)%	(10)%	(11)%
Surge realized prices (C$)	**87.32**	73.17	92.93	83.01	78.18
(C$ per mcf)					
Benchmark - AECO Daily Index	**5.72**	3.53	2.44	3.53	3.20
Surge realized prices	**6.19**	4.12	2.92	4.06	3.57
Difference	**0.47**	0.59	0.48	0.53	0.37
% Difference	**8%**	17%	20%	15%	11%

ROYALTIES

Surge realized royalty expenses of $19.0 million or 18 percent of revenue in the first quarter of 2014, as compared to $9.5 million or 18 percent of revenue in the same period of 2013.

As royalties under the Alberta Royalty Framework (ARF) are sensitive to both commodity prices and production levels, the estimated ARF and corporate royalty rates will fluctuate with commodity prices, well production rates, production decline of existing wells, and performance and location of new wells drilled.

Royalties

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Royalties	**19,033**	9,483	101%
% of Revenue	**18%**	18%	—
$ per boe	**14.08**	10.93	29%

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses per boe for the period ended March 31, 2014 were 14 percent higher than the same period in 2013, at $14.35 per boe as compared to $12.58 per boe in the same period of 2013.

Operating expenses per boe for the three months ended March 31, 2014 increased mainly due to the record cold weather experienced in the Company's operating areas in January and February of 2014, increased utility costs combined with site repairs and maintenance costs, and higher operating costs associated with recent acquisitions as compared to the prior period.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Operating expenses	**19,410**	10,911	78%
$ per boe	**14.35**	12.58	14%

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

Transportation expenses per boe decreased by 15 percent to $1.92 per boe in the first quarter of 2014, as compared to $2.25 per boe in the same period of 2013. The decrease for the three months ended March 31, 2014 is primarily due to additional production volumes from pipeline connected production areas.

Transportation Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Transportation expenses	**2,595**	1,950	33 %
$ per boe	**1.92**	2.25	(15)%

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (G&A)

Net G&A expenses per boe for the first quarter of 2014 decreased 33 percent to $2.15 per boe as compared to $3.20 per boe in the same period of 2013. G&A expenses for the first quarter of 2014, net of recoveries and capitalized amounts of $1.4 million, were $2.9 million, compared to $2.8 million in the same period of 2013, after recoveries and capitalized amounts of $2.3 million.

Surge has implemented a company wide G&A cost reduction initiative the results of which have been realized in the first quarter of 2014.

G&A Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
G&A expenses	**4,264**	5,073	(16)%
Recoveries and capitalized amounts	**(1,362)**	(2,298)	(41)%
Net G&A expenses	**2,902**	2,775	5 %
Net G&A expenses $ per boe	**2.15**	3.20	(33)%

TRANSACTION COSTS

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company incurred transaction costs of $0.4 million or $0.32 per boe, primarily related to the Southeast Saskatchewan Acquisition that was completed in the first quarter of 2014. The Company had no transaction costs during the same period of 2013.

Transaction Costs

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Transaction costs	**433**	—	nm
$ per boe	**0.32**	—	nm

FINANCE EXPENSES

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, Surge incurred interest expense of $3.0 million or $2.23 per boe as compared to $2.4 million or $2.72 per boe in the same period of 2013. The increased interest expense during the three months and year ended March 31, 2014 is primarily due to higher debt levels as compared to the same period of 2013.

Accretion represents the change in the time value of the decommissioning liability as well as the firm transportation agreement acquired in the Shaunavon acquisition. Accretion expense per boe increased for the three months and year ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the same periods of 2013 primarily due to the change in estimate recorded and the acquisitions conducted in the period. The underlying liability may increase over a period of time, based on new obligations incurred from drilling wells, constructing facilities, acquiring operations or adjusting future estimates of timing or amounts. Similarly, this future obligation can be reduced as a result of abandonment work undertaken.

Finance Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Interest expense	**3,016**	2,362	28 %
$ per boe	**2.23**	2.72	(18)%
Accretion expense	**1,019**	310	229 %
$ per boe	**0.75**	0.36	108 %
Finance expenses	**4,035**	2,672	51 %
$ per boe	**2.98**	3.08	(3)%

NETBACKS

Surge's operating netback (defined as revenue excluding realized and unrealized gains or losses on financial contracts per boe less royalties, operating and transportation expenses on a per boe) was $49.20 for the first quarter of 2014, a 37 percent increase from the $36.02 recorded during the same period of 2013. The increase in operating netback was attributable to a 29 percent increase in revenue per boe and a 15 percent decrease in transportation costs per boe, partially offset by a 29 percent increase in royalties per boe and a 14 percent increase in operating expenses per boe. The increase in corporate netback was impacted by a 33 percent decrease in G&A expense per boe and an 18 percent decrease in interest expense per boe, as compared to the same period of 2013.

Netbacks, Excluding Hedging Activity

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($ per boe, except production)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Average production (boe per day)	**15,024**	9,636	56 %
Revenue	**79.55**	61.78	29 %
Royalties	**(14.08)**	(10.93)	29 %
Operating costs	**(14.35)**	(12.58)	14 %
Transportation costs	**(1.92)**	(2.25)	(15)%
Operating netback	**49.20**	36.02	37 %
G&A expense	**(2.15)**	(3.20)	(33)%
Interest expense	**(2.23)**	(2.72)	(18)%
Corporate netback	**44.82**	30.10	49 %

Netbacks, Including Hedging Activity

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($ per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Operating netback	**49.20**	36.02	37 %
Realized loss on commodity contracts	**(5.06)**	(0.46)	nm
Operating netback, net of hedging activity	**44.14**	35.56	24 %
G&A expense	**(2.15)**	(3.20)	(33)%
Interest expense	**(2.23)**	(2.72)	(18)%
Corporate netback, net of hedging activity	**39.76**	29.64	34 %

FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS AND CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS

Funds from operations increased 109 percent to $53.8 million in the first quarter of 2014 compared to $25.7 million in the same period of 2013. On a per share basis, funds from operations decreased 14 percent, to $0.31 per basic share from $0.36 per basic share in the same period of 2013.

Cash flow from operating activities differs from funds from operations principally due to the inclusion of changes in non-cash working capital. Cash flow from operations was $55.6 million for the first quarter of 2014 as compared to $25.0 million in the same period of 2013.

Included in cash flow from operations is an increase in non-cash working capital of $2.8 million in the first quarter of 2014.

Funds from Operations

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per share and per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Funds from operations	**53,770**	25,700	109 %
Per share - basic ($)	**0.31**	0.36	(14)%
Per share - diluted ($)	**0.31**	0.36	(14)%
$ per boe	**39.77**	29.64	34 %
Cash flow from operating activities	**55,614**	24,987	123 %

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Surge recorded net stock-based compensation expense of $1.3 million during the first quarter of 2014, compared to $0.9 million for the same period of 2013. The stock based compensation recorded in the quarter primarily relates to the restricted share awards ("RSAs") and performance share awards ("PSAs") grants issued in the fourth quarter of 2013.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company adopted a Stock Incentive Plan which authorizes the Board of Directors to grant RSAs and PSAs to directors, officers, employees and certain consultants of Surge.

Subject to terms and conditions of the plan, each RSA entitles the holder to an award value to be typically paid as to one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant. Each PSA entitles the holder to an award value to be typically paid on the third anniversary of the date of grant. For the purpose of calculating share-based compensation, the fair value of each award is determined at the grant date using the closing price of the common shares. An estimated forfeiture rate of 15% was used to value all awards granted for the period ended March 31, 2014. The weighted average fair value of awards granted for the period ended March 31, 2014 is $6.25 per PSA and $6.23 per RSA. In the case of PSAs, the award value is adjusted for a payout multiplier which can range from 0.0 to 2.0 and is dependent on the performance of the Company relative to pre-defined corporate performance measures for a particular period.

All share issuances under the plan are subject to receiving approval of the plan from the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Company's shareholders, failing which all entitlements under the plan will be cash settled by the Company. On the vesting dates, the Company has the option of settling the award value in cash or common shares of the Company, pending shareholder approval.

The number of restricted and performance share awards outstanding are as follows:

	Number of restricted share awards	Number of performance share awards
Balance at January 1, 2013	854,425	908,625
Granted	40,025	9,375
Forfeited	(65,700)	(21,000)
Balance at March 31, 2014	**828,750**	**897,000**

Stock-based compensation

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Stock-based compensation	**1,754**	2,200	(20)%
Capitalized stock-based compensation	**(478)**	(1,308)	(64)%
Net stock-based compensation	**1,276**	892	43 %
Net stock-based compensation $ per boe	**0.94**	1.03	(9)%

DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION

Depletion and depreciation are calculated based upon capital expenditures, production rates and proved plus probable reserves. Deducted from the Company's depletion and depreciation calculation are costs associated with salvage values of $111.9 million. Future development costs for proved and probable reserves of $484.7 million have been included in the depletion calculation.

Surge recorded $34.3 million or $25.35 per boe in depletion and depreciation expense during the first quarter of 2014, as compared to $15.8 million or $18.16 per boe in depletion and depreciation expense in the same period of 2013. The increase in total depletion expense is due primarily to the acquisitions in the second half of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014.

The depletion and depreciation calculation is based on daily production volumes of 15,024 boed for the first quarter of 2014.

Depletion and Depreciation Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per boe)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Depletion and depreciation expense	**$ 34,272**	$ 15,752	118%
$ per boe	**25.35**	18.16	40%

NET INCOME

The Company recorded a net income of $3.4 million or $0.02 per basic share for the first quarter of 2014 compared to a net loss of $1.4 million or $0.02 per basic share for the same period of 2013. The primary cause for the change in net income is due to the record netback achieved in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and increased production.

Net Income (Loss)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
($000s except per share)	**2014**	2013	% Change
Net Income (Loss)	**3,422**	(1,354)	nm
Per share - basic ($)	**0.02**	(0.02)	nm
Per share - diluted ($)	**0.02**	(0.02)	nm

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, Surge invested a total of $58.4 million excluding acquisitions. Surge executed approximately half of the planned 2014 drilling program, achieving a 100 percent success rate while investing $38.8 million to drill 20 gross (13.96 net) wells.

In addition, Surge invested over $15.3 million of capital focused on waterflood and pipeline projects at Shaunavon, Manson, Macoun and Nipisi. These projects will help increase the reliability of production and reduce downtime, while the waterflood projects will support the drive to reduce the Company's production decline in future periods.

The Company invested $0.9 million in land and seismic acquisitions, and $3.3 million on other capital items.

Surge has implemented a company wide service cost reduction initiative the results of which began to be realized in 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014. Management expects to see continued reductions in costs in 2014.

Capital Expenditure Summary

($000s)	Q1 2014	Q1 2013	**Change**
Land	791	1,975	(60)%
Seismic	103	311	(67)%
Drilling and completions	38,766	27,607	40 %
Facilities, equipment and pipelines	15,346	8,075	90 %
Other	3,345	2,097	60 %
Total exploration and development	58,351	40,065	46 %
Acquisitions - cash consideration	108,712	—	nm
Acquisitions - debt acquired	—	—	nm
Acquisitions - share based consideration	—	—	nm
Property dispositions	—	(807)	nm
Total acquisitions & dispositions	108,712	(807)	nm
Total capital expenditures	167,063	39,258	326 %

Quarterly Financial Information

	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
Oil, Natural gas & NGL sales	**107,567**	73,518	86,828	58,004	53,582
Net earnings (loss)	**3,422**	(2,847)	9,319	(15,004)	(1,354)
Net earnings (loss) per share ($):					
Basic	**0.02**	(0.02)	0.08	(0.21)	(0.02)
Diluted	**0.02**	(0.02)	0.08	(0.21)	(0.02)
Funds from operations	**53,770**	37,268	44,387	26,776	25,700
Funds from operations per share ($):					
Basic	**0.31**	0.26	0.37	0.38	0.36
Diluted	**0.31**	0.26	0.37	0.38	0.36
Average daily sales					
Oil & NGL (bbls/d)	**12,694**	10,354	9,725	6,966	6,854
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**13,980**	9,958	13,696	14,442	16,689
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe per day) (6:1)	**15,024**	12,014	12,008	9,373	9,636
Average sales price					
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**6.19**	4.12	2.92	4.06	3.57
Oil & NGL ($/bbl)	**87.32**	73.17	92.93	83.01	78.18
Barrels of oil equivalent ($/boe)	**79.55**	66.52	78.60	68.00	61.78

Quarterly Financial Information

	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Oil, Natural gas & NGL sales	49,430	43,243	48,927	51,060
Net earnings (loss)	(68,187)	(986)	13,273	2,657
Net earnings (loss) per share ($):				
Basic	(0.96)	(0.01)	0.19	0.04
Diluted	(0.96)	(0.01)	0.18	0.04
Funds from operations	24,390	21,178	24,811	24,854
Funds from operations per share ($):				
Basic	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.35
Diluted	0.34	0.30	0.34	0.34
Average daily sales				
Oil & NGL (bbls/d)	6,398	5,651	6,568	6,110
Natural gas (mcf/d)	15,129	15,846	16,246	17,398
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe per day) (6:1)	8,919	8,292	9,275	9,009
Average sales price				
Natural gas ($/mcf)	3.89	2.56	2.24	2.32
Oil & NGL ($/bbl)	74.78	75.94	76.31	85.19
Barrels of oil equivalent ($/boe)	60.24	56.70	57.97	62.28

FACTORS THAT HAVE CAUSED VARIATIONS OVER THE QUARTERS

The fluctuations in Surge's revenue and net earnings from quarter to quarter are primarily caused by increases in production volumes, changes in realized commodity prices and the related impact on royalties, and realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments. The increases in production from the first quarter of 2012 through the current quarter are due to Surge's successful drilling program, as well as corporate and asset acquisitions over that period. Please refer to the Financial and Operating Results section and other sections of this MD&A for detailed discussions on variations during the comparative quarters and to Surge's previously issued interim and annual MD&A for changes in prior quarters.

Share Capital and Option Activity

	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
Weighted Common Shares	**173,069,989**	142,980,744	119,878,292	71,358,171	71,217,345
Stock option dilution (treasury method)[1]	**828,174**	—	248,162	—	—
Weighted average diluted shares oustanding[1]	**173,898,163**	142,980,744	120,126,454	71,358,171	71,217,345

	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Weighted Common Shares	71,196,143	71,117,390	71,057,943	70,474,105
Stock option dilution (treasury method)[1]	—	—	1,080,348	1,711,244
Weighted average diluted shares oustanding[1]	71,196,143	71,117,390	72,138,291	72,185,349

[1] In computing the net income per diluted share in the current period, 828,174 shares were added to the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

On May 12, 2014 Surge had 179,518,970 common shares, 2,302,198 warrants, 2,000,000 SAR's, 877,000 PSAs and 808,600 RSAs, and 242,533 options outstanding.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On March 31, 2014, Surge had drawn $358.5 million on its credit facility with total net debt of $356.7 million, an increase in total net debt of 52 percent as compared to the same date in 2013. Surge has approximately $112 million of borrowing capacity in relation to the $470 million credit facility, giving Surge considerable financial flexibility through 2015. Surge expects an increase in it's bank line subsequent to the year end reserve review.

Surge anticipates that future capital requirements will be funded through a combination of internal cash flow, divestitures, debt and/or equity financing. Furthermore, Surge's flexible capital program and unused bank line further add to Surge's ability to fund future capital requirements. There is no assurance that debt and equity financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company to meet its capital requirements.

The Company defines net debt as outstanding bank debt plus or minus cash-based working capital, dividends payable and investment in Longview, and excluding the fair value of financial contracts and other current obligations as follows. The investment in Longview is added back to net debt to reflect the fact that the Company paid for the investment using debt, but has not yet realized the benefit of the investment, and therefore it has been added back to net debt for this reporting period.

Net Debt

($000s)	
Bank debt	$ (358,465)
Accounts receivable	51,022
Prepaid expenses and deposits	3,939
Investment in Longview Oil Corp	51,057
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(96,219)
Dividends payable	(8,078)
Total	**$ (356,744)**

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had a $470 million extendible, revolving term credit facility with a syndicate of Canadian banks bearing interest at bank rates. The facility is available on a revolving basis until May 31, 2014. On May 31, 2014, at the Company's discretion, the facility is available on a non-revolving basis for a one-year period, at the end of which time the facility would be due and payable. Alternatively, the facilities may be extended for a further 364-day period at the request of the Company and subject to the approval of the syndicate. As the available lending limits of the facilities are based on the syndicate's interpretation of the Company's reserves and future commodity prices, there can be no assurance that the amount of the available facilities will not decrease at the next scheduled review. Interest rates vary depending on the ratio of net debt to cash flow. The facility had an effective interest rate of prime plus 1.75 percent as at March 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 – prime plus 1.25 percent).

Surge's facility is secured by a general assignment of book debts, debentures of $1.0 billion with a floating charge over all assets of the Company with a negative pledge and undertaking to provide fixed charges on the major producing petroleum and natural gas properties at the request of the bank.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company must maintain an adjusted working capital ratio of not less than 1.00:1.00 at all times. The working capital ratio is defined under the current credit facility as cash-based current assets, including the undrawn portion of the facility, to cash-based current liabilities, excluding any current bank indebtedness. The Company is compliant with this covenant at March 31, 2014.

RELATED-PARTY AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET TRANSACTIONS

Surge was not involved in any off-balance-sheet transactions or related party transactions during the period ended March 31, 2014.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As a means of managing commodity price, interest rate, and foreign exchange volatility, the Company enters into various derivative financial instrument agreements and physical contracts. The fair value of forward contracts and swaps is determined by discounting the difference between the contracted prices and published forward price curves as at the statement of financial position date, using the remaining contracted oil and natural gas volumes and a risk-free interest rate (based on published government rates). The fair value of options is based on option models that use published information with respect to volatility, prices and interest rates. The fair value of interest rate and foreign exchange contracts is determined by discounting the difference between the contracted prices and published forward price curves as at the statement of financial position date, using the remaining notional values. Surge's financial derivative contracts are classified as level two.

The following table summarizes the Company's derivatives as at the date of this MD&A by period and by product. Further detail on the individual hedges can be found in the Financial Statements.

Commodity Contracts

WTI-to-Edm Light Differential Hedges

Period	Volume Hedged (bbl/d)	Avg Price (Surge receives) (US$ per bbl)
Q1 2014	1,500	$ 8.23
Q2 2014	2,500	$ 7.90
Q3 2014	500	$ 8.70
Q4 2014	500	$ 8.70

WCS Oil Differential Hedges

Period	Volume Hedged (bbl/d)	Avg Price (Surge receives) (US$ per bbl)
Q1 2014	2,500	$ 21.87
Q2 2014	2,500	$ 21.87
Q3 2014	2,000	$ 22.71
Q4 2014	2,000	$ 22.71
2015	2,000	$ 22.71

WTI Oil Hedges

Period	Volume Hedged (bbl/d)	Avg Floor Price (Surge receives) (C$ per bbl)
Q1 2014	4,500	$ 96.54
Q2 2014	5,250	$ 97.86
Q3 2014	5,100	$ 96.95
Q4 2014	5,100	$ 96.95
Q1 2015	2,750	$ 96.70
Q2 2015	2,750	$ 96.70
Q3 2015	2,000	$ 93.27
Q4 2015	2,000	$ 93.27

AECO Gas Hedges

Period	Volume Hedged (mcf/d)	Avg Swap Price (Surge receives) (C$ per mcf)
Q1 2014	7,586	$ 3.61
Q2 2014	7,586	$ 3.61
Q3 2014	7,586	$ 3.61
Q4 2014	7,586	$ 3.61
2015	3,793	$ 3.87

Interest Contracts

Product	Period	Notional (C$)	Company Fixed Interest Rate (%) (1)
Interest Rate Swap	Calendar 2013 - 2014	$50,000,000	3.35%

(1) The interest rate contract is comprised of a range, beginning at 1.439% and escalating quarterly to a maximum of 3.952%.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Product	Period	Notional (US$)	Swap Price (C$)
Foreign Exchange Swap	Calendar 2014	$25,135,000	$1.005

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) Business Combination

On March 31, 2014, Surge announced an arrangement agreement, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Longview Oil Corp. ("Longview") by way of a plan of arrangement transaction.

Pursuant to the arrangement agreement, Surge has agreed to acquire all of the remaining Longview common shares not held by Surge at an exchange ratio of 0.975 of a Surge common share for each Longview common share. As a result, Surge anticipates issuing an additional 38.0 million common shares. The arrangement agreement does contemplate under certain circumstances in the event of a failed transaction that Surge or Longview could owe the other party $7.7 million in non-completion fees.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or causing them to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that: (i) material information relating to the Company is made known to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer by others, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in securities legislation.

The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") framework provides the basis for management's design of internal controls over financial reporting. Management and the Board work to mitigate the risk of a material misstatement in financial reporting; however, a control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met and it should not be expected that the disclosure and internal control procedures will prevent all errors or fraud.

There were no changes in the Company's ICFR during the period ended March 31, 2014 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

Disclosure Controls

Disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to ensure that information to be disclosed by the Company is accumulated and communicated to management, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Surge evaluated the effectiveness and the design and operation of the Company's design of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"). Based on that evaluation, the officers concluded that Surge's DC&P were effective as at March 31, 2014.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal controls over financial reporting have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, Surge conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as at March 31, 2014 based on the COSO framework. Based on this evaluation, the officers concluded that as of March 31, 2014, Surge maintained effective ICFR.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain judgments and estimates. Due to the timing of when activities occur compared to the reporting of those activities, management must estimate and accrue operating results and capital spending. Changes in these judgments and estimates could have a material impact on our financial results and financial condition.

Reserves

The process of estimating reserves is critical to several accounting estimates. It requires significant judgments based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as data from ongoing development and production activities becomes available, and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices, operating costs and royalty burdens change. Reserve estimates impact net income through depletion, the determination of decommissioning liabilities and the application of impairment tests.

Revisions or changes in reserve estimates can have either a positive or a negative impact on net income.

Forecasted Commodity Prices

Management's estimates of future crude oil and natural gas prices are critical as these prices are used to determine the carrying amount of PP&E, assess impairment and determine the change in fair value of financial contracts. Management's estimates of prices are based on the price forecast from our reserve engineers and the current forward market.

Business Combinations

Management makes various assumptions in determining the fair values of any acquired company's assets and liabilities in a business combination. The most significant assumptions and judgments made relate to the estimation of the fair value of the oil and gas properties. To determine the fair value of these properties, we estimate (a) oil and gas reserves in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (''NI 51-101'') and (b) future prices of oil and gas.

Decommissioning Liability

Management calculates the decommissioning liability based on estimated costs to abandon and reclaim its net ownership interest in all wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The fair value estimate is capitalized to PP&E as part of the cost of the related asset and amortized over its useful life. There are uncertainties related to decommissioning liabilities and the impact on the financial statements could be material as the eventual timing and costs for the obligations could differ from our estimates. Factors that could cause our estimates to differ include any changes to laws or regulations, reserve estimates, costs and technology.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We utilize derivative financial instruments to manage our exposure to market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Fair values of derivative contracts fluctuate depending on the underlying estimate of future commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and counterparty credit risk.

Stock-based Compensation

Management makes various assumptions in determining the value of stock based compensation. This includes estimating the forfeiture rate, the expected volatility of the underlying security, interest rates and expected life.

Deferred Income Taxes

Management makes various assumptions in determining the value of stock deferred income tax provision, including (but not limited to) future tax rates, accessibility of tax pools and future cashflows.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On January 1, 2014, the Corporation adopted IFRIC 21 which provides guidance with respect to recognition of liabilities resulting from government levies. The Company also adopted IAS 32 that clarifies the the requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities. The adoption of these standards had no impact on the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2014 or on the comparative periods.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES

The following pronouncements from the IASB will become effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 and have not yet been adopted by the Company. All of these new or revised standards permit early adoption with transitional arrangements depending upon the date of initial application:

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets, effective date of January 1, 2018.

The Company has not completed its evaluation of the effect of adopting these standards on its financial statements.

RISK FACTORS

Additional risk factors can be found under "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2013, which can be found on www.sedar.com. Many risks are discussed below and in the Annual Information Form, but these risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive. There are numerous factors, both known and unknown, that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from forecast results.

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of Surge depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop, and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves Surge may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as such existing reserves are exploited. A future increase in Surge's reserves will depend not only on the Company's ability to explore and develop any properties it may have from time to time, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. No assurance can be given that further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by Surge.

Surge's principal risks include finding and developing economic hydrocarbon reserves efficiently and being able to fund the capital program. The Company's need for capital is both short-term and long-term in nature. Short-term working capital will be required to finance accounts receivable, drilling deposits and other similar short-term assets, while the acquisition and development of oil and natural gas properties requires large amounts of long-term capital. Surge anticipates that future capital requirements will be funded through a combination of internal funds from operations, debt and/or equity financing. There is no assurance that debt and equity financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company to meet its capital requirements. If any components of the Company's business plan are missing, the Company may not be able to execute the entire business plan.

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial, and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil, or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require Surge's operating entities to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although Surge believes that it is in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, no assurance can be given that environment laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect Surge's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Surge's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas properties may result in Surge becoming subject to liability for pollution, blowouts, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although, prior to drilling, Surge will obtain insurance in accordance with industry standards to address certain of these risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liability. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances, be insurable or, in certain circumstances, Surge may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to Surge. The occurrence of a significant event that was not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on Surge's financial position, results of operations or prospects and will reduce income otherwise used to fund operations.

The Company's financial performance and condition are substantially dependent on the prevailing prices of oil and natural gas which are unstable and subject to fluctuation. Fluctuations in oil or natural gas prices could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial condition and the value and amount of its reserves. Prices for crude oil fluctuate in response to global supply of and demand for oil, market performance and uncertainty and a variety of other factors which are outside the control of the Company including, but not limited, to the world economy and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' ability to adjust supply to world demand, government regulation, political stability and the availability of alternative fuel sources. Natural gas prices are influenced primarily by factors within North America, including North American supply and demand, economic performance, weather conditions and availability and pricing of alternative fuel sources.

Decreases in oil and natural gas prices typically result in a reduction of the Company's net production revenue and may change the economics of producing from some wells, which could result in a reduction in the volume of the Company's reserves. Any further substantial declines in the prices of crude oil or natural gas could also result in delay or cancellation of existing or future drilling, development or construction programs or the curtailment of production. All of these factors could result in a material decrease in the Company's net production revenue, cash flows and profitability causing a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition and development activities. In addition, bank borrowings available to the Company will in part be determined by the Company's borrowing base. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could further reduce such borrowing base, therefore reducing the bank credit available and could require that a portion of its bank debt be repaid.

The Company utilizes financial derivatives contracts to manage market risk. All such transactions are conducted in accordance with the risk management policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors.

On October 25, 2007, the Alberta Government announced the New Royalty Framework (NRF) which took effect after January 1, 2009. On March 3, 2009, the Alberta Government announced a drilling royalty credit and new well incentive program that will be in effect from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. On November 29, 2008, the Alberta Government announced that in response to the global economic crisis and a slowdown in oil and natural gas drilling in Alberta, companies drilling certain new wells after November 19, 2008 have a one-time option of selecting a transitional rate or the NRF rate. All wells drilled between 2009 and 2013 that adopt the transitional rate will be required to shift to the NRF on January 1, 2014. All wells drilled prior to November 19, 2008 moved to the NRF on January 1, 2009.