5 January 2022

Leo Program Production Update

Calima Energy Limited ("Calima" or the "Company") (ASX: CE1) is pleased to provide an update on year end 2021 production and the status of the 3 Leo wells that commenced frac fluid flowback mid-November.

During the 3rd week of December, production levels exceeded 3,800 boe/d and was well on its way to achieving our goal of 4,500 boe/d by December 31st, however a number of events occurred which impacted the wells reaching peak production; which is now anticipated for February 2022.

On December 23, Leo #3 encountered a downtime event requiring a well intervention which could not be resolved until 3rd January 2022 due to:

- limited services between Christmas and New Year;
- the Province of Alberta has had an intense resurgence of COVID via the Omicron variant which has limited the availability of manpower; and
- extremely cold (-45 Celsius) weather conditions, rig and manpower mobilization had been restricted until 3 January 2022.

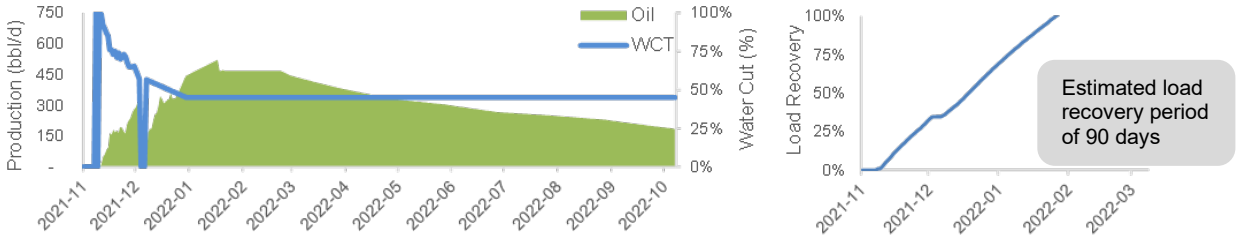
Despite the extreme cold, the three Leo wells at Thorsby continue to "clean up" from their fracture stimulations. The Leo wells are the first 3rd Generation Sparky wells with extended reach wellbores and more intensive fracture completions.

To ensure the optimum production for the life of the wells we continuously monitor well productivity, water cut, GOR (gas/oil ratio) and solids production in order to ensure the optimal surface and bottom hole pumping system has been selected to match the well characteristics so that the wells deliver their maximum economic returns rather than short term flow rates. Two of the three wells have achieved excellent run times and production results, but the 3rd well requires additional work to optimize, which is not unusual when drilling extended wells.

While the short term operational issues are frustrating; compounded by holidays, COVID and extremely cold winter weather, the wells continue to meet or exceed expectations and the Company is confident the 3rd generation wells are going to exceed the 2nd generation Sparky wells production curves and cumulative production levels and we are confident that the Leo drilling program will deliver productivity and returns as modeled, albeit delayed.

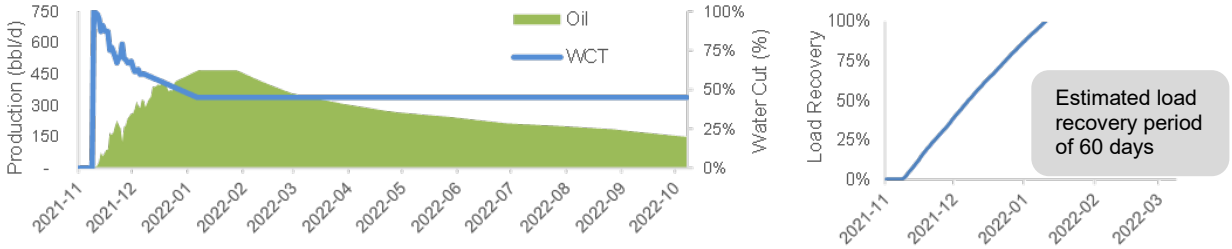
Leo #1 (102/06-07-050-01W5):

Commenced flowback on 15 November 2021 with formation hydrocarbons present 17 November 2021. Water cuts decreased from 100% down to ~60% by 9 December 2021 when the well went down requiring workover operations. The pump configuration was adjusted and flowback resumed 14 December 2021. This well continues to clean up and has remained on production since its last workover mid-December. Current water cuts on the well have improved to ~50%, and the well is currently producing in excess of 400 boe/d of oil. Load recovery is estimated to take 90 days. Once load is fully recovered, the well is expected to produce at a stabilized oil cut of 55%, which is expected to result in peak production of 450-550 boe/d.



Leo #2 (102/07-07-050-01W5):

Commenced flowback on 16 November 2021 with formation hydrocarbons present 17 November 2021. Water cuts decreased from 100% down to <55% currently. This well continues to clean up and has remained on production since start-up. The well is currently producing in excess of 420 boe/d. Load recovery is estimated to take 60 days. Once load is fully recovered, the well is expected to produce at a stabilized oil cut of 55%, which is expected to result in peak production of 450-550 boe/d.



Leo #3 (100/14-06-050-01W5):

Commenced flowback on 8 November 2021 with formation hydrocarbons present 10 November 2021. Water cuts decreased from 100% down to ~60% by 20 November 2021 when the well went down requiring workover operations. The pump configuration was adjusted and flowback resumed November 28, 2021. The well went down again on 4 December 2021, the pump configuration was once again adjusted and flowback resumed 9 December 2021. This well continued to clean up until another downhole issue was encountered on 23 December 2021. The well has been down since that time, with a service rig arriving on location 3 January 2022. At this time, it has been determined that frac sand has entered the wellbore, causing the pump to fail. A coil cleanout is planned in order to remove sand to optimize inflow and minimize future pump issues. Prior to the well going down, water cuts on the well had improved to ~50%, and the well was producing approximately 380 boe/d. Load recovery is estimated to take 120 days. Once load is fully recovered, the well is expected to produce at a stabilized oil cut of 75%, which is expected to result in peak production of 500-600 boe/d.

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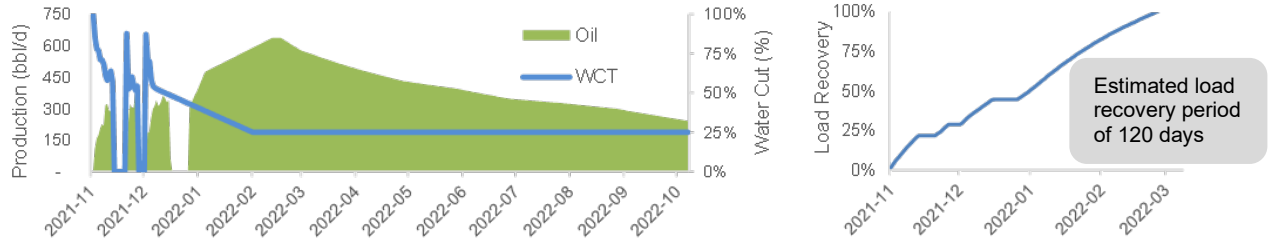

This release has been approved by the Board.

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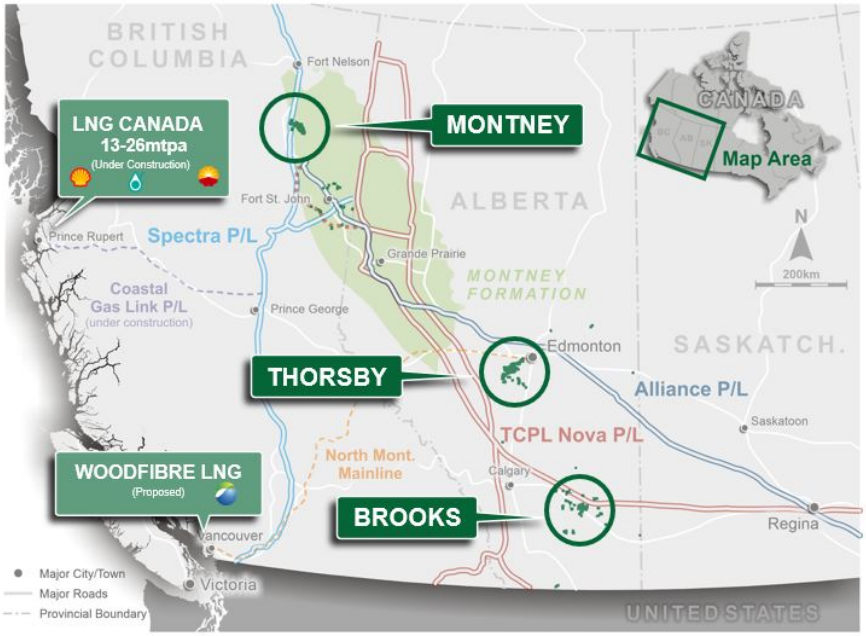
Calima Assets



Forward Looking Statements

This release may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the discovery and development of oil and natural gas reserves, cash flows and liquidity, business and financial strategy, budget, projections and operating results, oil and natural gas prices, amount, nature and timing of capital expenditures, including future development costs, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions. Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to Calima, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Although every effort has been made to ensure this release sets forth a fair and accurate view, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Qualified petroleum reserves and resources evaluator statement

The petroleum reserves and resources information in this announcement in relation to Blackspur Oil Corp is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation in a report compiled by InSite Petroleum Consultants Ltd. (InSite) for the June 30, 2021 Reserves Report. InSite is a leading independent Canadian petroleum consulting firm registered with the

Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta. These reserves were subsequently reviewed by Mr. Graham Veale who is the VP Engineering with Blackspur Oil Corp. The InSite June 30, 2021 Reserves Report and the values contained therein are based on InSite's June 30, 2021 price deck (https://www.insitepc.com/pricing-forecasts). Mr. Veale holds a BSc. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Calgary (1995) and is a registered member of the Alberta Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA). He has over 25 years of experience in petroleum and reservoir engineering, reserve evaluation, exploitation, corporate and business strategy, and drilling and completions. InSite and Mr. Veale have consented to the inclusion of the petroleum reserves and resources information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Oil and Gas Glossary and Definitions

Term	Meaning
Adjusted EBITDA:	Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as net income (loss) before interest and financing expenses, income taxes, depletion, depreciation and amortisation, and adjusted to exclude certain non-cash, extraordinary and non-recurring items primarily relating to bargain purchase gains, gains and losses on financial instruments, transaction and advisory costs and impairment losses. Calima utilises adjusted EBITDA as a measure of operational performance and cash flow generating capability. Adjusted EBITDA impacts the level and extent of funding for capital projects investments or returning capital to shareholders.
Adjusted working capital:	Adjusted working capital is comprised of current assets less current liabilities on the Company's balance sheet and excludes the current portions of risk management contracts and credit facility draws. Adjusted working capital is utilised by Management and others as a measure of liquidity because a surplus of adjusted working capital will result in a future net cash inflow to the business which can be used for future funding, and a deficiency of adjusted working capital will result in a future net cash outflow which will require a future draw from Calima's existing funding capacity.
ARO / Asset Retirement Obligation:	the process of permanently closing and relinquishing a well by using cement to create plugs at specific intervals within a well bore
Available funding:	Available funding is comprised of adjusted working capital and the undrawn component of Blackspur's credit facility. The available funding measure allows Management and other users to evaluate the Company's liquidity.
Credit Facility Interest:	Borrowings under the Credit Facility incur interest at a market-based interest rate plus an applicable margin which varies depending on Blackspur's net debt to cash flow ratio. Interest charges are between 150 bps to 350 bps on Canadian bank prime borrowings and between 275 bps and 475 bps on Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances. Any undrawn portion of the demand facility is subject to a standby fee in the range of 20 bps to 45 bps. Security for the credit facility is provided by a C$150 million demand debenture
CO2e:	carbon dioxide equivalent
Conventional Well:	a well that produces gas or oil from a conventional underground reservoir or formation, typically without the need for horizontal drilling or modern completion techniques
Compression:	a device or facility located along a natural gas pipeline that raises the pressure of the natural gas flowing in the pipeline, which in turn compresses the natural gas, thereby both increasing the effective capacity of the pipeline and allowing the natural gas to travel longer distances
Corporate Decline:	consolidated, average rate decline for net production from the Company's assets
Exit Production:	Exit production is defined as the average daily volume on the last week of the period
Operating Income:	Oil and gas sales net of royalties, transportation and operating expenses
Financial Hedge:	a financial arrangement which allows the Company to protect against adverse commodity price movements, the gains or losses of which flow through the Company's derivative settlements on its financial statements
Free Cash Flow (FCF):	represents Hedged Adjusted EBITDA less recurring capital expenditures, asset retirement costs and cash interest expense
Free Cash Flow Yield:	represents free cash flow as a percentage of the Company's total market capitalisation at a certain point in time
Funds Flow:	Funds flow is comprised of cash provided by operating activities, excluding the impact of changes in non-cash working capital. Calima utilises funds flow as a measure of operational performance and cash flow generating capability. Funds flow also impacts the level and extent of funding for investment in capital projects, returning capital to shareholders and repaying debt. By excluding changes in non-cash working capital from cash provided by operating activities, the funds flow measure provides a meaningful metric for Management and others by establishing a clear link between the Company's cash flows, income statement and operating netbacks from the business by isolating the impact of changes in the timing between accrual and cash settlement dates.
Gathering & Compression (G&C):	owned midstream expenses; the costs incurred to transport hydrocarbons across owned midstream assets
Gathering & Transportation (G&T):	third-party gathering and transportation expense; the cost incurred to transport hydrocarbons across third-party midstream assets
G&A:	general and administrative expenses; may be represented by recurring expenses or non-recurring expense
Hedged Adjusted EBITDA:	EBITDA including adjustments for non-recurring and non-cash items such as gain on the sale of assets, acquisition related expenses and integration costs, mark-to-market adjustments related to the Company's hedge portfolio, non-cash equity compensation charges and items of a similar nature;
Hyperbolic Decline:	non-exponential with subtle multiple decline rates; hyperbolic curves decline faster early in the life of the well and slower as time increases
LMR:	The LMR (Liability Management Ratio) is determined by the Alberta Energy Regulator ("AER") and is calculated by dividing Blackspur's deemed assets by its deemed liabilities, both values of which are determined by the AER.
LOE:	lease operating expense, including base LOE, production taxes and gathering & transportation expense
Midstream:	a segment of the oil and gas industry that focuses on the processing, storing, transporting and marketing of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids
Net Debt"	Net debt is calculated as the current and long-term portions of Calima's credit facility draws, lease liabilities and other borrowings net of adjusted working capital. The credit facility draws are calculated as the principal amount outstanding converted to Australian dollars at the closing exchange rate for the period. Net debt is an important measure used by Management and others to assess the Company's liquidity by aggregating long-term debt, lease liabilities and working capital.
NGL / Natural Gas Liquids:	hydrocarbon components of natural gas that can be separated from the gas state in the form of liquids
Net Debt/Adjusted EBITDA (Leverage)	a measure of financial liquidity and flexibility calculated as Net Debt divided by Hedged Adjusted EBITDA

Term	Meaning
Net Revenue Interest:	a share of production after all burdens, such as royalty and overriding royalty, have been deducted from the working interest. It is the percentage of production that each party actually receives
Operating Costs:	total lease operating expense (LOE) plus gathering & compression expense
Operating Netback:	Operating netback is calculated on a per boe basis and is determined by deducting royalties, operating and transportation from oil and natural gas sales, after adjusting for realised hedging gains or losses. Operating netback is utilised by Calima and others to assess the profitability of the Company's oil and natural gas assets on a standalone basis, before the inclusion of corporate overhead related costs. Operating netback is also utilised to compare current results to prior periods or to peers by isolating for the impact of changes in production volumes.
Physical Contract:	a marketing contract between buyer and seller of a physical commodity which locks in commodity pricing for a specific index or location and that is reflected in the Company's commodity revenues Production Taxes: state taxes imposed upon the value or quantity of oil and gas produced
Promote:	an additional economic ownership interest in the jointly-owned properties that is conveyed cost-free to the operator in consideration for operating the assets
PDP/ Proved Developed Producing:	a reserve classification for proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods
PV10:	a standard metric utilised in SEC filings for the valuation of the Company's oil and gas reserves; the present value of the estimated future oil and gas revenues, reduced by direct expenses, and discounted at an annual rate of 10%
RBL / Reserve Based Lending	a revolving credit facility available to a borrower based on (secured by) the value of the borrower's oil and gas reserves
Royalty Interest or Royalty:	Interest in a leasehold area providing the holder with the right to receive a share of production associated with the leasehold area
Terminal decline:	represents the steady state decline rate after early (initial) flush production
tCO2:	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide
Unconventional Well:	a well that produces gas or oil from an unconventional underground reservoir formation, such as shale, which typically requires hydraulic fracturing to allow the gas or oil to flow out of the reservoir
Upstream:	a segment of the oil and gas industry that focuses on the exploration and production of oil and natural gas
Working Capital Ratio:	The working capital ratio as the ratio of (i) current assets plus any undrawn availability under the facility to (ii) current liabilities less any amount drawn under the facilities. For the purposes of the covenant calculation, risk management contract assets and liabilities are excluded.
WI/ Working Interest:	a type of interest in an oil and gas property that obligates the holder thereof to bear and pay a portion of all the property's maintenance, development, and operational costs and expenses, without giving effect to any burdens applicable to the property

Abbreviation	Abbreviation meaning	Abbreviation	Abbreviation meaning
1P	proved reserves	**A$ or AUD**	Australian dollars
2P	proved plus Probable reserves	**C$ or CAD**	Canadian dollars
3P	proved plus Probable plus Possible reserves	**US$ or USD**	United states dollars
bbl or bbls	barrel of oil	**($ thousands)**	figures are divided by 1,000
boe	barrel of oil equivalent (1 bbl = 6 Mcf)	**($ 000s)**	figures are divided by 1,000
d	suffix – per day	**Q1**	first quarter ended March 31st
GJ	gigajoules	**Q2**	second quarter ended June 30th
mbbl	thousands of barrels	**Q3**	third quarter ended September 30th
mboe	thousands of barrels of oil equivalent	**Q4**	fourth quarter ended December 31st
Mcf	thousand cubic feet	**YTD**	year-to-date
MMcf	million cubic feet	**YE**	year-end
PDP	proved developed producing reserves	**H1**	six months ended June 30th
PUD	Proved Undeveloped Producing	**H2**	six months ended December 31st
C	Contingent Resources – 1C/2C/3C – low/most likely/high	**B**	Prefix – Billions
Net	Working Interest after Deduction of Royalty Interests	**MM**	Prefix - Millions
NPV (10)	Net Present Value (discount rate), before income tax	**M**	Prefix - Thousands
EUR	Estimated Ultimate Recovery per well	**/d**	Suffix – per day
WTI	West Texas Intermediate Oil Benchmark Price	**bbl**	Barrel of Oil
WCS	Western Canadian Select Oil Benchmark Price	**boe**	Barrel of Oil Equivalent (1bbl = 6 mscf)
1P or TP	Total Proved	**scf**	Standard Cubic Foot of Gas
2P or TPP	Total Proved plus Probable Reserves	**Bcf**	Billion Standard Cubic Foot of Gas
3P	Total Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves	**tCO_2**	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, depletion and amortisation	**OCF**	Operating Cash Flow, ex Capex
Net Acres	Working Interest	**E**	Estimate
IP24	The peak oil production rate over 24 hours of production	**CY**	Calendar Year
IP30/90	Average oil production rate over the first 30/90 days	**WTI**	West Texas Intermediate
WCS	Western Canada Select		