



ABBREVIATIONS

AEUB	Alberta Energy Utilities Board
bbls	barrels
bblspd	barrels per day
bcf	billion cubic feet of gas
boe	barrel of oil equivalent using 6 mcf/boe for gas and 1 bbl/boe for crude oil and liquids
boepd	barrels of oil equivalent per day
EP	Exploration and Production
GIP	gas in place
gj	gigajoule
mbbl	thousand barrels
mboe	thousand boe
mcf	thousand cubic feet
mmbbl	million barrels
mmboe	million boe
mmcf	million cubic feet
mmcfpd	million cubic feet per day
NEBC	North East British Columbia
NGLs	natural gas liquids
PP&E	property, plant and equipment
tcf	trillion cubic feet

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CORPORATE SUMMARY

	Three Months Ended December 31,			Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
OPERATIONS						
Production						
Natural gas (mcf/d)	200,403	122,294	64%	165,966	95,605	74%
Crude oil and NGL (bbls/d)	4,512	2,571	76%	3,346	1,922	74%
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	37,912	22,953	65%	31,007	17,856	74%
Product prices ¹						
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.17	(10)%	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.52	(8)%
Crude oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	\$93.05	\$75.94	23%	\$90.24	\$74.62	21%
Operating expenses (\$/boe)	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.51	(6)%	\$ 5.58	\$ 6.34	(12)%
Transportation expenses (\$/boe)	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.80	24%	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.74	19%
Operating netback (\$/boe)	\$21.39	\$22.66	(6)%	\$22.35	\$21.76	3%
Cash general & administrative expenses ² (\$/boe)	\$ 0.82	\$ 1.32	(38)%	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.29	(21)%
FINANCIAL (\$000, EXCEPT PER SHARE)						
Revenue	107,944	64,919	66%	362,992	210,105	73%
Royalties	7,510	1,634	360%	23,553	15,630	51%
Funds from operations	73,311	44,940	63%	241,352	133,218	81%
Funds from operations per share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.34	32%	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.08	46%
Net earnings	16,074	5,865	174%	42,681	8,813	384%
Net earnings per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.04	150%	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.07	300%
Capital expenditures				828,956	814,334	2%
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)				152,315,296	123,394,559	23%
Net debt				(228,342)	(49,170)	364%
PROVED + PROBABLE RESERVES³						
Natural gas (bcf)				1,417.4	829.4	71%
Crude oil (mbbls)				10,935	6,479	69%
Natural gas liquids (mbbls)				22,899	13,474	70%
Mboe				270,069	158,181	71%

¹ Product prices include realized gains and losses on financial instrument contracts.

² Excluding interest and financing charges.

³ Company interest reserves are gross reserves prior to deduction of royalties and includes any royalty interests of the Company.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

2011 REVIEW¹

Tourmaline Oil Corp. enjoyed its strongest results to date in 2011, with sector-leading profitable growth despite significantly lower natural gas prices. It was the best operating and financial year this management team has ever delivered, including performance at previous companies (Duvernay Oil Corp. & Berkley Petroleum Corp.). The prime growth vehicle in 2011 was the internal EP program complemented by select strategic property and corporate acquisitions. Steadily improving operations performance in the face of declining natural gas prices speaks to both the quality of the assets and the expertise of the team executing the Company's operations on those assets. The Company is meeting this current, very challenging commodity price environment head on, balancing both continued growth and financial strength.

2011 production was a record 31,007 boepd, representing 74% growth over 2010; the 2011 average production target was also increased twice during the year. During the first four months of 2012, production levels have continued to increase, with the 50,000 boepd milestone reached late in the first quarter of 2012. The liquids component of production has also continued to increase, averaging 12% in the first quarter of 2012, vs 10% in the first quarter of 2011.

Tourmaline delivered very strong reserve growth for the third year in a row in 2011. Proved developed producing reserves increased by 102% year over year, total proved reserves increased by 72% and proved plus probable

reserves increased by 78%. The Company had the largest net 2P reserve growth in the sector in 2011 at 123.3 mmbob; more importantly, the net 2P reserve value growth in 2011 was \$1.12 billion, despite much lower natural gas prices. The Company also reduced FD and A costs by approximately 15% in 2011 compared to 2010.

Tourmaline has continued to accomplish this growth while maintaining a very strong balance sheet. The Company will continue to restrict debt levels to 1.0 times debt to cash flow or less.

EP PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The business plan and EP footprint have remained extraordinarily simple for Tourmaline. There are two principal core operating areas – the Alberta Deep Basin and the Peace River High. The Company continues to expand the production and reserve base, the total net operated production and the future drilling inventories in both complexes. During this extended period of low natural gas prices, the Company has continually reduced operating costs and per well capital costs to maximize earnings. Operating costs of \$5.17/boe in the fourth quarter of 2011 were already below the 2012 target of \$5.25/boe. These ongoing efforts allowed the Company to remain profitable despite these current low natural gas prices. Tourmaline is actually profitable on a full-cycle basis at much lower natural gas prices than the vast majority of the companies in the Canadian EP sector. The Company has also made minor adjustments to the overall EP effort to maximize the liquids production levels which are expected to grow to 20% of total production levels by late 2012, compared to approximately 10% in 2011.

¹ See "Forward Looking Statements" and "Boe Conversions" in the enclosed Management's Discussion and Analysis for important additional information.

The Company's liquids portfolio is again very simple with three principal components: the Deep Basin liquids business associated with Tourmaline's network of six gas plants, the Sunrise-Dawson condensate development and the Spirit River light oil horizontal development. The Company expects to reach the 10,000 bpd oil, condensate and liquids level production late in 2012, and the 15,000 bpd level late in 2013.

NATURAL GAS PRICE OUTLOOK

The past 12 months have seen natural gas prices in North America decline to levels not seen in over 10 years. Very strong natural gas supply in the United States coupled with an extremely mild winter has resulted in, at times, sub \$2.00/mcf daily prices. The resultant well-above-normal natural gas storage supplies by winter's end are likely to keep natural gas prices suppressed until the beginning of the 2012/2013 heating season. There are, however, some very encouraging developments that potentially point to a strong price recovery. On the supply side of the equation, the gas-directed drilling rig count has dropped to levels below 600 rigs – less than half of the peak rig count 18 months ago. Despite continuous improvements in per-rig deliverability, rig counts at these levels will not sustain current daily production levels. On the demand side of the equation, US industrial demand, particularly gas-fired electrical generation, has increased considerably. Current gas-fired generation demand is approximately 6 bcf/day above 2011 levels and, if maintained, will rapidly deplete the storage overhang. These converging fundamentals should lead to an impressive price recovery, most likely in 2013. In the meantime, Tourmaline will continue to maintain a conservative philosophy with respect to debt levels and balance sheet management.

In the long run, management believes that natural gas is the logical energy choice for North America. Increased use of natural gas is the best choice to solve a myriad of macro-issues facing North America: security of supply, support of a fragile economic recovery, reduced greenhouse gas and other emissions, minimizing surface footprint, and job creation. Tourmaline is well positioned to take advantage of this increased natural gas utilization both in the United States and Canada.

ALBERTA DEEP BASIN CORE AREA

The Alberta Deep Basin is the Company's largest operated complex, with production reaching 36,000 boepd during the first quarter of 2012. Tourmaline is currently the fifth largest producer in the Deep Basin and believes it possesses the largest land base and future drilling inventory of any operator in the play area. Tourmaline focuses on the portion of the Deep Basin where the entire lower Cretaceous is gas saturated, with up to 15 separate tight sand formations to exploit. The primary vehicle for accessing these enormous gas reserves is multi-stage fracture stimulation in both vertical and horizontal wells. To date, Tourmaline has drilled 135 vertical and 37 horizontal wells in the Deep Basin during the past two and a half years and has rigorously defined a future drilling inventory of 3,100 vertical and 3,600 horizontal locations. Tourmaline uses 3D seismic data to select the majority of its drilling locations and management believes that the Company is also an industry leader in adopting and adapting the ever-improving drilling and completion technologies. The Company plans to systematically develop the Deep Basin assets with a series of both vertical and horizontal wells, currently envisaging

up to 4 vertical and 2-3 horizontal wells ultimately in each section. The majority of 2011 Deep Basin drilling efforts focused on assessing and quantifying the expanding horizontal drilling inventory. Three main formations were targeted – the Cardium, the Notikewin-Falher and the Wilrich – with excellent results from all three. The results from the Wilrich have been especially encouraging with the initial 15 horizontals testing at rates in excess of 12.5 mmcfpd². The Company expects to drill an additional 20 Wilrich horizontals during 2012.

Tourmaline has had a plan in place since 2009 to systematically build and control its own infrastructure in the Deep Basin. The Company now has a network of six gas plants and large pipeline laterals servicing the majority of its 1.1 million acres of land. This infrastructure allows the Company to be one of the lowest-cost operators in the Basin, to control the timetable for new well tie-ins, to maximize production on-times, as well as ensure capture and control of the associated liquid streams.

The Company expects to reach the 250 mmcfpd production level from the Deep Basin in the second half of 2012. Tourmaline believes it has the inventory and basic infrastructure skeleton to ultimately support production of over 1.0 bcf/day. The pace and ultimate timing to reach such production levels will be controlled largely by the natural gas price regime – all the necessary ingredients are already in place.

GREATER PEACE RIVER HIGH CORE AREA

Tourmaline's second core EP area is the greater Peace River High, geographically contiguous with the Alberta Deep Basin core area. The prime focus within the second core area is oil and liquid rich gas charged strata in the Triassic Montney and Charlie Lake formations. Current production from the Peace River High core area is approximately 17,000 boepd. The Peace River High is a complex area, both from a subsurface-geological standpoint and from a surface-facilities and land-ownership standpoint; however, Tourmaline's EP focus is again remarkably simple. There are three principal properties in the Tourmaline portfolio: the Dawson-Sunrise Montney complex, the Elmworth-Wapiti Montney play area and the Spirit River light oil development. The Company has systematically developed extremely attractive assets in all three.

The Company has assembled a large land position, drilling inventory and production base in the Dawson-Sunrise area of NEBC. This is the area where, geologically, the Triassic Montney formation is the thickest, most over-pressured and charged with very liquids-rich, high-deliverability sweet gas. The high gas/condensate rate ratios coupled with operating costs of \$3.00/boe make Sunrise-Dawson amongst the most profitable Montney developments in Western Canada. With the expansion of the Sunrise 3-18 plant to 75 mmcfpd in late 2011, Tourmaline became the seventh largest Montney producer in the Basin and that ranking is expected to grow. Tourmaline has drilled 43 Montney horizontals at Dawson-Sunrise over the past two years, and these wells have shown steadily increasing deliverability

² Three day tests or longer. Production tests are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance or ultimate recovery.

while drilling and completion costs have steadily decreased. The stacking of multiple reservoir 'independent' turbidite lobes in the Montney in this play area allow for a large number of future Montney horizontals in a relatively confined geographic area. The 2012 EP program is focusing on the most liquids-rich turbidite lobes – in some areas liquids ratios of 55 bbl/mmcft have been encountered.

Tourmaline has an extensive acreage position in the emerging Upper Montney gas-condensate play at Elsworth-Wapiti. The lands have been delineated and earned by three, high-deliverability, liquids-rich horizontals. The Company has approximately 200 future Montney horizontal locations currently in inventory. The gas is slightly sour, and coupled with the Company's current lack of low-cost infrastructure in the area, Tourmaline has deferred development of this property until 2013. The Company views the property as an extremely valuable, long-term asset in the overall corporate portfolio mix.

The third major property in the Peace River High core area is Spirit River, the Company's one light oil property. Production levels had reached 3,200 bpd oil and 13.5 mmcfpd of associated gas late in the first quarter of 2012. The Triassic Charlie Lake is a layered, mixed-lithology reservoir at Spirit River, with each layer charged with oil, gas and water. During the past 18 months, the Company has been developing this pool with horizontal, multi-phased fractured wells with very strong results. The 30-day-per-well IP templates have been steadily increased as the Company continues to refine and improve the stimulation of these horizontal wells. Tourmaline expanded the oil battery at Spirit River in 2011 to accommodate the steadily increasing oil volumes. The Company estimates approximately 150 future horizontal wells currently in inventory at Spirit River.

OUTLOOK

The Company will continue to profitably develop the massive EP inventories already assembled, with the pace of development tied in part to the natural gas price outlook. Given the corporate philosophy of maintaining debt to cash flow ratios of one or less, the activity level has been modestly reduced in 2012 compared to 2011. Tourmaline is well positioned to very rapidly accelerate activity when the anticipated natural gas price rise occurs. By being one of the lowest-cost, most-efficient producers in the Basin, Tourmaline has established itself to be one of the biggest beneficiaries of a gas price improvement. The increasing liquids component in the production mix, accomplished through ongoing modifications in the overall EP program focus, have ensured new increasing-cash-flow streams as well, further strengthening the Company.

The continued strong operating and financial results that Tourmaline has delivered over the past three years are the direct result of the very skilled and dedicated staff at the Company. This staff, coupled with a best-in-class asset portfolio and the direction of a very strong and experienced Board, provide an extremely bright future for Tourmaline and its shareholders.



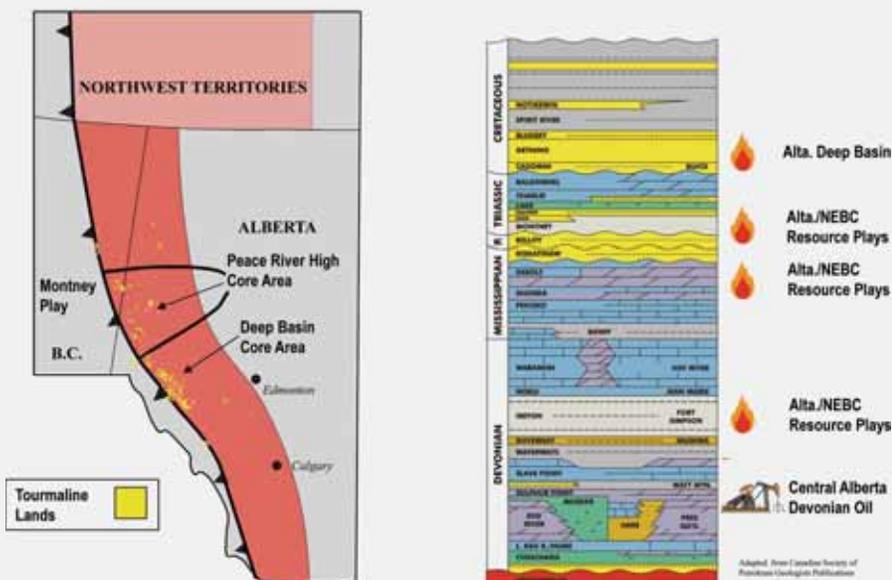
Michael L. Rose
President and Chief Executive Officer
 June 6, 2012

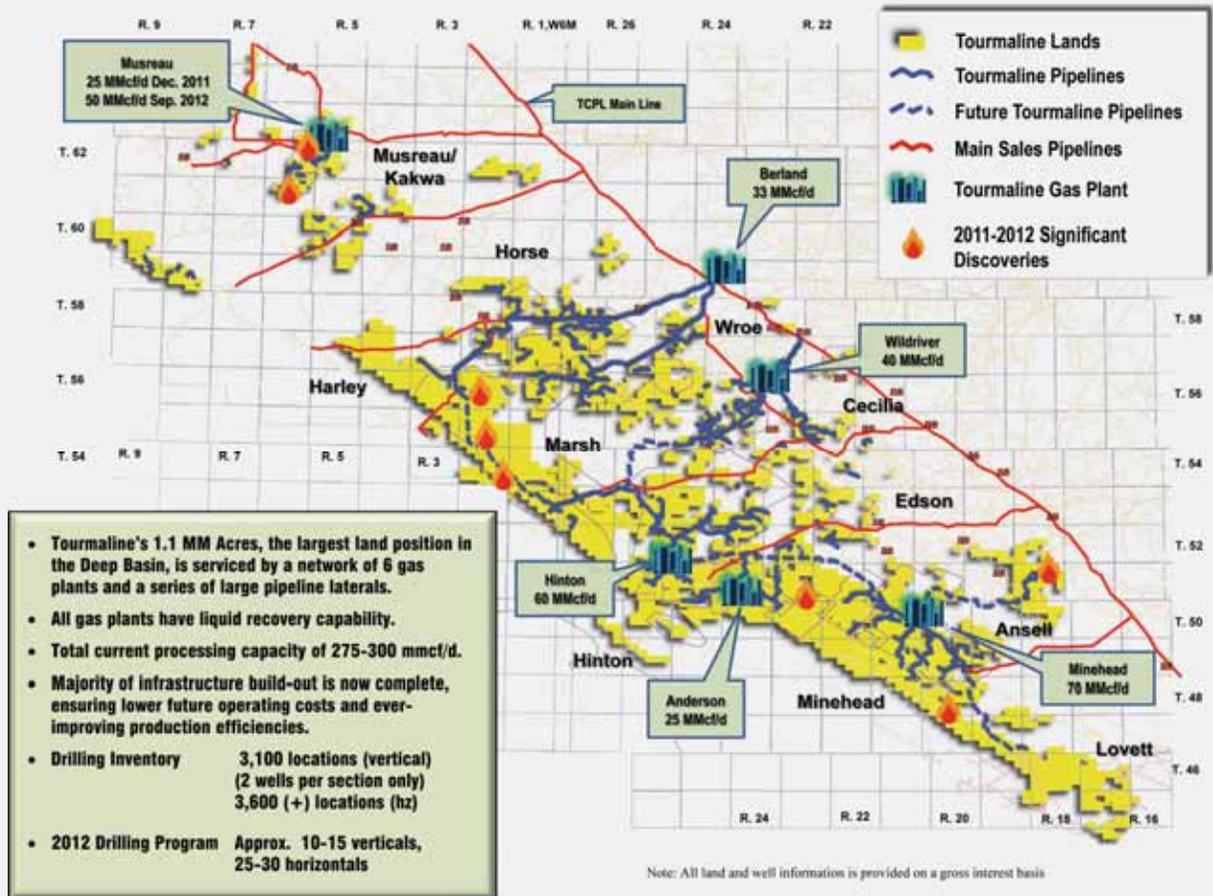
"See "Forward Looking Statements" and "Boe Conversions" in the enclosed Management's Discussion and Analysis for important additional information."

Current Status

Current Production	53,000 boepd
2012 Avg Production Forecast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,000 boepd (revised upward from original – 47,000 boepd) • Current oil and liquids prod. 7,000 bopd, est. 10,000 bopd by Q4 2012 • Approx. 45 mmcfpd tested volumes awaiting tie-in (2H 2012/Q1 2013) • Additional 30 mmcfpd that access 3rd party facilities currently shut-in • Shut-in/awaiting tie-in volumes of 11,500-12,000 boepd, sufficient to attain 2013 average production forecast.
Land Inventory	<p>Deep Basin; 1,800 gross sections (70% Avg working interest)</p> <p>Montney Resource; • Sunrise-Dawson B.C. project</p> <p> • Extensive Elmworth AB position</p> <p>Spirit River; • Large, operated oil complex</p>
Drilling Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 rig program in 2H 2012 • 77 gas wells, 12 oil wells in 2011 • 16 gas wells, 8 oil wells in Q1 2012
Drilling Inventory	3,100(+) vertical locations with downspacing at two wells per section and approximately 3,600 horizontal locations in the Deep Basin: 300 locations in NEBC Montney and 200 locations in the Alberta Montney.
Recompletion Inventory	100(+) existing candidates
Financial Position	Net Debt - \$343.6 million (March 31, 2012 – Proforma April 4 Financing)
Current Shares OS (million)	160.23

Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin Selected Exploration & Production Opportunities

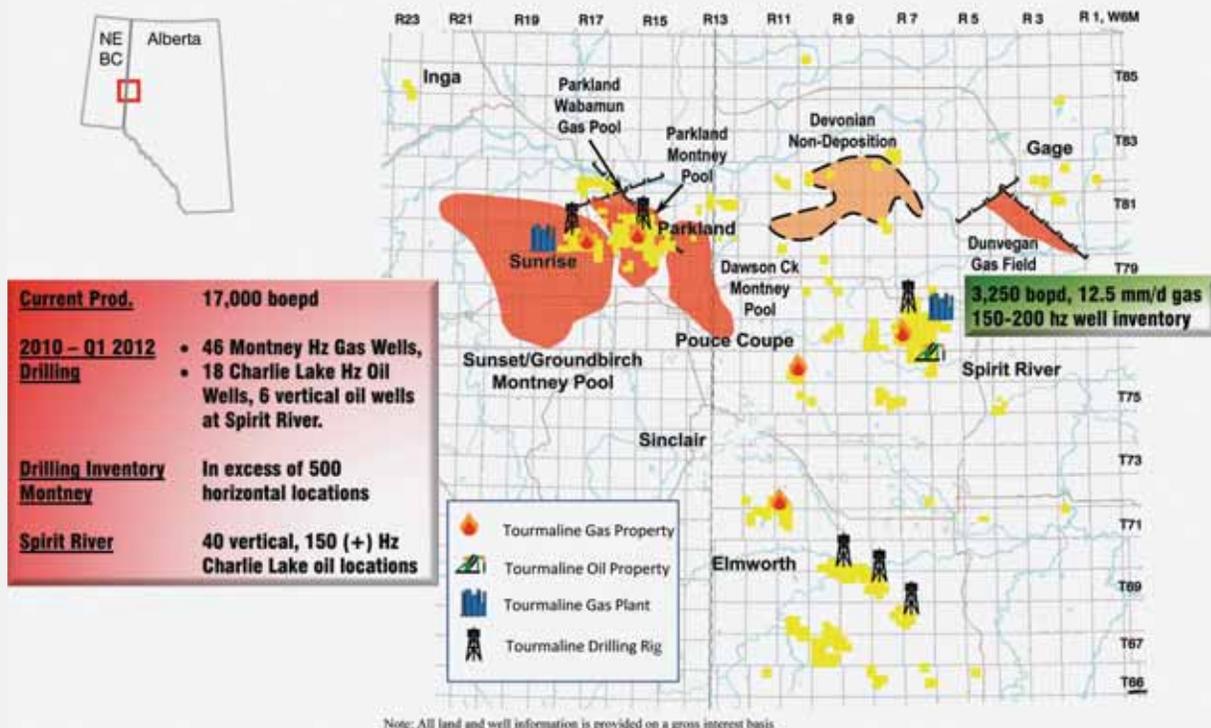




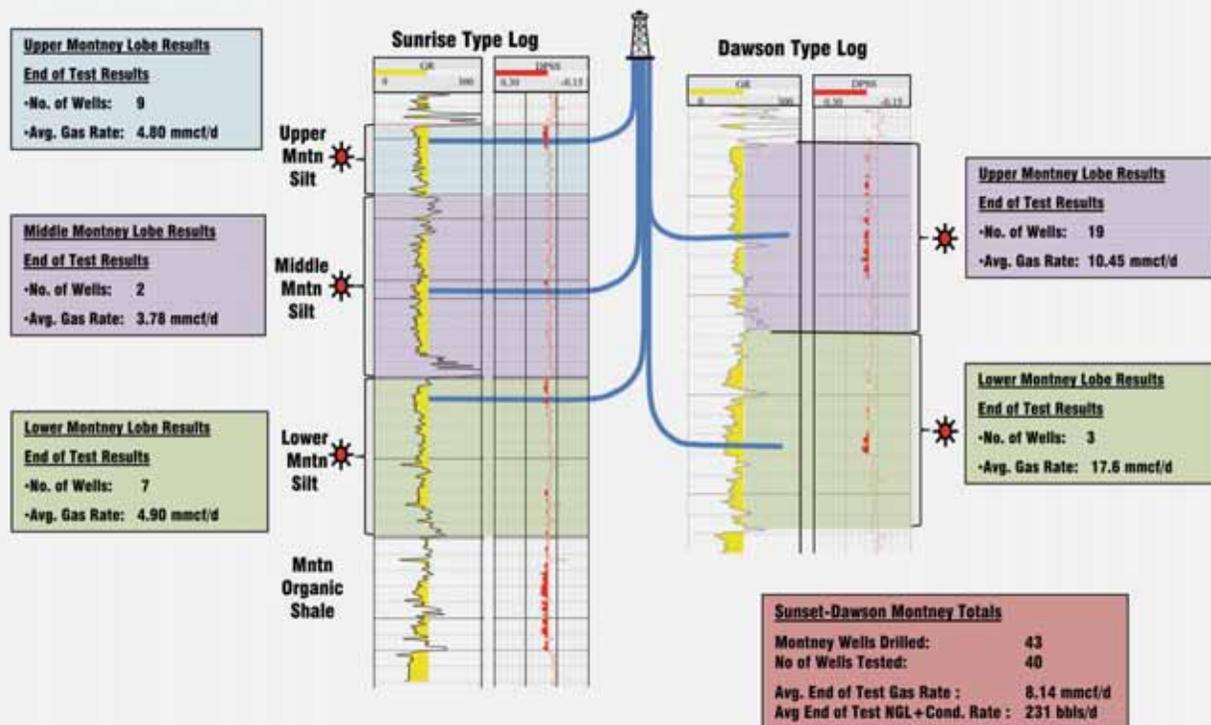
Alberta Deep Basin Core Area: Technical Overview & Approach

- Tourmaline (Duvernay/Berkley) concentrates in the heart of the Deep Basin where the entire lower Cretaceous is gas saturated, yielding up to 15 gas sands per well bore.
- Primary Development via multi-phase fracs in vertical and horizontal wellbores (10-15 zones/4-5 fracs per vertical well, 10-15 fracs per horizontal wellbore).
- The majority of locations are selected utilizing 3D seismic, maximizing the gas zones encountered per well.
- Tourmaline is at the leading edge of continually evolving completion/frac technology.
- Infrastructure ownership and control a key in optimizing well performance, maximizing liquid recoveries (15-20 bbls/mmcf), and minimizing operating costs.
- Current EP program thrusts pursuing horizontal targets (Wilrich, Notikewan/Falher, Cardium) and high rate/high reserve vertical targets along Western margin of asset base.
- EP staff continually developing and pursuing new play styles and opportunities.

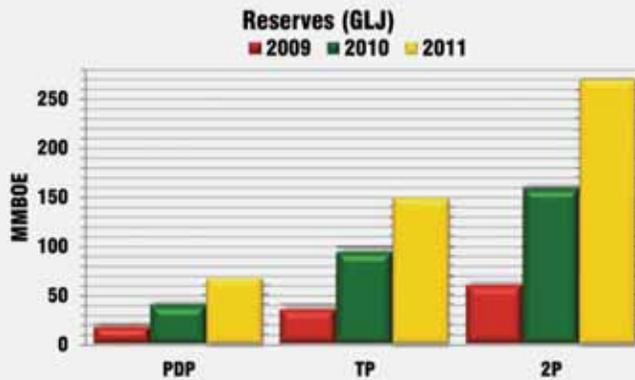
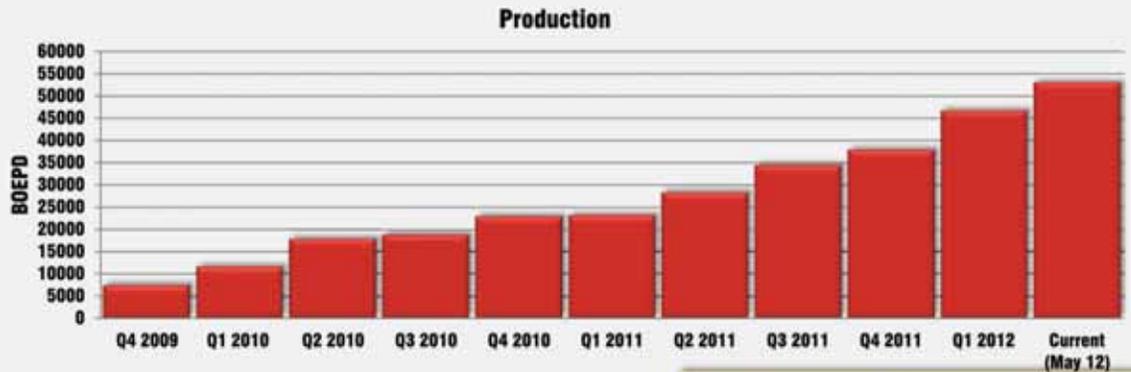
Greater Peace River High – Core EP Area



Sunrise - Dawson Multi Lobe Opportunities



Production & Reserves Growth



	2009 (mmboe)	2010 (mmboe)	2011 (mmboe)	2011 (per share % growth)
PDP	17.2	38.9	67.3	49
TP	34.9	93.0	149.0	38
2P	59.4	158.2	270.1	47
		TP	2P	
2011 FDA ⁽ⁱ⁾ excluding FDC		\$16.67/boe	\$9.12/boe	
2011 FDA ⁽ⁱ⁾ with FDC		\$19.71/boe	\$13.34/boe	

(i) See March 5, 2012 press release for full FDA calculations

Execution Highlights

- **Sector Leading Annual Production Growth**
417% 2010 over 2009, approx 75% 2011 over 2010 and est 60% 2012 over 2011.
- **Highest historical deliverability wells in all operated areas during past 9 months.**
- **Spud to tie-in cycle times reduced to an average of 60 days from 120 days on Development wells during past 12 months.**
- **Sector leading TP and 2P per share reserve growth in both 2010 and 2011.**
- **BC Montney DCT costs reduced by 22%, expect comparable cost reduction performance for Alberta Montney and Deep Basin horizontal programs.**
- **Corporate gas processing capacity through Tourmaline infrastructure of 350 mmcfd, 90% of production now flowing through Tourmaline facilities.**

2010-2011 Cost Reduction Strategy



- The goal is to continue to be one of the lowest cash cost producers in the Basin in 2012.
- Tourmaline has ongoing facility plans and projects in the Deep Basin that will systematically improve production efficiency and reduce costs.
- Operated production reached 85% by April 2010, production flowing through Tourmaline interest facilities exceeded 90% by Q2 2011.
- The staff required to effectively operate a 50,000 boepd growing to 75,000 boepd company, was built in 2009-2011 and only minimal staff additions will be necessary to accommodate further growth.

Long Term Natural Gas Business Strategy

- Continue to take advantage of the weaker gas environment to assemble and develop a premium asset base in the liquids-rich portions of the broad Mesozoic Deep Basin.
- Build the most profitable, lowest cost gas business in the WCSB, including 100% owned and operated infrastructure servicing the entire asset base.
- Compile the largest, best defined, future drilling inventory in the Deep Basin with the most logical and economic development plan.
- Preserve the strong balance sheet with minimal debt until gas prices improve.
- Employ an active hedging/price management strategy when commodity prices improve.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with Tourmaline's consolidated financial statements and related notes for the years ended 2011 and 2010. Both the consolidated financial statements and the MD&A can be found at www.sedar.com. This MD&A is dated March 19, 2012.

The financial information contained herein has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian currency, unless otherwise noted.

Certain financial measures referred to in this MD&A are not prescribed by IFRS. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for information regarding the following Non-IFRS financial measures used in this MD&A: "funds from operations", "operating netback", "working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments)" and "net debt".

Additional information relating to Tourmaline can be found at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Statements - Certain information regarding Tourmaline set forth in this document, including management's assessment of the Company's future plans and operations, contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements represent Tourmaline's internal projections, estimates or beliefs concerning, among other things, an outlook on the estimated amounts and timing of capital investment, anticipated future debt, production, revenues or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. These statements are only predictions and actual events or results may differ materially. Although Tourmaline believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement since such expectations are inherently subject to significant business, operational, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause Tourmaline's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Tourmaline.

In particular, forward-looking statements included in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: the amount of, and future net revenues from, crude oil, NGL (natural gas liquids) and natural gas reserves; future prospects; the focus, amount and timing of capital expenditures; expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through acquisitions and development; access to debt and equity markets; projections of market prices and costs; the performance characteristics of the Company's crude oil, NGL and natural gas properties; crude oil, NGL and natural gas production levels and product mix; Tourmaline's future operating and financial results; capital investment programs; supply and demand for crude oil, NGL and natural gas; future royalty rates; drilling, development and completion plans and the results

therefrom; future land expiries; dispositions and joint venture arrangements; amount of operating, transportation and general and administrative expenses; treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws; and estimated tax pool balances. In addition, statements relating to “reserves” are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, most of which are beyond the Company’s control, including the impact of general economic conditions; volatility in market prices for crude oil, NGL and natural gas; industry conditions; currency exchange rate fluctuation; imprecision of reserve estimates; liabilities inherent in crude oil, natural gas and NGL operations; environmental risks; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; competition; the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management; the lack of availability of oilfield equipment and services; changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury; stock market volatility; the performance of existing wells and recently drilled and tested wells; the success obtained in drilling new wells; the sufficiency of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities; the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; the receipt of applicable approvals; and the other risks considered under “Risk Factors” in Tourmaline’s most recent annual information form available at www.sedar.com.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, Tourmaline has made assumptions regarding: future commodity prices and royalty regimes; availability of skilled labour; timing and amount of capital expenditures; future exchange rates; the impact of increasing competition; conditions in general economic and financial markets; availability of drilling and related equipment and services; effects of regulation by governmental agencies; and future operating costs.

Management has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information provided in this MD&A in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Tourmaline’s future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Tourmaline’s actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits that the Company will derive therefrom. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive.

These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

Boe Conversions - Per barrel of oil equivalent amounts have been calculated using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent (6:1). Barrel of oil equivalents (Boe) may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A Boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf: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 addition, as the value ratio between natural gas and crude oil based on the current prices of natural gas and crude oil is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

PRODUCTION

	Three Months Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Natural Gas (mcf)	18,437,079	11,251,067	64%	60,577,481	34,895,923	74%
Crude oil and NGL (bbl)	415,074	236,502	76%	1,221,268	701,355	74%
Oil equivalent (Boe)	3,487,920	2,111,680	65%	11,317,515	6,517,342	74%
Oil equivalent (Boepd)	37,912	22,953	65%	31,007	17,856	74%

Production for the fourth quarter of 2011 averaged 37,912 Boe/d, a 65% increase over the fourth quarter of 2010 average production of 22,953 Boe/d. Production was 88% natural gas weighted in the fourth quarter of 2011, which is consistent with the fourth quarter of 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2011, production increased 74% to 31,007 Boe/d from 17,856 Boe/d in 2010. The Company's significant production growth can be attributed to 80.5 (net) new wells that were brought on-stream in 2011, as well as property and corporate acquisitions during the year.

REVENUE

(000s)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue from:				
Natural Gas	\$ 69,323	\$ 46,958	\$ 252,781	\$ 157,769
Oil and NGL	38,621	17,961	110,211	52,336
Total revenue from oil, NGL and gas sales	\$ 107,944	\$ 64,919	\$ 362,992	\$ 210,105

For the three months ended December 31, 2011, revenue totalled \$107.9 million compared to \$64.9 million for the same period in 2010. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2011, increased 73% to \$363.0 million from \$210.1 million in 2010. Revenue growth for the three months and year ended December 31, 2011, is consistent with the increased production over the same periods. Revenue includes all petroleum, natural gas and NGL sales and realized gains on financial instruments.

TOURMALINE PRICES:

	Three Months Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Natural Gas (\$/mcf)	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.17	(10)%	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.52	(8)%
Oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	\$ 93.05	\$ 75.94	23%	\$ 90.24	\$ 74.62	21%
Oil equivalent (\$/Boe)	\$ 30.95	\$ 30.74	1%	\$ 32.07	\$ 32.24	(1)%

The realized average natural gas price for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2011 were 10% and 8%, respectively, lower than the same periods of the prior year. Realized crude oil and NGL prices increased 23% and 21% in the quarter and year ended December 31, 2011, respectively, compared to the same periods of the prior year.

The realized natural gas price for the year ended December 31, 2011 was 15% (December 31, 2010—13%) higher than the AECO benchmark due to a combination of higher heat content in the Company's Alberta Deep Basin natural gas production and advantageous commodity contracts. Realized prices exclude the effect of unrealized gains or losses on commodity contracts. Once these gains and losses are realized they are included in the per unit amounts.

BENCHMARK OIL AND GAS PRICES:

	Three Months Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Natural Gas						
NYMEX Henry Hub (US\$/mcf)	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.98	(13)%	\$ 4.03	\$ 4.38	(8)%
AECO (Cdn\$/mcf)	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.61	(12)%	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.99	(9)%
Oil						
NYMEX (US\$/bbl)	\$ 94.06	\$ 85.24	10%	\$ 95.11	\$ 79.61	19%
Edmonton Par (Cdn\$/bbl)	\$ 98.17	\$ 80.91	21%	\$ 95.57	\$ 78.16	22%

RECONCILIATION OF AECO INDEX TO TOURMALINE'S REALIZED GAS PRICES:

(\$/mcf)	Three Months Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
AECO index	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.61	(12)%	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.87	(7)%
Heat/quality differential	0.22	0.18	22%	0.24	0.22	9%
Realized gain	0.35	0.38	(8)%	0.33	0.43	(23)%
Tourmaline realized natural gas price	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.17	(10)%	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.52	(8)%

CURRENCY – EXCHANGE RATES:

	Three Months Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Cdn/US\$	\$ 0.9775	\$ 0.9874	(1)%	\$ 1.0110	\$ 0.9707	4%

ROYALTIES

Tourmaline's royalties are analyzed as follows:

(000s)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Natural Gas	\$ 2,254	\$ (698)	\$ 7,134	\$ 5,295
Oil and NGL	\$ 5,256	\$ 2,332	\$ 16,419	\$ 10,335
Total royalties	\$ 7,510	\$ 1,634	\$ 23,553	\$ 15,630

For the quarter ended December 31, 2011, the average effective royalty rate was 7.0% compared to 2.5% for the same period in 2010. The royalty rate for the fourth quarter of 2010 was significantly lower due to various drilling incentive program credits received during the quarter. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the average effective royalty rate decreased to 6.5% compared to 7.4% for the same period of 2010. The Company continues to benefit from Provincial Government incentive programs including the Natural Gas Deep Drilling Program and the New Well Royalty Reduction Program in Alberta and the Royalty Relief Program and the Deep Royalty Credit Program in British Columbia.

For 2012, the Company expects its royalty rate to be approximately 10% as some of the wells will no longer qualify for royalty incentive programs due to production maximums being reached and other wells will come off royalty holidays, thereby increasing the Company's overall royalty rate. The royalty rate is sensitive to commodity prices and as such lower prices will offset some of the effects of losing the above noted incentives on certain wells.

OTHER INCOME

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2011, other income was \$2.4 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, compared to \$0.7 million and \$1.5 million for the same periods in 2010. Tourmaline continues to build and acquire interests in facilities which have helped to generate increased third-party processing income.

OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$000s, except per unit amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Operating Expenses	\$ 18,028	\$ 11,633	\$ 63,129	\$ 41,352
Per Boe	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.58	\$ 6.34

Operating expenses include all periodic lease and field level expenses and exclude income recoveries from processing third-party volumes. Operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 2011 were \$18.0 million or 55% higher than the same quarter of 2010 operating expenses of \$11.6 million due to increased variable costs relating to new production. On a per-Boe basis, fourth quarter operating expenses decreased 6% compared to the same quarter of the prior year, due to increased production, and the impact of redirecting natural gas from third-party facilities to Tourmaline-owned infrastructure.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, operating expenses were \$63.1 million or \$5.58/Boe compared to \$41.4 million or \$6.34/Boe for the same period of 2010. Although the total operating expenses increased commensurate with production, the costs per Boe decreased 12%, reflecting increased operational efficiencies. In 2011, Tourmaline's operating expenses included third-party processing, gathering and compression fees of approximately \$19.1 million or \$1.68 per Boe (2010—\$15.7 million or \$2.40 per Boe). The Company continues to increase capacity at its plants in order to reduce third-party processing charges. In December 2011, the Company completed its plant expansion at Sunrise in N.E. British Columbia and commissioned a new gas plant at Musreau in the Alberta Deep Basin. These projects allow for additional volumes to flow through Company owned-and-operated plants thereby reducing third-party processing charges on a go-forward basis.

The Company's operating cost target is \$5.25 per Boe in 2012. Actual costs per Boe can change, however, depending on a number of factors including the Company's actual production levels.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation costs for the three months ended December 31, 2011 were \$7.8 million or \$2.24 per Boe (2010—\$3.8 million or \$1.80 per Boe, respectively). Transportation costs for the year ended December 31, 2011, were \$23.4 million compared to \$11.4 million in 2010 due to increased production in 2011. On a per-Boe basis, transportation costs for 2011 were 19% higher at \$2.07 per Boe compared to \$1.74 per Boe in 2010. This increase can primarily be attributed to higher relative production in British Columbia which carries higher transportation costs.

GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (“G&A”)

(\$000s, except per unit amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
G&A expenses	\$ 7,256	\$ 6,503	\$ 23,943	\$ 19,907
Administrative and capital recovery	(786)	(1,856)	(2,413)	(5,156)
Capitalized G&A	(3,600)	(1,868)	(10,036)	(6,359)
Total G&A expenses	\$ 2,870	\$ 2,779	\$ 11,494	\$ 8,392
Per Boe	0.82	1.32	1.02	1.29

G&A expenses for the fourth quarter of 2011 were \$2.9 million compared to \$2.8 million for the same quarter of the prior year. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company capitalized \$4.4 million in direct G&A costs compared to \$3.7 million for the same period of 2010. Cash G&A expenses were \$0.82 per Boe for the fourth quarter of 2011, compared to \$1.32 per Boe for the same quarter in 2010, resulting in a decrease of 38% primarily due to the higher production levels in 2011.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, G&A expenses totalled \$11.5 million compared to \$8.4 million for the prior year. During the same period, direct G&A costs of \$12.4 million were capitalized (December 31, 2010 – \$11.5 million). The increase in G&A expenses in 2011 compared to 2010 is primarily due to office staff additions and higher rent expense as the Company increased its head office space. The higher total G&A expenses result from the need to manage the larger production, reserve and land base. Notwithstanding this, the Company’s G&A expenses per Boe continue to trend downward as Tourmaline’s production base continues to grow faster than its accompanying G&A costs. G&A costs decreased 21% for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$1.02 per Boe, compared to \$1.29 per Boe for 2010. This decrease in per Boe G&A costs is consistent with a growing production base.

G&A costs for 2012 are not expected to exceed \$1.00 per Boe, due to higher forecasted production volumes expected in 2012. Actual costs per Boe can change, however, depending on a number of factors including the Company’s actual production levels.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

(\$000s, except per unit amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Share-based payments	\$ 6,266	\$ 7,029	\$ 23,370	\$ 20,776
Capitalized share-based payments	(3,133)	(3,515)	(11,685)	(10,388)
Total share-based payments	\$ 3,133	\$ 3,514	\$ 11,685	\$ 10,388

Tourmaline uses the fair value method for the determination of all non-cash related share-based payments. During the fourth quarter of 2011, 2,038,024 share options were granted to employees, officers, directors and key consultants at an exercise price of \$28.35, and 410,000 options were exercised, bringing \$3.1 million cash into treasury. For the fourth quarter of 2011, share-based payments and capitalized share-based payments were \$3.1 million and \$3.1 million, compared to \$3.5 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, for the same quarter of the prior year.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, share-based payments totalled \$11.7 million and a further \$11.7 million in share-based payments were capitalized (December 31, 2010 – \$10.4 million and \$10.4 million, respectively). The increase in share-based payments reflects the increased number of employees due to increased activity. During the year, 1,356,502 share options were exercised bringing \$12.5 million cash into treasury.

DEPLETION, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (“DD&A”)

(\$000s, except per unit amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 41,240	\$ 29,265	\$ 158,168	\$ 96,660
Per Boe	\$ 11.82	\$ 13.86	\$ 13.98	\$ 14.83

DD&A expense was \$41.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2011 compared to \$29.3 million for the same period in 2010 due to higher production volumes, as well as, a larger capital asset base being depleted. The per-unit DD&A rate for the fourth quarter of 2011 was \$11.82 per Boe compared to \$13.86 per Boe for the fourth quarter of 2010. The lower rate reflects the positive reserve additions in the fourth quarter of 2011.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, DD&A expense was \$158.2 million (December 31, 2010—\$96.7 million) with an effective rate of \$13.98/Boe (2010—\$14.83/Boe). The lower DD&A rate in 2011 reflects strong reserve additions derived from Tourmaline’s exploration and production program.

FINANCE EXPENSES

Finance expenses for the fourth quarter of 2011 totalled \$1.1 million and are comprised of interest expense, accretion of provisions, as well as transaction costs incurred on the corporate acquisition of Cinch Energy Corp. Finance expenses for the fourth quarter of 2010 were \$1.2 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, finance expenses were \$6.2 million compared to \$2.8 million for the same period of 2010. The increased finance expenses are largely due to a \$2.8 million increase in interest expense resulting from a higher average balance drawn on the credit facility during 2011.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS, FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS AND NET EARNINGS

	Three Months Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Cash flow from operations per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.35	9%	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.16	29%
Funds from operations per share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.34	32%	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.08	46%
Earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.04	150%	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.07	300%
Operating netback per Boe ⁽²⁾	\$ 21.39	\$ 22.66	(6)%	\$ 22.35	\$ 21.76	3%

⁽¹⁾ Fully diluted

⁽²⁾ See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures”

Funds from operations for the three months and year ended December 31, 2011 were \$73.3 million and \$241.4 million, respectively, or \$0.45 and \$1.58, respectively, on a per-diluted-share basis. The Company had after-tax earnings of \$16.1 million (\$0.10 per diluted share) for the three months ended

December 31, 2011, compared to after-tax earnings of \$5.9 million (\$0.04 per diluted share) in the previous year. For the year ended December 31, 2011, Tourmaline had after-tax earnings of \$42.7 million (\$0.28 per diluted share) compared to \$8.8 million (\$0.07 per diluted share) in 2010. The increase in funds from operations and after-tax earnings in 2011 can be attributed to the larger production base, higher revenues and continued cost containment for the year compared to 2010.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

(000s)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Land and seismic	\$ 17,227	\$ 6,477	\$ 51,995	\$ 35,842
Drilling and completions	146,586	115,616	431,977	322,928
Facilities	58,638	42,625	227,052	128,577
Property acquisitions	6,590	53,834	115,231	343,234
Corporate acquisitions	—	—	—	3,156
Property dispositions	(617)	(2,813)	(7,983)	(24,647)
Other	3,743	1,325	10,684	5,244
Total cash capital expenditures	\$ 232,167	\$ 217,064	\$ 828,956	\$ 814,334

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company invested \$232.2 million of cash consideration, net of dispositions, compared to \$217.1 million for the same period in 2010. Expenditures on exploration and production were \$222.5 million compared to \$164.7 million in the same quarter of 2010, which is consistent with the Company's growth strategy.

The following table summarizes the drill, complete and tie-in activities for the periods:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2011,		Years Ended December 31, 2011,	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Drilled	34.0	27.7	89.0	72.7
Completed	34.0	26.9	83.0	69.6
Tied-in	20.0	16.4	76.0	65.9

Corporate Acquisition

On July 12, 2011, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cinch Energy Corp. in exchange for Tourmaline common shares. The acquisition resulted in an increase to Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E") of approximately \$182.8 million and an increase to Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E") assets of \$87.1 million. The acquisition of Cinch provides for an increase in lands and production in two of Tourmaline's key highly profitable core and designated growth areas of Dawson in NEBC and Musreau-Kakwa in the Alberta Deep Basin.

The Company's 2012 capital program is budgeted at \$375 million and will be focused on liquids-rich gas and oil opportunities that are the most economic in the current depressed natural gas price environment.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2011, Tourmaline had negative working capital of \$146.6 million, after adjusting for the fair value of financial instruments (the unadjusted working capital deficiency was \$146.3 million). Management believes the Company has sufficient liquidity and capital resources to fund its 2012 exploration and development program through expected cash flow from operations and its unutilized bank credit facilities.

On March 8, 2011, Tourmaline issued 1.58 million common shares on a flow-through basis at a price of \$30 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$47.4 million and net proceeds of 45.6 million. On May 17, 2011, Tourmaline issued 6.8 million common shares at \$25.50 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$174.0 million, with net proceeds of approximately \$166.5 million. In October 2011, the Company issued 4.9 million common shares at \$33 per share for gross proceeds of \$161.7 million, with net proceeds of \$155.3 million. In December 2011, the Company also issued 1.4 million common shares on a flow-through basis for gross proceeds of \$55.8 million. The proceeds of the above noted financings were used to temporarily reduce bank debt and to fund the Company's 2011 exploration and development program.

On September 8, 2011, the Company increased its credit facility for an extendible revolving term loan to \$350 million from \$275 million with three Canadian chartered banks, in addition to its existing \$25 million operating line. The facility bears interest on a variable grid currently 250 basis points over the prevailing banker's acceptance rate. Security for the facility includes a general security agreement and a \$500 million demand loan debenture secured by a first floating charge over all assets. On July 31, 2012, at the Company's discretion, the facility is available on a non-revolving basis for a period of 365 days, at which time the facility would be due and payable. Alternatively, the facility may be extended for a further 364-day period at the request of the Company and subject to approval by the banks.

A subsidiary of the Company also has a financing arrangement with a Canadian chartered bank for an extendible revolving term loan in the amount of \$5 million in addition to a \$5 million operating line. The interest rate charged varies based on the amount outstanding. Security for the facility includes a general security agreement and a demand loan debenture secured by a first floating charge over all of the subsidiary's assets. The revolving term credit facility has a 364-day extendible period plus a one-year maturity.

The Company is required to meet certain financial-based covenants to maintain the facilities. The financial covenants include a requirement to ensure the total amount drawn on the facility does not exceed the total borrowing base as defined in each facility's agreement, and that the ratio of earnings adjusted for interest, taxes and other non-cash items to interest expense does not exceed a predetermined amount, as determined by each facility's agreement. As at December 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

As at December 31, 2011, the Company had \$81.7 million drawn on existing facilities (December 31, 2010—nil), and net debt of \$228.3 million (December 31, 2010—\$49.2 million).

SHARES OUTSTANDING

As at March 19, 2012, the Company has 158,632,586 common shares outstanding and 14,208,523 share options granted and outstanding.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In the normal course of business, Tourmaline is obligated to make future payments. These obligations represent contracts and other commitments that are known and non-cancellable.

Payments Due by Year (000s)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 and thereafter	Total
Operating leases	\$ 2,587	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,121	\$ 526	\$ —	\$ 7,500
Flow-through obligations	54,777	—	—	—	—	54,777
Firm transportation agreements	26,415	25,394	16,880	8,067	375	77,131
Bank debt ⁽¹⁾	84,389	—	—	—	—	84,389
	\$ 168,168	\$ 27,660	\$ 19,001	\$ 8,593	\$ 375	\$ 223,797

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest expense at 3.23% being the rate applicable at December 31, 2011.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies.

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. The Company's financial risks are discussed in detail in note 5 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint venture partners and petroleum and natural gas marketers. The Company monitors the age of and investigates issues relating to its receivables that have been past due for over 90 days. At December 31, 2011, the Company had \$0.6 million (December 31, 2010—\$1.0 million) over 90 days. The Company is satisfied that these amounts are substantially collectible.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. Liquidity is required to fund capital requirements as well as satisfy financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation. The Company relies on operating cash flows and available undrawn balances on the bank credit facilities.

The Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. The Company also attempts to match its payment cycle with the collection of petroleum and natural gas revenues on the 25th of each month.

(c) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's net income or value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and curtail market risk exposure within acceptable limits, while maximizing the Company's returns.

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

Currency risk has minimal impact on the value of the financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position at December 31, 2011. Changes in the US to Canadian exchange rate, however, could influence future petroleum and natural gas prices which could impact the value of certain derivative contracts. This influence cannot be accurately quantified.

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that changes in market interest rates will impact the Company's bank debt which is subject to a floating interest rate. As at December 31, 2011, the Company had entered into one interest rate swap.

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. As at December 31, 2011, the Company has entered into certain financial derivative and physical delivery sales contracts in order to manage commodity risk. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, even though the Company considers all commodity contracts to be effective economic hedges. As a result, all such financially-settled commodity contracts are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in the fair value being recognized as an unrealized gain or loss on the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

The following table provides a summary of the unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2011:

(000s)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial instruments	\$ (4,566)	\$ (879)	\$ 944	\$ (863)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments held for trading	40	187	(111)	260
Total	\$ (4,526)	\$ (692)	\$ 833	\$ (603)

In addition to the financial commodity contracts discussed above, the Company has entered into physical contracts to manage commodity risk. These contracts are considered normal sales contracts and are not recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. These contracts have been disclosed in note 5 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

(d) Capital management:

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The Company considers its capital structure to include shareholders' equity, bank debt and working capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue shares and adjust its capital spending to manage current and projected debt levels. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

The key measures that the Company utilizes in evaluating its capital structure are net debt, which is defined as long-term bank debt plus working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments), to annualized funds from operations, defined as cash flow from operating activities before

changes in non-cash working capital, and the current credit available from its creditors in relation to the Company's budgeted capital program. Net debt to annualized funds from operations represents a measure of the time it is expected to take to pay off the debt if no further capital expenditures were incurred and if funds from operations in the next year were equal to the amount in the most recent quarter annualized.

The Company monitors this ratio and endeavors to maintain it at or below 2.0 to 1.0 in a normalized commodity price environment. This ratio may increase at certain times as a result of acquisitions or low commodity prices. As shown below, as at December 31, 2011, the Company's ratio of net debt to annualized funds from operations was 0.78 to 1.0.

(000s)	As at December 31,	
	2011	2010
Net debt:		
Bank debt	\$ (81,749)	\$ —
Working capital/(deficit)	(146,317)	(49,642)
Fair value of financial instruments – short-term (asset)/liability	(276)	472
Net debt	\$ (228,342)	\$ (49,170)
Annualized funds from operations		
Cash flow from operating activities for Q4	\$ 61,801	\$ 46,109
Change in non-cash working capital	11,510	(1,169)
Funds from operations for Q4	\$ 73,311	\$ 44,940
Annualized funds from operations (based on most recent quarter annualized):	\$ 293,244	\$ 179,760
Net debt to annualized funds from operations	0.78	0.27

The Company has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management since December 31, 2010.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Certain accounting policies require that management make appropriate decisions with respect to the formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Management reviews its estimates on a regular basis. The emergence of new information and changed circumstances may result in actual results or changes to estimates that differ materially from current estimates. The Company's use of estimates and judgments in preparing the consolidated financial statements is discussed in note 2 of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") 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 periods in which the annual and interim 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. All control systems by their nature have inherent limitations and, therefore, the Company's DC&P are believed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's 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 evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's DC&P and ICFR as defined by National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as at December 31, 2011, the Company's DC&P and ICFR are effective. There were no changes in the Company's ICFR during the period beginning on October 1, 2011 and ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR. It should be noted that a control system, including the Company's disclosure and internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met and it should not be expected that the disclosure and internal controls and procedures will prevent all errors or fraud.

BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Tourmaline monitors and complies with current government regulations that affect its activities, although operations may be adversely affected by changes in government policy, regulations or taxation. In addition, Tourmaline maintains a level of liability, property and business interruption insurance which is believed to be adequate for Tourmaline's size and activities, but is unable to obtain insurance to cover all risks within the business or in amounts to cover all possible claims.

See "Forward-Looking Statements" in this MD&A and "Risk Factors" in Tourmaline's most recent annual information form for additional information regarding the risks to which Tourmaline and its business and operations are subject.

IMPACT OF NEW ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Environmental legislation, including the Kyoto Accord, the federal government's "EcoACTION" plan and Alberta's Bill 3—Climate Change and Emissions Management Amendment Act, 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. Given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and the resulting requirements, it is not possible to determine the operational or financial impact of those requirements on Tourmaline.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRS")

The Company's IFRS accounting policies are provided in note 2 of the December 31, 2011 consolidated financial statements. In addition, note 24 to the December 31, 2011 consolidated financial statements presents reconciliations between the Company's 2010 results reported under previous Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and its 2010 results reported under IFRS. The reconciliations in the December 31, 2011 consolidated financial statements include the consolidated statement of financial position as at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, and consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The following provides summary reconciliations of Tourmaline's 2010 previous GAAP and IFRS results, along with a discussion of the significant IFRS accounting policy changes.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION RECONCILIATIONS

(\$000s)	As at January 1, 2010					IFRS
	Previous GAAP	E&E	Decommissioning Obligations	Share-Based Payments	Other ⁽¹⁾	
Current assets	248,452	—	—	—	(204)	248,248
Investments	632	—	—	—	—	632
Exploration and evaluation assets	—	250,972	—	—	—	250,972
Property, plant and equipment	754,798	(250,972)	—	—	—	503,826
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	138	138
Total assets	1,003,882	—	—	—	(66)	1,003,816
Current liabilities	86,938	—	—	—	—	86,938
Decommissioning obligations	7,208	—	11,945	—	—	19,153
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	—	—	—	—	3,833	3,833
Deferred taxes	780	—	—	—	(780)	—
Share capital	895,095	—	—	—	(4,143)	890,952
Non-controlling interest	13,526	—	—	—	—	13,526
Contributed surplus	2,018	—	—	6,529	—	8,547
Retained earnings/(deficit)	(1,683)	—	(11,945)	(6,529)	1,024	(19,133)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,003,882	—	—	—	(66)	1,003,816

⁽¹⁾ Other includes adjustments for share issue costs, the deferred premium on flow-through shares, the impact of the fact that Tourmaline's forward gas sales contracts no longer meet the definition of a derivative and the deferred tax impact related thereto.

(\$000s)	As at December 31, 2010							IFRS
	Previous GAAP	E&E	Depletion	Decommissioning Obligations	Share-Based Payments	Other ⁽¹⁾		
Current assets	143,356	—	—	—	—	(14,413)	128,943	
Investments	3,932	—	—	—	—	—	3,932	
Fair value of financial instruments	1,601	—	—	—	—	(1,601)	—	
Exploration and evaluation assets	—	479,067	—	—	—	—	479,067	
Property, plant and equipment	1,637,960	(479,067)	29,184	9,844	6,531	(351)	1,204,101	
Total assets	1,786,849	—	29,184	9,844	6,531	(16,365)	1,816,043	
Current liabilities	180,945	—	—	—	—	(2,360)	178,585	
Decommissioning obligations	13,628	—	—	21,776	—	(125)	35,279	
Long-term obligation	14,589	—	—	—	—	—	14,589	
Fair value of financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—	270	270	
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	—	—	—	—	—	348	348	
Deferred taxes	25,457	—	—	—	(964)	21,576	46,069	
Share capital	1,517,675	—	—	—	(128)	(9,495)	1,508,052	
Non-controlling interest	13,767	—	—	—	—	142	13,909	
Contributed surplus	7,919	—	—	—	21,343	—	29,262	
Retained earnings/ (deficit)	12,869	—	29,184	(11,932)	(13,720)	(26,721)	(10,320)	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,786,849	—	29,184	9,844	6,531	(16,365)	1,816,043	

⁽¹⁾ Other includes adjustments for share issue costs, the deferred premium on flow-through shares, the impact of the fact that Tourmaline's forward gas sales contracts no longer meet the definition of a derivative, gains and losses on divestitures and the deferred tax impact related thereto.

SUMMARY NET EARNINGS RECONCILIATION

2010

(\$000s)	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Net earnings/(loss) – previous GAAP	14,552	(2,593)	4,463	(672)	13,354
After-tax addition/(deduction):					
Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(16,553)	4,995	(7,410)	3,676	(17,814)
General and administrative	(1,561)	(749)	(478)	(90)	(244)
Share-based payments	(7,191)	(2,324)	(1,855)	(1,702)	(1,310)
Depletion and depreciation	29,184	12,108	4,791	6,262	6,023
Decommissioning obligation accretion	13	10	13	(8)	(2)
Gain/(loss) on divestitures	2,082	1,606	3,534	(3,058)	—
Deferred taxes	(11,010)	(7,135)	(2,662)	(2,620)	1,407
Transaction costs on corporate acquisition	(561)	—	—	—	(561)
Non-controlling interest	(142)	(53)	32	(88)	(33)
Net earnings – IFRS	8,813	5,865	428	1,700	820

Accounting Policy Changes and the Impact of Transition to IFRS

- **Exploration and Evaluation (“E&E”) assets** – On transition to IFRS Tourmaline reclassified \$251.0 million of PP&E assets to E&E assets on the consolidated statement of financial position. This consisted of the book value of undeveloped land that relates to exploration properties, geological and geophysical costs and drilling and completion costs of wells in progress. E&E assets are not depleted and must be assessed for impairment at the transition date and when indicators of impairment exist. There was no transitional impairment of the E&E assets. The cost of any impairment recognized during a period, is charged as additional depletion and depreciation expense.
- **Property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”)** – This includes oil and gas assets in the development and production phases. The Company has allocated the amount recognized under the previous GAAP as at January 1, 2010 to cash-generating units (“CGU”) using reserve values.
- **Divestitures** – Under previous GAAP, proceeds from divestitures were deducted from the full cost pool without recognition of a gain or loss unless the deduction resulted in a change in the depletion rate of 20 percent or greater, in which case a gain or loss was recorded. Under IFRS, gains and losses are recorded on divestitures and are calculated as the difference between the proceeds and the net book value of the asset disposed. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Tourmaline recognized a \$2.1 million net gain on divestitures under IFRS compared to nil under the previous GAAP.
- **Impairment of PP&E assets** – Under IFRS, impairment tests of PP&E must be performed at the CGU level as opposed to the entire PP&E balance which was required under the previous GAAP through the full cost ceiling test. An impairment is recognized if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount for a CGU. The recoverable amount is determined using fair value less costs to sell based on discounted future cash flow of proved plus probable reserves using forecast prices and costs. PP&E impairments can be reversed in the future if the recoverable amount increases.

Tourmaline performed and passed its impairment tests on its PP&E assets on transition to IFRS at January 1, 2010 as well as for the year ended December 31, 2010.

- **Decommissioning Obligations** – Under the previous GAAP, a credit adjusted risk free rate was used to measure the obligation. Under IFRS, Tourmaline has used a risk free rate given the expected cash flow is risked. The result of using a lower discount rate was an increase to the obligation on transition of \$11.9 million with an offsetting charge to the opening deficit, net of the deferred income tax effect of \$3.0 million.

- Depletion and depreciation expense – Under IFRS, Tourmaline has chosen to base the depletion calculation using proved-plus-probable reserves. This resulted in a decrease to depletion and depreciation expense in 2010 as compared to the previous GAAP.
- Share-based compensation – The major differences from the previous GAAP are the treatment of graded vesting awards as multiple separate awards with different lives, an adjustment to the measure of volatility used in the calculation to value those options that were issued while the Company was private and estimating forfeiture rates in advance as opposed to recognizing the impact when the forfeiture occurs.

RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED

The following pronouncements from the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) will become effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 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.

IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements builds on existing principles and standards and identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company.

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements establishes the principles for financial reporting by entities when they have an interest in arrangements that are jointly controlled.

IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities provides the disclosure requirements for interests held in other entities including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities.

IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement defines fair value, requires disclosure about fair value measurements and provides a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within the IFRS standards.

IAS 19 - Employee Benefits revises the existing standard to eliminate options to defer the recognition of gains and losses in defined benefit plans, requires re-measurements of a defined benefit plan's assets and liabilities to be presented in other comprehensive income and increases disclosure.

IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements revised the existing standard which addresses the presentation of parent company financial statements that are not consolidated financial statements.

IAS 28 - Investments in Associate and Joint Ventures revised the existing standard and prescribes the accounting for investments and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

The IASB also issued Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income, an amendment to IAS 1 Financial Statement Presentation. The amendment addresses the presentation of other comprehensive income and requires the grouping of items within other comprehensive income that might eventually be reclassified to the profit and loss section of the income statement. The change becomes effective for financial years after July 1, 2012 with earlier adoption permitted.

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

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A includes references to financial measures commonly used in the oil and gas industry such as “funds from operations”, “operating netback”, “working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments)” and “net debt”, which do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Management believes that in addition to net income and cash flow from operating activities; funds from operations, operating netback, net debt and working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments) are useful supplemental measures in assessing Tourmaline’s ability to generate the cash necessary to repay debt or fund future growth through capital investment. Readers are cautioned, however, that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income or cash flow from operating activities determined in accordance with IFRS as an indication of Tourmaline’s performance. Tourmaline’s method of calculating these measures may differ from other companies and accordingly, they may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. For these purposes, Tourmaline defines funds from operations as cash provided by operations before changes in non-cash operating working capital, defines operating netback as revenue (excluding processing income) less royalties, transportation costs and operating expenses and defines working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments) as working capital adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments. Net debt is defined as long-term bank debt plus working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments).

Funds from Operations

A summary of the reconciliation of funds from operations to cash flow from operating activities is set forth below:

(000s)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Cash flow from operating activities (per IFRS)	\$ 61,801	\$ 46,109	\$ 228,421	\$ 143,296
Change in non-cash working capital	11,510	(1,169)	12,931	(10,078)
Funds from operations	\$ 73,311	\$ 44,940	\$ 241,352	\$ 133,218

Operating Netback

Operating netback is calculated on a per-Boe basis and is defined as revenue (excluding processing income) less royalties, transportation costs and operating expenses, as shown below:

(\$/Boe)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue, excluding processing fee income	\$ 30.95	\$ 30.74	\$ 32.07	\$ 32.24
Royalties	(2.15)	(0.77)	(2.08)	(2.40)
Transportation costs	(2.24)	(1.80)	(2.06)	(1.74)
Operating expenses	(5.17)	(5.51)	(5.58)	(6.34)
Operating netback	\$ 21.39	\$ 22.66	\$ 22.35	\$ 21.76

Working Capital (Adjusted for the Fair Value of Financial Instruments)

A summary of the reconciliation of working capital to working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments) is set forth below:

(000s)	As at December 31,	
	2011	2010
Working capital/(deficit)	\$ (146,317)	\$ (49,642)
Fair value of financial instruments – short-term (asset)/liability	(276)	472
Working capital/(deficit) (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments)	\$ (146,593)	\$ (49,170)

Net Debt

A summary of the reconciliation of net debt is set forth below:

(000s)	As at December 31,	
	2011	2010
Bank debt	\$ (81,749)	\$ —
Working capital/(deficit)	(146,317)	(49,642)
Fair value of financial instruments – short-term (asset)/liability	(276)	472
Net debt	\$ (228,342)	\$ (49,170)

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

(\$000s, unless otherwise noted)	2011				2010			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Production								
Crude oil and NGL(bbls)	415,074	316,890	272,184	217,121	236,502	147,997	178,787	138,068
Gas (mcf)	18,437,079	17,058,132	13,798,653	11,283,617	11,251,067	9,502,337	8,693,492	5,449,027
Oil equivalent (Boe)	3,487,920	3,159,912	2,571,959	2,097,724	2,111,680	1,731,720	1,627,702	1,046,239
Crude oil and NGL (bbls/d)	4,512	3,444	2,991	2,412	2,571	1,609	1,965	1,534
Gas (mcf/d)	200,403	185,414	151,634	125,374	122,294	103,286	95,533	60,545
Oil equivalent (Boe/d)	37,912	34,347	28,263	23,308	22,953	18,823	17,887	11,625
Financial								
Gross revenue, net of royalties	98,309	98,225	87,551	62,019	63,340	46,822	50,310	34,935
Cash flow from operating activities	61,801	77,622	42,112	46,886	46,109	40,685	34,623	21,879
Funds from operations ⁽¹⁾	73,311	62,686	60,415	44,940	44,940	31,250	33,925	23,103
Per diluted share	0.45	0.40	0.41	0.32	0.34	0.25	0.27	0.21
Net earnings/(loss)	16,074	8,688	15,192	2,727	5,865	428	1,700	820
Per diluted share	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total assets	2,711,024	2,517,607	2,030,285	1,936,836	1,816,043	1,546,820	1,412,776	1,366,481
Working capital	(146,317)	(120,080)	(31,963)	(139,138)	(49,642)	(78,205)	(21,672)	234,339
Working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments) ⁽¹⁾	(146,593)	(123,858)	(31,592)	(136,933)	(49,170)	(78,314)	(22,075)	234,362
Capital expenditures	232,167	249,162	130,075	217,553	217,064	151,944	286,808	158,518
Basic outstanding shares (000s)	158,578	151,906	145,215	138,124	136,191	123,841	122,691	120,191
Per Unit								
Gas (\$/mcf)	3.76	4.25	4.38	4.48	4.17	4.36	4.61	5.41
Crude oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	93.05	87.01	95.54	83.00	75.94	70.49	72.49	78.29
Revenue (\$/Boe)	30.95	31.67	33.61	32.68	30.74	29.94	32.58	38.53
Operating netback (\$/Boe)	21.39	21.21	24.52	22.99	22.66	19.12	21.82	24.16

(1) See Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The oil and gas exploration and production industry is cyclical in nature. The Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows are principally impacted by production levels, and commodity prices, particularly natural gas prices. The Company has had continued growth over the last eight quarters summarized in the table above. The Company's average production has increased from 17,856 Boe per day in 2010 to 31,007 Boe per day in 2011, with cash flows from operating activities increasing from \$143.3 million in 2010 to \$228.4 million in 2011. The production growth can be attributed to both the Company's exploration and development activities, as well as, from acquisitions of producing properties. Over the same period, natural gas prices have declined. Commodity price changes can indirectly impact expected production by changing the amount of funds available to reinvest in exploration, development and acquisition activities in the future. Decreases in commodity prices not only reduce revenues and cash flows available for exploration, they may also challenge the economics of potential capital projects by reducing the quantities of reserves that are commercially recoverable.

The Company's capital program is dependent on cash flows generated from operations and access to capital markets.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

(\$000s unless otherwise noted)	2011	2010	Previous GAAP ⁽²⁾ 2009
Production			
Crude oil and NGL (bbls)	1,221,268	701,355	119,347
Gas (mcf)	60,577,481	34,895,923	6,850,937
Oil equivalent (Boe)	11,317,515	6,517,342	1,261,170
Crude oil and NGL (bbls/d)	3,346	1,922	327
Gas (mcf/d)	165,966	95,605	18,770
Oil equivalent (Boe/d)	31,007	17,856	3,455
Financial			
Gross revenue, net of royalties	346,104	195,407	35,127
Cash flow from operating activities	228,421	143,296	(514)
Funds from operations ⁽¹⁾	241,352	133,218	21,722
Per diluted share	1.58	1.08	0.31
Net earnings/(loss)	42,681	8,813	(2,121)
Per diluted share	0.28	0.07	(0.03)
Total assets	2,711,024	1,816,043	1,003,882
Working capital	(146,317)	(49,642)	161,514
Working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments) ⁽¹⁾	(146,593)	(49,170)	161,190
Capital expenditures	828,956	814,334	499,258
Basic outstanding shares (000s)	158,578	136,191	101,809
Per Unit			
Gas (\$/mcf)	4.17	4.52	4.24
Crude oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	90.24	74.62	66.10
Revenue (\$/Boe)	32.07	32.24	29.28
Operating netback (\$/Boe)	22.35	21.76	17.58

⁽¹⁾ See Non-IFRS Financial Measures.

⁽²⁾ As Tourmaline's IFRS transition date was January 1, 2010, the 2009 comparative information has not been restated.

The changes to the financial information summarized above are due primarily to the continuing growth in the Company's crude oil, natural gas and NGL production over the periods, from the acquisition of producing properties and from the Company's exploration and development activities.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Tourmaline Oil Corp.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tourmaline Oil Corp. and all the information in the Annual Report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects. The financial information contained elsewhere in this report has been reviewed to ensure consistency with the financial statements.

Management has established systems of internal controls, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and to produce reliable accounting records for the preparation of financial information. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. It exercises its responsibilities primarily through the Audit Committee, with some assistance from the Reserves Committee regarding the annual evaluation of the Company's petroleum and natural gas reserves. The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements with management and the auditors, and has reported to the Board of Directors. The external auditors have access to the Audit Committee without the presence of management.

The financial statements have been audited on behalf of the shareholders by KPMG LLP, the external auditors. Their examination included such tests and procedures, as they considered necessary, to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Board of Directors has approved the financial statements.

(Signed) Michael L. Rose
*President and
Chief Executive Officer*
Calgary, Alberta

(Signed) Brian G. Robinson
*Vice-President, Finance and
Chief Financial Officer*
Calgary, Alberta

March 19, 2012

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Tourmaline Oil Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tourmaline Oil Corp., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Tourmaline Oil Corp. as at December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

(Signed) "KPMG LLP"
Chartered Accountants
Calgary, Canada
March 19, 2012

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(000s)	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
		(Note 24)	(Note 24)
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 65,160	\$ 199,789
Accounts receivable	60,799	58,669	45,129
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,313	5,114	3,210
Fair value of financial instruments (note 4)	276	—	120
	66,388	128,943	248,248
Investments (note 10)	233	3,932	632
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)	620,515	479,067	250,972
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)	2,023,888	1,204,101	503,826
Deferred taxes (note 14)	—	—	138
	\$ 2,711,024	\$ 1,816,043	\$ 1,003,816
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 212,705	\$ 178,113	\$ 86,938
Fair value of financial instruments (note 4)	—	472	—
	212,705	178,585	86,938
Bank debt (note 9)	81,749	—	—
Decommissioning obligations (note 8)	50,463	35,279	19,153
Long-term obligation (note 11)	10,864	14,589	—
Fair value of financial instruments (note 4)	74	270	—
Deferred premium on flow-through shares (note 13)	11,316	348	3,833
Deferred taxes (note 14)	107,977	46,069	—
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital (note 13)	2,140,660	1,508,052	890,952
Non-controlling interest (note 12)	15,079	13,909	13,526
Contributed surplus	47,776	29,262	8,547
Retained earnings/(deficit)	32,361	(10,320)	(19,133)
	2,235,876	1,540,903	893,892
	\$ 2,711,024	\$ 1,816,043	\$ 1,003,816

Commitments (note 21)

Subsequent events (notes 5 and 23)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(000s) except per-share amounts	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
		(Note 24)
Revenue:		
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 342,820	\$ 194,928
Royalties	(23,553)	(15,630)
	319,267	179,298
Realized gain on financial instruments	20,172	15,177
Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial instruments (note 5)	833	(603)
Other income (note 17)	5,832	1,535
	346,104	195,407
Expenses:		
Operating	63,129	41,352
Transportation	23,384	11,357
General and administration	11,494	8,392
Share-based payments	11,685	10,388
(Gain)/loss on divestitures	3,630	(2,082)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	158,168	96,660
	271,490	166,067
Results from Operating Activities	74,614	29,340
Finance expenses (note 18)	6,180	2,774
Income before taxes	68,434	26,566
Deferred taxes (note 14)	24,583	17,370
Net income and comprehensive income for the year before non-controlling interest	43,851	9,196
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Company	42,681	8,813
Non-controlling interest (note 12)	1,170	383
	\$ 43,851	\$ 9,196
Income per share attributable to common shareholders (note 15)		
Basic	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.07
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.07

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(000s) except per-share amounts	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings/ (Deficit)	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 890,952	\$ 8,547	\$ (19,133)	\$ 13,526	\$ 893,892
Issue of common shares (note 13)	636,727	—	—	—	636,727
Share issue costs, net of tax	(19,848)	—	—	—	(19,848)
Share-based payments	—	10,388	—	—	10,388
Capitalized share-based payments	—	10,388	—	—	10,388
Options exercised (note 13)	221	(61)	—	—	160
Income attributable to common shareholders	—	—	8,813	—	8,813
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	383	383
Balance at December 31, 2010	1,508,052	29,262	(10,320)	13,909	1,540,903
Issue of common shares (note 13)	629,809	—	—	—	629,809
Share issue costs, net of tax	(14,589)	—	—	—	(14,589)
Share-based payments	—	11,685	—	—	11,685
Capitalized share-based payments	—	11,685	—	—	11,685
Options exercised (note 13)	17,388	(4,856)	—	—	12,532
Income attributable to common shareholders	—	—	42,681	—	42,681
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	1,170	1,170
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 2,140,660	\$ 47,776	\$ 32,361	\$ 15,079	\$ 2,235,876

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Net income	\$ 42,681	\$ 8,813
Items not involving cash:		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	158,168	96,660
Accretion	1,315	1,128
Share-based payments	11,685	10,388
Deferred taxes	24,583	17,370
Unrealized (gain)/loss on financial instruments (note 4)	(833)	603
(Gain)/Loss on divestitures	3,630	(2,082)
Non-controlling interest	1,170	383
Realized (gain)/loss on sale of investments	—	(45)
Decommissioning expenditures	(1,047)	—
Changes in non-cash operating working capital (note 20)	(12,931)	10,078
	228,421	143,296
Financing:		
Issue of common shares	451,491	508,730
Share issue costs	(19,329)	(26,502)
Increase/(decrease) in bank debt	62,053	(6,550)
	494,215	475,678
Investing:		
Exploration and evaluation	(213,414)	(198,816)
Property, plant and equipment	(508,294)	(293,775)
Property acquisitions	(115,231)	(343,234)
Proceeds from divestitures	7,983	24,647
Corporate acquisitions	—	(3,156)
Proceeds from sale of investments	3,588	255
Repayment of long-term obligation	(3,725)	(1,552)
Change in non-cash investing working capital (note 20)	41,297	62,028
	(787,796)	(753,603)
Changes in cash	(65,160)	(134,629)
Cash, beginning of year	65,160	199,789
Cash, end of year	\$ —	\$ 65,160

Cash is defined as cash and cash equivalents.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Corporate Information:

Tourmaline Oil Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta on July 21, 2008. The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas properties. The Company is engaged in the exploration for, and development and production of, oil and natural gas and conducts many of its activities jointly with others. These consolidated financial statements reflect only the Company’s proportionate interest in such activities.

The Company’s registered office is located at 3700, 250 – 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3H7.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). In preparing these consolidated financial statements, IFRS 1—“First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” has been applied.

Tourmaline’s significant accounting policies under IFRS are presented in note 2. These policies have been retrospectively and consistently applied except where specific exemptions permitted an alternative treatment upon transition to IFRS in accordance with IFRS 1. The impact of the new standards, including reconciliations presenting the change from previous GAAP to IFRS as at January 1, 2010, as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010, is presented in note 24.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 19, 2012.

(b) Basis of measurement:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical-cost basis except for the following:

- (i) derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value; and
- (ii) held for trading financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in note 4.

Operating expenses in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income are presented as a combination of function and nature in conformity with industry practice. Depletion, depreciation and amortization are presented in separate lines by their nature, while operating expenses and net administrative expenses are presented on a functional basis. Significant expenses such as salaries and benefits are presented by their nature in the notes to the financial statements.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) 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 these financial statements are outlined below.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see below), 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 these consolidated financial statements:

(i) Reserves:

Estimation of reported recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves include judgmental assumptions 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 may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves can impact the carrying values of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties 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 recoverable quantities of reserves and estimated cash flows from the Company's petroleum and natural gas interests are independently evaluated by reserve engineers at least annually.

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 producible. 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 producibility is supported by either production or conclusive formation tests. The Company's petroleum and gas reserves are determined pursuant to National Instrument 51-101, Standard of Disclosures for Oil and Gas Activities.

(ii) Identification of cash-generating units:

The Company's assets are aggregated into cash-generating units ("CGU") for the purpose of calculating impairment. A CGU is comprised of assets that are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. 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.

(iii) 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.

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.

(i) 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 judgment 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.

(ii) Impairment of petroleum and natural gas assets:

For the purposes of determining whether impairment of petroleum and natural gas assets has occurred, and the extent of any impairment or its reversal, the key assumptions the Company uses in estimating future cash flows are forecast petroleum and natural gas prices, expected production volumes and anticipated recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves. These assumptions are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in economic conditions can also affect the rate used to discount future cash flow estimates. Changes in the aforementioned assumptions could affect the carrying amounts of assets. Impairment charges and reversals are recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Income taxes:

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 and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiaries.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation per note 24.

(a) Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Tourmaline Oil Corp., Exshaw Oil Corp., of which the Company owns 90.6% (note 12), and Cinch Energy Corp., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary.

(i) Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for acquisitions of subsidiaries and assets that meet the definition of a business under IFRS. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized immediately in the income statement.

(ii) Jointly-controlled operations and jointly-controlled assets:

Substantially all of the Company's oil and natural gas activities involve jointly-controlled assets. The consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of these jointly-controlled assets and a proportionate share of the relevant revenue and related costs.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Financial instruments:*(i) Non-derivative financial instruments:*

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, term deposits held with banks, other short-term highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Investments:

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Tourmaline's investments in public companies are designated as held for trading. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Other:

Other non-derivative financial instruments, such as trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments:

The Company has entered into certain financial derivative contracts in order to manage the exposure to market risks from fluctuations in commodity prices and interest rates. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, and thus not applied hedge accounting, even though the Company considers all commodity contracts to be economic hedges. As a result, all financial derivative contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are recorded on the statement of financial position at fair value. Transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

The Company has accounted for its forward physical delivery sales contracts, which were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of receipt or delivery of non-financial items in accordance with its expected purchase, sale or usage requirements as executory contracts. As such, these contracts are not considered to be derivative financial instruments and have not been recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position. Settlements on these physical sales contracts are recognized in oil and natural gas revenue.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through earnings. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in earnings.

(iii) Share capital:

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(c) Property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration assets:*(i) Recognition and measurement:**Exploration and evaluation expenditures:*

Pre-license costs are recognized in the statement of operations as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring licenses and directly attributable general and administrative costs, initially are capitalized as either tangible or intangible exploration and evaluation assets according to the nature of the assets acquired. The costs are accumulated in cost centers by well, field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proven and/or probable reserves are determined to exist. A review of

each exploration licence or field is carried out, at least annually, to ascertain whether proven or probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proven and/or probable reserves, intangible exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to a separate category within tangible assets referred to as oil and natural gas interests. The cost of undeveloped land that expires or any impairment recognized during a period is charged as additional depletion and depreciation expense.

Development and production costs:

Items of property, plant and equipment, which include oil and gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are grouped into CGUs for impairment testing. The Company allocated its historical property, plant and equipment cost at January 1, 2010, the date of IFRS transition, to the following CGUs: 'Deep Basin', 'Spirit River' and 'Montney', based on a pro ration using December 31, 2009 externally-determined reserve values underlying each of its CGUs. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment, including oil and natural gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, including oil and natural gas interests, are measured as the difference between the fair value of the proceeds received or given up and the carrying value of the assets disposed, and are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs:

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of property, plant and equipment are recognized as oil and natural gas interests only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such capitalized oil and natural gas interests generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depletion and depreciation:

The net carrying value of development or production assets is depleted using the unit-of-production method by reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related proved-plus-probable reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves. These estimates are reviewed by independent reserve engineers at least annually.

Proved-plus-probable reserves are estimated annually by independent qualified reserve evaluators and represent the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible. For interim consolidated financial statements, internal estimates of changes in reserves and future development costs are used for determining depletion for the period. For other assets, depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful

lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for depreciable assets are as follows:

Plants and facilities	30 years
Office equipment	25% declining balance
Furniture and fixtures	25% declining balance

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

(d) Impairment:

(i) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than E&E assets and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite lives, or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is completed each year. E&E assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to property, plant and equipment, as oil and natural gas interests, and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped into CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proven-plus-probable reserves.

The goodwill acquired in an acquisition, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to the CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. E&E assets are allocated to the related CGUs when they are assessed for impairment, both at the time of triggering facts and circumstances as well as upon their eventual reclassification to property, plant and equipment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated

recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis. Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(e) Provisions:

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax "risk-free" rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

(i) Decommissioning obligations:

The Company recognizes the decommissioning obligations for the future costs associated with removal, site restoration and decommissioning costs. The fair value of the liability for the Company's decommissioning obligation is recorded in the period in which it is incurred, discounted to its present value using the risk-free interest rate and the corresponding amount recognized by increasing the carrying amount of petroleum and natural gas assets. The asset recorded is depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the reserves. The liability amount is increased each reporting period due to the passage of time and the amount of accretion is charged to earnings in the period. Revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows or to the original estimated undiscounted cost could also result in an increase or decrease to the obligation. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligation are charged against the obligation to the extent of the liability recorded.

(ii) Onerous contracts:

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on associated assets.

(f) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas is recorded when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product is transferred to the buyer, which is usually when legal title passes to the external party. This is generally at the time product enters the pipeline. Revenue is measured net of discounts, customs duties and royalties. With respect to the latter, the entity is acting as a collection agent on behalf of others.

Tariffs and tolls charged to other entities for use of pipelines and facilities owned by the Company are recognized as revenue as they accrue in accordance with the terms of the service or tariff and tolling agreements.

Royalty income is recognized as it accrues in accordance with the terms of the overriding royalty agreements.

(g) Finance income and expenses:

Finance expense comprises interest expense on borrowings, accretion of the discount on provisions, transaction costs on business combinations and impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective-interest method.

(h) Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred-tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred-tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred-tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(i) Flow-through common shares:

Periodically, the Company finances a portion of its exploration and development activities through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory development activities are renounced to investors in accordance with tax legislation. Flow-through shares issued are recorded in share capital at the fair value of common shares on the date of issue. The premium received on issuing flow-through shares is initially recorded as a deferred credit. As qualifying expenditures are incurred, the premium is reversed and a deferred income tax liability is recorded. The net amount is then recognized as deferred income tax expense.

(j) Share-based payments:

The Company applies the fair-value method for valuing share option grants. Under this method, compensation cost attributable to all share options granted are measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options or units that vest. Upon the exercise of the share options, consideration received, together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus, is recorded as an increase to share capital.

(k) Per-share information:

Basic per-share information is computed by dividing income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The treasury-stock method is used to determine the diluted per share amounts, whereby any proceeds from the share options, warrants or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding is then adjusted by the net change.

(l) Leased assets:

Leases where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expenses and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expenses are allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Other leases are operating leases, which are not recognized on the Company's statement of financial position.

(m) Comparative amounts:

Certain comparative amounts may have been reclassified to conform with presentation adopted in the current year.

3. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

The following pronouncements from the IASB will become effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 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.

IFRS 10—Consolidated Financial Statements builds on existing principles and standards and identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company.

IFRS 11—Joint Arrangements establishes the principles for financial reporting by entities when they have an interest in arrangements that are jointly controlled.

IFRS 12—Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities provides the disclosure requirements for interests held in other entities including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities.

IFRS 13—Fair Value Measurement defines fair value, requires disclosure about fair value measurements and provides a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within the IFRS standards.

IAS 19—Employee Benefits revises the existing standard to eliminate options to defer the recognition of gains and losses in defined benefit plans, requires re-measurements of a defined benefit plan's assets and liabilities to be presented in other comprehensive income and increases disclosure.

IAS 27—Separate Financial Statements revised the existing standard which addresses the presentation of parent company financial statements that are not consolidated financial statements.

IAS 28—Investments in Associate and Joint Ventures revised the existing standard and prescribes the accounting for investments and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

The IASB also issued Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income, an amendment to IAS 1 Financial Statement Presentation. The amendment addresses the presentation of other comprehensive income and requires the grouping of items within other comprehensive income that might eventually be reclassified to the profit and loss section of the income statement. The change becomes effective for financial years after July 1, 2012 with earlier adoption permitted.

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

4. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration assets:

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognized in a business combination, is based on market values. The market value of property, plant and equipment is the estimated amount for which property, plant and equipment could be exchanged on the acquisition date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The market value of oil and natural gas interests (included in property, plant and equipment) and intangible exploration assets is estimated with reference to the discounted cash flow expected to be derived from oil and natural gas production based on externally prepared reserve reports. The risk-adjusted discount rate is specific to the asset with reference to general market conditions.

The market value of other items of property, plant and equipment is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, bank debt and trade and other payables:

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, bank debt and trade and other payables is estimated as the present value of future cash flow, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. At December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the fair value of these balances approximated their carrying value due to their short term to maturity. The bank debt has a floating rate of interest and therefore the carrying value approximates the fair value.

(c) Derivatives:

The fair value of commodity price risk management 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 contracted oil and natural gas volumes and a risk-free interest rate (based on published government rates). The fair value of options and costless collars is based on option models that use published information with respect to volatility, prices and interest rates.

(d) Share options:

The fair value of employee share options is measured using a Black Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

(e) Measurement:

Tourmaline classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following tables provide fair value measurement information for financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables included in the consolidated statement of financial position approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of those instruments. These assets and liabilities are not included in the following tables.

December 31, 2011	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:					
Investments	\$ 233	\$ 233	\$ 233	\$ —	\$ —
Commodity price risk contracts	276	276	—	276	—
Financial liabilities:					
Bank debt	81,749	81,749	81,749	—	—
Commodity price risk contracts	74	74	—	74	—

December 31, 2010	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:					
Investments	\$ 3,932	\$ 3,932	\$ 3,932	\$ —	\$ —
Financial liabilities:					
Commodity price risk contracts	742	742	—	742	—

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies.

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.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint venture partners and petroleum and natural gas marketers. As at December 31, 2011, Tourmaline's receivables consisted of \$9.7 million (December 31, 2010—\$21.1 million) from joint

venture partners, \$40.1 million (December 31, 2010 – \$23.6 million) from petroleum and natural gas marketers and \$11.0 million (December 31, 2010 – \$13.9 million) from provincial governments.

Receivables from petroleum and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production. The Company sells a significant portion of its oil and gas to a limited number of counterparties. In 2011, Tourmaline had three counterparties that individually accounted for more than ten percent of annual revenues. The Company's policy to mitigate credit risk associated with these balances is to establish marketing relationships with creditworthy purchasers. Tourmaline historically has not experienced any collection issues with its petroleum and natural gas marketers. Joint venture receivables are typically collected within one to three months of the joint venture bill being issued to the partner. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint venture receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital expenditures prior to expenditure. The receivables, however, are from participants in the petroleum and natural gas sector, and collection of the outstanding balances are dependent on industry factors such as commodity price fluctuations, escalating costs and the risk of unsuccessful drilling. In addition, further risk exists with joint venture partners as disagreements occasionally arise that increase the potential for non-collection. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from petroleum and natural gas marketers or joint venture partners; however, the Company does have the ability to withhold production from joint venture partners in the event of non-payment.

The Company monitors the age of, and investigates issues behind, its receivables that have been past due for over 90 days. At December 31, 2011, the Company had \$0.6 million (December 31, 2010 – \$1.0 million) over 90 days. The Company is satisfied that these amounts are substantially collectible.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and commodity price risk management contracts represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company does not have an allowance for doubtful accounts as at December 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010 – nil) and did not provide for any doubtful accounts nor was it required to write-off any receivables during the year ended December 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010 – nil).

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation. Liquidity risk is mitigated by cash on hand, when available, and access to credit facilities.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance at December 31, 2011 is approximately \$212.7 million (December 31, 2010 – \$178.1 million). It is the Company's policy to pay suppliers within 45-75 days. These terms are consistent with industry practice. As at December 31, 2011, substantially all of the account balances were less than 90 days.

The Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. The Company also attempts to match its payment cycle with collection of petroleum and natural gas revenues on the 25th of each month.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, at December 31, 2011:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	Less Than One Year	One – Two Years	Two – Five Years	More Than Five Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	\$ 208,980	\$ 208,980	\$ 208,980	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Bank debt ⁽¹⁾	81,749	84,389	84,389	—	—	—
Transportation liability	14,589	14,589	3,725	3,725	7,139	—
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Financial commodity contracts	74	74	74	—	—	—
	\$ 305,392	\$ 308,032	\$ 297,168	\$3,725	\$ 7,139	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest expense at 3.23% being the rate applicable at December 31, 2011.

(c) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's net income or value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and curtail market risk exposure within acceptable limits, while maximizing the Company's returns.

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

Currency risk has minimal impact on the value of the financial assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2011. Changes in the US to Canadian exchange rate, however, could influence future petroleum and natural gas prices which could impact the value of certain derivative contracts. This influence cannot be accurately quantified.

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that changes in market interest rates will impact the Company's bank debt which is subject to a floating interest rate. Assuming all other variables remain constant, an increase or decrease of 1% in market interest rates in the year ended December 31, 2011 would have decreased or increased shareholders' equity and net income by \$0.4 million, and nil for 2010 as there was no debt outstanding at year end.

The following table outlines the realized and unrealized gains on interest rate contracts for the three months and year ended December 31, 2011:

		Year Ended December 31, 2011				
(000s)						
Term	Type (Floating to Fixed)	Amount	Company Fixed Interest Rate (%)	Counter Party Floating Rate Index	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
September 29, 2011 – September 29, 2013	Swap	\$ 150,000	1.15%	Floating Rate	\$ 49	\$(33)

The unrealized loss on the interest rate swap has been included on the consolidated statement of financial position with changes in the fair value included in the unrealized gain/(loss) on financial instruments on the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. There were no interest rate contracts in place at December 31, 2010.

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for oil and natural gas are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, but also world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. As at December 31, 2011, the Company has entered into certain financial derivative and physical delivery sales contracts in order to manage commodity risk. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, even though the Company considers all commodity contracts to be effective economic hedges. As a result, all such commodity contracts are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in the fair value being recognized as an unrealized gain or loss on the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

The Company has entered into the following derivative contracts as at December 31, 2011:

Type of Contract	Quantity	Time Period	Contract Price	Fair Value
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	July 2011 – December 2012	US\$90.00/bbl	\$ (327)
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	July 2011 – June 2012	US\$101.40/bbl	40
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	September 2011 – December 2012	US\$101.00/bbl	81
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	January 2012 – December 2012	US\$104.00/bbl	193
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	January 2012 – December 2012	US\$108.00/bbl	341
Costless Collar	100 bbls/d	September 2010 – August 2012	US\$75/bbl floor – US\$96/bbl ceiling	(193)
Costless Collar	100 bbls/d	July 2012 – June 2013	US\$85/bbl floor – US\$109.65/bbl ceiling	11
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	January 2012 – June 2013	US\$99.70/bbl	89
Total fair value				\$ 235

The following contracts were entered into subsequent to December 31, 2011 and are therefore not reflected in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income:

Type of Contract	Quantity	Time Period	Contract Price
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	July 2012 – June 2013	US\$100.10/bbl
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	August 2012 – July 2013	US\$101.10/bbl
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	August 2012 – December 2013	US\$100.60/bbl
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	January 2013 – December 2013	US\$101.05/bbl
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	July 2012 – March 2013	US\$103.30/bbl
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	January 2013 – December 2013	US\$101.45/bbl
Financial Swap	100 bbls/d	January 2013 – December 2013	US\$103.40/bbl

The following table provides a summary of the unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2011:

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial instruments	\$ 944	\$ (863)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments held for trading	(111)	260
Total	\$ 833	\$ (603)

The unrealized gain/(loss) on derivative contracts has been included on the consolidated statement of financial position with changes in the fair value included in the unrealized gain/(loss) on financial instruments on the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2011, if the future strip prices for oil were \$1.00 per bbl higher, with all other variables held constant, before-tax earnings for the period would have been \$0.3 million (2010—\$0.2 million) lower. An equal and opposite impact would have occurred to before-tax earnings and the fair value of the derivative contracts liability oil prices \$1.00 per bbl lower.

In addition to the financial commodity contracts discussed above, the Company has entered into physical contracts to manage commodity risk. These contracts are considered normal sales contracts and are not recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has entered into the following physical contracts as at December 31, 2011:

Type of Contract	Quantity	Time Period	Contract Price
AECO Fixed Price	2,000 gjs/d	March 2010 – March 2012	Cdn\$5.72/gj
AECO Call Option	3,000 gjs/d	January 2011 – December 2012	Cdn\$6.00/gj strike price
AECO Fixed Price	3,000 gjs/d	January 2011 – December 2012	Cdn\$5.53/gj
AECO Fixed Price	3,000 gjs/d	February 2011 – April 2012	Cdn\$4.00/gj
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	5,000 MMbtu/d	November 2011 – October 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.62/MMbtu
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	3,000 MMbtu/d	November 2011 – October 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.535/MMbtu
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	5,000 MMbtu/d	January 2012 – December 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.4325/MMbtu
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	2,000 MMbtu/d	January 2012 – December 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.42/MMbtu
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	3,000 MMbtu/d	December 2011 – March 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.30/MMbtu
AECO Fixed Price	3,000 gjs/d	January 2012 – December 2014	Cdn\$4.45/gj
AECO Call Option	3,000 gjs/d	January 2012 – December 2014	Cdn\$4.50/gj strike price
AECO Call Option	3,000 gjs/d	January 2015 – December 2016	Cdn\$6.00/gj strike price

The following contracts were entered into subsequent to December 31, 2011:

Type of Contract	Quantity	Time Period	Contract Price
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	6,000 MMbtu/d ⁽¹⁾	February 2012 – December 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.42/MMbtu
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	5,000 MMbtu/d	February 2012 – December 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.325/MMbtu
AECO/Nymex Differential Swap	7,000 MMbtu/d	February 2012 – December 2012	Nymex less USD\$0.44/MMbtu

⁽¹⁾ This is a restructuring of a previously held contract whereby the volumes, contract price and time period of the contract were amended subsequent to December 31, 2011.

(d) Capital management:

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The Company considers its capital structure to include shareholders' equity, bank debt and working capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue shares and adjust its capital spending to manage current and projected debt levels. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

The key measure that the Company utilizes in evaluating its capital structure is net debt, which is defined as long-term bank debt plus working capital (adjusted for the fair value of financial instruments), to annualized funds from operations, defined as cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital. Net debt to annualized funds from operations represents a measure of the time it is expected to take to pay off the debt if no further capital expenditures were incurred and if funds from operations in the next year were equal to the amount in the most recent quarter annualized.

The Company monitors this ratio and endeavours to maintain it at, or below, 2.0 to 1.0 in a normalized commodity price environment. This ratio may increase at certain times as a result of acquisitions or low commodity prices. As shown below, as at December 31, 2011, the Company's ratio of net debt to annualized funds from operations was 0.78 to 1.0.

(\$000s)	As at December 31,	
	2011	2010
Net debt:		
Bank debt	\$ (81,749)	\$ —
Working capital/(deficit)	(146,317)	(49,642)
Fair value of financial instruments — short-term (asset)/liability	(276)	472
Net debt	\$ (228,342)	\$ (49,170)
Annualized funds from operations:		
Cash flow from operating activities for Q4	\$ 61,801	\$ 46,109
Change in non-cash working capital	11,510	(1,169)
Funds from operations for Q4	\$ 73,311	\$ 44,940
Annualized funds from operations (based on most recent quarter annualized)	\$ 293,244	\$ 179,760
Net debt to annualized funds from operations	0.78	0.27

The Company has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management since December 31, 2010.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(000s)

As at January 1, 2010	\$ 250,972
Capital expenditures	200,816
Capitalized share-based payments	10,388
Transfers to property, plant and equipment (note 7)	(178,012)
Acquisitions	206,876
Divestitures	(11,973)
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 479,067
Capital expenditures	213,414
Capitalized share-based payments	9,374
Transfers to property, plant and equipment (note 7)	(212,303)
Acquisitions	135,766
Divestitures	(4,803)
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 620,515

General and administrative expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$8.2 million (December 31, 2010 — \$5.9 million) have been capitalized and included as exploration and evaluation assets. Non-cash share-based payments in the amount of \$9.4 million (December 31, 2010—\$10.4 million) were also capitalized and included in exploration and evaluation assets.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (“PP&E”)

Cost

(000s)

As at January 1, 2010	\$ 503,826
Capital expenditures	617,764
Transfers from exploration and evaluation (note 6)	178,012
Change in decommissioning liabilities (note 8)	15,963
Divestitures	(15,983)
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,299,582
Capital expenditures	508,294
Capitalized share-based payments	2,312
Transfers from exploration and evaluation (note 6)	212,303
Change in decommissioning liabilities (note 8)	15,397
Acquisitions	246,940
Divestitures	(8,525)
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 2,276,303

Accumulated Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization

(000s)

As at January 1, 2010	\$ —
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	96,660
Divestitures	(1,179)
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 95,481
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	158,168
Divestitures	(1,234)
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 252,415

Net Book Value

(000s)

As at January 1, 2010	\$ 503,826
As at December 31, 2010	1,204,101
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 2,023,888

General and administrative expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$1.8 million (December 31, 2010 – \$0.5 million) have been capitalized and included as costs of oil and natural gas properties. Also included in oil and natural gas properties are non-cash related share-based payments of \$2.3 million (December 31, 2010 – nil).

Future development costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$1,539 million (December 31, 2010 – \$1,008 million) were included in the depletion calculation.

Impairment Testing

In accordance with IFRS, an impairment is recognized if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount for each CGU. The Company determines the recoverable amount by using fair value less cost to sell, based on discounted future cash flows of proved plus probable reserves using forecast prices and costs.

An impairment test was performed at December 31, 2011 on the Company's PP&E assets using a pre-tax discount rate of 10%, an inflation rate of 2% and the following forward commodity price estimates:

Year	WTI Oil (US\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾	Foreign Exchange Rate (US\$/Cdn\$) ⁽¹⁾	Edmonton Light Crude Oil (Cdn\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾	AECO Gas (Cdn\$/mmbtu) ⁽¹⁾
2012	97.00	0.980	97.96	3.49
2013	100.00	0.980	101.02	4.13
2014	100.00	0.980	101.02	4.59
2015	100.00	0.980	101.02	5.05
2016	100.00	0.980	101.02	5.51
2017	100.00	0.980	101.02	5.97
2018	101.35	0.980	102.40	6.21
2019	103.38	0.980	104.47	6.33
2020	105.45	0.980	106.58	6.46
2021	107.56	0.980	108.73	6.58
Thereafter	+2.0%/yr	0.980	+2.0%/yr	+2.0%/yr

⁽¹⁾ Source: GLJ Petroleum Consultants price forecast, effective January 1, 2012

There was no impairment to PP&E at December 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010 – nil).

Corporate Acquisitions

Cinch Energy Corp.

On July 12, 2011, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cinch Energy Corp. (“Cinch”). As consideration, the Company issued 6,363,523 common shares at a price of \$33.02 per share. Total transaction costs incurred by the Company of \$1 million associated with this acquisition were expensed in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

The acquisition of Cinch provided for an increase in lands and production in two of Tourmaline’s core and designated growth areas of Dawson, NEBC and Musreau-Kakwa in Alberta.

Results from operations for Cinch are included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements from the closing date of the transaction. The value attributed to the property, plant and equipment acquired was supported by an engineering report prepared at December 31, 2010 by independent reserve engineers using proved plus probable reserves discounted at a rate of 10%. The report was internally rolled forward to June 30, 2011 using updated pricing. Additional value was also attributed based on internal reserve estimates relating to successful drilling results in 2011. The allocation of net assets acquired is based on the best available information at the time and could be subject to further change. The acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method based on estimated fair values as follows:

(000s)	Cinch Energy Corp.
Fair value of net assets acquired:	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 182,770
Exploration and evaluation	87,136
Working capital deficiency	(3,897)
Bank debt	(19,696)
Decommissioning obligations	(2,430)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(33,759)
Total	\$ 210,124
Consideration:	
Common shares issued	\$ 210,124

Included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2011 are the following amounts relating to Cinch Energy Corp. since July 12, 2011:

(000s)	
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 17,923
Net income and comprehensive income	\$ 3,605

If Tourmaline had acquired Cinch on January 1, 2011, the pro-forma results of the oil and gas sales and net income for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been as follows:

(000s)	As Stated	Cinch	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2011
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 342,820	\$ 38,033	\$ 380,853
Net income and comprehensive income	\$ 43,851	\$ 6,276	\$ 50,127

Altia Energy Ltd.

On January 14, 2010, Tourmaline acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Altia Energy Ltd. ("Altia"). As consideration, Tourmaline paid cash of \$2.7 million before transaction costs of \$0.6 million and issued 6,411,670 shares at a price of \$15.00 per share. The transaction costs incurred by the Company were expensed in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. The operations of Altia have been included with the results of the Company commencing January 14, 2010.

This acquisition, along with previous acquisitions in 2009, allowed Tourmaline to establish a strong Montney position in the Sunrise-Dawson area of NEBC. This was an area where Tourmaline's management and technical staff had extensive technical experience, as well as historical success.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method based on estimated fair values as follows:

	Altia Energy Ltd.
Net assets acquired:	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 73,555
Exploration and evaluation	52,665
Cash	(492)
Working capital	100
Long-term investment	—
Long-term bank debt	(6,550)
Decommissioning obligation	(1,452)
Deferred taxes	(18,987)
Total	\$ 98,839
Consideration:	
Cash	\$ 2,664
Shares issued	96,175
Total	\$ 98,839

Included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2010 are the following amounts relating to Altia Energy Ltd. since January 14, 2010:

(000s)	
Oil and natural gas sales	\$14,188
Net income and comprehensive income	\$ 1,309

If Tourmaline had acquired Altia on January 1, 2010, the pro-forma results of the oil and gas sales and net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been as follows:

(000s)	As Stated	Altia	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2010
Oil and natural gas sales	\$194,928	\$14,950	\$209,878
Net income and comprehensive income	\$ 9,196	\$ 1,467	\$ 10,663

Acquisition of Oil and Natural Gas Properties

For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company completed property acquisitions for total cash consideration of \$115.2 million. The Company also assumed \$1.8 million in decommissioning liabilities. The acquisitions were not deemed business combinations as the Company acquired additional working interests in wells in which it already had an ownership interest and therefore no additional processes were acquired and as such did not constitute a business combination.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company acquired oil and natural gas properties in Alberta for total consideration of \$367 million (before adjustments). The assets acquired are located in Tourmaline's core areas and include land, oil and gas wells, facilities, pipelines and seismic data. In accordance with IFRS, these property acquisitions were determined to be business combinations.

From the period of when the assets were acquired in 2010 to December 31, 2010, the acquisitions generated revenues of \$22.9 million and net earnings of \$0.3 million, which are included in the 2010 comparative consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

If the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2010, management estimates revenues generated from the acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been \$44.2 million with an estimated net income of nil.

8. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

The Company's decommissioning obligations result from net ownership interests in petroleum and natural gas assets including well sites, gathering systems and processing facilities. The Company estimates the total undiscounted amount of cash flow required to settle its decommissioning obligations is approximately \$72.5 million (2010—\$40.0 million), which will be incurred between 2023 and 2028. A risk-free rate of 2.49% (2010 — 3.5%) and an inflation rate of 2% (2010—3%) were used to calculate the fair value of the decommissioning obligations. The decommissioning obligations at December 31, 2011, have been adjusted by approximately \$5.1 million due to changes in estimates during the year.

(000s)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 35,279	\$ 19,153
Obligation incurred	6,048	4,411
Obligation incurred on corporate acquisitions (note 7)	2,430	1,452
Obligation incurred on property acquisitions	1,845	7,936
Obligation divested	(481)	(965)
Obligation settled	(1,047)	—
Accretion expense	1,315	1,128
Change in future estimated cash outlays	5,074	2,164
Balance, end of year	\$ 50,463	\$ 35,279

9. BANK DEBT

On September 8, 2011, the Company increased its credit facility for an extendible revolving term loan to \$350 million from \$275 million with three Canadian chartered banks, in addition to its already existing \$25 million operating line. The facility bears interest on a variable grid currently 250 basis points over the prevailing banker's acceptance rate. Security for the facility includes a general security agreement and a \$500 million demand loan debenture secured by a first floating charge over all

assets. On July 31, 2012, at the Company's discretion, the facility is available on a non-revolving basis for a period of 365 days, at which time the facility would be due and payable. Alternatively, the facility may be extended for a further 364-day period at the request of the Company and subject to approval by the banks.

A subsidiary of the Company also has a financing arrangement with a Canadian chartered bank for an extendible revolving term loan in the amount of \$5 million in addition to a \$5 million operating line. The interest rate charged varies based on the amount outstanding. Security for the facility includes a general security agreement and a demand loan debenture secured by a first floating charge over all of the subsidiary's assets. The revolving term credit facility has a 364-day extendible period plus a one-year maturity.

The Company is required to meet certain financial-based covenants to maintain the facilities. The financial covenants include a requirement to ensure the total amount drawn on the facility does not exceed the total borrowing base as defined in each facility's agreement, and that the ratio of earnings adjusted for interest, taxes and other non-cash items to interest expense does not exceed a predetermined amount, as determined by each facility's agreement. As at December 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Tourmaline has drawn down on existing facilities in the amount of \$81.7 million. The effective interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2011 was 3.3% (December 31, 2010- 3.5%). In addition, Tourmaline has outstanding letters of credit of \$3.6 million, which reduce the credit available on the facility.

10. INVESTMENTS

In November 2011, Tourmaline sold its interest in a private junior oil and gas company for proceeds of \$3.3 million. There was no gain or loss recorded on the sale. Tourmaline continues to own common shares in a public junior oil and gas company which have been fair valued at \$0.2 million based on the quoted market price at December 31, 2011.

A reconciliation of the Company's investment is provided below:

(000s)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,932	\$ 632
Proceeds on disposition of shares (net of realized gain of \$45,000 in 2010)	(3,588)	(210)
Acquired on asset disposition	—	3,250
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	(111)	260
Balance, end of year	\$ 233	\$ 3,932

11. LONG TERM OBLIGATION

As part of an acquisition of petroleum and natural gas properties in June 2010, the Company acquired a firm transportation agreement. A liability of \$19.9 million was recorded to account for the fair value of the agreement at the time of the acquisition. This amount was accounted for as part of the acquisition cost and will be charged as a reduction to transportation expenses over the life of the agreement as the obligation is met. The reduction to transportation expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$3.7 million. The outstanding balance is \$14.6 million of which \$3.7 million has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

12. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

Tourmaline owns 90.6 percent of Exshaw Oil Corp., a private company engaged in oil and gas exploration in Canada.

A reconciliation of the non-controlling interest is provided below:

(000s)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 13,909	\$ 13,526
Share of subsidiary's net income for the year	1,170	383
Balance, end of year	\$ 15,079	\$ 13,909

13. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of Common Shares without par value.

Unlimited number of non-voting Preferred Shares, issuable in series.

(b) Common Shares Issued

(\$000s)	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, beginning of year	136,191,061	\$ 1,508,052	101,809,391	\$ 890,952
For cash on Initial Public Offering (includes over-allotment option)	—	—	11,500,000	241,500
For cash on public offering of common shares	11,725,000	335,737	—	—
For cash on public offering of flow- through common shares ⁽¹⁾	1,361,500	44,290	—	—
For cash on private placement of common shares	—	—	10,350,000	188,850
For cash on private placement of flow- through common shares ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,580,000	39,658	3,600,000	65,202
Issued for the acquisition of properties	—	—	2,500,000	45,000
Issued on corporate acquisitions	6,363,523	210,124	6,411,670	96,175
For cash on exercise of share options	1,356,502	12,532	20,000	160
Contributed surplus on exercise of share options	—	4,856	—	61
Share issue costs	—	(19,329)	—	(26,502)
Tax effect of share issue costs	—	4,740	—	6,654
Balance, end of year	158,577,586	\$ 2,140,660	136,191,061	\$ 1,508,052

⁽¹⁾ On December 1, 2011, the Company issued 1.36 million flow-through shares at \$41.00 per share for total gross proceeds of \$55.8 million. The implied premium on the flow-through shares was determined to be \$11.5 million or \$8.47 per share. A total of 0.16 million shares were purchased by insiders. As at December 31, 2011, the Company is committed to spending an additional \$54.8 million on qualified exploration and development expenditures by December 31, 2012. The expenditures were renounced to investors in February 2012, with an effective date of renunciation of December 31, 2011.

⁽²⁾ On March 8, 2011, the Company issued 1.58 million flow-through shares at \$30.00 per share for total gross proceeds of \$47.4 million. The implied premium on the flow-through shares was determined to be \$7.7 million or \$4.90 per share. A total of 0.38 million shares were purchased by insiders. As at December 31, 2011, the Company had spent the full committed amount. The expenditures were renounced to investors in February 2012, with an effective date of renunciation of December 31, 2011.

⁽³⁾ On March 19, 2010, the Company issued 2.45 million flow-through shares at \$21.60 per share for total gross proceeds of \$52.9 million. The implied premium on the flow-through shares was \$8.8 million or \$3.60 per share. On August 12, 2010, the Company issued 1.15 million flow-through shares at \$22.00 per share for total gross proceeds of \$25.3 million. The implied premium on the flow-through shares was \$4.2 million or \$3.65 per share. The Company has spent the full committed amounts on the above noted issuances.

14. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income reflect an effective tax rate which differs from the expected statutory tax rate. Differences were accounted for as follows:

(000s)	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Income before taxes	\$ 68,434	\$ 26,566
Canadian statutory rate ⁽¹⁾	26.5%	28.0%
Expected income taxes at statutory rates	18,135	7,438
Effect on income tax of:		
Share-based payments	3,097	2,909
Flow-through shares	4,330	8,277
Effect of change in corporate tax rate and other	(979)	(1,254)
Deferred income tax	\$ 24,583	\$ 17,370

⁽¹⁾ The statutory rate consists of the combined statutory tax rate for the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2011. The general combined Federal/Provincial tax rate was reduced from 28% to 26.5% due to the Federal tax rate dropping from 18% in 2010 to 16.5% in 2011.

The movement in deferred tax balances during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(000s)	Balance January 1, 2011	Recognized in Net Earnings/ (Loss)	Recognized in Liabilities	Recognized in Equity	Acquired in Business Combination	Balance December 31, 2011
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Exploration and evaluation and property, plant and equipment	\$ 91,995	\$ 27,429	\$ 8,306	\$ —	\$ 37,441	\$ 165,171
Risk management contracts	(136)	212	—	—	—	76
Deferred tax assets:						
Decommissioning obligations	(8,806)	(3,204)	—	—	(606)	(12,616)
Long-term obligations	(4,634)	987	—	—	—	(3,647)
Non-capital losses	(23,308)	(4,804)	—	—	(2,438)	(30,550)
Share issue costs	(9,042)	3,963	—	(4,740)	(638)	(10,457)
Deferred tax liability/ (asset)	\$ 46,069	\$ 24,583	\$ 8,306	\$ (4,740)	\$ 33,759	\$ 107,977

(000s)	Balance January 1, 2010	Recognized in Net Earnings/ (Loss)	Recognized in Liabilities	Recognized in Equity	Acquired in Business Combination	Balance December 31, 2010
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Exploration and evaluation and property, plant and equipment	\$ 19,815	\$ 35,135	\$ 16,504	\$ —	\$ 20,541	\$ 91,995
Risk management contracts	34	(170)	—	—	—	(136)
Deferred tax assets:						
Decommissioning obligations	(4,788)	(3,656)	—	—	(362)	(8,806)
Long-term obligations	(232)	(4,402)	—	—	—	(4,634)
Non-capital losses	(9,531)	(12,585)	—	—	(1,192)	(23,308)
Share issue costs	(5,436)	3,048	—	(6,654)	—	(9,042)
Deferred tax liability/ (asset)	\$ (138)	\$ 17,370	\$ 16,504	\$ (6,654)	\$ 18,987	\$ 46,069

As at December 31, 2011, the Company has estimated federal tax pools of \$2.1 billion (2010—\$1.2 billion) available for deduction against future taxable income.

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings-per-share was calculated as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Net earnings for the year (000s)	\$ 42,681	\$ 8,813
Weighted average number of common shares - basic	146,647,848	120,786,535
Earnings per share — basic	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.07

Diluted earnings-per-share was calculated as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Net earnings for the year (000s)	\$ 42,681	\$ 8,813
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted	152,315,296	123,394,559
Earnings per share — fully diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.07

There were 3,568,024 options excluded from the weighted-average share calculation for the year ended December 31, 2011 because they were anti-dilutive (December 31, 2010 — 2,322,000).

16. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has a rolling share option plan. Under the employee share option plan, the Company may grant options to its employees up to 15,857,759 shares of common stock. The exercise price of each option equals the volume-weighted average market price for the five days preceding the issue date of the Company's stock on the date of grant and the option's maximum term is five years. Options are granted throughout the year and vest 1/3 on each of the first, second and third anniversaries from the date of grant.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Share options outstanding, January 1, 2010	8,610,000	\$ 9.99
Granted	3,407,000	17.88
Exercised	(20,000)	8.00
Share options outstanding, December 31, 2010	11,997,000	\$ 12.24
Granted	3,768,024	28.53
Exercised	(1,356,502)	9.24
Forfeited	(194,999)	13.99
Share options outstanding, December 31, 2011	14,213,523	\$ 16.82

The following table summarizes share options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2011:

Range of exercise price	Number outstanding at year end	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Number exercisable at year end	Weighted average exercise price
\$7.00 - \$8.00	3,006,167	1.90	\$ 7.09	2,884,500	\$ 7.05
\$10.00 - \$15.00	4,708,499	2.70	12.79	2,861,277	12.67
\$16.68 - \$32.78	6,498,857	4.25	24.24	849,500	18.33
	14,213,523	3.24	\$ 16.82	6,595,277	\$ 10.94

The fair value of options granted were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions and resulting values:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Fair value of options granted (weighted average)	\$ 10.05	\$ 6.89
Risk-free interest rate	1.67%	2.43%
Estimated hold period prior to exercise	4 years	5 years
Expected volatility	40%	40%
Forfeiture rate	2%	2%
Dividend per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

17. OTHER INCOME

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Processing income	\$ 5,152	\$ 892
Interest income	304	111
Other	376	532
Total other income	\$ 5,832	\$ 1,535

18. FINANCE EXPENSES

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Finance expenses:		
Interest on loans and borrowings	\$ 3,874	\$ 1,085
Transaction costs on corporate acquisitions	991	561
Accretion of provisions	1,315	1,128
Total finance expenses	\$ 6,180	\$ 2,774

19. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Tourmaline's consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income is prepared primarily by nature of the expenses, with the exception of salaries and wages which are included in both the operating and general and administrative expense line items as follows:

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Operating	\$ 10,139	\$ 5,906
General and Administrative	6,497	5,201
Total employee compensation costs	\$ 16,636	\$ 11,107

20. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash working capital is comprised of:

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Source/(use) of cash:		
Trade and other receivables	\$ (2,130)	\$ (13,540)
Deposit and prepaid expenses	(199)	(1,904)
Trade and other payables	34,592	87,450
	32,263	72,006
Working capital (deficiency)/surplus acquired	(3,897)	100
	\$ 28,366	\$ 72,106
Related to operating activities	\$ (12,931)	\$ 10,078
Related to investing activities	\$ 41,297	\$ 62,028

Cash interest paid was \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010—nil).

21. COMMITMENTS

On March 8, 2011, the Company issued 1.58 million common shares on a flow-through basis at a price of \$30.00 per share for total gross proceeds of \$47.4 million. As at December 31, 2011, the Company had spent the full committed amount.

On December 1, 2011, the Company issued 1.36 million common shares on a flow-through basis at a price of \$41 per share for total gross proceeds of \$55.8 million. As of December 31, 2011, the Company has spent \$1.0 million on eligible expenditures and is committed to spend the remainder of \$54.8 million before December 31, 2012.

In the normal course of business, Tourmaline is obligated to make future payments. These obligations represent contracts and other commitments that are known and non-cancellable:

Payments Due by Year (000s)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 and thereafter	Total
Operating leases	\$ 2,587	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,121	\$ 526	\$ —	\$ 7,500
Flow-through obligations	54,777	—	—	—	—	54,777
Firm transportation agreements	26,415	25,394	16,880	8,067	375	77,131
Bank debt ⁽¹⁾	84,389	—	—	—	—	84,389
	\$ 168,168	\$ 27,660	\$ 19,001	\$ 8,593	\$ 375	\$ 223,797

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest expense at 3.23% being the rate applicable at December 31, 2011.

22. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Key management personnel are persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management includes all directors and executives of the Company. The table below summarizes all key management personnel compensation paid during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. Non-executive directors do not receive short-term compensation.

Compensation of Key Management

(000s)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Short-term compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,561	\$ 1,467
Share-based payments ⁽²⁾	6,507	5,875
Total compensation paid to key management	\$ 8,068	\$ 7,342

⁽¹⁾ Short-term compensation includes employee benefits provided to key management personnel.

⁽²⁾ Based on the grant date fair value of the applicable awards. The fair value of options granted are estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The total share-based payment of options issued in 2011 is based on a weighted average fair value estimated to be \$11.14 per option (2010- \$7.02 per option).

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On March 14, 2012, the Company announced that it entered into a private placement flow-through common share financing agreement. The Company intends to issue 1,250,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$28.80 per share for gross proceeds of \$36.0 million. In addition, officers, directors and employees of Tourmaline will have the opportunity to purchase up to 140,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$28.80. The proceeds will be used to fund the Company's 2012 capital exploration program.

24. RECONCILIATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FROM CANADIAN GAAP TO IFRS

Tourmaline's accounting policies under IFRS differ from those followed under previous GAAP. These accounting policies have been applied for the year ended December 31, 2011, as well as, to the opening statement of financial position on the transition date January 1, 2010, and the comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The adjustments arising from the application of IFRS to amounts on the statement of financial position on the transition date and on transactions prior to that date, were recognized as an adjustment to the Company's opening deficit category on the statement of financial position when appropriate.

On transition to IFRS on January 1, 2010, Tourmaline used certain exemptions allowed under IFRS 1 "First Time Adoption of International Reporting Standards". The exemptions used were:

Full Cost Accounting – IFRS 1 allows an entity that used full cost accounting under its previous GAAP to elect, at the time of adoption to IFRS, to measure oil and gas assets in the development and production phases by allocating the amount determined under the entity's previous GAAP for those assets to the underlying assets pro rata using reserve volumes or reserve values as of that date. Tourmaline has used reserve values as at January 1, 2010 to allocate the cost of development and production assets to CGUs.

Business Combinations – IFRS 1 allows an entity to use the IFRS rules for business combinations on a prospective basis rather than re-stating all business combinations. Tourmaline has elected to use this exemption.

Share-Based Compensation – IFRS1 allows an entity an exemption on IFRS 2, "Share-Based Payments" to equity instruments which vested before Tourmaline's transition date to IFRS.

Decommissioning Obligations – As Tourmaline elected to use the oil and gas exemption, a decommissioning obligation exemption was also used that allows for the re-measurement of decommissioning obligations on IFRS transition to be offset to retained earnings/(deficit).

In preparing its comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company has adjusted amounts previously reported in its financial statements prepared in accordance with former Canadian GAAP. An explanation of how the transition from former Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

Reconciliation of consolidated statement of financial position at the date of IFRS transition – January 1, 2010:

(000s)	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	Note	IFRS
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 199,789	\$ —		\$ 199,789
Accounts receivable	45,129	—		45,129
Prepaid expenses and deposits	3,210	—		3,210
Fair value of financial instruments	324	(204)	(j)	120
	248,452	(204)		248,248
Investments	632	—		632
Exploration and evaluation assets	—	250,972	(a)	250,972
Property, plant and equipment	754,798	(250,972)	(a)	503,826
Deferred taxes	—	138		138
	\$ 1,003,882	\$ (66)		\$ 1,003,816
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 86,938	\$ —		\$ 86,938
Decommissioning obligations	7,208	11,945	(c)	19,153
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	—	3,833	(k)	3,833
Deferred taxes	780	(780)	(h)	—
Shareholders' equity:				
Share capital	895,095	(4,143)	(d,k)	890,952
Non-controlling interest	13,526	—		13,526
Contributed surplus	2,018	6,529	(d)	8,547
Deficit	(1,683)	(17,450)	(c,d,k)	(19,133)
	908,956	(15,064)		893,892
	\$ 1,003,882	\$ (66)		\$ 1,003,816

Reconciliation of consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2010:

(000s)	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	Note	IFRS
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65,160	\$ —		\$ 65,160
Accounts receivable	58,669	—		58,669
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,114	—		5,114
Fair value of financial instruments	14,413	(14,413)	(j)	—
	143,356	(14,413)		128,943
Investments	3,932	—		3,932
Fair value of financial instruments	1,601	(1,601)	(j)	—
Exploration and evaluation assets	—	479,067	(a)	479,067
Property, plant and equipment	1,637,960	(433,859)	(a,c,e,f,g)	1,204,101
	\$ 1,786,849	\$ 29,194		\$ 1,816,043
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 178,113	\$ —		\$ 178,113
Fair value of financial instruments	—	472		472
Deferred taxes	2,832	(2,832)	(h)	—
	180,945	(2,360)		178,585
Decommissioning obligations	13,628	21,651	(c,f)	35,279
Long-term obligation	14,589	—		14,589
Fair value of financial instruments	—	270		270
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	—	348	(k)	348
Deferred taxes	25,457	20,612	(h)	46,069
Shareholders' equity:				
Share capital	1,517,675	(9,623)	(d,k)	1,508,052
Non-controlling interest	13,767	142		13,909
Contributed surplus	7,919	21,343	(d)	29,262
Retained earnings/ (deficit)	12,869	(23,189)	(c,d,e,f,g,h,k,l)	(10,320)
	1,552,230	(11,327)		1,540,903
	\$ 1,786,849	\$ 29,194		\$ 1,816,043

Reconciliation of consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2010:

(000s)	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	Note	IFRS
Revenue:				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 194,928	\$ —		\$ 194,928
Royalties	(15,630)	—		(15,630)
	179,298	—		179,298
Realized gain on financial instruments	15,177	—		15,177
Unrealized gain/ (loss) on financial instruments	15,950	(16,553)	(j)	(603)
Other income	1,535	—		1,535
	211,960	(16,553)		195,407
Expenses:				
Operating	41,352	—		41,352
Transportation	11,357	—		11,357
General and administration	6,831	1,561	(l)	8,392
Share-based payments	3,197	7,191	(d)	10,388
(Gain)/loss on divestiture		(2,082)	(g)	(2,082)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	126,985	(30,325)	(e)	96,660
Results from operating activities	22,238	7,102		29,340
Finance expenses	1,085	1,689	(f,i)	2,774
Income before taxes	21,153	5,413		26,566
Deferred taxes	6,360	11,010	(h,k)	17,370
Net income/(loss) and net comprehensive income/(loss) before non-controlling interest	14,793	(5,597)		9,196
Net income/(loss) and comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company	14,552	(5,739)		8,813
Non-controlling interest	241	142		383
	\$ 14,793	\$ (5,597)		\$ 9,196

NOTES TO THE RECONCILIATIONS

(a) IFRS 1 election for full cost oil and gas entities:

The Company elected to use an IFRS 1 exemption whereby the previous GAAP full cost pool was used to measure exploration and evaluation assets and development and production assets on transition to IFRS as follows:

- (i) exploration and evaluation assets were reclassified from the full cost pool to intangible exploration assets at the amount that was recorded under previous GAAP; and
- (ii) the remaining full cost pool was allocated to the producing/development assets and components pro rata using reserve values.

This resulted in a transfer of \$251.0 million to exploration and evaluation assets and a corresponding decrease in property, plant and equipment on transition. As at December 31, 2010, the transfer was \$479.1 million, which included undeveloped land acquired in 2010, geological and geophysical costs and costs related to wells in progress.

(b) Impairment of property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”):

In accordance with IFRS, impairment tests of PP&E must be performed at the CGU level as opposed to the entire PP&E balance which was required under the previous GAAP through the full cost ceiling test. An impairment is recognized if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount for a CGU. For Tourmaline, the recoverable amount is determined using fair value less cost to sell based on discounted future cash flow of proved plus probable reserves using forecast prices and costs. There was no impairment to PP&E on transition on January 1, 2010 or for the year ended December 31, 2010.

(c) Decommissioning obligations:

Under the previous GAAP, decommissioning obligations were discounted at a credit-adjusted risk-free rate of ten percent. Under IFRS, the estimated cash flow to abandon and remediate the wells and facilities has been risk adjusted therefore the provision is discounted at the risk-free rate in effect at the end of each reporting period. The change in the decommissioning obligations each period as a result of changes in the discount rate will result in an offsetting charge to PP&E. Upon transition to IFRS, the impact of this change was an \$11.9 million increase in the decommissioning obligations with a corresponding increase to the deficit on the statement of financial position. As at December 31, 2010, the decommissioning obligations were \$21.7 million higher than under the previous GAAP due to the change in discount rate and its impact on the liabilities incurred or acquired during 2010. In addition, under the previous GAAP, accretion of the discount was included in depletion and depreciation expense. Under IFRS it is included in finance expenses.

(d) Share-based compensation:

Under the previous GAAP, the Company recognized an expense related to share-based compensation on a straight-line basis through the date of full vesting and did not incorporate a forfeiture rate at the grant date.

Under IFRS, the Company is required to calculate a volatility factor, recognize the expense over the individual vesting periods for the graded vesting awards and estimate a forfeiture rate at the date of grant and update it throughout the vesting period.

(e) Depletion policy:

Upon transition to IFRS, the Company adopted a policy of depleting oil and natural gas interests on a unit-of-production basis over proved-plus-probable reserves. The depletion policy under the previous GAAP was based on units of production over proved reserves. In addition, depletion was done on the

Canadian cost centre under the previous GAAP. IFRS requires depletion and depreciation to be calculated based on individual components.

There was no impact of this difference on adoption of IFRS at January 1, 2010 as a result of the IFRS 1 election as discussed in note (a) above.

Depleting the oil and natural gas interests over proved-plus-probable reserves resulted in a decrease to depletion and depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$30.3 million.

(f) Business combinations:

In accordance with IFRS, internal transaction costs incurred on a business combination are expensed. Under the previous GAAP, these costs were capitalized as part of the acquisition. As a result, \$0.6 million was charged to other expenses for transaction costs incurred on the corporate acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2010. In addition, the decommissioning obligations were re-measured under IFRS requirements.

(g) Gains and losses on divestitures:

Under previous GAAP, proceeds from divestitures were deducted from the full cost pool without recognition of a gain or loss unless the deduction resulted in a change in the depletion rate of 20 percent or greater, in which case a gain or loss was recorded. Under IFRS, gains and losses are recorded on divestitures and are calculated as the difference between the proceeds and the net book value of the asset disposed. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Tourmaline recognized a \$2.1 million net gain on divestitures under IFRS compared to nil under the previous GAAP.

(h) Deferred income taxes:

The adjustment to deferred income taxes on transition relates to the opening adjustment to the decommissioning obligations, the adjustment to the unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments and the treatment of flow-through shares. Adjustments to deferred income taxes have been made in regards to the adjustments resulting in a change to the temporary difference between tax and accounting values. The deferred income tax impact of the opening adjustments was a deferred income tax asset of \$0.9 million.

Under IFRS there is no requirement to separate the portion of deferred income taxes related to current assets or liabilities. The amounts previously classified as current have been reclassified to long-term.

(i) Finance expenses:

Under IFRS, a separate line item is required in the statement of income and comprehensive income for finance expenses. The items under the previous GAAP that were reclassified to finance expenses were interest, transaction costs on business combinations and financing expense, which included the accretion on the decommissioning obligations.

(j) Fair value of financial instruments:

Under previous GAAP, Tourmaline recognized the fair value of its futures contracts for physical delivery. Those contracts do not meet the definition of a financial instrument under IFRS, resulting in the removal of the asset, liability and related charges to the income statement.

(k) Flow-through shares:

Under IFRS, proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares are allocated between the sale of the shares, which are recorded in share capital, and the sale of the tax benefits, which are initially recorded as an accrued liability. The allocation is made based on the difference between the issue price of flow-through shares and the market price of the common shares on the date the offering is priced. The

liability related to the sale of the tax benefits is reversed as qualifying expenditures intended for renunciation to subscribers are incurred, and a deferred tax liability is recorded. The difference between the deferred tax liability recorded and the liability related to the sale of tax benefits is recognized as deferred tax expense. Under previous GAAP, when flow-through shares were issued, they were recorded in share capital based on proceeds received. Upon filing the renunciation documents with the tax authorities, a future tax liability was recognized and share capital was reduced for the tax effect of expenditures renounced to subscribers.

The IFRS adjustment on transition date associated with flow-through shares was to decrease share capital by \$4.0 million, decrease retained earnings by \$1.9 million with \$3.8 million going to the liability account "Deferred premium on flow-through shares" and to increase the deferred tax liability by \$2.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010 IFRS adjustments were made to decrease share capital by \$5.1 million, reduce retained earnings by \$8.3 million as a result of the increase to deferred income tax expense, decrease the liability account "Deferred premium on flow-through shares" by \$3.5 million, and increase the deferred tax liability balance by \$16.9 million.

(l) Capitalized general and administrative costs:

Under IFRS, the criteria for which general and administrative expenses ("G&A") can be capitalized are different than previous GAAP and as a result a greater portion of G&A costs have been expensed. This resulted in an additional \$1.6 million of G&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010.

(m) Cash flow statement:

The transition from former Canadian GAAP to IFRS has had no material effect upon the reported cash flows generated by the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2010, transaction costs of \$0.6 million and general and administrative costs of \$1.5 million were included in net income rather than capitalized and as such are now included in cash provided from operating activities. These reconciling items between former Canadian GAAP presentation and the IFRS presentation have no net impact on the cash flow generated.

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