General Advisory

The information contained in this presentation does not purport to be all-inclusive or contain all information that readers may require. Prospective investors are encouraged to conduct their own analysis and review of Seven Generations Energy Ltd. (“Seven Generations”, “7G”, or the “Company”) and of the information contained in this presentation. Without limitation, prospective investors should read the entire record of publicly filed documents relating to the Company, consider the advice of their financial, legal, accounting, tax and other professional advisors and such other factors they consider appropriate in investigating and analyzing the Company. An investor should rely only on the information provided by the Company and is not entitled to rely on parts of that information to the exclusion of others. The Company has not authorized anyone to provide investors with additional or different information, and any such information, including statements in media articles about Seven Generations, should not be relied upon. In this presentation, unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

An investment in the securities of Seven Generations is speculative and involves a high degree of risk that should be considered by potential purchasers. Seven Generations’ business is subject to the risks normally encountered in the oil and gas industry and, more specifically, the relatively new shale and tight liquids-rich natural gas sector of the oil and natural gas industry, and certain other risks that are associated with Seven Generations’ stage of development. An investment in the Company’s securities is suitable only for those purchasers who are willing to risk a loss of some or all of their investment and who can afford to lose some or all of their investment.

Forward-Looking Information Advisory

This presentation contains certain forward-looking information and statements that involves various risks, uncertainties and other factors. The use of any of the words “anticipate”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “should”, “believe”, “plans”, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking information or statements. In particular, but without limiting the foregoing, this presentation contains forward-looking information and statements pertaining to the following: the Company’s objectives, strategies and competitive strengths; forecast break-even commodity prices; the competitiveness of Canadian projects following the introduction of a carbon tax; forecast pipeline exports to the U.S. from Canada in the future; potential competitiveness of Canadian LNG exports; and forecast CO2 emissions.

Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking information as a result the risks and risk factors that are set forth in the Company’s Annual Information Form dated March 8, 2016 (the “AIF”) which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, including, but not limited to: volatility in market prices and demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas and hedging activities related thereto; general economic, business and industry conditions; variance of the Company’s actual capital costs, operating costs and economic returns from those anticipated; risks related to the exploration, development, production and transportation of oil and natural gas reserves and resources; negative public perception of oil sands development, oil and natural gas development and transportation, hydraulic fracturing and fossil fuels; actions by governmental authorities, including changes in government regulation, royalties and taxation; the management of the Company’s growth; the availability, cost or shortage of rigs, equipment, raw materials, supplies or qualified personnel; the absence or loss of key employees; uncertainty associated with estimates of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and resources and the variance of such estimates from future production; dependence upon compressors, gathering lines, pipelines and other facilities, certain of which the Company does not control; shortage or lack of available of pipeline capacity or other transportation facilities; the ability to satisfy obligations under the Company’s firm commitment transportation arrangements; uncertainties related to the Company’s identified drilling locations; the concentration of the Company’s assets in the Kakwa area; unforeseen title defects; Aboriginal claims; failure to accurately estimate abandonment and reclamation costs; changes in the interpretation and enforcement of applicable laws and regulations; terrorist attacks or armed conflicts; weather conditions, natural disasters and fires; reassessment by taxing authorities of the Company’s prior transactions and filings; variations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates; third-party credit risk including risk associated with counterparties in risk management activities related to commodity prices and foreign exchange rates; sufficiency of insurance policies; potential for litigation; variation in future calculations of non-IFRS measures; sufficiency of internal controls; impact of expansion into new activities on risk exposure; risks related to the senior unsecured notes and other indebtedness, including: potential inability to comply the covenants in the credit agreement related to the Company’s credit facilities and/or the covenants in the indentures in respect of the senior secured notes; seasonality of the Company’s activities and the Canadian oil and gas industry; and extensive competition in the Company’s industry. The forward-looking statements included in this presentation are expressly qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements and are made as of the date of this presentation. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements except as required by applicable securities laws. No assurance can be given that these forward-looking statements will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this presentation should not be unduly relied upon.

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AECO</td>
<td>physical storage and trading hub for natural gas on the TransCanada Alberta transmission system which is the delivery point for various benchmark Alberta index prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bcf</td>
<td>billion cubic feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>bbls</td>
<td>barrels or barrels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Btu</td>
<td>British thermal units</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Canadian dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FX</td>
<td>foreign exchange rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>greenhouse gases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRR</td>
<td>internal rate of return</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>liquefied natural gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mmbtu</td>
<td>Million British thermal units</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYMEX</td>
<td>New York Mercantile Exchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>USGC</td>
<td>US Gulf Coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US Dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTI</td>
<td>West Texas Intermediate</td>
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<td>YTD</td>
<td>Year to date</td>
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When Europeans arrived in North America, they found that the Iroquois Federation had a constitution. Among its premises was the concept that decisions ought to be made so that even the seventh generation into the future would benefit from the choice made. In 1988 the United Nations published, *Our Common Future*, the so-called Brundtland Report, in which the authors beseeched the world community to pursue sustainable development which they defined as, *development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.* In effect, after half a millennium, the Iroquois concept was submitted to the world for global consideration. Our name is meant to honor that value system and the original North Americans who pioneered it.
We believe that companies have only the rights given to them by society. While people have a natural entitlement to basic rights, corporations are an instrument created by society to provide its needs and ought to have no expectation of basic entitlements other than equitable rights with other corporations, including those wholly owned by a person. We recognize that rights, sufficient to build and operate an energy project, can be granted and taken away by society. Over the longer term, companies can only expect to thrive if they serve the legitimate needs of society in which they exist. To thrive, companies must differentiate, rise above the pack, stand out as being among the best with all of their stakeholders. At Seven Generations Energy Ltd., we acknowledge this granted entitlement and accept from our stakeholders a duty to thrive and an understanding of the need to differentiate. Specifically, in acceptance of this challenge to differentiate with all stakeholders, we acknowledge:

- The need of society for us to conduct our business in a way that protects the natural beauty of the environment and preserves the capacity of the earth to meet the needs of present and future generations;

- The need of our business partners and infrastructure customers to be treated fairly and attentively;

- The need of Canada and Alberta for us to obey all regulations and to proactively assist with the formulation of new policy that enables our company and our industry to better serve society;

- The need of our suppliers and service providers to be treated fairly and paid promptly for equipment and services provided to us and to receive feedback from us that can help them to be competitive and thrive in their businesses;

- The need of the communities where we operate to be engaged in the planning of our projects and to participate in the benefits arising from them as they are built and operated;

- The need of our employees to be compensated fairly and provided a safe, healthy and happy work environment including a healthy work life – outside life balance; and

- The need of our shareholders and capital providers to have their investment managed responsibly and ethically and to earn strong returns.

We see ourselves as being in the service business, serving the needs of our stakeholders. We seek satisfaction for all stakeholders. Differentiation is imperative. We support an open and competitive business environment, recognizing in the competitive world that we envision, only those who best serve their stakeholders can expect the support required to survive for the longer term.
Seven Generations Energy Ltd.

Kakwa River Project

Serving North American energy markets from northwest Alberta
Canadians role in climate change

The need for action is urgent

- Greenhouse gas emissions affect the entire planet regardless of source.
- When the probability that anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the cause of climate change is considered alongside the probable consequences of climate change, the magnitude of potential catastrophic consequences demands action no matter how low the probability.
- If we accept the proposition that consumers of energy that originates from the combustion of fossil fuels generate the vast majority of GHGs and that energy producers serve consumer demand, then we must conclude that reduced, more efficient and less emissions-intensive fossil fuel use, around the globe, is urgently required.
- Action to minimize and adapt to potential adverse consequences of climate change is urgently required, despite uncertainty and a lack of consensus on the causes and the effects, and a lack of consensus on priorities for action.
- Therefore, Canada urgently needs to build informed public consensus on the best path for Canadians to contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, at home and internationally.

Low-cost, low-carbon intensity natural gas to underpin energy transition, climate leadership
Canada uniquely positioned to lead global drive to lower GHG emissions

Canada poised to lead world in the engineering and science of GHG reductions

- As a modern industrial society, a major energy producer and an energy exporter with energy-related expertise, Canada is unique even among the Group of Seven nations, and among those nations best equipped to lead.
- While Canada can lead by demonstrating the efficacy of economic and policy instruments that encourage emission reductions domestically, measures that are too punitive will hurt Canadian industry, and fossil fuels will be sourced elsewhere and Canada’s policy measures will not help the globe reduce emissions.
- Canadian industry can lead in GHG emission reduction and technology development if Canadian governments lead with policies that keep Canadian industry profitable.
- Canada is poised to lead the world as a centre for excellence in responsible energy development.

CLIMATE LEADERSHIP: Low-cost, low-carbon intensity natural gas to underpin energy transition
Building Canadian consensus on priorities

Canadian priorities and technologies can help reduce global emissions

• Climate change is justifiably an emotion-charged issue but mitigation will arise from understanding and application of sound science and technology

• Canada needs consensus to rank priorities on how to most efficiently reduce carbon
  ▪ Build a list based on scientific expertise (highest to lowest benefit/cost)
  ▪ Build a plan to achieve the highest-benefit-to-cost activities from the list. The plan needs to consider and accommodate environmental, economic, social and political concerns

  ▪ Challenge Canadians to lead the world, economically, technically, physically in helping reduce carbon emissions
  ▪ Carbon tax may work when it changes behaviour, but doesn’t put Canada out of business
  ▪ Leadership works when it is incremental and is progressively adopted by others, globally

Low-cost, low-carbon intensity natural gas to underpin energy transition, climate leadership
Canada is losing sales to US natural gas growth

Over the past decade new natural gas extraction technologies dropped North American costs, expanded supply, made natural gas very affordable, but much of Canadian natural gas is remote from major markets.

New US production, much of it proximal to major North American natural gas markets, has captured Canadian market share. Pipeline infrastructure serving Canada’s high quality natural gas resources in NE BC and NW Alberta is inadequate.

New pipelines and plants typically require a 20 to 30 year supply commitment in order to attract low cost capital.


US producers are pushing to capture traditional Canadian markets – Eastern Canada and US Midwest.

Canada’s best prospects must overcome transportation costs to reach large North American markets.
Competitiveness is key to having global influence in emissions reduction

NYMEX (US$/MMbtu) Breakeven* Price by Play

The best Canadian projects can be competitive relative to recent prices but they cannot afford much additional burden by way of a net increase in taxation through carbon taxes.

Policy leadership must be gentle or it will destroy Canada’s industry and, with it, Canada’s ability to demonstrate global leadership.

Combining high quality resources with technology to be among the lowest cost supply

* Assumes a 15% IRR, US$50/bbl WTI, WTI less US$5/bbl for Edmonton Par, US$0.75/MMbtu AECO basis and FX of 0.80 (US$/C$)
Source: Credit Suisse Equity Research – August 22, 2016
Producers of natural gas with large, high quality resources Ohio & Pennsylvania are competing with Canadian natural gas in Ontario and the US Midwest market.

7G Montney / Deep Basin Lands and Infrastructure

Eastern US Supply

Relentless Competition from US Suppliers
Best customer – US – becomes strongest competitor
LNG export to Asia critical for Canada

- While there are divergent views of future natural gas markets, multiple industry forecasts indicate that US will no longer be attractive market for Canadian natural gas
- NEB predicts net Canadian pipeline exports to the US will drop to zero by 2040
- Solomon estimates that net Canadian exports to the US will decline from almost 7 Bcfd in 2010 to less than 1 Bcfd by 2050
- More imports from US to Eastern Canada possible

Source: Solomon & Associates
Competitive Canadian LNG can help cut Asian GHG's

Canadian LNG can compete with other global suppliers

LNG cost delivered to Asia

Source: RBC Research Reports
Replacing coal with natural gas significantly reduces C02 emissions

Replacing coal with LNG for electrical power generation could significantly reduce global C02 emissions

China Energy Consumption in million tons of oil equivalent

Pounds of C02 emitted per million British thermal units of energy

- Coal (anthracite) 228.6
- Coal (bituminous) 205.7
- Coal (lignite) 215.4
- Coal (subbituminous) 214.3
- Diesel fuel and heating oil 161.3
- Gasoline 157.2
- Propane 139.0
- Natural gas 117.0

Source - EIA (2016)
Canadian LNG could help cut world GHG emissions

CD Howe Institute study results

“If LNG from Canada serves coal-dependent countries, mostly in Asia, Canadian LNG will likely lower global greenhouse gas emissions.”

Reality:
- Impractical to assess how LNG exports will affect overseas GHG due to market uncertainty
- Nearly impossible to predict exactly where the natural gas will be consumed

“Canadian governments should look to reduce domestic emissions and work toward international partnerships that lower greenhouse gas emissions from the entire energy production and use life cycle.”


Low-cost, low-carbon intensity natural gas to lower global GHGs
Canadian opinion on climate change varies

Estimated % of adults who think earth is getting warmer partly or mostly because of human activities

Canada needs balanced, fact-based approach, common views, common vision, common GOALS

Source: Universite de Montreal, 2016
What is Seven Generations doing?

Continual pursuit of lowering energy use, reducing emission sources

- Corporate target: lowest emissions intensity in Alberta for product suite
- Technical objectives
  - Pursuing LNG exports to Asia
  - Pursuing natural gas fired power generation in Alberta
  - Employing modern facilities and operations
  - Ongoing pursuit of efficiency in all energy and materials consumption
  - Regular monitoring to stem fugitive emissions
  - Examining all facilities to optimize all energy, heat and water use
  - Upgrading engines to reduce CO$_2$ emissions

Reducing emissions through technology, positioning to replace coal use in Asia and Alberta
Building understanding – environment speakers series

Embracing the required change: Seven Generations Expert Lectures in mid-sized Canadian cities

• Speaker series featuring independent, subject experts from Canadian universities and scientific consulting institutions
• Simple to understand, unbiased technical information for Canadians, not social or policy lectures
• Topics
  – Global temperature changes
  – Water supply and demand
  – Energy systems
  – Carbon dioxide impact on Earth temperatures
  – Pollution impact on human health
• Two speakers, one city so far

Building a Canadian consensus for a national approach on climate change
Defining the best Canadian solutions to climate change

National climate solutions education, ranking solutions and actions

• Inviting Canadian government to join education effort
• Help sponsor independent lecture series
• Rank most effective steps to:
  – Reduce carbon emissions
  – Transition to a lower carbon energy system
  – Research most effective and efficient engineering and scientific solutions
  – Pursue national economic strategies that generate funds to support research and energy transition

Demonstrating Canadian climate leadership through public education
Seven Generations shares are traded under the symbol VII.