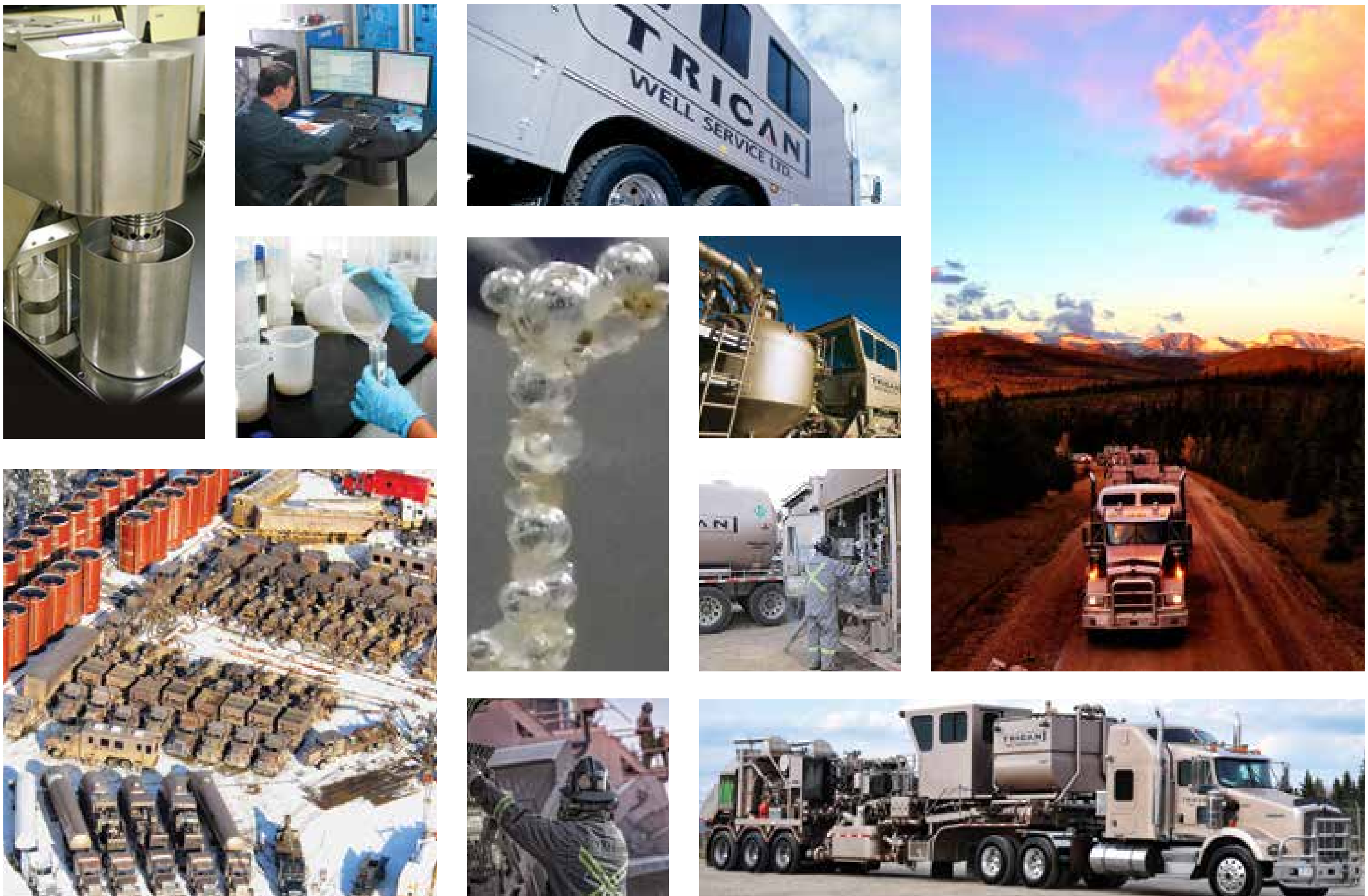

TRICAN WELL SERVICE LTD.
Q1 2020 INTERIM REPORT

Management's Discussion & Analysis and
Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 (Unaudited)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

First Quarter 2020

This management's discussion and analysis (**"MD&A"**) is dated May 13, 2020. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes of Trican Well Service Ltd. (**"Tricans"** or the **"Company"**) as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2020 as well as the audited consolidated financial statements and notes as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form (**"AIF"**) for the year ended December 31, 2019, is available online at www.sedar.com.

Basis of Presentation: Unless otherwise noted, all financial information is reported in Canadian dollars and has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (**"IFRS"**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**"IASB"**). Certain figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation in this MD&A.

Non-GAAP Measures: Trican makes reference to adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA percentage. These measures are not defined terms under IFRS and are considered non-GAAP measures. Management believes that, in addition to net income / (loss), adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA percentage are useful supplemental measures to our investors as management relies on adjusted EBITDA to better translate historical variability in Trican's principal business activities into future financial forecasts. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar financial measures presented by other issuers. These financial measures are reconciled to IFRS measures in the ***Non-GAAP Measures*** section of this MD&A.

Other Non-Standard Financial Terms: Trican makes use of other financial terms such as revenue per job. This term and / or calculation of amounts related to this term may not be comparable to other issuers. This term is described in the ***Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** section of this MD&A.

Common Industry Terms: For a list of abbreviations and terms that may be used in this MD&A, refer to the ***Common Industry Terms*** section of this MD&A.

Risks and Forward-Looking Statements: The Company's financial and operational performance is potentially affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the factors described in the ***Business Risks*** section in this MD&A, the Risk Factors described in the AIF, and the Company's other disclosure documents.

This MD&A includes forward-looking information based on the Company's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. This information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Users of this information are cautioned that the actual results may differ materially from this forward-looking information. Refer to the ***Forward-Looking Statements*** section in this MD&A for information on material risk factors and assumptions underlying our forward-looking information.

SUMMARY

The current global pandemic resulting from COVID-19 is incomparable to any global economic event that our industry has experienced. Governments domestically and across the world have taken a number of steps based on the advice of medical and scientific professionals to help mitigate the effect of the pandemic. Reviewing the most recent quarter's financial results, although necessary, seems trivial in comparison to the day-to-day health concerns and the impact this crisis is having on so many people's livelihoods, including our own personnel. We hope that the proactive measures being taken by governments will allow a return to more normal living conditions, but realistically, we do not know when that will happen.

The Company was continuing to see the benefits of the business optimization and cost reduction efforts we had made during 2019. Despite revenue levels in Q1 2020 that were lower than Q1 2019 by 19%, our profitability and adjusted EBITDA margins[1] were showing improvements. However, as we disclosed in our April 6, 2020 news release (**"Market Update"**), our quarterly results were negatively affected by several items due to COVID-19 and the actions by OPEC in relation to crude oil production (collectively **"Market Events"**). The Q1 2020 financial results were in line with the Market Update we issued on April 6, 2020, with the exception of the impairment of trade receivables (see ***First Quarter 2020 vs. Fourth Quarter 2019 Sequential Overview*** for further details). Overall, these were relatively strong financial results despite the macro headwinds that arose late in the first quarter.

The result of the recent Market Events will make it difficult to translate the Company's Q1 financial results into near-term future quarterly results, as the expected demand for our services is still vague until our customers define their second half drilling and completion programs. These Market Events will have a significant impact on our business and operations, however; we have created a strong culture of resiliency at Trican as we have faced significant headwinds for the last number of years due to pipeline constraints and a low level of drilling and completions in Canada. As a result, we are confident that our business will be able to adapt to these changing market conditions.

Our near-term business objectives in response to the current Market Events are:

- Ensure the safety of our employees in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, while also ensuring continuity of our operations.
- Perform high quality, efficient and cost effective service for our loyal group of clients who have supported us through the last number of years.
- Maintain our balance sheet strength to position us to withstand this downturn and come out of it in a strong position to take advantage of opportunities once the market returns to normal.
- Adjust equipment levels and cost structure levels to market conditions to minimize cash flow losses, while not sacrificing the long-term intrinsic value of the existing business.
- Evaluate investments that might provide a unique opportunity to provide significant returns given recent Market Events.

Our goal remains to achieve top quartile return on invested capital in our sector, and therefore our primary objectives remain unchanged:

- Strengthen Existing Business: Maintain our market leading position in Fracturing and Cementing service lines and strengthen auxiliary service lines, specifically Coiled Tubing.
- Opportunities for Improved Profitability on Existing Asset Base: Improve operating efficiencies to generate more profit from existing assets, find opportunities to generate returns from idle assets, and implement Lean Six Sigma efficiency initiatives that will make us a leaner and more cost efficient company.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

- Shareholder Return: Continue our disciplined investment into future growth, ensuring full-cycle return hurdles can be met before investing in new equipment and sell excess and permanently stranded capital equipment, returning proceeds to the balance sheet. This level of capital discipline will allow the Company to return value to shareholders, most recently evidenced by our ongoing share buyback program.

OVERVIEW

Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Trican has a highly trained workforce dedicated to safety and operational excellence who provide a comprehensive array of specialized products and services using equipment required for the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves.

Financial Review

($ millions, except per share amounts; total proppant pumped[1] (thousands); internally sourced proppant pumped[1] (thousands); total job count[1]; and HHP[1] (thousands); unaudited)		**Three months ended**	
($millions, unaudited)	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
Revenue	**$191.8**	$237.6	$163.3
Gross profit / (loss)	**3.8**	9.6	(6.1)
Adjusted EBITDA [(1)]	**9.5**	26.4	14.6
Net loss	**(155.0)**	(6.6)	(20.6)
Net loss per share - basic	**($0.58)**	($0.01)	($0.07)
Net loss per share - diluted	**($0.58)**	($0.01)	($0.07)
Total proppant pumped (tonnes) [(1)]	**285**	332	262
Internally sourced proppant pumped (tonnes) [(1)]	**285**	332	241
Total job count [(1, 2)]	**2,665**	2,684	2,147
Hydraulic pumping capacity [(1)]	**572**	672	583
Active crewed HHP [(1)]	**321**	370	324
Active, maintenance / not crewed HHP [(1)]	**69**	212	67
Parked HHP [(1)]	**182**	90	192

2) Effective Q1 2020, the Company has adopted a new methodology for calculating job count. Comparative periods have been updated to reflect the change in methodology.

($ millions)	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	**$28.3**	$7.2
Current assets - other	**$197.8**	$225.5
Current portion of lease liabilities	**$4.7**	$4.5
Current liabilities - other	**$85.8**	$88.4
Lease liabilities - non-current portion	**$14.5**	$15.0
Long-term loans and borrowings	**$51.9**	$46.2
Total assets	**$761.8**	$926.5

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Summary of Key Items in Consideration of Market Events

- Key cost and discretionary spending plan adjustments were implemented in late March 2020, as disclosed in our Market Update
- Planned capital expenditures have been and will continue to be limited to only necessary sustaining expenditures, estimated at less than 4% of revenue, reflective of reduced levels of activity.
- Financial position and liquidity:
  - Cash and cash equivalents of $28.3 million (December 31, 2019 - $7.2 million).
  - Positive non-cash working capital of $107.4 million which includes $14.5 million of assets held for sale (December 31, 2019 - $132.6 million which includes $38.1 million of assets held for sale).
  - Long-term loans and borrowings of $51.9 million (December 31, 2019 - $46.2 million).
- Outstanding share balance of 266,731,435, which includes the repurchase and cancellation of 4,758,600 shares at a weighted average price per share of $1.04 pursuant to its Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). The effect of Market Events resulted in the Company pausing share repurchases. First quarter share repurchases were substantially completed in January and February.

First Quarter 2020 vs First Quarter 2019

- Consolidated revenue from continuing operations for Q1 2020 was $191.8 million, a $45.8 million decrease compared to Q1 2019.
- Net loss for Q1 2020 was $155.0 million (Q1 2019 – net loss of $6.6 million). The Q1 2020 net loss was affected by $141.1 million of impairment of non-financial assets, $10.6 million of impairment of trade receivables, and $4.7 million of severance expenditures. These expenses were primarily a result of the Market Events that occurred late in the first quarter.
- Adjusted EBITDA[1] for Q1 2020 was $9.5 million, which includes expenditures resulting from Market Events ($10.6 million for an impairment of trade receivables and $4.7 million severance costs), and $4.0 million in expenses for stainless steel fluid ends[1]. Q1 2019 adjusted EBITDA was $26.4 million, which includes $1.7 million of severance costs and $1.6 million in expenses for stainless steel fluid ends[1].
- The sale of surplus assets and the Fluid management business in Q1 2020 generated $14.5 million (Q1 2019 - $4.5 million) in proceeds which strengthened our financial position and allowed for continued investment in our core business and NCIB program.

First Quarter 2020 vs Fourth Quarter 2019 Sequential Overview

Revenue in the first quarter of 2020 increased 17% compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. Activity levels increased compared to the previous quarter as more stable gas prices, combined with normal seasonal Q1 activity increases resulted in customers being more active. January and February had strong fracturing utilization, while March saw the typical spring break-up activity declines exacerbated by the Market Events, slowing activity more than is typical. Hydraulic Fracturing utilization increased to 84% from 71% in Q4 2019 and proppant volumes increased from the fourth quarter by 9%. Trican operated through much of Q1 2020 with eight Fracturing Crews and 321,000 HHP operating, similar to Q4 2019 levels of eight Fracturing Crews and 324,000 HHP.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Cementing activity generally tracks closely with the WCSB[1] Rig Count[1], although variations in the job mix can affect revenue. The number of jobs completed increased by 17% from Q4 2019, resulting in a sequential revenue increase of 21% relative to Q4 2019. The number of Coiled Tubing Operating Days[1] for Q1 2020 was relatively flat compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, at 465 days, although revenue increased sequentially by 16% in Q1 2020 compared to Q4 2019. The increase in revenue is primarily driven by a job and customer mix that transitioned to deeper and more complex jobs.

Gross profit and adjusted EBITDA[1] for the first quarter of 2020 were $3.8 million and $9.5 million respectively, compared to the Q4 2019 gross loss of $6.1 million, and adjusted EBITDA of $14.6 million, respectively. Increased activity levels, combined with the business optimization efforts undertaken throughout 2019, resulted in improved sequential gross profit. Adjusted EBITDA[1] levels in the first quarter decreased primarily as a result of COVID-19 related Market Events that resulted in the recognition of $10.6 impairment on trade receivables and severance costs of $4.7 million. The Company initially expected impairment of trade receivables at March 31, 2020 of $5 million; however, subsequent to the Market Update being issued, a customer with a current account receivable balance entered into a court-supervised creditor protection process. Although this specific account receivable may still be recovered, the speed with which the banks acted resulted in the Company re-evaluating its allowance for doubtful accounts estimate and increase the impairment of trade receivables.

OUTLOOK

Our Outlook remains largely unchanged from our Market Update. The impact of Market Events has caused an oversupply of crude oil. This has resulted in a significant decline in crude oil prices and, therefore, significant uncertainty for our customers' activity plans. Our customers have already reduced capital expenditure plans and we anticipate they will continue to adjust their programs downward if oil prices remain weak. Despite this uncertainty, AECO[1] natural gas prices have shown some resiliency as a result of enhancements to certain natural gas transmission lines and supply agreements, combined with expected declines in natural gas production resulting from oil shut-ins. Although the relative stability in natural gas prices is cushioning some of the oil related activity drop, we are anticipating that industry activity will drop by approximately 60% in the second half of the year. Consequently, we have reduced our Hydraulic Fracturing crew count from eight to three crews and will reduce our Cement and Coiled Tubing businesses by similar amounts. We will continue to monitor our clients' plans going forward and will adjust our active and staffed fleet to accommodate future changes.

Q2 2020 Activity

The second quarter WCSB[1] rig count has already dipped below historically low levels in Q2. Therefore, we expect Q2 operating activity metrics to decrease significantly both sequentially and year-over-year. We are committed to right-sizing our fleet and adjusting costs to market conditions, managing our capital spending, and maintaining a healthy balance sheet that will position the Company well in the future. Given already depressed pricing levels for our services, Trican will be unable to grant further price reductions. Therefore, we expect to park additional equipment fleets rather than operate at negative operating cash flow levels.

The Government of Canada has introduced the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy ("**CEWS**") to help businesses that have experienced a significant decrease in revenues during the period from mid-March through early June. The Company expects to qualify for the CEWS, but the amount expected to be recognized is not yet known.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2020, of $5.9 million have been focused primarily on maintenance and infrastructure projects, along with certain projects that brought immediate efficiencies and cost reductions. We fully funded the Q1 2020 capital expenditures with $14.5 million of proceeds from the sale of surplus or obsolete assets and the Fluid management business.

Our focus for 2020 will be to complete the projects already underway and limit additional expenditures to sustaining capital items. We have identified non-core real estate and obsolete or surplus equipment for disposal, and will be seeking out additional disposal opportunities provided we can earn a fair price on disposition.

COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY INCOME STATEMENTS

Continuing Operations

($ thousands, except total job count, and revenue per job[1], unaudited)

Three months ended	**Mar. 31, 2020**	**% of Revenue**	Mar. 31, 2019	% of Revenue	Dec. 31, 2019	% of Revenue
Revenue	**$191,794**	**100%**	$237,594	100%	$163,318	100%
Cost of sales						
Cost of sales - other	**159,814**	**83%**	198,722	84%	139,040	85%
Cost of sales - depreciation and amortization	**28,230**	**15%**	29,311	12%	30,402	19%
Gross profit / (loss)	**3,750**	**2%**	9,561	4%	(6,124)	(4%)
Administrative expenses - other	**12,504**	**7%**	13,450	6%	10,344	6%
Administrative expenses - depreciation	**1,335**	**1%**	1,405	1%	1,356	1%
Impairment - non-financial assets	**141,065**	**74%**	-	-%	10,091	6%
Impairment - trade receivables	**10,573**	**6%**	277	-%	372	-%
Other income	**(218)**	**-%**	(1,932)	(1%)	(4,865)	(3%)
Results from operating activities	**(161,509)**	**(84%)**	(3,639)	(2%)	(23,422)	(14%)
Finance costs	**1,127**	**1%**	1,324	1%	1,219	1%
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	**(184)**	**-%**	75	-%	136	-%
Loss before income tax	**(162,452)**	**(85%)**	(5,038)	(2%)	(24,777)	(15%)
Income tax recovery	**(7,972)**	**(4%)**	(943)	-%	(5,303)	(3%)
Loss from continuing operations	**($154,480)**	**(81%)**	($4,095)	(2%)	($19,474)	(12%)
Adjusted EBITDA [1]	**$9,533**	**5%**	$26,426	11%	$14,605	9%
Total job count [1, 2]	**2,665**		2,684		2,147	
Revenue per job [1]	**70,620**		87,120		74,157	
Total proppant pumped (tonnes) [1]	**285,000**		332,000		262,000	

2) Effective Q1 2020, the Company has adopted a new methodology for calculating job count. Comparative periods have been updated to reflect the change in methodology.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Sales Mix

(unaudited) **Three months ended,**	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
% of Total Revenue			
Fracturing	**73%**	77%	73%
Cementing	**17%**	15%	17%
Coiled Tubing	**8%**	6%	8%
Industrial Services	**1%**	1%	2%
Other	**1%**	1%	-%
Total	**100%**	100%	100%

First Quarter 2020 Overview (Compared to Prior Year)

Revenue

Industry activity was relatively flat year-over-year, as the Rig Count[1] for Q1 2020 averaged 200 rigs (Q1 2019 - 190 rigs). Despite the relatively flat drilling rig count, revenue was down approximately 19% due partially to a drop in activity in the second half of March. Additionally, in 2019 the Company reduced its crewed complement in cement and hydraulic fracturing services to better align equipment and fixed cost infrastructure levels to annualized activity levels. The Company ran eight hydraulic fracturing crews, compared to 10 in Q1 2019, and reduced crewed cement trucks to 20 (Q1 2019 - 24). Utilization in January and February was higher year-over-year for the active equipment running in Q1 with March being behind last year as the industry slowed due in part to Market Events. The Company ran nine coiled tubing fleets in Q1 2020, an increase of one over Q1 2019. Growth in our coiled tubing business had been a focus area for us during 2019 as we added more units to our active fleet. Q1 2020 revenue per job decreased 19% year-over-year as Hydraulic Fracturing, which typically has a higher revenue per job, represented a smaller proportion of overall revenue in 2020 due to the 20% reduction in crew count. Changes in job mix, customer mix and lower average pricing for Hydraulic Fracturing services also contributed to the decrease in the average revenue per job.

We experienced steady demand for our Hydraulic Fracturing services throughout the quarter with utilization averaging 84% (Q1 2019 - 83%). Since we ran two less Fracturing crews, we pumped 285,000 tonnes of proppant in Q1 2020, which was 14% lower from Q1 2019 levels.

Cementing activity closely tracks the Rig Count[1]. Despite the rig count being relatively flat, the Company's job count declined by 9% as the Company elected to park four cement trucks during 2019 to better align equipment and fixed cost infrastructure levels to annualized activity levels. As the Company was able to increase the number of jobs per cement truck operating in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019, Trican retained a relative market position, with very high utilization in January and February, and continued to generate a positive return on capital in this service line.

Coil Tubing Revenue in Q1 2020 increased 7% relative to Q1 2019. We had nine 24-hour crews mobilized in the first quarter of 2020 (Q1 2019 - eight crews).

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes materials, products, transportation, repair costs, unit and base costs, personnel benefits expense and depreciation of equipment. The following table provides a summary of cost of sales:

($ thousands, unaudited) **Three months ended,**	**March 31, 2020**	**% of Revenue**	March 31, 2020	% of Revenue
Personnel expenses	**$41,410**	**22%**	$55,135	23%
Direct costs	**118,404**	**62%**	143,587	60%
Cost of sales - other	**159,814**	**83%**	198,722	84%
Cost of sales - depreciation and amortization	**28,230**	**15%**	29,311	12%
	$188,044	**98%**	$228,033	96%

Total cost of sales for Q1 2020 decreased 18% when compared to Q1 2019, primarily due to the Company's continued cost optimization efforts and reduced overall activity.

- Personnel expenses primarily relate to field operational employee day rates and job bonuses, operational support personnel costs (i.e. mechanics), senior operational personnel salaries, performance bonuses, and all operational benefits and employer portions of withholdings.
  - The decrease in personnel expenses was primarily a result of the decrease in activated equipment and therefore operating activity. The Company aligned personnel levels with the reduced equipment levels.
  - Reduced personnel costs were also a result of ongoing business optimization efforts.
- Direct costs primarily relate to repairs and maintenance, product costs, fuel, trucking expenses, and travel expenses for our operational personnel.
  - The overall decrease in direct expenses was primarily a result of the decrease in activated equipment and therefore operating activity.
  - Reduced direct costs were also a result of ongoing business optimization efforts.
  - Included in repairs and maintenance costs is $4.0 million for stainless steel fluid ends[1] for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (Q1 2019 - $1.6 million). Stainless steel fluid ends[1] have an expected life of less than 12 months, but the replacement is impacted by the type of work that the equipment was performing. The intensity of the work performed is correlated with useful life expectation, and this will vary from period to period..
- Depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2020, decreased by $1.1 million to $28.2 million compared to $29.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, due to a decrease in the depreciable equipment base of the Company's property and equipment.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Administrative Expenses

($ thousands, unaudited) **Three months ended,**	**March 31, 2020**	**% of Revenue**	March 31, 2019	% of Revenue
Administrative expenses - other	**$12,504**	**7%**	$13,450	6%
Administrative expenses - depreciation	**1,335**	**1%**	1,405	1%
	$13,839	**8%**	$14,855	6%

Administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2020 decreased 8% relative to the comparative prior year period due to a reduction in personnel expenses following the significant and ongoing optimization process over the last several quarters. Included in the Q1 2020 administrative expenses are increased severance costs of $3.0 million resulting from Market Events, which were offset by a $3.1 million decrease in cash-settled share-based compensation due to the decrease in the Company's share price. Q1 2020 also reflects legal fees related to the sale of the fluid management business and profit sharing expense.

Management separately identifies the following components of administrative expenses to better understand administrative expenses that are non-cash in nature or useful to predict future quarterly administrative expenses.

($ thousands, unaudited) **Three months ended,**	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
Severance costs	**$4,704**	$1,670
Equity-settled share-based compensation	**$630**	$1,281
Cash-settled share-based compensation	**($1,854)**	$1,236

Cash-settled share-based compensation includes restricted share unit expenses, deferred share unit expenses and performance share unit expenses. Increases or decreases in these expenses are correlated to the number of vested units and the movement in Trican's share price.

Administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenue, increased in Q1 2020 due to lower revenue when compared to the prior year period.

Overall Results Summary

Gross profit for Q1 2020 was $3.8 million compared to $9.6 million for the first quarter of 2019, as the efforts made by the Company to reduce costs and improve efficiencies partially mitigated the effect of reduced revenue.

Net loss in Q1 2020 increased by $148.4 million to $155.0 million from the net loss of $6.6 million recorded in Q1 2019. Market Events resulted in the recognition of certain costs in Q1 2020 results, including $141.1 million for impairment of non-financial assets, $10.6 million of impairment loss on trade receivables related to the change in the Company's customer credit risk and $4.7 million of severance costs associated with employee reductions.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] for Q1 2020 was $9.5 million compared to $26.4 million for the first quarter of 2019. Adjusted EBITDA[1] was primarily affected by the $10.6 million impairment loss on trade receivables related to the change in the Company's customer credit risk and $4.7 million of severance costs associated with employee reductions. Stainless steel fluid end[1] expense for Q1 2020 was $4.0 million (Q1 2019 - $1.6 million).

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

First Quarter 2020 Other Expenses and Income (Compared to Prior Year)

Other Income

Other income for the three months ended March 31, 2020 mainly related to the $0.4 million gain from the disposition of equipment. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company realized a $1.5 million gain from the disposition of certain equipment.

Impairment - Non-Financial Assets

As required by IAS 36, the Company is required to assess whether there are any external and internal indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Due to the Market Events, the Company performed an impairment test on its non-financial assets within the Pressure Pumping Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") and the Cement CGU. A comparison of the recoverable amounts with the carrying amounts resulted in an impairment against goodwill of $131.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 - nil). Following the impairment there remains no further goodwill. In addition to the determination that goodwill has been impaired, the Company's ongoing asset evaluations identified certain assets for which the carrying value is not expected to be fully recoverable. An impairment charge of $10.1 million, including $3.9 million of assets currently held for sale, was determined based on the estimated fair value of these assets.

Impairment - Trade Receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses (ECL). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Due to the recent deterioration of the global economic conditions and in accordance with the Company's accounting policy to evaluate impairment of financial assets, credit risk has increased since initial recognition of the financial asset (trade receivables). Therefore, at March 31, 2020 the Company recognized a $10.6 million impairment of trade receivables for this increased credit risk (March 31, 2019 - $0.3 million.

Finance Costs

Finance costs for the first quarter of 2020 decreased 15% when compared to the same period of 2019. The decrease of $0.2 million is due to a reduction of interest rates as well as a decrease to the average balance of the net revolving credit facility, which had a balance of $51.9 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 - $56.9 million.

Foreign Exchange

A foreign exchange gain of $0.2 million was recorded in the first quarter of 2020, compared to a $0.1 million loss recorded for the first quarter in 2019 related to the foreign exchange fluctuations in the period.

Income Taxes

The Company recorded an income tax recovery of $8.0 million during the first quarter of 2020, compared to an income tax recovery of $0.9 million for the same period of 2019. The income tax recovery was recognized due to the net loss recorded during the period.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital and Cash Requirements

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had a working capital (current assets less current liabilities) balance of $135.7 million compared to $139.8 million as at December 31, 2019. The reduction is attributable to.

- $21.1 million increase in cash on hand, as a result of the Company's increased collection efforts near the end of the quarter;
- $1.7 million increase in trade and other receivables, primarily due to increased activity compared to December 31, 2019 partially offset by increased collections;
- $2.8 million decrease in inventory, due to the Company's ongoing efforts to reduce spare parts inventory;
- $20.7 million decrease in net assets held for sale, related primarily to the sale of the Company's Fluid Management business partially offset by additional items marketed for disposal; and
- $3.3 million decrease in prepaid expenses, as a result of the amortization of prepaid items.

At March 31, 2020, the Company's working capital and available operating credit facilities exceed the level required to manage timing differences between cash collections and cash payments.

Operating Activities

Cash flow from continuing operations was $13.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 - $3.0 million). The net increase in cash flows provided by continuing operations was primarily due to a larger collection of accounts receivable relative to a smaller build of accounts receivable during Q1 2020 compared to the prior year.

Investing Activities

Capital expenditures related to continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2020, totaled $5.9 million (March 31, 2019 - $11.7 million) and proceeds from the sale of surplus and/or non-core property and equipment, including the Fluid management business, totaled $14.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 - $4.4 million).

Capital expenditures during the three months ended March 31, 2020, related primarily to maintaining the productive capability of Trican's Hydraulic Fracturing services fleet. Trican regularly reviews its capital equipment requirements and will continue to follow its policy of adjusting the capital budget on a quarterly basis to reflect changing operating conditions, cash flow, and capital equipment needs. See ***Outlook*** for further discussion.

Financing Activities

Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")

On December 6, 2018, as a part of an overall restructuring of the Company's credit facilities, Trican entered into an agreement with its RCF providers which amended and extended its RCF (**"Amended RCF"**).

The Amended RCF matures December 5, 2021, a date that may be extended on an annual basis upon agreement of the RCF lenders, and the Company may draw up to $275.0 million (December 31, 2019 – $275.0 million). The Amended RCF has a general security charge against the assets of the Company and bears interest at the applicable Canadian prime rate, U.S. prime rate, Banker's Acceptance rate, or at LIBOR, plus 45 to 300 basis points (December 31, 2019 – Canadian prime rate, U.S. prime rate, Banker's Acceptance rate, or at LIBOR, plus 45 to 300 basis points). At March 31, 2020, the undrawn

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

and accessible amount of the RCF, subject to financial covenants, is $222.1 million (December 31, 2019 – $227.6 million accessible) due to the Company's Letters of Credit and amounts drawn on the swing line as at March 31, 2020.

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had a $20.0 million (December 31, 2019 – $20.0 million) swing line facility with its lead bank included in the $275.0 million amended RCF described above. As at March 31, 2020, $4.5 million was drawn on the swing line facility (December 31, 2019 – nil).

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had a $10.0 million (December 31, 2019 – $10.0 million) Letter of Credit facility with its syndicate of banks included in the $275.0 million amended RCF described above. As at March 31, 2020, Trican had $0.5 million in letters of credit outstanding (December 31, 2019 – $0.4 million).

The Company is required to comply with covenants that are applicable to the Amended RCF. Trican is required to comply with the following leverage and interest coverage ratio covenants, based on the last twelve-month calculation basis:

- Leverage Ratio <3.5x
- Interest Coverage Ratio >2.5x

At March 31, 2020, Trican was in compliance with the required debt covenant ratios.

The Leverage Ratio is defined as debt excluding Non-Recourse Debt plus Letter of Credit facility minus cash divided by Bank EBITDA[1]. As at March 31, 2020, the Leverage Ratio was 1.6 (December 31, 2019 – 0.4).

The Interest Coverage Ratio is defined as Bank EBITDA[1] divided by interest expense. As at March 31, 2020, the Interest Coverage Ratio was 5.6 (December 31, 2019 – 9.6).

Certain non-cash expenses (including depreciation, amortization, impairment expenses, equity-settled stock based compensation), certain personnel based expenses such as severance and certain other items, are permitted to be adjusted to EBITDA[1] to arrive at Bank EBITDA[1] for covenant calculation purposes. In accordance with the definition under the Amended RCF, the covenant calculation excludes the impact of certain leases recognized under IFRS 16.

Right-of-Use Lease Liabilities

Details in respect of the Company's right-of-use liabilities are more fully described in Note 4 of the interim financial statements. The application of IFRS 16 - Leases for the three months ended March 31, 2020 resulted in administrative expenses not including $0.3 million (March 31, 2019 - $0.7 million) of rent expense. Rent expense is deducted from Bank EBITDA for purposes of the Amended RCF covenant calculations.

As at May 13, 2020, Trican had 266,731,435 common shares and 15,814,795 employee stock options outstanding.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On September 30, 2019, the Company announced its renewal of its ongoing NCIB program, commencing October 3, 2019, to purchase up to 24.7 million of its common shares for cancellation before October 2, 2020.

All purchases are to be made at the prevailing market price at the time of purchase and are subject to a maximum daily purchase volume of 220,020 (being 25% of the average daily trading volume of the common shares traded on the TSX for the six months ending August 31, 2019 of 880,081 common shares) except as otherwise permitted under the TSX NCIB rules. All common shares purchased under the NCIB will be returned to treasury for cancellation.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company purchased and canceled 4,758,600 common shares at a weighted average price per share of $1.04 (March 31, 2019 - 7,041,600 common shares at a weighted average price per share of $1.36).

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has commitments for financial liabilities and various lease agreements, with minimum payments due as of March 31, 2020, as follows:

	Payments Due by Period			
March 31, 2020	**1 year or less**	**1 to 5 years**	**5 years & thereafter**	**Total**
Trade AP, other payables, liabilities held for sale (net of interest on RCF)	$85,752	$-	$-	$85,752
RCF (including interest)	1,603	53,577	-	55,180
Lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	5,880	12,950	4,334	23,164
Total Commitments	**$93,235**	**$66,527**	**$4,334**	**$164,096**

In addition to the above commitments, the Company has committed to, or expects to commit to:

- Capital expenditures of $2.9 million;
- Proppant supply arrangements to certain vendors with payments based on volumetric thresholds, due within the next two years. Prices and volumes in the contracts are subject to change based on market conditions.

The tax regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions that the Company operates in, or has previously operated in, are continually changing. As a result, there are usually some tax matters under review. Management believes that it has adequately met, provided and/or recognized tax assets and liabilities based on the Company's interpretation of relevant tax legislation and regulations and likelihood of recovery and/or payment.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

($ millions, except per share, and adjusted EBITDA %[1]; total proppant pumped[1] (thousands); internally sourced proppant pumped[1] (thousands); HHP[1] (thousands); crews[1]; and total job count[1]; (unaudited)	2020	2019				2018		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Revenue from continuing operations	$191.8	$163.3	$129.9	$105.2	$237.6	$161.0	$242.3	$164.4
Loss on Investments in Keane	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	($4.3)	($9.0)	($8.4)
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations								
Per share – basic	($0.58)	($0.07)	($0.06)	($0.11)	($0.01)	($0.52)	($0.04)	($0.09)
Per share – diluted	($0.58)	($0.07)	($0.06)	($0.11)	($0.01)	($0.52)	($0.04)	($0.09)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations								
Per share – basic and diluted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$-	$(0.01)
Loss for the period	($154.9)	($20.9)	($16.7)	($29.0)	($6.9)	($158.5)	($12.6)	($34.2)
Per share – basic	($0.58)	($0.07)	($0.06)	($0.10)	($0.02)	($0.52)	($0.04)	($0.10)
Per share – diluted	($0.58)	($0.07)	($0.06)	($0.10)	($0.02)	($0.52)	($0.04)	($0.10)
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	$9.5	$14.6	$3.5	($16.5)	$26.4	($1.8)	$35.2	($4.8)
Adjusted EBITDA % (1)	5%	9%	3%	(14%)	11%	(1%)	14%	(1%)
Proppant pumped (1) (tonnes)	285	262	166	138	332	205	486	383
Internally sourced proppant pumped (1) (tonnes)	285	241	166	138	332	197	227	110
Hydraulic fracturing capacity (HHP) (1)	572	583	583	593	672	672	672	672
Active crewed HHP (1)	321	324	297	347	370	340	464	445
Active, maintenance, not crewed HHP (1)	69	67	86	235	212	242	201	185
Parked HHP (1)	182	192	200	11	90	90	7	42
Average active, crewed HHP (1)	155	155	105	73	225	121	283	207
Hydraulic fracturing crews (1)	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5
Hydraulic fracturing utilization (1)	84%	71%	57%	27%	83%	44%	75%	42%
Coiled tubing crews (1)	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.0
Total job count (1, 2)	2,665	2,147	1,988	1,150	2,684	2,151	2,634	1,592
Revenue per job (1)	70.6	74.2	63.3	84.8	87.1	69.5	84.0	93.6

2) Effective Q1 2020, the Company has adopted a new methodology for calculating job count. Comparative periods have been updated to reflect the change in methodology.

Q1 2020 was negatively affected by Market Events including recognition of $141.1 million for impairment of non-financial assets, $10.6 million impairment loss on trade receivables related to the change in the Company's customer credit risk and $4.7 million of severance costs associated with employee reductions. Pipeline construction delays and ongoing imposed supply quotas for our customers' oil production contributed to reduced operating activity throughout all quarters in 2019 as well as Q4 2018. Continued optimization efforts to streamline operations contributed to stronger year-over-year results from continuing operations in Q4 2019 relative to the fourth quarter of 2018. In addition, Q4 2018 included a non-financial asset impairment of $134 million. In Q2 2019 and Q2 2018, revenue was negatively impacted by seasonal weather-related delays typical of spring break-up[1]. Q3 2018 and Q1 2018 benefited from a more constructive operating environment. 2018 financial results were affected by fluctuations in value of the Company's Investments in Keane. The Company sold its remaining Investments in Keane in Q4 2018

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

BUSINESS RISKS

A discussion of certain business risks faced by Trican may be found under the "Risk Factors" section of our AIF, and "Business Risks" in our management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2019, which are available under Trican's profile at www.sedar.com. Other than risks described within this MD&A, including within this section, the Company's risk factors and management of those risks has not changed substantially from the most recently filed AIF.

COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. COVID-19's impact on global markets was significant through the first quarter of 2020 and as the situation continues to rapidly evolve, the magnitude of its effects on the economy, on Trican's financial and operational performance and on our personnel is uncertain at this time.

In late March, Trican responded to the significant global impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic with a series of operational measures including extensive capacity reductions and reductions in capital spending for 2020.

Significant health and safety measures have been implemented at Trican's offices, facilities and work sites, grounded in the recommendations of public health officials. These include restricting all travel, mandating self-isolation for returned travelers and any employees exhibiting symptoms or exposed to the virus, implementing physical distancing parameters between individuals, increasing cleaning and sanitization in workplaces, and where possible, instructing employees to work remotely to reduce interpersonal contact. The energy business, including Trican's services, has been deemed an essential service in all the jurisdictions where Trican operates.

The Company will continue to closely monitor the COVID-19 situation and should the duration, spread or intensity of the pandemic further develop in 2020 then further negative impacts on our supply chain, our personnel, market pricing and customer demand can be expected. These factors may further impact the Company's operating plan, its liquidity and cash flows, and the valuation of its long-lived assets.

Credit Risk and Dependence on Major Customers

The Company's accounts receivable are due from customers that operate in the oil and gas exploration and production industry and are subject to typical industry credit risks that include oil and natural gas price fluctuations and the customers' ability to secure appropriate financing. The Company has a customer base of more than 60 exploration and production entities, ranging from large multinational public entities to small private companies. Notwithstanding the Company's significant customer base, for the three months ended March 31, 2020, two customers accounted for 21.0% of the Company's revenue (three months ended March 31, 2019 – two customers accounted for 28.9% of revenue). At March 31, 2020, two customers accounted for 25.7% of accounts receivable (March 31, 2019 – two customers accounted for 41.0% of accounts receivable).

Standard payment terms for the industry are 30-60 days from the invoice date; however, industry practice allows payment for up to 70 days after the invoice date. See discussion of impairment - trade receivables in the ***Comparative Quarterly Income Statement*** section of the MD&A for additional ECL provisions recognized due to Market Events.

1) See ***Non-GAAP Measures, Other Non-Standard Financial Terms*** and ***Common Industry Terms*** described in this MD&A.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations. The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash and debt management, which includes monitoring forecasts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and borrowing facilities on the basis of projected cash flow. This is generally carried out at the consolidated level in accordance with practices and policies established by the Company.

The current challenging economic climate may lead to further adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and/or bank indebtedness balances. These and other factors may adversely affect the Company's liquidity and the Company's ability to generate income and cash flows in the future. At March 31, 2020, the Company remains in compliance with all terms of our revolving credit facility and based on current available information, the Company expects to have sufficient liquidity during the next year to support its ongoing operations. The current challenging economic climate may have significant adverse impacts on the Company including, but not exclusively:

- material declines in revenue and cash flows as a result of the decline in commodity prices;
- impairment charges;
- reduced capital programs;
- increased risk of non-performance by the Company's customers and suppliers;
- interruptions in operations as we adjust personnel to the dynamic environment.

The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and the financial effect on the Company is not known at this time. Estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements are increasingly difficult and subject to a higher degree of measurement uncertainty during this volatile period.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The critical judgments and estimates used in preparing the Interim Financial Statements are described in our 2019 Annual MD&A and there have been no material changes to our critical accounting judgments and estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2020, except for those critical estimates resulting from Market Events, including impairment of non-financial assets and trade receivables. The Company's International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting policies and future accounting pronouncements are provided in note 2 of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in Trican's internal control over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2020, which have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several social distancing measures taken by the Company and third parties are reasonably likely to impact the design and performance of internal controls at the Company and its service organizations if such measures remain in place for an extended period of time. The Company will continue to monitor and mitigate the risks associated with changes to its control environment in response to COVID-19.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

Certain terms in this MD&A, including adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA percentage, do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by IFRS and therefore, are considered non-GAAP measures and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP term and has been reconciled to profit / (loss) for the applicable financial periods, being the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS. Management relies on adjusted EBITDA to better translate historical variability in our principal business activities into future forecasts. By isolating incremental items from net income, including income / expense items related to how the Company chooses to manage financing elements of the business, management can better predict future financial results from our principal business activities. The items included in this calculation have been specifically identified as they are either non-cash in nature, subject to significant volatility between periods, and / or not relevant to our principal business activities. Items adjusted in the non-GAAP calculation of adjusted EBITDA, are as follows:

- non-cash expenditures, including depreciation, amortization, and impairment of non-financial assets; and equity-settled share-based compensation;
- consideration as to how we chose to generate financial income and incur financial expenses, including foreign exchange expenses and gains/losses on Investments in Keane;
- taxation in various jurisdictions;
- transaction costs, as this cost is subject to significant volatility between periods and is dependent on the Company making significant acquisitions and divestitures which may be less reflective, and / or useful in segregating, for purposes of evaluating the Company's ongoing financial results; and
- other income / expense which generally result from the disposition of equipment, as these transactions generally do not reflect quarterly operational field activity.

			Three months ended
($ thousands, unaudited)	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
Loss from continuing operations (IFRS financial measure)	**($154,480)**	($4,095)	($19,474)
Adjustments:			
Cost of sales - depreciation and amortization	**28,230**	29,311	30,402
Administrative expenses - depreciation	**1,335**	1,405	1,356
Income tax recovery	**(7,972)**	(943)	(5,303)
Finance costs and amortization of debt issuance costs	**1,127**	1,324	1,219
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	**(184)**	75	136
Impairment - non-financial assets	**141,065**	-	10,091
Other expense / (income)	**(218)**	(1,932)	(4,865)
Administrative expenses - other: equity-settled share-based compensation	**630**	1,281	1,043
Adjusted EBITDA	**$9,533**	$26,426	$14,605

Adjusted EBITDA %

Adjusted EBITDA % is determined by dividing adjusted EBITDA by revenue from continuing operations. The components of the calculation are presented below:

		Three months ended	
($ thousands, unaudited)	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
Adjusted EBITDA	**$9,533**	$26,426	$14,605
Revenue	**$191,794**	$237,594	$163,318
Adjusted EBITDA %	**5 %**	11 %	9%

OTHER NON-STANDARD FINANCIAL TERMS

In addition to the above non-GAAP financial measures, this MD&A makes reference to the following non-standard financial terms. These terms may differ and may not be comparable from similar terms used by other companies.

Revenue per Job: Calculation is determined based on total revenue from continuing operations divided by total job count. This calculation may fluctuate based on both pricing, sales mix and method with which the client requests its invoices be prepared.

COMMON INDUSTRY TERMS

The following is a list of abbreviations, terms and other items that are commonly referred to in the oilfield services business and internally at Trican. The terms, calculations and definitions may differ from those used by other oilfield services businesses and may not be comparable. Some of the terms which may be used in this MD&A, or prior MD&As, are as follows:

Measurement

Tonne: Metric tonne

Places and Currencies

US: United States

$ or CDN$: Canadian dollars.

US$ or USD: United States dollars.

WCSB: Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (an oil and natural gas producing area of Canada generally considered to cover a region from south west Manitoba to north east BC).

Montney / Duvernay: An oil and natural gas formation in the WCSB with oilfield activity focused in north west Alberta and north east BC.

Deep Basin: A natural gas and liquids rich formation in the WCSB with oilfield activity primarily focused in north west Alberta.

Cardium: A light oil formation in the WCSB with oilfield activity primarily focused in west central Alberta.

Bakken: A light oil formation in the WCSB with oilfield activity focused in south eastern Saskatchewan, and for purposes of this MD&A, excludes the US Bakken.

Shaunavon:	A light oil formation in the WCSB with oilfield activity primarily focused in south western Saskatchewan.
Viking:	A light oil formation in the WCSB with oilfield activity primarily focused in central Alberta and west central Saskatchewan.

Common Business Terms

AECO:	The CDN$ Alberta natural gas price traded on the Natural Gas Exchange. The price is generally quoted per thousand cubic feet of natural gas (MCF).
CLS:	A light sweet crude conventionally produced in Western Canada.
Differentials:	The difference between the WTI price and the prices received by producers of WCS and CLS. There are three main variables that drive price differences between the different benchmarks, namely (1) Quality, which is mostly defined by American Petroleum Institute (API) standards for density and sulphur content; (2) Marketability, which is governed by supply and demand fundamentals; and (3) Logistics, which refers to the transportation method used to get a specific crude from the producer to its final customer.
Dry Gas:	Natural gas that produces little condensable heavier hydrocarbon compounds such as propane and butane when brought to the surface.
Dual Fuel Engine:	A dual fuel engine utilizes a mixture of diesel and natural gas when a load is applied.
Market Egress:	The means that producers use to transport their oil and gas out of the WCSB, which is typically done through pipelines or train rail car.
Natural Gas Liquids:	Natural gas liquids (NGL), typically found in liquids rich natural gas, include ethane, propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, and condensate. These liquids are produced as part of natural gas production, but their pricing is influenced by crude oil pricing rather than natural gas pricing.
Rig Count:	The estimated average number of drilling rigs operating in the WCSB at a specified time reported in this MD&A as annual and quarterly averages, sourced from Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count.
Spring Break-Up:	During the spring season in the WCSB, provincial governments and rural municipalities (or counties) ban heavy equipment from roads to prevent damage. It becomes difficult, and in some case impossible, to continue to work during this period and therefore activity in the oilfield is often reduced.
Stainless Steel Fluid End:	Hydraulic Fracturing pumpers have a multiplex pump that pressurizes fracturing fluid for transfer down the wellbore. The multiplex pump consists of a power end and a stainless steel fluid end. The power end houses a crankshaft that is connected to a spacer block that contains connecting rods that drive the individual plungers contained in the fluid end. The abrasive proppant and fluid mixture are pumped through the stainless steel fluid end at pressures of up to 15,000 pound-force per square inch (PSI), or 103 megapascals (MPA), which will cause wear on the stainless steel fluid end. It is a modular unit that can be replaced independent of the power end and spacer block.

WCS:	A grade of heavy crude oil derived from of a mix of heavy crude oil and crude bitumen blended with diluents. The price of WCS is often used as a representative price for Canadian heavy crude oils.
WTI:	The US$ quoted price on the New York Stock Exchange for West Texas Intermediate crude oil is a trading classification of crude oil and a benchmark in oil prices. The price is generally quoted per barrel (bbl).

Company Specific Industry Terms

Active Crewed HHP:	Represents the total HHP that Trican has activated or is currently operating. This figure is presented as at the end of a specified period.
Active, Maintenance / Not Crewed HHP:	This is fracturing equipment that is in the periodic maintenance cycle, which includes equipment that has completed a routine maintenance period and is ready for work, but no available crew is available to operate the equipment.
Bank EBITDA:	An EBITDA based measure used in the calculation of covenants, based on a definition contained in the Company's borrowing agreements that permits certain non-cash expenses (including depreciation, amortization, impairment expenses, equity settled stock based compensation), gains and losses resulting from Investments in Keane, personnel based expenses (such as severance), and certain other items, to be adjusted to EBITDA.
Cementing:	After drilling a well, steel casing is inserted into the wellbore. Cement is then pumped down the pipe and circulated up the annulus to create a strong barrier of protection between the well and rock formations, preventing any unintended water or hydrocarbon migration in or out of the wellbore.
Coiled Tubing:	Coiled Tubing is a continuous length of steel pipe, spooled onto a large diameter reel. The pipe comes in a variety of sizes and can be run into any well. Coiled Tubing is commonly used to convey tools, mill out Fracturing ports or ball seats, and circulate liquids and gases into and out of the wellbore without relieving the wellbore pressure.
Coiled Tubing Crews:	The average number of 24-hour Coiled Tubing crews available for operations during the period.
Coiled Tubing Operating Days:	The number of 24-hour periods (days) Coiled Tubing Crews operate within a reporting period.
Growth Capital:	Capital expenditures primarily for items that will expand our revenue and/or reduce our expenditures through operating efficiencies.
Hard or Soft Commitments:	Contracts with firm commitments for a period of time lasting at least one quarter are considered hard commitments. Contracts for a shorter duration, or on a best efforts' basis, are considered soft commitments.
HHP:	Hydraulic horsepower, which is generally the measure of an individual Hydraulic Fracturing pump and a company's Hydraulic Fracturing fleet size.
Hydraulic Fracturing:	Many formations are too tight to produce oil and natural gas and require a stimulation process to extract the resources. In Hydraulic Fracturing, fluids carrying proppant are

pumped into the ground with enough pressure to crack the rock. The proppant is left behind to hold open the cracks, while the fluid is flowed back allowing oil and gas the ability to flow to the surface.

Hydraulic Fracturing Crews/ Fracturing Crews:	The number of 24-hour Hydraulic Fracturing crews operating at the end of a reporting period.
Hydraulic Fracturing Job Intensity:	Generally measured in terms of the amount of Hydraulic Fracturing pumps required for a specific job and / or by the pressure rating generally measured in megapascals (MPa). The Company considers jobs at pressure ratings below 50 MPa to be low intensity jobs, 50 to 65 MPa as moderate intensity jobs, and jobs greater than 65 MPa to be high intensity rate jobs.
Hydraulic Fracturing Utilization:	The number of Fracturing crews that are operating (Fracturing job revenue day) in proportion to the Company's total Fracturing crews available.
Hydraulic Pumping Capacity:	Refers to the total available HHP in the Trican Hydraulic Fracturing fleet. The figures are presented in both the average available during the given period and the HHP available at the end of a specified period.
Infrastructure Capital:	Capital expenditures primarily for the improvement of operational and base infrastructure.
Internally Sourced Proppant Pumped:	Proppant purchased by the Company and resold to its customers in conjunction with a Fracturing operation utilizing the Company's equipment. Certain of the Company's customers purchase proppant directly from third party suppliers. As the Company does not generate revenue from selling proppant to these customers, this metric assists in evaluating changing job mix with changing revenue levels.
Sustaining Capital:	Capital expenditures primarily for the replacement or refurbishment of worn out equipment.
Parked HHP:	Fracturing equipment that is not included in the Active Crewed HHP category or the Active, Maintenance/not crewed HHP category and would require minimal reactivation costs to move into the Active Crewed HHP category.
Average Active, Crewed HHP:	Fracturing equipment that has, on average, been active and crewed for the period. Fracturing equipment is considered active if it is on a customer location.
Proppant:	A solid material, typically sand, treated sand or man-made ceramic materials, designed to keep an induced hydraulic fracture open during and following a Fracturing treatment.
Total Job Count:	A job is typically represented by an invoice. The frequency of invoices may differ as to how often the customer requests to be billed during a project. Additionally, the size and scope of a job can impact the length of time and cost on a job. Therefore, a job can vary greatly in time and expense. Effective Q1 2020, the Company has adopted a new methodology for calculating job count since updated systems no longer supported the prior calculation methodology. The methodology is based on the new system calculated job metric which generally reflects days for hydraulic fracturing and coil, and invoices for cement. Comparative periods have been updated to reflect the change in methodology.

Total Proppant Pumped:	The Company uses this as one measure of activity levels of Hydraulic Fracturing activity. The correlation of proppant pumped to Pressure Pumping activity may vary in the future depending upon changes in Hydraulic Fracturing intensity, weight of proppant used, and job mix.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking information and statements (collectively "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or our future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "achieve", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "plan", "planned", and other similar terms and phrases. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. We believe the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this document should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this document.

In particular, this document contains forward-looking statements pertaining to, but not limited to, the following:

- that first quarter results will not be a good predictor of future financial results;
- that Trican will adapt to the current economic environment;
- near-term and long-term objectives;
- the impact of COVID-19 and the associated effect of the world-wide weakness in demand for oil and gas as a result of quarantine measures;
- anticipated industry activity levels in jurisdictions where the Company operates, as well as expectations regarding our customers' work programs and expectations on timing of completion thereof, Trican's capital expenditure plans, business plans and equipment utilization levels;
- pricing reductions will result in Trican parking additional equipment;
- the expectation that we will be able to generate positive operating cash flow;
- expectations regarding our client's ability to pay for goods and services;
- expectation that we are adequately staffed for current industry activity levels;
- expectations regarding the Company’s cost structure, cost savings and optimization levels;
- we will be able to maintain a strong balance sheet through this downturn;
- the anticipated impact of pipeline improvements on AECO prices;
- expectations regarding the Company’s equipment utilization levels and demand for our services in 2020;
- expectation that we will maintain pricing levels to generate positive cash flow margins on our equipment;
- expectations regarding credit risk and impairment of trade receivables;

- expectation that Trican's strong financial position will allow the Company to withstand uncertainty and invest opportunistically;
- expectation as to the type of Hydraulic Fracturing equipment required and which operating regions the equipment is appropriate to operate in;
- expectations regarding the Company's financial results, working capital levels, liquidity and profits;
- expectations regarding Trican's capital spending;
- expectations that certain components of administrative expenses will be useful in future predictions of quarterly administrative expenses;
- expectations that adjusted EBITDA will help predict future earnings;
- anticipated ability of the Company to meet foreseeable funding requirements;
- anticipated compliance with debt and other covenants under our revolving credit facilities;
- expectations regarding the potential outcome of contingent liabilities;
- expectations regarding provincial income tax rates;
- expectations surrounding weather and seasonal slowdowns; and
- expectations regarding the impact of new accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted.

Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and in the "Risk Factors" section of our AIF dated March 28, 2019:

- volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas;
- liabilities inherent on oil and natural gas operations;
- impact of COVID-19 on the Company's customers, business, operations and personnel;
- the success of our efforts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- our customers' ability to obtain adequate credit or financing to support their exploration and completion activities;
- competition from other suppliers of oil and gas services;
- competition for skilled personnel;
- changes in income tax laws or changes in other laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; and
- changes in political, business, military and economic conditions in key regions of the world.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. Forward-looking statements are based on a number of factors and assumptions, which have been used to develop such statements and information, but which may prove to be incorrect. Although management of Trican believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because Trican can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified in this document, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: crude oil and natural gas prices; the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic and political environment; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the Company's ability to continue its operations for the foreseeable future and to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business; industry activity levels; Trican's policies with respect to acquisitions; the ability of Trican to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; the ability to operate our business in a safe, efficient and effective manner; the ability of Trican to obtain capital resources and adequate sources of liquidity; the performance and characteristics of various business segments; the regulatory framework; the timing and effect of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion; and future commodity, currency, exchange and interest rates.

The forward-looking statements contained in this document are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements except as required by applicable law.

Additional information regarding Trican including Trican's most recent AIF, is available under Trican's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Stated in thousands; unaudited)	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**28,325**	$7,202
Trade and other receivables (note 12)	**148,060**	146,374
Current tax assets	**2,278**	2,091
Inventory	**26,797**	29,585
Prepaid expenses	**6,100**	9,381
Assets held for sale (note 3)	**14,540**	38,102
	226,100	232,735
Property and equipment	**482,647**	510,391
Intangible assets	**31,801**	34,415
Right-of-use assets (note 4)	**17,258**	17,983
Other assets	**4,000**	-
Goodwill	**-**	131,000
	$761,806	$926,524
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**$85,752**	$85,543
Current portion of lease liabilities (note 4)	**4,665**	4,498
Liabilities held for sale (note 3)	**-**	2,885
	90,417	92,926
Lease liabilities - non-current portion (note 4)	**14,528**	15,028
Loans and borrowings (note 5)	**51,859**	46,218
Deferred tax liabilities	**23,270**	31,242
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 6)	**971,642**	989,044
Contributed surplus	**88,361**	87,731
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(475)**	(376)
Deficit	**(477,796)**	(335,289)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	**581,732**	741,110
	$761,806	$926,524

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Stated in thousands, except per share amounts; unaudited) **For the three months ended March 31,**	**2020**	2019
Continuing operations		
Revenue	**$191,794**	$237,594
Cost of sales - other (note 9)	**159,814**	198,722
Cost of sales - depreciation and amortization (note 9)	**28,230**	29,311
Gross profit	**3,750**	9,561
Administrative expenses - other (note 9)	**12,504**	13,450
Administrative expenses - depreciation (note 9)	**1,335**	1,405
Impairment - non-financial assets (note 10)	**141,065**	-
Impairment - trade receivables (note 12)	**10,573**	277
Other income	**(218)**	(1,932)
Results from operating activities	**(161,509)**	(3,639)
Net finance cost	**1,127**	1,324
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	**(184)**	75
Loss before income tax	**(162,452)**	(5,038)
Income tax recovery (note 11)	**(7,972)**	(943)
Loss from continuing operations	**($154,480)**	($4,095)
Discontinued operations		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes (note 3)	**(461)**	(2,776)
Loss for the period	**($154,941)**	($6,871)
Other comprehensive (loss) / profit		
Foreign currency translation (loss) / gain	**(99)**	236
Total comprehensive loss	**($155,040)**	($6,635)
Loss per share - basic and diluted (note 7)		
Continuing operations - basic and diluted	**($0.58)**	($0.01)
Discontinued operations - basic and diluted	**$0.00**	($0.01)
Net loss - basic and diluted	**($0.58)**	($0.02)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	**268,324**	298,143

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Stated in thousands; unaudited)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2019	$1,099,352	$83,615	($1,111)	($337,714)	$844,142
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(6,871)	(6,871)
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	236	-	236
Share-based compensation expense	-	1,281	-	-	1,281
Share options exercised	57	(16)	-	-	41
Shares cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid	(25,788)	-	-	16,195	(9,593)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$1,073,621	$84,880	($875)	($328,390)	$829,236
Balance at January 1, 2020	**$989,044**	**$87,731**	**($376)**	**($335,289)**	**$741,110**
Loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(154,941)**	**(154,941)**
Foreign currency translation loss	**-**	**-**	**(99)**	**-**	**(99)**
Share-based compensation expense	**-**	**630**	**-**	**-**	**630**
Shares cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid	**(17,402)**	**-**	**-**	**12,434**	**(4,968)**
Balance at March 31, 2020	**$971,642**	**$88,361**	**($475)**	**($477,796)**	**$581,732**

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Stated in thousands; unaudited)

For the three months ended March 31,	2020	2019
Cash (used in) / provided by:		
Operations		
Loss from continuing operations	**($154,480)**	($4,095)
Charges to income not involving cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	**29,565**	30,716
Share-based compensation	**630**	1,281
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**(412)**	(1,462)
Finance costs / amortization of debt issuance costs	**1,127**	1,324
Unrealized foreign exchange loss / (gain)	**245**	(119)
Impairment - non-financial assets	**141,065**	—
Impairment - trade receivables	**10,573**	277
Tax recovery	**(7,972)**	(943)
Change in inventories	**2,786**	6,070
Change in trade and other receivables	**(12,256)**	(70,011)
Change in prepaid expenses	**3,282**	2,338
Change in trade and other payables	**(11)**	38,869
Interest paid	**(794)**	(925)
Income tax paid	**—**	(333)
Continuing operations	**$13,348**	$2,987
Discontinued operations	**67**	534
Cash flow from operating activities	**$13,415**	$3,521
Investing		
Purchase of property and equipment	**(5,916)**	(11,685)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	**2,104**	4,433
Continuing operations	**($3,812)**	($7,252)
Proceeds from the sale of discontinued operations (net of cash)	**12,359**	—
Discontinued operations	**—**	(980)
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**$8,547**	($8,232)
Financing		
Net proceeds from issuance of share capital	**—**	41
Proceeds from Revolving Credit Facility	**5,504**	17,717
Payment of lease	**(1,219)**	(1,013)
Repurchase and cancellation of shares under NCIB	**(4,968)**	(9,593)
Continuing operations	**($683)**	$7,152
Discontinued operations	**—**	(320)
Cash flow (used in) / from financing activities	**($683)**	$6,832
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	**(156)**	236
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Continuing operations	**8,853**	2,887
Discontinued operations	**12,270**	(530)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**7,202**	8,246
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$28,325**	$10,603

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

For the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Nature of Business

Trican Well Service Ltd. (the "Company" or "Trican") is an oilfield services company incorporated under the laws of the province of Alberta. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. The Company provides a comprehensive array of specialized products, equipment, services and technology for use in the drilling, completion, stimulation and reworking of oil and gas wells primarily through its continuing pressure pumping operations in Canada. The Company's head office is Suite 2900, 645 – 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 4G8.

Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2020, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. They do not include all disclosures that would otherwise be required in a complete set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2019 consolidated annual financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements follow the same policies as in the Company's 2019 consolidated annual financial statements.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except where indicated. Certain figures have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation of these financial statements.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2020.

NOTE 2 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in compliance with IAS 34 requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgment and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in Note 1 of the Company's 2019 consolidated annual financial statements.

NOTE 3 - DISPOSITION, ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Disposition

On January 15, 2020, the Company completed the sale of the Fluid management business for consideration of approximately $17.7 million (including $1.4 million of cash).

(Stated in thousands)	
Proceeds on sale of Fluid management business [1]	$17,731
Less assets and liabilities sold	
Working capital	2,909
Inventory	460
Property and equipment	14,229
Net assets sold	17,598
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	1,372
Loss on disposition of Fluid management business	**($1,239)**

1) $4 million has been paid by way of a secured vendor take-back loan.

Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale

The Company has classified certain assets and liabilities as held for sale.

The following table represents assets and liabilities held for sale:

(Stated in thousands)	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at December 31, 2019
Trade and other receivables	**$-**	$4,237
Inventory	**-**	446
Prepaid expenses	**-**	169
Property and equipment	**14,540**	32,346
Right-of-use assets	**-**	904
Total assets held for sale	**$14,540**	$38,102
Trade and other payables	**$-**	$1,893
Current portion of lease liabilities	**-**	524
Lease liabilities - non-current portion	**-**	468
Total liabilities held for sale	**$-**	$2,885

Results of Discontinued Operations

The following table represents discontinued operations:

Total Discontinued Operations

(Stated in thousands) **Three months ended, March 31,**	**2020**	2019
Revenue	**$892**	$8,083
Cost of sales - other	**731**	7,099
Cost of sales - depreciation and amortization	**28**	2,484
Gross profit / (loss)	**133**	(1,500)
Administrative expenses - other	**204**	1,543
Other loss / (income)	**1,239**	(56)
Results from operating activities	**(1,310)**	(2,987)
Finance costs	**(152)**	31
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	**(697)**	309
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**(461)**	(3,327)
Income tax recovery	**-**	(551)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued total operations	**($461)**	($2,776)

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, management was committed to a plan to sell its non-core operational bases with a net carrying value of $14.5 million (2019 – $18.2 million). An impairment charge of $3.9 million (2019 - nil) was determined on the fair value of these assets. Refer to Note 10 for further impairment discussion.

NOTE 4 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(Stated in thousands)	**Property**	**Vehicles**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance, December 31, 2019	$15,339	$12,035	$27,374
Additions	-	1,022	1,022
Termination of Leases	-	(741)	(741)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**$15,339**	**$12,316**	**$27,655**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance, December 31, 2019	$3,436	$5,955	$9,391
Depreciation	866	609	1,475
Termination of leases	-	(469)	(469)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**$4,302**	**$6,095**	**$10,397**
Carrying Amounts			
At December 31, 2019	$11,903	$6,080	$17,983
At March 31, 2020	**$11,037**	**$6,221**	**$17,258**

The Company incurs lease payments related to properties and vehicles. Leases are entered into and exited in coordination with specific business requirements which includes the assessment of the appropriate durations for the related leased assets. The Company has recognized lease liabilities in relation to all lease arrangements measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at an incremental borrowing rate of approximately 7%.

The Company has the following future commitments associated with its lease obligations:

(Stated in thousands)	
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**$19,526**
Interest expense	**333**
Additions	**1,022**
Lease payments	**(1,552)**
Termination of leases	**(136)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**19,193**
Current portion of lease liabilities	**4,665**
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	**14,528**

(Stated in thousands)	As at March 31, 2020
Less than 1 year	**$5,880**
1 - 3 years	**8,869**
4 - 5 years	**4,081**
After 5 years	**4,334**
Total lease payments	**23,164**
Amounts representing interest over the term of the lease	**(3,971)**
Present value of net lease payments	**19,193**
Current portion of lease liabilities	**(4,665)**
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	**$14,528**

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, lease payments of $1.5 million were comprised of $1.2 million related to principal and included in financing activities within the statement of cash flows and $0.3 million related to interest expense and recorded as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows.

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company had $0.2 million of variable lease payments. The Company did not have any low value assets and short-term leases with a lease term of twelve months or less for the period.

NOTE 5 - LOANS AND BORROWINGS

(Stated in thousands)	As at March 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
RCF, net of transaction costs	**$51,859**	$46,218

Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")

On December 6, 2018, as a part of an overall restructuring of the Company's credit facilities, Trican entered into an agreement with its RCF providers which amended and extended its RCF (**"Amended RCF"**).

The Amended RCF matures December 5, 2021, a date that may be extended on an annual basis upon agreement of the RCF lenders, and the Company may draw up to $275.0 million (December 31, 2019 – $275.0 million). The Amended RCF has a general security charge against the assets of the Company and bears interest at the applicable Canadian prime rate, U.S. prime rate, Banker's Acceptance rate, or at LIBOR, plus 45 to 300 basis points (December 31, 2019 – Canadian prime rate, U.S. prime rate, Banker's Acceptance rate, or at LIBOR, plus 45 to 300 basis points). At March 31, 2020, the undrawn and accessible amount of the RCF, subject to financial covenants, is $222.1 million (December 31, 2019 – $227.6 million accessible) due to the Company's Letters of Credit and amounts drawn on the swing line as at March 31, 2020.

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had a $20.0 million (December 31, 2019 – $20.0 million) swing line facility with its lead bank included in the $275.0 million amended RCF described above. As at March 31, 2020, $4.5 million was drawn on the swing line facility (December 31, 2019 – nil).

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had a $10.0 million (December 31, 2019 – $10.0 million) Letter of Credit facility with its syndicate of banks included in the $275.0 million amended RCF described above. As at March 31, 2020, Trican had $0.5 million in letters of credit outstanding (December 31, 2019 – $0.4 million).

Covenants

The Company is required to comply with covenants that are applicable to the Amended RCF. Trican is required to comply with the following leverage and interest coverage ratio covenants, based on the last twelve-month calculation basis:

- Leverage Ratio: <3.5x
- Interest Coverage Ratio: >2.5x

Certain non-cash expenses (including depreciation, amortization, impairment expenses, equity-settled stock based compensation), certain personnel based expenses such as severance and certain other items, are permitted to be adjusted to EBITDA to arrive at Bank EBITDA for covenant calculation purposes. In accordance with the definition under the Amended RCF, the covenant calculation excludes the impact of certain leases recognized under IFRS 16.

The Leverage Ratio is defined as debt excluding Non-Recourse Debt plus Letter of Credit facility minus cash divided by Bank EBITDA. As at March 31, 2020, the Leverage Ratio was 1.6 (December 31, 2019 – 1.3).

The Interest Coverage Ratio is defined as bank EBITDA divided by interest expense. As at March 31, 2020, the Interest Coverage Ratio was 5.6 (December 31, 2019 – 9.6).

(Stated in thousands)	**As at Mar. 31, 2020**	As at Dec. 31, 2019
Senior Net Debt	**$30,254**	$45,525
Bank EBITDA	**19,149**	34,305
Leverage Ratio	**1.6**	1.3

(Stated in thousands)	**As at Mar. 31, 2020**	As at Dec. 31, 2019
Interest Expense	**$3,393**	$3,557
Bank EBITDA	**19,149**	34,305
Interest Coverage Ratio	**5.6**	9.6

The Company is in compliance with its financial covenants for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

NOTE 6 - SHARE CAPITAL

Share Capital

Authorized:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, issuable in series. The shares have no par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

Issued and Outstanding - Common Shares:

(Stated in thousands, except share amounts)	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2019	301,504,950	$1,099,352
Exercise of stock options	87,930	74
Reclassification from contributed surplus on exercise of options	-	30
Shares repurchased and cancelled under NCIB	(30,102,845)	(110,412)
Balance, December 31, 2019	271,490,035	$989,044
Shares repurchased and cancelled under NCIB	**(4,758,600)**	**(17,402)**
Balance, March 31, 2020	**266,731,435**	**$971,642**

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On September 30, 2019, the Company announced its renewal of its ongoing NCIB program, commencing October 3, 2019, to purchase up to 24.7 million of its common shares for cancellation before October 2, 2020.

All purchases are to be made at the prevailing market price at the time of purchase and are subject to a maximum daily purchase volume of 220,020 (being 25% of the average daily trading volume of the common shares traded on the TSX for the six months ending August 31, 2019 of 880,081 common shares) except as otherwise permitted under the TSX NCIB rules. All common shares purchased under the NCIB will be returned to treasury for cancellation.

(Stated in thousands, except share and per share amounts) **Three months ended, March 31,**	**2020**	2019
Number of common shares repurchased	**4,758,600**	7,041,600
Weighted average price per share	**$1.04**	$1.36
Amount of repurchase [(1)]	**$4,968**	$9,593

1) Includes brokerage fees.

NOTE 7 - EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE

	Three months ended March 31,	
(Stated in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	**2020**	2019
Basic & diluted weighted average number of common shares	**268,323,804**	298,143,104

Attributable to Owners of the Company	**2020**	2019
Loss from continuing operations	**($154,480)**	($4,095)
Per share - basic and diluted	**($0.58)**	($0.01)
Loss from discontinued operations	**($461)**	($2,776)
Per share - basic and diluted	**($0.00)**	($0.01)
Loss for the period	**($154,941)**	($6,871)
Per share - basic and diluted	**($0.58)**	($0.02)

For the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, all shares issued under the stock option plan were excluded in calculating the weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding as they were considered anti-dilutive as there was a net loss during the period.

NOTE 8 - SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has four shared-based compensation plans as described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

	Three months ended March 31,	
(Stated in thousands)	**2020**	2019
Cash-settled share-based compensation (recovery) / expense		
(Recovery) / expense arising from DSUs	**($902)**	$787
Expense / (recovery) arising from RSUs	**15**	(2)
(Recovery) / expense arising from PSUs	**(967)**	451
Total (recovery) / expense cash-settled share-based compensation	**($1,854)**	$1,236
Equity-settled share-based compensation expense		
Stock Options	**$630**	$1,281
Total (recovery) / expense related to share-based payments	**($1,224)**	$2,517

Incentive Stock Option Plan (Equity-Settled):

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during three months ended March 31, 2020 has been estimated at $0.23 per option (three months ended March 31, 2019 – $0.78) using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility. The Company has applied the following assumptions in determining the fair value of options for grants during the periods ended:

Three months ended March 31,	**2020**	2019
Share price	**$0.57**	$1.47
Exercise price	**$0.57**	$1.47
Expected life (years)	**3.91**	3.73
Expected volatility	**54%**	73%
Risk-free interest rate	**0.6%**	1.8%
Dividend yield	**0.0%**	0.0%

The Company has reserved 25,339,486 common shares as at March 31, 2020, (March 31, 2019 – 27,978,635) for issuance under a stock option plan for officers and employees. The maximum number of options permitted to be outstanding at any point in time is limited to 9.5% of the Common Shares then outstanding. As of March 31, 2020, 16,019,781 options (March 31, 2019 – 14,015,110) were outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.57 to $4.57 per share with expiry dates ranging from 2020 to 2027:

The following table provides a summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2020:

	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2020		Year ended December 31, 2019	
	Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	**12,652,860**	**$2.33**	10,787,126	$3.81
Granted	**3,656,700**	**0.57**	4,184,100	1.47
Exercised	**-**	**0.00**	(87,930)	0.82
Forfeited	**(289,779)**	**2.42**	(1,326,860)	3.46
Expired	**-**	**0.00**	(903,576)	14.39
Outstanding at the end of the period	**16,019,781**	**$1.93**	12,652,860	$2.33
Exercisable at the end of the period	**8,789,956**	**$2.46**	6,010,939	$2.44

The weighted-average share price for the three months ended March 31, 2020, was $0.83 (year ended December 31, 2019 – $1.20).

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at March 31, 2020:

	Options Outstanding			**Options Exercisable**	
Range of Exercise Prices	**Number Outstanding**	**Weighted Average Remaining Life**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Number Exercisable**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
$0.00 to $1.00	4,962,301	5.24	$0.64	1,320,601	$0.82
$1.01 to $3.00	5,777,042	4.99	1.64	3,234,014	1.78
$3.01 to $4.57	5,280,438	4.50	3.46	4,235,341	3.50
$0.00 to $4.57	16,019,781	4.9	$1.93	8,789,956	$2.46

Share Unit Plans (Cash-Settled)

The following table provides a summary of the status of the Company's cash-settled compensation plans and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2020:

(Units)	DSU	RSU	PSU
Balance, January 1, 2019	1,597,849	157,669	1,235,200
Granted	389,007	-	1,187,000
Exercised	(265,747)	(84,004)	(217,700)
Forfeited	-	(11,165)	(60,300)
Balance, December 31, 2019	1,721,109	62,500	2,144,200
Granted	**663,300**	**1,020,700**	**1,187,000**
Exercised	**-**	**(62,500)**	**(255,867)**
Forfeited	**-**	**-**	**(127,933)**
Balance, March 31, 2020	**2,384,409**	**1,020,700**	**2,947,400**
Vested at March 31, 2020	**2,384,409**	**-**	**-**

The outstanding liabilities for cash-settled compensation plans at March 31, 2020, of $1.7 million (December 31, 2019 – $3.7 million) are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

NOTE 9 - COST OF SALES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Company classifies the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss using the function of expense method, which presents expenses according to their function, such as cost of sales and administrative expenses. This method is more closely aligned to the Company business structure and provides more relevant information to the public.

The following table provides additional information on the nature of the expenses:

(Stated in thousands)	**Three months ended Mar. 31,**	
Cost of sales	**2020**	2019
Personnel expenses	**$41,410**	$55,135
Direct costs	**118,404**	143,587
Cost of sales - other	**$159,814**	$198,722
Cost of sales - depreciation and amortization	**28,230**	29,311
	$188,044	$228,033
(Stated in thousands)		
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses – other	**$5,705**	$5,385
Personnel expenses – severance	**4,704**	1,670
Personnel (recovery) / expenses – cash-settled share-based compensation	**(1,854)**	1,236
Personnel expenses – equity-settled Share-based compensation	**630**	1,281
General organizational expenses	**3,319**	3,878
Administrative expenses - other	**$12,504**	$13,450
Administrative expenses - depreciation	**1,335**	1,405
	$13,839	$14,855

NOTE 10 - IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill and intangible assets are allocated to the Company's Cash Generating Units ("CGUs"). As required by IAS 36, the Company is required to assess whether there is any external and internal indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The impact of COVID-19 and OPEC crude oil production increases has caused an oversupply of crude oil. This has resulted in a significant decline in crude oil prices and, therefore, significant uncertainty for our customers' planned oil and natural gas activity levels. The Company performed impairment tests on goodwill for the Pressure Pumping CGU and the Cementing Services CGU. Based on the results of the tests, $131.0 million impairment of goodwill for the Pressure Pumping CGU and the Cementing Services CGU was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (2019 - nil).

a. Pressure Pumping Services

The impairment test for the Pressure Pumping Services CGU used a value in use approach based on internal cash flow estimates at March 31, 2020 at a pre-tax discount rate of 15.9% and a terminal growth rate of 2.0%. The discount rate was estimated based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital, adjusted for Pressure Pumping Services CGU specific risks. The estimated cash flows were based on a 5-year model with future revenues initially decreasing, and subsequently increasing, in correlation with forecasted oil and gas industry activity. Costs were based on historical contribution margins adjusted for anticipated revenue changes. A terminal value thereafter was applied. Based on the analysis, the Company determined there was an impairment of goodwill within the Pressure Pumping CGU of $128.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (2019 - nil), as the recoverable amount for this CGU was lower than the respective carrying amount. The estimated value in use for the Pressure Pumping Services CGU was sensitive to an increase in the pre-tax discount rate and terminal growth rate. A decrease to the terminal growth rate by 1% would increase impairment by approximately $35.2 million, and an increase to the pre-tax discount rate by 1% would increase impairment by approximately $50.4 million.

b. Cementing Services

The impairment test for Cementing Services CGU used a value in use approach based on internal cash flow estimates at March 31, 2020 at a pre-tax discount rate of 15.9% and a terminal growth rate of 2.0%. The discount rate was estimated based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital, adjusted for Cementing Services CGU specific risks. The estimated cash flows were based on a 5-year model with future revenues initially decreasing, and subsequently increasing, in correlation with forecasted oil and gas industry activity. Costs were based on historical contribution margins adjusted for anticipated revenue changes. A terminal value thereafter was applied. Based on the analysis, the Company determined there was an impairment of goodwill within the Cementing Services CGU of $2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (2019 - nil), as the recoverable amount for this CGU was lower than the respective carrying amount. The estimated value in use for the Cementing Services CGU was sensitive to an increase in the pre-tax discount rate and terminal growth rate. A decrease to the terminal growth rate by 1% would increase impairment by approximately $5.7 million, and an increase to the pre-tax discount rate by 1% would increase impairment by approximately $7.8 million.

In addition to the determination that goodwill has been impaired, the Company's ongoing asset evaluations identified certain assets for which the carrying value is not expected to be fully recoverable. An impairment charge of $10.1 million, including $3.9 million of assets currently held for sale, was determined based on the estimated fair value of these assets.

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES

	Three months ended March 31,	
(Stated in thousands)	**2020**	2019
Deferred income tax recovery	**($7,972)**	($943)
Total tax recovery from continuing operations	**($7,972)**	($943)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables included in the consolidated statement of financial position approximate their carrying amount due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the Amended RCF was determined by calculating future cash flows, including interest at current rates.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at amortized cost, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); or
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

			Fair Value	
March 31, 2020	**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets				
Other assets	**$4,000**	**$-**	**$4,000**	**$-**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
RCF	**$51,859**	**$-**	**$52,488**	**$-**

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer or counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations and as a result, create a financial loss for the Company.

Customer

The Company's accounts receivables are predominantly with customers who explore for and develop natural gas and petroleum reserves and are subject to normal industry credit risks that include fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices and the ability to secure adequate debt or equity financing. The Company assesses the creditworthiness of its customers on an ongoing basis as well as monitoring the amount and age of balances outstanding. Accordingly, the Company views the credit risks on these amounts as normal for the industry. The carrying amount of accounts receivable represents the maximum credit exposure on this balance. As at March 31, 2020, one customer accounted for 22.9% (December 31, 2019 – one customer accounted for 26.8%) of the Company's accounts receivable. Two customers accounted for 22.1% (March 31, 2019 – two customers accounted for 28.9%) of its revenues.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses (ECL). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Due to the recent deterioration of the global economic conditions and in accordance with the Company's accounting policy to evaluate impairment of financial assets, credit risk has increased since initial recognition of the financial asset (trade receivables). Therefore, at March 31, 2020 the Company recognized a $10.6 million impairment of trade receivables for this increased credit risk (March 31, 2019 - $0.3 million).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations. The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash and debt management, which includes monitoring forecasts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and borrowing facilities on the basis of projected cash flow. This is generally carried out at the consolidated level in accordance with practices and policies established by the Company.

The current challenging economic climate may lead to further adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and/or bank indebtedness balances. These and other factors may adversely affect the Company's liquidity and the Company's ability to generate income and cash flows in the future. At March 31, 2020, the Company remains in compliance with all terms of our revolving credit facility and based on current available information, the Company expects to have sufficient liquidity during the next year to support its ongoing operations. The current challenging economic climate may have significant adverse impacts on the Company including, but not exclusively:

- material declines in revenue and cash flows as a result of the decline in commodity prices;
- impairment charges;
- reduced capital programs;
- increased risk of non-performance by the Company's customers and suppliers;
- interruptions in operations as we adjust personnel to the dynamic environment.

The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and the financial effect on the Company is not known at this time. Estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements are increasingly difficult and subject to a higher degree of measurement uncertainty during this volatile period.

NOTE 13 – OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has committed to, or expects to commit to:

- Capital expenditures of $2.9 million;
- Proppant supply arrangements to certain vendors with payments based on volumetric thresholds, due within the next two years. Prices and volumes in the contracts are subject to change based on market conditions.

Management is satisfied that the Company has sufficient liquidity and capital resources to meet the Company's obligations and commitments as they come due.

Other Commitments

The tax regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions that the Company operates in, or has previously operated in, are continually changing. As a result, there are usually some tax matters under review. Management believes that it has adequately met, provided and/or recognized tax assets and liabilities based on the Company's interpretation of relevant tax legislation and regulations and likelihood of recovery and/or payment.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bradley P.D. Fedora [4]
Chairman

G. Allen Brooks [2, 3, 5]
President
G. Allen Brooks, LLC

Kevin L. Nugent [1, 2, 3]
Independent Businessman

Deborah S. Stein [1, 2, 3]
Independent Businesswoman

Michael B. Rapps [1, 4]
President, CEO & Director
Clarke Inc.

Dale M. Dusterhoft [4]
President & Chief Executive Officer
Trican Well Service Ltd.

OFFICERS

Dale M. Dusterhoft
President & Chief Executive Officer

Michael A. Baldwin, C.A.
Executive Vice President

Robert Skilnick
Chief Financial Officer

Robert J. Cox
Senior Vice President, Operations

Chika B. Onwuekwe
Vice President, Legal, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

CORPORATE OFFICE

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AUDITORS

KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants
Calgary, Alberta

BANKERS

The Bank of Nova Scotia
Calgary, AB

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
Calgary, Alberta

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The Toronto Stock Exchange
Trading Symbol: TCW

INVESTOR RELATIONS INFORMATION

Requests for information should be directed to:

Dale M. Dusterhoft
President & Chief Executive Officer

Robert Skilnick
Chief Financial Officer

(1) Member of the Audit Committee
(2) Member of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee
(3) Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
(4) Member of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee
(5) Lead Director