ARROW EXPLORATION CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") as provided by the management of Arrow Exploration Corp ("Arrow" or the "Company"), is dated as of May 29, 2019 and should be read in conjunction with Arrow's consolidated financial statements and related notes for the quarter ended March 31, 2019. Additional information relating to Arrow is available under Arrow's profile on www.sedar.com, including Arrow's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2018 ("2018 AIF").

Advisories

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and all amounts herein are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted, and all tabular amounts are expressed in United States dollars, except per share amounts or as otherwise noted. Additional information for the Company, including the Annual Information Form, may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information set forth in this document contain forward-looking statements. All statements other than historical fact contained herein are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements regarding the future financial position, business strategy, production rates, and plans and objectives of or involving the Company. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including the impact of general economic conditions, industry conditions, governmental regulation, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, the uncertainty of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other industry participants, the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management, stock market volatility and the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources. In particular with respect to forward-looking comments in this MD&A, readers are cautioned that there can be no assurance that the Company will meet its commitments under exploration and production contracts in Colombia, or complete its planned capital projects on schedule, or that petroleum production will result from such capital projects, or that hydrocarbon-based royalties assessed will remain consistent or that royalties will continue to be applied on a sliding-scale basis as production increases on any one block. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Company will derive therefrom.

In addition to historical information, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements that are generally identifiable as any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events of performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as "will likely result," "expected," "is anticipated," "believes," "estimated," "intends," "plans," "projection" and "outlook"). These statements are not historical facts and may be forward-looking and may involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. Actual results achieved during the forecast period will vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to: general economic, market and business conditions; fluctuations in oil and gas prices; the results of exploration and development drilling and related activities; changes in fiscal and royalty terms; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; changes in environmental and other regulations; changes in partners plans; counterparty risk; and risks associated with oil and gas operations, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Accordingly, there is no representation by the Company that actual results achieved during the forecast period will be the same in whole or in part as those forecasted.

Except to the extent required by law, the Company assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements made in this MD&A or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to the Company or persons acting on the Company's behalf, are qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Readers are further cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information or statements.

Non-IFRS Measures

Two of the benchmarks the Corporation uses to evaluate its performance are funds from operations and EBITDA, which are measures not defined in IFRS. Funds from operations represents cash flow provided by operating activities before settlement of decommissioning obligations and changes in non-cash working capital. EBITDA is calculated on a rolling 12-month basis and is defined as net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) adjusted for interest, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization and other similar non-recurring or non-cash charges. The Corporation considers these measures as key measures to demonstrate its ability to generate the cash flow necessary to fund future growth through capital investment, pay dividend and to repay its debt. These measures should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash provided by operating activities or net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Corporation's performance. The Corporation's determination of these measures may not be comparable to that reported by other companies.

The Corporation also presents funds from operations per share, whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted-average shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) per share.

Working capital, funds flow from operations, operating netback and EBITDA as presented do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures for other entities. Working capital is calculated as current assets minus current liabilities; funds flow from operations is calculated as cashflows from operating activities adjusted to exclude changes in non-cash working capital balances; operating netback is calculated as total natural gas and crude revenues minus royalties, transportation costs and operating expenditures; EBITDA is calculated as net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) adjusted for interest, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization and other similar non-recurring or non-cash charges.

The term barrel of oil equivalent ("boe") is used in this MD&A. Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil is used in the MD&A. This conversion ratio of 6:1 is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

ARROW EXPLORATION

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	2019	2018	Change %
Total natural gas and crude oil revenues, net of royalties	**6,008,640**	-	n/a
Funds from (used in) from operations [1]	**980,952**	(312,020)	414%
Per share – basic ($) and diluted ($)	**0.02**	(0.00)	n/a
Net (loss)	**(1,704,180)**	(312,020)	446%
Per share – basic ($) and diluted ($)	**(0.02)**	(0.00)	n/a
EBITDA [1]	**1,387,235**	(312,020)	545%
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	**68,674,602**	61,591,065	12%
Common shares end of period	**68,674,602**	61,591,065	
Capital expenditures	**3,401,365**	-	n/a
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,434,648**	7,781	
Current Assets	**10,553,677**	7,781	
Current liabilities [2]	**18,353,525**	324,861	
Working capital (deficit)	**(7,799,848)**	(303,553)	
Restricted cash [3]	**3,245,624**	-	
Total assets	**77,066,582**	21,308	
Operating			
Natural gas and crude oil production, before royalties			
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	**696**	-	
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	**6**	-	
Crude oil (bbl/d)	**1,588**	-	
Total (boepd)	**1,710**	**-**	
Operating netbacks ($/boe) [1]			
Natural gas ($/Mcf)	**0.10**	-	
Crude oil ($/bbl)	**18.43**	-	
Total ($/boe)	**17.29**	**-**	

(1) Non-IFRS measures – see “Non-IFRS Measures” section within MD&A.

(2) Includes $5 million Canacol promissory note

(3) Restricted cash not included in working capital

The Company

Arrow Exploration Corp. ("Arrow" or "the Company") (formerly Front Range Resources Ltd. ("Front Range")) is a public junior oil and gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas properties in Colombia and in Western Canada. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol AXL.

The Company and Arrow Exploration Ltd. entered into an arrangement agreement dated June 1, 2018, as amended, whereby the parties completed a business combination pursuant to a plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on September 28, 2018. Arrow Exploration Ltd. was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on December 12, 2016 as 2010461 Alberta Ltd. and on January 24, 2018, 2010461 Alberta Ltd. changed its name to Arrow Exploration Ltd. by way of a certificate of amendment. Arrow Exploration Ltd. and Front Range's then wholly-owned subsidiary, 2118295 Alberta Ltd., were amalgamated on September 28, 2018 pursuant to the arrangement agreement to form Arrow Holdings Ltd. ("AHL"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

On May 31, 2018, Arrow Exploration Ltd. entered in a share purchase agreement, as amended, with Canacol Energy Ltd. ("Canacol"), to acquire Canacol's Colombian oil properties held in its wholly-owned affiliate Carrao Energy S.A. ("Carrao"). On September 27, 2018, Arrow Exploration Ltd. closed the agreement with Canacol.

On May 31, 2018, Arrow Exploration Ltd., entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire a 50% beneficial interest in the Tapir Association Contract from Samaria Exploration & Production S.A. ("Samaria"). On September 27, 2018, Arrow Exploration Ltd closed the agreement with Samaria.

For accounting and presentation purposes, this Management Discussion and Analysis reflects the results of operations of Arrow Exploration Ltd., the accounting acquirer, with the exception of the number of shares which were adjusted to reflect the legal capital of the Company.

The head office of Arrow is located at Suite 920, 150 – 9th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3H9 and the registered office is located at Suite 3400, 350 – 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3N9.

As at March 31, 2019 the Company held an interest in seven petroleum blocks in Colombia and four petroleum and natural gas leases in Canada as follows:

		Gross Acres	Working Interest	Net Acres
COLOMBIA				
LLA-23	Operated	115,102	100%	115,102
Tapir	Operated	65,125	50%	32,563
Santa Isabel	Operated	672	100%	672
Ombu	Non-operated	56,482	10%	5,648
VMM2(1)	Non-operated	75,610	20%	15,122
COR-39	Operated	95,111	100%	95,111
Los Picachos	Non-operated	52,772	37.5%	19,790
Macaya	Non-operated	195,255	37.5%	73,221
Coati (2)	Non-operated	61,843	40%	24,737
Total Colombia		**717,972**		**381,966**
CANADA				
Pepper	Operated	35,840	100%	35,840
Fir	Non operated	7,680	30%	2,304
Wapiti	Non-operated	20,480	25%	5,120
Harley	Operated	5,760	100%	5,760
Total Canada		**69,760**		**49,024**
TOTAL		**787,732**		**430,990**

Note:

(1.) On April 29, 2019 the Company closed the sale of its 20% interest in the VMM2 block for cash proceeds of $3.5 million.

(2) The right to earn the 40% interest in the Coati block was sold per a P&SA dated April 29, 2019 and effective May 1, 2019, subject to regulatory approval.

The Company's primary producing assets are located in Colombia in the Llanos 23, Santa Isabel and Ombu blocks, with minor production in Canada at Fir, Alberta.

Llanos Basin

Within the Llanos Basin, the Company is engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil within two operated blocks –LLA-23 and Tapir. The LLA-23 block contains the Labrador, Leono, Pantro, Tigro and Danes producing fields. The Company recently drilled the Rio Crave Este well on the Tapir block with results expected early June 2019. Both blocks are believed to offer substantial exploration upside outside of the established producing areas.

Middle Magdalena Valley ("MMV") Basin

Arrow's Santa Isabel block is located in the MMV Basin. Prior to Andean Orogeny, the basin was contiguous with the Llanos basin and shares the same high-quality source rock as well as multiple prospective reservoirs. In general, the fields are more structurally complex than in the Llanos basin, but, have the potential for larger pay sections.

Santa Isabel Contract (Oso Pardo Field)

The Oso Pardo Field is located in the former Santa Isabel Block in the MMV Basin. It is a 100% owned property operated by the Company. Currently the Company holds 672 acres on the property which includes the three oil wells currently defining the Oso Pardo Field

Ombu E&P Contract – Capella Conventional Heavy Oil Discovery

The Caguan Basin is approximately 60,000 km^2 and lies between the prolific Putumayo and Llanos Basins. The primary reservoir target is the Upper Eocene aged Mirador formation. The Capella structure is a large, elongated northeast-southwest fault-related anticline, with approximately 17,500 acres in closure (above the recognised Mirador). The field is located approximately 250 km away from the nearest offloading station at Neiva, where production from Capella is trucked.

The Capella No. 1 discovery well was drilled in July 2008 and was followed by a series of successful development wells. The Company earned a 10% working interest in the Ombu E&P Contract by paying 100% of all activities associated with the drilling, completion, and testing of the Capella No. 1 well.

Fir, Alberta

The Company has an average non-operated 30% WI in 12 gross (4.1 net) sections of P&NG rights and 12 gross (3.64 net) natural gas wells at Fir. The wells produce raw natural gas into the Cecilia natural gas plant where it is processed.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Financial and Operational Highlights

- For the three months ended March 31, 2019, Arrow recorded $6,008,640 in revenues (net of royalties on crude oil sales of 141,546 barrels, 540 barrels of NGL's and 62,640 Mcf of natural gas sales
- Funds from operations of $980,952 compared with funds used in operations of $312,020 for the same period in 2018
- EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was $1,387,235
- The Company recorded net loss of $1,704,180 for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Net CAPEX for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was $3,401,365

Results of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company's average production was 1,710 boe/d which consisted of crude oil production in Colombia at 1,588 bbl/d and natural gas production of 696 Mcf/d from the Company's Canadian properties. Average production by property was:

Average Production Boe/d	Three months ended March 31, 2019
LLA-23	1,082
Santa Isabel	191
Ombu	272
Mono Arana	43
Total Colombia	1,588
Fir, Alberta	122
TOTAL	**1,710**

During the quarter the Company commenced construction of the well site for drilling the Rio Crave Este well on the Tapir block in the Llanos basin. Additionally, the company completed its workover and pump replacement program following four pump failures during the quarter.

In a subsequent development as announced on April 30, 2019, the Company closed the sale on April 29, 2019 of its remaining 20% interest in the VMM-2 Block located in the Middle Magdalena Basin in Colombia for cash proceeds of $3.5 million, subject to adjustments (the “VMM-2 Transaction”). The formal transfer of legal ownership of the working interests pursuant to the VMM-2 Transaction is subject to ultimate approval by the Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos (“ANH”), Colombia’s regulator in respect of oil and gas activities. This followed the Company’s previous April 26, 2019 announcement that it had entered into definitive agreements to sell two non-core interests in Colombia for a total sum of $5 million prior to adjustments. The second of the previously announced non-core interest sales, for proceeds of $1.5 million prior to adjustments, is expected to close by the end of the Company’s second quarter. These sales will be recorded in the second quarter of 2019.

Average Daily Natural Gas and Oil Production and Sales Volumes

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Change
Natural Gas (Mcf/d)			
Natural gas production	**696**	-	n/a
Natural gas sales	**696**	-	n/a
Realized Contractual Natural Gas Sales	**696**	-	n/a
Crude Oil (bbl/d)			
Crude oil production	**1,588**	-	n/a
Inventory movements and other	**(15)**	-	n/a
Crude Oil Sales	**1,573**	-	n/a
Corporate			
Natural gas production (boe/d)	**116**	-	n/a
Natural Gas Liquids(bbl/d)	**6**	-	n/a
Crude oil production (bbl/d)	**1,588**	-	n/a
Total production (boe/d)	**1,710**	-	n/a
Inventory movements and other (boe/d)	**(15)**	-	n/a
Total Corporate Sales (boe/d)	**1,695**	**-**	**n/a**

During the quarter ending March 31, 2019. The majority of production was attributed to Colombia where the Company operates two properties: Llanos 23 and Santa Isabel, and two non-operated properties, VMM2 and Capella.

In Canada, the Company has two operated and two non-operated properties located in the province of Alberta at Fir, Pepper, Harley and Wapiti. Fir is currently producing 696Mcf/d.

Natural Gas and Crude Oil Revenues

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Change
Natural Gas			
Natural gas revenues	**$ 133,230**	$ -	n/a
NGL revenues	**20,975**	-	n/a
Royalties	**(10,477)**	-	n/a
Revenues, net of royalties	**143,728**	-	n/a
Crude Oil			
Crude oil revenues	**6,580,739**	-	n/a
Royalties	**(715,827)**	-	n/a
Revenues, net of royalties	**5,864,912**	-	n/a
Corporate			
Natural gas revenues	**133,230**	-	n/a
NGL revenues	**20,975**	-	n/a
Crude oil revenues	**6,580,739**	-	n/a
Total revenues	**6,734, 944**	-	n/a
Royalties	**(726,304)**	-	n/a
Natural gas and crude oil revenues, net of royalties, as reported	**6,008,640**	-	n/a

Revenue for the quarter ending March 31, 2019 was $6.0 million net of royalties. The majority of production is crude oil and the Company receives Brent referenced pricing.

Average Benchmark and Realized Prices

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Change
Benchmark Prices			
AECO ($/Mcf)	**$ 1.93**	$ 1.65	17%
Brent ($/bbl)	**$ 63.26**	$ 67.05	(6%)
West Texas Intermediate ($/bbl)	**$ 54.85**	$ 62.95	(13%)
Realized Prices			
Natural gas, net of transportation ($/Mcf)	**$ 2.12**	$ -	n/a
Natural gas liquids ($/bbl)	**$ 38.84**	$ -	n/a
Crude oil, net of transportation ($/bbl)	**$ 46.49**	$ -	n/a
Corporate average, net of transport ($/boe)[(1)]	**$ 44.15**	$ -	n/a

(1) Non-IFRS measure

The Company realized a price of $44.15 per boe during the quarter as world oil prices recovered during Q1, 2019. In Canada, natural gas prices remained at depressed levels, however, were higher than for the same period in 2018.

Operating Expenses

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Change
Natural gas & NGL's	**$ 116,035**	$ -	n/a
Crude oil	**3,255,026**	-	n/a
Total operating expenses	**$ 3,371,061**	$ -	n/a
Natural gas ($/Mcf)	**$ 1.85**	$ -	n/a
Crude oil ($/bbl)	**$ 23.00**	$ -	n/a
Corporate ($/boe)(1)	**$ 22.10**	$ -	n/a

During the quarter, Arrow recorded $3,371,061 in operating expenses at an average cost of $22.10 per boe and benefited from the recovery of certain operating costs incorrectly charged under the transition services agreement totaling $512,693. At the same time, the company incurred approximately $900,000 of non-recurring costs associated with unscheduled maintenance.

Operating Netbacks

	Three months ended March 31,		
$/Mcf	**2019**	2018	Change
Natural Gas			
Revenue, net of transportation expense	**$ 2.12**	$ -	n/a
Royalties	**(0.17)**	-	n/a
Operating expenses	**(1.85)**	-	n/a
Operating netback(1)	**$ 0.10**	$ -	n/a

	Three months ended March 31,		
$/bbl	**2019**	2018	Change
Crude oil			
Revenue, net of transportation expense	**$ 46.49**	$ -	n/a
Royalties	**(5.06)**	-	n/a
Operating expenses	**(23.00)**	-	n/a
Operating netback(1)	**$ 18.43**	$ -	n/a

	Three months ended March 31,		
$/boe	**2019**	2018	Change
Corporate			
Revenue, net of transportation expense	**$ 44.15**	$ -	n/a
Royalties	**(4.76)**	-	n/a
Operating expenses	**(22.10)**	-	n/a
Operating netback(1)	**$ 17.29**	$ -	n/a

(1) Non-IFRS measure

General and Administrative Expenses and Transaction Costs

	Three months ended March 31,			
		2019		2018
General & administrative expenses	$	**1,541,397**	$	312,020
Less: G&A capitalized		**(151,250)**		-
G&A recovered from 3rd parties		**(121,150)**		-
Total operating overhead recovery		**(272,400)**		**-**
Total G&A	**$**	**1,268,997**	**$**	**312,020**
Cost per boe	$	**8.32**	$	n/a

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, general and administrative ("G&A") expenses, after capitalization, totaled $1,268,997 an increase of $956,977 or 307% over the same period last year when the company was in the process of acquiring the Carrao and Tapir assets along with the Front Range takeover and was incurring consulting fees for due diligence and legal fees. During the current period, G&A is attributed to the Calgary head office totalling $863,000, mainly salaries $339,000 and legal costs $264,000. In Colombia G&A totaled $406,000 for the quarter.

Finance Expense

	Three months ended March 31,				
		2019		2018	Change
Financing expense paid or payable	**$**	**209,933**	$	-	n/a
Non-cash financing costs		**94,572**		-	n/a
Net finance expense	**$**	**304,505**	$	-	n/a

The finance expense paid or payable represents interest on the $5 million promissory note due to Canacol., as partial payment for the acquisition of Carrao which bears interest at 15% per annum. In addition, financing expense includes fees and interest associated with financing standby letters of credit on certain of the Company's Colombian blocks. The non-cash finance cost represents an increase in the present value of the decommissioning obligation for the current period. The amount of this expense will fluctuate commensurate with the asset retirement obligation as new wells are drilled or properties are acquired or disposed.

Commodity Risk Management Contracts

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company had not entered into any commodity risk management contracts but may enter into such contracts going forward to reduce commodity risk and protect cashflow. Subsequent to quarter end, the Company did enter into a 'costless collar' commodity hedging agreement for a total of 18,000 barrels of oil per month for the period June 1 – December 31, 2019. This agreement provides a Brent-based floor price of $65 per barrel and a ceiling price of $71 per barrel on 18,000 barrels of oil per month over the aforementioned time period.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	**2018**	**Change**
Stock-based compensation expense	**$ 321,896**	$ -	n/a

Depletion and Depreciation Expense

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Change
Depletion and depreciation expense	**$ 2,231,250**	$ -	n/a

Depletion and depreciation expense in the three months ended March 31, 2019 totalled $2,321,250 compared with nil in the same period last year. The incurrence of this expense is the result of the acquisition of Carrao and the reverse takeover of Front Range. The Company uses the unit of production method and proved plus probable reserves to calculate depletion expense.

Income Tax

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Change
Current income tax expense	**$ 126,764**	$ -	n/a
Deferred income tax expense	**17,000**	$ -	n/a
Income tax expense	**$143,764**	**$ -**	**n/a**

At March 31, 2019, the carrying value of the deferred income tax liability was $2,343,000, using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes related to the operations of Carrao. The Company recognizes deferred income tax assets to the extent it believes that these assets will more likely than not be realized. The Company offsets the deferred income tax assets against the deferred income tax liability when it has the legal right to do so. In making this determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including the reversal of all existing temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax-planning strategies, and results of recent operations. As a result, the Company determined it was not appropriate to recognize a deferred tax asset with respect to its Canadian operations.

While the Company incurred a loss for tax purposes, under the tax code in Colombia, the Company is liable for a Capital or Presumptive tax which for 2019 assumes that 1.5% of the net equity at the previous year end is the presumptive income in the current year and is taxed at the corporate tax rate in Colombia of 33%. While the Company does not expect to pay corporate taxes in the foreseeable future based on existing tax pools, planned capital activities and current forecasts of taxable income, it will be subject to the Presumptive tax. Ultimately, the current tax horizon will depend on several factors including commodity prices, future production, corporate expenses, and both the type and amount of capital expenditures incurred in future reporting periods.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base in order to provide flexibility in the future development of the business and maintain investor, creditor and market confidence. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company considers its capital structure to include share capital, debt and working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, excluding non-cash items. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, from time to time the Company may issue common shares or other securities, sell assets or adjust its capital spending to manage current and projected debt levels.

The Company monitors leverage and adjusts its capital structure based on its net debt level. Net debt is defined as the principal amount of its outstanding debt, less working capital items. In order to facilitate the management of its net debt, the Company prepares annual budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on varying factors including current and forecast crude oil prices, changes in capital structure, execution of the Company's business plan and general industry conditions. The annual budget is approved by the Board of Directors and updates are prepared and reviewed as required.

Subsequent to quarter end, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell two non-core property interests for $5 million. The two interests consisted of the Company's remaining working interest in the VMM-2 Block as well as an exploration commitment to earn a 40% working interest in the Coati Block. The VMM-2 sale closed on April 29, 2019, is effective March 1, 2019 and has been recorded in the quarter end as Asset held for sale at a value of $3,452,600. The Coati sale closed May 23, 2019 and will be effective May 1, 2019 for gross proceeds of $1,500,000.

At March 31, 2019 the Company's net debt was calculated as follows:

		March 31, 2019
Current assets	$	10,553,677
Less:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		13,353,525
Promissory Note – principal		5,000,000
Net debt	**$**	**7,799,848**

Net debt, after taking into account the Coati proceeds is $6,299,848.

Note the net debt calculation above excludes restricted cash totaling $3,245,624 that the company holds, primarily for drilling the Rio Crave Este well.

Credit Facilities and Debt

The Company currently has $5 million in outstanding debt in the form of a Promissory Note payable to Canacol.

On April 29, 2019, Arrow and Canacol entered into an Amended and Restated Promissory Note (the "Amended Note") to revise the terms of the original $5 million promissory note issued upon Arrow's acquisition of Carrao Energy S.A. from Canacol in September 2018. The amendments provide for repayment of the obligation commencing on July 1, 2019 at $500,000 per month until payout. The Amended Note, which still bears interest at 15%, also contains an accelerated payment feature whereby Canacol will receive 50% of Arrow's working interest cash flow from the Rio Cravo Este well, calculated on a two-month trailing basis with immediate effect, up to a maximum of $500,000, such that the monthly payment to Canacol will not exceed $1 million. The balance of the obligation is also accelerated under the Amended Note in the event Arrow closes a credit facility or other financing structure, or closes a sale of assets pursuant to a definitive agreement entered into after April 29, 2019, in either case for net proceeds to Arrow in a minimum amount of $5 million.

Credit Facility

As previously disclosed, Arrow has been working to secure a credit facility since closing the reverse takeover. Arrow continues to engage in discussions with various potential credit facility providers and is evaluating alternative debt solutions in the event the Company is unable to close the credit facility as originally contemplated.

Letters of Credit

At March 31, 2019, the Company had obligations under Letters of Credit (LC's) outstanding totaling $18.5 million to guarantee work commitments on exploration blocks and other contractual commitments. Of the total, $17.5 million has been guaranteed by Canacol. There is no guarantee that Canacol will continue to agree to provide security for Arrow's Letters of Credit. In the event the Company fails to secure the renewal of the letters of credit underlying the ANH guarantees, or any of them, the ANH could decide to cancel the underlying E&P contract for a particular block, as applicable. In this instance, the Company could risk losing its entire interest in the applicable block, including all capital expended to date, and could possibly also incur additional abandonment and reclamation costs if applied by the ANH. .

Current Outstanding Letters of Credit

Contract	Beneficiary	Issuer	Type	Amount (US $)	Due Date
LLA - 23	ANH	Canacol	Abandonment	$6,076,812	June 30, 2019
	ANH	Canacol and Carrao	Abandonment	$5,424,125	June 30, 2019
	ANH	Canacol and Carrao	Compliance	$1,495,000	Sept 30, 2019
Tapir	ECP	Samaria Llanos	Abandonment	$53,000	Dec 26, 2019
VMM - 2	ANH	Canacol	Compliance	$434,850	June 30, 2019
SANTA ISABEL	ANH	Carrao Energy SA Suc Col	Abandonment	$482,451	April 14, 2020
	ANH	Canacol and Carrao	Financial Capacity	$1,672,162	June 30, 2019
CORE - 39	ANH	Canacol	Compliance	$2,400,000	Sept 20, 2019
OMBU	ANH	Carrao Energy SA Suc Col	Financial Capacity	$436,300	April 14, 2020
Total				**$18,474,700**	

These letters of credit are in the process of being transitioned to Arrow from Canacol and management continues to monitor and make efforts to reduce the Company's exposure to the LC's. During the quarter the Company was able to reduce its compliance commitment on the LLA-23 block from $4,250,000 to $1,495,000. Subsequent to quarter-end, the Company sold its remaining interest in the VMM2 block. This has resulted in a reduction in outstanding LC's of $285,431 with the remaining compliance LC totalling $434,850 in process of being cancelled or transferred to the purchaser. As a result, total LC's outstanding post cancellation of the VMM2 LC will be $18,039,850.

Share Capital

At March 31, 2019, the Company had 68,674,602 common shares, 6,050,000 stock options, 634,638 Agents options and 18,957,398 warrants outstanding.

Subsequent Events

As announced on April 30, 2019, the Company entered into Definitive Agreements to sell two non-core interests in Colombia for an aggregate sale price of $5 million US, subject to adjustments. The first sale, for $3.5 million, subject to adjustments, closed on April 29, 2019, with the formal legal transfer of ownership of working interests subject to ultimate approval by the Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos (ANH). The second transaction, for $1.5mm, subject to adjustments, is anticipated to close by the end of the Company's second fiscal quarter, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions precedent. Combined production for the disposed assets averaged approximately 75 bbl/d for the first quarter of 2019 which equates to a sale metric of $66,000 per flowing barrel. Transaction proceeds, in combination with cash set aside for drilling (restricted cash on the balance sheet), are expected to fully fund drilling the Rio Cravo Este-1 exploration well. Furthermore, these transactions are expected to eliminate $6.95 million from Arrow's future spending commitments.

On April 30, 2019, the Company announced a management update where it was announced that Gary Wine would be retiring from the role as President & Chief Executive Officer effective May 1, 2019. Furthermore, it was announced that Bruce McDonald had been appointed interim President & Chief Executive Officer.

On May 3, 2019, the Company announced that Bruce McDonald had been appointed the permanent role of President & Chief Executive Officer, Dominic Dacosta had been appointed Chairman of the Board and that Gary Wine had resigned from the Company's Board of Directors. In addition, it was announced that the Company issued 1,665,000 stock options to Directors, Officers and Employees subject to regulatory approval. The options have a strike price of CAD$0.31 and expire on May 3, 2029.

On May 10, 2019, the Company announced it had entered into a hedging agreement in the form of a 'costless collar' structure to hedge 18,000 barrels of oil per month for the period June 1 – December 31, 2019. This structure provides a floor price of US $65 per barrel and a ceiling price of US $71 per barrel for 18,000 barrels of oil per month for the aforementioned period.

On May 15, 2019, the Company announced that it had encountered 103 feet of oil pay at its Rio Cravo Este exploration well on the Tapir Block in Colombia's Llanos Basin.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table provides a summary of the Company's cash requirements to meet its financial liabilities and contractual obligations existing at May 29, 2019:

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Thereafter	Total
Promissory Note	$ 5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000,000
Exploration and production contracts	1,564,293	40,200,000	-	41,764,293
	$ 6,564,293	$ 40,200,000	$ -	$ 46,764,293

Exploration and Production Contracts

The Company has entered into a number of exploration contracts in Colombia which require the Company to fulfill work program commitments and issue financial guarantees related thereto. In aggregate, the Company has outstanding exploration commitments at March 31, 2019 of $41.7 million. Commitments less than one year relate to the commitment to earn a 50% interest in the Tapir Block. This commitment is expected to be fulfilled by May 2019 with the drilling of the Rio Cravo Este-1 well. Additionally, with the sale of non-core assets as disclosed in subsequent events, the Company expects to transfer to the purchaser another $6.95 million in commitments on the Coati block that were scheduled for 2020. Upon satisfaction of the Rio Crave Este commitment and the transfer of the Coati commitment, remaining work commitments will total $33.2 million. Additionally, the company, in conjunction with its partners has made application to cancel a further $15.5 million in commitments on the Macaya and Los Picachos blocks. If this application is successful, total commitments would be reduced to $18.0 million. The remaining commitments are expected to be satisfied by means of seismic work, exploration drilling and farm-outs.

Oleoducto Bicentenario de Colombia ("OBC") Pipeline

The Company holds a private agreement that entitles it to a 0.5% interest in OBC, which owns a pipeline system that intends to link Llanos basin oil production to the Cano Limon oil pipeline system in Colombia. This agreement was part of Arrow's acquisition of Carrao, and official transfer of ownership was to be effected on finalization of an arbitration hearing between Canacol and OBC. The hearing was held on March 27, 2019 and discussions are currently being held with Canacol on their proposed response to the hearing. Upon transfer of ownership and under the terms of the OBC agreement, Arrow may be required to provide financial support or guarantees for its proportionate equity interest in any future debt financings undertaken by OBC. The take or pay obligations, under the agreement between Canacol and OBC, were terminated by Canacol in July 2018 under force majeure as the pipeline was non-operational for a period greater than 6 months. The pipeline remains non-operational as of the current date.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	2019	2018				2017		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Petroleum and natural gas sales, net of royalties	**6,008,460**	**5,911,425**	**158,257**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	**(1,704,180)**	**1,242,936**	**(1,265,672)**	(359,560)	(312,107)	(4,193)	(50)	(75)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	**(0.02)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.02)**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Working capital (deficit)	**(7,799,848)**	**(8,558,782)**	**(4,546,878)**	(671,359)	(308,534)	(3,598)	(545)	(495)
Total assets	**77,301,582**	**76,962,315**	**76,448,190**	26,131	20,542	4,347	-	-
Net capital expenditures	**3,401,365**	**7,007,580**	**62,624,775**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Average daily production (boe/d)	**1,710**	**1,682**	**1,481**	-	-	-	-	-

Until the first quarter of 2018, the Company had no material activities. In the first quarter of 2018, a management team was assembled to commence due diligence on the Carrao and Tapir assets and review financing options which resulted in the previously mentioned reverse takeover of Front Range. As a result of closing the acquisitions and financing transactions on September 28, 2018, Arrow recorded two days of oil and gas operations in the third quarter of 2018 and has been fully operational since.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At May 29, 2019, the Company had the following securities issued and outstanding:

	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Common shares	68,674,602	n/a	n/a
Stock options	5,050,000	$CAD 1.15	October 22, 2028
Stock options	1,665,000	$CAD 0.31	May 3, 2029
Warrants(2)	18,957,398	$US 1.30	September 24, 2020
Agent's options(1)	634,638	$US 1.00	September 27, 2019

(1.) On September 27, 2018, 634,638 agents options were granted to the agent upon closing of a private placement financing of subscription receipts that was completed in conjunction with the reverse takeover of Front Range, the acquisition of Carrao and the purchase of the Tapir Association contract. Each agents option is exercisable for a period of 12 months at $1.00 into one common share and one share purchase warrant with each warrant exercisable at $1.30 for two years from the date of issuance.

(2.) 18,327,398 of these warrants were issued upon the September 27, 2018 conversion of the subscription receipts subscribed for under the private placement financing described in note (1) above, and, have an expiry date of September 27, 2020. 630,000 warrants have an expiry date of September 24, 2020 and remain outstanding following the September 24, 2018 closing of a private placement financing of units completed by Front Range, comprised of shares and warrants.

OUTLOOK – *refer to forward looking statements advisory on page 2*

The Company is currently executing on its 2019 business plan which includes drilling the Rio Cravo Este-1 exploration well to earn a 50% working interest in the Tapir Association Contract in the Llanos Basin of Colombia. If Rio Cravo Este-1 flow testing is successful, the Company expects to have follow-up development drilling locations on the Rio Cravo Este prospect. In addition, the Company plans to recomplete two wells on its 100% owned Santa Isabel Block in the second half of 2019.

Credit Facility - the Company continues to pursue a credit facility or similar financing structure to provide working capital as well as development capital to advance the business.
Suspended contracts – the Company currently has three blocks in indefinite states of suspension with the Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos (ANH). The Los Picachos and Macaya Blocks, in which the Company holds a 37.5% working interest, is in an area of environmental protection and, as a result, is unlikely to ever be developed. As a result, the Company in conjunction with its partners, have applied to cancel the contracts on these two blocks. Arrow ascribed nil value to the Los Picachos and Macaya Blocks when they were acquired from Canacol. The COR-39 Block, in which the Company holds a 100% working interest has been suspended since November 24, 2017. COR-39 is located in an environmentally sensitive area where it has been impossible to initiate an Environmental Impact Study due to the opposition of local stakeholders. Arrow ascribed nil value to COR-39 when it was acquired from Canacol.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is contained in note 3 to the Company's September 30, 2018 unaudited interim financial statements. These accounting policies are subject to estimates and key judgements about future events, many of which are beyond Arrow's control. The following is a discussion of the accounting estimates that are critical to the consolidated financial statements.

Crude oil and natural gas assets - reserves estimates – Arrow retained independent third-party petroleum engineers to evaluate its crude oil and natural gas reserves, prepare an evaluation report, and report to the Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors. The process of estimating crude oil and natural gas reserves is subjective and involves a significant number of decisions and assumptions in evaluating available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates will change over time as additional data from ongoing development and production activities becomes available and as economic conditions affecting crude oil and natural gas prices and costs change. Reserves can be classified as proved, probable or possible with decreasing levels of likelihood that the reserves will be ultimately produced.

Reserve estimates are a key input to the Company's depletion calculations and impairment tests. Property, plant and equipment within each area are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved and probable reserves using estimated future prices and costs. In addition, the costs subject to depletion include an estimate of future costs to be incurred in developing proved and probable reserves. A revision in reserve estimates or future development costs could result in the recognition of higher depletion charged to net income.

Under the IFRS, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the estimated recoverable amount is calculated. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proven and probable reserves. Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets will be allocated to the related CGU's to assess for impairment, both at the time of any triggering facts and circumstances as well as upon their eventual reclassification to producing assets (oil and natural gas interests in property, plant and equipment). An impairment loss is recognized in income if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Reserve, revenue, royalty and operating cost estimates and the timing of future cash flows are all critical components of the impairment test. Revisions of these estimates could result in a write-down of the carrying amount of crude oil and natural gas properties.

Decommissioning liabilities – The Company recognizes the estimated fair value of the decommission liability in the period in which it is incurred and records a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related asset. The future asset retirement obligation is an estimate based on the Company's ownership interest in wells and facilities and reflects estimated costs to complete the abandonment and reclamation as well as the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. Estimates of the costs associated with abandonment and reclamation activities require judgement concerning the method, timing and extent of future retirement activities. The capitalized amount is depleted on a unit-of-production method over the life of the proved and probable reserves. The liability amount is increased each reporting period due to the passage of time and this accretion amount is charged to earnings in the period, which is included as a financing expense. Actual costs incurred on settlement of the decommissioning liability are charged against the liability. Judgements affecting current and annual expense are subject to future revisions based on changes in technology, abandonment timing, costs, discount rates and the regulatory environment.

Share based payments – Stock options issued to employees and directors under the Company's stock option plan are accounted for using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation. The fair value of the option is recognized as a share-based payment and contributed surplus over the vesting period of the option. Share based payment is determined on the date of an option grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes pricing model requires the estimation of several variables including estimated volatility of Arrow's stock price over the life of the option, estimated option forfeitures, estimated life of the option, estimated risk-free rate and estimated dividend rate. A change to these estimates would alter the valuation of the option and would result in a different related share-based payment.

Income taxes – Arrow follows the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Current tax is the expect tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect to previous periods. Tax interpretations and legislation in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty and interpretations can impact net income through current tax arising from the changes in the deferred income tax asset and liabilities.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year as described in Note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the following adoption of new accounting standards effective January 1, 2019:

Adoption of IFRS 16, Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16"), which replaces previous IFRS guidance on leases: IAS 17 Leases ("IAS 17"). Under IAS 17, lessees were required to determine if the lease was a finance or operating lease, based on specified criteria of whether the lease transferred significantly all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the underlying asset. Finance leases were recognized on the consolidated balance sheet while operating leases were recognized in net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). IFRS 16 introduced a single lease accounting model for lessees which requires a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and liability to be recognized on the balance sheet for contracts that are, or contain, a lease. The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, the effect of initially applying the standard was recognized as a $45,377 increase to ROU assets (included in "Property and Equipment") with a corresponding increase to lease obligations (the non-current portion of $15,885 is recorded in "Lease Obligation" and the current portion of the lease obligation is $29,492. On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company's lease liabilities related to contracts classified as a lease are measured at the discounted present value of the remaining minimum lease payments, excluding short-term and low-value leases. The ROU assets recognized were measured at amounts equal to the present value of the lease obligations. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate used to determine the lease obligation at adoption was approximately 10.0%. The ROU asset and lease obligation recognized relate to the Company's head office lease in Calgary. The Company elected to not apply lease accounting to certain leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application. The measurement of lease obligations are subject management's judgment and the application incremental borrowing rate.

IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16) - In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, which replaces IAS 17 Leases ("IAS 17") and related interpretations. IFRS 16 requires the recognition of a ROU asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for most leases, where the entity is acting as a lessee. For lessees applying IFRS 16, the dual classification model of leases as either operating leases or finance leases no longer exists, effectively treating all leases as finance leases. IFRS 16 allows lessors to continue with the dual classification model for recognized leases with the resultant accounting remaining unchanged from IAS 17.

The standard is in effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has applied the modified retrospective transition approach.

On initial adoption, the Company applied the following optional expedients permitted under the standard. Some expedients are available on a lease-by-lease basis, while others are applicable by class of underlying asset.

- Certain short-term leases and leases of low value assets that have been identified at January 1, 2019, have not been recognized on the balance sheet.
- In their initial measurement upon transition, some leases having similar characteristics will be measured as a portfolio by applying a single discount rate.

Upon adoption the Company evaluated how to account for the ROU asset at either its carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, or an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized immediately before the date of transition. This determination was made on a lease by lease basis. At January 1, 2019, the Company recognized its ROU asset for the lease of its head office space as equal to the lease liability. This will result in the recognition of an ROU asset that is equal to its corresponding lease liability on transition. As a result, there is no impact on opening retained earnings at January 1, 2019.

The adoption of IFRS 16 resulted in an increase in the Company's total assets and liabilities as the Company recognizes leases on its balance sheet that were not recognized prior to adoption. Future net income will be impacted as the finance charges and depreciation charges associated with lease contracts are not expected to correspond in any one period to the amount of related cash flows.

The Company's leases that have been recognized on its balance sheet at January 1, 2019 include leases of real estate. The impacts of IFRS 16 disclosed herein are subject to change in future periods pending updates to individual contract terms, assumptions, and other facts and circumstances arising subsequent to the date of these financial statements.

The financial statement impact of IFRS 16 is subject to certain management judgments and estimates. Most notably, extension and termination provisions are included in certain lease contracts. In determining the lease term to be recognized, Management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are a number of risk factors facing Companies that participate in the oil and gas industry. A summary of certain risk factors relating to our business are disclosed below.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk, for which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that expenditures made on future exploration by Arrow will result in new discoveries of oil or natural gas in commercial quantities. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing an exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the costs associated with encountering various drilling conditions such as over-pressured zones, tools lost in the hole and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof.

The long-term commercial success of Arrow will depend on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. No assurance can be given that Arrow will be able to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, Arrow may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic.

Future oil and gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and natural reservoir performance declines cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

In addition, oil and gas operations are subject to the risks of exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas properties, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blow-outs, sour gas releases, fires and spills. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks could have a materially adverse effect on future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. Arrow attempts to minimize exploration, development and production risks by utilizing a technical team with extensive experience to assure the highest probability of success in its drilling efforts. The collaboration of a team of seasoned veterans in the oil and gas business, each with a unique expertise in the various upstream to downstream technical disciplines of prospect generation to operations, provides the best assurance of competency, risk management and drilling success. A full cycle economic model is utilized to evaluate all hydrocarbon prospects. Detailed geological and geophysical techniques are regularly employed including 3D seismic, petrography, sedimentology, petrophysical log analysis and regional geological evaluation.

Prices, Markets and Marketing of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

Oil and natural gas are commodities whose prices are determined based on world demand, supply and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Arrow. World prices for oil and natural gas have fluctuated widely in recent years. Any material decline in prices could result in a reduction of net production revenue. Certain wells or other projects may become uneconomic as a result of a decline in world oil prices and natural gas prices, leading to a reduction in the volume of Arrow's oil and gas reserves. Arrow might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All of these factors could result in a material decrease in Arrow's future net production revenue, causing a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition and development activities. In addition, bank borrowings available to Arrow are expected to be determined in part by the borrowing base of Arrow. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could limit Arrow's borrowing

base, therefore reducing the bank credit available to Arrow, and could require that a portion of any existing bank debt of Arrow be repaid.
In addition to establishing markets for its oil and natural gas, Arrow must also successfully market its oil and natural gas to prospective buyers. The marketability and price of oil and natural gas which may be acquired or discovered by Arrow will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. Arrow will be affected by the differential between the price paid by refiners for light quality oil and the grades of oil produced by Arrow. The ability of Arrow to market its natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire space on pipelines which deliver natural gas to commercial markets. Arrow will also likely be affected by deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to pipelines and processing facilities and related to operational problems with such pipelines and facilities and extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business.

Arrow continually monitors the movement of commodity prices, interest rates and adjusts its capital expenditure program accordingly.

Substantial Capital Requirements; Liquidity

Arrow's cash flow from its production and sales of petroleum and natural gas may not, at all times be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities. From time to time, Arrow may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause Arrow to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. If Arrow's revenues from its production of petroleum and natural gas decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it may affect Arrow's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production. If Arrow's funds from operations are not sufficient to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements, there can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or available on terms acceptable to Arrow.

Arrow's lenders will be provided with security over substantially all of the assets of Arrow. If Arrow becomes unable to pay its debt service charges or otherwise commits an event of default, such as bankruptcy, these lenders may foreclose on or sell Arrow's properties. The proceeds of any such sale would be applied to satisfy amounts owed to Arrow's lenders and other creditors and only the remainder, if any, would be available to Arrow shareholders.

Arrow monitors and updates its cash projection models on a regular basis which assists in the timing decision of capital expenditures. Farm-outs of projects may be arranged if capital constraints are an issue or if the risk profile dictates that the Company wishes to hold a lesser working interest position. Equity, if available and if on reasonable terms, may be utilized to help fund Arrow’s capital program.

Access to Capital

Access to capital has become limited during these times of economic uncertainty. To the extent the external sources of capital become limited or unavailable. Arrow’s ability to make the necessary capital investments to maintain or expand oil and gas reserves may be impaired.

Credit Exposure

Recent economic conditions have increased the risk that certain counterparties for the Company’s oil and gas sales and our joint venture partners may fail to pay. Arrow mitigates these increased risks through diversification and a review process of the credit worthiness of our counterparties.

Arrow’s policy to mitigate credit risk associated with product sales is to maintain marketing relationships with large, established and reputable purchasers that are considered creditworthy. Arrow has not experienced any collection issues with its petroleum and natural gas marketers. Joint venture receivables are typically collected within two to three months of the joint venture bill being issued to the partner. Arrow attempts to mitigate the risk from joint venture receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital and operating expenditures prior to expenditure and in certain circumstances may require cash deposits in advance of incurring financial obligations on behalf of joint venture partners. Joint venture receivables are from partners in the petroleum and natural gas industry who are subject to the risks and conditions of the industry. Significant changes in industry conditions and risks that negatively impact partners' ability to generate cash flow will increase the risk of not collecting receivables. Arrow does not typically obtain collateral from petroleum and natural gas marketers or joint venture partners; however the Company does have the ability to withhold production from joint venture partners in the event of non-payment or may be able to register security on the assets of joint venture partners**.**

Health, Safety and Environment

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial/state and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of applicable environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge.

There are potential risks to the environment inherent in the business activities of the Company. Arrow has developed and implemented policies and procedures to mitigate health, safety and environment (HS&E) risks. Arrow mitigates HS&E risks by maintaining its wells and complying with all regulations. Regular field inspections are also carried out to ensure that all field personnel and third party contractors comply with all company and regulatory guidelines. An action plan has been developed to ensure inactive wells are suspended properly and abandoned in a timely fashion. The above noted policies and procedures are designed to protect and maintain the environment and to ensure that the employees, contractors, subcontractors and the public at large are kept safe at all times.

Insurance

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

Competition

Arrow actively competes for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licenses and concessions and skilled industry personnel with a substantial number of other oil and gas companies, many of which have significantly greater financial and personnel resources than Arrow. Arrow's competitors include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies and individual producers and operators.

Certain of Arrow's customers and potential customers are themselves exploring for oil and natural gas, and the results of such exploration efforts could affect Arrow's ability to sell or supply oil or gas to these customers in the future. Arrow's ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights, to discover reserves, to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with customers will be dependent upon developing and maintaining close working relationships with its future industry partners and joint operators and its ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment.

Social License to Operate

Heightened public monitoring and regulation of hydrocarbon resource producers, refiners, distributors and commercial/retail sellers, especially where their activities carry the potential for having negative impacts on communities and the environment, involves varying degrees of risk to the Company's reputation, relations with landowners and regulators, and in extreme cases even the ability to operate. Arrow maintains an active website that complies with Exchange requirements for timely disclosure and together with its press releases and other SEDAR filings, is the primary means of communicating to the general public. While media attention and public perception remains largely beyond the control of Arrow's executive, employees, contractors and directors, the Company makes every effort in its corporate and field operations to engage all stakeholders in a respectful and transparent manner.

Expiration or Termination of Letters of Credit

In the event the Corporation fails to secure the renewal of the letters of credit underlying the ANH guarantees, or any of them, the ANH could decide to cancel the underlying E&P contract for a particular block, as applicable. In this instance, the Corporation could risk losing its entire interest in the applicable block, including all capital expended to date, and could possibly also incur additional abandonment and reclamation costs if applied by the ANH. Canacol Energy is currently providing security for Letters of Credit supporting Arrow's ANH commitments in the sum of approximately US$17.5 million. There is no guarantee that Canacol will continue to agree to provide security for Arrow's Letters of Credit.