

CONDOR ENERGIES INC.
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

I. PURPOSE

The primary function of the audit committee of the Board (the “**Audit Committee**”) is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to the financial accounting and reporting process and internal controls of the Corporation by:

- reviewing the financial reports and other financial information before such reports and other financial information are provided by the Corporation to any governmental body or the public;
- recommending the appointment and reviewing and appraising the audit efforts of the Corporation’s external auditors and providing an open avenue of communication among the external auditors, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors;
- serving as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation’s financial reporting process and internal controls, the Corporation’s processes to manage business and financial risk, and its compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory requirements;
- encouraging continuous improvement of, and fostering adherence to, the Corporation’s policies, procedures and practices at all levels;
- creating a culture of honesty and ethical behaviour in order to set the proper tone and to emphasize fraud prevention;
- overseeing management, including monitoring that management establishes and maintains internal control to provide reasonable assurance regarding reliability of financial reporting;
- reporting to the board on members’ views of the interim and annual financial statements, including the management’s discussion & analysis (“**MD&A**”); and
- deciding, at its discretion, whether or not to establish an internal audit function. If an internal audit function is not established by the Corporation, the Audit Committee shall ensure that effective internal controls, processes and systems are provided.

The Audit Committee will primarily fulfill these responsibilities by carrying out the activities enumerated in Section III of this Charter. The Audit Committee’s primary function is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities. It is, however, the Corporation’s management which is responsible for preparing the Corporation’s financial statements and it is the Corporation’s external auditors who are responsible for auditing those financial statements.

II. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

The Audit Committee is to be comprised of a minimum of three non-executive directors with sufficient financial literacy, as determined by the Board of Directors, all of whom must be “**independent**” directors (as such term is defined in applicable securities laws). All members of the Audit Committee must, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, be “**financially literate**” (as such term is defined in applicable securities laws).

The members of the Audit Committee must be elected by the Board of Directors at the annual organizational meeting of the Board of Directors and serve until their successors are duly elected.

Unless a Chair is elected by the full Board of Directors, the members of the Audit Committee may designate a Chair by majority vote of the full Audit Committee membership.

The Audit Committee is to meet at least four times annually (and more frequently if circumstances require). The Audit Committee is to meet prior to the filing of quarterly financial statements in order to review and discuss the unaudited financial results for the preceding quarter and the related MD&A and is to meet prior to filing the annual audited financial statements and MD&A in order to review and discuss the audited financial results for the year and related MD&A.

As part of its role in fostering open communication, the Audit Committee should meet at least annually with management and the external auditors in separate sessions to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee or each of these groups believe should be discussed privately.

The Audit Committee may request members of management or others to attend meetings and provide pertinent information as necessary. For the purposes of performing their oversight related duties, members of the Audit Committee are to be provided with full access to all corporate information and are to be permitted to discuss such information and any other matters relating to the financial position of the Corporation with senior employees, officers and external auditors of the Corporation.

A quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Audit Committee is (the presence in person or by telephone or other communication equipment of) a simple majority of the total number of members of the Audit Committee or such greater number as the Audit Committee may by resolution determine. If within one hour of the time appointed for a meeting of the Audit Committee, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the second business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum as hereinbefore specified is not present within one hour of the time appointed for such adjourned meeting, the quorum for the adjourned meeting will consist of the members then present.

Should a vacancy arise among the members of the Audit Committee, the remaining members of the Audit Committee may exercise all of its powers and responsibilities so long as a quorum remains in office.

Meetings of the Audit Committee are to be held from time to time at such place as the Audit Committee or the Chair of the Audit Committee may determine, within or outside Alberta, Canada, upon not less than 48 hours prior notice to each of the members. Meetings of the Audit Committee may be held without 48 hours prior notice if all of the members entitled to vote at such meeting who do not attend, waive notice of the meeting and, for the purpose of such meeting, the presence of a member at such meeting shall constitute waiver on his or her part. Any member of the Audit Committee, the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Corporation's external auditors, or the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation are entitled to request that the Chair of the Audit Committee call a meeting. A notice of the Audit Committee may be given verbally, in writing or by telephone, email, fax or other means of communication, and need not specify the purpose of the meeting.

The Audit Committee shall keep minutes of its meetings which shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee may, from time to time, appoint any person who need not be a member, to act as secretary at any meeting.

All decisions of the Audit Committee will require the vote of a majority of its members present at a meeting at which quorum is present. Action of the Audit Committee may be taken by an instrument or instruments in writing signed by all of the members of the Audit Committee, and such actions shall be effective as though they had been decided by a majority of votes cast at a

meeting of the Audit Committee called for such purpose. Such instruments in writing may be signed in counterparts each of which shall be deemed to be an original and all originals together shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Audit Committee shall:

Generally

1. Create an agenda for the ensuing year.
2. Review and update this Charter at least annually, prepare revisions to its provisions where conditions so dictate and submit such proposed revisions to the Board of Directors for approval.
3. Describe briefly in the Corporation's annual report (if any) and more fully in the Corporation's management information circular or its annual information form ("AIF") the Audit Committee's composition and responsibilities and how they were discharged, and otherwise assist management in providing the information required by applicable securities legislation (including the form requirements under National Instrument 52-110) in the Corporation's AIF.
4. Report periodically to the Board of Directors.
5. Conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the Audit Committee's scope of responsibilities. The Audit Committee shall be empowered to retain and compensate independent counsel, accountants and other professionals to assist it in the performance of its duties as it deems necessary.
6. Perform any other activities consistent with this Charter, the Corporation's by-laws and governing law, as the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors deems necessary or appropriate.

Documents/Reports Review

7. Review the Corporation's interim and annual financial statements, results of audits as well as all interim and annual MD&A and interim and annual earnings press releases prior to their publication and/or filing with any governmental body, or the public.
8. Review policies and procedures with respect to directors' and senior officers' expense accounts and management perquisites and benefits, including their use of corporate assets and expenditures related to executive travel and entertainment, and review the results of the procedures performed in these areas by the external auditors, if any, based on terms of reference agreed upon by the external auditors and the Audit Committee.
9. Satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, other than the public disclosure addressed in paragraph 7 of this part, and periodically assess the adequacy of such procedures.
10. Review the audited annual financial statements to satisfy itself that they are presented in accordance with general accepted accounting principles.
11. Provide insight to related party transactions entered into by the Corporation.

External Auditors

12. Recommend to the Board of Directors: (i) the selection of the external auditors, considering independence and effectiveness; and (ii) the fees and other compensation to

be paid to the external auditors. The external auditors shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

13. Monitor the relationship between management and the external auditors, including reviewing any management letters or other reports of the external auditors and discussing and resolving any material differences of opinion between management and the external auditors.
14. Review and discuss, on an annual basis, with the external auditors all significant relationships they have with the Corporation to determine their independence.
15. Pre-approve all audit and non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiaries by the external auditors.
16. Oversee the work and review the performance of the external auditors and approve any proposed discharge of the external auditors when circumstances warrant. Consider with management and the external auditors the rationale for employing accounting/auditing firms other than the principal external auditors.
17. Periodically consult with the external auditors out of the presence of management about significant risks or exposures, internal controls and other steps that management has taken to control such risks, and the completeness and accuracy of the Corporation's financial statements. Particular emphasis should be given to the adequacy of internal controls to expose any payments, transactions, or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise improper.
18. Ensure that the external auditors report directly to the Audit Committee, ensure that significant findings and recommendations made by the external auditors are received and discussed with the Audit Committee on a timely basis and arrange for the external auditors to be available to the Audit Committee and the full Board of Directors as needed.
19. Review and approve any hirings by the Corporation of any partners, employees and former partners and employees of the Corporation's external auditors.

Financial Reporting Processes

20. In consultation with the external auditors, review the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting processes, both internal and external.
21. Consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness, not just the acceptability, of the Corporation's accounting principles and financial disclosure practices, as applied in its financial reporting, particularly about the degree of aggressiveness or conservatism of its accounting principles and underlying estimates and whether those principles are common practices.
22. Consider and approve, if appropriate, major changes to the Corporation's accounting principles and practices as suggested by management with the concurrence of the external auditors and ensure that management's reasoning is described in determining the appropriateness of changes in accounting principles and disclosure.

Process Improvement

23. Establish regular and separate systems of reporting to the Audit Committee by each of management and the external auditors regarding any significant judgments made in management's preparation of the financial statements and the view of each as to appropriateness of such judgments.

24. Review the scope and plans of the external auditors' audit and reviews prior to the audit and reviews being conducted. The Audit Committee may authorize the external auditors to perform supplemental reviews or audits as the Audit Committee may deem desirable.
25. Following completion of the annual audit and quarterly reviews, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant changes to planned procedures, any difficulties encountered during the course of the audit and reviews, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information and the cooperation that the external auditors received during the course of the audit and reviews.
26. Review and resolve any significant disagreements between management and the external auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.
27. Where there are significant unsettled issues, the Audit Committee is to assist in arriving at an agreed course of action for the resolution of such matters.
28. Review with the external auditors and management significant findings during the year and the extent to which changes or improvements in financial or accounting practices, as approved by the Audit Committee, have been implemented. This review should be conducted at an appropriate time subsequent to implementation of changes or improvements, as decided by the Audit Committee.
29. Review activities, organizational structure, and qualifications of the Corporation's Chief Financial Officer and staff in the financial reporting area and see to it that matters related to succession planning within the Corporation are raised for consideration to the full Board of Directors.

Ethical and Legal Compliance

30. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
31. Review and update periodically the Code and ensure that management has established a system to enforce the Code of Conduct. Review appropriateness of actions taken to ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct and to review the results of confirmations and violations thereof.
32. Review management's monitoring of the Corporation's systems in place to ensure that the Corporation's financial statements, reports and other financial information disseminated to governmental organizations and the public satisfy legal requirements.
33. Review with management the legal and regulatory compliance matters, including corporate securities trading policies, and matters that could have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Risk Management

34. Review management's program of risk assessment and steps taken to address significant risks or exposures, including insurance coverage, and obtain the external auditors' opinion of management's assessment of significant financial risks facing the Corporation and how effectively such risks are being managed or controlled.

Review

35. The Audit Committee shall review its effectiveness periodically, through self-assessments or independent evaluations.

The foregoing list is not exhaustive. The Audit Committee may, in addition, perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate for the performance of its responsibilities and duties.

SCHEDULE “A”
INDEPENDENCE AND FINANCIAL LITERACY

Independence Requirement of National Instrument 52-110

National Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees (“**NI 52-110**”) provides, in effect, that a member of the Audit Committee is “**independent**” if that member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation which could, in the view of the Board of Directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of the member’s independent judgment. NI 52-110 provides that the following individuals are considered to have a “**material relationship**” with the Corporation and, as such, would not be considered independent:

- (a) an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the Corporation;
- (b) an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the Corporation;
- (c) an individual who:
 - (i) is a partner of a firm that is the Corporation’s internal or external auditor,
 - (ii) is an employee of that firm, or
 - (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Corporation’s audit within that time,

except that for the purposes of this paragraph (c), a partner does not include a fixed income partner whose interest in the firm that is the internal or external auditor of the Corporation is limited to the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation (including deferred compensation) for prior service with that firm if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service;

- (d) an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual:
 - (i) is a partner of a firm that is the Corporation’s internal or external auditor,
 - (ii) is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or
 - (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Corporation’s audit within that time,

except that for the purposes of this paragraph (d), a partner does not include a fixed income partner whose interest in the firm that is the internal or external auditor of the Corporation is limited to the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation (including deferred compensation) for prior service with that firm if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service;

- (e) an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the Corporation’s current executive officers serves or served at that same time on the entity’s compensation committee; and
- (f) an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the Corporation received, more than \$75,000 in direct compensation from the Corporation during any 12 month period within the last three years, except that for the purposes of this paragraph (f), direct compensation does not include (i) remuneration for acting as a member of the board of directors or of any board committee of the Corporation, and (ii) the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a

retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the Corporation if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

Despite paragraphs (a) to (f) above, an individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the Corporation solely because the individual or his or her immediate family member:

- (i) has previously acted as an interim chief executive officer of the Corporation, or
- (ii) acts, or has previously acted, as a chair or vice-chair of the board of directors or of any board committee of the Corporation on a part-time basis.

For purpose of the definition of “**material relationship**”, the terms set out below shall have the following meanings:

“**company**” means any corporation, incorporated association, incorporated syndicate or other incorporated organization;

“**control**” means the direct or indirect power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person or company, whether through ownership of voting securities or otherwise, except that an individual will not be considered to control a company if the individual owns, directly or indirectly, ten per cent or less of any class of voting securities of such company and is not an executive officer of such company;

“**executive officer**” of an entity – means an individual who is (a) a chair of the entity; (b) a vice-chair of the entity; (c) the president of the entity; (d) a vice-president of the entity in charge of a principal business unit, division or function including sales, finance or production; (e) an officer of the entity or any of its subsidiary entities who performs a policy-making function in respect of the entity; or (f) any other individual who performs a policy-making function in respect of the entity;

“**immediate family member**” means an individual’s spouse, parent, child, sibling, mother or father-in-law, son or daughter-in-law, brother or sister-in-law, and anyone (other than an employee of either the individual or the individual’s immediate family member) who shares the individual’s home;

“**person**” means an individual, partnership, unincorporated association, unincorporated syndicate, unincorporated organization, trust, trustee, executor, administrator, or other legal representative; and

“**subsidiary entity**” – a person or company is considered to be a subsidiary entity of another person or company if (a) it is controlled by (i) that other, or (ii) that other and one or more persons or companies each of which is controlled by that other, or (iii) two or more persons or companies, each of which is controlled by that other; or (b) it is a subsidiary entity of a person or company that is the other’s subsidiary entity.

Financial Literacy

NI 52-110 provides that a director will be considered “**financially literate**” if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can