





Our products fuel the world—
we make modern life possible.

2022 Highlights

Substantial Free
Cash Flow

\$2.3_B

Non-GAAP Free Cash
Flow Generation

Reduced Debt

~\$1.2_B

Long-Term Debt Reduction

Driving Shareholder
Returns

~\$1_B

Via Dividends &
Share Buybacks

Inventory Renewal

~450

Premium Drilling Locations
Added Across the Portfolio

Reserve Replacement

135%

Of Production

(Excluding the impact of
commodity prices)

Fellow Shareholders,

2022 was a record-breaking year for Ovintiv. We delivered on our durable-returns strategy, as highlighted by several notable achievements. Our team delivered our highest ever non-GAAP free cash flow of \$2.3 billion. This free cash flow was underpinned by our leading capital efficiency. We returned nearly \$1 billion directly to our shareholders through our base dividend payments and share buybacks. In addition, we reduced long-term debt by \$1.2 billion and continued to strengthen our balance sheet. We also expanded our drilling inventory with the addition of approximately 450 new premium return locations. These inventory additions represent approximately 200% of our 2022 drilling program.

In short, we delivered record profitability, increased direct returns to our shareholders, increased financial strength, and extended our future runway. These results demonstrate that our strategy is working, and our strong financial performance is translating into increased value for our shareholders.

Our durable-returns strategy, disciplined capital allocation, and execution excellence continue to position us at the forefront of driving innovation to produce oil and natural gas from shale—both profitably and sustainably.

ACCELERATED CASH RETURNS TO SHAREHOLDERS

2022 marked the first full year of our enhanced shareholder returns framework. In the second quarter, thanks to significant progress on debt reduction and strong operational performance, we accelerated our plan to double cash returns to shareholders to 50% of post-dividend free cash flow.

Over the course of the year, we repurchased nearly 6% of our shares outstanding and increased our base dividend by approximately 80%. This reflects our commitment to maintaining financial strength, generating superior returns on capital investments, and returning significant cash to our shareholders.

CONTINUED DEBT REDUCTION

We continued to significantly reduce our absolute debt, and associated interest expense. We purchased and retired approximately \$565 million of our senior notes in the open market. The associated annualized interest savings are significant, at more than \$33 million. Our strong performance generated a trailing twelve-month non-GAAP debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio of 0.8 times at the end of the year.

This balance sheet progress removes substantial fixed costs from our business, bolsters our resiliency, and reinforces our ability to withstand market volatility. Maintaining a strong balance sheet will enable us to be both resilient and opportunistic in the years to come.

ACHIEVED STRONG FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Our full-year net earnings totaled \$3.6 billion and non-GAAP cash flow was \$4.1 billion. With capital investment totaling \$1.8 billion, we generated non-GAAP free cash flow of \$2.3 billion.

EXTENDED INVENTORY LIFE

Ovintiv's substantial inventory runway reflects a uniquely balanced portfolio of premium North American drilling opportunities. We have more than 10 years of oil and condensate locations and more than 20 years of natural gas locations.

Over the long-term, we believe the most valuable E&Ps will be the companies that can demonstrate durability in their cash returns. We are continuously evaluating opportunities to extend our ability to generate superior returns through a focus on capital efficiency and portfolio renewal.

Over the last year, we made significant additions to our premium drilling inventory across our asset base. The combination of our low-cost bolt-on strategy and our organic inventory appraisal and assessment efforts cost-effectively added approximately 450 premium drilling locations to our portfolio. The bulk of those additions occurred in our Permian and Montney assets.

ENHANCED FOCUS ON SAFETY

Safety is a foundational value at Ovintiv and an area where we have a history of industry leadership. Ensuring the safety of our staff, suppliers, the public and surrounding communities is a top priority and a basic tenet of managing our operations.

Late last year, in response to industry conditions, we took the opportunity to revisit our safety policies and practices by assembling a Safety Advisory Task Force, reporting directly to the Executive Team and the Board of Directors. We also engaged an independent third party to conduct a parallel review. The objective for both groups was to recommend decisive actions which could be immediately executed to drive sustained, company-wide safety performance improvements, in both the near and long term.

2023 OUTLOOK

As we look ahead to 2023, we will continue to execute on our durable-returns strategy:

- Work safely always
- Execute a disciplined development program focused on maximizing capital efficiency
- Generate significant free cash flow to enhance returns to shareholders
- Maintain our strong balance sheet
- Continue to enhance our premium return drilling inventory
- Demonstrate continued measurable progress on our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions reduction target

As a leading operator with more than a decade of high-quality drilling locations and a deep commitment to capital discipline, we are set to continue delivering on our strategy and generating strong financial performance over the long term. We take great pride in producing safe, affordable, reliable and secure energy to North Americans while delivering superior durable returns to our shareholders.

We appreciate your continued support and investment in Ovintiv.



Sincerely,

Brendan McCracken

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke.

President &
Chief Executive Officer

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

- ☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022
or

- ☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 001-39191



Ovintiv Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

84-4427672

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Suite 1700, 370 17th Street, Denver, Colorado, 80202, U.S.A.

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (303) 623-2300

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each <u>class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	Name of each exchange <u>on which registered</u>
Common Shares	OVV	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant’s executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of registrant as of June 30, 2022

\$ 11,306,868,256

Number of registrant’s shares of common stock outstanding as of February 17, 2023, at \$0.01 par value

243,643,104

Documents Incorporated by Reference

The information required by Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated herein by reference from the registrant’s definitive proxy statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2023, which definitive proxy statement shall be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates.

Auditor Firm ID: 271 Auditor Name: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Auditor Location: Calgary, Alberta, Canada

OVINTIV INC.
FORM 10-K
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DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires or otherwise expressly stated, all references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “Ovintiv,” the “Company,” “us,” “we,” “our” and “ours,” (i) for periods until the Reorganization (as hereinafter defined), refer to Encana Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries and (ii) for periods after the Reorganization, refer to Ovintiv Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. In addition, the following are other abbreviations and definitions of certain terms used within this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

- “AECO” means Alberta Energy Company and is the Canadian benchmark price for natural gas.
- “ASC” means Accounting Standards Codification.
- “ASU” means Accounting Standards Update.
- “bbl” or “bbls” means barrel or barrels.
- “bbls/d” means barrels per day.
- “Bcf” means billion cubic feet.
- “Bcf/d” means billion cubic feet per day.
- “BOE” means barrels of oil equivalent.
- “BOE/d” means barrels of oil equivalent per day.
- “Btu” means British thermal units, a measure of heating value.
- “DD&A” means depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses.
- “ESG” means environmental, social and governance.
- “FASB” means Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- “GHG” means greenhouse gas.
- “Mbbbls” means thousand barrels.
- “Mbbbls/d” means thousand barrels per day.
- “MBOE” means thousand barrels of oil equivalent.
- “MBOE/d” means thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day.
- “Mcf” means thousand cubic feet.
- “Mcf/d” means thousand cubic feet per day.
- “MD&A” means Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.
- “MMbbls” means million barrels.
- “MMbbls/d” means million barrels per day.
- “MMBOE” means million barrels of oil equivalent.
- “MMBOE/d” means million barrels of oil equivalent per day.
- “MMBtu” means million Btu.
- “MMcf” means million cubic feet.
- “MMcf/d” means million cubic feet per day.
- “NCIB” means normal course issuer bid.
- “NGL” or “NGLs” means natural gas liquids.
- “NYMEX” means New York Mercantile Exchange.
- “NYSE” means New York Stock Exchange.
- “OPEC” means Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- “SCOOP” means South Central Oklahoma Oil Province.
- “SEC” means United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
- “SOFR” means Secured Overnight Financial Rate.

“STACK” means Sooner Trend, Anadarko basin, Canadian and Kingfisher counties

“Standardized measure” means the present value of after-tax future net revenues discounted at 10% per annum.

“S&P 400” means Standard and Poor’s MidCap 400 index.

“S&P 500” means Standard and Poor’s 500 index.

“S&P/TSX Composite Index” means Standard and Poor’s index for Canadian equity markets.

“TSX” means Toronto Stock Exchange.

“U.S.”, “United States” or “USA” means United States of America.

“U.S. GAAP” means U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

“WTI” means West Texas Intermediate.

CONVERSIONS

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, a conversion of natural gas volumes to BOE is on the basis of six Mcf to one bbl. BOE is based on a generic energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent economic value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value, particularly if used in isolation.

CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars, all references to “dollars”, “\$” or “US\$” are to U.S. dollars and all references to “C\$” are to Canadian dollars. All amounts are provided on a before tax basis, unless otherwise stated. In addition, all information provided herein is presented on an after royalties basis.

The terms “include”, “includes”, “including” and “included” are to be construed as if they were immediately followed by the words “without limitation”, except where explicitly stated otherwise.

The term “liquids” is used to represent oil, NGLs and condensate. The term “liquids rich” is used to represent natural gas streams with associated liquids volumes. The term “play” is used to describe an area in which hydrocarbon accumulations or prospects of a given type occur. The Company’s focus of development is on hydrocarbon accumulations known to exist over a large areal expanse and/or thick vertical section and are developed using hydraulic fracturing. This type of development typically has a lower geological and/or commercial development risk and lower average decline rate, when compared to conventional development.

References to information contained on the Company’s website at www.ovintiv.com are not incorporated by reference into, and does not constitute a part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the other documents incorporated herein by reference, contain certain forward-looking statements or information (collectively, “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, including Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, except for statements of historical fact, that relate to the anticipated future activities, plans, strategies, objectives or expectations of the Company are forward-looking statements. When used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the other documents incorporated herein by reference, the use of words and phrases including “anticipates,” “believes,” “continue,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “focused on,” “forecast,” “guidance,” “intends,” “maintain,” “may,” “opportunities,” “outlook,” “plans,” “potential,” “strategy,” “targets,” “will,” “would” and other similar terminology is intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words or phrases. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K include: expectations of plans, strategies and objectives of the Company, including anticipated reserves development; drilling plans and programs, including availability of capital to complete these plans and programs; the composition of the Company’s assets and the anticipated capital returns associated with its assets; anticipated oil, NGL and natural gas prices; the anticipated success of, and benefits from, technology and innovation, including the cube development model, Simul-Frac techniques and other new or advanced drilling techniques or well completion designs; anticipated drilling and completions activity, including the number of drilling rigs and frac crews utilized; anticipated proceeds and future benefits from various joint venture, partnership and other agreements; anticipated oil, NGLs and natural gas production and commodity mix; the Company’s ability to access credit facilities and other sources of liquidity; the impact of changes in federal, state, provincial, local and tribal laws, rules and regulations; anticipated compliance with current or proposed environmental legislation; the declaration and payment of future dividends and the anticipated repurchase the Company’s outstanding common shares; the Company’s ability to manage cost inflation and expected cost structures, including expected operating, transportation, processing and labor expenses; and the outlook of the oil and natural gas industry generally, including impacts from changes to the geopolitical environment.

The forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. We have based these forward-looking statements on current expectations and assumptions about future events, taking into account all information currently known by us. While we consider these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and beyond our control. The risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance and results of our business and forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those set forth in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K; and other risks and uncertainties impacting the Company’s business as described from time to time in the Company’s other periodic filings with the SEC or Canadian securities regulators.

Although the Company believes the expectations represented by its forward-looking statements are reasonable based on the information available to it as of the date such statements are made, forward-looking statements are only predictions and statements of our current beliefs and there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. All forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made as of the date of this document (or in the case of a document incorporated herein by reference, the date of such document) and, except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and all subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, whether written or oral, are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

The reader should carefully read the risk factors described in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and in the other documents incorporated herein by reference, for a description of certain risks that could, among other things, cause actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements.

PART I

Items 1 and 2. Business and Properties

GENERAL

Ovintiv is a leading North American oil and natural gas exploration and production company that is focused on developing its multi-basin portfolio of top tier oil and natural gas assets located in the United States and Canada. Ovintiv's operations also include the marketing of oil, NGLs and natural gas. As at December 31, 2022, all of the Company's reserves and production were located in North America.

Ovintiv's principal office is located at 370 – 17th Street, Suite 1700, Denver, Colorado 80202, U.S.A. Ovintiv's shares of common stock are listed and posted for trading on the NYSE and the TSX under the symbol "OVV".

Available Information

Ovintiv is subject to the informational requirements of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and, in accordance with the Exchange Act, it also files reports with and furnishes other information to the SEC. The public may obtain any document Ovintiv files with or furnishes to the SEC from the SEC's Electronic Document Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system ("EDGAR"), which can be accessed at www.sec.gov, or via the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR"), which can be accessed at www.sedar.com, as well as from commercial document retrieval services.

Copies of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents incorporated herein by reference may be obtained on request without charge from Ovintiv's Corporate Secretary, 370 – 17th Street, Suite 1700, Denver, Colorado 80202, U.S.A., telephone: (303) 623-2300. Ovintiv also provides access without charge to all of the Company's SEC filings, including copies of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents incorporated herein by reference, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after filing or furnishing, on Ovintiv's website located at www.ovintiv.com.

STRATEGY AND APPROACH

Ovintiv aims to be one of the largest producers of oil, NGLs and natural gas in North America. The Company is committed to producing products safely, respectfully and responsibly to drive progress and improve lives. Ovintiv's products provide energy, which in turn supports better education, healthcare and equality opportunities. Ovintiv looks to pioneer innovative ways to provide safe, reliable and affordable energy.

The Company's culture is unique and underpinned by its core values of one, agile, innovative and driven. The Company manages risk by driving efficiency gains across its business, creating optionality from a high-quality multi-basin and multi-product portfolio, building flexibility into commercial agreements and leveraging an active fundamentals team that provides commodity price risk management, with results being delivered in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.

Ovintiv aims to be the leading North American producer of oil, NGLs and natural gas by delivering quality returns on the capital the Company invests in its multi-basin portfolio, generating free cash flows and providing significant cash returns to its shareholders. The Company seeks to maximize shareholder returns through its transparent and durable capital allocation framework, which includes a combination of base dividends, share buybacks and/or variable dividends, determined on a quarterly basis at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors.

The pillars that support the execution of the Company's strategy include:

- *Execution Excellence* - The Company is a leader in horizontal drilling utilizing cube development and innovative completions methods that leverage advanced technology. Applicable technologies and operating practices are quickly deployed across the Company's multi-basin portfolio with the goal of achieving a competitive advantage. Technology and innovation enable Ovintiv to reduce development risks, capture capital and operating efficiencies, and sustainably enhance margins and returns while minimizing its environmental

footprint. Ovintiv strives to be a leading operator that delivers quality returns through the commodity price cycle.

- *Disciplined Capital Allocation* - Ovintiv's capital investment strategy focuses on a limited number of assets to generate cash flows and quality returns. Ovintiv's investment strategy is flexible, allowing for capital programs to be quickly right-sized in response to changes in the macro commodity-price environment, which helps to preserve excess cash flows to return to shareholders and to maintain balance sheet strength.
- *Commercial Acumen & Risk Management* - While Ovintiv's multi-product, multi-basin portfolio and capital investment strategy provide optionality and flexibility, the Company also leverages its innovative supply chain and market fundamentals expertise to support capital allocation and quickly respond in a dynamic commodity price environment. The Company actively monitors and seeks to manage market volatility through diversification of price risks and market access risks with the aim of enhancing margins and returns.
- *Drive Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Progress* - Ovintiv embraces stakeholder and societal expectations as it continues to grow and change in response to the evolving landscape with respect to climate change, diversity, equity, inclusion and governance matters. Ovintiv believes that strong ESG performance can directly contribute to increased efficiency, economic performance, value creation and sustainability. Since 2005, the Company has published an annual Sustainability Report, which communicates Ovintiv's ESG performance and tracks progress on key issues important to stakeholders. Additional information on Ovintiv's ESG practices can be found on the Company's sustainability website at sustainability.ovintiv.com.

As part of the Company's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint, Ovintiv has established an emissions reduction task force chaired by the Company's Chief Operations Engineer with the purpose of identifying and evaluating operational emission reduction opportunities and other environmental improvements. The Company also voluntarily participates in certain emission reduction programs and has adopted a range of strategies to help reduce emissions from its operations. Strategies include incorporating new and proven technologies and collaborations with third-party partners, such as governmental and other organizations, to knowledge share and further advance future potential emission reduction technology. The Company continues to focus on reducing its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, by adopting strategies intended to improve wellsite and completions designs that reduce flaring, fluid usage, methane venting and fugitive emissions. In addition, Ovintiv's reduction targets for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity are tied to the Company's employees' annual compensation program.

The foundation of the Company's strategy is built upon the following elements:

- *Top Tier Multi-Basin Assets* - The Company holds a multi-basin, multi-product portfolio of prolific North American plays, including: Permian in west Texas, Anadarko in west-central Oklahoma, Bakken in northwest North Dakota, Uinta in northeastern Utah and Montney in northeast British Columbia and northwest Alberta. Ovintiv's multi-basin portfolio both diversifies risk and provides optionality due to the commodity mix of the Company's plays and their geographic locations. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's estimated net proved reserves comprised approximately 24 percent oil, 26 percent NGLs, which includes six percent plant condensate, and 50 percent natural gas.
- *Financial Strength* - The Company has ample access to liquidity to allow management of its business through commodity price cycles. Ovintiv works to maximize its financial flexibility by quickly adapting capital programs to reflect changes in commodity prices and market conditions. The Company leverages its fundamentals expertise by actively monitoring and managing price volatility as well as diversifying price risk through market access.

Currently, the Company has access to committed credit facilities totaling \$3.5 billion maturing in July 2026, at attractive rates. In addition, Ovintiv has continued to focus on debt reduction, reducing total long-term debt by over \$3.3 billion since the end of 2020.

- *People and Values* - Ovintiv's core values of one, agile, innovative and driven guide the Company's actions. The foundational values of integrity, safety, sustainability, trust and respect guide the organization's behavior and define expectations in the workplace. Ovintiv takes pride not only in what the Company achieves, but also in how its goals are accomplished.

REPORTING SEGMENTS

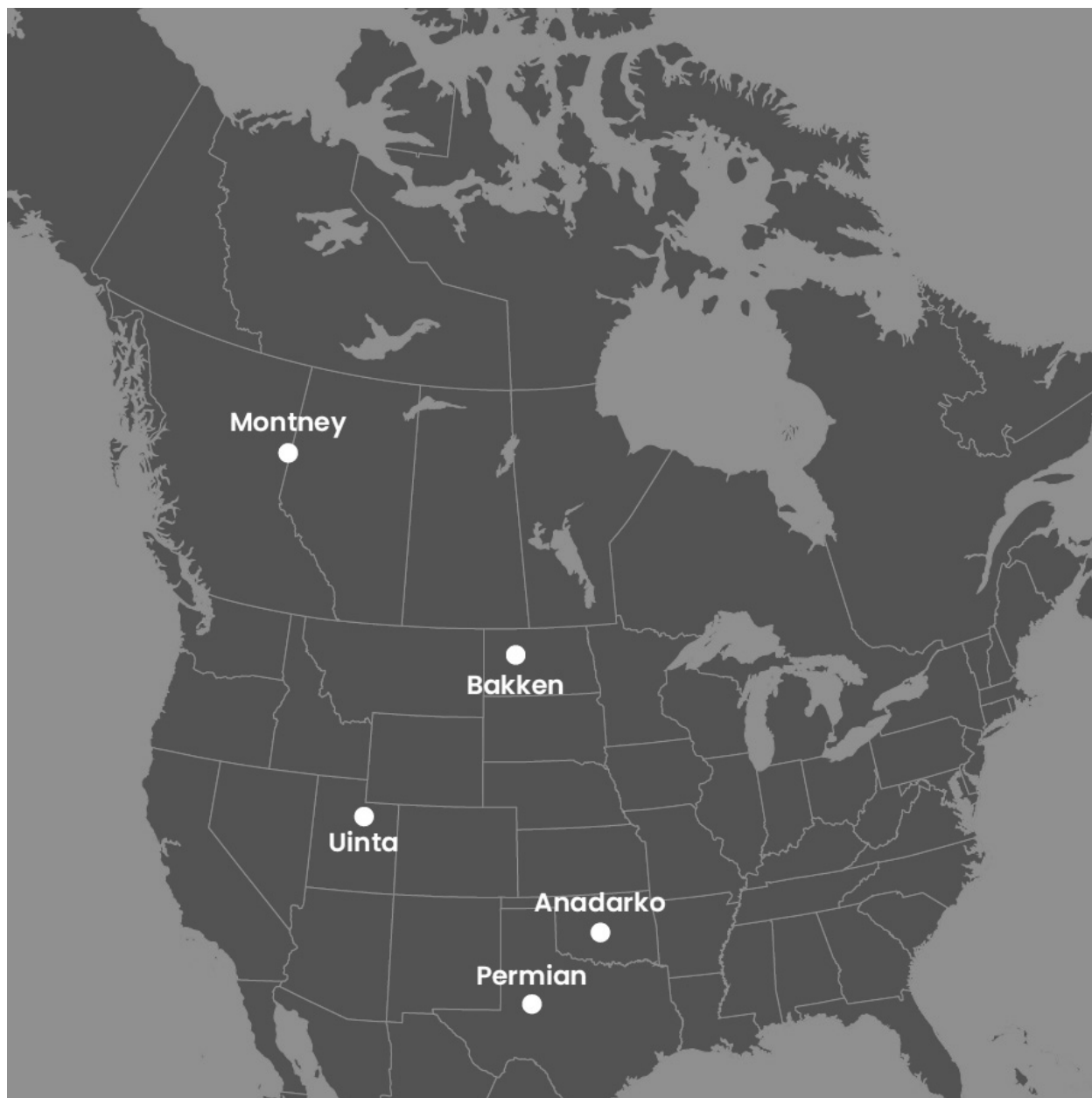
Ovintiv's operations are focused on the exploration and development of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves. The Company is also focused on creating and capturing additional value through its market optimization segment. The Company conducts a substantial portion of its business through subsidiaries. Ovintiv's operating and reportable segments are: (a) USA Operations; (b) Canadian Operations; and (c) Market Optimization.

- **USA Operations** includes the exploration for, development of, and production of oil, NGLs, natural gas and other related activities within the United States. Plays in the U.S. include Permian in west Texas, Anadarko in west-central Oklahoma, Bakken in North Dakota and Uinta in central Utah.
- **Canadian Operations** includes the exploration for, development of, and production of oil, NGLs, natural gas and other related activities within Canada. Plays in Canada include Montney in northeast British Columbia and northwest Alberta, Horn River in northeast British Columbia and Wheatland in southern Alberta.
- **Market Optimization** activities are managed by the Midstream, Marketing & Fundamentals team, which is primarily responsible for the sale of the Company's proprietary production to third party customers and enhancing the associated netback price. Market Optimization activities also include third party purchases and sales of product to provide operational flexibility and cost mitigation for transportation commitments, product type, delivery points and customer diversification.

For additional information regarding the reporting segments, see Note 2 to Ovintiv's audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES AND ACTIVITIES

The following map reflects the location of Ovintiv's North American landholdings and assets.



USA Operations

Overview: In 2022, the USA Operations had total capital investment of approximately \$1,493 million, drilled approximately 153 net wells primarily in Permian and Anadarko and total production averaged approximately 131.5 Mbbls/d of oil, approximately 82.1 Mbbls/d of NGLs and approximately 492 MMcf/d of natural gas. At December 31, 2022, the USA Operations had an established land position of approximately 822,000 net acres, including approximately 153,000 net undeveloped acres. The USA Operations accounted for 66 percent of upstream production revenues, excluding the impacts of hedging, and 63 percent of total proved reserves as at December 31, 2022.

The following tables summarize the USA Operations landholdings, producing wells and daily production as at and for the periods indicated.

Landholdings ⁽¹⁾

(thousands of acres at December 31, 2022)	Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage		Total Acreage		Average Working Interest
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
Permian	108	102	25	12	133	114	86%
Anadarko	557	344	20	8	577	352	61%
Bakken	70	45	3	1	73	46	63%
Uinta	127	107	30	23	157	130	83%
Other ⁽²⁾	170	71	236	109	406	180	44%
Total USA Operations	1,032	669	314	153	1,346	822	61%

(1) Excludes interests in royalty acreage.

(2) Other Operations comprises assets that are not part of the Company's current focus.

Producing Wells

(number of wells at December 31, 2022) ⁽¹⁾	Oil		Natural Gas		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Permian	1,726	1,643	3	3	1,729	1,646
Anadarko	1,834	760	458	119	2,292	879
Bakken	576	226	34	1	610	227
Uinta	555	381	2	-	557	381
Other ⁽²⁾	-	-	61	46	61	46
Total USA Operations	4,691	3,010	558	169	5,249	3,179

(1) Figures exclude wells capable of producing, but not producing.

(2) Other Operations comprises assets that are not part of the Company's current focus.

Production	Oil		NGLs		Total		Natural Gas	
	(Mbbls/d)		(Mbbls/d)		(Mbbls/d)		(MMcf/d)	
(average daily)	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Permian	62.7	68.5	3.1	3.0	26.3	24.6	29.4	27.6
Anadarko	35.5	39.5	5.9	6.2	37.3	35.9	43.2	42.1
Bakken	15.3	13.3	1.1	0.8	7.1	5.0	8.2	5.8
Uinta	17.9	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.8
Other ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.1	6.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7
Total USA Operations	131.5	140.0	10.4	10.5	71.7	67.5	82.1	78.0

(1) Other Operations comprises assets that are not part of the Company's current focus.

(2) Other Operations includes volumes associated with Eagle Ford, which was divested during the second quarter of 2021.

Permian

Permian is an oil play located in west Texas in Midland, Martin, Howard, Glasscock, Andrews and Upton counties. The properties within the play are characterized by exposure of up to 10 potential producing horizons spanning approximately 3,000 feet of stratigraphy or stacked pay, an extensive production history and developed infrastructure. At December 31, 2022, the Company controlled approximately 114,000 net acres in the play. The current focus of development is on the Spraberry and Wolfcamp formations in the Midland basin, where Ovintiv holds a large position. During 2022, the Company drilled 62 horizontal net wells. In 2022, production averaged approximately 62.7 Mbbls/d of oil, approximately 29.4 Mbbls/d of NGLs and approximately 149 MMcf/d of natural gas.

The Company has primarily developed the play using its cube development model and simul-frac technique. Cube development utilizes multi-well pads and frac spreads running in parallel to simultaneously access multiple layers of stacked pay to maximize product recovery. Simul-frac technique is the process of fracturing pairs of wells at the same time instead of a single well. These advanced development approaches optimize cycle times and increase capital efficiency, while minimizing the surface footprint. During 2022, the Company focused on increasing drilling and completions performance which reduced cycle times, accelerating spud to first sales by approximately 12 percent compared to the prior year. Further efficiencies were achieved through holding onsite inventory of locally sourced wet sand. In addition to reducing costs, wet sand has reduced sand related CO₂ emissions as well as airborne silica dust at the workplace and in surrounding communities. During 2022, the Company also focused on expanding its inventory of drilling locations by drilling 13 percent of the incremental wells in new zones or at greater density within the standard cube.

Oil and natural gas facilities include field gathering systems, storage batteries, saltwater disposal systems, separation equipment and pumping units. The majority of Ovintiv's acreage and associated oil production is dedicated to a pipeline gathering agreement, which has a total remaining term of 11 years with optional renewal terms. In the event of pipeline capacity constraints, Ovintiv's oil production is trucked by various third parties. Natural gas is delivered by the Company to the purchaser's meter and pipeline interconnection point in the field.

Anadarko

Anadarko is a liquids-rich play located in west-central Oklahoma in Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Garvin, Grady, Kingfisher, Major, McClain and Stephens counties. The majority of the Anadarko properties are located in the black oil window of the STACK which comprises the Woodford, Meramec and Osage formations spanning up to 800 feet of stratigraphy and in the SCOOP which comprises the Woodford, Sycamore, Caney and Springer formations spanning up to 1,150 feet of stratigraphy. The play is characterized by silt, shale and carbonate formations which provide multiple potential oil and natural gas targets making the play ideal for cube development and long laterals. At December 31, 2022, the Company controlled approximately 352,000 net acres in the play, with development currently targeting liquids-rich prospects in the Woodford, Springer, Meramec and Caney formations. During 2022, the Company drilled 54 horizontal net wells. In 2022, production averaged approximately 35.5 Mbbls/d of oil, approximately 43.2 Mbbls/d of NGLs and approximately 286 MMcf/d of natural gas.

The Company is developing the play using its cube development model and simul-frac technique. During 2022, Ovintiv focused on increasing drilling performance and well economics by drilling longer laterals and reducing cycle times which accelerated spud to first sales by approximately 11 percent compared to the prior year.

The play has significant existing infrastructure and ample access to major pricing hubs, including Cushing, Oklahoma, the U.S. Gulf Coast, Mont Belvieu, Texas and Conway, Kansas, and a number of Mid-Continent natural gas pipelines. The Company's oil and natural gas production is gathered at various production facilities, with the majority of oil subsequently transported to sales points by pipeline or sold at and trucked from tank batteries. The majority of Ovintiv's acreage and associated production is dedicated to long-term gathering and processing agreements with various third parties, which have remaining terms ranging from two to nine years.

Bakken

Bakken is an oil play located primarily in McKenzie and Dunn counties of North Dakota. The focus of development includes targets in the Bakken and Three Forks formations. During 2022, the Company focused on improving completions performance and wellbore architecture as well as enhancing well economics by implementing innovative and successful practices from across the Company's portfolio.

At December 31, 2022, the Company controlled approximately 46,000 net acres in the play. During 2022, the Company drilled 25 horizontal net wells. Production averaged approximately 15.3 Mbbls/d of oil, approximately 8.2 Mbbls/d of NGLs and approximately 36 MMcf/d of natural gas.

The majority of Ovintiv's acreage and associated production is dedicated to a gathering and processing agreement, which has a remaining term of nine years. Ovintiv uses a combination of pipelines and trucks to transport oil to sales points.

Uinta

Uinta is an oil play located in northeastern Utah primarily in Duchesne and Uintah counties. The Uinta basin provides a deep inventory of multiple stacked oil horizons with approximately 2,600 feet of oil saturated reservoir rock. At December 31, 2022, the Company controlled approximately 130,000 net acres in the play. During 2022, the Company drilled 12 horizontal net wells. Production averaged approximately 17.9 Mbbls/d of oil, approximately 1.1 Mbbls/d of NGLs and approximately 16 MMcf/d of natural gas.

During 2022, the Company drilled 14 gross wells on six pads utilizing multi-well pad development which captured capital efficiencies.

Oil production from Uinta is waxy, ranging from yellow to black, and is transported from the lease by truck due to the high heat pour point characteristics of the oil. The Company has oil volume minimum delivery commitments with one refinery in the Salt Lake City area through 2025. Oil production that is not subject to sales commitments is sold monthly in spot markets or transported by rail to other markets, mainly the Gulf Coast.

Canadian Operations

Overview: In 2022, the Canadian Operations had total capital investment of approximately \$334 million, drilled approximately 55 horizontal net wells primarily in Montney and production averaged approximately 47.5 Mbbls/d of oil and NGLs and approximately 1,002 MMcf/d of natural gas. At December 31, 2022, the Canadian Operations had an established land position of approximately 1.2 million net acres including approximately 737,000 net undeveloped acres. The Canadian Operations accounted for 34 percent of upstream production revenues, excluding the impacts of hedging, and 37 percent of total proved reserves as at December 31, 2022.

The following tables summarize the Canadian Operations landholdings, producing wells and daily production as at and for the periods indicated.

Landholdings ⁽¹⁾ (thousands of acres at December 31, 2022)	Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage		Total Acreage		Average Working Interest
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
Montney	543	364	713	497	1,256	861	69%
Other ⁽²⁾	175	123	366	240	541	363	67%
Total Canadian Operations	718	487	1,079	737	1,797	1,224	68%

(1) Excludes interests in royalty acreage.

(2) Other Operations primarily includes Wheatland and Horn River, as well as assets where the Company may pursue growth opportunities.

Producing Wells

(number of wells at December 31, 2022) ⁽¹⁾	Oil		Natural Gas		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Montney	6	4	1,758	1,404	1,764	1,408
Other ⁽²⁾	6	5	523	435	529	440
Total Canadian Operations	12	9	2,281	1,839	2,293	1,848

(1) Figures exclude wells capable of producing, but not producing.

(2) Other Operations primarily includes Wheatland and Horn River.

Production	Oil		Plant Condensate		NGLs		Total		Natural Gas	
	(Mbbls/d)		(Mbbls/d)		(Mbbls/d)		(Mbbls/d)		(MMcf/d)	
(average daily)	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Montney	0.1	0.1	33.6	39.6	13.8	15.7	47.4	55.3	970	1,020
Other ⁽¹⁾	-	0.2	-	0.8	-	0.1	-	0.9	32	46
Total Canadian Operations	0.1	0.3	33.6	40.4	13.8	15.8	47.4	56.2	1,002	1,066

(1) Other Operations primarily includes volumes associated with Duvernay, Wheatland and Horn River. Duvernay was divested during the second quarter of 2021.

Montney

Montney is primarily a condensate-rich natural gas play located in northeast British Columbia and northwest Alberta. The play includes properties that are located in the Montney formation where Ovintiv is primarily targeting the development of condensate-rich locations, but also includes landholdings with incremental producing formations such as Cadomin and Doig. The Montney formation is characterized by up to six stacked horizons spanning over 1,000 feet of stratigraphy and is being developed exclusively with horizontal well technology. In 2022, total production from the play averaged approximately 47.5 Mbbls/d of oil and NGLs and approximately 970 MMcf/d of natural gas. As at December 31, 2022, the Company controlled approximately 861,000 net acres and 497,000 net undeveloped acres in the play.

Ovintiv utilizes cube development to precisely place and space each well drilled to maximize value and resource extraction within the productive pay. During 2022, Ovintiv focused on drilling longer laterals in less time and completing wells faster while improving sand proppant efficiency. Drilling, completions and production efficiencies were captured by stacking innovation initiatives such as redesigned drill bits, motor optimization, real time frac optimization, simul-frac techniques, multi-coil tubing and integrated service rigs. In 2022, the Company drilled approximately 52 horizontal net wells. Ovintiv also focused on reducing its emissions footprint by implementing frac fleets operating on natural gas, which also resulted in lower fuel costs, logistical complexity of sourcing diesel, and reducing our operational footprint.

Ovintiv has access to natural gas processing capacity of approximately 1,528 MMcf/d, of which approximately 1,313 MMcf/d is under contract with third parties under varying terms and duration and approximately 215 MMcf/d of processing capacity which is owned by the Company. In addition, Ovintiv has access to liquids handling capacity of approximately 126 Mbbls/d of which approximately 93 Mbbls/d is contracted with third parties under varying terms and duration, and approximately 33 Mbbls/d is owned by the Company.

Other Operations:

Horn River

Horn River is located in northeast British Columbia, where development was historically in the Horn River Basin shales (Muskwa, Otter Park and Evie), which are upwards of 500 feet thick. In 2022, the Company's natural gas production averaged approximately 28 MMcf/d. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately 45 net producing horizontal wells and controlled approximately 187,000 net acres in the play. Ovintiv owns an interest in natural gas compression capacity in Horn River of approximately 285 MMcf/d at various facilities in the area. Ovintiv has a take or pay commitment under the Cabin plant natural gas processing arrangement with a third party, which has a remaining term of 10 years.

Wheatland

Wheatland is located in southern Alberta and includes producing horizons primarily in the coals and sands of the Cretaceous Edmonton and Belly River Groups. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately 395 net producing wells and controlled approximately 131,000 net acres in the play. In 2022, natural gas production averaged approximately 4 MMcf/d.

PROVED RESERVES AND OTHER OIL AND NATURAL GAS INFORMATION

The process of estimating oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves is complex and requires significant judgment. The Company's estimates of proved reserves and associated future net cash flows were evaluated and prepared by the Company's internal qualified reserves evaluators ("QREs") and are the responsibility of management. As a result, Oviniv has developed internal policies that prescribe procedures and standards to be followed for preparing, estimating and recording reserves in compliance with SEC definitions and regulations. Oviniv's policies assign responsibilities for compliance in booking reserves and require that reserve estimates be made by its QREs. A QRE is an individual who has a minimum of five years practical experience, with at least three recent years of experience in the evaluation of reserves, and has a degree in petroleum engineering, geology, or other discipline of engineering or physical science.

Oviniv's Corporate Reserves Group, which consists of five staff, report to the Vice-President, Strategy, Corporate Reserves and Midstream who reports to the Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer. The Corporate Reserves Group is responsible for overseeing the internal preparation, review and approval of the reserves estimates and is separate and independent from the preparation of reserves estimates, which are done by operations' teams who report to Oviniv's Executive Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer. The Corporate Reserves Group maintains Oviniv's internal policies that prescribe procedures and standards to be followed for preparing, estimating and recording reserves. This includes the Company's reserves manual and conducting internal audits of the procedures, records and controls relating to the preparation of reserves estimates. Oviniv's QREs receive ongoing education on the fundamentals of SEC definitions and reserves reporting through the review of the Company's reserves manual and internal training programs administered by the Corporate Reserves Group. The Corporate Reserves Group also oversees the engagement of independent qualified reserves evaluators ("IQREs") or independent qualified reserves auditors ("IQRAs"), if any, retained by the Company.

As a member of the Corporate Reserves Group, the Company's Director, Reserves is primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of proved reserves estimates. The Director, Reserves has a Bachelor of Science with a degree in Petroleum Engineering from Colorado School of Mines and is a member of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Denver Chapter). The Director, Reserves has over 23 years of experience in upstream oil and gas and has held numerous positions in reservoir, development and production engineering.

Annually, each play is reviewed in detail by the QREs, the Corporate Reserves Group, subject matter experts and the Company's executive officers, as appropriate. The Corporate Reserves Group also conducts a separate review to ensure the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and that the reserves estimates are free from material misstatement. The final reserves estimates are reviewed by Oviniv's Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Reserves Committee"), for approval by the Board of Directors. The Reserves Committee comprises directors that are independent and familiar with estimating oil and natural gas reserves and disclosure requirements. The Reserves Committee provides additional oversight to the Company's reserves process, meeting with management periodically to review the reserves process, the portfolio of properties, results and related disclosures. The Reserves Committee is also responsible for reviewing the qualifications and appointment of IQREs or IQRAs, if any, retained by the Company, including recommending the selection of such IQREs or IQRAs to the Board of Directors for its approval, and meets with such IQREs or IQRAs to review their reports.

For year-ended December 31, 2022, the Company involved IQRAs to audit the Company's internal oil and natural gas reserve estimates for certain properties. In 2022, Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc. audited 36 percent of the Company's estimated U.S. proved reserve volumes and McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. audited 26 percent of the Company's estimated Canadian proved reserve volumes. An audit of reserves is an examination of a company's oil and natural gas reserves by an independent petroleum consultant that is conducted for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether such estimates, in aggregate, are reasonable and have been estimated and presented in conformity with generally accepted petroleum engineering and evaluation methods and procedures.

Proved oil and natural gas reserves are those quantities of oil, natural gas and NGLs which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from known reservoirs under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. To be considered proved, oil and natural gas reserves must be economically producible before contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain. Also, the project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time. Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years.

The Company's reserve estimates are conducted from fundamental petrophysical, geological, engineering, financial and accounting data. Data used in reserves assessments may include information obtained directly from the subsurface through wellbores such as well logs, reservoir core samples, fluid samples, static and dynamic pressure information, production test data, and surveillance and performance information. Reserves are estimated based on production decline analysis, analogy to producing offsets, detailed reservoir modeling, volumetric calculations or a combination of these methods, based on the unique circumstances of each reservoir and the dataset available at the time of the estimate. The tools used to interpret the data may include proprietary and commercially available reservoir modeling and simulation software. Reservoir parameters from analogous reservoirs may be used as appropriate. In the case of producing reserves, the emphasis is on decline analysis where volumetric analysis is considered to limit forecasts to reasonable levels. Undeveloped reserves are estimated by analogy to producing offsets, with consideration of volumetric estimates of in place quantities. All locations to which proved undeveloped reserves have been assigned are subject to a development plan adopted by the Company's management. In all cases, the Company's reserve estimates consider technologies that have been demonstrated in the field to yield repeatable and consistent results, having regard to economic considerations, as defined in the SEC regulations.

In general, estimates of economically recoverable reserves and the future net cash flows therefrom are based on a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of oil and natural gas, royalty rates, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies, and operating costs, all of which may vary materially from actual results. For those reasons, among others, estimates of the economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves attributable to any group of properties and estimates of future net revenues associated with reserves may vary and such variations may be material. The actual production, revenues, taxes, and development and operating expenditures with respect to the reserves associated with the Company's properties may vary from the information presented herein, and such variations could be material.

SEC regulations require that proved reserves be estimated using existing economic conditions (constant pricing). Based on this methodology, the Company's reserves have been calculated utilizing the 12-month average trailing historical price for each of the years presented prior to the effective date of the report. The 12-month average is calculated as an unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month. The reserve estimates provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered.

Ovintiv does not file any estimates of total net proved reserves with any U.S. federal authority or agency other than the SEC and the Department of Energy ("DOE"). Reserve estimates filed with the SEC correspond with the estimates of the Company's reserves contained in its reports. Reserve estimates, for the Company's U.S. assets, are filed with the DOE and are based upon the same underlying technical and economic assumptions as the estimates of Ovintiv's reserves that are filed with the SEC; however, the DOE requires reports to include the interests of all owners in wells that Ovintiv operates and to exclude all interests in wells that Ovintiv does not operate.

The reserves and other oil and natural gas information set forth below has an effective date of December 31, 2022 and was prepared as of January 13, 2023. The audit reports prepared by the IQRAs are attached in Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table is a summary of the Company's proved reserves. Estimates of future net cash flows and discounted future net cash flows derived from proved reserves information can be found in Note 27 to Ovintiv's audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Proved Reserves

The table below summarizes the Company's total proved reserves by oil, NGLs and natural gas and by geographic area for the year ended December 31, 2022 and other summary operating data.

	2022		
	U.S.	Canada	Total
Proved Reserves: ⁽¹⁾			
Oil (MMbbls):			
Developed	257.2	0.1	257.3
Undeveloped	278.0	-	278.0
Total	535.2	0.1	535.3
Natural Gas Liquids (MMbbls):			
Developed	288.3	71.2	359.5
Undeveloped	169.5	77.8	247.4
Total	457.8	149.0	606.9
Natural Gas (Bcf):			
Developed	1,755	2,276	4,031
Undeveloped	943	1,814	2,757
Total	2,698	4,090	6,789
Total Proved Reserves (MMBOE):			
Developed	838.0	450.7	1,288.7
Undeveloped	604.7	380.1	984.9
Total	1,442.7	830.8	2,273.6
Percent Proved Developed	58%	54%	57%
Percent Proved Undeveloped	42%	46%	43%
Production (MBOE/d)	295.5	214.5	510.0
Capital Investments (millions)	1,493	334	1,827
Total Net Productive Wells ⁽²⁾	3,341	1,870	5,211

(1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(2) Total net productive wells includes producing wells and wells mechanically capable of production.

Changes to the Company's proved reserves during 2022 are summarized in the table below:

	2022 ⁽¹⁾			
	Oil	NGLs	Natural Gas	Total
	(MMbbls)	(MMbbls)	(Bcf)	(MMBOE)
Beginning of year	558.6	604.7	6,570	2,258.2
Revisions and improved recovery ⁽²⁾	(65.5)	(33.2)	(544)	(189.2)
Extensions and discoveries	95.2	68.5	1,241	370.6
Purchase of reserves in place	15.8	15.4	88	45.9
Sale of reserves in place	(20.8)	(1.3)	(22)	(25.7)
Production	(48.0)	(47.3)	(545)	(186.2)
End of year	535.3	606.9	6,789	2,273.6
Developed	257.3	359.5	4,031	1,288.7
Undeveloped	278.0	247.4	2,757	984.9
Total	535.3	606.9	6,789	2,273.6

(1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(2) Changes in reserve estimates resulting from application of improved recovery techniques are included in revisions of previous estimates.

In 2022, the Company's proved reserves increased by 15.4 MMBOE from 2021 primarily due to extensions and discoveries of 370.6 MMBOE from successful drilling leading to increased technical delineation, as well as new proved undeveloped locations resulting from updated development plans primarily in Montney and Permian. Extensions and discoveries include 26.9 MMBOE as a result of drilling wells in 2022 that were not previously classified as proved undeveloped reserves. Approximately 44 percent of the 2022 extensions and discoveries were oil, condensate and NGLs. Revisions and improved recovery of previous estimates were negative 189.2 MMBOE

primarily due to changes in the approved development plan of 142.5 MMBOE, negative price revisions of 49.6 MMBOE from higher royalties in Canada due to higher 12-month average trailing prices, and 1.5 MMBOE from revisions other than price, partially offset by 4.4 MMBOE from infill drilling locations.

Production for 2022 was 186.2 MMBOE. Purchases of 45.9 MMBOE were primarily properties with oil and liquids-rich potential in Permian. Sales of 25.7 MMBOE were primarily due to the divestitures of properties held in Uinta.

Proved reserves are estimated based on the average first-day-of-month prices during the 12-month period for the respective year. The average prices used to compute proved reserves at December 31, 2022 were WTI: \$93.82 per bbl, Edmonton Condensate: C\$121.18 per bbl, Henry Hub: \$6.36 per MMBtu, and AECO: C\$5.65 per MMBtu. Prices for oil, NGLs and natural gas are inherently volatile.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

Changes to the Company's proved undeveloped reserves during 2022 are summarized in the table below:

(MMBOE)	2022
Beginning of year	932.5
Revisions of prior estimates	(168.0)
Extensions and discoveries	343.7
Conversions to developed	(161.3)
Purchase of reserves in place	41.1
Sale of reserves in place	(3.1)
End of Year *	984.9

* Numbers may not add due to rounding.

As of December 31, 2022, there are no proved undeveloped reserves that are expected to remain undeveloped for five years or more.

Extensions and discoveries of 343.7 MMBOE of proved undeveloped reserves were the result of successful drilling leading to increased technical delineation, as well as new proved undeveloped locations resulting from updated development plans primarily in Montney and Permian. Revisions of prior estimates of proved undeveloped reserves were negative 168 MMBOE primarily due to development plan changes of 142.5 MMBOE, downward revision of 26.7 MMBOE from higher royalties in Canada due to higher 12-month average trailing price, and 2.9 MMBOE from well performance, partially offset by 4.1 MMBOE from infill drilling locations. Development plan changes are driven by portfolio optimization and changing commodity prices as compared to the prior year.

Conversions of proved undeveloped reserves to proved developed status were 161.3 MMBOE, equating to 17 percent of the total prior year-end proved undeveloped reserves. Ovintiv's five-year average proved undeveloped conversion ratio is above 20 percent. Approximately 56 percent of proved undeveloped reserves conversions occurred in Permian and Anadarko in the U.S. and 36 percent occurred in Montney in Canada. The Company spent approximately \$1,195 million to develop proved undeveloped reserves in 2022, of which approximately 83 percent related to the U.S. properties and 17 percent related to the Canadian properties.

Purchases of proved undeveloped reserves of 41.1 MMBOE relate primarily to properties with liquids-rich potential in Permian, while the sale of proved undeveloped reserves of 3.1 MMBOE relate primarily to properties in Montney.

Sales Volumes, Prices and Production Costs

The following table summarizes the Company's production by final product sold, average sales price, and production cost per BOE for each of the last three years by geographic area:

	Production			Average Sales Price ⁽¹⁾			Average Production Cost ⁽²⁾
	Oil (MMbbls)	NGLs (MMbbls)	Natural Gas (Bcf)	Oil (\$/bbl)	NGLs (\$/bbl)	Natural Gas (\$/Mcf)	(\$/BOE)
2022							
USA ⁽³⁾	48.0	29.9	180	94.25	34.88	6.18	11.47
Canada ⁽⁴⁾	-	17.3	366	87.28	78.44	5.75	13.76
Total	48.0	47.2	546	94.25	50.84	5.89	12.44
2021							
USA ⁽³⁾	51.1	28.5	179	65.69	30.32	3.71	9.12
Canada ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	20.5	389	56.71	56.48	3.52	12.37
Total	51.2	49.0	568	65.67	41.28	3.58	10.55
2020							
USA ⁽³⁾	55.2	29.8	194	36.84	11.85	1.60	7.99
Canada ⁽⁴⁾	0.2	20.5	367	32.58	29.37	2.01	11.45
Total	55.4	50.3	561	36.83	18.99	1.87	9.41

(1) Excludes the impact of commodity derivatives.

(2) Excludes ad valorem, severance and property taxes.

(3) As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no production from fields that comprise greater than 15 percent of the Company's total reserves. As at December 31, 2020, annual production from fields that comprise greater than 15 percent of the Company's total proved reserves related to Midland county in Permian: 2020 - 8.1 MMbbls of oil, 4.4 MMbbls of NGLs and 23 Bcf of natural gas.

(4) Annual production from fields that comprise greater than 15 percent of the Company's total proved reserves related to B.C. Montney: 2022 - 7.2 MMbbls of NGLs and 267 Bcf of natural gas; 2021 - 9.1 MMbbls of NGLs and 282 Bcf of natural gas; and 2020 - 10.2 MMbbls of NGLs and 272 Bcf of natural gas.

Drilling and other exploratory and development activities ^(1, 2)

The following tables summarize the Company's gross participation and net interest in wells drilled for the periods indicated by geographic area.

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Productive		Dry		Productive		Dry		Productive		Dry	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2022												
USA	-	-	-	-	194	153	-	-	194	153	-	-
Canada	4	3	-	-	65	52	-	-	69	55	-	-
Total	4	3	-	-	259	205	-	-	263	208	-	-
2021												
USA	-	-	-	-	180	148	-	-	180	148	-	-
Canada	1	1	-	-	114	84	-	-	115	85	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	294	232	-	-	295	233	-	-
2020												
USA	-	-	-	-	229	208	1	1	229	208	1	1
Canada	-	-	-	-	97	74	-	-	97	74	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	326	282	1	1	326	282	1	1

(1) "Gross" wells are the total number of wells in which the Company has a working interest.

(2) "Net" wells are the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company's working interest in each of its gross wells.

Drilling and other exploratory and development activities ^(1, 2)

The following table summarizes the number of wells in the process of drilling or in active completion stages and the number of wells suspended or waiting on completion by geographic area at December 31, 2022.

	Wells in the Process of Drilling or in Active Completion				Wells Suspended or Waiting on Completion ⁽³⁾			
	Exploratory		Development		Exploratory		Development	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
USA	-	-	25	16	-	-	30	23
Canada	-	-	17	9	3	3	13	11
Total	-	-	42	25	3	3	43	34

(1) “Gross” wells are the total number of wells in which the Company has a working interest.

(2) “Net” wells are the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company’s working interest in each of its gross wells.

(3) Wells suspended or waiting on completion include exploratory and development wells where drilling has occurred.

Oil and natural gas properties, wells, operations, and acreage

The following table summarizes the number of producing wells and wells mechanically capable of production by geographic area at December 31, 2022.

Productive Wells ^(1, 2)	Oil ⁽³⁾		Natural Gas ⁽⁴⁾		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
USA	4,819	3,109	636	232	5,455	3,341
Canada	14	11	2,310	1,859	2,324	1,870
Total	4,833	3,120	2,946	2,091	7,779	5,211

(1) “Gross” wells are the total number of wells in which the Company has a working interest.

(2) “Net” wells are the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company’s working interest in each of its gross wells.

(3) Includes 5 gross oil wells (5 net oil wells) containing multiple completions.

(4) Includes 799 gross natural gas wells (692 net natural gas wells) containing multiple completions.

The following table summarizes the Company's developed, undeveloped and total landholdings by geographic area as at December 31, 2022.

Landholdings ^(1 - 7) (thousands of acres)	Developed		Undeveloped		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States						
— Freehold	856	568	33	23	889	591
— Federal	35	15	19	15	54	30
— Fee	61	13	231	89	292	102
— Tribal/Allotted	68	63	28	24	96	87
— State	12	10	3	2	15	12
Total United States	1,032	669	314	153	1,346	822
Canada						
— Crown	679	460	1,051	721	1,730	1,181
— Freehold	38	26	25	13	63	39
— Fee	1	1	3	3	4	4
Total Canada	718	487	1,079	737	1,797	1,224
Total	1,750	1,156	1,393	890	3,143	2,046

- (1) Fee lands are those lands in which the Company has a fee simple interest in the mineral rights and has either: (a) not leased out all the mineral zones; (b) retained a working interest; or (c) one or more substances or products that have not been leased. The current fee lands acreage summary includes all fee titles owned by the Company that have one or more zones that remain unleased or available for development.
- (2) Crown/Federal/State/Tribal/Allotted lands are those owned by the federal, provincial or state government or First Nations, in which the Company has purchased a working interest lease.
- (3) Freehold lands are owned by individuals (other than a government or the Company), in which the Company holds a working interest lease.
- (4) Excludes interests in royalty acreage.
- (5) Gross acres are the total area of properties in which the Company has a working interest.
- (6) Net acres are the sum of the Company's fractional working interest in gross acres.
- (7) Undeveloped acreage refers to those acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of economic quantities of oil or gas regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves.

Of the total 2.0 million net acres, approximately 1.9 million net acres is held by production. The table above includes acreage subject to leases that will expire over the next three years: 2023 - approximately 16,400 net acres; 2024 - approximately 3,500 net acres; and 2025 - approximately 18,300 net acres, if the Company does not establish production or take any other action to extend the terms. For acreage that the Company intends to further develop, Ovintiv will perform operational and administrative actions to continue the lease terms that are set to expire. As a result, it is not expected that a significant portion of the Company's net acreage will expire before such actions occur.

Title to Properties

As is customary in the oil and natural gas industry, a preliminary review of title records, which may include opinions or reports of appropriate professionals or counsel, is made at the time Ovintiv acquires properties. The Company believes that title to all of the various interests set forth in the above table is satisfactory and consistent with the standards generally accepted in the oil and natural gas industry, subject only to immaterial exceptions that do not detract substantially from the value of the interests or materially interfere with their use in Ovintiv's operations. The interests owned by Ovintiv may be subject to one or more royalty, overriding royalty, or other outstanding interests (including disputes related to such interests) customary in the industry. The interests may additionally be subject to obligations or duties under applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and orders of arbitral or governmental authorities. In addition, the interests may be subject to burdens such as production payments, net profits interests, liens incident to operating agreements and current taxes, development obligations under oil and natural gas leases, and other encumbrances, easements, and restrictions, none of which detract substantially from the value of the interests or materially interfere with their use in the Company's operations.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

Market Optimization activities are managed by Ovintiv's Midstream, Marketing & Fundamentals team, which is responsible for the sale of the Company's proprietary production and enhancing the associated netback price. In marketing its production, Ovintiv looks to minimize market related curtailment, maximize realized prices and manage concentration of credit-risk exposure. Market Optimization activities include third party purchases and sales of product to provide operational flexibility and cost mitigation for transportation commitments, product type, delivery points and customer diversification. In conjunction with certain divestitures, the Company has also agreed to market and transport certain portions of the acquirer's production with remaining terms of less than one year.

Ovintiv's produced oil, NGLs and natural gas, are primarily marketed to refiners, local distributing companies, energy marketing companies and aggregators. Prices received by Ovintiv are based primarily upon prevailing market index prices in the region in which it is sold. Prices are impacted by regional and global supply and demand and by competing fuels in such markets.

Ovintiv's oil production is sold under short-term and long-term contracts that range up to three years or under dedication agreements, for which prices received by Ovintiv are based primarily upon the prevailing index prices in the relevant region where the product is sold. The Company also has firm transport contracts to deliver oil to other downstream markets. Ovintiv's NGLs production is sold under short-term and long-term contracts that range up to six years, or under dedication arrangements at the relevant market price at the time the product is sold. Ovintiv's natural gas production is sold under short-term and long-term delivery contracts with terms ranging up to one year in duration, at the relevant monthly or daily market price at the time the product is sold. The Company also has firm transport contracts to deliver natural gas production to other downstream markets, including Dawn and Chicago.

Ovintiv also seeks to mitigate the market risk associated with future cash flows by entering into various financial derivative instruments used to manage price risk relating to produced oil, NGLs and natural gas. Details of contracts related to Ovintiv's various financial risk management positions are found in Note 24 to Ovintiv's audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company enters into various contractual agreements to sell oil, NGLs and natural gas, some of which require the delivery of fixed and determinable quantities. As of December 31, 2022, the Company was committed to deliver approximately 38.3 MMbbls of oil and approximately 32 MMcf of natural gas in the USA Operations and approximately 8.6 MMbbls of oil and NGLs and approximately 38 MMcf of natural gas in the Canadian Operations with varying contract terms. The Company has one oil minimum volume sales contract related to Uinta production in Utah. Given the limited access to transportation and refining facilities resulting from the paraffin content in Uinta oil production, volatility in commodity prices and changes in capital and development plans, deficiency fees incurred can vary and may be incurred on the remaining committed deliveries of 17 Mbbls/d through August 2025.

Certain transportation and processing commitments result in the following financial commitments:

(\$ millions)	1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	> 5 years	Total
Transportation & Processing					
<i>USA Operations</i>					
Oil & NGLs	55	116	118	15	304
Natural Gas	191	143	87	85	506
Total USA Operations	246	259	205	100	810
<i>Canadian Operations</i>					
Oil & NGLs	84	158	131	116	489
Natural Gas	460	840	617	1,940	3,857
Total Canadian Operations	544	998	748	2,056	4,346
Total USA and Canadian Operations	790	1,257	953	2,156	5,156

In general, Ovintiv expects to fulfill its delivery commitments with oil, NGLs and natural gas production from proved developed reserves, with longer term delivery commitments to be filled from the Company's proved undeveloped reserves. Where proved reserves are not sufficient to satisfy the Company's delivery commitments, Ovintiv can and may use spot market purchases to satisfy the respective commitments. In addition, for the Company's long-term transportation and processing agreements, Ovintiv also expects to fulfill delivery commitments from the future

development of resources not yet characterized as proved reserves. Where delivery commitments are not transferred along with property divestitures, Ovintiv may market and transport certain portions of the acquirer's production to meet the delivery requirements.

In addition, oil, NGLs and natural gas production from the Company's reserves are not subject to any priorities or curtailments that may affect quantities delivered to its customers or any priority allocations or price limitations imposed by federal or state regulatory agencies, or any other factors beyond the Company's control that may affect Ovintiv's ability to meet contractual obligations other than those discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS

In connection with the marketing and sale of the Company's oil, NGLs and natural gas production and purchased product for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had one customer, Vitol Inc., which individually accounted for more than 10 percent of the Company's consolidated revenues (2021 and 2020 - one customer, Vitol Inc.). Ovintiv does not believe that the loss of any single customer would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Further information on Ovintiv's major customers is found in Note 2 to Ovintiv's audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

COMPETITION

The Company's competitors include national, integrated and independent oil and natural gas companies, as well as oil and natural gas marketers and other participants in other industries supplying energy and fuel to industrial, commercial and individual consumers. All aspects of the oil and natural gas industry are highly competitive and Ovintiv actively competes with other companies in the industry, particularly in the following areas:

- Exploration for and development of new sources of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves;
- Reserves and property acquisitions;
- Transportation and marketing of oil, NGLs, natural gas and diluents;
- Access to services and equipment to carry out exploration, development and operating activities; and
- Attracting and retaining experienced industry personnel.

The oil and natural gas industry also competes with other industries focused on providing alternative forms of energy to consumers. Competitive forces can lead to cost increases or result in an oversupply of oil, NGLs or natural gas.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Ovintiv strives to be one of the most competitive energy companies in North America, bringing together the brightest minds and best technologies to fuel innovation and maximize operational performance and results. Recruiting, developing and retaining Ovintiv's workforce is vital to the Company's future success. Ovintiv has a history of hiring top industry talent and recruiting individuals from within and outside of the oil and natural gas industry who will thrive in the Company's unique culture. The Company's core values of one, agile, innovative and driven, along with its foundational values of integrity, safety, sustainability, trust and respect guide behavior and define what Ovintiv expects of its employees in the workplace. These values and expectations reflect and support the Company's corporate strategy, culture and organizational priorities. The Company's Board chair and the Human Resources and Compensation Committee provide strategic oversight to key social issues including diversity, equity and inclusion, as well as the compensation program and its alignment with the Company's strategic and business objectives, shareholder interests and governance developments. Ovintiv is committed to fair labor practices in its operations and adherence to all applicable workplace and employment standards.

At December 31, 2022, the Company employed 1,744 employees. The following table outlines our employees by geographic area.

	Employees
U.S.	997
Canada	747
Total	1,744

The Company also engages a number of contractors and service providers.

Employee Development and Retention

Ovintiv's success is the direct result of a talented workforce and the Company's expectation to share ideas and work together to achieve company goals. Ovintiv's culture is defined by constant innovation, promoting internal collaboration as a way for employees to implement successful strategies and best practices across the Company's business. Opportunities are provided for Ovintiv's employees to further develop leadership, technical and business skills through on-the-job work experiences and job rotations, development opportunities, networking and mentoring circles, as well as formal learning programs and instructor led workshops. The Company also offers new graduate and intern opportunities in both technical and professional disciplines to support the recruitment of top talent, hiring an average of 16 new graduates and 26 interns per year over the past three years. In addition, the Company has a robust approach to succession planning for key personnel which assesses the competencies, experience, leadership capabilities, and development opportunities of identified succession candidates.

Ovintiv's compensation and benefits program is designed to attract and retain the talent necessary to achieve the Company's business strategy by rewarding individual performance as well as company performance. The Company's compensation model is tied to financial, operational and environmental metrics which align to Ovintiv's strategic plan. In addition, the compensation philosophy is anchored by two key objectives: a) delivering competitive base salaries and benefits and b) rewarding short and long-term performance through the grant of an annual cash bonus and long-term incentive awards ("LTI awards"). LTI awards are primarily performance-based and are designed to incentivize delivery of the Company's strategy and long-term value creation with the payout of these awards correlating to Ovintiv's stock price performance. Settlement of certain awards can be either in shares of common stock or cash at the discretion of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee. Awards that settle in shares of common stock do not result in beneficial ownership until the awards are settled. See Note 21. Compensation Plans and Note 22. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits to Ovintiv's audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As of December 31, 2022, the average tenure of our employees is over nine years and voluntary turnover is approximately six percent.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

The Company values diversity and fosters a culture of equity and inclusion, believing that diverse perspectives and experience enhances Ovintiv's overall effectiveness and performance. Diversity and inclusion is nested within the Company's social commitment as part of the ESG strategy. The Company takes an integrated approach to this work by inviting perspectives from various internal functions in order to amplify the impact. As part of the Company's commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion, Ovintiv has an employee resource group called Leveraging Inclusion, Networking and Knowledge ("LINK"), to help provide opportunities for all employees to engage, collaborate, learn and grow, in addition to fostering an environment where diverse perspectives are celebrated. In addition, formal training and resources have been offered to employees of all levels on inclusive leadership and interrupting bias.

Ovintiv strives to provide equal opportunity in recruitment, career development, promotion, training and rewards for its employees. The Company actively facilitates professional development for women and other underrepresented groups through its targeted succession planning and mentoring programs. In order to broaden the diversity of the Company's talent pipeline, Ovintiv also participates in programs targeting diverse students in junior and high schools, with the purpose of advancing and strengthening its workforce.

Specific to gender diversity, women at Ovintiv comprised approximately 60 percent of the executive leadership team reporting to the Chief Executive Officer, approximately 18 percent of the senior leadership group and approximately 31 percent of all employees at December 31, 2022.

Employee Safety & Wellness

Safety is a foundational value at Ovintiv. Providing a safe workplace for employees, suppliers, and the community is a tenet of managing the Company's operations. Strong safety performance reflects a well-run business and builds confidence in the communities where Ovintiv operates. Ovintiv promotes workplace safety with regular comprehensive training and orientation programs for employees and contractors. Employees and contractors are expected to comply with Ovintiv's process safety protocols, regulatory compliance, and are required to report incidents and near-miss events.

Our operations are subject to a number of federal and state laws and regulations, including the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA"), and comparable state and provincial laws, rules and regulations and have established a variety of standards related to workplace exposure to hazardous substances, whose purpose is to protect the health and safety of workers. In addition, in the U.S. the OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA community right-to-know regulations under Title III of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and comparable state and provincial statutes require that information be maintained concerning hazardous materials used or produced in operations and that this information be provided to employees, state, provincial and local government authorities and citizens.

As a result, certain safety metrics are included in the Company's scorecard and are tied into the Company's compensation program. Environmental, Health and Safety ("EH&S") metrics reflected in the scorecard include Total Recordable Injury Frequency, Spill Intensity, GHG Intensity, all of which are described in the Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2022 annual meeting of shareholders.

REGULATORY MATTERS

As Ovintiv is an operator of oil and natural gas properties and facilities in the United States and Canada, the Company is subject to numerous federal, state, provincial, local, tribal and foreign country laws and regulations. These laws and regulations relate to matters that include: acquisition of seismic data; issuance of permits; location, drilling and casing of wells; well design; hydraulic fracturing; well production; use, transportation, storage and disposal of fluids and materials incidental to oil and natural gas operations; surface usage and the restoration of properties upon which wells have been drilled and facilities have been constructed; plugging and abandoning of wells; pollution, protection of the environment and the handling of hazardous materials; transportation of production; periodic report submittals during operations; and calculation and disbursement of royalty payments and production and other taxes. The following are significant areas of government control and regulation affecting Ovintiv's operations:

Exploration and Development Activities

Certain of our U.S. oil and natural gas leases are granted or approved by the federal government and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue or the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"), all of which are federal agencies. BLM leases contain relatively standardized terms and require compliance with detailed regulations. Many onshore leases contain stipulations limiting activities that may be conducted on the lease. Some stipulations are unique to particular geographic areas and may limit the time during which activities on the lease may be conducted, the manner in which certain activities may be conducted or, in some cases, may ban surface activity. Under certain circumstances, the BLM may require that our operations on federal leases be suspended or terminated. Any such suspension or termination could materially and adversely affect Ovintiv's interests.

In addition, President Biden and certain members of his administration have expressed support for, and have taken steps to implement, additional regulation of oil and gas leasing and permitting on federal lands. For example, President Biden issued an executive order in January 2021 directing the Secretary of the Interior to pause on entering new oil and gas leases on public lands to the extent possible and to launch a rigorous review of all existing leasing and permitting practices related to fossil fuel development on public lands. Although the pause on leasing was lifted in June 2021, the Department of the Interior subsequently issued its report on the federal leasing program in November 2021. The report recommended various changes to the program, including, among other things, increasing royalty and

rental rates, enhancing bonding requirements and applying a more rigorous land-use planning process prior to leasing. However, certain of the report's recommendations require Congressional actions, and we cannot predict to what extent, if any, the Department of the Interior may be able to promulgate rules implementing the recommendations of the November 2021 report. While it is not possible at this time to predict the ultimate impact of these or any other future regulatory changes, any additional restrictions or burdens on our ability to operate on federal lands could adversely impact our business in areas where we operate under federal leases.

In Canada, oil and natural gas mineral rights may be held by individuals, corporations or governments that have jurisdiction over the area in which such mineral rights are located. Generally, parties holding these mineral rights grant licenses or leases to third parties to facilitate the exploration and development of these mineral rights. The terms of these leases and licenses are generally established to require timely development. Notwithstanding the ownership of mineral rights, the government of the jurisdiction in which the mineral rights are located generally retains authority over the drilling and operation of oil and natural gas wells.

Drilling and Production

The Company's operations also are subject to conservation regulations, including the regulation of the location of wells, size of drilling and spacing units or proration units; the number of wells that may be drilled in a unit; the rate of production allowable from oil and natural gas wells; and the unitization or pooling of oil and natural gas properties. In the U.S., some states allow the forced pooling or integration of tracts to facilitate exploration while other states rely on voluntary pooling of lands and leases, which make it more difficult to develop oil and natural gas properties. In addition, conservation laws generally limit the venting or flaring of natural gas and impose certain requirements regarding the ratable purchase of production. These regulations limit the amounts of oil and natural gas that can be produced from the Company's wells and the number of wells or the locations that can be drilled.

Royalties

Operations on U.S. Federal or Indian oil and natural gas leases must comply with numerous regulatory restrictions, including various non-discrimination statutes, and certain of such operations must be conducted pursuant to certain on-site security regulations and other permits issued by various tribal and federal agencies, including the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue ("ONRR"). The basis for royalty payments due under federal oil and natural gas leases are through regulation issued under the applicable statutory authority. State regulatory authorities establish similar standards for royalty payments due under state oil and natural gas leases. The basis for royalty payments established by ONRR and the state regulatory authorities is generally applicable to all federal and state oil and natural gas leases.

The royalty calculation in Canada is a significant factor in the profitability of Canadian oil and natural gas production. Oil and natural gas crown royalties are determined by provincial and territorial government regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of the gross production, net of allowed deductions. The royalty rate is dependent in part on prescribed reference prices, well productivity, geographical locations, recovery methods, as well as type and quality of the hydrocarbon produced. For pre-payout oil and natural gas projects, the regulations prescribe lower royalty rates for oil and natural gas projects until allowable capital costs have been recovered. The calculation for wells post payout is based on a percentage of production net of allowed deductions and varies with commodity price.

Royalties payable on production from lands other than federal, state or provincial government lands are determined through negotiations between the parties.

Sales and Transportation

Although oil and natural gas prices are currently unregulated in the U.S., Congress historically has been active in oil and natural gas regulation. As a result, the Company cannot predict whether new regulations might be proposed.

The availability, terms and transportation significantly affect sales of oil and natural gas. The interstate transportation and sale for resale of oil and natural gas is subject to U.S. federal regulation, including regulation of terms, conditions and rates for interstate transportation, storage and various other matters, primarily by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"). Federal and state regulations govern the price and terms of access to oil and natural gas

pipeline transportation. FERC's regulations for oil and natural gas transmission in some circumstances may also affect the intrastate transportation of oil as the transportation of oil in common carrier pipelines is also subject to rate regulation by the FERC under the Intrastate Commerce Act. To the extent that effective interstate and intrastate rates are equally applicable to all comparable shippers, the Company believes that the regulation of oil transportation rates will not affect our operations in any way that is of material difference from those of our competitors.

Project Approvals

Approvals and licenses from relevant state, provincial or federal government or regulatory bodies are required to carryout or make modifications to the Company's oil and natural gas activities. The project approval process can involve environmental assessment, stakeholder and Indigenous consultation and inputs regarding project concerns and public hearings and may included various conditions and commitments which may arise throughout the process.

In 2019, the Canadian government implemented a new environmental assessment framework in Canada under the Impact Assessment Act, which may impact the way large energy projects are approved. Though the Company does not typical own, operate, permit or construct projects which fall under the scope of the Impact Assessment Act, some of the Company's business may rely on these projects owned, operated, permitted and constructed by others.

On June 29, 2021, the Supreme Court of British Columbia declared, among other things, that the province of British Columbia has unjustifiably infringed on the rights of the Blueberry River First Nation (BRFN) by permitting the cumulative impacts of industrial development (activities which include forestry, mining, oil and natural gas, agriculture, land clearing, hydroelectric infrastructure, roads and other industrial developments) to diminish the BRFN's ability to meaningfully exercise its treaty rights within an area comprising approximately 9,400,000 acres in northeast British Columbia. As a result, the Province and the BRFN engaged in negotiations to establish 'timely enforceable mechanisms' to assess and manage the cumulative impact of industrial development on the BRFN's treaty rights and on January 18, 2023, the Province and BRFN jointly announced that they had reached an agreement, which if implemented as intended, is agreed to resolve the Treaty infringement identified by the Court. Further, on January 20, 2023, the Province announced it had signed an agreement (the "Consensus Document") to advance a collaborative approach to land and resource planning with an additional four Treaty 8 First Nations in northeast British Columbia and indicated that agreements with the remaining three Treaty 8 First Nations are moving towards a resolution. Though the specifics of the agreements have yet to be released, the information available to date indicates that the agreements will transform how the Province and First Nations steward land, water and resources together, and address cumulative effects in BRFN's Claim Area through restoration measures to heal the land, establish new areas protected from industrial development, and constrain development activities while a new long-term cumulative effects management regime is implemented. More importantly, the new development constraints are land disturbance focused and are not intended to cap or constrain production. The new requirements do not apply to existing production, to private lands, or to lands outside of the claim area identified in the court case. However, authorizations on private lands will be subject to an enhanced Indigenous consultation process. Although Ovintiv's landholdings in Montney that are located in northeast British Columbia are within the "Blueberry Claim Area" subject to the agreement, the majority of the Company's current land holdings and operations are on private land. While it is not anticipated the new agreements will materially impact the Company's development plans in Montney, final details of the agreements have yet to be released. Should the agreements impose new, onerous approval requirements, the Company may be unable to conduct exploration and development activities on a portion of its landholdings in Montney that are located within northeast British Columbia.

Investment Canada Act

The Investment Canada Act requires Government of Canada approval, in certain cases, of the acquisition of control of a Canadian business by an entity that is not controlled by Canadians. In certain circumstances, the acquisition of oil and natural gas properties may be considered to be a transaction requiring such approval.

Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety Regulations

The Company is subject to many federal, state, provincial, local and tribal environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations. These environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, legal requirements relating to:

- the discharge of pollutants into federal, provincial and state waters;
- assessing the environmental impact of seismic acquisition, drilling or construction activities;
- the generation, storage, transportation and disposal of waste materials, including hazardous substances;
- the emission of certain gases into the atmosphere, including any laws or regulations in connection with a response to climate change;
- the protection of private and public surface and ground water supplies;
- the sourcing and disposal of water;
- the protection of endangered species and habitat;
- the monitoring, abandonment, reclamation and remediation of well and other sites, including former operating sites;
- the development of emergency response and spill contingency plans; and
- the establishment of workplace standards for the protection of the health and safety of employees, including the implementation of hazard communications programs designed to inform employees about hazardous substances in the workplace, potential harmful effects of these substances, and appropriate control measures.

Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of sanctions, including administrative, civil, and criminal penalties; the imposition of investigatory, remedial, and corrective action obligations or the incurrence of capital expenditures; the occurrence of delays in the permitting, development or expansion of projects; and the issuance of injunctions restricting or prohibiting some or all of the Company's activities in a particular area. Further, certain environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations contain citizen suit provisions which allow private parties, including environmental organizations, to directly sue alleged violators or government agencies to enforce applicable requirements. To address climate change, the United States, Canada, and other signatories to the Paris Agreement and the Glasgow Climate Pact have agreed to voluntary and non-binding commitments to limit GHG emissions and fossil fuel subsidies. In June 2021, Canada passed the Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, which formally establishes the country's 2050 net-zero emissions target. In the United States, no comprehensive climate change legislation has been implemented at the federal level. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") has determined that GHG emissions present a danger to public health and the environment and has proposed New Source Performance Standards to more stringently regulate methane and volatile organic compound emissions from oil and natural gas sources. Although environmental requirements have a substantial impact upon the energy industry as a whole, Ovintiv does not believe that these requirements affect the Company differently, to any material degree, as compared to other companies in the oil and natural gas industry. For further information regarding regulations relating to environmental protection, see Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Monitoring and reporting programs for environmental, health and safety performance in day-to-day operations, as well as inspections and assessments, are designed to provide assurance that environmental and regulatory standards are met. The Company has established operating procedures and training programs designed to limit the environmental impact of the Company's field facilities and identify, communicate and comply with changes in existing laws and regulations. Contingency plans are in place for a timely response to an environmental event and remediation/reclamation programs are in place and utilized to restore the environment. In addition, the Environmental, Health and Safety Committee of the Board of Directors reviews and recommends environmental policy to the Board of Directors for approval and oversees compliance with government laws and regulations. The Board of Directors is advised of significant contraventions thereof, and receives updates on trends, issues or events which could have a significant impact on the Company.

The Company believes that the cost of maintaining compliance with these existing laws and regulations will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, Ovintiv maintains insurance coverage for insurable risks against certain environmental and occupational health and safety risks that is consistent with insurance coverage held by other similarly situated industry participants, but the Company is not fully insured against all such risks. However, it is possible that developments, such as new or more stringently applied existing laws and regulations as well as claims for damages to property or persons resulting from the Company's

operations, could result in substantial costs and liabilities to the Company. As a result, Ovintiv is unable to predict with any reasonable degree of certainty future exposures concerning such matters.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Company's Executive Officers are set out in the table below:

Name	Age ⁽¹⁾	Years Served as Executive Officer	Corporate Office
Brendan M. McCracken	47	4	President & Chief Executive Officer
Corey D. Code	49	4	Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer
Meghan N. Eilers	41	1	Executive Vice-President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
Gregory D. Givens	49	4	Executive Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer
Rachel M. Moore	51	3	Executive Vice-President, Corporate Services
Renee E. Zemljak	58	13	Executive Vice-President, Midstream, Marketing & Fundamentals

(1) As of February 17, 2023.

Mr. McCracken was appointed President & Chief Executive Officer in August 2021. Mr. McCracken joined one of the Company's predecessor companies in 1997 and assumed a variety of leadership roles, including his previous positions as President in December 2020, Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development & External Affairs in September 2019 and Vice-President & General Manager of Canadian Operations in 2017.

Mr. Code was appointed Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer of the Company in May 2019. Mr. Code joined one of the Company's predecessor companies in 1999 and assumed a variety of leadership roles, including his previous position as Vice-President, Investor Relations and Strategy in 2018, Vice-President, Investor Relations in 2017, and Treasurer and Vice President, Portfolio Management in 2013.

Ms. Eilers was appointed Executive Vice-President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary in March 2022. Ms. Eilers joined the Company in 2019, serving as Vice-President, Legal Operations. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Eilers served as the Assistant General Counsel at Newfield Exploration from 2018 to 2019, and served in various legal roles, including Managing Counsel – Domestic Operations, at Noble Energy, Inc. from 2007 to 2018.

Mr. Givens was appointed Executive Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer of the Company in September 2019. Mr. Givens joined the Company in 2018 serving as Vice-President and General Manager of Texas Operations. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Givens was Vice-President Eagle Ford of EP Energy (a public oil and natural gas company) from 2012 to 2017 and worked in various technical and leadership roles from 1996 onwards for El Paso Exploration & Production Company and Sonat Exploration Company which were predecessor companies to EP Energy.

Ms. Moore was appointed Executive Vice-President, Corporate Services of the Company in June 2020. Ms. Moore joined the Company in 2015 serving as Vice-President, Human Resources. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Moore was Executive Vice-President, Human Resources of Savanna Energy Services Corporation (a privately held oil and natural gas services company) from 2010 to 2015 and was Vice President, Human Resources of Enerflex Ltd. (a public oil and natural gas services company) from 2003 to 2010.

Ms. Zemljak was appointed Executive Vice-President, Midstream, Marketing & Fundamentals of the Company in November 2009. Ms. Zemljak joined one of the Company's predecessor companies in 2000 and assumed a variety of leadership roles, including her previous position as Vice-President of USA Marketing in 2002. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Zemljak worked in various roles for Montana Power (formerly a public power company).

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our business and operations, and our industry in general, are subject to a variety of risks. If any event arising from the risk factors set forth below occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, the trading prices of our securities and in some cases our reputation could be materially and adversely affected. When assessing the materiality of the foregoing risk factors, we consider several qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to, financial, operational, environmental, regulatory, reputational and safety aspects of the identified risk factor. The risks described below may not be the only risks we face, as our business, operations and industry may also be subject to risks that we do not yet know of, or that we currently believe are immaterial.

The Company's risk factors are summarized as market; operational; environmental; financial; regulatory; tax and general risks associated with business and industry.

Market Risks

- A substantial or extended decline in oil, NGLs or natural gas prices, or a substantial increase in oil, NGLs and natural gas price differentials, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and the trading prices of our securities.
- A pandemic, epidemic or other widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, could materially and adversely affect the operation of our business.
- The trading price of our securities, including our common stock, is subject to volatility.
- Fluctuations in exchange rates could affect expenses or result in realized and unrealized losses.

Operational Risks

- Our ability to operate and complete projects is dependent on numerous factors outside of our control.
- Our operations involve many risks, some of which could result in unforeseen interruptions and expose us to substantial losses and liabilities, for which our insurance may not fully protect us.
- Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production activities involve substantial costs and risks and may not result in commercially productive reserves.
- The proved reserves data provided in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is an estimate only and any inaccuracies in the methodology or assumptions underlying our proved reserves estimates could cause the quantity and net present value of our oil, NGLs, and natural gas reserves to be materially overstated or understated.
- If we fail to find, develop or acquire additional oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, our reserves and production will decline materially from their current levels.
- Horizontal multi-well pad drilling involves certain risks which may cause volatility in our operating results.
- We are subject to risks and liabilities from acquisitions and any anticipated or desired benefits from such acquisitions may not be realized.
- We are dependent on partners to fund certain projects conducted through joint ventures and partnerships.
- We do not operate all of our assets, and, in such instances, we may have a limited ability to exercise influence over the operation and development of such assets.
- Our customers, counterparties and lenders may be unable to satisfy their contractual or legal obligations.
- We retain certain indemnification obligations related to our corporate reorganization in November of 2009.
- We may be unable to dispose of certain assets and may be required to retain liabilities for certain matters.
- Our operations may be affected by indigenous treaty, title and other rights.

Environmental Risks and Risks Associated with Climate Change

- We are subject to risks and uncertainties associated with increased environmental regulations in all jurisdictions in which we operate.
- We are subject to risks and uncertainties arising out of government action in response to concerns over climate change that could reduce demand for the oil, NGLs and natural gas we produce; increase our operating costs; and limit the areas in which we may explore for, develop, and produce oil, NGLs and natural gas.
- Enhanced scrutiny on ESG matters could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Financial and Liquidity Risk

- Downgrades in our credit ratings could increase our cost of capital and limit our access to capital, suppliers or counterparties.
- Our level of indebtedness may limit our financial flexibility.

- Our risk management activities may prevent us from fully benefiting from an increase in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices and expose us to certain other risks.
- The decision to return capital to shareholders, whether through cash dividends, share buybacks or otherwise, and the amount and timing of such capital returns is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will vary from time to time.

Regulation and Litigation Risk

- We are subject to extensive federal, state, provincial and local government laws, rules and regulations that can adversely affect the cost, manner and feasibility of our business, and increased regulation in the future could increase costs, impose additional operating restrictions and cause delays.
- We currently are, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to claims, litigation, administrative proceedings and regulatory actions that may not be resolved in our favor.
- The ability of Canadian and other non-resident shareholders to effect service of process or enforce remedies against Ovintiv, its directors, officers, experts, and assets may be limited.

Tax Risks

- U.S. and Canadian tax laws and regulations may change over time, and such changes may result in increased taxes on our business.
- Our corporate reorganization in January of 2020 may result in material Canadian and/or U.S. federal income taxes.

General Risks

- The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive and many of our competitors have available resources in excess of our own.
- We could be adversely affected by security threats, including cyber-security threats and related disruptions.

The following risk factors should be read in conjunction with the other information contained herein, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes. Unless the context requires otherwise, "we," "us," "our" and "Ovintiv" refer to Ovintiv Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Market Risks

A substantial or extended decline in oil, NGLs or natural gas prices, or a substantial increase in oil, NGLs and natural gas price differentials, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and the trading prices of our securities.

Our financial performance and condition are substantially dependent on the prevailing prices we receive for the oil, NGLs and natural gas which we produce. Prices for oil, NGLs and natural gas are inherently volatile and fluctuate in response to changes in a variety of factors beyond our control, including:

- the international and domestic supply and demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas;
- volatility and trading patterns in the commodity futures market;
- global economic conditions;
- production levels of members of OPEC, Russia, the United States or other hydrocarbon producing nations;
- geopolitical risks, including political and civil unrest in oil and natural gas producing regions;
- adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other catastrophic events, such as tornadoes, flooding, severe heat or cold, earthquakes and hurricanes;
- the price and level of North American oil, NGLs and natural gas imports and exports;
- the level of global oil, NGLs and natural gas inventories;
- the economic and financial impact of epidemics or other public health issues, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;
- differing quality of production, including the gravity and sulphur content of our oil, the Btu and sulphur content of our natural gas, and the quantity of NGLs associated with our natural gas;
- the price and availability of, and demand for, alternative sources of energy (including coal, nuclear, hydroelectric, solar and wind);
- the effect of energy conservation efforts and technological advances in energy consumption and production, including with respect to transportation and power generation;

- the availability and proximity of gathering, transportation, processing, refining, storage and other infrastructure facilities;
- changes in trade relations and policies, including the imposition of tariffs by the United States or Canada;
- conservation and environmental protection efforts, including activities by non-governmental organizations to restrict the exploration, development and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas; and
- the nature and extent of governmental regulations, including any changes or other actions with respect to emissions, climate change, tariffs or tax laws.

Prices for oil, NGLs and natural gas are particularly sensitive to actual and perceived threats to geopolitical stability and to changes in production from OPEC+ member states. For example, the ongoing conflict, and the continuation of, or any increase in the severity of, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, has led and may continue to lead to an increase in the volatility of global oil and gas prices.

We also may receive discounted prices for our oil, NGLs and natural gas production relative to certain benchmark prices (such as Brent and WTI for oil and Henry Hub and AECO for natural gas) due to constraints on our ability to transport and sell such production to certain markets. A failure to resolve such regional pricing differentials may result in our continued realization of discounted or reduced oil, NGLs and natural gas prices relative to such benchmarks.

A substantial or extended decline in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices, or a substantial increase in oil, NGLs and natural gas price differentials with respect to certain benchmarks, could result in, among other things, (a) a delay or cancellation of existing or future drilling, development or construction programs; (b) the curtailment or shut-in of production at some or all of our properties; (c) unutilized long-term transportation and drilling commitments; or (d) a decrease in the value of our oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and the trading prices of our securities. Additionally, on at least an annual basis, we assess the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties in accordance with applicable accounting standards. If oil, NGLs and natural gas prices decline significantly for a sufficient period, the carrying value of our properties could be subject to financial impairment, and our net earnings could be materially and adversely affected.

A pandemic, epidemic or other widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, could materially and adversely affect the operation of our business.

A pandemic, epidemic or other widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and resulting restrictive measures implemented by governments in the jurisdictions in which we operate, have at times and could in the future prevent our employees, contractors or suppliers from accessing our properties or performing critical services. Such measures have included and may include limitations or prohibitions on cross-border travel, restrictions on large gatherings, stay-at-home orders, vaccine mandates and mandatory closures of “non-essential” businesses. In the event such measures remain in place for an extended period of time, our ability to maintain ordinary staffing levels, secure operational inputs, and execute on portions of our business could be impacted, and if a significant subset of our employees are required to work remotely, we will face an increased exposure to vulnerabilities related to digital technologies and may experience a higher rate of cyber-attacks. Additionally, concerns over the prolonged negative effects of a pandemic, epidemic or other widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, on global economic and business prospects have at times and may in the future contribute to decreased demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas; increased volatility in capital and commodity markets, including volatility in the prices of oil, NGLs and natural gas; substantial fluctuations in currency exchange rates, inflation rates and interest rates; increased counterparty credit and performance risk; and reduced levels of general investing and consumption.

While the full impact of a pandemic, epidemic or other widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, is inherently uncertain, the ultimate impact will depend on several factors, including the location and severity of the virus's spread, the effectiveness and adoption rate of vaccines, the emergence of new or previously unknown variants and the effectiveness of mitigation actions taken by governmental authorities. Any pandemic, epidemic or other widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, may reduce our spending and operating plans; reduce the value and amount of our oil, NGLs or natural gas reserves and production; cause substantial fluctuations in our stock price and credit ratings; or otherwise materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and access to liquidity.

The trading price of our securities, including our common stock, is subject to volatility.

The trading price of our securities, including our common stock, may be volatile. The value of an investment in our securities may decrease or increase abruptly, and such volatility may bear little or no relation to our financial or operational performance. The price of our securities may fall in response to market appraisal of our strategy or if our results of operations and/or prospects are below the expectations of market analysts or stakeholders. In addition, equity and debt markets have, from time to time, experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of securities, and may, in the future, experience similar fluctuations which may be unrelated to our operating performance and prospects but nevertheless affect the price of our securities. Broad equity and debt market fluctuations resulting from general economic conditions, as well as our ability to meet or exceed market expectations, may materially and adversely affect the trading prices of our securities, including our common stock.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could affect expenses or result in realized and unrealized losses.

We currently have operations in Canada and, as a result, a portion of our revenues and expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. In addition, our subsidiaries that are domiciled in Canada may hold U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar have resulted in and could in the future result in realized and unrealized losses, which has impacted and could in the future impact our revenue and expenses and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Operational Risks

Our ability to operate and complete projects is dependent on numerous factors outside of our control.

We undertake a variety of projects including exploration and development projects and the construction or expansion of facilities and pipelines. Our ability to operate, generate sufficient cash flows, and timely complete projects depends upon numerous factors largely beyond our control. These factors include:

- oil, NGLs and natural gas prices;
- global supply and demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas;
- the overall state of the financial markets, including investor appetite for debt and equity securities issued by oil and natural gas companies and the effects of economic recessions or depressions;
- the ability to secure and maintain financing on acceptable terms;
- legislative, environmental and regulatory matters;
- oil and natural gas reservoir quality;
- the availability of drilling rigs, completions equipment and other facilities and equipment;
- the ability to access lands;
- the ability to access water for hydraulic fracturing operations;
- reliance on vendors, suppliers, contractors and service providers;
- shortages of sufficiently skilled labor, or labor disagreements resulting in unplanned work stoppages;
- changes to free trade agreements;
- inflation and other unexpected cost increases, including with respect to materials and labor;
- prevailing interest and foreign exchange rates;
- royalty and tax rates;
- physical impacts from adverse weather conditions and natural disasters;
- transportation and processing interruptions or constraints, including the availability and proximity of pipeline and processing capacity;
- technology failures; and
- accidents.

In addition, part of our corporate strategy is focused on a limited number of assets which results in a concentration of development capital and production. Some of the foregoing risks may be magnified due to the concentrated nature of our development activities and may result in a relatively greater impact on our financial condition and results of operations compared to other companies that may have more geographically diversified operations. Any material delays in a project or project cost overruns could result in delayed revenues and some projects becoming uneconomic, each of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations involve many risks, some of which could result in unforeseen interruptions and expose us to substantial losses and liabilities, for which our insurance may not fully protect us.

Our business is subject to the operating risks normally associated with (a) the exploration, development and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas and (b) the operation of midstream facilities, including the gathering, transportation, processing, storing and marketing of oil, NGLs and natural gas. These risks include:

- blowouts, cratering, explosions and fires;
- loss of well control;
- environmental hazards, such as the uncontrollable release or spill of oil, natural gas, toxic gases (such as hydrogen sulfide), produced water (brine), drilling or completion fluids, or other pollutants into the environment, including the surface, subsurface, air and groundwater;
- pipeline ruptures, vessel ruptures and other equipment malfunctions, failures or accidents;
- mechanical difficulties, such as stuck oilfield drilling and service tools, pipe or cement failures and casing collapses;
- adverse weather conditions, such as severe heat or cold, flooding, tornados and other natural disasters;
- encountering unexpected or abnormally pressured formations;
- premature declines of reservoir pressure or productivity;
- acts of vandalism and terrorism, including attacks targeting oil, NGLs and natural gas facilities and infrastructure; and
- cyber attacks targeting oil and gas infrastructure.

If any of the foregoing risks were to materialize, we could sustain material losses as a result of:

- injury or loss of life;
- damage to, or destruction of, property, natural resources or equipment, including the costs of repair or replacement;
- pollution or other environmental harm, including the costs associated with remediation, reclamation and plugging and abandonment;
- interruptions to our ongoing operations, including the reduction or shutting-in of existing production;
- regulatory investigations and administrative, civil and criminal penalties; and
- injunctions resulting in limitation or suspension of current or future operations.

To the extent such weather events or natural disasters become more frequent or more severe, disruptions to our business and costs to repair damaged facilities could increase.

While we maintain insurance against some, but not all, of these risks and losses described above, our insurance may not be adequate to cover all casualty losses or liabilities, and our insurance does not cover penalties or fines that may be assessed by a governmental authority. We cannot predict the continued availability of insurance at premium levels that justify its purchase. The occurrence of a significant event for which we are not fully insured may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production activities involve substantial costs and risks and may not result in commercially productive reserves.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production activities involve numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive oil or natural gas reservoirs will be encountered. The cost of drilling and completing wells is often uncertain and operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled, or become costlier, as a result of a variety of factors, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions, including abnormal pressures or irregularities in formations;
- equipment failures or accidents;
- construction delays;
- fracture stimulation accidents or failures;
- adverse weather conditions or natural disasters;
- title defects or restricted access to land;
- lack of available gathering, transportation, processing, fractionation, storage, refining or export facilities;

- lack of available capacity on interconnecting transmission pipelines;
- access to, and the cost and availability of, the equipment, services, resources and personnel required to complete our drilling, completion and production activities, including as a result of increased inflation, labor shortages or supply chain issues; and
- delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with or changes in environmental and other governmental, regulatory or contractual requirements.

Additionally, our operations involve utilizing some of the latest horizontal drilling and completion techniques as developed internally and by our service providers. Risks that we face while drilling and completing horizontal oil and natural gas wells include the following:

- landing the wellbore in the desired zone within the target formation;
- staying in the desired zone within the target formation while drilling horizontally for extended lengths;
- controlling formation pressures during drilling;
- running casing the entire length of the wellbore;
- being able to run tools and other equipment consistently through the horizontal wellbore;
- the ability to effectively fracture stimulate the reservoir with the desired number of stages; and
- the ability to successfully clean out the wellbore after completion of the final fracture stimulation stage.

Our future exploration and development activities may not be successful as a result of, among other things, the risks set forth above and, if unsuccessful, our proved oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and production would decline, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation. While all development activities involve these risks, exploratory and extension development activities involve a greater risk of dry holes or failure to find commercial quantities of hydrocarbons.

The proved reserves data provided in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is an estimate only and any inaccuracies in the methodology or assumptions underlying our proved reserves estimates could cause the quantity and net present value of our oil, NGLs, and natural gas reserves to be materially overstated or understated.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating economically recoverable quantities of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, including many factors beyond our control. All oil, NGLs and natural gas reserve estimates are uncertain to some degree, and classifications of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves are only attempts to define the degree of uncertainty involved. For those reasons, estimates of the quantity of oil, NGLs and natural gas economically recoverable from a group of properties and the classification of such oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, when prepared by different engineers or by the same engineers at different times, may vary substantially. Additionally, estimates with respect to oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves can be based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves, rather than upon actual production history. Oil, NGLs and natural gas reserve estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history will result in variations in the estimated reserves and these variations may be material.

Proved reserves data in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other publications we make publicly available represent estimates only. In general, estimates of our oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, and the future net cash flows therefrom, are based upon a number of factors and assumptions, including commodity prices, operating and capital costs, availability of future capital, historical production from the same or similar properties and the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies, including with respect to royalty payments, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. Our actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to our proved reserves may vary materially from such estimates.

The estimates of proved reserves included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are prepared in accordance with SEC regulations. Subject to limited exceptions, oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves may only be classified as proved undeveloped reserves if the wells developing such reserves are scheduled to be drilled within five years after the date of classification. The development timing of our oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves is based upon numerous expectations and assumptions, including the allocation of development capital; anticipated costs to drill, complete and operate our wells; and anticipated commodity prices. Our development expectations and assumptions are subject to change and proved undeveloped reserves may be reclassified to unproved reserves at any time. Additionally, commodity prices used to estimate proved reserves included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are calculated as

the unweighted arithmetic average of the price on the first day of each month within the preceding 12-month period. Significant future price changes can have a material effect on the quantity and value of our proved reserves. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K will not represent the current market value of our estimated proved reserves. In addition, these proved reserve estimates do not include any value for probable or possible reserves that may exist, nor do they include any value for unproved undeveloped acreage.

If we fail to find, develop or acquire additional oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, our reserves and production will decline materially from their current levels.

Our future oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and production, and therefore our future cash flows, are highly dependent upon our success in developing our current reserves base and exploring for, developing or acquiring additional oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves. Typically, to maintain an oil and natural gas lease in the United States, we are required to drill at least one well that is commercially productive within the primary term of the lease and, once drilled, maintain oil or natural gas production in paying quantities from the lease. If we are unsuccessful in drilling a commercially productive well during the primary term of the lease or, once drilled, in maintaining oil or natural gas production in paying quantities from the lease, we could lose our rights to explore for and develop oil and natural gas under such lease and our right to any oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves associated with the lease. In some cases, the initial commercially productive well will only maintain the lease as to a portion of the lands covered thereby and further oil and natural gas development activities are required to maintain the entirety of the lease.

The business of exploring for, developing and acquiring oil and natural gas reserves is capital intensive. Acquisition opportunities in the oil and natural gas industry are inherently competitive, which can increase the cost of, or cause us to refrain from, completing acquisitions. To the extent that cash flows from our operations are insufficient and external sources of capital become limited or undesirable, our ability to make the necessary capital investments to maintain and expand our oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and production will be impaired. In addition, there can be no certainty that we will be able to find, develop or acquire additional oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves to replace current reserves and production at acceptable costs. Without additions through exploration, development or acquisition activities, our oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and production will decline over time as the reserves are depleted, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Horizontal multi-well pad drilling involves certain risks which may cause volatility in our operating results.

Our operations utilize horizontal multi-well pad drilling. In this type of development, multiple wells are drilled based upon spacing and completions techniques that evolve over time as learnings are captured and applied. Wells drilled on a multi-well pad are generally not placed on production until all wells on the pad are drilled and completed. While the use of this development technique can accelerate the production of our oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and increase our observed recovery factor from the reservoir, it can also result in production delays as problems with a single well can adversely affect the production of all wells on the pad. Additionally, horizontal multi-well pad drilling increases the risk of unintentional communication or pressure interference between wells which may adversely affect our production. As a result, multi-well pad drilling can both cause delays in our production schedule and result in oil, NGLs and natural gas production below expectations. These delays or production interruptions may reduce our anticipated production volumes from both new and existing wells and this volatility could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks and liabilities from acquisitions and any anticipated or desired benefits from such acquisitions may not be realized.

Historically, acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties, including through acreage trades, farm-ins and asset- or corporate-level acquisitions, have contributed to our growth. Acquisition opportunities in the oil and natural gas industry are inherently competitive, which can increase the cost of, or cause us to refrain from, completing acquisitions. The success of any acquisition will depend on several factors and involves potential risks and uncertainties, including, among other things:

- the inability to accurately forecast and estimate oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, production volumes, development costs and the net cash flows attributable to such properties;
- the inability to accurately forecast commodity prices;

- the assumption of unknown liabilities, including environmental liabilities, for which we may not be indemnified or for which the indemnity may not be adequate;
- the validity of assumptions about asset- and corporate-level synergies;
- the effect on our liquidity or financial leverage when using available cash or debt to finance the acquisition or from the amount of debt assumed as part of the acquisition;
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and
- the inability to hire, train or retain qualified personnel to manage and operate the acquired assets or business.

All of these factors, among others, affect whether an acquisition will ultimately generate cash flows sufficient to provide a suitable return on investment. Even though we assess and review the properties we seek to acquire in a manner consistent with what we believe to be industry practice, such reviews are limited in scope, inexact and not capable of identifying all existing or potentially adverse conditions. This risk is magnified when the acquired properties are in a geographic area where we have not historically operated. As a result, the anticipated and desired benefits of an acquisition may not materialize, and this may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial performance and results of operations.

We are dependent on partners to fund certain projects conducted through joint ventures and partnerships.

Some of our projects are conducted through joint ventures, partnerships or other arrangements, where we are dependent on our partners to fund their contractual share of the project's capital and operating expenditures. If our partners do not approve their contractual share of capital or operating expenditures, are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations, or suspend or terminate their contractual arrangements with us, the projects may become delayed or we may be forced to absorb additional capital or operating expenditures, each of which may materially and adversely affect the viability of such projects and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

These partners may also have strategic plans, objectives and interests that do not coincide, and may conflict, with our plans, objectives and interests. While certain operational decisions may be made solely at our discretion in our capacity as the operator of certain projects, major capital and strategic decisions affecting such projects may require agreement among the partners. No assurance can be provided that future demands or expectations of any party, including our demands and expectations, relating to such project will be met satisfactorily or in a timely manner. Failure to satisfactorily meet such demands or expectations may affect our or our partners' participation in the operation of such project or the timing for undertaking various activities, which could materially and adversely affect the viability of such project and our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, we are involved from time to time in disputes with our partners and, as such, we may be unable to dispose of certain assets or interests in certain arrangements if such disputes cannot be resolved in a satisfactory or timely manner.

We do not operate all of our assets, and, in such instances, we may have a limited ability to exercise influence over the operation and development of such assets.

Third parties operate a portion of the assets in which we have an ownership interest, and, in such instances, we may have a limited ability to exercise influence over the operation and development of such assets. The success and timing of our activities on these assets is therefore dependent upon factors that are largely outside of our control. These factors include (a) the timing and amount of capital, operating and maintenance expenditures related to the project; (b) the third-party operator's expertise and financial resources; (c) the third-party operator's ability to obtain required approvals from other non-operating partners; and (d) the third-party operator's selection and implementation of adequate technology and risk management practices. The failure of one or more third-party operators to effectively and efficiently operate assets in which we have an ownership interest could result in the inefficient deployment of capital and the loss of production volumes, each of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our customers, counterparties and lenders may be unable to satisfy their contractual or legal obligations.

We are exposed to certain risks associated with our customers, contractual counterparties and lenders. These risks include (a) credit risks associated with (i) customers who purchase our oil, NGLs and natural gas production, (ii) the collection of receivables from our joint interest partners for their proportionate share of expenditures made on projects we operate, and (iii) counterparties to our derivative financial contracts; (b) performance risks associated with the non-delivery, or delayed delivery, of contracted products or services, including the transportation and processing of our

oil, NGLs and natural gas production; and (c) liquidity risk in the event one or more lenders under our existing credit facilities are unable to perform their funding obligations. We utilize a variety of mechanisms to limit our exposure to these and similar risks, including requiring guaranty's, letters of credit or prepayments under certain conditions. Despite these mechanisms, in the event a customer, contractual counterparty or lender fails to satisfy their obligations, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We retain certain indemnification obligations related to our corporate reorganization in November of 2009.

As part of our November 2009 corporate reorganization that split our predecessor, Encana, into two independent publicly traded energy companies, Encana and Cenovus Energy Inc. ("Cenovus"), Encana and Cenovus each agreed to indemnify the other for certain liabilities and obligations associated with, among other things, in the case of Encana's indemnity, the business and assets retained by Encana, and in the case of Cenovus's indemnity, the business and assets transferred to Cenovus. We are unable to predict whether we will be required to indemnify, or seek indemnity from, Cenovus for any obligations and the magnitude of such obligations. Any indemnification claims against us pursuant to the various agreements entered with Cenovus, or our failure to obtain indemnity from Cenovus for any claims we may hold, could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to dispose of certain assets and may be required to retain liabilities for certain matters.

We may identify certain assets for disposition, the proceeds of which could reduce the amount of our existing indebtedness and/or increase the amount of capital available for other business purposes, including shareholder returns and acquisitions. Various factors could materially affect our ability to dispose of the identified assets or complete any announced transactions, including commodity price volatility; the availability of counterparties willing to acquire oil and natural gas assets at prices and on terms acceptable to us; approval by our Board of Directors; associated asset retirement obligations; due diligence; general market conditions; the assignability of any associated contract, joint venture, partnership or other arrangements; and required stock exchange, governmental or third party approvals. These factors may also reduce the value of our assets or the proceeds of any asset disposition.

We (including our predecessor entities) have retained, or in the future may retain, liabilities or indemnification obligations in connection with certain asset dispositions. While we are unable to predict the magnitude of any retained liabilities or indemnification obligations, any liabilities or indemnification obligations retained could ultimately be material. For example, under state and federal law, once an oil or natural gas well has permanently ceased production of oil or natural gas, the operator of such well is obligated to plug and abandon ("P&A") the well, decommission production facilities and restore the well site to pre-operating conditions. U.S. state and federal regulations allow the government to call upon predecessors in interest of oil and natural gas leases associated with such well to pay for P&A, decommissioning and restoration obligations (together, "P&A Obligations") if the current operator fails to fulfill those obligations. If purchasers of any assets previously owned by us or our predecessors (including any offshore wells or facilities), or any successor owners of those assets, are unable to meet their P&A Obligations due to bankruptcy, dissolution or other liquidity issues, we may be unable to rely on our arrangements with them, if any, to fulfill (or provide reimbursement for) those obligations. In those circumstances, the government may seek to impose the bankrupt entity's P&A Obligations on us and any other predecessors in interest, and such payments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, certain third parties may be unwilling to release us from guarantees or other credit support provided prior to the disposition of an asset. In those cases, after the asset disposition, we may remain secondarily liable for the obligations guaranteed or supported to the extent that the acquirer of the assets fails to perform their obligations.

Our operations may be affected by indigenous treaty, title and other rights.

Indigenous peoples have claimed indigenous treaty, title and other rights in respect of areas within the United States and Canada. The legal basis of an indigenous land claim is a matter of considerable legal complexity and we cannot predict the impact of such a claim, or the possible effects of a settlement of such claim, with any degree of certainty. In addition, no assurance can be given that any recognition of indigenous rights or claims whether by way of a negotiated settlement or by judicial pronouncement (or through the grant of an injunction prohibiting exploration, development or production activities pending resolution of any such claim) would not delay or even prevent our exploration, development and production activities. If a material claim were to arise and be successful, such claim

could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the process of addressing such claim, regardless of the outcome, could be expensive and time consuming and could result in delays which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For more information on the ongoing BRFN Case refer to “Government and Environmental Regulatory Matters” under Item 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In addition to the foregoing, we may become subject to various laws and regulations that apply to operators and other parties operating within the boundaries of Native American reservations in the United States. These laws and regulations may result in the imposition of certain fees, taxes, environmental standards, lease conditions or requirements to employ specified contractors or service providers. Any one of these requirements, or any delay in obtaining the approvals or permits necessary to operate within the boundaries of Native American tribal lands, could adversely impact our operations and ability to explore, develop and produce new properties.

Further, in Canada, the province of British Columbia enacted legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (“UNDRIP”) in the fall of 2019 and the Canadian federal government has followed suit by adopting the UNDRIP Act on June 21, 2021. The UNDRIP legislation adopted by both British Columbia and the Canadian federal government provide frameworks for recognizing the constitutional and human rights of indigenous peoples and aligning their respective provincial and federal laws with the internationally recognized standards of UNDRIP. Both pieces of UNDRIP legislation are at an early stage of implementation and we are unable to predict the total impact of the potential regulations upon our business. Although we do not anticipate any near-term impacts to our business as a result of such legislation, the implementation of the standards of UNDRIP has the potential to increase permitting times and change the processes and costs associated with project development and operations.

Environmental Risks and Risks Associated with Climate Change

We are subject to risks and uncertainties associated with increased environmental regulations in all jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our operations and properties are subject to numerous existing laws, rules and regulations governing our interactions with the environment that are enacted by U.S. and Canadian federal, state, provincial, territorial, tribal, and municipal governments (collectively, “Environmental Regulations”). Environmental Regulations impose, among other things, restrictions, liabilities and obligations in connection with (a) discharges and emissions of various substances into the environment; (b) the hydraulic fracturing of wells; (c) the handling, use, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of chemicals, hazardous substances and waste associated with finding, producing, transmitting and storing oil, NGLs and natural gas; (d) the availability and management of fresh, potable or brackish water sources that are being used, or whose use is contemplated, in oil and natural gas operations; and (e) requirements that well sites and other properties associated with our operations be constructed, operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. In addition, certain types of operations, including new exploration and development projects and certain changes to existing exploration and development projects, may require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments or permit applications. Expenditures required to institute and maintain compliance with new or existing Environmental Regulations can be significant. Failure to comply with Environmental Regulations may result in substantial clean-up and remediation costs arising from damaged or contaminated properties, the imposition of significant fines and penalties by regulators and costly litigation or administrative proceedings. Examples of recently proposed and final Environmental Regulations or other regulatory initiatives include the following:

Emissions - Greenhouse gases (which include, among other things, methane, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and various fluorinated gases; “GHGs”) are typically emitted throughout all phases of the oil and natural gas supply chain, including production, transportation, processing, refining and storage operations. Additionally, although beyond our control, end user consumption of oil and natural gas in activities such as power generation and motorized transportation also results in GHG emissions. In the United States, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) has determined that GHG emissions present a danger to public health and the environment and has adopted Environmental Regulations that, among other things, restrict GHG emissions and require the monitoring and annual reporting of GHG emissions from specified sources. For example, in November 2021 and supplemented in November 2022, the EPA proposed New Source Performance Standard Subpart OOOOb that seeks to impose more stringent methane and volatile organic compound emission standards for new, reconstructed, and modified sources in the oil

and natural gas industry. The EPA also proposed New Source Performance Standard Subpart OOOOc, which would create, for the first-time, emission guidelines for existing oil and natural gas sources to be included in individual states' implementation plans. These Subpart OOOOb and OOOOc standards expand upon previously issued New Source Performance Standards, Subpart OOOO and Subpart OOOOa published by the EPA in 2012 and 2016, respectively. Furthermore, in November 2022, the BLM proposed regulations limiting the waste of natural gas from venting, flaring and leaks during operations on existing and new federal and tribal leases. In addition, policy makers at both the federal and state levels continue to propose more stringent Environmental Regulations designed to further limit GHG and other air emissions. Many state and local officials have stated their intent to intensify efforts to regulate GHG and other air emissions, including methane, from the oil and natural gas industry and it is anticipated that the Biden Administration will propose additional Environmental Regulations that may impose new costs on the oil and natural gas industry in an effort to accelerate reductions of GHG and other air emissions from both the production and consumption of energy.

In Canada, the Environment and Climate Change Canada published, in November 2022, a proposed regulatory framework for the reduction of methane emissions in the oil and gas sector in order to achieve at least a 75 percent reduction in oil and gas methane by 2030 relative to 2012. The proposed regulatory amendments would, among other things, prohibit flaring and venting, require high levels of equipment efficiency and require annual inspections for non-producing wells. Alberta and British Columbia have equivalency agreements in place with the Government of Canada, such that the current federal methane regulations generally do not apply in these provinces. However, in the event that the proposed federal amendments are passed, regulatory changes in Alberta and British Columbia will likely be required to maintain equivalency. The comment period for the proposed regulatory framework closed in December 2022. Additional details regarding timing and the text of the proposed regulatory amendments have not been released.

On January 1, 2023, material amendments to Alberta's Technology, Innovation and Emissions Reduction Regulation ("TIER") came into force. The amendments align TIER with Canada's federal Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, provide price certainty and seek to address a potential surplus of provincial carbon credits in the coming years. As a result of the amendments, flaring emissions are now included in the total regulated emissions for the Company's aggregate oil and gas facilities that are subject to TIER.

The U.S. and Canadian federal governments, along with several provincial and state governments, have also announced intentions to adhere to certain international protocols regarding GHG emissions and regulate GHGs and certain air pollutants. In addition to federal action, many state, provincial and local officials have stated their intent to intensify efforts to regulate GHG emissions, including methane, from the oil and natural gas industry. These governments are currently developing and/or implementing regulatory and policy frameworks to deliver on their announcements. For example, effective February 19, 2021, the United States officially rejoined the Paris Agreement, an international accord to address climate change through voluntary and non-binding commitments to reduce GHG emissions by signatory nations. Pursuant to its pledge under the Paris Agreement, the United States has committed to reducing its net GHG emissions by 50-52 percent below 2005 levels by 2030. In Canada, the Government of Canada (a) has committed to cutting Canada's net GHG emissions by 40-45 percent below 2005 levels by 2030 in accordance with its pledge under the Paris Agreement; (b) is gradually raising the federal carbon tax to C\$170/tonne CO₂e by 2030; and (c) has announced its intention to impose a hard cap on GHG emissions from the oil and natural gas industry, seek to reduce methane emissions from the oil and natural gas industry by 75 percent below 2012 levels by 2030 and ensure GHG emission reductions are on a pace and scale sufficient to reach net-zero by 2050. In November 2021, the United States, Canada, and other countries entered into the Glasgow Climate Pact, which includes a range of measures designed to address climate change, including but not limited to the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies, reducing methane emissions 30 percent by 2030, and cooperating toward the advancement of the development of clean energy. We actively participate in certain provincial industrial emission programs offered by both Alberta and British Columbia that allow for the generation of offsets and other rebates to incentivize emission reduction projects and mitigate carbon tax costs. We expect to continue to be able to utilize these provincial programs in the future to migrate our carbon tax costs.

Hydraulic Fracturing Operations - The U.S. and Canadian federal governments, along with certain U.S. state and Canadian provincial governments, continue to review aspects of the scientific, regulatory and policy framework under which hydraulic fracturing operations are conducted. Most of these governments are primarily engaged in the collection, review and assessment of technical information regarding the hydraulic fracturing process and have not provided specific details with respect to any significant actual, proposed or contemplated changes to the hydraulic fracturing regulatory construct. However, certain environmental and other groups have made claims that hydraulic

fracturing techniques are harmful to surface water and drinking water sources and continue to suggest that additional Environmental Regulations may be needed to more closely regulate the hydraulic fracturing process. Further, certain governments in jurisdictions where we do not currently operate have considered or implemented moratoriums on hydraulic fracturing until further studies can be completed and some governments have adopted, and others have considered adopting, Environmental Regulations that could impose more stringent permitting, disclosure and well construction requirements on hydraulic fracturing operations or result in an outright ban of hydraulic fracturing in oil and natural gas operations.

Seismic Activity - Some areas of North America are experiencing an increased frequency of localized seismic activity which has been associated with oil and natural gas operations. Although the occurrence and risk of seismicity in relation to oil and natural gas operations is generally very low, it has been linked to the underground disposal of produced water and, in some instances, has been correlated with hydraulic fracturing activities. This has prompted legislative and regulatory initiatives intended to address these concerns. These initiatives have the potential to (a) require additional seismic monitoring; (b) restrict the volume of produced water injected in certain disposal wells; (c) restrict the injection of produced water in certain underground formations; and (d) modify or curtail hydraulic fracturing operations in certain areas.

The cost and effects of complying with existing and emerging Environmental Regulations (including those with respect to emissions, hydraulic fracturing operations and seismic activity) and proposed carbon taxes are not currently anticipated to be material to our operations, however federal, state, provincial and local regulations and programs are either under development or in the early stages of implementation and we are unable to accurately predict the total future impact of such regulations and programs. Increased Environmental Regulations and/or carbon taxes could (a) materially increase our cost of compliance and other operating costs; and/or (b) impede or prevent development of our oil, NGLs and natural gas assets, reducing (i) the amount of oil, NGLs and natural gas we are ultimately able to produce from our reserves and (ii) our overall quantity of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks and uncertainties arising out of government action in response to concerns over climate change that could reduce demand for the oil, NGLs and natural gas we produce; increase our operating costs; and limit the areas in which we may explore for, develop, and produce oil, NGLs and natural gas.

Public attention to issues concerning the existence and extent of climate change, and the role of human activity in it, continues to increase, with the oil and natural gas industry receiving heightened scrutiny regarding GHG emissions. Internationally, this has resulted in existing and pending international agreements to reduce GHG emissions globally, while in Canada and the United States, this has resulted in both national, regional and local legislation and regulatory programs. For example, On January 27, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 entitled "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad," directing the heads of various federal agencies, to the extent consistent with applicable law and in consultation with other agencies and stakeholders, to, among other things, (a) assess climate related risks to federal agencies; (b) pause the issuance of new oil and natural gas leases on public lands or in offshore waters pending completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of federal oil and natural gas permitting and leasing practices; (c) achieve a carbon-pollution free electricity sector by 2035; (d) procure clean and zero-emission vehicles for federal, state, local and tribal government fleets; and (e) identify and eliminate federal fossil fuel subsidies. On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act (the "IRA") which contains tax inducements and other provisions that incentivize investment, development, and deployment of alternative energy sources and technologies, which could increase operating costs within the oil and gas industry and accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. Additionally, an increasing number of states, local municipalities and other groups have made claims in federal and state courts against oil and natural gas companies, including Ovintiv, alleging that GHG emissions from oil and natural gas produced by such companies has contributed, and continues to contribute, to climate change. These allegations have included claims of public and private nuisance, trespass, negligence, strict liability and civil conspiracy. Some in the investment community (including, among others, shareholders, bondholders, institutional lenders, investment advisors, pension and sovereign wealth funds and endowments) have also become increasingly concerned with the causes of climate change and the role oil and natural gas companies play in any of its purported effects. This has led some in the investment community to shift all or part of their investment or funding allocations away from the oil and natural gas industry and others to modify the terms upon which funding is made available to the oil and natural gas industry. In other instances, it has led shareholders to initiate lawsuits against the directors and management of oil and natural gas companies and/or bring shareholder

proposals demanding that oil and natural gas companies increase climate disclosure; change business practices or operations; or appoint new board representation.

If initiatives and actions brought by private parties or additional governmental regulations with respect to climate change intensify, we could experience (a) a reduction in demand for the oil and natural gas we produce and sell; (b) a material increase in our cost of compliance and other operating costs; (c) difficulty in developing our oil and natural gas assets, reducing (i) the amount of oil, NGLs and natural gas we are ultimately able to produce from our reserves and (ii) our overall quantity of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves; (d) limitations on our ability to access capital markets and raise capital on satisfactory terms, or at all; and (e) costly and time consuming litigation. While we are unable to accurately assess the probability and impact of potential climate change regulations, initiatives and actions, the occurrence of any one or more of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

During 2021, we initiated scenario planning analysis in alignment with recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD"). This expanded climate-focused scenario planning framework, included forecasts of future demand and pricing in energy markets, as well as changes in government regulations and policy. Given the dynamic nature of the Company's business, the Company generally performs annual scenario analyses with five-year time horizons. When analyzing longer-term TCFD scenarios, we rely on external analysis for demand scenarios, carbon pricing, and comparison-pricing scenarios, which are then compared to our internally prepared base-case pricing analysis. Given the numerous estimates that are required to run these scenarios, our estimates could differ materially from actual results. Additionally, by electing to set and share publicly these metrics in our sustainability report and our commitment to expand upon its disclosures, our business may also face increased scrutiny related to ESG initiatives.

Enhanced scrutiny on ESG matters could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Our efforts to research, establish, accomplish and accurately report on our emissions goals, targets and strategies expose us to numerous operational, reputational, financial, legal and other risks. Our ability to reach our target emissions is subject to a multitude of factors and conditions, many of which are out of our control. Examples of such factors include evolving government regulation, the pace of changes in technology, the successful development and deployment of existing or new technologies and business solutions on a commercial scale, the availability, timing and cost of equipment, manufactured goods and services, and the availability of requisite financing and federal and state incentive programs.

Enhanced scrutiny on ESG matters related to, among other things, concerns raised by advocacy groups about climate change, hydraulic fracturing, waste disposal, oil spills, and explosions of natural gas transmission pipelines may lead to increased regulatory scrutiny, which may, in turn, lead to new state, provincial and federal safety and environmental laws, regulations, guidelines, and enforcement interpretations. These actions may cause operational delays or restrictions, increased operating costs, additional regulatory burdens, increased risk of litigation, and adverse impacts on our access to capital. Moreover, governmental authorities exercise considerable discretion in the timing and scope of permit issuance, and the public may engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts. Negative public perception could cause the permits we require to conduct our operations to be withheld, delayed, or burdened by requirements that restrict our ability to profitably conduct our business.

We may face increased scrutiny from the investment community, other stakeholders and the media related to our emissions goals and strategies. As a result, we could damage our reputation if we fail to act responsibly in the areas in which it reports. Any harm to our reputation resulting from setting these metrics, expanding our disclosures, or our failure or perceived failure to meet such metrics or disclosures could adversely affect our business, financial performance, and growth. If our emissions goals and strategies to achieve them do not meet evolving investor or other stakeholder expectations or standards, our reputation, ability to attract and retain employees and attractiveness as an investment, business partner or acquirer could be negatively impacted. Similarly, our failure or perceived failure to fulfill emissions goals and targets, to comply with ethical ESG or other standards, regulations, or expectations, or to satisfy various reporting standards with respect to these matters effectively could have the same negative impacts and further expose us to government enforcement actions and private litigation. Even if we achieve our goals, targets and objectives, we may not realize all of the benefits that were expected at the time the goals were established.

Financial and Liquidity Risk

Downgrades in our credit ratings could increase our cost of capital and limit our access to capital, suppliers or counterparties.

Rating agencies regularly evaluate our credit, basing their credit ratings for our long-term and short-term debt securities on a variety of factors, including factors over which we have some control (e.g., our financial strength), as well as factors not entirely within our control (e.g., general macroeconomic trends and conditions affecting the oil and natural gas industry generally). There is no assurance that one or more of the Company's credit ratings will not be downgraded in the future, including below investment grade.

Our borrowing costs and ability to raise funds are directly impacted by our credit ratings. A credit rating downgrade may increase the cost of borrowing under our existing credit facilities, limit access to our current commercial paper programs, limit our access to private and public markets to raise short-term and long-term debt capital, and negatively impact our overall cost of capital. Credit ratings may also be important to suppliers or counterparties when they seek to engage in certain transactions. If we experience downgrades in one or more of our credit ratings, we may be required to post collateral, letters of credit, cash or other forms of security as financial assurance for our performance under certain contractual arrangements with various counterparties including marketing, midstream (including gathering, processing and transportation providers), over-the-counter derivative, and construction counterparties. Additionally, certain of these arrangements contain financial assurance language that may, under certain circumstances, permit our counterparties to request additional collateral based on our credit rating. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could adversely affect our ability to execute portions of our business strategy, including hedging, and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and capital position.

Our level of indebtedness may limit our financial flexibility.

As of December 31, 2022, we had outstanding long-term unsecured senior notes of \$3,176 million, \$393 million in outstanding commercial paper and no outstanding balance under its revolving credit facilities. The terms of our various financing arrangements, including but not limited to the indentures relating to our outstanding senior notes and the credit agreements relating to our revolving credit facilities, impose restrictions on our ability to take a number of actions that we may otherwise desire to take, including incurring additional debt (including guarantees of indebtedness) and selling or creating liens on certain assets.

Our level of indebtedness could affect our operations by:

- requiring us to dedicate a portion of our cash flows from operations to service indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow for other purposes;
- reducing our competitiveness compared to similar oil and natural gas companies that have less debt;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital investments and acquisitions;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry; and
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions.

Our ability to meet and service our debt obligations depends on our future operational performance. General economic conditions; oil, NGLs or natural gas prices; and financial, business and other factors may affect our operational performance. Many of these factors are beyond our control. If we are unable to satisfy our debt obligations with cash on hand, we may attempt to refinance or repay portions of our indebtedness, including with proceeds from a public securities offering or the sale of certain assets. No assurance can be given that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flows to pay the interest on our debt, or that funds from future borrowings, equity financings or asset sales will be available to pay or refinance our debt on terms that we consider favorable. Further, if we incur additional debt to finance asset or business acquisitions, we may decrease our liquidity by using a significant portion of our available cash or borrowing capacity to finance such acquisitions, and such acquisitions could result in a significant increase in our interest expense or financial leverage. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could adversely affect our ability to execute portions of our business strategy and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and capital position.

Our risk management activities may prevent us from fully benefiting from an increase in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices and expose us to certain other risks.

We are exposed to, among other things, fluctuations in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices and foreign currency exchange rates. We actively monitor such exposures and, where we deem appropriate, utilize derivative financial instruments and physical delivery contracts to mitigate the potential impact of declines in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Under U.S. GAAP, derivative financial instruments that do not qualify or are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes are fair valued with the resulting changes recognized in current period net earnings. The utilization of derivative financial instruments may therefore introduce significant volatility into our reported net earnings.

The terms of our various risk management agreements and the amount of estimated production hedged may limit the benefits we receive from an increase in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices. We may also suffer financial loss if (a) we fail to produce anticipated volumes of oil, NGLs and natural gas, particularly during periods of increasing commodity prices; or (b) counterparties to our risk management agreements fail to fulfill their obligations under the agreements, particularly during periods of declining commodity prices. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could adversely affect our ability to execute portions of our business strategy and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and capital position.

The decision to return capital to shareholders, whether through cash dividends, share buybacks or otherwise, and the amount and timing of such capital returns is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will vary from time to time.

Although we currently intend to return capital to shareholders in the form of (a) a base quarterly cash dividend; (b) variable cash dividends; and/or (c) repurchases of our outstanding common stock (commonly known as share buybacks), the amount and timing of these returns of capital to shareholders may vary from time to time. The decision whether to return capital to shareholders, as well as the timing and amount of any return of capital to shareholders, is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors, which regularly evaluates our proposed capital returns to shareholders and the requirements, if any, under Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”). Additionally, in the case of share buybacks, we may be limited in our ability to repurchase shares of our common stock by various governmental laws, rules and regulations which prevent us from purchasing our common stock during periods when we are in possession of material non-public information. Our repurchases may also be affected by the IRA, which was enacted in August 2022 and provides for, in part, a one percent excise tax on corporate stock repurchases. The level of dividends per share of common stock will also be affected by the number of outstanding shares of common stock and other securities that may be entitled to receive cash dividends or other payments.

The amount of cash available to return to shareholders, if any, can vary significantly from period to period for a number of reasons, including, among other things: our operational and financial performance; fluctuations in the costs to produce oil, NGLs and natural gas; the amount of cash required or retained for debt service or repayment; amounts required to fund capital expenditures and working capital requirements; our ability to access capital markets; foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; any agreements relating to our indebtedness that restrict our ability to return capital to shareholders and the other risks set forth in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The trading price of our securities, including our common stock, may deteriorate if we are unable to meet investor expectations with respect to the timing and amount of capital returns to shareholders, and such deterioration may be material.

Regulation and Litigation Risk

We are subject to extensive federal, state, provincial and local government laws, rules and regulations that can adversely affect the cost, manner and feasibility of our business, and increased regulation in the future could increase costs, impose additional operating restrictions and cause delays.

All of our operations are subject to extensive federal, state, provincial, local and other laws, rules and regulations, including with respect to drilling operations; completion operations, including the use of hydraulic fracturing; the production of oil, NGLs and natural gas; the disposal of produced water and other hazardous waste; the gathering and transportation of oil, NGLs and natural gas; the imposition of taxes; royalty payments; environmental matters, including air and water emissions or discharges; free trade agreements; worker health and safety; and conservation

policies, including policies related to environmentally sensitive areas and protected species. These laws, rules and regulations may impose substantial liabilities for our failure to comply, including the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties and the issuance of injunctions restricting or prohibiting some or all of our activities in a particular area.

In the normal course of our business, we may be required to make large expenditures to comply with applicable governmental laws, rules, regulations, permits or orders. While we cannot predict the actions that future laws, rules and regulations may require or prohibit, our business could be subject to increased operating and other compliance costs and our operations may be delayed if existing laws, rules and regulations are revised or reinterpreted, or if new laws, rules and regulations become applicable to our operations. Any such increases or delays could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently are, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to claims, litigation, administrative proceedings and regulatory actions that may not be resolved in our favor.

We currently are, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to claims, litigation, administrative proceedings and regulatory actions. The outcome of these matters may be difficult to assess or quantify, and there cannot be any assurance that such matters will be resolved in our favor. If we are unable to resolve such matters favorably, we or our directors, officers or employees may become involved in legal proceedings that could result in an onerous or unfavorable decision, including fines, sanctions, monetary damages or the inability to engage in certain operations or transactions. The defence of such matters may also be costly, time consuming and could divert the attention of management and key personnel away from our operations. We may also be subject to adverse publicity associated with such matters, regardless of whether such allegations are valid or whether we are ultimately found liable. As a result, such matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See Item 3 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The ability of Canadian and other non-resident shareholders to effect service of process or enforce remedies against Ovintiv, its directors, officers, experts, and assets may be limited.

We are incorporated in the State of Delaware and our principal place of business is in the United States. Most of our directors and officers are residents of the United States and many of the experts who provide us with services are residents of the United States. Additionally, most of our oil and natural gas assets and production are located in the United States. It may be difficult for our shareholders in Canada or other non-U.S. jurisdictions (each a "Foreign Jurisdiction") to (a) effect service of process within such Foreign Jurisdiction upon Ovintiv or certain of our directors, officers and representatives of experts who are not residents of the Foreign Jurisdiction (together, "Non-Residents") and (b) enforce the judgments of courts in an applicable Foreign Jurisdiction against Ovintiv and other Non-Residents based upon liability under the laws of such Foreign Jurisdiction, including the securities laws of any province within Canada.

Tax Risks

U.S. and Canadian tax laws and regulations may change over time, and such changes may result in increased taxes on our business.

From time to time, legislation has been proposed that, if enacted into law, would make significant changes to U.S. and Canadian tax laws and regulations, including those specifically applicable to the oil and natural gas industry (such as the intangible drilling and development costs deduction under U.S. federal income tax law). On August 16, 2022, the IRA was signed into law. The IRA introduced a new 15 percent corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT"), effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022 on corporations with average adjusted financial statement income over \$1 billion for any 3-year period preceding the tax year. Based on available guidance, the Company does not expect to exceed the \$1 billion threshold to be subject to the CAMT in 2023 but may be subject to the CAMT in 2024. While we are unable to predict the timing, scope and effect of any proposed or enacted tax law changes, elimination of certain tax deductions, as well as any other changes to, or the imposition of new, federal, state or local U.S. or Canadian taxes (including the imposition of, or increases in, production, severance or similar taxes), could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We will continue to monitor and assess any proposed or enacted tax law changes to determine the impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and take appropriate actions, where necessary.

Additionally, U.S. and Canadian tax authorities could detrimentally change their administrative practices or may disagree with the way we calculate our tax liabilities or structure our arrangements and there are certain tax matters under governmental review for which the timing of resolution is uncertain. While we believe that our current provision for income taxes is adequate, certain tax authorities may reassess our taxes and such reassessments may be material.

Our corporate reorganization in January of 2020 may result in material Canadian and/or U.S. federal income taxes.

On January 24, 2020, Encana completed a corporate reorganization (the “Reorganization”), which included among other things, our acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Encana common stock in exchange for shares of Ovintiv common stock on a one-for-one basis and becoming the parent company of Encana and its subsidiaries and our subsequent migration from Canada to the United States, becoming a Delaware corporation (the “U.S. Domestication”). The Reorganization and U.S. Domestication involved multiple complex U.S. and Canadian tax issues, including numerous assumptions and estimates of fair market value. While we believe that our analysis and application of both U.S. and Canadian tax laws to the Reorganization was correct, certain tax authorities may challenge our positions which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

General Risks

The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive and many of our competitors have available resources in excess of our own.

The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive, and many competitors, including major integrated and independent oil and natural gas companies, as well as national oil companies, are larger and have substantially greater resources at their disposal than we do. We compete with these companies for the acquisition of oil and natural gas leases and other properties. Such competition can significantly increase costs and affect the availability of resources, which could provide our larger competitors a competitive advantage when acquiring equipment, leases and other properties.

We also compete with these companies for the personnel, including petroleum engineers, geologists, geophysicists and other key personnel, required to both (a) find, acquire, develop and operate our properties and (b) market our oil, NGLs and natural gas production. The experience, knowledge and contributions of our existing management team and directors to our immediate and near-term operations is of central importance for the foreseeable future. As such, the unexpected loss of services from, or retirement of any, of our key operations or management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation. In addition, the competition for qualified personnel in the oil and natural gas industry means there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain key personnel with the required specialized skills necessary for our business.

We could be adversely affected by security threats, including cyber-security threats and related disruptions.

We have become increasingly dependent upon information technology systems to conduct our daily operations. We depend on a variety of information technology systems to estimate oil, NGLs and natural gas reserve quantities; process and record financial and operating data; analyze seismic and drilling information; and communicate with employees and third-party partners. This growing dependence on technology is accompanied by a greater sensitivity to cyber-attacks and information systems breaches. Unauthorized access to information systems by employees or third parties could corrupt or expose confidential, fiduciary, or proprietary information; interrupt our communications or operations; disrupt our business activities; or interfere with our competitive position. Cybersecurity threat actors are becoming more sophisticated and coordinated in their attempts to access a company’s information technology systems and data, including the information technology systems of cloud providers. Furthermore, geopolitical tensions or conflicts, such as Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, may further heighten the risk of cybersecurity attacks. In addition, our vendors, suppliers and other business partners may separately suffer disruptions as a result of such security breaches which may directly or indirectly affect our business activities or our competitive position.

To protect our information assets and systems, we apply technical and process controls. However, such controls may not adequately prevent cyber-security breaches and we may not adopt all controls utilized by our peers. As cyber-attacks continue to evolve, we may be required to expend additional resources to investigate, mitigate and remediate

any potential vulnerabilities. We may also be subject to regulatory investigations or litigation relating to cyber-security issues.

Although we have not suffered any material losses related to a cyber-security breach to date, there is no assurance that we will not suffer material losses associated with cyber-security breaches in the future. If a cyber-attack were to successfully breach our information or operating systems, we could incur substantial remediation costs and suffer other negative consequences, including exposure to significant litigation risks. The potential for such occurrences subjects our operations to increased risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Ovintiv is involved in various legal claims and actions arising in the normal course of the Company's operations. Although the outcome of these claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on Ovintiv's financial position, cash flows or results of operations. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material impact on the Company's consolidated net earnings or loss for the period in which the effect becomes reasonably estimable. See Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, "We currently are, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to claims, litigation, administrative proceedings and regulatory actions that may not be resolved in the Company's favor".

For additional information, see Note 26 to Ovintiv's audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Ovintiv's shares of common stock are listed and posted for trading on the NYSE and TSX under the symbol "OVV".

Shareholders

The Company is authorized to issue up to 775,000,000 shares of stock consisting of: (a) 750,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and (b) 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. As at February 17, 2023, there were 243,643,104 shares of common stock outstanding held by 5,144 shareholders of record, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

Capital Return Information

In 2022, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per share of common stock for the first quarter and \$0.25 per share of common stock for each of the second, third and fourth quarters (2021: \$0.09375 per share of common stock for each of the first two quarters and \$0.14 per share of common stock for the third and fourth quarters) and \$0.95 per share of common stock annually (2021: \$0.4675 per share of common stock annually). On February 27, 2023 the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share of Ovintiv common stock payable on March 31, 2023 to common shareholders of record as of March 15, 2023. The Company typically pays dividends quarterly to shareholders of record as of the 15th day (or the previous business day) of the last month of each calendar quarter, with the last business day of the same month being the corresponding payment date; however, the timing and amount of dividends, if any, is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

On July 6, 2022, the Company announced it will increase cash returns to shareholders from 25 percent to 50 percent of Non-GAAP Cash Flow in excess of capital expenditures and base dividends in the form of share buybacks and/or variable dividends at the discretion of the Board. During 2022, the Company elected share buybacks under the capital allocation framework.

Although we currently intend to return capital to shareholders in the form of (a) a base quarterly cash dividend; (b) variable cash dividends; and/or (c) repurchases of our outstanding common stock (commonly known as share buybacks), the amount and timing of these returns of capital to shareholders may vary from time to time. The decision whether to return capital to shareholders, as well as the timing and amount of any return of capital to shareholders, is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors, which regularly evaluates our proposed capital returns to shareholders and the requirements, if any, under DGCL. See Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, "The decision to return capital to shareholders, whether through cash dividends, share buybacks or otherwise, and the amount and timing of such capital returns is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will vary from time to time".

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PERSONS

On September 28, 2022, Ovintiv announced it had received regulatory approval to purchase, for cancellation or return to treasury, up to approximately 24.8 million shares of common stock pursuant to a NCIB over a 12-month period from October 3, 2022 to October 2, 2023. The number of shares of common stock authorized for purchase represents approximately 10 percent of Ovintiv's issued and outstanding shares of common stock as of September 19, 2022.

During the three months ended December 31, 2022, the Company purchased approximately 3.5 million shares of common stock for total consideration of approximately \$188 million at a weighted average price of \$53.94 per share. The following table presents the shares of common stock purchased during the three months ended December 31, 2022.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 to October 31, 2022	957,525	\$ 52.22	957,525	23,889,330
November 1 to November 30, 2022	1,803,312	54.93	1,803,312	22,086,018
December 1 to December 31, 2022	724,362	53.77	724,362	21,361,656
Total	3,485,199	\$ 53.94	3,485,199	21,361,656

(1) Includes commissions.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED EQUITY SECURITIES

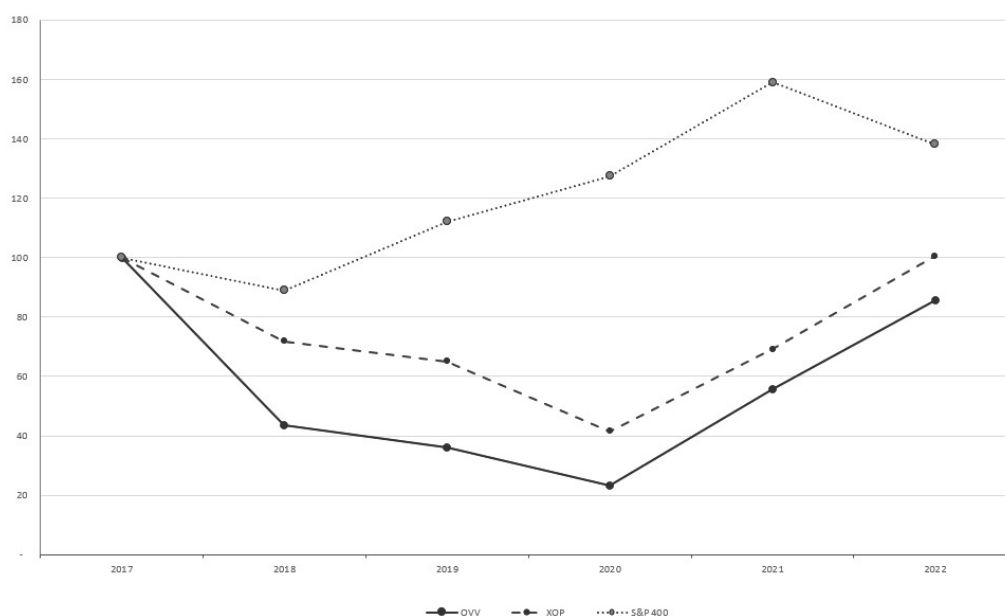
None.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following performance graph and related information shall not be deemed “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC, nor shall information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.

The following graph compares the cumulative five-year total return to shareholders of the Company’s common stock relative to the cumulative total returns of the S&P 400 and the SPDR Oil & Gas Exploration & Production ETF (“XOP U.S. Equity”). The graph was prepared assuming \$100 was invested on December 31, 2017 in the Company’s common stock, the S&P 400 and the XOP U.S. Equity, and dividends have been reinvested subsequent to the initial investment. The graph is included for historical comparative purposes only and should not be considered indicative of future performance.

**Comparison of 5-Year Cumulative Total Return Among
Ovintiv, the S&P 400 and XOP U.S. Equity
(US\$100 Invested in Base Period)**



Fiscal Year Ended December 31	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ovintiv	\$ 100.00	\$ 43.63	\$ 35.93	\$ 23.42	\$ 55.84	\$ 85.60
S&P 400	100.00	88.90	112.17	127.48	159.01	138.18
XOP U.S. Equity	100.00	71.91	65.12	41.47	69.16	100.51

Item 6. [Reserved]

Not Applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The MD&A is intended to provide a narrative description of the Company's business from management's perspective which includes an overview of Ovintiv's consolidated 2022 results and year-over-year comparisons between 2022 and 2021 results. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2022 ("Consolidated Financial Statements"), which are included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Discussion and analysis of 2020 results and year-over-year comparisons between 2021 and 2020 results that are not included in this Form 10-K, and can be found in Item 7 of the 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Common industry terms and abbreviations are used throughout this MD&A and are defined in the Definitions, Conversions and Conventions sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This MD&A includes the following sections:

- [Executive Overview](#)
- [Results of Operations](#)
- [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#)
- [Accounting Policies and Estimates](#)
- [Non-GAAP Measures](#)

Executive Overview

Strategy

Ovintiv is a leading North American energy producer that is focused on developing its multi-basin portfolio of oil, NGLs and natural gas producing plays as part of its strategy outlined in Items 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Ovintiv is committed to growing long-term shareholder value by delivering on its strategic priorities through execution excellence, disciplined capital allocation, commercial acumen and risk management, while driving environmental, social and governance progress. The Company's strategy is founded on its multi-basin portfolio of top tier assets, financial strength, as well as its core and foundational values.

In support of the Company's commitment to unlocking shareholder value, Ovintiv utilizes its capital allocation framework to increase returns to shareholders while focusing on continued debt reduction.

Ovintiv is delivering results in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. Thoughtfully developed best practices are deployed across its assets, allowing the Company to capitalize on operational efficiencies and decrease emissions intensity. The Company's sustainability reporting, which outlines its key metrics, targets and progress achieved relating to ESG practices can be found in the Company Outlook section of this MD&A and on the Company's sustainability website.

Ovintiv continually reviews and evaluates its strategy and changing market conditions in order to maximize cash flows from its high-quality assets and renew its premium well inventory locations in some of the best plays in North America. These assets form a multi-basin portfolio of oil, NGLs and natural gas producing plays enabling flexible and efficient investment of capital that support the Company's strategy.

Underpinning Ovintiv's strategy are core values of one, agile, innovative and driven, which guide the organization to be collaborative, responsive, flexible and determined. The Company is committed to excellence with a passion to drive corporate financial performance and shareholder value.

For additional information on Ovintiv's strategy, its reporting segments and the plays in which the Company operates, refer to Items 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. For additional information on the segmented results, refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In evaluating its operations and assessing its leverage, Ovintiv reviews performance-based measures such as Non-GAAP Cash Flow, Non-GAAP Total Costs and debt-based metrics such as Debt to Adjusted Capitalization, Debt to EBITDA and Debt to Adjusted EBITDA, which are non-GAAP measures and do not have any standardized meaning under U.S. GAAP. These measures may not be similar to measures presented by other issuers and should not be viewed as a substitute for measures reported under U.S. GAAP. Additional information regarding these measures, including reconciliations to the closest GAAP measure, can be found in the Non-GAAP Measures section of this MD&A.

Highlights

During 2022, the Company focused on executing its 2022 capital investment plan aimed at maximizing profitability through operational and capital efficiencies, minimizing the impact of inflation, delivering cash from operating activities and reducing long-term debt. Higher upstream product revenues in 2022 compared to 2021 resulted from higher average realized prices, excluding the impact of risk management activities. Increases in average realized natural gas and liquids prices of 65 percent and 35 percent, respectively, were primarily due to higher benchmark prices. Ovintiv continues to focus on optimizing realized prices from the diversification of the Company's downstream markets.

The Company delivered significant cash from operating activities of \$3,866 million which included a net realized loss of \$2,613 million on the settlement of commodity and foreign exchange risk management positions.

Significant Developments

- On May 9, 2022, Ovintiv announced an increase of 25 percent to its quarterly dividend payment representing an annualized dividend of \$1.00 per share of common stock as part of the Company's commitment to returning capital to shareholders.
- On May 9, 2022, Ovintiv issued a notice to the trustee to redeem the Company's \$1.0 billion, 5.625 percent senior notes due July 1, 2024. The senior notes were redeemed on June 10, 2022 with cash on hand and other existing sources of liquidity. The debt redemption will result in annualized interest savings of approximately \$55 million.
- On July 6, 2022, Ovintiv elected to accelerate the increase in cash returns to shareholders as a result of the Company's continued strong financial performance and the previously announced asset sales. During the third quarter of 2022, the Company increased its cash return to shareholders from 25 percent to 50 percent of Non-GAAP Cash Flow in excess of capital expenditures and base dividends. Ovintiv delivered the additional shareholder returns through share buybacks under its NCIB program.
- During the third quarter of 2022, the Company closed its previously announced divestitures for portions of its Uinta and Bakken assets, and received combined proceeds of approximately \$215 million, after closing and other adjustments. Both transactions were effective April 1, 2022.
- On September 28, 2022, the Company announced it had received regulatory approval for the renewal of its NCIB program, that enables the Company to purchase, for cancellation or return to treasury, up to approximately 24.8 million shares of common stock over a 12-month period from October 3, 2022 to October 2, 2023. The number of shares authorized for purchase represents approximately 10 percent of Ovintiv's issued and outstanding shares of common stock as at September 19, 2022. The Company continues to execute the NCIB program in conjunction with its capital allocation framework.

Financial Results

- Reported net earnings of \$3,637 million, including net losses on risk management in revenues of \$1,867 million, before tax.
- Generated cash from operating activities of \$3,866 million and Non-GAAP Cash Flow of \$4,110 million. Cash from operating activities exceeded capital expenditures by \$2,035 million.
- Purchased for cancellation, approximately 14.7 million shares of common stock for total consideration of approximately \$719 million.

- Paid dividends of \$0.95 per share of common stock totaling \$239 million.
- Repurchased in the open market approximately \$565 million in principal amount of the Company's senior notes.
- Had \$3.3 billion in total liquidity as at December 31, 2022, which included available credit facilities of \$3.5 billion, available uncommitted demand lines of \$195 million, and cash and cash equivalents of \$5 million, net of outstanding commercial paper of \$393 million.
- Reduced total long-term debt by \$1,216 million.
- Reported Debt to EBITDA of 0.7 times and Non-GAAP Debt to Adjusted EBITDA of 0.8 times.

Capital Investment

- Reported total capital spending of \$1,831 million, which was in line with the full year 2022 investment plan of approximately \$1.8 billion.
- Focused on highly efficient capital activity to minimize the impact of inflation and to benefit from short-cycle high margin and/or low-cost projects which provide flexibility to respond to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Production

- Produced average liquids volumes of 261.1 Mbbls/d which accounted for 51 percent of total production volumes. Average oil and plant condensate volumes of 175.6 Mbbls/d, or 67 percent of total liquids production volumes, was in line with full year 2022 guidance of 174.0 Mbbls/d to 176.0 Mbbls/d.
- Produced average natural gas volumes of 1,494 MMcf/d which accounted for 49 percent of total production volumes and was in line with full year 2022 guidance of 1,480 MMcf/d to 1,510 MMcf/d.
- Produced average total volumes of 510.0 MBOE/d, which was in line with full year 2022 guidance of 505.0 MBOE/d to 515.0 MBOE/d.

Operating Expenses

- Total operating expenses in 2022 of \$8,611 million increased by \$1,472 million compared to 2021.
- Incurred Non-GAAP Total Costs in 2022 of \$3,045 million, or \$16.36 per BOE, an increase of \$432 million or \$2.94 per BOE compared to 2021. Non-GAAP Total Costs per BOE was within the full year 2022 guidance range of \$16.35 per BOE to \$16.60 per BOE. Non-GAAP Total Costs is defined in the Non-GAAP Measures section of this MD&A. Significant items impacting Non-GAAP Total Costs in 2022 compared to 2021 include:
 - Higher upstream transportation and processing expenses of \$184 million, primarily due to higher variable contract rates in Permian, Uinta, Anadarko and Bakken resulting from higher commodity prices;
 - Higher upstream operating expenses, excluding long-term incentive costs, of \$168 million, primarily due to inflationary pressures as a result of the higher commodity price environment and increased activity relating to discretionary workovers;
 - Higher production, mineral and other taxes of \$122 million, primarily due to higher commodity prices; and
 - Lower administrative expense, excluding long-term incentive, restructuring and legal costs, and current expected credit losses, of \$42 million, primarily due to a decrease in building lease and consulting costs.

Additional information on total operating expenses above and Non-GAAP Total Costs items can be found in the Results of Operations section of this MD&A.

2023 Outlook

Industry Outlook

Oil Markets

The oil and gas industry is cyclical and commodity prices are inherently volatile. Oil prices reflect global supply and demand dynamics as well as the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment.

Oil prices for 2023 will be impacted by the interplay between recessionary concerns, continued OPEC+ production restraint, increasing global demand for oil and continued supply uncertainties resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Recessionary concerns continue to have an impact on global demand as central banks maintain tight monetary policies. Supply and the accumulation of global oil inventories will be impacted by changes in OPEC+ production levels, the extent of decline in oil exports from Russia and changes in production by non-OPEC countries.

Natural Gas Markets

Natural gas prices are primarily impacted by structural changes in supply and demand as well as deviations from seasonally normal weather.

Natural gas prices for 2023 will be impacted by the interplay between natural gas production and associated natural gas from oil production, changes in demand from the power generation sector, changes in export levels of U.S. liquefied natural gas, impacts from seasonal weather, as well as supply chain constraints or other disruptions resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Company Outlook

The Company will continue to exercise discretion and discipline to optimize capital allocation throughout 2023 as the commodity price environment evolves. Ovintiv pursues innovative ways to maximize cash flows and minimize the impact of inflation to reduce upstream operating and administrative expenses.

Markets for oil and natural gas are exposed to different price risks and are inherently volatile. While the market price for oil tends to move in the same direction as the global market, regional differentials may develop. Natural gas prices may vary between geographic regions depending on local supply and demand conditions. To mitigate price volatility and provide more certainty around cash flows, the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments. As at December 31, 2022, the Company has hedged approximately 38.0 Mbbbls/d of expected oil and condensate production and 397 MMcf/d of expected natural gas production for 2023. In addition, Ovintiv proactively utilizes transportation contracts to diversify the Company's sales markets, thereby reducing significant exposure to any given market and regional pricing.

Additional information on Ovintiv's hedging program can be found in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Capital Investment

The Company plans to spend approximately \$2,150 million to \$2,350 million on its full year 2023 capital investment program, focusing on maximizing returns from high margin liquids. In 2023, the Company expects to generate significant cash flows in excess of capital expenditures.

Ovintiv continually strives to improve well performance and lower costs through innovative techniques. Ovintiv's redesigned wet sand sourcing model, which incorporates on-site sand storage and delivery systems, helps to prevent mine and trucking delays, thereby increasing truck productivity to enable smooth integration with local mine access. This model increases operational efficiencies and contributes to well cost savings as well as providing increased resiliency against winter weather. Ovintiv's large-scale cube development model utilizes multi-well pads and advanced completion designs to maximize returns and resource recovery from its reservoirs. Ovintiv's disciplined capital program and continuous innovation create flexibility to allocate capital in changing commodity markets to minimize the impact of inflation, and maximize cash flows while preserving the long-term value of the Company's multi-basin portfolio.

Production

Ovintiv is strategically positioned in the current environment to maintain a relatively flat production profile while generating significant cash flows in excess of capital expenditures.

In 2023, the Company expects full year average total production volumes of approximately 500.0 MBOE/d to 525.0 MBOE/d, oil and plant condensate production volumes of approximately 165.0 Mbbls/d to 175.0 Mbbls/d, other NGLs production volumes of approximately 80.0 Mbbls/d to 85.0 Mbbls/d and natural gas production volumes of approximately 1,525 MMcf/d to 1,575 MMcf/d.

Operating Expenses

With increased activity in the oil and gas industry and strong commodity prices, inflationary pressures are expected to continue to elevate service and supply costs. Upward pressure on service and supply costs will continue to be impacted by supply chain disruptions, labor shortages and increased demand for fuel, electricity and steel.

Ovintiv continues to pursue innovative ways to minimize inflationary pressures with efficiency improvements and effective supply chain management to reduce upstream operating expenses. Efficiency improvements were driven by Ovintiv's innovative practices which include using the cube development approach to maximize simul-frac completions, increasing local wet sand storage, redesigning and re-using equipment, and improving longer lateral length developments. The Company quickly deployed innovations and best practices across its portfolio, ultimately maximizing the performance and overall efficiency of its operations.

In 2023, the Company expects to incur full year upstream transportation and processing costs of approximately \$9.00 per BOE to \$9.50 per BOE, upstream operating expenses of approximately \$4.00 per BOE to \$4.50 per BOE, and total production, mineral and other taxes of approximately four to five percent of upstream revenues. The Company's upstream operations refers to the summation of the USA and Canadian operating segments.

Long-Term Debt Reduction

Ovintiv remains focused on strengthening its balance sheet, reducing its long-term debt balance by \$3.3 billion since the end of 2020.

In June 2022, Ovintiv redeemed its \$1.0 billion, 5.625 percent senior notes due July 1, 2024, with cash on hand and other existing sources of liquidity. The debt redemption will result in annualized interest savings of approximately \$55 million.

In 2022, the Company also repurchased in the open market, portions of certain senior notes totaling approximately \$565 million in principal, plus accrued interest and premiums. The Company paid premiums of \$22 million to complete the open market repurchases, which will result in annualized interest savings of approximately \$33 million.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company had \$393 million of commercial paper outstanding under its U.S. commercial paper ("U.S. CP") programs and no outstanding balances under its revolving credit facilities.

Additional information on Ovintiv's long-term debt and liquidity position can be found in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this MD&A, respectively.

Additional information on Ovintiv's 2023 Corporate Guidance can be accessed on the Company's website at www.ovintiv.com.

Environmental, Social and Governance

Ovintiv recognizes climate change as a global concern and the importance of reducing its environmental footprint as part of the solution. The Company voluntarily participates in emission reduction programs and has adopted a range of strategies to help reduce emissions from its operations. These strategies include incorporating new and proven technologies and optimizing processes in its operations and working closely with third-party providers to develop best practices. The Company continues to look for innovative techniques and efficiencies to help maintain its commitment to emission reductions.

During the first quarter of 2022, the Company announced a Scope 1&2 GHG emissions intensity reduction target of 50 percent compared to 2019 levels, to be achieved by 2030. The GHG emissions reduction target is tied to the 2022 annual compensation program for all employees.

In May 2022, Ovintiv published its full year 2021 ESG results in its 2022 Sustainability Report which highlights the Company's progress in emissions intensity reductions. During 2021, the Company reduced its Scope 1&2 GHG emissions intensity by 24 percent compared to 2019 and reduced its methane emissions intensity by greater than 50 percent compared to 2019.

Ovintiv's constant pursuit of efficiencies and continuous improvements allowed the Company to eliminate routine flaring in its operations. The Company is in full alignment with the World Bank Zero Routine Flaring initiative, well ahead of the World Bank's target date of 2030.

Ovintiv is committed to diversity, equity and inclusion ("DEI"). The Company's social commitment framework, which is rooted in the Company's foundational values of integrity, safety, sustainability, trust and respect, fosters a culture of inclusion that respects stakeholders and strengthens communities.

Ovintiv remains committed to protecting the health and safety of its workforce. Safety is a foundational value at Ovintiv and plays a critical role in the Company's belief that a safe workplace is a strong indicator of a well-managed business. This safety-oriented mindset enables the Company to quickly respond to emergencies and minimize any impacts to employees and business continuity. Safety performance goals are incorporated into the Company's annual compensation program. Additional information on DEI and employee safety can be found in the Human Capital section of Item 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Further information on Ovintiv's ESG practices are outlined in Items 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and on the Company's sustainability website at <https://sustainability.ovintiv.com>.

Results of Operations

Selected Financial Information

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Product and Service Revenues		
Upstream product revenues	\$ 10,151	\$ 7,420
Market optimization	4,107	3,043
Service revenues ⁽¹⁾	5	5
Total Product and Service Revenues	14,263	10,468
Gains (Losses) on Risk Management, Net	(1,867)	(1,883)
Sublease Revenues	68	73
Total Revenues	12,464	8,658
Total Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	8,611	7,139
Operating Income (Loss)	3,853	1,519
Total Other (Income) Expenses	293	280
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax	3,560	1,239
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	(77)	(177)
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ 3,637	\$ 1,416

(1) Service revenues include amounts related to the USA and Canadian Operations.

(2) Total Operating Expenses include non-cash items such as DD&A, accretion of asset retirement obligations and long-term incentive costs.

Revenues

Ovintiv's revenues are substantially derived from sales of oil, NGLs and natural gas production. Increases or decreases in Ovintiv's revenue, profitability and future production are highly dependent on the commodity prices the Company receives. Prices are market driven and fluctuate due to factors beyond the Company's control, such as supply and demand, seasonality and geopolitical and economic factors. The Company's realized prices generally reflect WTI, NYMEX, Edmonton Condensate and AECO benchmark prices, as well as other downstream benchmarks, including Houston and Dawn. The Company proactively mitigates price risk and optimizes margins by entering into firm transportation contracts to diversify market access to different sales points. Realized prices, excluding the impact of risk management activities, may differ from the benchmarks for many reasons, including quality, location, or production being sold at different market hubs.

Benchmark prices relevant to the Company are shown in the table below.

Benchmark Prices

(average for the period)	2022	2021
Oil & NGLs		
WTI (\$/bbl)	\$ 94.23	\$ 67.91
Houston (\$/bbl)	95.89	68.85
Edmonton Condensate (C\$/bbl)	122.02	85.48
Natural Gas		
NYMEX (\$/MMBtu)	\$ 6.64	\$ 3.84
AECO (C\$/Mcf)	5.56	3.56
Dawn (C\$/MMBtu)	7.89	4.60

Production Volumes and Realized Prices

	Production Volumes ⁽¹⁾		Realized Prices ⁽²⁾	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Oil (Mbbbls/d, \$/bbl)				
USA Operations	131.5	140.0	\$ 94.25	\$ 65.69
Canadian Operations	0.1	0.3	87.28	56.71
Total	131.6	140.3	94.25	65.67
NGLs – Plant Condensate (Mbbbls/d, \$/bbl)				
USA Operations	10.4	10.5	73.22	60.18
Canadian Operations	33.6	40.4	93.22	67.11
Total	44.0	50.9	88.52	65.68
NGLs – Other (Mbbbls/d, \$/bbl)				
USA Operations	71.7	67.5	29.35	25.66
Canadian Operations	13.8	15.8	42.39	29.45
Total	85.5	83.3	31.45	26.38
Total Oil & NGLs (Mbbbls/d, \$/bbl)				
USA Operations	213.6	218.0	71.44	53.04
Canadian Operations	47.5	56.5	78.46	56.48
Total	261.1	274.5	72.72	53.75
Natural Gas (MMcf/d, \$/Mcf)				
USA Operations	492	490	6.18	3.71
Canadian Operations	1,002	1,066	5.75	3.52
Total	1,494	1,556	5.89	3.58
Total Production (MBOE/d, \$/BOE)				
USA Operations	295.5	299.7	61.91	44.65
Canadian Operations	214.5	234.2	44.26	29.66
Total	510.0	533.9	54.49	38.08
Production Mix (%)				
Oil & Plant Condensate	34	36		
NGLs – Other	17	15		
Total Oil & NGLs	51	51		
Natural Gas	49	49		
Production Change – Year Over Year (%) ⁽³⁾				
Total Oil & NGLs	(5)	(5)		
Natural Gas	(4)	2		
Total Production	(4)	(2)		

(1) Average daily.

(2) Average per-unit prices, excluding the impact of risk management activities.

(3) Includes production impacts of acquisitions and divestitures.

Upstream Product Revenues

(\$ millions)		Oil	NGLs - Plant Condensate	NGLs - Other	Natural Gas	Total
2021 Upstream Product Revenues	\$	3,364	\$ 1,218	\$ 802	\$ 2,032	\$ 7,416
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Sales prices		1,370	372	162	1,259	3,163
Production volumes		(208)	(168)	17	(78)	(437)
2022 Upstream Product Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$	4,526	\$ 1,422	\$ 981	\$ 3,213	\$ 10,142

(1) Revenues for 2022 exclude certain other revenue and royalty adjustments with no associated production volumes of \$9 million (2021 - \$4 million).

Oil Revenues

2022 versus 2021

Oil revenues were higher by \$1,162 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- An increase of \$28.58 per bbl, or 44 percent, in the average realized oil prices which increased revenues by \$1,370 million. The increase reflected higher WTI and Houston benchmark prices which were both up 39 percent and the strengthening of regional pricing relative to the WTI benchmark price in the USA Operations; and
- Lower average oil production volumes of 8.7 Mbbls/d decreased revenues by \$208 million. Lower volumes were primarily due to natural declines in Permian and Anadarko (10.2 Mbbls/d) and the sale of Eagle Ford assets in the second quarter of 2021 (5.8 Mbbls/d), partially offset by successful drilling in Uinta and Bakken (9.0 Mbbls/d).

NGL Revenues

2022 versus 2021

NGL revenues were higher by \$383 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- An increase of \$22.84 per bbl, or 35 percent, in the average realized plant condensate price which increased revenues by \$372 million. The increase reflected higher Edmonton Condensate and WTI benchmark prices which were up 43 percent and 39 percent, respectively, and changes in regional pricing relative to the WTI benchmark price;
- An increase of \$5.07 per bbl, or 19 percent, in the average realized other NGL prices which increased revenues by \$162 million. The increase reflected higher other NGL benchmark prices and higher regional pricing; and
- Lower average plant condensate production volumes of 6.9 Mbbls/d decreased revenues by \$168 million. Lower volumes were primarily due to higher royalties resulting from higher commodity prices in Montney (2.8 Mbbls/d) and natural declines in Montney (2.7 Mbbls/d).

Natural Gas Revenues

2022 versus 2021

Natural gas revenues were higher by \$1,181 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- An increase of \$2.31 per Mcf, or 65 percent, in the average realized natural gas prices which increased revenues by \$1,259 million. The increase reflected higher NYMEX, Dawn and AECO benchmark prices which were up 73 percent, 72 percent and 56 percent, respectively; and
- Lower average natural gas production volumes of 62 MMcf/d decreased revenues by \$78 million primarily due to higher royalties resulting from higher commodity prices in Montney (95 MMcf/d) and the sales of Duvernay and Eagle Ford assets in the second quarter of 2021 (20 MMcf/d), partially offset by successful drilling in Montney (59 MMcf/d).

Gains (Losses) on Risk Management, Net

As a means of managing commodity price volatility, Ovintiv enters into commodity derivative financial instruments on a portion of its expected oil, NGLs and natural gas production volumes. Additional information on the Company's commodity price positions as at December 31, 2022 can be found in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table provides the effects of the Company's risk management activities on revenues.

	\$ millions		Per-Unit	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Realized Gains (Losses) on Risk Management				
Commodity Price ⁽¹⁾				
Oil (\$/bbl)	\$ (594)	\$ (737)	\$ (12.37)	\$ (14.39)
NGLs - Plant Condensate (\$/bbl)	(125)	(155)	(7.78)	(8.35)
NGLs - Other (\$/bbl)	-	(131)	-	(4.31)
Natural Gas (\$/Mcf)	(1,895)	(373)	(3.47)	(0.66)
Other ⁽²⁾	6	1	-	-
Total (\$/BOE)	(2,608)	(1,395)	(14.04)	(7.17)
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Risk Management	741	(488)		
Total Gains (Losses) on Risk Management, Net	\$ (1,867)	\$ (1,883)		

(1) Includes realized gains and losses related to the USA and Canadian Operations.

(2) Other primarily includes realized gains or losses from other derivative contracts with no associated production volumes.

Ovintiv recognizes fair value changes from its risk management activities each reporting period. The changes in fair value result from new positions and settlements that occur during each period, as well as the relationship between contract prices and the associated forward curves. Realized gains or losses on risk management activities related to commodity price mitigation are included in the USA Operations, Canadian Operations and Market Optimization revenues as the contracts are cash settled. Unrealized gains or losses on fair value changes of unsettled contracts are included in the Corporate and Other segment. Additional information on fair value changes can be found in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Market Optimization Revenues

Market Optimization product revenues relate to activities that provide operational flexibility and cost mitigation for transportation commitments, product type, delivery points and customer diversification. Ovintiv also purchases and sells third-party volumes under marketing arrangements associated with the Company's previous divestitures.

(\$ millions)	2022		2021	
Market Optimization	\$	4,107	\$	3,043

2022 versus 2021

Market Optimization product revenues increased \$1,064 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Higher oil and natural gas benchmark prices (\$1,104 million) and higher sales of third-party purchased liquids volumes primarily relating to price optimization activities in the USA Operations (\$151 million);

partially offset by:

- Lower sales of third-party purchased natural gas volumes primarily relating to marketing arrangements for assets divested in prior years (\$191 million).

Sublease Revenues

Sublease revenues primarily include amounts related to the sublease of office space in The Bow office building recorded in the Corporate and Other segment. Additional information on office sublease income can be found in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Operating Expenses

Production, Mineral and Other Taxes

Production, mineral and other taxes include production and property taxes. Production taxes are generally assessed as a percentage of oil, NGLs and natural gas production revenues. Property taxes are generally assessed based on the value of the underlying assets.

	\$ millions		\$/BOE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
USA Operations	\$ 401	\$ 278	\$ 3.72	\$ 2.54
Canadian Operations	14	15	0.18	0.18
Total	\$ 415	\$ 293	\$ 2.23	\$ 1.51

2022 versus 2021

Production, mineral and other taxes increased \$122 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Higher production tax in USA Operations due to higher commodity prices (\$116 million);

partially offset by:

- The sale of Eagle Ford assets in the second quarter of 2021 (\$9 million).

Transportation and Processing

Transportation and processing expense includes transportation costs incurred to move product from production points to sales points including gathering, compression, pipeline tariffs, trucking and storage costs. Ovintiv also incurs costs related to processing provided by third parties or through ownership interests in processing facilities.

	\$ millions		\$/BOE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
USA Operations	\$ 626	\$ 507	\$ 5.80	\$ 4.64
Canadian Operations	1,002	937	12.80	10.97
Upstream Transportation and Processing	1,628	1,444	8.75	7.42
Market Optimization	158	172		
Total	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,616		

2022 versus 2021

Transportation and processing expense increased \$170 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Higher variable contract rates in Permian, Uinta, Anadarko and Bakken due to higher commodity prices (\$88 million), higher gas volumes in Montney, Permian and Bakken (\$44 million), higher downstream transport costs in Montney (\$44 million), higher flow-through rates resulting from increased third-party plant operating costs and turnarounds, as well as higher capital fees in Montney (\$38 million), higher costs relating to the diversification of the Company's U.S. downstream markets (\$14 million) and higher oil volumes in Uinta (\$13 million);

partially offset by:

- Higher U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate (\$34 million), the sales of Eagle Ford and Duvernay assets in the second quarter of 2021 (\$18 million), and expired contracts relating to previously divested assets (\$13 million).

Operating

Operating expense includes costs paid by the Company, net of amounts capitalized, on oil and natural gas properties in which Ovintiv has a working interest. These costs primarily include labor, service contract fees, chemicals, fuel, water hauling, electricity and workovers.

	\$ millions		\$/BOE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
USA Operations	\$ 646	\$ 490	\$ 5.99	\$ 4.48
Canadian Operations	127	111	1.62	1.27
Upstream Operating Expense ⁽¹⁾	773	601	4.15	3.07
Market Optimization	29	25		
Corporate & Other	-	(1)		
Total	\$ 802	\$ 625		

- (1) Upstream Operating Expense per BOE for 2022 includes long-term incentive costs of \$0.16/BOE (2021 - long-term incentive costs of \$0.13/BOE).

2022 versus 2021

Operating expense increased \$177 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Inflationary pressures as a result of the higher commodity price environment and increased activity relating to discretionary workovers (\$199 million);

partially offset by:

- The sales of Eagle Ford and Duvernay assets in the second quarter of 2021 (\$26 million).

Additional information on the Company's long-term incentive costs can be found in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Purchased Product

Purchased product expense includes purchases of oil, NGLs and natural gas from third parties that are used to provide operational flexibility and cost mitigation for transportation commitments, product type, delivery points and customer diversification. Ovintiv also purchases and sells third-party volumes under marketing arrangements associated with the Company's previous divestitures.

(\$ millions)	2022		2021	
Market Optimization	\$	4,055	\$	2,951

2022 versus 2021

Purchased product expense increased \$1,104 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Higher oil and natural gas benchmark prices (\$1,131 million) and higher third-party purchased liquids volumes primarily relating to price optimization activities in the USA Operations (\$150 million);

partially offset by:

- Lower third-party purchased natural gas volumes primarily relating to marketing arrangements for assets divested in prior years (\$177 million).

Depreciation, Depletion & Amortization

Proved properties within each country cost center are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved reserves as discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Depletion rates are impacted by impairments, acquisitions, divestitures and foreign exchange rates, as well as fluctuations in 12-month average trailing prices which affect proved reserves volumes. Corporate assets are carried at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets.

Additional information can be found under Upstream Assets and Reserve Estimates in the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this MD&A.

	\$ millions		\$/BOE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
USA Operations	\$ 861	\$ 837	\$ 7.98	\$ 7.65
Canadian Operations	235	332	\$ 3.01	\$ 3.89
Upstream DD&A	1,096	1,169	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.00
Corporate & Other	17	21		
Total	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,190		

2022 versus 2021

DD&A decreased \$77 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Lower depletion rates in the Canadian Operations (\$58 million), lower production volumes in the Canadian and USA Operations (\$27 million and \$11 million, respectively) and a higher U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate (\$11 million);

partially offset by;

- Higher depletion rates in the USA Operations (\$36 million).

The depletion rate in the USA Operations increased \$0.33 per BOE compared to 2021 primarily due to a higher depletable base. The depletion rate in the Canadian Operations decreased \$0.88 per BOE compared to 2021 primarily due to higher reserve volumes.

Administrative

Administrative expense represents costs associated with corporate functions provided by Ovintiv staff. Costs primarily include salaries and benefits, building/operating leases, office, information technology, restructuring and long-term incentive costs.

	\$ millions		\$/BOE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Administrative, excluding Long-Term Incentive Costs, Restructuring and Legal Costs, and Current Expected Credit Losses ⁽¹⁾	\$ 258	\$ 300	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.55
Long-term incentive costs	164	107	0.88	0.55
Restructuring and legal costs	1	34	-	0.17
Current expected credit losses	(1)	1	-	-
Total Administrative	\$ 422	\$ 442	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.27

(1) Includes costs related to The Bow office lease of \$116 million (2021 - \$117 million), half of which is recovered from sublease revenues.

2022 versus 2021

Administrative expense decreased \$20 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Lower legal, building lease, consulting, and office and travel costs (\$18 million, \$16 million, \$13 million and \$7 million, respectively) and a decrease in restructuring costs (\$15 million);

partially offset by:

- Higher long-term incentive costs mainly due to higher settlement prices related to cash-settled compensation plans during the first quarter of 2022 and the increase in the Company's share price compared to 2021 (\$57 million).

Additional information on the Company's long-term incentive costs can be found in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other (Income) Expenses

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Interest	\$ 311	\$ 340
Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss, Net	15	(23)
Other (Gains) Losses, Net	(33)	(37)
Total Other (Income) Expenses	\$ 293	\$ 280

Interest

Interest expense primarily includes interest on Ovintiv's long-term debt. Additional information on changes in interest can be found in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2022 versus 2021

Interest expense decreased \$29 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Interest savings related to the redemption of certain senior notes in 2021 and 2022 (\$54 million), and the acceleration of the fair value amortization related to the early redemption of the Company's 2024 senior notes in June 2022 of \$30 million;

partially offset by:

- A make-whole interest payment of \$47 million resulting from the early redemption of the Company's 2024 senior notes in June 2022, compared to a make-whole interest payment of \$19 million resulting from the early redemption of the Company's 2022 senior notes in June 2021, and premiums of \$22 million related to the Company's open market repurchases in 2022.

Additional information on the early debt redemption and open market repurchases can be found in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this MD&A.

Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss, Net

Foreign exchange gains and losses primarily result from the impact of fluctuations in the Canadian to U.S. dollar exchange rate. Additional information on changes in foreign exchange gains or losses can be found in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Additional information on foreign exchange rates and the effects of foreign exchange rate changes can be found in Item 7A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2022 versus 2021

Net foreign exchange loss of \$15 million compared to a gain of \$23 million in 2021 primarily due to:

- Realized foreign exchange losses on the settlement of U.S. dollar risk management contracts and U.S. dollar financing debt issued from Canada compared to gains in 2021 (\$38 million and \$16 million, respectively);

partially offset by:

- Gains on monetary revaluations compared to 2021 (\$12 million) and lower unrealized foreign exchange losses on the translation of U.S. dollar risk management contracts issued from Canada (\$6 million).

Other (Gains) Losses, Net

Other (gains) losses, net, primarily includes other non-recurring revenues or expenses and may also include items such as interest income, interest received from tax authorities, reclamation charges relating to decommissioned assets, government stimulus programs and adjustments related to other assets.

Other gains in 2022 includes interest income of \$25 million (2021 - \$14 million) primarily associated with the resolution of prior years' tax items.

Income Tax

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Current Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	\$ 10	\$ (156)
Deferred Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	(87)	(21)
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	\$ (77)	\$ (177)
Effective Tax Rate	(2.2%)	(14.3%)

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

2022 versus 2021

In 2022, Ovintiv recorded a lower income tax recovery of \$100 million compared to 2021, primarily due to the resolution of prior years' tax items recognized in 2021 and changes in valuation allowances.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, a valuation allowance of \$1,299 million was reversed, of which \$1,028 million was recognized as a result of positive earnings in the U.S. and Canada. Deferred income tax assets are routinely assessed for realizability, and consequently, after weighing both positive and negative evidence, the Company reversed an additional \$271 million of the valuation allowance primarily due to positive forecasted earnings in the U.S. During the year ended December 31, 2021, a valuation allowance reversal of \$558 million was recognized as a result of positive earnings in the U.S. and Canada.

Effective Tax Rate

The Company's annual effective income tax rate is primarily impacted by earnings, changes in valuation allowances, income tax related to foreign operations, state taxes, amounts in respect of prior periods, the effect of legislative changes, non-taxable items and tax differences on transactions.

The Company's effective tax rate was (2.2) percent for 2022, which is lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to reductions in valuation allowances offset by certain non-taxable items.

The Company's effective tax rate was (14.3) percent for 2021, which was lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to the resolution of prior years' tax items and changes in valuation allowances.

The determination of income and other tax liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries requires interpretation of complex domestic and foreign tax laws and regulations, that are subject to change. The Company's interpretation of tax laws may differ from the interpretation of the tax authorities. As a result, there are tax matters under review for which the timing of resolution is uncertain. The Company believes that the provision for income taxes is adequate.

Additional information on income taxes can be found in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

The Company has the flexibility to access cash equivalents and a range of funding alternatives at competitive rates through committed revolving credit facilities as well as debt and equity capital markets. Ovintiv closely monitors the accessibility of cost-effective credit and ensures that sufficient liquidity is in place to fund capital expenditures and dividend payments. In addition, the Company may use cash and cash equivalents, cash from operating activities, or proceeds from asset divestitures to fund its operations and capital allocation framework or to manage its capital structure as discussed below.

The Company's capital structure consists of total shareholders' equity plus long-term debt, including any current portion. The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure are to maintain financial flexibility to preserve Ovintiv's access to capital markets and its ability to meet financial obligations and finance internally generated growth, as well as potential acquisitions. Ovintiv has a practice of maintaining capital discipline and strategically managing its capital structure by adjusting capital spending, adjusting dividends paid to shareholders, issuing new shares of common stock, purchasing shares of common stock for cancellation or return to treasury, issuing new debt and repaying or repurchasing existing debt.

(\$ millions, except as indicated)	2022		2021	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	5	\$	195
Available Credit Facilities ⁽¹⁾		3,500		4,000
Available Uncommitted Demand Lines ⁽²⁾		195		300
Issuance of U.S. Commercial Paper		(393)		-
Total Liquidity	\$	3,307	\$	4,495
Long-Term Debt, including current portion	\$	3,570	\$	4,786
Total Shareholders' Equity ⁽³⁾	\$	7,689	\$	5,074
Debt to Capitalization (%) ⁽⁴⁾		32		49
Debt to Adjusted Capitalization (%) ⁽⁵⁾		19		27

(1) 2022 includes available credit facilities of \$2.2 billion in the U.S. and \$1.3 billion in Canada (2021 - \$2.5 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively).

(2) Includes three uncommitted demand lines totaling \$321 million, net of \$126 million in related undrawn letters of credit (2021 - \$336 million and \$36 million, respectively).

(3) Shareholders' Equity reflects the shares of common stock purchased, for cancellation, under the Company's NCIB program.

(4) Calculated as long-term debt, including the current portion, divided by shareholders' equity plus long-term debt, including the current portion.

(5) A non-GAAP measure which is defined in the Non-GAAP Measures section of this MD&A.

In March, the Company commenced negotiations to amend and restate its committed revolving credit facilities. Effective April 1, 2022, the Company has access to two committed revolving U.S. dollar denominated credit facilities totaling \$3.5 billion, which include a \$2.2 billion revolving credit facility for Ovintiv Inc. and a \$1.3 billion revolving credit facility for a Canadian subsidiary (collectively, the "Credit Facilities"). Maturity dates for both credit facilities were extended to July 2026 and the Company has full access to these Credit Facilities. The Credit Facilities provide financial flexibility and allow the Company to fund its operations or capital investment program. At December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding amounts under the revolving Credit Facilities.

During the first quarter of 2022, Ovintiv's credit rating was upgraded to investment grade by one of its credit rating agencies driven by Ovintiv's significant debt reductions and improved commodity price assumptions used by the rating agency. All of Ovintiv's credit ratings are investment grade as at December 31, 2022.

Depending on the Company's credit rating and market demand, the Company may issue from its two U.S. CP programs, which include a \$1.5 billion program for Ovintiv Inc. and a \$1.0 billion program for a Canadian subsidiary. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately \$393 million of commercial paper outstanding under its U.S. CP program maturing at various dates with a weighted average interest rate of approximately 5.24 percent, which is supported by the Company's Credit Facilities.

The Credit Facilities, uncommitted demand lines, and cash and cash equivalents, net of outstanding commercial paper provide Ovintiv with total liquidity of approximately \$3.3 billion. At December 31, 2022, Ovintiv also had

approximately \$126 million in undrawn letters of credit issued in the normal course of business primarily as collateral security related to sales arrangements.

Ovintiv has a U.S. shelf registration statement under which the Company may issue from time to time, debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, warrants, units, share purchase contracts and share purchase units in the U.S. The U.S. shelf registration statement expires in March 2023 and is intended to be renewed by the Company. The ability to issue securities under the U.S. shelf registration statement is dependent upon market conditions and securities law requirements.

Ovintiv is currently in compliance with, and expects that it will continue to be in compliance with, all financial covenants under the Credit Facilities. Management monitors Debt to Adjusted Capitalization, which is a non-GAAP measure defined in the Non-GAAP Measures section of this MD&A, as a proxy for Ovintiv's financial covenant under the Credit Facilities, which requires Debt to Adjusted Capitalization to be less than 60 percent. As at December 31, 2022, the Company's Debt to Adjusted Capitalization was 19 percent. The definitions used in the covenant under the Credit Facilities adjust capitalization for cumulative historical ceiling test impairments recorded in conjunction with the Company's January 1, 2012 adoption of U.S. GAAP. Additional information on financial covenants can be found in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Sources and Uses of Cash

During 2022, Ovintiv primarily generated cash through operating activities. The following table summarizes the sources and uses of the Company's cash and cash equivalents.

(\$ millions)	Activity Type	2022	2021
Sources of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash			
Cash from operating activities	Operating	\$ 3,866	\$ 3,129
Proceeds from divestitures	Investing	228	1,025
Net issuance of revolving long-term debt	Financing	393	-
Other	Investing	103	-
		4,590	4,154
Uses of Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Capital expenditures	Investing	1,831	1,519
Acquisitions	Investing	286	11
Net repayment of revolving long-term debt	Financing	-	950
Repayment of long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	Financing	1,634	1,137
Purchase of shares of common stock	Financing	719	111
Dividends on shares of common stock	Financing	239	122
Other	Financing/Investing	69	119
		4,778	3,969
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Held in Foreign Currency		(2)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash		\$ (190)	\$ 185

(1) Includes open market repurchases in 2022.

Operating Activities

Net cash from operating activities in 2022 was \$3,866 million and was primarily a reflection of the impacts from higher average realized commodity prices, partially offset by the effects of the commodity price mitigation program, lower production volumes and changes in non-cash working capital.

Additional detail on changes in non-cash working capital can be found in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Ovintiv expects it will continue to meet the payment terms of its suppliers.

Non-GAAP Cash Flow in 2022 was \$4,110 million and was primarily impacted by the items affecting cash from operating activities which are discussed below and in the Results of Operations section of this MD&A.

2022 versus 2021

Net cash from operating activities increased \$737 million compared to 2021 primarily due to:

- Higher realized commodity prices (\$3,163 million);
- partially offset by:
- Higher realized losses on risk management in revenues compared to 2021 (\$1,213 million), lower production volumes (\$437 million), higher transportation and processing expense (\$170 million), higher operating expense, excluding non-cash long-term incentive costs (\$169 million), current income tax recovery mainly due to the resolution of prior years' tax items in 2021 of \$156 million, changes in non-cash working capital (\$146 million) and higher production, mineral and other taxes (\$122 million).

Investing Activities

The Company's primary investing activities are capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures, and are summarized in Notes 2 and 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2022 and 2021

Net cash used in investing activities in 2022 was \$1,786 million primarily due to capital expenditures. Capital expenditures increased \$312 million compared to 2021 due to timing of projects and inflationary cost pressures.

Acquisitions in 2022 were \$286 million (2021 - \$11 million), which primarily included property purchases in Permian with oil and liquids-rich potential.

Divestitures in 2022 were \$228 million, which primarily included the sale of portions of Uinta assets located in northeastern Utah and Bakken assets located in northeastern Montana, as well as certain properties that did not complement Ovintiv's existing portfolio of assets.

Divestitures in 2021 were \$1,025 million, which primarily included the sale of Eagle Ford assets in south Texas and Duvernay assets in west central Alberta, as well as certain properties that did not complement Ovintiv's existing portfolio of assets.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities has been impacted by the Company's strategic objective to return value to shareholders by repaying or repurchasing existing debt, purchasing shares of common stock and paying dividends.

2022 versus 2021

Net cash used in financing activities in 2022 decreased \$151 million compared to 2021. The decrease was primarily due to a net issuance of revolving long-term debt compared to a net repayment in 2021 (\$1,343 million), partially offset by increased purchases of shares of common stock under the Company's NCIB program in 2022 compared to 2021 (\$608 million), higher repayment of long-term debt associated with open market repurchases in 2022 and the early redemption of the Company's 2024 senior notes in June 2022 compared to the early redemptions of the Company's 2022 and 2021 senior notes in June and August 2021, respectively (\$497 million), and an increase in dividend payments in 2022 (\$117 million).

From time to time, Ovintiv may seek to retire or purchase the Company's outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for other debt or equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. In 2022, the Company repurchased in the open market, approximately \$565 million in principal, plus accrued interest and premiums, which included a portion of its 5.375 percent senior notes due January 2026, its 6.5 percent senior notes due August 2034, its 6.625 percent senior notes due August 2037, its 6.5 percent senior notes due February 2038 and its 5.15 percent senior notes due November 2041. The Company paid premiums of \$22 million to complete the open market repurchases.

In June 2022, Ovintiv redeemed its \$1.0 billion, 5.625 percent senior notes due July 1, 2024, with cash on hand and other existing sources of liquidity. The redemption resulted in a make-whole interest payment of \$47 million.

The Company's long-term debt, including the current portion of \$393 million, totaled \$3,570 million at December 31, 2022. The Company's long-term debt at December 31, 2021 totaled \$4,786 million. As at December 31, 2022, the Company has no fixed rate long-term debt due until 2026 and beyond.

In support of the Company's commitment to unlocking shareholder value, Ovintiv utilizes its capital allocation framework to increase returns to shareholders and maintain the Company's progress on debt reduction. Since the end of 2020, the Company reduced its total long-term debt balance by \$3.3 billion. On July 6, 2022, Ovintiv elected to accelerate the increase in cash returns to shareholders as a result of the Company's continued strong financial performance and the asset sales that closed during the third quarter of 2022. During the third quarter of 2022, the Company increased its cash return to shareholders from 25 percent to 50 percent of Non-GAAP Cash Flow in excess of capital expenditures and base dividends. Ovintiv delivered the additional shareholder returns through share buybacks under its NCIB program.

For additional information on long-term debt, refer to Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Dividends

The Company pays quarterly dividends to common shareholders at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(\$ millions, except as indicated)		2022	2021
Dividend Payments	\$	239	\$ 122
Dividend Payments (\$/share)	\$	0.95	\$ 0.4675

On February 27, 2023, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share of common stock payable on March 31, 2023 to common shareholders of record as of March 15, 2023.

Dividends increased \$117 million compared to 2021, as a result of Ovintiv increasing its quarterly dividend payments to an annualized dividend of \$0.80 per share of common stock during the first quarter of 2022 and a further increase to an annualized dividend of \$1.00 per share of common stock in the second quarter of 2022. The dividend increases reflect the Company's commitment to returning capital to shareholders.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On September 28, 2022, the Company announced it had received regulatory approval for the renewal of its NCIB program, that enables the Company to purchase, for cancellation or return to treasury, up to approximately 24.8 million shares of common stock over a 12-month period from October 3, 2022 to October 2, 2023. The number of shares authorized for purchase represents approximately 10 percent of Ovintiv's issued and outstanding shares of common stock as at September 19, 2022. The Company will continue to execute the renewed NCIB program in conjunction with its capital allocation framework.

During 2022, the Company purchased for cancellation, approximately 14.7 million shares of common stock for total consideration of approximately \$719 million.

For additional information on the NCIB, refer to Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Material Cash Requirements

Ovintiv's material cash requirements include various contractual obligations arising from long-term debt, operating leases, risk management liabilities and asset retirement obligations which are recognized on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company expects to fund long term material cash requirements primarily with cash from operating activities.

Interest payments include scheduled cash payments on finance leases, long-term debt, and other obligations. Additional information can be found in Notes 13 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Operating leases include drilling rigs, compressors, office and buildings, certain land easements and various equipment utilized in the development and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas, as well as The Bow building. The Company subleased approximately 50 percent of The Bow office space under the lease agreement. Additional information on leases can be found in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risk management liabilities represent Ovintiv's net liability positions with counterparties. Ovintiv expects to significantly decrease its risk management positions in 2023 as a result of the Company's strengthened balance sheet position. Additional information can be found in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Contractual commitments relating to transportation and processing commitments, and drilling and field services can be found in Notes 13 and 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Further to the commitments discussed above, Ovintiv also has various obligations that become payable if certain future events occur relating to take or pay arrangements and guarantees on transportation commitments resulting from completed property divestitures as described in Notes 19, 24 and 26, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In addition, the Company has obligations to fund the disposal of long-lived assets upon their abandonment as well as its obligations to fund its defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans as described in Notes 16 and 22, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other than the items discussed above, there are no other transactions, arrangements, or relationships with unconsolidated entities or persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's liquidity or the availability of, or requirements for, capital resources.

Contingencies

For information on contingencies, refer to Note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make informed judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. For a discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Changes in facts and circumstances or additional information may result in revised estimates, and actual results may differ from these estimates. Management considers the following to be its most critical accounting estimates that involve judgment. The following discussion outlines the accounting policies and practices involving the use of estimates that are critical to determining Ovintiv's financial results. Changes in the estimates and assumptions discussed below could materially affect the amount or timing of the financial results of the Company.

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties
Upstream Assets and Reserve Estimates	
<p>As Ovintiv follows full cost accounting for oil, NGLs and natural gas activities, reserves estimates are a key input to the Company's depletion, gain or loss on divestitures and ceiling test impairment calculations. In addition, these reserves are the basis for the Company's supplemental oil and gas disclosures.</p> <p>Ovintiv estimates its proved oil and natural gas reserves according to the definition of proved reserves provided by the SEC. The Company's estimates of proved reserves are made using available geological and reservoir data as well as production performance data and must demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be economically producible in future periods from known reservoirs under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. The estimation of reserves is a subjective process.</p> <p>Reserves are calculated using an unweighted arithmetic average of commodity prices in effect on the first day of each of the previous 12 months, held flat for the life of the production, except where prices are defined by contractual arrangements.</p> <p>Ovintiv manages its business using estimates of reserves and resources based on forecast prices and costs as it gives consideration to probable and possible reserves and future changes in commodity prices.</p>	<p>Due to the inter-relationship of various judgments made to reserve estimates and the volatile nature of commodity prices, it is generally not possible to predict the timing or magnitude of ceiling test impairments.</p> <p>Revisions to reserve estimates are necessary due to changes in and among other things, development plans, projected future rates of production, the timing of future expenditures, reservoir performance, economic conditions, governmental restrictions as well as changes in the expected recovery associated with infill drilling, all of which are subject to numerous uncertainties and various interpretations. Downward revisions in proved reserve estimates due to changes in reserve estimates may increase depletion expense and may also result in a ceiling test impairment.</p> <p>Decreases in prices may result in reductions in certain proved reserves due to reaching economic limits at an earlier projected date and impact earnings through depletion expense and ceiling test impairments.</p> <p>Ovintiv believes that the discounted after-tax future net cash flows from proved reserves required to be used in the ceiling test calculation are not indicative of the fair market value of Ovintiv's oil and natural gas properties or the future net cash flows expected to be generated from such properties.</p>
Goodwill Impairments	
<p>Goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually in December, at the reporting unit level which are Ovintiv's country cost centers. To assess impairment, the carrying amount of each reporting unit is determined and compared to the fair value of each respective reporting unit. Any excess of the carrying value of the reporting unit, including goodwill, over its fair value is recognized as an impairment and charged to net earnings. The impairment charge measured is limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Subsequent measurement of goodwill is at cost less any accumulated impairments.</p> <p>Because quoted market prices for the Company's reporting units are not available, management applies judgment in determining the estimated fair value of reporting units for purposes of performing goodwill impairment tests. Ovintiv may use a combination of the income and the market valuation approaches.</p>	<p>The most significant assumptions used to determine a reporting unit's fair value include estimations of oil and natural gas reserves, including both proved reserves and risk-adjusted unproved reserves, estimates of market prices considering forward commodity price curves as of the measurement date, market discount rates and estimates of operating, administrative, and capital costs adjusted for inflation. In addition, management may support fair value estimates determined with comparable companies that are actively traded in the public market, recent comparable asset transactions, and transaction premiums. This would require management to make certain judgments about the selection of comparable companies utilized.</p> <p>Downward revisions of estimated reserves quantities, increases in future cost estimates, sustained decreases in oil or natural gas prices, or divestiture of a significant component of the reporting unit could reduce expected future cash flows and fair value estimates of the reporting units and possibly result in an impairment of goodwill in future periods.</p>

Description

The Company has assessed its goodwill for impairment at December 31, 2022 and no impairment was recognized. The reporting units' fair values were substantially in excess of the carrying values and as a result were not at risk of failing the impairment test as at December 31, 2022.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Asset retirement obligations are those legal obligations where the Company will be required to retire tangible long-lived assets such as producing well sites, processing plants, and restoring land at the end of oil and natural gas production operations. The fair value of estimated asset retirement obligations is recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet when incurred and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement cost, equal to the initially estimated fair value of the asset retirement obligation, is capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset. Changes in the estimated obligation are recognized as a change in the asset retirement obligation and the related asset retirement cost. Actual expenditures incurred are charged against the accumulated asset retirement obligation. Accretion expense is recognized over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Ovintiv uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's policy is not to utilize derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Realized gains or losses from financial derivatives are recognized in net earnings as the contracts are settled. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in net earnings at the end of each respective reporting period based on the changes in fair value of the contracts.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net earnings. Fair value estimates are determined using quoted prices in active markets, inferred based on market prices of similar assets and liabilities or valued using internally developed estimates. The Company may use various valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow or option valuation models.

As Ovintiv has chosen not to elect hedge accounting treatment for the Company's derivative financial instruments, changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments can have a significant impact on Ovintiv's results of operations. Generally, changes in fair values of derivative financial instruments do not impact the Company's liquidity or capital resources. Settlements of derivative financial instruments do have an impact on the Company's liquidity and results of operation.

Income Taxes

Ovintiv follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded for the effect of any temporary difference between the accounting and income tax basis of an asset or liability, using the enacted income tax rates and laws expected to apply when the assets are realized and liabilities are settled. Current income taxes are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or payable to the taxing authorities based on the income tax rates and laws enacted at the end of the reporting period. The effect of a change in the enacted tax rates or laws is recognized in net earnings in the period of enactment.

Judgments and Uncertainties

Asset removal technologies and costs are constantly changing, as are regulatory, political, environmental, safety, and public relations considerations. The asset retirement obligation is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows of the settlement. The discounted cash flows are based on estimates of such factors as reserves lives, retirement costs, timing of settlements, credit-adjusted risk-free rates and inflation rates. Changes in these estimates impact net earnings through accretion of the asset retirement obligation in addition to depletion of the asset retirement cost included in property, plant and equipment.

Ovintiv's derivative financial instruments primarily relate to commodities including oil, NGLs and natural gas. The most significant assumptions used in determining the fair value to the Company's commodity derivatives financial instruments include estimates of future commodity prices, implied volatilities of commodity prices, discount rates and estimates of counterparty credit risk. These pricing and discounting variables are sensitive to the period of the contract and market volatility as well as regional price differentials. These inputs may also be observable and corroborated by market data or unobservable and sourced from limited market activity, internally generated estimates or corroborated by third parties. Changes in these estimates and assumptions can impact net earnings, revenues and expenses.

Tax interpretations, regulations, legislation and potential Treasury Department guidance, in the various jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change and interpretation. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty and the interpretations can impact net earnings through the income tax expense arising from the changes in deferred income tax assets or liabilities.

Description

Deferred income tax assets are assessed routinely for realizability. If it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the deferred tax assets.

Ovintiv's interim income tax expense is determined using an estimated annual effective income tax rate applied to year-to-date net earnings before income tax plus the effect of legislative changes and amounts in respect of prior periods.

Ovintiv recognizes the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority. A recognized tax position is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. Liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits that are not expected to be settled within the next 12 months are included in other liabilities and provisions.

The Company is required to assess whether the unremitted earnings from its Canadian subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested. Changes in repatriation plans are evaluated based on the specific facts and circumstances to determine how those changes affect the recognition and measurement of income tax liabilities and whether those changes in plans affect Ovintiv's ongoing assertions related to the indefinite reinvestment of basis differences. If the indefinite reinvestment assertion can no longer be made, a deferred tax liability is generally required for a book-over-tax outside basis difference attributable to the foreign subsidiaries.

Contingent Liabilities

Ovintiv is subject to various legal proceedings, environmental remediation, commercial and regulatory claims and liabilities that arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues losses when such losses are probable and reasonably estimable, except for contingencies acquired in a business combination which are recorded at fair value at the time of the acquisition. If a loss is probable but the Company cannot estimate a specific amount for that loss, the best estimate within the range is accrued and if no amount is better within the range, the minimum amount is accrued.

Judgments and Uncertainties

Ovintiv considers available positive and negative evidence when assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, including historic and expected future taxable earnings, available tax planning strategies and carry forward periods. Numerous judgments and assumptions are inherent in the determination of future taxable income, including factors such as future operating conditions, particularly related to oil and natural gas prices. As a result, the assumptions used in determining expected future taxable earnings are consistent with those used in the goodwill impairment assessment.

The estimated annual effective income tax rate is impacted by expected annual earnings, changes in valuation allowances, state taxes, income tax related to foreign operations, the effect of legislative changes, and tax differences on divestitures and transactions.

The Company routinely assesses potential uncertain tax positions and, if required, establishes accruals for such amounts. The accruals are adjusted based on changes in facts and circumstances. Material changes to Ovintiv's income tax accruals may occur in the future based on the progress of ongoing audits, changes in legislation or resolution of pending matters.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Ovintiv concluded that a portion of the previously unremitted earnings from its foreign subsidiaries is no longer considered to be permanently reinvested. As a result of this change in assertion, the Company recorded a nominal deferred income tax liability on the undistributed earnings that were previously considered permanently reinvested. The Company has a taxable temporary difference of approximately \$339 million in respect of unremitted earnings that continue to be permanently reinvested for which a deferred income tax liability of \$17 million has not been recognized and becomes subject to taxation upon the remittance of dividends. The deferred tax liability considers U.S. federal, state and foreign withholding tax implications.

The establishment and evaluation of a contingent loss is based on advice from legal counsel, advisors or consultants and management's judgement. Actual costs can vary from such estimates for various reasons including: i) differing interpretation of the law, opinions on responsibility and assessments on the amount of damages; ii) changes in status of litigation or claims and information available; iii) differing interpretation of regulations by regulators or the courts; iv) changes in laws and regulations; and v) additional or developing information relating to extent and nature of environmental remediation and technology improvements. The Company continually monitors known and potential legal, environmental and other claims or contingencies based on available information. Future changes in facts and circumstances not currently foreseeable could result in the actual liabilities recorded exceeding the estimated amounts accrued.

Non-GAAP Measures

Certain measures in this document do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by U.S. GAAP and, therefore, are considered non-GAAP measures. These measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers and should not be viewed as a substitute for measures reported under U.S. GAAP. These measures are commonly used in the oil and gas industry and by Ovintiv to provide shareholders and potential investors with additional information regarding the Company's liquidity and its ability to generate funds to finance its operations. Non-GAAP measures include: Non-GAAP Cash Flow, Non-GAAP Total Costs, Debt to Adjusted Capitalization and Debt to Adjusted EBITDA. Management's use of these measures is discussed further below.

Cash from Operating Activities and Non-GAAP Cash Flow

Non-GAAP Cash Flow is a non-GAAP measure defined as cash from (used in) operating activities excluding net change in other assets and liabilities, and net change in non-cash working capital.

Management believes this measure is useful to the Company and its investors as a measure of operating and financial performance across periods and against other companies in the industry, and is an indication of the Company's ability to generate cash to finance capital investment programs, to service debt and to meet other financial obligations. This measure is used, along with other measures, in the calculation of certain performance targets for the Company's management and employees.

(\$ millions, except as indicated)	2022	2021
Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 3,866	\$ 3,129
(Add back) deduct:		
Net change in other assets and liabilities	(57)	(39)
Net change in non-cash working capital	(187)	(41)
Non-GAAP Cash Flow	\$ 4,110	\$ 3,209

Total Operating Expenses and Non-GAAP Total Costs

Non-GAAP Total Costs is a non-GAAP measure which includes the summation of production, mineral and other taxes, upstream transportation and processing expense, upstream operating expense and administrative expense, excluding the impact of long-term incentive, restructuring and legal costs, and current expected credit losses. It is calculated as total operating expenses excluding non-upstream operating costs and non-cash items which include operating expenses from the Market Optimization, and Corporate and Other segments, depreciation, depletion and amortization, impairments, accretion of asset retirement obligation, long-term incentive, restructuring and legal costs, and current expected credit losses. When presented on a per BOE basis, Non-GAAP Total Costs is divided by production volumes. Management believes this measure is useful to the Company and its investors as a measure of operational efficiency across periods.

(\$ millions, except as indicated)	2022	2021
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 8,611	\$ 7,139
Deduct (add back):		
Market optimization operating expenses	4,242	3,148
Corporate & other operating expenses	-	(1)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,113	1,190
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	18	22
Long-term incentive costs	193	132
Restructuring and legal costs	1	34
Current expected credit losses	(1)	1
Non-GAAP Total Costs	\$ 3,045	\$ 2,613
Divided by:		
Production Volumes (MMBOE)	186.2	194.9
Non-GAAP Total Costs (\$/BOE) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 16.36	\$ 13.42

(1) Calculated using whole dollars and volumes.

Debt to Capitalization and Debt to Adjusted Capitalization

Debt to Adjusted Capitalization is a non-GAAP measure which adjusts capitalization for historical ceiling test impairments that were recorded as at December 31, 2011. Management monitors Debt to Adjusted Capitalization as a proxy for the Company's financial covenant under the Credit Facilities which require Debt to Adjusted Capitalization to be less than 60 percent. Adjusted Capitalization includes debt, total shareholders' equity and an equity adjustment for cumulative historical ceiling test impairments recorded as at December 31, 2011 in conjunction with the Company's January 1, 2012 adoption of U.S. GAAP.

(\$ millions, except as indicated)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Debt (Long-Term Debt, including current portion)	\$ 3,570	\$ 4,786
Total Shareholders' Equity	7,689	5,074
Capitalization	\$ 11,259	\$ 9,860
Debt to Capitalization	32%	49%
Debt (Long-Term Debt, including current portion)	\$ 3,570	\$ 4,786
Total Shareholders' Equity	7,689	5,074
Equity Adjustment for Impairments at December 31, 2011	7,746	7,746
Adjusted Capitalization	\$ 19,005	\$ 17,606
Debt to Adjusted Capitalization	19%	27%

Debt to EBITDA and Debt to Adjusted EBITDA

Debt to EBITDA and Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP measures. EBITDA is defined as trailing 12-month net earnings (loss) before income taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization, and interest. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA adjusted for impairments, accretion of asset retirement obligation, unrealized gains/losses on risk management, foreign exchange gains/losses, gains/losses on divestitures and other gains/losses.

Management believes these measures are useful to the Company and its investors as a measure of financial leverage and the Company's ability to service its debt and other financial obligations. These measures are used, along with other measures, in the calculation of certain financial performance targets for the Company's management and employees.

(\$ millions, except as indicated)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Debt (Long-Term Debt, including current portion)	\$ 3,570	\$ 4,786
Net Earnings (Loss)	3,637	1,416
Add back (deduct):		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,113	1,190
Interest	311	340
Income tax expense (recovery)	(77)	(177)
EBITDA	\$ 4,984	\$ 2,769
Debt to EBITDA (times)	0.7	1.7
Net Earnings (Loss)	3,637	1,416
Add back (deduct):		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,113	1,190
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	18	22
Interest	311	340
Unrealized (gains) losses on risk management	(741)	488
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	15	(23)
Other (gains) losses, net	(33)	(37)
Income tax expense (recovery)	(77)	(177)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 4,243	\$ 3,219
Debt to Adjusted EBITDA (times)	0.8	1.5

Item 7A: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The primary objective of the following information is to provide forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information about Ovintiv's potential exposure to market risks. The term "market risk" refers to the Company's risk of loss arising from adverse changes in oil, NGL and natural gas prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The following disclosures are not meant to be precise indicators of expected future losses but rather indicators of reasonably possible losses. The forward-looking information provides indicators of how the Company views and manages ongoing market risk exposures.

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

Commodity price risk arises from the effect fluctuations in future commodity prices, including oil, NGLs and natural gas, may have on future revenues, expenses and cash flows. Realized pricing is primarily driven by the prevailing worldwide price for crude oil and spot market prices applicable to the Company's natural gas production. Pricing for oil, NGLs and natural gas production is volatile and unpredictable as discussed in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. To partially mitigate exposure to commodity price risk, the Company may enter into various derivative financial instruments including futures, forwards, swaps, options and costless collars. The use of these derivative instruments is governed under formal policies and is subject to limits established by the Board of Directors and may vary from time to time. Both exchange traded and over-the-counter traded derivative instruments may be subject to margin-deposit requirements, and the Company may be required from time to time to deposit cash or provide letters of credit with exchange brokers or counterparties to satisfy these margin requirements. For additional information relating to the Company's derivative and financial instruments, see Note 24 under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value of the Company's risk management positions to fluctuations in commodity prices, with all other variables held constant. The Company has used a 10 percent variability to assess the potential impact of commodity price changes. Fluctuations in commodity prices could have resulted in unrealized gains (losses) impacting pre-tax net earnings as follows:

(US\$ millions)	December 31, 2022	
	10% Price Increase	10% Price Decrease
Crude oil price	\$ (28)	\$ 27
NGL price	-	-
Natural gas price	6	(6)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange risk arises from changes in foreign exchange rates that may affect the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial assets or liabilities. The following table presents the foreign exchange rates for the respective years ended December 31.

Foreign Exchange Rates (C\$ per US\$1)	2022	2021
Average	1.301	1.254
Period End	1.354	1.268

As Ovintiv operates primarily in the United States and Canada, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. and Canadian dollars can have a significant effect on the Company's reported results. The table below summarizes selected foreign exchange impacts on Ovintiv's financial results when compared to the same periods in the prior years.

	2022		2021	
	\$ millions	\$/BOE	\$ millions	\$/BOE
Increase (Decrease) in:				
Capital Investment	\$ (14)		\$ 21	
Transportation and Processing Expense ⁽¹⁾	(34)	\$ (0.18)	55	\$ 0.28
Operating Expense ⁽¹⁾	(4)	(0.02)	7	0.03
Administrative Expense	(4)	(0.02)	13	0.07
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization ⁽¹⁾	(11)	(0.06)	30	0.15

(1) Reflects upstream operations.

Foreign exchange gains and losses also arise when monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated and settled, and primarily include:

- U.S. dollar denominated financing debt issued from Canada
- U.S. dollar denominated risk management assets and liabilities held in Canada
- U.S. dollar denominated cash and short-term investments held in Canada
- Foreign denominated intercompany loans

To partially mitigate the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations on future commodity revenues and expenses, the Company may enter into foreign currency derivative contracts. As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv has entered into \$400 million notional U.S. dollar denominated currency swaps at an average exchange rate of C\$1.3160 to US\$1, which mature monthly throughout 2023.

As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv did not have any U.S. dollar denominated financing debt issued from Canada or foreign denominated intercompany loans that were subject to foreign exchange exposure.

The table below summarizes the sensitivity to foreign exchange rate fluctuations, with all other variables held constant. The Company has used a 10 percent variability to assess the potential impact from Canadian to U.S. foreign currency exchange rate changes. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could have resulted in unrealized gains (losses) impacting pre-tax net earnings as follows:

(US\$ millions)	December 31, 2022	
	10% Rate Increase	10% Rate Decrease
Foreign currency exchange	\$ (1)	\$ 1

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from changes in market interest rates that may affect the fair value or future cash flows from the Company's financial assets or liabilities. The Company may partially mitigate its exposure to interest rate changes by holding a mix of both fixed and floating rate debt and may also enter into interest rate derivatives to partially mitigate effects of fluctuations in market interest rates.

As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv had floating rate revolving credit and term loan borrowings of \$393 million. Accordingly, on a before-tax basis, the sensitivity for each one percent change in interest rates on floating rate revolving credit and term loan borrowings was \$4 million (2021 - nil).

Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Management Report

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are the responsibility of Management. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by Management in United States dollars in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and include certain estimates that reflect Management's best judgments.

Ovintiv's Board of Directors has approved the information contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Board of Directors fulfills its responsibility regarding the financial statements mainly through its Audit Committee, which has a written mandate that complies with the requirements of United States and Canadian securities legislation and the Audit Committee guidelines of the New York Stock Exchange. The Audit Committee meets at least on a quarterly basis.

Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company's financial reporting. The internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's Management regarding the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management has assessed the design and effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2022. In making its assessment, Management has used the Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Based on our evaluation, Management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as at that date.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, was appointed by a vote of shareholders at the Company's last annual meeting to audit and provide independent opinions on both the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2022, as stated in their Auditor's Report. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has provided such opinions.

/s/ Brendan M. McCracken
Brendan M. McCracken
President & Chief Executive Officer

February 27, 2023

/s/ Corey D. Code
Corey D. Code
Executive Vice-President &
Chief Financial Officer

Auditor's Report

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Ovintiv Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ovintiv Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the "Company") as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "Consolidated Financial Statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these Consolidated Financial Statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the Consolidated Financial Statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly

reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the Consolidated Financial Statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

The impact of estimates of proved oil, natural gas liquids ("NGL"), and natural gas reserves on net oil and natural gas proved properties

As described in Notes 1 and 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has a net oil and natural gas proved properties balance of \$8,087 million as of December 31, 2022 and depreciation, depletion, and amortization ("DD&A") expense of \$1,113 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for its acquisition, exploration, and development activities. Capitalized costs accumulated within each cost centre are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. Proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserve estimates are key inputs to the Company's depletion and ceiling test impairment calculations. A ceiling test impairment is recognized in net earnings when the carrying amount of a country cost centre exceeds the country cost centre ceiling. Management estimates its proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves according to the definition of proved reserves provided by the SEC. Management's estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves are made using available geological and reservoir data as well as production performance data. Proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves are those quantities of oil and natural gas, which by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible in future periods from known reservoirs under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. The assumptions used by management to determine estimates of the proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves and the ceiling test impairment calculation include the average beginning-of-the-month prices during the 12-month period for the year, future production estimates, future production and development costs and estimates for abandonment and dismantlement costs associated with asset retirement obligations. The estimation of reserves is a subjective process. In determining the estimates of the proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves, management utilizes the services of specialists, specifically petroleum engineers.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the impact of estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves on net oil and natural gas proved properties is a critical audit matter are (i) significant judgment used by management, including the use of specialists, when developing the estimates of the proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves and performing the ceiling test impairment calculation and (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, effort and subjectivity in performing procedures to evaluate the significant assumptions used in developing those estimates including the average beginning-of-the-month prices during the 12-month period for the year, future production estimates, future production and development costs, and estimates for abandonment and dismantlement costs associated with asset retirement obligations.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves, the calculation of the full

cost ceiling test and the calculation of DD&A expense. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating management's ceiling test impairment calculation and testing the unit-of-production depletion rate used to calculate depletion expense, testing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of underlying data and evaluating the appropriateness of the significant assumptions used by management in developing these estimates, including assumptions related to the average beginning-of-the-month prices during the 12-month period for the year, future production estimates, future production and development costs, and estimates for abandonment and dismantlement costs associated with asset retirement obligations. The work of management's specialists was used in performing procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of the estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. As a basis for using this work, the specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with the specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by the specialists, tests of the data used by the specialists, and an evaluation of the specialists' findings. Evaluating the significant assumptions also involved evaluating whether the assumptions used were reasonable considering the past performance of the Company and whether they were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Calgary, Canada

February 27, 2023

We have served as the Company's or its predecessors' auditor since 1958.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings

For the years ended December 31 (US\$ millions, except per share amounts)		2022	2021	2020
Revenues	(Note 2)			
Product and service revenues	(Note 3)	\$ 14,263	\$ 10,468	\$ 5,509
Gains (losses) on risk management, net	(Note 24)	(1,867)	(1,883)	507
Sublease revenues	(Note 13)	68	73	71
Total Revenues		12,464	8,658	6,087
Operating Expenses	(Note 2)			
Production, mineral and other taxes		415	293	173
Transportation and processing		1,786	1,616	1,502
Operating	(Notes 13, 21, 22)	802	625	605
Purchased product		4,055	2,951	1,366
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		1,113	1,190	1,834
Impairments	(Note 9)	-	-	5,580
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	(Note 16)	18	22	29
Administrative	(Notes 13, 20, 21, 22)	422	442	395
Total Operating Expenses		8,611	7,139	11,484
Operating Income (Loss)		3,853	1,519	(5,397)
Other (Income) Expenses				
Interest	(Notes 4, 14)	311	340	371
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	(Notes 5, 24)	15	(23)	17
Other (gains) losses, net	(Notes 6, 14, 22)	(33)	(37)	(55)
Total Other (Income) Expenses		293	280	333
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax		3,560	1,239	(5,730)
Income tax expense (recovery)	(Note 6)	(77)	(177)	367
Net Earnings (Loss)		\$ 3,637	\$ 1,416	\$ (6,097)
Net Earnings (Loss) per Share of Common Stock	(Note 17)			
Basic		\$ 14.34	\$ 5.44	\$ (23.47)
Diluted		14.08	5.32	(23.47)
Weighted Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (millions)	(Note 17)			
Basic		253.6	260.4	259.8
Diluted		258.4	266.4	259.8

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31 (US\$ millions)		2022	2021	2020
Net Earnings (Loss)		\$ 3,637	\$ 1,416	\$ (6,097)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(Note 18)	(107)	2	38
Pension and other post-employment benefit plans	(Notes 18, 22)	6	14	(8)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		(101)	16	30
Comprehensive Income (Loss)		\$ 3,536	\$ 1,432	\$ (6,067)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at December 31 (US\$ millions)

		2022	2021
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 5	\$ 195
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues (net of allowances of \$4 million (2021: \$5 million))	(Notes 3, 7)	1,594	1,294
Risk management	(Notes 23, 24)	53	1
Income tax receivable	(Note 6)	43	97
		1,695	1,587
Property, Plant and Equipment, at cost:	(Note 9)		
Oil and natural gas properties, based on full cost accounting			
Proved properties		57,054	55,475
Unproved properties		1,172	1,944
Other		882	903
Property, plant and equipment		59,108	58,322
Less: Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization		(49,640)	(49,561)
Property, plant and equipment, net	(Note 2)	9,468	8,761
Other Assets	(Notes 10, 13)	1,004	1,079
Risk Management	(Notes 23, 24)	34	-
Deferred Income Taxes	(Note 6)	271	-
Goodwill	(Notes 2, 11)	2,584	2,628
	(Note 2)	\$ 15,056	\$ 14,055
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(Note 12)	\$ 2,221	\$ 1,979
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	(Note 13)	76	62
Income tax payable		4	4
Risk management	(Notes 23, 24)	86	703
Current portion of long-term debt	(Note 14)	393	-
		2,780	2,748
Long-Term Debt	(Note 14)	3,177	4,786
Operating Lease Liabilities	(Note 13)	814	889
Other Liabilities and Provisions	(Notes 13, 15)	131	190
Risk Management	(Notes 23, 24)	-	25
Asset Retirement Obligation	(Note 16)	281	339
Deferred Income Taxes	(Note 6)	184	4
		7,367	8,981
Commitments and Contingencies	(Note 26)		
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital - authorized 775 million shares of stock			
2022 issued and outstanding: 245.7 million shares (2021: 258.0 million shares)	(Note 17)	3	3
Paid in surplus	(Note 17)	7,776	8,458
Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)		(1,081)	(4,479)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(Note 18)	991	1,092
Total Shareholders' Equity		7,689	5,074
		\$ 15,056	\$ 14,055

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Approved by the Board of Directors

/s/ Peter A. Dea
Peter A. Dea
 Director

/s/ George L. Pita
George L. Pita
 Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

		Share	Paid in	Retained	Accumulated	Total
		Capital	Surplus	Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Income	Shareholders' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2022 (US\$ millions)						
Balance, December 31, 2021		\$ 3	\$ 8,458	\$ (4,479)	\$ 1,092	\$ 5,074
Net Earnings (Loss)		-	-	3,637	-	3,637
Dividends on Shares of Common Stock (\$0.95 per share)	(Note 17)	-	-	(239)	-	(239)
Shares of Common Stock Purchased under Normal Course Issuer Bid	(Note 17)	-	(719)	-	-	(719)
Equity-Settled Compensation Costs		-	37	-	-	37
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(Note 18)	-	-	-	(101)	(101)
Balance, December 31, 2022		\$ 3	\$ 7,776	\$ (1,081)	\$ 991	\$ 7,689

		Share	Paid in	Retained	Accumulated	Total
		Capital	Surplus	Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Income	Shareholders' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2021 (US\$ millions)						
Balance, December 31, 2020		\$ 3	\$ 8,531	\$ (5,773)	\$ 1,076	\$ 3,837
Net Earnings (Loss)		-	-	1,416	-	1,416
Dividends on Shares of Common Stock (\$0.4675 per share)	(Note 17)	-	-	(122)	-	(122)
Shares of Common Stock Purchased under Normal Course Issuer Bid	(Note 17)	-	(111)	-	-	(111)
Equity-Settled Compensation Costs		-	38	-	-	38
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(Note 18)	-	-	-	16	16
Balance, December 31, 2021		\$ 3	\$ 8,458	\$ (4,479)	\$ 1,092	\$ 5,074

		Share	Paid in	Retained	Accumulated	Total
		Capital	Surplus	Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Income	Shareholders' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2020 (US\$ millions)						
Balance, December 31, 2019		\$ 7,061	\$ 1,402	\$ 421	\$ 1,046	\$ 9,930
Net Earnings (Loss)		-	-	(6,097)	-	(6,097)
Dividends on Shares of Common Stock (\$0.375 per share)	(Note 17)	-	-	(97)	-	(97)
Equity-Settled Compensation Costs		-	71	-	-	71
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(Note 18)	-	-	-	30	30
Reclassification of Share Capital due to the Reorganization	(Note 17)	(7,058)	7,058	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2020		\$ 3	\$ 8,531	\$ (5,773)	\$ 1,076	\$ 3,837

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31 (US\$ millions)

	2022	2021	2020
Operating Activities			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 3,637	\$ 1,416	\$ (6,097)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,113	1,190	1,834
Impairments (Note 9)	-	-	5,580
Accretion of asset retirement obligation (Note 16)	18	22	29
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	(87)	(21)	381
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management (Note 24)	(741)	488	204
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss (Note 5)	14	21	11
Foreign exchange (gain) loss on settlements (Note 5)	8	(11)	6
Other	148	104	(19)
Net change in other assets and liabilities	(57)	(39)	(173)
Net change in non-cash working capital (Note 25)	(187)	(41)	139
Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities	3,866	3,129	1,895
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures (Note 2)	(1,831)	(1,519)	(1,736)
Acquisitions (Note 8)	(286)	(11)	(19)
Proceeds from divestitures (Note 8)	228	1,025	89
Net change in investments and other	103	(20)	(198)
Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	(1,786)	(525)	(1,864)
Financing Activities			
Net issuance (repayment) of revolving long-term debt (Note 14)	393	(950)	252
Repayment of long-term debt (Note 14)	(1,634)	(1,137)	(272)
Purchase of shares of common stock (Note 17)	(719)	(111)	-
Dividends on shares of common stock (Note 17)	(239)	(122)	(97)
Finance lease payments and other (Note 13)	(69)	(99)	(89)
Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities	(2,268)	(2,419)	(206)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Held in Foreign Currency	(2)	-	(5)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	(190)	185	(180)
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash, Beginning of Year	195	10	190
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash, End of Year	\$ 5	\$ 195	\$ 10
Cash, End of Year	\$ 5	\$ 26	\$ 9
Cash Equivalents, End of Year	-	169	1
Restricted Cash, End of Year	-	-	-
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash, End of Year	\$ 5	\$ 195	\$ 10

Supplementary Cash Flow Information

(Note 25)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A) NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Ovintiv Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Ovintiv”) are in the business of the exploration for, the development of, and the production and marketing of oil, NGLs and natural gas.

On January 24, 2020, Encana Corporation (“Encana”) completed a corporate reorganization, which included a plan of arrangement (the “Arrangement”) that involved, among other things, Ovintiv Inc. ultimately acquiring all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Encana in exchange for shares of common stock of Ovintiv Inc. on a one-for-one basis. Following completion of the Arrangement, Ovintiv Inc. migrated from Canada and became a Delaware corporation, domiciled in the U.S. (the “U.S. Domestication”). The Arrangement and the U.S. Domestication together are referred to as the “Reorganization”.

B) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Ovintiv and are presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP and the rules and regulations of the SEC.

In these Consolidated Financial Statements, unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars. Following the U.S. Domestication on January 24, 2020, the functional currency of Ovintiv Inc. became U.S. dollars, and accordingly, the financial results herein are consolidated and reported in U.S. dollars. All references to US\$ or to \$ are to United States dollars and references to C\$ are to Canadian dollars.

The Arrangement, as described above, was accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control. Accordingly, the resulting transactions were recognized using historical carrying amounts. On January 24, 2020, Ovintiv became the reporting entity upon completion of the Reorganization.

C) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Ovintiv and entities in which it holds a controlling interest. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Undivided interests in oil and natural gas exploration and production joint ventures and partnerships are consolidated on a proportionate basis. Investments in non-controlled entities over which Ovintiv has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

D) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the period end date. Any gains or losses are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Foreign currency revenues and expenses are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the time of the transaction.

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at period end exchange rates, while the related revenues and expenses are translated using average rates during the period. Translation gains and losses relating to foreign operations are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”). Recognition of Ovintiv’s accumulated translation gains and losses into net earnings occurs upon complete or substantially complete liquidation of the Company’s investment in the foreign operation.

E) USE OF ESTIMATES

Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires Management to make informed estimates and assumptions and use judgments that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts as future events occur.

Significant items subject to estimates and assumptions are:

- Estimates of proved reserves used for depletion and ceiling test impairment calculations
- Estimated fair value of long-term assets used for impairment calculations
- Fair value of reporting units used for the assessment of goodwill
- Estimates of future taxable earnings used to assess the realizable value of deferred tax assets
- Estimates of incremental borrowing rates and lease terms used in the measurement of right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and lease liabilities
- Fair value of asset retirement costs and related obligations
- Fair value of derivative instruments
- Fair value attributed to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations
- Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate
- Accruals for long-term performance-based compensation arrangements, including whether or not the performance criteria will be met and measurement of the ultimate payout amount
- Recognized values of pension assets and obligations, as well as the pension costs charged to net earnings, depend on certain actuarial and economic assumptions
- Accruals for legal claims, environmental risks and exposures

F) REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenues from contracts with customers associated with Oviniv’s oil, NGLs and natural gas and third-party processing and gathering are recognized when control of the good or service is transferred to the customer, and title or risk of loss transfers to the customer. Transaction prices are determined at inception of the contract and allocated to the performance obligations identified. Variable consideration is estimated and included in the transaction price, unless the variable consideration is constrained.

For product sales, the performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time when the product is delivered to the customer and control is transferred. Payment from the customer is due when the product is delivered to the custody point. Revenues for product sales are presented on an after-royalties basis. For arrangements to gather and process natural gas for third parties, performance obligations are satisfied over time as the service is provided to the customer. Payment from the customer is due when the customer receives the benefit of the service and the product is delivered to the custody point or plant tailgate. Revenues associated with services provided where Oviniv acts as agent are recorded on a net basis.

G) PRODUCTION, MINERAL AND OTHER TAXES

Costs paid by Oviniv for taxes based on production or revenues from oil, NGLs and natural gas are recognized when the product is produced. Costs paid by Oviniv for taxes on the valuation of upstream assets and reserves are recognized when incurred.

H) TRANSPORTATION AND PROCESSING

Costs paid by Oviniv for the transportation and processing of oil, NGLs and natural gas are recognized when the product is delivered and the services made available or provided.

I) OPERATING

Operating costs paid by Oviniv, net of amounts capitalized, are recognized for oil and natural gas properties in which the Company has a working interest.

J) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company sponsors defined contribution and defined benefit plans, providing pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees in the U.S. and Canada. As of January 1, 2003, the defined benefit pension plan was closed to new entrants.

Pension expense for the defined contribution pension plan is recorded as the benefits are earned by the employees covered by the plans. Ovintiv accrues for its obligations under its employee defined benefit plans, net of plan assets. The cost of defined benefit pensions and other post-employment benefits is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method based on length of service and reflects Management's best estimate of salary escalation, mortality rates, retirement ages of employees and expected future health care costs. The expected return on plan assets is based on historical and projected rates of return for assets in the investment plan portfolio. The actual return is based on the fair value of plan assets. The projected benefit obligation is discounted using the market interest rate on high-quality corporate debt instruments as at the measurement date.

Defined benefit pension plan expenses include the cost of pension benefits earned during the current year, the interest cost on pension obligations, the expected return on pension plan assets, the amortization of adjustments arising from pension plan amendments, the amortization of net prior service costs, and the amortization of the excess of the net actuarial gains or losses over 10 percent of the greater of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Amortization is on a straight-line basis over a period covering the expected average remaining service lives of employees covered by the plans. All components of the net defined periodic benefit cost, excluding the service cost component, are included in other (gains) losses, net.

K) INCOME TAXES

Ovintiv follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded for the effect of any temporary difference between the accounting and income tax basis of an asset or liability, using the enacted income tax rates and laws expected to apply when the assets are realized and liabilities are settled. Current income taxes are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or payable to the taxing authorities based on the income tax rates and laws enacted at the end of the reporting period. The effect of a change in the enacted tax rates or laws is recognized in net earnings in the period of enactment. Income taxes are recognized in net earnings except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity, in which case the income taxes are recognized directly in shareholders' equity.

Deferred income tax assets are assessed routinely for realizability. If it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the deferred tax assets. Ovintiv considers available positive and negative evidence when assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets including historic and expected future taxable earnings, available tax planning strategies and carry forward periods. The assumptions used in determining expected future taxable earnings are consistent with those used in the goodwill impairment assessment.

Ovintiv recognizes the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority. A recognized tax position is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. Liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits that are not expected to be settled within the next 12 months are included in other liabilities and provisions. Interest related to unrecognized tax benefits is recognized in interest expense.

L) EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS

Basic net earnings per share of common stock is computed by dividing the net earnings by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net earnings per share of common stock is calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if stock options were exercised or other contracts to issue shares of common stock were exercised, fully vested, or converted to shares of common stock. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. The treasury stock method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of in-the-money stock options and other dilutive instruments are used to repurchase shares of common stock at the average market price.

M) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term investments, such as money market deposits or similar type instruments, with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Outstanding disbursements issued in excess of applicable bank account balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents and are recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

N) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

UPSTREAM

Ovintiv uses the full cost method of accounting for its acquisition, exploration and development activities. Accordingly, all costs directly associated with the acquisition of, the exploration for, and the development of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves, including costs of undeveloped leaseholds, dry holes and related equipment, are capitalized on a country-by-country cost center basis. Capitalized costs exclude costs relating to production, general overhead or similar activities.

Capitalized costs accumulated within each cost center are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved reserves. Depletion is calculated using the capitalized costs, including estimated retirement costs, plus the undiscounted future expenditures, based on current costs, to be incurred in developing proved reserves.

Costs associated with unproved properties are excluded from the depletion calculation until it is determined that proved reserves are attributable or impairment has occurred. Unproved properties are assessed separately for impairment on a quarterly basis. Costs that have been impaired are included in the costs subject to depletion within the full cost pool.

Under the full cost method of accounting, the carrying amount of Ovintiv's oil and natural gas properties within each country cost center is subject to a ceiling test at the end of each quarter. A ceiling test impairment is recognized in net earnings when the carrying amount of a country cost center exceeds the country cost center ceiling. The carrying amount of a cost center includes capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties, net of accumulated depletion and the related deferred income taxes.

The cost center ceiling is the sum of the estimated after-tax future net cash flows from proved reserves, using the 12-month average trailing prices and unescalated future development and production costs, discounted at 10 percent, plus unproved property costs. The 12-month average trailing price is calculated as the average of the price on the first day of each month within the trailing 12-month period. Any excess of the carrying amount over the calculated ceiling amount is recognized as an impairment in net earnings.

Proceeds from the divestiture of properties are normally deducted from the full cost pool without recognition of a gain or loss unless the deduction significantly alters the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves in the cost center, in which case a gain or loss is recognized in net earnings. Generally, a gain or loss on a divestiture would be recognized when 25 percent or more of the Company's proved reserves quantities are sold in a particular country cost center. For divestitures that result in the recognition of a gain or loss on the sale and constitute a business, goodwill is allocated to the divestiture.

CORPORATE

Costs associated with office furniture, fixtures, leasehold improvements, information technology and aircraft are carried at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets, which range from three to 25 years. Assets under construction are not subject to depreciation until put into use. Land is carried at cost.

O) CAPITALIZATION OF COSTS

Expenditures related to renewals or betterments that improve the productive capacity or extend the life of an asset are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Interest on borrowings associated with development projects is capitalized during the development phase.

P) BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquired identifiable net assets are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Deferred taxes are recognized for any differences between the fair value of net assets acquired and the related tax bases. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the purchase price below the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as a gain in net earnings. Associated transaction costs are expensed when incurred.

Q) GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired and is assessed for impairment at least annually at December 31. Goodwill and all other assets and liabilities are allocated to reporting units, which are Ovintiv's country cost centers. To assess impairment, the carrying amount of each reporting unit is determined and compared to the fair value of each respective reporting unit. Any excess of the carrying value of the reporting unit, including goodwill, over its fair value is recognized as an impairment and charged to net earnings. The impairment charge measured is limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Subsequent measurement of goodwill is at cost less any accumulated impairments.

R) IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-TERM ASSETS

The carrying value of long-term assets, excluding goodwill and upstream assets included in property, plant and equipment, is assessed for impairment when indicators suggest that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Individual assets are grouped for impairment purposes at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cashflows that are largely independent of the cashflows of other groups of assets. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group, an impairment is recognized for the excess of the carrying amount over its estimated fair value.

S) ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Asset retirement obligations are those legal obligations where the Company will be required to retire tangible long-lived assets such as producing well sites, processing plants, and restoring land at the end of oil and gas production operations. The asset retirement obligation is initially measured at its fair value and recorded as a liability with an offsetting retirement cost that is capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The estimated fair value is measured by reference to the expected future cash flows required to satisfy the obligation, discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free rate. Changes in the estimated obligation resulting from revisions to estimated timing or amount of future cash flows are recognized as a change in the asset retirement obligation and the related asset retirement cost.

Amortization of asset retirement costs are included in depreciation, depletion and amortization in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Increases in the asset retirement obligations resulting from the passage of time are recorded as accretion of asset retirement obligation in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Actual expenditures incurred are charged against the accumulated asset retirement obligation.

T) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation arrangements are accounted for at fair value. Fair values are determined using observable share prices and/or pricing models such as the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. For equity-settled stock-based compensation plans, fair values are determined at the grant date and are recognized over the vesting period as compensation costs with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity. For cash-settled stock-based compensation plans, fair values are determined at each reporting date and periodic changes are recognized as compensation costs, with a corresponding change to liabilities. Compensation costs are recognized over the vesting period using the accelerated attribution method for awards with a graded vesting feature. Forfeitures are estimated based on the Company's historical turnover rates.

U) LEASES

Leases for the right to use an asset are classified as either an operating or finance lease. Upon commencement of the lease, a ROU asset and corresponding lease liability are recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for all operating and finance leases. Ovintiv has elected the short-term lease exemption, which does not require a ROU asset or lease liability to be recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the lease term is 12 months or less and does not include an option to purchase the underlying asset that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise.

Upon commencement of the lease, ROU assets are recognized based on the initial measurement of the lease liability and adjusted for any lease payments made before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives and including any initial direct costs incurred. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future

minimum lease payments over the lease term. The discount rate used to determine the present value is the rate implicit in the lease unless that rate cannot be determined, in which case Ovintiv's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Rights to extend or terminate a lease are included in the lease term when there is reasonable certainty the right will be exercised. Factors used to assess reasonable certainty of rights to extend or terminate a lease include current and forecasted drilling plans, anticipated changes in development strategies, historical practice in extending similar contracts and current market conditions.

Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at the present value of the lease payments not yet paid and discounted at the initial discount rate at commencement of the lease, less any impairments to the ROU asset. Operating lease expense and revenue from subleases are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Finance lease ROU assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option or ownership of the leased asset transfers at the end of the lease term, otherwise the leased assets are amortized over the lease term. Amortization of finance lease ROU assets is included in depreciation, depletion and amortization in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Variable lease payments include changes in index rates, mobilization and demobilization costs related to oil and gas equipment and certain costs associated with office and building leases. Variable lease payments are recognized when incurred. Lease and non-lease components are accounted for as a single lease component for compression, coolers and office subleases.

V) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Valuation techniques include the market, income and cost approach. The market approach uses information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities; the income approach converts estimated future cash flows to a present value; the cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace an asset.

Inputs used in determining fair value are characterized according to a hierarchy that prioritizes those inputs based on the degree to which they are observable. The three input levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 - Inputs represent quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, such as exchange-traded commodity derivatives.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or other market corroborated inputs.
- Level 3 - Inputs that are not observable from objective sources, such as forward prices supported by little or no market activity or internally developed estimates of future cash flows used in a present value model.

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes the most observable inputs available. If a fair value measurement reflects inputs at multiple levels within the hierarchy, the fair value measurement is characterized based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenues, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet approximates fair value. The fair value of long-term debt is disclosed in Note 14. Fair value information related to pension plan assets is included in Note 22. Recurring fair value measurements are performed for risk management assets and liabilities and other derivative contracts as discussed in Note 23.

Certain non-financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, such as asset retirement obligations and assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations or certain non-monetary exchange transactions.

W) RISK MANAGEMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Risk management assets and liabilities are derivative financial instruments used by Ovintiv to manage economic exposure to market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The use of these derivative instruments is governed under formal policies and is subject to limits established by the Board of Directors.

Derivative instruments that do not qualify for the normal purchases and sales exemption are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net earnings. The fair values recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet reflect netting the asset and liability positions where counterparty master netting arrangements contain provisions for net settlement.

Realized gains or losses from financial derivatives related to oil, NGLs and natural gas commodity prices are presented in revenues as the contracts are settled. Realized gains or losses from foreign currency exchange swaps are presented in foreign exchange (gain) loss as the contracts are settled. Realized gains or losses recognized from other derivative contracts are presented in revenues as the obligations are settled.

Unrealized gains and losses are recognized based on the changes in fair value of the contracts and are presented in revenues and foreign exchange (gain) loss.

X) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, environmental and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These accruals are adjusted as additional information becomes available or circumstances change.

2. Segmented Information

Ovintiv's reportable segments are determined based on the following operations and geographic locations:

- **USA Operations** includes the exploration for, development of, and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas and other related activities within the U.S. cost center.
- **Canadian Operations** includes the exploration for, development of, and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas and other related activities within the Canadian cost center.
- **Market Optimization** is primarily responsible for the sale of the Company's proprietary production. These results are reported in the USA and Canadian Operations. Market optimization activities include third-party purchases and sales of product to provide operational flexibility and cost mitigation for transportation commitments, product type, delivery points and customer diversification. These activities are reflected in the Market Optimization segment. Market Optimization sells substantially all of the Company's upstream production to third-party customers. Transactions between segments are based on market values and are eliminated on consolidation.

Corporate and Other mainly includes unrealized gains or losses recorded on derivative financial instruments. Once the instruments are settled, the realized gains and losses are recorded in the reporting segment to which the derivative instruments relate. Corporate and Other also includes amounts related to sublease rentals.

Results of Operations

Segment Information

	USA Operations			Canadian Operations			Market Optimization		
For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Revenues									
Product and service revenues	\$ 6,680	\$ 4,883	\$ 2,701	\$ 3,476	\$ 2,542	\$ 1,349	\$ 4,107	\$ 3,043	\$ 1,459
Gains (losses) on risk management, net	(1,123)	(982)	497	(1,485)	(413)	207	-	-	7
Sublease revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,557	3,901	3,198	1,991	2,129	1,556	4,107	3,043	1,466
Operating Expenses									
Production, mineral and other taxes	401	278	158	14	15	15	-	-	-
Transportation and processing	626	507	453	1,002	937	829	158	172	220
Operating	646	490	485	127	111	100	29	25	22
Purchased product	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,055	2,951	1,366
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	861	837	1,378	235	332	427	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	5,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	2,534	2,112	8,054	1,378	1,395	1,371	4,242	3,148	1,608
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 3,023	\$ 1,789	\$ (4,856)	\$ 613	\$ 734	\$ 185	\$ (135)	\$ (105)	\$ (142)
	Corporate & Other			Consolidated					
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020			
Revenues									
Product and service revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,263	\$ 10,468	\$ 5,509			
Gains (losses) on risk management, net	741	(488)	(204)	(1,867)	(1,883)	507			
Sublease revenues	68	73	71	68	73	71			
Total Revenues	809	(415)	(133)	12,464	8,658	6,087			
Operating Expenses									
Production, mineral and other taxes	-	-	-	415	293	173			
Transportation and processing	-	-	-	1,786	1,616	1,502			
Operating	-	(1)	(2)	802	625	605			
Purchased product	-	-	-	4,055	2,951	1,366			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	17	21	29	1,113	1,190	1,834			
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	5,580			
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	18	22	29	18	22	29			
Administrative	422	442	395	422	442	395			
Total Operating Expenses	457	484	451	8,611	7,139	11,484			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 352	\$ (899)	\$ (584)	3,853	1,519	(5,397)			
Other (Income) Expenses									
Interest				311	340	371			
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net				15	(23)	17			
Other (gains) losses, net				(33)	(37)	(55)			
Total Other (Income) Expenses				293	280	333			
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax				3,560	1,239	(5,730)			
Income tax expense (recovery)				(77)	(177)	367			
Net Earnings (Loss)				\$ 3,637	\$ 1,416	\$ (6,097)			

Intersegment Information

For the years ended December 31	Marketing Sales			Market Optimization Upstream Eliminations			Total		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Revenues	\$ 15,622	\$ 10,630	\$ 6,108	\$ (11,515)	\$ (7,587)	\$ (4,642)	\$ 4,107	\$ 3,043	\$ 1,466
Operating Expenses									
Transportation and processing	646	571	616	(488)	(399)	(396)	158	172	220
Operating	29	25	22	-	-	-	29	25	22
Purchased product	15,082	10,140	5,612	(11,027)	(7,189)	(4,246)	4,055	2,951	1,366
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (135)	\$ (106)	\$ (142)	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (135)	\$ (105)	\$ (142)

Revenues by Geographic Region

For the years ended December 31	United States			Canada			Total		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Revenues									
Product revenues ⁽¹⁾									
Oil	\$ 4,524	\$ 3,357	\$ 2,035	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 4,527	\$ 3,364	\$ 2,042
NGLs	1,045	862	353	1,358	1,158	602	2,403	2,020	955
Natural gas	1,108	664	310	2,104	1,368	737	3,212	2,032	1,047
Other revenues ⁽²⁾	3,679	2,785	1,310	510	340	226	4,189	3,125	1,536
Gains (losses) on risk management, net	(796)	(1,160)	406	(1,071)	(723)	101	(1,867)	(1,883)	507
Total Revenues	\$ 9,560	\$ 6,508	\$ 4,414	\$ 2,904	\$ 2,150	\$ 1,673	\$ 12,464	\$ 8,658	\$ 6,087

(1) Includes intercompany marketing fees transacted between the Company's operating segments.

(2) Includes market optimization and other revenues such as purchased product sold to third parties, sublease revenues and gathering and processing services provided to third parties.

Major Customers

In connection with the marketing and sale of Ovintiv's own and purchased oil, NGLs and natural gas for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had one customer which individually accounted for more than 10 percent of Ovintiv's product revenues. Sales to this customer, secured by a financial institution with an investment grade credit rating, totaled approximately \$2,231 million which comprised \$2,216 million in the United States and \$15 million in Canada (2021 - one customer with sales of approximately \$1,573 million; 2020 - one customer with sales of approximately \$834 million).

Capital Expenditures by Segment

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
USA Operations	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,353
Canadian Operations	334	391	380
Corporate & Other	4	3	3
	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,519	\$ 1,736

Goodwill, Property, Plant and Equipment and Total Assets by Segment

As at December 31	Goodwill		Property, Plant and Equipment		Total Assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
USA Operations	\$ 1,938	\$ 1,938	\$ 8,259	\$ 7,623	\$ 11,043	\$ 10,345
Canadian Operations	646	690	1,044	951	2,075	1,932
Market Optimization	-	-	-	-	446	300
Corporate & Other	-	-	165	187	1,492	1,478
	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,628	\$ 9,468	\$ 8,761	\$ 15,056	\$ 14,055

Goodwill, Property, Plant and Equipment and Total Assets by Geographic Region

As at December 31	Goodwill		Property, Plant and Equipment		Total Assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
United States	\$ 1,938	\$ 1,938	\$ 8,316	\$ 7,673	\$ 11,749	\$ 10,715
Canada	646	690	1,152	1,088	3,307	3,337
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	3
	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,628	\$ 9,468	\$ 8,761	\$ 15,056	\$ 14,055

3. Revenues from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes Ovintiv's revenues from contracts with customers.

Revenues

For the years ended December 31	USA Operations			Canadian Operations			Market Optimization		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Revenues from Customers									
Product revenues ⁽¹⁾									
Oil	\$ 4,537	\$ 3,369	\$ 2,045	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 3,415	\$ 2,268	\$ 616
NGLs	1,049	864	354	1,363	1,163	606	19	42	10
Natural gas	1,107	664	309	2,119	1,377	743	646	704	813
Service revenues									
Gathering and processing	3	-	3	2	5	3	-	5	-
Product and Service Revenues	\$ 6,696	\$ 4,897	\$ 2,711	\$ 3,487	\$ 2,552	\$ 1,359	\$ 4,080	\$ 3,019	\$ 1,439

	Corporate & Other			Consolidated		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Revenues from Customers						
Product revenues ⁽¹⁾						
Oil	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,955	\$ 5,644	\$ 2,668
NGLs	-	-	-	2,431	2,069	970
Natural gas	-	-	-	3,872	2,745	1,865
Service revenues						
Gathering and processing	-	-	-	5	10	6
Product and Service Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$14,263	\$10,468	\$ 5,509

(1) Includes revenues from production and revenues of product purchased from third parties, but excludes intercompany marketing fees transacted between the Company's operating segments.

The Company's revenues from contracts with customers consists of product sales including oil, NGLs and natural gas, as well as the provision of gathering and processing services to third parties. Ovintiv had no contract asset or liability balances during the periods presented. As at December 31, 2022, receivables and accrued revenues from contracts with customers were \$1,257 million (2021 - \$1,070 million).

Ovintiv's product sales are sold under short-term contracts with terms that are less than one year at either fixed or market index prices or under long-term contracts exceeding one year at market index prices.

The Company's gathering and processing services are provided on an interruptible basis with transaction prices that are for fixed prices and/or variable consideration. Variable consideration received is related to recovery of plant operating costs or escalation of the fixed price based on a consumer price index. As the service contracts are interruptible, with service provided on an "as available" basis, there are no unsatisfied performance obligations remaining at December 31, 2022.

As at December 31, 2022, all remaining performance obligations are priced at market index prices or are variable volume delivery contracts. As such, the variable consideration is allocated entirely to the wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or promise to deliver units of production, and revenue is recognized at the amount for which the Company has the right to invoice the product delivered. As the period between when the product sales are

transferred and Ovintiv receives payments is generally 30 to 60 days, there is no financing element associated with customer contracts. In addition, Ovintiv does not disclose unsatisfied performance obligations for customer contracts with terms less than 12 months or for variable consideration related to unsatisfied performance obligations.

4. Interest

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Interest Expense on:			
Debt	\$ 297	\$ 323	\$ 350
Finance leases (See Note 13)	2	3	9
Other	12	14	12
	\$ 311	\$ 340	\$ 371

For the year ended December 31, 2022, interest expense on debt includes \$22 million related to premiums paid to repurchase certain of the Company's senior notes in the open market and a \$47 million (2021 - \$19 million) make-whole interest payment resulting from the early redemption of certain senior notes (see Note 14).

Additionally, interest expense on debt for the year ended December 31, 2022 includes \$30 million in non-cash fair value amortization related to the senior notes, previously acquired through a business combination, which were redeemed in 2022 (see Note 14).

5. Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss, Net

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Unrealized Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss on:			
Translation of U.S. dollar financing debt issued from Canada	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 51
Translation of U.S. dollar risk management contracts issued from Canada	14	20	(13)
Translation of intercompany notes	-	-	(27)
	14	21	11
Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss on Settlements of:			
U.S. dollar financing debt issued from Canada	8	(8)	1
U.S. dollar risk management contracts issued from Canada	5	(33)	1
Intercompany notes	-	(3)	5
Other Monetary Revaluations	(12)	-	(1)
	\$ 15	\$ (23)	\$ 17

Following the completion of the Reorganization, including the U.S. Domestication, on January 24, 2020 as described in Note 1, the U.S. dollar denominated unsecured notes issued by Encana Corporation from Canada were assumed by Ovintiv Inc., a company incorporated in Delaware with a U.S. dollar functional currency. Accordingly, these U.S. dollar denominated unsecured notes, along with certain intercompany notes, no longer attract foreign exchange translation gains or losses.

6. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Current Tax			
United States	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ (12)
Canada	-	(156)	(2)
Total Current Tax Expense (Recovery)	10	(156)	(14)
Deferred Tax			
United States	(275)	1	(187)
Canada	188	(22)	568
Total Deferred Tax Expense (Recovery)	(87)	(21)	381
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	\$ (77)	\$ (177)	\$ 367

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the current income tax expense was primarily due to state taxes. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the current income tax recovery was primarily due to the resolution of prior years' tax items. The resolution, along with other items, resulted in a \$222 million reduction of unrecognized tax benefits, offset by a \$66 million reduction in valuation allowance. The Company also recognized related interest income of \$12 million in other (gains) losses, net. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the current income tax recovery was primarily due to certain current year losses being carried back to prior years.

The following table reconciles income taxes calculated at the applicable statutory rate with the actual income taxes:

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax	\$ 3,560	\$ 1,239	\$ (5,730)
United States Federal Statutory Rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Expected Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	748	260	(1,203)
Effect on Taxes Resulting From:			
State income tax	26	43	(147)
Income tax related to foreign operations	60	9	(2)
Effect of legislative changes	-	-	2
Non-taxable capital (gains) losses	-	-	3
Realized capital loss resulting from U.S. Domestication	-	-	(1,238)
Non-taxable items	246	-	-
Amounts in respect of prior periods	101	60	36
Change in valuation allowance	(1,299)	(558)	2,900
Other	41	9	16
	\$ (77)	\$ (177)	\$ 367
Effective Tax Rate	(2.2%)	(14.3%)	(6.4%)

During the year ended December 31, 2022, a valuation allowance of \$1,299 million was reversed of which \$1,028 million was recognized as a result of positive earnings in the U.S. and Canada. Deferred income tax assets are routinely assessed for realizability, and consequently, after weighing both positive and negative evidence, the Company reversed an additional \$271 million of the valuation allowance primarily due to positive forecasted earnings in the U.S.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, a valuation allowance reversal of \$558 million was recognized as a result of positive earnings in the U.S. and Canada. During the year ended December 31, 2020, a valuation allowance of \$2,900 million was recorded as a result of cumulative three-year losses in the U.S. and Canada which was determined to be significant negative evidence to overcome. Included in the valuation allowance were capital losses in the amount of \$1.2 billion for Canadian tax purposes associated with the U.S. Domestication in the first quarter of 2020. If it is determined the capital losses can be utilized at a future date, a reduction in the valuation allowance will be recorded.

The effective tax rate of (2.2) percent for the year ended December 31, 2022 is lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to reductions in valuation allowances offset by certain non-taxable items.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the effective tax rate of (14.3) percent was lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to the resolution of prior years' tax items and changes in valuation allowances. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the effective tax rate of (6.4) percent was lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to valuation allowances recorded due to net losses arising from ceiling test impairments and an increase in the valuation allowance of \$568 million in Canada related to prior years' deferred tax assets. See Note 9 for further discussion related to the ceiling test impairments.

The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act no longer allows immediate expensing of research and experimentation expenditures for tax years beginning after December 31, 2021. Beginning in 2022, these expenditures have been capitalized and will be amortized over a five-year period.

The net deferred income tax asset (liability) consists of:

As at December 31	2022	2021
Deferred Income Tax Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ 36
Risk management	-	171
Compensation plans	72	67
Interest and other deferred deductions	-	19
Net operating and net capital losses carried forward	2,290	2,727
Foreign tax credits	-	119
Other	18	7
Less: valuation allowance	(1,326)	(2,733)
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(676)	(381)
Risk management	(10)	-
Deferred income	(248)	-
Other	(33)	(36)
Net Deferred Income Tax Asset (Liability)	\$ 87	\$ (4)

As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv has a valuation allowance against certain U.S. federal and state losses in the amount of \$47 million (2021 - \$1,044 million related to U.S. federal and state losses, U.S. foreign tax credits and U.S. charitable donations) and Canadian net capital losses in the amount of \$1,279 million (2021 - \$1,689 million related to net operating losses, net capital losses and other tax basis) as it is more likely than not that these benefits will not be realized based on expected future taxable earnings as determined in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

The net deferred income tax asset (liability) for the following jurisdictions is reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows:

As at December 31	2022	2021
Deferred Income Tax Assets		
United States	\$ 271	\$ -
Canada	-	-
	271	-
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities		
United States	-	(4)
Canada	(184)	-
	(184)	(4)
Net Deferred Income Tax Asset (Liability)	\$ 87	\$ (4)

Tax basis, loss carryforwards and business credits available are as follows:

As at December 31	2022	Expiration Date
United States		
Tax basis	\$ 5,228	Indefinite
Net operating losses (Federal)	4,034	2023 - 2038 ⁽¹⁾
Business credits	10	2023 - 2041
Canada		
Tax basis	\$ 938	Indefinite
Net capital losses	5,350	Indefinite
Net operating losses	381	2039 - 2041

(1) Includes net operating losses of \$1,211 million which have an indefinite expiration date.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Ovintiv concluded that a portion of the previously unremitted earnings from its foreign subsidiaries is no longer considered to be permanently reinvested. As a result of this change in assertion, the Company recorded a nominal deferred income tax liability on the undistributed earnings that were previously considered permanently reinvested. The Company has a taxable temporary difference of approximately \$339 million in respect of unremitted earnings that continue to be permanently reinvested for which a deferred income tax liability of \$17 million has not been recognized and becomes subject to taxation upon the remittance of dividends. The deferred tax liability considers U.S. federal, state and foreign withholding tax implications.

The following table presents changes in the balance of Ovintiv's unrecognized tax benefits excluding interest:

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ (10)	\$ (232)
Additions for tax positions taken in the current year	-	(2)
Additions for tax positions of prior years	-	(29)
Settlements	-	257
Foreign currency translation	1	(4)
Balance, End of Year	\$ (9)	\$ (10)

The unrecognized tax benefit is reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows:

As at December 31	2022	2021
Income Tax Receivable	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
Deferred Income Tax Liability ⁽¹⁾	(8)	(9)
Balance, End of Year	\$ (9)	\$ (10)

(1) As at December 31, 2021, the unrealized tax benefit was offset against the valuation allowance recognized in Canada.

If recognized, all of Ovintiv's unrecognized tax benefits as at December 31, 2022 would affect Ovintiv's effective income tax rate. The nature of the unrecognized tax benefits is highly uncertain. As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv does not anticipate that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change during the next 12 months.

Ovintiv may recognize interest accrued in respect of unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense. During 2022, Ovintiv recognized an expense of nil (2021 - recovery of \$6 million; 2020 - nil) in interest expense. As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv had no liability recorded (2021 - nil) for interest accrued in respect of unrecognized tax benefits.

Included below is a summary of the tax years, by jurisdiction, that remain statutorily open for examination by the taxing authorities.

Jurisdiction	Taxation Year
United States - Federal	2018 - 2022
United States - State	2017 - 2022
Canada - Federal	2015 - 2022
Canada - Provincial	2015 - 2022

Ovintiv and its subsidiaries file income tax returns primarily in the United States and Canada. Issues in dispute for audited years and audits for subsequent years are ongoing and in various stages of completion.

7. Accounts Receivable and Accrued Revenues

As at December 31	2022	2021
Trade Receivables and Accrued Revenues		
Production accruals	\$ 881	\$ 832
Market optimization	376	238
Joint interest and trade receivables	200	102
Derivative settlements	7	9
Corporate and other	26	23
Total Trade Receivables and Accrued Revenues	1,490	1,204
Prepays	38	28
Deposits and Other	70	67
	1,598	1,299
Expected Credit Loss Allowance	(4)	(5)
	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,294

Ovintiv's trade receivables and accrued revenues primarily consist of production sales of oil, NGLs and natural gas, product optimization from marketing and recoveries from joint working interest partners. The Company's receivables are short dated with payments generally due within 30 to 60 days, with no financing element.

Trade receivables and accrued revenues are subject to credit risk which is the risk of loss from the potential of a counterparty failing to meet its obligation in accordance with agreed terms. Ovintiv's credit exposure related to product sales and derivative financial instruments are mitigated through the use of credit policies approved by the Board of Directors which govern credit practices that limit transactions according to counterparties' credit quality, and regular monitoring and review of counterparties' credit worthiness. The Company may also request collateral support, including standby letters of credit, from customers that purchase production. Receivables due from joint working interest partners include numerous counterparties ranging from large public companies to small private companies within the oil and gas industry. In the event of non-payment, Ovintiv may be able to mitigate losses through requiring prepayment of future costs and netting outstanding receivables against associated revenue payables to the interest owner. The Company monitors ongoing credit exposure through active review of counterparty balances against contract terms and due dates, timely dispute resolution, payment confirmation, consideration of the customers' financial condition and general industry market conditions.

Ovintiv's estimated credit loss allowance is estimated using historical loss information, current industry conditions and payment practices, as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. Credit risk is assessed based on days outstanding and utilizes both internal credit assessments and publicly available credit information. As at December 31, 2022, the current period expected credit loss allowance was \$4 million (2021 - \$5 million). See Note 24 for more information on credit risk exposures.

8. Acquisitions and Divestitures

For the years ended December 31

	2022	2021	2020
Acquisitions			
USA Operations	\$ 277	\$ 11	\$ 19
Canadian Operations	9	-	-
Total Acquisitions	286	11	19
Divestitures			
USA Operations	(230)	(772)	(78)
Canadian Operations	2	(253)	(11)
Total Divestitures	(228)	(1,025)	(89)
Net Acquisitions & (Divestitures)	\$ 58	\$ (1,014)	\$ (70)

ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions in the USA Operations in 2022 primarily included property purchases in Permian with oil and liquids-rich potential.

DIVESTITURES

USA Operations

In 2022, divestitures in the USA Operations primarily included the sales of portions of Uinta located in northeastern Utah and Bakken located in northeastern Montana for combined proceeds of approximately \$215 million, after closing and other adjustments.

In 2021, divestitures in the USA Operations primarily included the sale of Eagle Ford located in south Texas for proceeds of approximately \$764 million, after closing and other adjustments.

In 2020, divestitures in the USA Operations primarily included the sale of certain properties that did not complement Ovintiv's existing portfolio of assets.

Canadian Operations

In 2021, divestitures in the Canadian Operations primarily included the sale of Duvernay located in west central Alberta for proceeds of approximately \$238 million, after closing and other adjustments.

As part of the Duvernay divestiture, the Company agreed to a contingent consideration arrangement, payable to Ovintiv, in the amount of C\$5 million at the end of 2021 and an additional C\$10 million at the end of 2022, if the annual average of the WTI reference price for each calendar year was greater than \$56 per barrel and \$62 per barrel, respectively. The terms of the contingent consideration for both the 2021 and 2022 calendar years were met.

In 2020, divestitures in the Canadian Operations primarily included the sale of certain properties that did not complement Ovintiv's existing portfolio of assets.

Amounts received from the Company's divestiture transactions have been deducted from the respective U.S. and Canadian full cost pools.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

As at December 31

	2022			2021		
	Cost	Accumulated DD&A	Net	Cost	Accumulated DD&A	Net
USA Operations						
Proved properties	\$ 41,382	\$ (34,280)	\$ 7,102	\$ 39,145	\$ (33,418)	\$ 5,727
Unproved properties	1,127	-	1,127	1,884	-	1,884
Other	30	-	30	12	-	12
	42,539	(34,280)	8,259	41,041	(33,418)	7,623
Canadian Operations						
Proved properties	15,672	(14,687)	985	16,330	(15,450)	880
Unproved properties	45	-	45	60	-	60
Other	14	-	14	11	-	11
	15,731	(14,687)	1,044	16,401	(15,450)	951
Market Optimization	7	(7)	-	7	(7)	-
Corporate & Other	831	(666)	165	873	(686)	187
	\$ 59,108	\$ (49,640)	\$ 9,468	\$ 58,322	\$ (49,561)	\$ 8,761

USA and Canadian Operations' property, plant and equipment include internal costs directly related to exploration, development and construction activities of \$178 million, which have been capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - \$172 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2022, Ovintiv did not recognize ceiling test impairments in the USA Operations (2021 - nil; 2020 - \$5,580 million) or in the Canadian Operations (2021 - nil; 2020 - nil). The non-cash ceiling test impairments recognized in the USA Operations in 2020 are included with accumulated DD&A in the table above and primarily resulted from the decline in the 12-month average trailing prices, which reduced proved reserves.

The 12-month average trailing prices used in the ceiling test calculations reflect benchmark prices adjusted for basis differentials to determine local reference prices, transportation costs and tariffs, heat content and quality. The benchmark prices are disclosed in Note 27.

10. Other Assets

As at December 31

	2022	2021
Operating Lease ROU Assets (See Note 13)	\$ 870	\$ 929
Long-Term Investments	21	27
Long-Term Receivables	58	64
Deferred Charges	44	42
Other	11	17
	\$ 1,004	\$ 1,079

11. Goodwill

As at December 31	2022	2021
United States		
Balance, beginning and end of year	\$ 1,938	\$ 1,938
Canada		
Balance, beginning of year	690	687
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(44)	3
Balance, end of year	646	690
Total Goodwill	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,628

The Company had no additions or dispositions relating to goodwill during 2022 or 2021. The change in the Canada goodwill balance reflects movement due to foreign currency translation.

Goodwill was assessed for impairment as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The fair values of the United States and Canada reporting units were determined to be greater than the respective carrying values of the reporting units. Accordingly, no goodwill impairments were recognized. The Company has not recognized any historical cumulative goodwill impairments.

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

As at December 31	2022	2021
Trade Payables	\$ 436	\$ 328
Capital Accruals	196	161
Royalty and Production Accruals	718	643
Market Optimization Accruals	314	266
Outstanding Disbursements	74	32
Payroll & Other Accruals	211	221
Interest Payable	65	108
Derivative Settlements	17	90
Current Portion of Long-Term Incentive Costs (See Note 21)	139	78
Current Portion of Finance Lease Obligations (See Note 13)	6	6
Current Portion of Asset Retirement Obligation (See Note 16)	45	46
	\$ 2,221	\$ 1,979

Payables and accruals are non-interest bearing. Interest payable represents amounts accrued related to Ovintiv's unsecured notes as disclosed in Note 14.

13. Leases

Operating leases include drilling rigs, compressors, office and buildings, certain land easements and various equipment utilized in the development and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas. The Company has an office building that is accounted for as a finance lease. Subleases relate to office and building leases.

The tables below summarize Ovintiv's operating and finance lease costs and include ROU assets and lease liabilities, amounts recognized in net earnings (loss) during the year and other lease information.

As at December 31 (US\$ millions, unless otherwise specified)

	2022	2021
Consolidated Balance Sheet ⁽¹⁾:		
Operating Lease ROU Assets, in Other Assets	\$ 870	\$ 929
Finance Lease ROU Assets, in Other Property Plant and Equipment	22	27
Operating Lease Liabilities:		
Current	76	62
Long-term	814	889
Finance Lease Liabilities:		
Current, in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	6
Long-term, in other liabilities and provisions	27	33
Weighted Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases	5.39%	5.44%
Finance leases	6.11%	6.11%
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term		
Operating leases	14.0 years	15.3 years
Finance leases	4.5 years	5.5 years

(1) Total ROU assets and liabilities are recorded at the gross contractual amount. A portion of the future lease payments will be recovered from other working interest owners based on their proportionate share when incurred.

For the years ended December 31

	2022	2021
Lease Costs ⁽¹⁾:		
Operating Lease Costs, Excluding Short-Term Leases	\$ 140	\$ 145
Finance Lease Costs:		
Amortization of ROU assets	5	5
Interest on lease liabilities	2	3
Total Finance Lease Costs	7	8
Short-Term Lease Costs	189	206
Variable Lease Costs	14	12
Sublease Income:		
Operating lease income	48	55
Variable lease income	20	18
Other Information ⁽²⁾:		
Cash Paid for Amounts Included in the Measurement of Lease Liabilities:		
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	176	197
Investing cash outflows from operating leases	151	147
Operating cash outflows from finance leases	2	3
Financing cash outflows from finance leases	6	82
Supplemental Non-Cash Information:		
New ROU operating lease assets and liabilities	75	23

(1) Lease costs include amounts capitalized into property, plant and equipment in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and lease expense recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(2) Rights to extend or terminate a lease are included in the lease term when there is reasonable certainty the right will be exercised. Lease contracts include rights to extend leases after the initial term, ranging from month-to-month to less than 10 years.

Operating lease expense is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021
Operating Lease Expense		
Transportation and processing	\$ 3	\$ 3
Operating	70	81
Administrative	101	120
Total Operating Lease Expense	\$ 174	\$ 204

The following table outlines the Company's future lease payments and lease liabilities related to the Company's operating and finance leases as at December 31, 2022:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Operating Leases ⁽¹⁾							
Expected Future Lease Payments	\$ 123	\$ 104	\$ 89	\$ 79	\$ 76	\$ 820	\$ 1,291
Less: Discounting							401
Present Value of Future Operating Lease Payments							\$ 890
Sublease Income (undiscounted)	\$ (41)	\$ (43)	\$ (43)	\$ (43)	\$ (44)	\$ (414)	\$ (628)
Finance Leases							
Expected Future Lease Payments	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 38
Less: Discounting							5
Present Value of Future Finance Lease Payments							\$ 33
Sublease Income (undiscounted) ⁽²⁾	\$ (8)	\$ (7)	\$ (7)	\$ (7)	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ (32)

(1) Lease payments are presented based on the gross contractual amount. A portion of the future lease payments will be recovered from other working interest owners based on their proportionate share when incurred.

(2) Classified as operating lease.

There are no material commitments for leases with terms greater than one year that have not yet commenced at December 31, 2022.

14. Long-Term Debt

As at December 31	Note	2022	2021
U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt			
Revolving credit and term loan borrowings	A	\$ 393	\$ -
U.S. Unsecured Notes:	B		
5.625% due July 1, 2024		-	1,000
5.375% due January 1, 2026		459	688
8.125% due September 15, 2030		300	300
7.20% due November 1, 2031		350	350
7.375% due November 1, 2031		500	500
6.50% due August 15, 2034		599	750
6.625% due August 15, 2037		390	462
6.50% due February 1, 2038		430	488
5.15% due November 15, 2041		148	203
Total Principal	F	3,569	4,741
Increase in Value of Debt Acquired	C	27	77
Unamortized Debt Discounts and Issuance Costs	D	(26)	(32)
Total Long-Term Debt		\$ 3,570	\$ 4,786
Current Portion	E	\$ 393	\$ -
Long-Term Portion		3,177	4,786
		\$ 3,570	\$ 4,786

A) REVOLVING CREDIT AND TERM LOAN BORROWINGS

At December 31, 2022, Ovintiv had in place committed revolving U.S. dollar denominated bank credit facilities totaling \$3.5 billion which included \$2.2 billion on a revolving bank credit facility for Ovintiv Inc. and \$1.3 billion on a revolving bank credit facility for a Canadian subsidiary. The facilities are extendible from time to time, but not more than once per year, for a period not longer than five years plus 90 days from the date of the extension request, at the option of the lenders and upon notice from Ovintiv. The facilities mature in July 2026, and are fully revolving up to maturity.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had \$393 million of commercial paper outstanding under its U.S. CP program maturing at various dates with a weighted average interest rate of approximately 5.24 percent, which is supported by the Company's credit facilities. The Ovintiv Inc. facility is unsecured and bears interest at either the lenders' U.S. base rate or SOFR, plus applicable margins. The Canadian subsidiary facility bears interest at the lenders' rates for Canadian prime, U.S. base rate, Bankers' Acceptances or SOFR, plus applicable margins. As at December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding amounts under the revolving credit facilities.

Ovintiv is subject to a financial covenant in its credit facility agreements whereby financing debt to adjusted capitalization cannot exceed 60 percent. Financing debt primarily includes total long-term debt and finance lease obligations. Adjusted capitalization is calculated as the sum of total financing debt, shareholders' equity and a \$7.7 billion equity adjustment for cumulative historical ceiling test impairments recorded in conjunction with the Company's January 1, 2012 adoption of U.S. GAAP. As at December 31, 2022, the Company is in compliance with all financial covenants.

Standby fees paid in 2022 relating to revolving credit and term loan agreements were approximately \$8 million (2021 - \$10 million; 2020 - \$8 million) and were included in interest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

B) UNSECURED NOTES

Shelf Prospectus

Ovintiv has a U.S. shelf registration statement under which the Company may issue from time to time, debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, warrants, units, share purchase contracts and share purchase units in the United States. The U.S. shelf registration statement expires in March 2023. The ability to issue securities under the U.S. shelf registration statement is dependent upon market conditions and securities law requirements.

U.S. Unsecured Notes

Unsecured notes include medium-term notes and senior notes that are issued from time to time under trust indentures and have equal priority with respect to the payment of both principal and interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased approximately \$565 million in principal amount of its senior notes in the open market, which included approximately \$229 million in principal amount of its 5.375 percent senior notes due in January 2026, approximately \$151 million in principal amount of its 6.5 percent senior notes due in August 2034, approximately \$72 million in principal amount of its 6.625 percent senior notes due in August 2037, approximately \$58 million in principal amount of its 6.5 percent senior notes due in February 2038 and approximately \$55 million in principal amount of its 5.15 percent senior notes due in November 2041. To complete these open market repurchases, the Company paid premiums of \$22 million, which are included in interest expense as discussed in Note 4.

On June 10, 2022, Ovintiv redeemed the Company's \$1,000 million, 5.625 percent senior notes due July 1, 2024, using cash on hand and proceeds from short-term borrowings. Ovintiv paid approximately \$1,072 million in cash including accrued and unpaid interest of \$25 million and a make-whole payment of \$47 million, which is included in interest expense as discussed in Note 4.

On June 18, 2021, the Company redeemed its \$600 million, 5.75 percent senior notes due January 30, 2022. Ovintiv paid approximately \$632 million in cash including accrued and unpaid interest of \$13 million and a make-whole payment of \$19 million, which is included in interest expense as discussed in Note 4.

On August 16, 2021, the Company completed the redemption of its \$518 million, 3.90 percent senior notes due November 15, 2021. The Company redeemed the notes at par and paid approximately \$523 million in cash including accrued and unpaid interest of \$5 million.

The Company used the net proceeds from its Eagle Ford and Duvernay divestitures, as discussed in Note 8, and cash on hand to complete the senior note redemptions in 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, Ovintiv repurchased approximately \$302 million in principal amount of its senior notes in the open market. The aggregate cash payments related to the note repurchases were \$272 million, plus accrued interest, and a net gain of approximately \$30 million was recognized in other (gains) losses, net in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

C) INCREASE IN VALUE OF DEBT ACQUIRED

Certain of the notes and debentures of the Company were acquired in business combinations and were accounted for at their fair value at the dates of acquisition. The difference between the fair value and the principal amount of the debt is being amortized over the remaining life of the outstanding debt acquired, which has a weighted average remaining life of approximately six years.

D) UNAMORTIZED DEBT DISCOUNTS AND ISSUANCE COSTS

Long-term debt premiums and discounts are capitalized within long-term debt and are being amortized using the effective interest method. During 2022, \$6 million in issuance costs were capitalized related to the renewal of the Company's credit facilities. During 2021, no debt premiums or discounts were capitalized. Issuance costs are amortized over the term of the related debt.

E) CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM DEBT

As at December 31, 2022, the current portion of long-term debt was \$393 million (2021 - nil).

F) PROJECTED DEBT PAYMENTS

As at December 31	Principal Amount	Interest Amount
2023	\$ 393	\$ 232
2024	-	211
2025	-	212
2026	459	199
2027	-	187
Thereafter	2,717	1,253
Total	\$ 3,569	\$ 2,294

As at December 31, 2022, total long-term debt had a carrying value of \$3,570 million and a fair value of \$3,648 million (2021 - carrying value of \$4,786 million and a fair value of \$5,804 million). The estimated fair value of long-term borrowings is categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and has been determined based on market information of long-term debt with similar terms and maturity, or by discounting future payments of interest and principal at interest rates expected to be available to the Company at period end.

15. Other Liabilities and Provisions

As at December 31	2022	2021
Finance Lease Obligations (See Note 13)	\$ 27	\$ 33
Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits (See Note 22)	73	104
Long-Term Incentive Costs (See Note 21)	14	36
Other Derivative Contracts (See Notes 23, 24)	5	5
Other	12	12
	\$ 131	\$ 190

16. Asset Retirement Obligation

As at December 31	2022	2021
Asset Retirement Obligation, Beginning of Year	\$ 385	\$ 440
Liabilities Incurred and Acquired	4	8
Liabilities Settled and Divested	(128)	(91)
Change in Estimated Future Cash Outflows	58	5
Accretion Expense	18	22
Foreign Currency Translation	(11)	1
Asset Retirement Obligation, End of Year	\$ 326	\$ 385
Current Portion (See Note 12)	\$ 45	\$ 46
Long-Term Portion	281	339
	\$ 326	\$ 385

17. Share Capital

AUTHORIZED

Subsequent to the Reorganization as described in Note 1 and as at December 31, 2022, Oviniv is authorized to issue 750 million shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 25 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. No shares of preferred stock are outstanding.

ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING

As at December 31	2022		2021		2020	
	Number (millions)	Amount	Number (millions)	Amount	Number (millions)	Amount
Shares of Common Stock Outstanding, Beginning of Year	258.0	\$ 3	259.8	\$ 3	259.8	\$ 7,061
Shares of Common Stock Purchased	(14.7)	-	(3.1)	-	-	-
Shares of Common Stock Issued	2.4	-	1.3	-	-	-
Reclassification of Share Capital due to the Reorganization (See Note 1)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,058)
Shares of Common Stock Outstanding, End of Year	245.7	\$ 3	258.0	\$ 3	259.8	\$ 3

In conjunction with the Reorganization, the amount recognized in share capital in excess of Oviniv's established par value of \$0.01 per share was reclassified to paid in surplus. Accordingly, approximately \$7,058 million was reclassified.

NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID

On September 28, 2022, Oviniv announced it had received regulatory approval for the renewal of its NCIB program, that enables the Company to purchase, for cancellation or return to treasury, up to approximately 24.8 million shares of common stock over a 12-month period from October 3, 2022 to October 2, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company purchased approximately 3.5 million shares under its current NCIB program and 11.2 million shares under its previous NCIB program, which extended from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022. Total consideration of approximately \$719 million was paid to complete the share repurchases, of which \$147 thousand was charged to share capital and \$719 million was charged to paid in surplus.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company purchased approximately 3.1 million shares under its previous NCIB program for total consideration of approximately \$111 million. Of the amount paid, \$28 thousand was charged to share capital and \$111 million was charged to paid in surplus.

All purchases were made in accordance with the respective NCIB programs at prevailing market prices plus brokerage fees, with consideration allocated to share capital up to the par value of the shares, with any excess allocated to paid in surplus.

DIVIDENDS

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company declared and paid dividends of \$0.95 per share of common stock, totaling \$239 million (2021 - \$0.4675 per share of common stock, totaling \$122 million; 2020 - \$0.375 per share of common stock, totaling \$97 million).

Ovintiv's quarterly dividend payment in 2022 was \$0.20 per share of common stock in the first quarter and \$0.25 per share of common stock for each of the second, third and fourth quarters. Ovintiv's quarterly dividend payment in 2021 was \$0.09375 per share of common stock for each of the first two quarters and \$0.14 per share of common stock for the third and fourth quarters. The quarterly dividend payment in 2020 was \$0.09375 per share of common stock.

On February 27, 2023, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share of common stock payable on March 31, 2023 to common shareholders of record as of March 15, 2023.

EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK

The following table presents the calculation of net earnings (loss) per share of common stock:

For the years ended December 31 (US\$ millions, except per share amounts)	2022	2021	2020
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ 3,637	\$ 1,416	\$ (6,097)
Number of Shares of Common Stock:			
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - Basic	253.6	260.4	259.8
Effect of dilutive securities ⁽¹⁾	4.8	6.0	-
Weighted Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Diluted	258.4	266.4	259.8
Net Earnings (Loss) per Share of Common Stock			
Basic	\$ 14.34	\$ 5.44	\$ (23.47)
Diluted ⁽¹⁾	14.08	5.32	(23.47)

(1) As at December 31, 2020, all of Ovintiv's equity-settled awards were determined to be antidilutive and therefore are excluded from the calculation of fully diluted net earnings (loss) per share of common stock. See Note 21 for further information.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

Ovintiv's Performance Share Unit ("PSU") and Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") stock-based compensation plans allow the Company to settle the awards either in cash or in the Company's common stock. Accordingly, Ovintiv issued 2.4 million shares of common stock during the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - 1.3 million shares of common stock) as certain PSU and RSU grants vested during the year. Certain PSUs and RSUs are classified as equity-settled if the Company has sufficient common stock held in reserve for issuance. These awards are included in the calculation of fully diluted net earnings (loss) per share of common stock if dilutive.

Ovintiv's stock options with associated Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights ("TSARs") give the employee the right to purchase shares of common stock of the Company or receive cash. Historically, most holders of options have elected to exercise their TSARs in exchange for a cash payment. As a result, outstanding options are not considered potentially dilutive securities.

Following shareholder approval in the second quarter of 2022, the Company added 6.0 million shares of common stock to its reserve for issuance under its stock-based compensation plans. Subsequent to the shareholder approval, an aggregate of 13.4 million shares of common stock were authorized and held in reserve for issuance. As at December 31, 2022, 8.5 million shares of common stock remain available for issuance under the Company's stock-based compensation plans. Shares issued as a result of awards granted from stock-based compensation plans are generally funded out of the common stock authorized for issuance as approved by the Company's shareholders.

See Note 21 for further information on Ovintiv's outstanding and exercisable TSARs, PSUs and RSUs.

18. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment			
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,042	\$ 1,004
Change in Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(107)	2	38
Balance, End of Year	\$ 937	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,042
Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans			
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 48	\$ 34	\$ 42
Other Comprehensive Income Before Reclassifications:			
Net actuarial gains and (losses) (See Note 22)	13	14	(10)
Income taxes	(3)	(4)	2
Net prior service costs from plan amendment (See Note 22)	-	11	-
Income taxes	-	(2)	-
Amounts Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income:			
Reclassification of net actuarial (gains) and losses to net earnings (See Note 22)	(6)	(8)	(9)
Income taxes	2	2	2
Reclassification of net prior service costs to net earnings (See Note 22)	-	1	2
Income taxes	-	-	-
Curtailment in net defined periodic benefit cost (See Note 22)	-	-	5
Income taxes	-	-	(1)
Settlement in net defined periodic benefit cost (See Note 22)	-	-	2
Income taxes	-	-	(1)
Balance, End of Year	\$ 54	\$ 48	\$ 34
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 991	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,076

19. Variable Interest Entities

Veresen Midstream Limited Partnership

Veresen Midstream Limited Partnership (“VMLP”) provides gathering, compression and processing services under various agreements related to the Company’s development of liquids and natural gas production in the Montney play. As at December 31, 2022, VMLP provides approximately 1,160 MMcf/d of natural gas gathering and compression and 923 MMcf/d of natural gas processing under long-term service agreements with remaining terms ranging from nine to 23 years and have various renewal terms providing up to a potential maximum of 10 years.

Ovintiv has determined that VMLP is a variable interest entity and that Ovintiv holds variable interests in VMLP. Ovintiv is not the primary beneficiary as the Company does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact VMLP’s economic performance. These key activities relate to the construction, operation, maintenance and marketing of the assets owned by VMLP. The variable interests arise from certain terms under the various long-term service agreements and include: i) a take or pay for volumes in certain agreements; ii) an operating fee of which a portion can be converted into a fixed fee once VMLP assumes operatorship of certain assets; and iii) a potential payout of minimum costs in certain agreements. The potential payout of minimum costs will be assessed in the eighth year of the assets’ service period and is based on whether there is an overall shortfall of total system cash flows from natural gas gathered and compressed under certain agreements. The potential payout amount can be reduced in the event VMLP markets unutilized capacity to third-party users. Ovintiv is not required to provide any financial support or guarantees to VMLP.

As a result of Ovintiv’s involvement with VMLP, the maximum total exposure to loss related to the commitments under the agreements is estimated to be \$1,436 million as at December 31, 2022. The estimate comprises the take or pay volume commitments and the potential payout of minimum costs. The take or pay volume commitments associated with certain gathering and processing assets are included in Note 26 under Transportation and Processing. The potential payout requirement is highly uncertain as the amount is contingent on future production estimates, pace of development and downstream transportation constraints. As at December 31, 2022, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$0.4 million related to the take or pay commitment.

20. Restructuring Charges

In June 2020, Ovintiv undertook a plan to reduce its workforce by approximately 25 percent as part of a company-wide reorganization in response to the low commodity price environment resulting from the global pandemic and the Company’s planned reductions in capital spending. During 2021, the Company incurred total restructuring charges of \$14 million (2020 - \$90 million), before tax, primarily related to severance costs. The Company completed its reorganization work in 2022.

Restructuring charges are included in administrative expense presented in the Corporate and Other segment in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Severance and Benefits	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 88
Outplacement, Moving and Other Expenses	-	-	2
Restructuring Expenses	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 90
As at December 31	2022	2021	2020
Outstanding Restructuring Accrual, Beginning of Year	\$ 3	\$ 14	\$ 8
Restructuring Expenses Incurred	-	14	90
Restructuring Costs Paid	(3)	(25)	(84)
Outstanding Restructuring Accrual, End of Year ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 14

(1) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

21. Compensation Plans

Ovintiv has a number of compensation arrangements under which the Company awards various types of long-term incentive grants to eligible employees and Directors. They may include Stock Appreciation Rights (“SARs”), TSARs, PSUs, Deferred Share Units (“DSUs”) and RSUs.

Ovintiv accounts for certain PSUs and RSUs as equity-settled stock-based payment transactions provided there is sufficient common stock held in reserve for issuance. SARs, TSARs and DSUs are accounted for as cash-settled stock-based payment transactions. The Company accrues compensation costs over the vesting period based on the fair value of the rights determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton or other appropriate fair value models.

During the second quarter of 2022, Ovintiv’s shareholders approved an increase to the number of shares of common stock held in reserve for issuance under the Company’s stock-based compensation plans. Accordingly, certain PSU awards and RSU awards were modified and reclassified as equity-settled share-based payment transactions at the modification date. The modification impacted all employees and there was no incremental compensation cost recognized at the modification date.

The Company has recognized the following share-based compensation costs:

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Total Compensation Costs of Transactions Classified as Cash-Settled	\$ 152	\$ 118	\$ 42
Total Compensation Costs of Transactions Classified as Equity-Settled	82	47	3
Less: Total Share-Based Compensation Costs Capitalized	(32)	(27)	(12)
Total Share-Based Compensation Expense (Recovery)	\$ 202	\$ 138	\$ 33
Recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in:			
Operating	\$ 38	\$ 31	\$ 10
Administrative	164	107	23
	\$ 202	\$ 138	\$ 33

As at December 31, 2022, the liability for cash-settled share-based payment transactions totaled \$153 million (2021 - \$114 million), of which \$139 million (2021 - \$78 million) is recognized in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and \$14 million (2021 - \$36 million) is recognized in other liabilities and provisions in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The following sections outline certain information related to Ovintiv’s compensation plans as at December 31, 2022.

A) STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

U.S. dollar denominated SARs are granted to eligible U.S.-based employees, which entitle the employee to receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Ovintiv’s shares of common stock at the time of exercise over the original grant price of the right. SARs granted vest and are exercisable at 30 percent of the number granted after one year, an additional 30 percent of the number granted after two years, are fully exercisable after three years and expire seven years after the date granted. SARs are classified as a liability and remeasured at the end of each reporting period.

The following table summarizes information related to the U.S. dollar denominated SARs:

As at December 31	2022			2021		
	Outstanding SARs (thousands of units)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Outstanding SARs (thousands of units)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	1,150	38.89	2.2	660	38.03	
Granted	-	-		682	35.11	
Exercised ⁽¹⁾	(401)	22.14		(177)	20.50	
Forfeited	-	-		(15)	45.35	
Expired	(219)	56.75		-	-	
Outstanding, End of Year ⁽²⁾	530	44.17	2.4	1,150	38.89	2.2
Vested and Exercisable, End of Year ⁽³⁾	530	44.17	2.4	1,021	39.54	1.9
Expected to Vest ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	129	33.77	4.3

(1) The intrinsic value of option awards exercised and cash-settled during 2022 was \$11 million (2021 - \$2 million; 2020 - nil).

(2) The intrinsic value of option awards outstanding at December 31, 2022, was \$14 million (2021 - \$15 million).

(3) The intrinsic value of option awards vested and exercisable at December 31, 2022, was \$14 million (2021 - \$14 million).

(4) The intrinsic value of option awards expected to vest at December 31, 2021, was \$1 million.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the fair value of SARs outstanding:

As at December 31	US\$ Share Units		
	2022	2021	2020
Risk Free Interest Rate	4.02%	0.94%	0.20%
Dividend Yield	1.97%	1.66%	2.61%
Expected Volatility Rate ⁽¹⁾	107.80%	106.20%	104.53%
Expected Term	1.6 yrs	1.4 yrs	2.3 yrs
Market Share Price	US\$50.71	US\$33.70	US\$14.36
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	US\$44.17	US\$38.89	US\$38.03

(1) Volatility was estimated using historical rates.

As at December 31, 2022, there were no unrecognized compensation costs (2021 - \$0.2 million) related to unvested SARs.

B) TANDEM STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

All options to purchase shares of common stock issued to eligible Canadian-based employees under Ovintiv's Stock Option Plan have associated TSARs attached. In lieu of exercising the option, the associated TSARs give the option holder the right to purchase shares of common stock of the Company or receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Ovintiv's shares of common stock at the time of exercise over the original grant price. TSARs granted vest and are exercisable at 30 percent of the number granted after one year, an additional 30 percent of the number granted after two years, are fully exercisable after three years and expire seven years after the date granted. TSARs are classified as a liability and remeasured at the end of each reporting period.

The following table summarizes information related to the TSARs:

As at December 31	2022			2021		
	Outstanding TSARs (thousands of units)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Outstanding TSARs (thousands of units)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	733	54.17	2.2	1,586	48.28	
Granted	-	-		-	-	
Exercised - SARs ⁽¹⁾	(269)	36.16		(136)	28.01	
Exercised - Options ⁽¹⁾	-	-		-	-	
Forfeited	-	-		(717)	46.11	
Expired	(174)	71.70		-	-	
Outstanding, End of Year ⁽²⁾	290	60.31	2.2	733	54.17	2.2
Vested and Exercisable, End of Year ⁽³⁾	290	60.31	2.2	642	55.38	1.9
Expected to Vest ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	91	45.64	4.3

(1) The intrinsic value of option awards exercised and cash-settled during 2022 was \$6 million (2021 - \$2 million; 2020 - nil).

(2) The intrinsic value of option awards outstanding at December 31, 2022, was \$7 million (2021 - \$10 million).

(3) The intrinsic value of option awards vested and exercisable at December 31, 2022, was \$7 million (2021 - \$9 million).

(4) The intrinsic value of option awards expected to vest at December 31, 2021, was \$1 million.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the fair value of TSARs outstanding:

As at December 31	C\$ Share Units		
	2022	2021	2020
Risk Free Interest Rate	4.02%	0.94%	0.20%
Dividend Yield	1.90%	1.65%	2.75%
Expected Volatility Rate ⁽¹⁾	106.16%	104.80%	103.64%
Expected Term	1.5 yrs	1.4 yrs	1.8 yrs
Market Share Price	C\$68.56	C\$42.56	C\$18.29
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	C\$60.31	C\$54.17	C\$48.28

(1) Volatility was estimated using historical rates.

As at December 31, 2022, there were no unrecognized compensation costs (2021 - \$0.1 million) related to unvested TSARs.

C) PERFORMANCE SHARE UNITS

PSUs are granted to eligible employees, which entitle the employee to receive, upon vesting, one share of Ovintiv common stock for each PSU held or a cash equivalent, at the discretion of the Company. PSUs vest three years from the date granted, provided the employee remains actively employed with Ovintiv on the vesting date. Based on the performance assessment, up to a maximum of two times the original PSU grant may be eligible to vest in respect of the year being measured.

The ultimate value of the PSUs will depend upon Ovintiv's performance relative to predetermined strategic milestones as well as the performance of a specified peer group over a three-year period.

The following tables summarize information related to the PSUs:

As at December 31	2022 ⁽¹⁾		2021	
	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (US\$)	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (US\$)
U.S. Dollar Denominated Outstanding PSUs				
Unvested and Outstanding, Beginning of Year	2,427	20.04	1,886	21.80
Granted	312	45.61	833	25.80
Vested and Released ⁽²⁾	(515)	35.05	(177)	54.65
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	44	20.15	37	20.04
Forfeited	(7)	16.47	(152)	32.96
Unvested and Outstanding, End of Year	2,261	20.17	2,427	20.04

As at December 31	2022 ⁽¹⁾		2021	
	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (C\$)	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (C\$)
Canadian Dollar Denominated Outstanding PSUs				
Unvested and Outstanding, Beginning of Year	1,223	26.75	1,308	34.43
Granted	146	57.95	293	29.34
Vested and Released ⁽²⁾	(321)	47.01	(137)	68.80
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	21	24.94	20	26.66
Forfeited	(21)	32.11	(261)	46.13
Unvested and Outstanding, End of Year	1,048	24.74	1,223	26.75

- (1) During the second quarter of 2022, shareholders approved an increase to the number of shares of common stock held in reserve for issuance under the Company's stock-based compensation plans. Accordingly, the 2022 annual awards were modified and reclassified as equity-settled awards. The modification date fair value of the awards was US\$56.72 per share and C\$72.17 per share for the U.S. dollar denominated and Canadian dollar denominated PSUs, respectively.
- (2) During the year ended December 31, 2022, performance shares that vested and were cash-settled resulted in payments of \$22 million (2021 - \$3 million; 2020 - \$6 million).

As at December 31, 2022, there were approximately \$43 million of unrecognized compensation costs (2021 - \$42 million) related to unvested PSUs. The costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.6 years.

D) DEFERRED SHARE UNITS

The Company has in place a program whereby Directors and certain key employees are issued DSUs, which vest immediately, are equivalent in value to a share of Ovintiv common stock and are settled in cash. DSUs are classified as a liability and remeasured at the end of each reporting period based on the change in fair value of the Company's common stock.

Under the DSU Plan, employees have the option to convert either 25 or 50 percent of their annual bonus award into DSUs. The number of DSUs converted is based on the value of the award divided by the closing value of Ovintiv's share price at the end of the performance period of the bonus award.

For both Directors and employees, DSUs can only be redeemed following departure from Ovintiv in accordance with the terms of the respective DSU Plan and must be redeemed prior to December 15th of the year following the departure from Ovintiv.

The following table summarizes information related to the DSUs:

(thousands of units)	U.S. Dollar Denominated Outstanding DSUs		Canadian Dollar Denominated Outstanding DSUs	
As at December 31	2022	2021	2022	2021
Vested and Outstanding, Beginning of Year	5	-	206	211
Granted	5	5	3	8
Converted from bonus awards	-	-	-	-
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	-	-	4	4
Redeemed	-	-	(25)	(17)
Vested and Outstanding, End of Year	10	5	188	206

E) RESTRICTED SHARE UNITS

RSUs are granted to eligible employees and Directors. An RSU is a conditional grant to receive a share of Ovintiv common stock or a cash equivalent at the Company's discretion upon vesting of the RSUs and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the RSU Plans and grant agreements.

RSUs issued to employees vest over their three-year service period. RSUs issued to Directors fully vest on the grant date and have no required term of service. RSUs issued to Directors before May 2022 are settled three years from the date granted or following the Director's departure from Ovintiv, whichever is earlier. Beginning with the RSUs issued in May 2022, all RSU awards issued to Directors are equity-settled immediately upon issuance.

The following tables summarize information related to the RSUs:

As at December 31	2022 ⁽¹⁾		2021 ⁽²⁾	
	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (US\$)	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (US\$)
U.S. Dollar Denominated Outstanding RSUs				
Unvested and Outstanding, Beginning of Year	5,401	20.92	5,486	21.26
Granted	982	46.14	1,952	23.57
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	67	25.27	83	20.93
Vested and Released ⁽³⁾	(2,932)	23.99	(1,720)	24.74
Forfeited	(149)	26.02	(400)	21.99
Unvested and Outstanding, End of Year	3,369	25.48	5,401	20.92

As at December 31	2022 ⁽¹⁾		2021 ⁽²⁾	
	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (C\$)	Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (C\$)
Canadian Dollar Denominated Outstanding RSUs				
Unvested and Outstanding, Beginning of Year	2,621	28.23	2,912	31.76
Granted	444	58.97	953	29.30
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	30	32.55	41	28.11
Vested and Released ⁽³⁾	(1,484)	32.68	(1,035)	37.63
Forfeited	(71)	33.75	(250)	34.43
Unvested and Outstanding, End of Year	1,540	32.65	2,621	28.23

- (1) During the second quarter of 2022, Ovintiv's shareholders approved an increase to the number of shares of common stock held in reserve for issuance under the Company's stock-based compensation plans. Accordingly, the 2022 annual awards were modified and reclassified as equity-settled awards. The modification date fair value of the awards was US\$56.72 per share and C\$72.17 per share for the U.S. dollar denominated and Canadian dollar denominated RSUs, respectively.
- (2) During the third quarter of 2021, the 2021 annual awards were modified and reclassified as equity-settled awards. The modification date fair value of the awards was US\$25.66 per share and C\$32.07 per share for the U.S. dollar denominated and Canadian dollar denominated RSUs, respectively.
- (3) During the year ended December 31, 2022, restricted shares that vested and were cash-settled resulted in payments of \$51 million (2021 - \$23 million; 2020 - \$10 million).

As at December 31, 2022, there were approximately \$44 million of unrecognized compensation costs (2021 - \$43 million) related to unvested RSUs. The costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.6 years.

22. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Ovintiv sponsors defined benefit and defined contribution plans, providing pension and other post-employment benefits (“OPEB”) to its employees in the U.S. and Canada. As of January 1, 2003, the defined benefit pension plan was closed to new entrants. The average remaining service period of active employees participating in the defined benefit pension plan is five years and the average remaining life expectancy of inactive employees is 14 years. The average remaining service period of the active employees participating in the OPEB plan is eight years.

The Company is required to file an actuarial valuation of its pension plans with the provincial regulator at least every three years, or more frequently if directed by the regulator. The most recent filing was dated December 31, 2021 and the next required filing is expected to be as at December 31, 2024.

The following tables set forth changes in the benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets for the Company’s defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, as well as the funded status of the plans and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

As at December 31	Defined Benefits		OPEB	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Change in Benefit Obligations				
Projected Benefit Obligation, Beginning of Year	\$ 191	\$ 211	\$ 67	\$ 89
Service Cost	-	-	2	3
Interest Cost	5	5	2	2
Actuarial (Gains) Losses	(33)	(9)	(13)	(8)
Exchange Differences	(10)	1	(1)	-
Employee Contributions	-	-	2	2
Benefits Paid	(13)	(17)	(9)	(10)
Plan Amendment	-	-	-	(11)
Projected Benefit Obligation, End of Year	\$ 140	\$ 191	\$ 50	\$ 67
Change in Plan Assets				
Fair Value of Plan Assets, Beginning of Year	\$ 176	\$ 193	\$ -	\$ -
Actual Return on Plan Assets	(27)	3	-	-
Exchange Differences	(10)	1	-	-
Employee Contributions	-	-	2	2
Employer Contributions	-	-	7	8
Benefits Paid	(13)	(17)	(9)	(10)
Transfers to Defined Contribution Plan	(2)	(4)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets, End of Year	\$ 124	\$ 176	\$ -	\$ -
Funded Status of Plan Assets, End of Year	\$ (16)	\$ (15)	\$ (50)	\$ (67)
Total Recognized Amounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheet Consist of:				
Other Assets	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ -
Current Liabilities	-	-	(7)	(8)
Non-Current Liabilities	(18)	(25)	(43)	(59)
Total	\$ (16)	\$ (15)	\$ (50)	\$ (67)
Total Recognized Amounts in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Consist of:				
Net Actuarial (Gains) Losses	\$ 18	\$ 19	\$ (88)	\$ (82)
Net Prior Service Costs	(7)	(7)	7	7
Total Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Before Tax	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ (81)	\$ (75)

The accumulated defined benefit obligation for all defined benefit plans was \$190 million as at December 31, 2022 (2021 - \$258 million).

The following table sets forth the defined benefit plans where the accumulated benefit obligation and projected benefit obligation are in excess of the fair value of the plan assets:

As at December 31	Defined Benefits		OPEB	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Projected Benefit Obligation	\$ (47)	\$ (63)	\$ (50)	\$ (67)
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	(47)	(63)	(50)	(67)
Fair Value of Plan Assets ⁽¹⁾	29	38	-	-

(1) The Company does not aggregate benefit plans.

Following are the weighted average assumptions used by the Company in determining the defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit obligations:

As at December 31	Defined Benefits		OPEB	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount Rate	5.10%	2.80%	5.25%	2.54%
Rates of Increase in Compensation Levels	3.24%	3.13%	4.83%	6.18%

The following sets forth the total benefit plans expense recognized by the Company:

For the years ended December 31	Pension Benefits			OPEB		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Net Defined Periodic Benefit Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ 2
Defined Contribution Plan Expense	24	24	28	-	-	-
Total Benefit Plans Expense	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 31	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ 2

Of the total benefit plans expense, \$22 million (2021 - \$22 million; 2020 - \$27 million) was included in operating expense and \$4 million (2021 - \$5 million; 2020 - \$6 million) was included in administrative expense. Excluding service costs, net defined periodic benefit gains of \$5 million (2021 - gains of \$6 million; 2020 - nil) were recorded in other (gains) losses, net.

The net defined periodic benefit cost is as follows:

For the years ended December 31	Defined Benefits			OPEB		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Service Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4
Interest Cost	5	5	6	2	2	2
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(6)	(6)	(7)	-	-	-
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:						
Amortization of net actuarial (gains) and losses	1	1	1	(7)	(9)	(10)
Amortization of net prior service costs	-	-	-	-	1	2
Curtailment of net prior service costs	-	-	-	-	-	5
Settlement from net prior service costs	-	-	2	-	-	-
Curtailment	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Total Net Defined Periodic Benefit Cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ 2

(1) The components of total net defined periodic benefit cost, excluding the service cost component, are included in other (gains) losses, net.

Actuarial gains related to changes in the projected benefit obligations were due to an increase in the discount rate used to measure the obligations.

The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows:

For the years ended December 31	Defined Benefits			OPEB		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Net Actuarial (Gains) Losses	\$ -	\$ (6)	\$ 6	\$ (13)	\$ (8)	\$ 4
Net Prior Service Costs from Plan Amendment	-	-	-	-	(11)	-
Amortization of Net Actuarial Gains and (Losses)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	9	10
Amortization of Net Prior Service Costs	-	-	-	-	(1)	(2)
Curtailment of Net Prior Service Costs	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
Settlement from Net Prior Service Costs	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Income) Loss, Before Tax	\$ (1)	\$ (7)	\$ 3	\$ (6)	\$ (11)	\$ 7
Total Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Income) Loss, After Tax	\$ (1)	\$ (5)	\$ 3	\$ (5)	\$ (9)	\$ 5

Following are the weighted average assumptions used by the Company in determining the net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit costs:

For the years ended December 31	Defined Benefits			OPEB		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Discount Rate	5.10%	2.25%	3.00%	2.46%	2.08%	2.90%
Long-Term Rate of Return on Plan Assets	3.85%	3.00%	3.75%	-	-	-
Rates of Increase in Compensation Levels	3.24%	3.13%	3.12%	4.83%	6.33%	5.92%

The Company's assumed health care cost trend rates are as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Health Care Cost Trend Rate for Next Year	6.16%	6.15%	6.42%
Rate to Which the Cost Trend Rate is Assumed to Decline (Ultimate Trend Rate)	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the Rate Reaches the Ultimate Trend Rate	2027	2026	2026

The Company does not expect to contribute to its defined benefit pension plans in 2023. The Company's OPEB plans are funded on an as required basis.

The following provides an estimate of benefit payments for the next 10 years. These estimates reflect benefit increases due to continuing employee service.

	Defined Benefit Pension Payments	Other Benefit Payments
2023	\$ 13	\$ 7
2024	13	6
2025	13	6
2026	13	5
2027	12	5
2028 - 2032	56	18

The Company's registered and other defined benefit pension plan assets are presented by investment asset category and input level within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

As at December 31		2022			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17
Fixed Income		-	66	-	66
Equity		-	41	-	41
Fair Value of Plan Assets, End of Year	\$	17	\$ 107	\$ -	\$ 124

As at December 31		2021			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	19	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 20
Fixed Income		-	94	-	94
Equity		-	62	-	62
Fair Value of Plan Assets, End of Year	\$	19	\$ 157	\$ -	\$ 176

Fixed Income investments consist of Canadian bonds issued by investment grade companies. Equity investments consist of international securities and securities held in the U.S. The fair values of these securities are based on dealer quotes, quoted market prices and net asset values.

Registered pension plan assets were invested by the Company in the following as at December 31, 2022: 67 percent Bonds (2021 - 67 percent), and 33 percent U.S. and Foreign Equity (2021 - 33 percent). The expected long-term rate of return is 4.70 percent. The expected rate of return on pension plan assets is based on historical and projected rates of return for each asset class in the plan investment portfolio. The actual return on plan assets was a loss of \$27 million (2021 - gain of \$3 million). The asset allocation structure is subject to diversification requirements and constraints, which reduce risk by limiting exposure to individual equity investment, credit rating categories and foreign currency exposure.

23. Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenues, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of those instruments. The fair values of restricted cash and marketable securities included in other assets approximate their carrying amounts due to the nature of the instruments held. Fair value information related to pension plan assets is included in Note 22.

Recurring fair value measurements are performed for risk management assets and liabilities and other derivative contracts, as discussed further in Note 24. These items are carried at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are classified within the three levels of the fair value hierarchy in the following tables.

Fair value changes and settlements for amounts related to risk management assets and liabilities are recognized in revenues and foreign exchange gains and losses according to their purpose.

	Level 1 Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Level 2 Other Observable Inputs	Level 3 Significant Unobservable Inputs	Total Fair Value	Netting ⁽¹⁾	Carrying Amount
As at December 31, 2022						
Risk Management Assets						
Commodity Derivatives:						
Current assets	\$ -	\$ 93	\$ 12	\$ 105	\$ (53)	\$ 52
Long-term assets	-	34	-	34	-	34
Foreign Currency Derivatives:						
Current assets	-	1	-	1	-	1
Risk Management Liabilities						
Commodity Derivatives:						
Current liabilities	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ (53)	\$ 75
Foreign Currency Derivatives:						
Current liabilities	-	11	-	11	-	11
Other Derivative Contracts ⁽²⁾						
Long-term in other liabilities and provisions	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ 5

	Level 1 Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Level 2 Other Observable Inputs	Level 3 Significant Unobservable Inputs	Total Fair Value	Netting ⁽¹⁾	Carrying Amount
As at December 31, 2021						
Risk Management Assets						
Commodity Derivatives:						
Current assets	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ (10)	\$ -
Long-term assets	-	1	-	1	(1)	-
Foreign Currency Derivatives:						
Current assets	-	5	-	5	(4)	1
Risk Management Liabilities						
Commodity Derivatives:						
Current liabilities	\$ -	\$ 536	\$ 181	\$ 717	\$ (10)	\$ 707
Long-term liabilities	-	26	-	26	(1)	25
Foreign Currency Derivatives:						
Current liabilities	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other Derivative Contracts ⁽³⁾						
Current in accounts receivable and accrued revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9
Current in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	1	-	1	-	1
Long-term in other liabilities and provisions	-	5	-	5	-	5

(1) Netting to offset derivative assets and liabilities where the legal right and intention to offset exists, or where counterparty master netting arrangements contain provisions for net settlement.

(2) Includes credit derivatives associated with certain prior years' divestitures.

(3) Includes credit derivatives and contingent consideration associated with certain prior years' divestitures.

The Company's Level 1 and Level 2 risk management assets and liabilities consist of NYMEX three-way options, foreign currency swaps and basis swaps with terms to 2025. Level 2 also includes financial guarantee contracts as discussed in Note 24. The fair values of these contracts are estimated using inputs which are either directly or indirectly observable from active markets, such as exchange and other published prices, broker quotes and observable trading activity throughout the term of the instruments.

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

As at December 31, 2022, the Company's Level 3 risk management assets and liabilities consist of WTI three-way options with terms to 2023. The WTI three-way options are a combination of a sold call, a bought put and a sold put. These contracts allow the Company to participate in the upside of commodity prices to the ceiling of the call option and provide the Company with partial downside price protection through the put options. The fair values of these contracts are determined using an option pricing model using observable and unobservable inputs such as implied volatility. The unobservable inputs are obtained from third parties whenever possible and reviewed by the Company for reasonableness.

A summary of changes in Level 3 fair value measurements for risk management positions is presented below:

	Risk Management	
	2022	2021
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ (172)	\$ (74)
Total Gains (Losses)	(449)	(708)
Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements:		
Purchases, sales and issuances ⁽¹⁾	-	6
Settlements	633	604
Transfers Out of Level 3	-	-
Balance, End of Year	\$ 12	\$ (172)
Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) During the Year Included in Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ 184	\$ (104)

(1) Purchases, sales and issuances for the year ended December 31, 2021, reflects the fair value of the contingent consideration arrangement at the closing date of the Duvernay divestiture discussed in Note 8.

Quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements is presented below as at December 31, 2022:

	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average ⁽¹⁾
Risk Management - WTI Options	Option Model	Implied Volatility	14% - 52%	44%

(1) Unobservable inputs were weighted by the relative fair value of the instruments.

A 10 percent increase or decrease in implied volatility for the WTI options would cause an approximate corresponding \$2 million (2021 - \$15 million) increase or decrease to net risk management assets and liabilities.

24. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

A) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Ovintiv's financial assets and liabilities are recognized in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenues, other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, risk management assets and liabilities, long-term debt, and other liabilities and provisions.

B) RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Ovintiv uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuating commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not apply hedge accounting to any of its derivative financial instruments. As a result, gains and losses from changes in the fair value are recognized in net earnings (loss).

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

Commodity price risk arises from the effect that fluctuations in future commodity prices may have on revenues from production. To partially mitigate exposure to commodity price risk, the Company has entered into various derivative financial instruments. The use of these derivative instruments is governed under formal policies and is subject to limits established by the Board of Directors.

Oil and NGLs - To partially mitigate oil and NGL commodity price risk, the Company uses WTI- and NGL-based contracts such as options. Ovintiv has also entered into basis swaps to manage against widening price differentials between various production areas, products and price points.

Natural Gas - To partially mitigate natural gas commodity price risk, the Company uses NYMEX-based contracts such as options. Ovintiv has also entered into basis swaps to manage against widening price differentials between various production areas and benchmark price points.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange risk arises from changes in foreign currency exchange rates that may affect the fair value or future cash flows from the Company's financial assets or liabilities. To partially mitigate the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations on future commodity revenues and expenses, the Company may enter into foreign currency derivative contracts. As at December 31, 2022, the Company has entered into \$400 million notional U.S. dollar denominated currency swaps at an average exchange rate of C\$1.3160 to US\$1, which mature monthly throughout 2023.

RISK MANAGEMENT POSITIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Notional Volumes	Term	Average Price	Fair Value
Oil and NGL Contracts			US\$/bbl	
WTI Three-Way Options				
Sold call / bought put / sold put	38.0 Mbbls/d	2023	113.35 / 65.33 / 50.00	\$ 12
Basis Contracts ⁽¹⁾		2023		-
Oil and NGLs Fair Value Position				12
Natural Gas Contracts			US\$/Mcf	
NYMEX Three-Way Options				
Sold call / bought put / sold put	397 MMcf/d	2023	8.27 / 3.68 / 2.63	16
Basis Contracts ⁽²⁾		2023		(52)
		2024		26
		2025		8
Other Financial Positions				1
Natural Gas Fair Value Position				(1)
Other Derivative Contracts				
Fair Value Position ⁽³⁾				(5)
Foreign Currency Contracts				
Fair Value Position ⁽⁴⁾		2023		(10)
Total Fair Value Position				\$ (4)

(1) Ovintiv has entered into oil differential swaps associated with Canadian condensate and WTI.

(2) Ovintiv has entered into natural gas basis swaps associated with AECO, Malin, Waha and NYMEX.

(3) Includes credit derivatives associated with certain prior years' divestitures.

(4) Ovintiv has entered into U.S. dollar denominated fixed-for-floating average currency swaps to protect against fluctuations between the Canadian and U.S. dollars.

EARNINGS IMPACT OF REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON RISK MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Realized Gains (Losses) on Risk Management			
Commodity and Other Derivatives:			
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ (2,608)	\$ (1,395)	\$ 711
Foreign Currency Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange	(5)	33	(1)
	\$ (2,613)	\$ (1,362)	\$ 710
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Risk Management			
Commodity and Other Derivatives:			
Revenues ⁽²⁾	\$ 741	\$ (488)	\$ (204)
Foreign Currency Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange	(15)	(21)	13
	\$ 726	\$ (509)	\$ (191)
Total Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Risk Management, net			
Commodity and Other Derivatives:			
Revenues ^{(1) (2)}	\$ (1,867)	\$ (1,883)	\$ 507
Foreign Currency Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange	(20)	12	12
	\$ (1,887)	\$ (1,871)	\$ 519

- (1) Includes a realized gain of \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - gain of \$1 million; 2020 - gain of \$2 million) related to other derivative contracts.
- (2) Includes an unrealized loss of \$2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - gain of \$4 million; 2020 - loss of \$1 million) related to other derivative contracts.

RECONCILIATION OF UNREALIZED RISK MANAGEMENT POSITIONS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31

	2022		2021	2020
	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Fair Value of Contracts, Beginning of Year	\$ (724)			
Change in Fair Value of Contracts in Place at Beginning of Year and Contracts Entered into During the Year	(1,887)	\$ (1,887)	\$ (1,871)	\$ 519
Settlement of Other Derivative Contracts	(6)			
Fair Value of Contracts Realized During the Year	2,613	2,613	1,362	(710)
Fair Value of Contracts, End of Year	\$ (4)	\$ 726	\$ (509)	\$ (191)

Risk management assets and liabilities arise from the use of derivative financial instruments and are measured at fair value. See Note 23 for a discussion of fair value measurements.

UNREALIZED RISK MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

As at December 31	2022	2021
Risk Management Assets		
Current	\$ 53	\$ 1
Long-term	34	-
	87	1
Risk Management Liabilities		
Current	86	703
Long-term	-	25
	86	728
Other Derivative Contract Assets		
Current in accounts receivable and accrued revenues	-	9
	-	9
Other Derivative Contract Liabilities		
Current in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	1
Long-term in other liabilities and provisions	5	5
	5	6
Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities) and Other Derivative Contracts	\$ (4)	\$ (724)

C) CREDIT RISK

Credit risk arises from the potential that the Company may incur a loss if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligation in accordance with agreed terms. While exchange-traded contracts are subject to nominal credit risk due to the financial safeguards established by the exchanges and clearing agencies, over-the-counter traded contracts expose Ovintiv to counterparty credit risk. Counterparties to the Company's derivative financial instruments consist primarily of major financial institutions and companies within the energy industry. This credit risk exposure is mitigated through the use of credit policies approved by the Board of Directors governing the Company's credit portfolio including credit practices that limit transactions according to counterparties' credit quality. Mitigation strategies may include master netting arrangements, requesting collateral, purchasing credit insurance, and/or transacting credit derivatives. The Company executes commodity derivative financial instruments under master agreements that have netting provisions that provide for offsetting payables against receivables. Ovintiv actively evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties, assigns appropriate credit limits and monitors credit exposures against those assigned limits. As at December 31, 2022, Ovintiv's maximum exposure of loss due to credit risk from derivative financial instrument assets on a gross and net fair value basis was \$140 million and \$87 million, respectively, as disclosed in Note 23. The Company had no significant credit derivatives in place and held no collateral at December 31, 2022.

Any cash equivalents include high-grade, short-term securities, placed primarily with financial institutions with strong investment grade ratings. Any foreign currency agreements entered into are with major financial institutions that have investment grade credit ratings.

A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers and working interest owners in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. As at December 31, 2022, approximately 88 percent (2021 - 90 percent) of Ovintiv's accounts receivable and financial derivative credit exposures were with investment grade counterparties.

During 2015 and 2017, the Company entered into agreements resulting from divestitures, which may require Ovintiv to fulfill certain payment obligations on the take or pay volume commitments assumed by the purchasers. The circumstances that would require Ovintiv to perform under the agreements include events where a purchaser fails to make payment to the guaranteed party and/or a purchaser is subject to an insolvency event. The agreements expire in June 2024 with a fair value recognized of \$5 million as at December 31, 2022 (2021 - \$6 million). The maximum potential amount of undiscounted future payments is \$34 million as at December 31, 2022, and is considered unlikely.

25. Supplementary Information

Supplemental disclosures to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are presented below:

A) NET CHANGE IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Operating Activities			
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues	\$ (304)	\$ (333)	\$ 146
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	50	275	(26)
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	14	(7)	(11)
Income tax receivable and payable	53	24	30
	\$ (187)	\$ (41)	\$ 139

B) NON-CASH ACTIVITIES

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Non-Cash Operating Activities			
ROU operating lease assets and liabilities (See Note 13)	\$ (75)	\$ (23)	\$ (10)
Non-Cash Investing Activities			
Asset retirement obligation incurred (See Note 16)	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 7
Asset retirement obligation change in estimated future cash outflows (See Note 16)	58	5	(49)
Property, plant and equipment accruals	35	(9)	(175)
Capitalized long-term incentives	4	8	(16)
Property additions/dispositions, including swaps	126	34	229
Contingent consideration (See Note 8)	-	6	-

On September 1, 2020, Ovintiv closed an agreement with PetroChina Canada Ltd. (“PCC”) to terminate its joint venture with PCC and transfer the ownership and operation of certain Duvernay shale assets in west central Alberta. In connection with the closing, Ovintiv and PCC agreed to partition the Duvernay acreage and associated infrastructure. For the year ended December 31, 2020, property additions/dispositions (swaps) included a \$203 million non-cash swap related to the Duvernay partition.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the years ended December 31	2022	2021	2020
Interest Paid	\$ 376	\$ 370	\$ 385
Income Taxes (Recovered), net of Amounts Paid	\$ (38)	\$ (176)	\$ (52)

26. Commitments and Contingencies

COMMITMENTS

The following table outlines the Company’s commitments as at December 31, 2022:

(undiscounted)	Expected Future Payments							Total
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter		
Transportation and Processing	\$ 790	\$ 687	\$ 570	\$ 490	\$ 463	\$ 2,156	\$ 5,156	
Drilling and Field Services	299	21	-	-	-	-	320	
Building Leases	9	9	8	2	-	-	28	
Total	\$ 1,098	\$ 717	\$ 578	\$ 492	\$ 463	\$ 2,156	\$ 5,504	

Operating leases with terms greater than one year are not included in the commitments table above. The table above includes short-term leases with contract terms less than 12 months, such as drilling rigs and field office leases, as well as non-lease operating cost components associated with building leases. See Note 13 for additional disclosures on leases.

Included within transportation and processing in the table above are certain commitments associated with midstream service agreements with VMLP as described in Note 19. Divestiture transactions can reduce certain commitments disclosed above.

CONTINGENCIES

Ovintiv is involved in various legal claims and actions arising in the normal course of the Company's operations. Although the outcome of these claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on Ovintiv's financial position, cash flows or results of operations. Management's assessment of these matters may change in the future as certain of these matters are in early stages or are subject to a number of uncertainties. For material matters that the Company believes an unfavorable outcome is reasonably possible, the Company discloses the nature and a range of potential exposures. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material impact on the Company's consolidated net earnings or loss for the period in which the effect becomes reasonably estimable. The Company accrues for such items when a liability is both probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Such accruals are based on the Company's information known about the matters, estimates of the outcomes of such matters and experience in handling similar matters.

27. Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (unaudited)

The unaudited supplementary information on oil and natural gas exploration and production activities for 2022, 2021 and 2020 has been presented in accordance with the FASB's ASC Topic 932, "Extractive Activities - Oil and Gas" and the SEC's final rule, "Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting". Disclosures by geographic area include the United States and Canada.

Proved Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

The following reserves disclosures reflect estimates of proved reserves, proved developed reserves, and proved undeveloped reserves, net of third-party royalty interests of oil, NGLs and natural gas owned at each year end and changes in proved reserves during each of the last three years.

The Company's estimates of proved reserves are made using available geological and reservoir data as well as production performance data. These estimates are reviewed annually by internal reservoir engineers and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by additional data. The results of infill drilling are treated as positive revisions due to increases to expected recovery. Other revisions are due to changes in, among other things, development plans, reservoir performance, commodity prices, economic conditions, and government restrictions. Estimates of proved reserves are inherently imprecise and are continually subject to revision based on production history, results of additional exploration and development, price changes and other factors.

The following reference prices were utilized in the determination of reserves and future net revenue:

	Oil & NGLs		Natural Gas	
	WTI (\$/bbl)	Edmonton Condensate (C\$/bbl)	Henry Hub (\$/MMBtu)	AECO (C\$/MMBtu)
Reserves Pricing ⁽¹⁾				
2022	\$ 93.82	\$ 121.18	\$ 6.36	\$ 5.65
2021	66.56	83.69	3.60	3.26
2020	39.62	49.77	1.98	2.13

(1) All prices were held constant in all future years when estimating net revenues and reserves.

PROVED RESERVES ⁽¹⁾
(12-MONTH AVERAGE TRAILING PRICES)

	Oil (MMbbls)			NGLs (MMbbls)			Natural Gas (Bcf)			Total (MMBOE)
	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total	
2020										
Beginning of year	722.4	1.3	723.7	409.4	179.1	588.5	2,441	2,818	5,259	2,188.8
Revisions and improved recovery ⁽²⁾	(221.5)	(0.5)	(222.0)	(29.1)	(33.1)	(62.2)	(323)	(161)	(484)	(364.9)
Extensions and discoveries	144.3	0.1	144.4	78.1	27.7	105.8	392	372	764	377.5
Purchase of reserves in place	9.9	1.0	10.9	8.4	11.6	20.0	47	94	140	54.3
Sale of reserves in place	(9.3)	-	(9.3)	(7.9)	(13.4)	(21.4)	(95)	(106)	(201)	(64.1)
Production	(55.2)	(0.2)	(55.4)	(29.8)	(20.5)	(50.3)	(194)	(366)	(560)	(199.0)
End of year	590.5	1.7	592.3	429.1	151.4	580.5	2,268	2,650	4,918	1,992.5
Developed	279.1	1.7	280.9	242.3	76.9	319.3	1,327	1,740	3,067	1,111.3
Undeveloped	311.4	-	311.4	186.7	74.5	261.2	941	910	1,851	881.1
Total	590.5	1.7	592.3	429.1	151.4	580.5	2,268	2,650	4,918	1,992.5
2021										
Beginning of year	590.5	1.7	592.3	429.1	151.4	580.5	2,268	2,650	4,918	1,992.5
Revisions and improved recovery ⁽²⁾	(78.7)	0.7	(78.0)	(30.0)	(20.3)	(50.3)	61	302	363	(67.8)
Extensions and discoveries	121.2	0.3	121.5	75.1	66.9	142.0	428	1,538	1,966	591.2
Purchase of reserves in place	2.6	-	2.6	1.6	0.9	2.5	7	6	13	7.3
Sale of reserves in place	(27.0)	(1.6)	(28.6)	(12.6)	(8.4)	(21.0)	(50)	(73)	(123)	(70.2)
Production	(51.1)	(0.1)	(51.2)	(28.5)	(20.5)	(49.0)	(179)	(389)	(568)	(194.9)
End of year	557.5	1.1	558.6	434.7	170.0	604.7	2,536	4,033	6,570	2,258.2
Developed	291.0	0.7	291.7	264.3	84.5	348.8	1,621	2,490	4,111	1,325.7
Undeveloped	266.6	0.3	266.9	170.5	85.4	255.9	915	1,543	2,458	932.5
Total	557.5	1.1	558.6	434.7	170.0	604.7	2,536	4,033	6,570	2,258.2
2022										
Beginning of year	557.5	1.1	558.6	434.7	170.0	604.7	2,536	4,033	6,570	2,258.2
Revisions and improved recovery ⁽²⁾	(65.1)	(0.3)	(65.5)	2.9	(36.0)	(33.2)	38	(582)	(544)	(189.2)
Extensions and discoveries	95.2	-	95.2	37.2	31.3	68.5	237	1,005	1,241	370.6
Purchase of reserves in place	15.8	-	15.8	13.7	1.7	15.4	72	16	88	45.9
Sale of reserves in place	(20.2)	(0.6)	(20.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(5)	(16)	(22)	(25.7)
Production	(48.0)	-	(48.0)	(29.9)	(17.3)	(47.3)	(180)	(366)	(545)	(186.2)
End of year	535.2	0.1	535.3	457.8	149.0	606.9	2,698	4,090	6,789	2,273.6
Developed	257.2	0.1	257.3	288.3	71.2	359.5	1,755	2,276	4,031	1,288.7
Undeveloped	278.0	-	278.0	169.5	77.8	247.4	943	1,814	2,757	984.9
Total	535.2	0.1	535.3	457.8	149.0	606.9	2,698	4,090	6,789	2,273.6

(1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(2) Changes in reserve estimates resulting from application of improved recovery techniques are included in revisions of previous estimates.

Definitions:

- “Proved” oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations.
- “Developed” oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well.
- “Undeveloped” oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

Total Proved reserves increased 15.4 MMBOE including production of 186.2 MMBOE in 2022 due to the following:

- Revisions and improved recovery of oil, NGLs and natural gas were negative primarily due to changes in the approved development plan of 142.5 MMBOE, negative price revisions of 49.6 MMBOE from higher royalties in Canada due to higher 12-month average trailing prices, and 1.5 MMBOE from revisions other than price, partially offset by 4.4 MMBOE from infill drilling locations.
- Extensions and discoveries of oil, NGLs and natural gas increased proved reserves by 370.6 MMBOE due to successful drilling leading to increased technical delineation, as well as new proved undeveloped locations resulting from updated development plans in Montney and Permian.
- Purchases of 45.9 MMBOE were primarily properties with oil and liquids-rich potential in Permian.
- Sale of reserves in place decreased proved developed reserves by 25.7 MMBOE primarily due to the divestiture of properties held in Uinta.

Total Proved reserves increased 265.7 MMBOE including production of 194.9 MMBOE in 2021 due to the following:

- Revisions and improved recovery of oil, NGLs and natural gas were negative primarily due to changes in the approved development plan of 396.1 MMBOE, partially offset by positive performance revisions of 160.6 MMBOE, higher 12-month average trailing prices of 144.5 MMBOE and 23.2 MMBOE from infill drilling locations.
- Extensions and discoveries of oil, NGLs and natural gas increased proved reserves by 591.2 MMBOE due to successful drilling and technical delineation, as well as new proved undeveloped locations resulting from updated development plans in Montney, Permian and Anadarko.
- Purchases of 7.3 MMBOE were primarily in Permian and a result of acreage trades.
- Sale of reserves in place decreased proved developed reserves by 70.2 MMBOE primarily due to the divestitures of Eagle Ford located in south Texas and Duvernay located in west central Alberta.

Total Proved reserves decreased 196.3 MMBOE including production of 199.0 MMBOE in 2020 due to the following:

- Revisions and improved recovery of oil, NGLs and natural gas were negative primarily due to changes in the approved development plan of 382.2 MMBOE and lower 12-month average trailing prices of 167.1 MMBOE, partially offset by positive revisions from well performance and development strategy changes of 182.0 MMBOE and from infill drilling locations of 2.4 MMBOE.
- Extensions and discoveries of oil, NGLs and natural gas increased proved reserves by 377.5 MMBOE due to successful drilling and technical delineation, as well as new proved undeveloped locations resulting from development plan changes in Permian, Montney, Anadarko and Uinta.
- Purchases of 54.3 MMBOE were primarily in Permian and a result of the partition of certain Duvernay shale assets between Ovintiv and PCC.
- Sale of reserves in place decreased proved developed reserves by 64.1 MMBOE primarily due to divestitures in Anadarko and Permian, and the partition of certain Duvernay shale assets between Ovintiv and PCC.

STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES

In calculating the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows, constant price and cost assumptions were applied to Ovintiv's annual future production from proved reserves to determine cash inflows. Estimates of future net cash flows from proved reserves are computed based on the average beginning-of-the-month prices during the 12-month period for the year. Future production and development costs include estimates for abandonment and dismantlement costs associated with asset retirement obligations and assume the continuation of existing economic, operating and regulatory conditions. Future income taxes are calculated by applying statutory income tax rates to future pre-tax cash flows after provision for the tax cost of the oil and natural gas properties based upon existing laws and regulations. The effect of tax credits is also considered in determining the income tax expense. The discount was computed by application of a 10 percent discount factor to the future net cash flows.

Ovintiv cautions that the discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves are an indication of neither the fair market value of Ovintiv's oil and natural gas properties, nor the future net cash flows expected to be generated from such properties. The discounted future net cash flows do not include the fair market value of exploratory properties and probable or possible oil and gas reserves, nor is consideration given to the effect of anticipated future changes in oil and natural gas prices, development, asset retirement and production costs, and possible changes to tax and royalty regulations. The prescribed discount rate of 10 percent may not appropriately reflect future interest rates.

	United States			Canada		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Future Cash Inflows	\$ 74,567	\$ 51,473	\$ 26,093	\$ 29,149	\$ 18,312	\$ 7,156
Less Future:						
Production costs	17,043	12,272	8,864	8,173	7,679	4,202
Development costs	8,951	5,767	6,187	2,142	2,061	1,859
Income taxes	9,333	5,480	74	4,182	1,695	-
Future Net Cash Flows	39,240	27,954	10,968	14,652	6,877	1,095
Less 10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	20,272	13,663	5,895	6,121	2,393	246
Discounted Future Net Cash Flows	\$ 18,968	\$ 14,291	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,531	\$ 4,484	\$ 849

	Total		
	2022	2021	2020
Future Cash Inflows	\$ 103,716	\$ 69,785	\$ 33,249
Less Future:			
Production costs	25,216	19,951	13,066
Development costs	11,093	7,828	8,046
Income taxes	13,515	7,175	74
Future Net Cash Flows	53,892	34,831	12,063
Less 10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	26,393	16,056	6,141
Discounted Future Net Cash Flows	\$ 27,499	\$ 18,775	\$ 5,922

CHANGES IN STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES

	United States			Canada		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 14,291	\$ 5,073	\$ 10,041	\$ 4,484	\$ 849	\$ 1,575
Changes Resulting From:						
Sales of oil and gas produced during the year	(5,007)	(3,608)	(1,605)	(2,333)	(1,479)	(405)
Discoveries and extensions, net of related costs	2,735	3,102	1,080	2,635	2,119	140
Purchases of proved reserves in place	661	63	98	58	13	44
Sales and transfers of proved reserves in place	(278)	(199)	(255)	(28)	(38)	(97)
Net change in prices and production costs	9,059	10,702	(7,119)	5,532	3,266	(1,563)
Revisions to quantity estimates	(712)	(407)	(2,346)	(961)	201	(188)
Accretion of discount	1,630	508	1,064	545	85	158
Development costs incurred during the year	1,475	1,139	1,341	339	397	535
Changes in estimated future development costs	(2,965)	(83)	2,183	(303)	41	652
Other	(2)	1	-	-	-	(2)
Net change in income taxes	(1,919)	(2,000)	591	(1,437)	(970)	-
Balance, End of Year	\$ 18,968	\$ 14,291	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,531	\$ 4,484	\$ 849

	Total		
	2022	2021	2020
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 18,775	\$ 5,922	\$ 11,616
Changes Resulting From:			
Sales of oil and gas produced during the year	(7,340)	(5,087)	(2,010)
Discoveries and extensions, net of related costs	5,370	5,221	1,220
Purchases of proved reserves in place	719	76	142
Sales and transfers of proved reserves in place	(306)	(237)	(352)
Net change in prices and production costs	14,591	13,968	(8,682)
Revisions to quantity estimates	(1,673)	(206)	(2,534)
Accretion of discount	2,175	593	1,222
Development costs incurred during the year	1,814	1,536	1,876
Changes in estimated future development costs	(3,268)	(42)	2,835
Other	(2)	1	(2)
Net change in income taxes	(3,356)	(2,970)	591
Balance, End of Year	\$ 27,499	\$ 18,775	\$ 5,922

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth revenue and direct cost information relating to the Company's oil and natural gas exploration and production activities.

	United States			Canada		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Oil, NGL and Natural Gas Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,680	\$ 4,883	\$ 2,701	\$ 3,476	\$ 2,542	\$ 1,349
Less:						
Production, mineral and other taxes	401	278	158	14	15	15
Transportation and processing	626	507	453	1,002	937	829
Operating	646	490	485	127	111	100
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	861	837	1,378	235	332	427
Impairments	-	-	5,580	-	-	-
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	8	11	13	10	11	16
Operating Income (Loss)	4,138	2,760	(5,366)	2,088	1,136	(38)
Income Taxes	952	673	(1,309)	499	272	(9)
Results of Operations	\$ 3,186	\$ 2,087	\$ (4,057)	\$ 1,589	\$ 864	\$ (29)

	Total		
	2022	2021	2020
Oil, NGL and Natural Gas Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10,156	\$ 7,425	\$ 4,050
Less:			
Production, mineral and other taxes	415	293	173
Transportation and processing	1,628	1,444	1,282
Operating	773	601	585
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,096	1,169	1,805
Impairments	-	-	5,580
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	18	22	29
Operating Income (Loss)	6,226	3,896	(5,404)
Income Taxes	1,451	945	(1,318)
Results of Operations	\$ 4,775	\$ 2,951	\$ (4,086)

(1) Excludes gains (losses) on risk management.

CAPITALIZED COSTS

Capitalized costs include the cost of properties, equipment and facilities for oil and natural gas producing activities. Capitalized costs for proved properties include costs for oil and natural gas leaseholds where proved reserves have been identified, development wells and related equipment and facilities, including development wells in progress. Capitalized costs for unproved properties include costs for acquiring oil and natural gas leaseholds where no proved reserves have been identified.

	United States			Canada		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Proved Oil and Gas Properties	\$ 41,382	\$ 39,145	\$ 37,875	\$ 15,672	\$ 16,330	\$ 16,008
Unproved Oil and Gas Properties	1,127	1,884	2,785	45	60	177
Total Capital Cost	42,509	41,029	40,660	15,717	16,390	16,185
Accumulated DD&A	34,280	33,418	32,581	14,687	15,450	15,056
Net Capitalized Costs	\$ 8,229	\$ 7,611	\$ 8,079	\$ 1,030	\$ 940	\$ 1,129

	Total		
	2022	2021	2020
Proved Oil and Gas Properties	\$ 57,054	\$ 55,475	\$ 53,883
Unproved Oil and Gas Properties	1,172	1,944	2,962
Total Capital Cost	58,226	57,419	56,845
Accumulated DD&A	48,967	48,868	47,637
Net Capitalized Costs	\$ 9,259	\$ 8,551	\$ 9,208

COSTS INCURRED

Costs incurred includes both capitalized costs and costs charged to expense when incurred. Costs incurred also includes internal costs directly related to acquisition, exploration, and development activities, new asset retirement costs established in the current year as well as increases or decreases to the asset retirement obligations resulting from changes to cost estimates during the year.

	United States			Canada		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Acquisition Costs						
Unproved	\$ 154	\$ 2	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proved	123	9	3	9	-	-
Total Acquisition Costs	277	11	19	9	-	-
Exploration Costs	5	10	12	7	5	-
Development Costs	1,530	1,148	1,352	376	388	353
Total Costs Incurred	\$ 1,812	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,383	\$ 392	\$ 393	\$ 353

	Total		
	2022	2021	2020
Acquisition Costs			
Unproved	\$ 154	\$ 2	\$ 16
Proved	132	9	3
Total Acquisition Costs	286	11	19
Exploration Costs	12	15	12
Development Costs	1,906	1,536	1,705
Total Costs Incurred	\$ 2,204	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,736

COSTS NOT SUBJECT TO DEPLETION OR AMORTIZATION

Upstream costs in respect of significant unproved properties are excluded from the country cost center's depletable base as follows:

As at December 31	2022	2021
United States	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,884
Canada	45	60
	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,944

The following is a summary of the costs related to Ovintiv's unproved properties as at December 31, 2022:

	2022	2021	2020	Prior to 2020	Total
Acquisition Costs	\$ 154	\$ 2	\$ 22	\$ 894	\$ 1,072
Exploration Costs	5	11	7	77	100
	\$ 159	\$ 13	\$ 29	\$ 971	\$ 1,172

Acquisition costs primarily include costs incurred to acquire or lease properties. Exploration costs primarily include costs related to geological and geophysical studies and unevaluated costs associated with drilling and equipping exploratory wells. Ultimate recoverability of these costs and the timing of inclusion within the applicable country cost center's depletable base is dependent upon either the finding of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves, expiration of leases or recognition of impairments.

The \$1.2 billion of oil and natural gas properties not subject to depletion or amortization primarily includes leasehold and mineral costs related to the acquisition of Permian. These acquisition costs are associated with acquired acreage for which proved reserves have yet to be assigned from future development. The Company continually assesses the development timeline of the acquired acreage. The timing and amount of the transfer of property acquisition costs into the depletable base are based on several factors and may be subject to changes over time from drilling plans, drilling results, availability of capital, project economics and other assessments of the property. The inclusion of these acquisition costs in the depletable base is expected to occur within one to two years. The remaining costs excluded from depletion are related to properties which are not individually significant.

Item 9: Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A: Controls and Procedures**EVALUATION AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of December 31, 2022.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

See "Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ATTESTATION REPORT OF THE REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

See "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2022 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. See "Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Information regarding the Board of Directors is set forth in the Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2023 annual meeting of shareholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding the Company's executive officers is set forth in the section entitled "Information About Our Executive Officers" under Items 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CODE OF ETHICS

Ovintiv has adopted a code of ethics entitled the "Business Code of Conduct" (the "Code of Ethics"), that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, and persons performing similar functions. The Code of Ethics is available for viewing on Ovintiv's website at www.ovintiv.com/policies-and-practices. Any person may request, without charge, a copy of the Code of Ethics by contacting Ovintiv's Corporate Secretary by mail at Suite 1700, 370 17th Street, Denver, Colorado, 80202, U.S.A. or by telephone at (303) 623-2300. Ovintiv intends to disclose and summarize any amendment to, or waiver from, any provision of the Code of Ethics that is required to be so disclosed and summarized, on its website at www.ovintiv.com/policies-and-practices.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item 11 is set forth in the Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2023 annual meeting of shareholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

The information required by this Item 12 is set forth in the Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2023 annual meeting of shareholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item 13 is set forth in the Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2023 annual meeting of shareholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item 14 is set forth in the Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2023 annual meeting of shareholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or incorporated by reference:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

Reference is made to the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto appearing in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules are omitted as they are inapplicable, or the required information has been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

The following documents are included as exhibits to this Form 10-K. Exhibits incorporated by reference are duly noted as such.

Exhibit No	Description
2.1	<u>Arrangement and Reorganization Agreement dated October 31, 2019 between Encana Corporation and 1847432 Alberta ULC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 5, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
3.1	<u>Ovintiv Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K12B filed on January 24, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).</u>
3.2	<u>Ovintiv Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2022, SEC File No. 001-39191).</u>
4.1	<u>Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K12B filed on January 24, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).</u>
4.2	<u>8.125% Notes due 2030 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.3	<u>7.2% Notes due 2031 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.4	<u>7.375% Notes due 2031 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.5	<u>6.50% Notes due 2034 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.6	<u>6.625% Notes due 2037 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.7	<u>6.50% Notes due 2038 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.8	<u>5.15% Notes due 2041 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.9	<u>Indenture dated as of August 13, 2007 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.10	<u>First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2019, among Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, Encana Corporation, as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of August 13, 2007, between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).</u>
4.11	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2020, among Ovintiv Inc., as successor issuer, Encana Corporation, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of August 13, 2007, between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).</u>

- 4.12 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 27, 2020, among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, Ovintiv Inc., as Issuer, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of August 13, 2007, between Ovintiv Inc. (as successor issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.13 Indenture dated as of November 14, 2011 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7.1 to Encana's Registration Statement on Form F-10 filed on May 7, 2012, SEC File No. 333-181196).
- 4.14 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2019, among Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, Encana Corporation, as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2011, between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.15 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2020, among Ovintiv Inc., as successor issuer, Encana Corporation, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2011, between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.16 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 27, 2020, among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, Ovintiv Inc., as Issuer, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2011, between Ovintiv Inc. (as successor issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.17 Indenture dated as of September 15, 2000 between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to Alberta Energy Company Ltd.) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.18 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 2003 to the Indenture dated as of September 15, 2000 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.19 Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 20, 2012 to the Indenture dated as of September 15, 2000 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.20 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2019, among Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, Encana Corporation, as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of September 15, 2000, between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to Alberta Energy Company Ltd.) and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.21 Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2020, among Ovintiv Inc., as successor issuer, Encana Corporation, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of September 15, 2000, between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to Alberta Energy Company Ltd.) and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.22 Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 27, 2020, among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, Ovintiv Inc., as Issuer, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of September 15, 2000, between Ovintiv Inc. (as successor issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.23 Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to PanCanadian Petroleum Limited) and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.24 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 2002 to the Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to PanCanadian Petroleum Limited) and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.25 Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 2003 to the Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.26 Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 20, 2012 to the Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).

- 4.27 Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 24, 2013 to the Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.21 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.28 Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2019, among Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, Encana Corporation, as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of November 5, 2001, between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to PanCanadian Petroleum Limited) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor Trustee to The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.29 Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2020, among Ovintiv Inc., as successor issuer, Encana Corporation, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of November 5, 2001, between Encana Corporation (as successor by amalgamation to PanCanadian Petroleum Limited) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor Trustee to The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.30 Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 27, 2020, among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, Ovintiv Inc., as Issuer, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of November 5, 2001, between Ovintiv Inc. (as successor issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor Trustee to The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.31 Indenture dated as of October 2, 2003 between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.22 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.32 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2019, among Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, Encana Corporation, as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of October 2, 2003, between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.33 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2020, among Ovintiv Inc., as successor issuer, Encana Corporation, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of October 2, 2003, between Encana Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.34 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 27, 2020, among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, Ovintiv Inc., as Issuer, Newfield Exploration Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon to the Indenture, dated as of October 2, 2003, between Ovintiv Inc. (as successor issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.35 Senior Indenture, dated as of February 28, 2001 between Newfield Exploration Company, as Issuer, and First Union National Bank, as Trustee (the "Senior Indenture") (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Newfield's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 28, 2001, SEC File No. 001-12534).
- 4.36 Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 10, 2015, to Senior Indenture between Newfield Exploration Company, as Issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association (as successor to Wachovia Bank, National Association (formerly First Union National Bank)), as Trustee, to the Senior Indenture dated as of February 28, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Newfield's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2015, SEC File No. 001-12534).
- 4.37 Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2019, among Encana Corporation, as Guarantor, Newfield Exploration Company, as Issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association (as successor to Wachovia Bank, National Association (formerly First Union National Bank)), as Trustee, to the Senior Indenture dated as of February 28, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Encana's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 4.38 Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 27, 2020, among Ovintiv Inc., as Guarantor, Newfield Exploration Company, as Issuer, Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association (as successor to Wachovia Bank, National Association (formerly First Union National Bank)), as Trustee, to the Senior Indenture dated as of February 28, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.39 Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 26, 2021, among Ovintiv Exploration Inc. (formerly Newfield Exploration Company), as Issuer, Ovintiv Inc., as Guarantor and Successor Issuer, Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association (as successor to Wachovia Bank, National Association (formerly First Union National Bank)), as Trustee, to the Senior Indenture dated as of February 28, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 4.40 Description of Capital Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K12B filed on January 24, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).

- 10.1 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2022, between Ovintiv Inc., as Borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the initial lenders and initial issuing banks named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2022, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.2 Guarantee of the U.S. Credit Agreement, made as of April 1, 2022, by Ovintiv Canada ULC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2022, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2022, among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Borrower, Ovintiv Inc., as Guarantor, the financial institutions party thereto, as lenders, and Royal Bank of Canada, as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2022, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.4 Form of Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement between Ovintiv Inc., as Issuer, and the Dealer party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 29, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.5 Form of Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement among Ovintiv Canada ULC, as Issuer, Ovintiv Inc., as Guarantor, and the Dealer party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 29, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.6* Encana Corporation Employee Stock Option Plan reflective with amendments made as of April 27, 2005, as of April 25, 2007, as of April 22, 2008, as of October 22, 2008, as of November 30, 2009, as of July 20, 2010, as of February 24, 2015 and as of February 22, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.7* Form of Executive Stock Option Grant Agreement for stock options granted under the Encana Corporation Employee Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2018, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.8* Encana Corporation Employee Stock Appreciation Rights Plan, adopted with effect from February 12, 2008, as amended December 9, 2008, November 30, 2009, April 20, 2010, July 20, 2010, February 24, 2015, February 22, 2016 and February 14, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2018, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.9* Form of Executive Stock Appreciation Rights Grant Agreement for stock appreciation rights granted under the Encana Corporation Employee Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.10* Deferred Share Unit Plan for Employees of Encana Corporation adopted with effect from December 18, 2002 and reflective of amendments made as of October 23, 2007, October 22, 2008, and July 20, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2017, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.11* Deferred Share Unit Plan for Directors of Encana Corporation adopted with effect from December 18, 2002 and reflective with amendments made as of April 26, 2005, October 22, 2008, December 8, 2009, July 20, 2010, February 13, 2013, December 1, 2014 and February 14, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2018, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.12* Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation adopted with effect from February 13, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.13* Form of Stock Option Grant Agreement for stock options granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.14* Form of RSU Grant Agreement for restricted share units granted to employees under the Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.15* Form of Director RSU Grant Agreement for restricted share units granted to directors under the Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.16* Form of PSU Grant Agreement for performance share units granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.17* Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Grant Agreement for stock appreciation rights granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Encana's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.18* Encana (USA) Deferred Compensation Plan ("U.S. Deferred Compensation Plan") amended and restated effective April 1, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Encana's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 2, 2018, SEC File No. 001-15226).
- 10.19* Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Corey D. Code effective January 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 21, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).

- 10.20* Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Gregory D. Givens effective January 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 21, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.21* Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Renee E. Zemljak effective January 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 21, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.22* Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement effective as of January 24, 2020 between Ovintiv Inc. and each of its directors and officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 24, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.23* Amending Agreement to Omnibus Incentive Plan of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.9 to Ovintiv's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 filed on January 27, 2020, SEC File No. 333-231248).
- 10.24* Amending Agreement to Encana Corporation Employee Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.10 to Ovintiv's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 filed on January 27, 2020, SEC File No. 333-231248).
- 10.25* Amending Agreement to Encana Corporation Employee Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.11 to Ovintiv's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 filed on January 27, 2020, SEC File No. 333-231248).
- 10.26* Amending Agreement to Deferred Share Unit Plan for Employees of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.14 to Ovintiv's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 filed on January 27, 2020, SEC File No. 333-231248).
- 10.27* Amending Agreement to Deferred Share Unit Plan for Directors of Encana Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.16 to Ovintiv's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 filed on January 27, 2020, SEC File No. 333-231248).
- 10.28* First Amendment to U.S. Deferred Compensation Plan amended and restated effective April 1, 2018, dated effective January 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.29* Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Rachel M. Moore effective June 30, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 31, 2020, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.30* Ovintiv Canadian Pension Plan amended and restated effective January 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 18, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.31* Ovintiv Canadian Supplemental Pension Plan amended and restated effective January 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 18, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.32* Second Amendment to U.S. Deferred Compensation Plan amended and restated effective April 1, 2018, dated effective January 1, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.53 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 18, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.33* Second Amending Agreement to Deferred Share Unit Plan for Employees of Ovintiv Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 18, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.34* Letter Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Brendan M. McCracken dated June 8, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Ovintiv's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 11, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.35* Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Brendan McCracken effective August 1, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.36* First Amendment to Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Corey D. Code effective November 1, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.37* First Amendment to Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Gregory D. Givens effective November 1, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.38* First Amendment to Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Rachel M. Moore effective November 1, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.39* First Amendment to Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Renee E. Zemljak effective November 1, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Ovintiv's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2021, SEC File No. 001-39191).
- 10.40* Change in Control Agreement between Ovintiv Inc. and Meghan N. Eilers effective March 1, 2022.
- 21.1 Significant Subsidiaries.
- 23.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
- 23.2 Consent of McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.
- 23.3 Consent of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.
- 24.1 Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this report).

31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.</u>
32.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.</u>
99.1	<u>Report of McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.</u>
99.2	<u>Report of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.</u>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Schema Document.
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Label Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Definition Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document.
104	The cover page from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, has been formatted in Inline XBRL.

* Management contract or compensatory arrangement.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized.

OVINTIV INC.

By: /s/ Corey D. Code

Name: Corey D. Code

Title: Executive Vice-President & Chief
Financial Officer

Dated: February 27, 2023

POWERS OF ATTORNEY

Each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Brendan M. McCracken and Corey D. Code, and each of them, any of whom may act without the joinder of the other, the true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent of the undersigned, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for and in the name, place and stead of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Commission, and hereby grants to such attorney-in-fact and agent, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done, as fully to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Peter A. Dea</u> Peter A. Dea	Chairman of the Board of Directors	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Brendan M. McCracken</u> Brendan M. McCracken	President & Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Corey D. Code</u> Corey D. Code	Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Meg A. Gentle</u> Meg A. Gentle	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Ralph Izzo</u> Ralph Izzo	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Howard J. Mayson</u> Howard J. Mayson	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Lee A. McIntire</u> Lee A. McIntire	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Katherine L. Minyard</u> Katherine L. Minyard	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Steven W. Nance</u> Steven W. Nance	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Suzanne P. Nimocks</u> Suzanne P. Nimocks	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ George L. Pita</u> George L. Pita	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Thomas G. Ricks</u> Thomas G. Ricks	Director	February 27, 2023
<u>/s/ Brian G. Shaw</u> Brian G. Shaw	Director	February 27, 2023

Executive Leadership Team and Board of Directors

Executive Leadership Team

Brendan McCracken
President &
Chief Executive Officer

Corey Code
Executive Vice President
& Chief Financial Officer

Meghan Eilers
Executive Vice President,
General Counsel &
Corporate Secretary

Greg Givens
Executive Vice President
& Chief Operating Officer

Rachel Moore
Executive Vice President,
Corporate Services

Renee Zemljak
Executive Vice President,
Midstream, Marketing
& Fundamentals

Board of Directors

Peter Dea
Chairman
Colorado

Meg Gentle
Texas

Ralph Izzo
New Jersey

Howard Mayson
Colorado

Brendan McCracken
Colorado

Lee McIntire
Colorado

Katherine Minyard
Colorado

Steven Nance
Texas

Suzanne Nimocks
Texas

George Pita
Florida

Thomas Ricks
Texas

Brian Shaw
Ontario

Corporate and Investor Information

Stock Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "OVV."

Transfer Agents and Registrar

For information regarding change of address or other matters concerning your shares, please contact our transfer agents at:

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC

6201 15th Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11219
877.361.7965
help@astfinancial.com

TSX Trust

P.O. Box 700
Station B
Montréal, Quebec H3B 3K3
Canada and United States (English & French):
800.387.0825
Outside North America: 416.682.3860
shareholderinquiries@tmx.com

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Calgary, Alberta

Independent Qualified Reserves Auditors

Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.

Dallas, Texas

McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.

Calgary, Alberta

Annual Report on Form 10-K

Ovintiv's Annual Report on Form 10-K is filed with the securities regulators in the United States and Canada.

Ovintiv Website

ovintiv.com

The Ovintiv website contains a variety of corporate and investor information, including, among other information, the following:

- Current stock prices
- Annual and Interim reports
- Proxy Statement
- News releases
- Investor presentations
- Dividend information
- Shareholder support information
- Sustainability information

Additional information, including copies of the Ovintiv Year-End 2022 Annual Report, may be obtained from Ovintiv Inc.

Corporate Headquarters

Ovintiv Inc.

370 17th Street
Suite 1700
Denver, Colorado 80202

Investor Contact

888.525.0304
investor.relations@ovintiv.com

Media Contact

403.645.2252
media.relations@ovintiv.com

Abbreviations

bbls	barrels
bbls/d	barrels per day
BOE	barrels of oil equivalent
BOE/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day
Bcf	billion cubic feet
Bcf/d	billion cubic feet per day
Mbbls	thousand barrels
Mbbls/d	thousand barrels per day
MBOE	thousand barrels of oil equivalent
MBOE/d	thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day
MMbbls	million barrels
MMbbls/d	million barrels per day
Mcf	thousand cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MM	million
MMBOE	million barrels of oil equivalent
MMBOE/d	million barrels of oil equivalent per day
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMcf	million cubic feet
MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
NGLs	natural gas liquids
/d	per day

Stock Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "OVV."

Corporate Headquarters

Ovintiv Inc.
370 17th Street
Suite 1700
Denver, Colorado 80202

Investor Contact

888.525.0304
investor.relations@ovintiv.com

Media Contact

403.645.2252
media.relations@ovintiv.com