

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF 2021 SECOND QUARTER RESULTS AUGUST 11, 2021

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) contains information about the performance and financial position of Superior Plus Corp. (Superior) as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, as well as forward-looking information about future periods. The information in this MD&A is current to August 11, 2021, and should be read in conjunction with Superior's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Superior were prepared by and are the responsibility of Superior's management. Superior's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

All financial amounts in this MD&A are expressed in millions of Canadian dollars except where otherwise noted. All tables are for the three and six months ended June 30 of the period indicated, unless otherwise stated. This MD&A includes forward-looking statements and assumptions. See "Forward-Looking Information" for more details.

Overview of Superior

Superior is a diversified business corporation. Superior holds 99.9% of Superior Plus LP (Superior LP), a limited partnership formed between Superior General Partner Inc. (Superior GP) as general partner and Superior as limited partner. Superior owns 100% of the shares of Superior GP and Superior GP holds 0.1% of Superior LP. The cash flow of Superior is solely dependent on the results of Superior LP and is derived from the allocation of Superior LP's income to Superior by means of partnership allocations.

Superior, through its ownership of Superior LP and Superior GP, has two operating segments: U.S. Propane Distribution, and Canadian Propane Distribution. The U.S. Propane Distribution segment distributes propane gas and liquid fuels primarily in the Eastern United States, as well as the Midwest and California. The Canadian Propane Distribution segment includes the Canadian retail propane distribution business and the wholesale natural gas liquid marketing businesses with operations located in Canada and California. The previously disclosed Specialty Chemicals segment has been divested, see the Basis of Presentation and Divestiture section below for further details.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Throughout the MD&A, Superior has used the following terms that are not defined under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), but are used by management to evaluate the performance of Superior and its businesses: adjusted operating cash flow (AOCF) before and after transaction and other costs, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) from operations, Adjusted EBITDA, Operating Costs, Interest expense, Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA, Leverage Ratio and Adjusted Gross Profit. These measures may also be used by investors, financial institutions and credit rating agencies to assess Superior's performance and ability to service debt. Non-IFRS financial measures do not have standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Securities regulations require that Non-IFRS financial measures are clearly defined, qualified and reconciled to their most comparable IFRS financial measures. Except as otherwise indicated, these Non-IFRS financial measures are calculated and disclosed on a consistent basis from period to period. Specific items may only be relevant in certain periods.

The intent of using Non-IFRS financial measures is to provide additional useful information to investors and analysts; the measures do not have standardized meaning under IFRS. The measures should not, therefore, be considered in isolation or used in substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Other issuers may calculate Non-IFRS financial measures differently. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for more information about these measures.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain information included herein is forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information may include statements regarding the objectives, business strategies to achieve those objectives, expected financial results (including those in the area of risk management), economic or market conditions, and the outlook of or involving Superior, Superior LP and its businesses. Such information is typically identified by words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “plan”, “forecast”, “future”, “outlook”, “guidance”, “may”, “project”, “should”, “strategy”, “target”, “will” or similar expressions suggesting future outcomes.

Forward-looking information in this document includes: future financial position, consolidated and business segment outlooks, updated 2021 Adjusted EBITDA guidance range, expected Adjusted EBITDA, the duration and anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the expected economic recession, estimates of the impact COVID-19 may have on our operations, the markets for our products and our financial results, expected total net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio, business strategy and objectives, development plans and programs, organic growth, weather, economic activity in Western Canada, product pricing and sourcing, volumes and pricing, wholesale propane market fundamentals, exchange rates, expected synergies from acquisitions, expected seasonality of demand, and future economic conditions.

Forward-looking information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management’s expectations and plans about the future and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking information herein is based on various assumptions and expectations that Superior believes are reasonable in the circumstances. No assurance can be given that these assumptions and expectations will prove to be correct. Those assumptions and expectations are based on information currently available to Superior, including information obtained from third party industry analysts and other third-party sources, and the historic performance of Superior’s businesses. Such assumptions include the acquisition of Kamps Propane Inc., High Country Propane, Inc., Pick Up Propane, Inc., Kiva Energy, Inc., Competitive Capital, Inc. and Propane Construction and Meter Services (“collectively, Kamps”) closing in the third quarter of 2021 in accordance with the terms of the agreement, anticipated financial performance, current business and economic trends, the amount of future dividends paid by Superior, business prospects, utilization of tax basis, regulatory developments, currency, exchange and interest rates, future commodity prices relating to the oil and gas industry, future oil rig activity levels, trading data, cost estimates, our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, expected life of facilities and statements regarding net working capital and capital expenditure requirements of Superior or Superior LP, the assumptions set forth under the “Financial Outlook” sections in this MD&A. The forward-looking information is also subject to the risks and uncertainties set forth below.

By its very nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, both general and specific. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, as many important factors are beyond our control, Superior’s or Superior LP’s actual performance and financial results may vary materially from those estimates and intentions contemplated, expressed or implied in the forward-looking information. These risks and uncertainties include risks relating to satisfaction of the conditions to, and completion of, the Kamps acquisition, incorrect assessments of value when making acquisitions, increases in debt service charges, the loss of key personnel, the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic recession, fluctuations in foreign currency and exchange rates, inadequate insurance coverage, liability for cash taxes, counterparty risk, compliance with environmental laws and regulations, reduced customer demand, operational risks involving our facilities, force majeure, labour relations matters, our ability to access external sources of debt and equity capital, and the risks identified in (i) this MD&A under “Risk Factors to Superior” and (ii) Superior’s most recent Annual Information Form. The preceding list of assumptions, risks and uncertainties is not exhaustive.

When relying on Superior’s forward-looking information to make decisions with respect to Superior, investors and others should carefully consider the preceding factors, other uncertainties and potential events. Any forward-looking information is provided as of the date of this document and, except as required by law, neither Superior nor Superior LP undertakes to update or revise such information to reflect new information, subsequent or otherwise. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Basis of Presentation and Divestiture

On April 9, 2021 (the “closing date”) Superior completed the previously announced sale of its Specialty Chemicals business for total consideration of \$725.0 million (the “Transaction”). Superior received \$600.0 million in cash proceeds less an initial working capital adjustment of \$17.0 million and \$125 million in the form of a 6% unsecured note (“Vendor Note”). The principal amount of the Vendor Note and accrued and unpaid interest are due October 9, 2026.

The Transaction purchase price is subject to adjustment based on the average EBITDA of the business, excluding the impact of IFRS 16 (the “average EBITDA”), for the three consecutive twelve-month periods following the closing date. The Transaction purchase price may be adjusted through the issuance of an additional note from either Superior or the Specialty Chemicals business. If the average EBITDA is higher than \$115 million, the buyer will issue an additional note to Superior. The amount of the additional note will be the difference between the average EBITDA and \$115 million, multiplied by 4.5, up to a maximum of \$100 million, including accumulated interest. The additional note will bear interest at the same rate as the Vendor Note and interest will accrue from the closing date. If the average EBITDA is lower than \$100 million, an additional note will be issued by Superior to the Specialty Chemicals business. The amount of the additional note will be the difference between the average EBITDA and \$100 million, multiplied by 4.5 up to a maximum of \$100 million, including accumulated interest. The additional note will bear interest at the same rate as the Vendor Note and interest will accrue from the closing date.

Superior now presents the results of operations from this business as discontinued operations, (see Note 4 in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements). The Specialty Chemicals segment operated as a distinct segment, and has no impact on the operations of the Energy Distribution segments. This MD&A reflects the results of continuing operations, unless otherwise noted.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Summary of AOCF

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		June 30		June 30
<i>(millions of dollars except per share amounts)</i>	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Revenue	365.6	305.6	1,205.1	988.2
Gross profit	149.1	169.3	498.2	515.5
EBITDA from operations ⁽²⁾	37.0	48.3	253.4	238.3
Corporate administrative costs ⁽²⁾	(8.2)	(7.0)	(18.5)	(7.6)
Realized gains (losses) on foreign currency hedging contracts	2.8	(2.2)	8.3	(6.2)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	31.6	39.1	243.2	224.5
Interest expense ⁽²⁾	(19.9)	(22.8)	(41.9)	(48.3)
Cash income tax expense	(2.7)	(1.8)	(7.0)	(5.3)
AOCF before transaction and other costs ⁽²⁾	9.0	14.5	194.3	170.9
Transaction and other costs ⁽³⁾	(4.3)	(5.0)	(13.7)	(10.6)
AOCF ⁽²⁾	4.7	9.5	180.6	160.3
AOCF per share before transaction and other costs ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.94	\$0.97
AOCF per share ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$0.02	\$0.05	\$0.88	\$0.91
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.36	\$0.36

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to exclude the results of the divested Specialty Chemicals segment. See the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

- ⁽²⁾ EBITDA from operations, Corporate administration costs, Adjusted EBITDA, Interest expense, AOCF before transaction and other costs, and AOCF are Non-IFRS measures. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures”.
- ⁽³⁾ Transaction and other costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are related to acquisition activity, restructuring and the integration of acquisitions and the divestiture of the Specialty Chemical segment. See “Transaction and Other Costs” for further details.
- ⁽⁴⁾ The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 was 206.0 million (three and six months ended, June 30, 2020 was 175.6 million, and 175.3 million). The weighted average number of shares assumes the exchange of the preferred shares into common shares. There were no other dilutive instruments with respect to AOCF per share and AOCF before transaction and other costs per share for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Comparable IFRS Financial Information

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
<i>(millions of dollars except per share amounts)</i>	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations for the period	(36.1)	(0.1)	39.3	1.0
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations for the period attributable to common shareholders	(41.9)	(0.1)	27.6	1.0
Net earnings from continuing operations for the period attributable to non-controlling interest	5.8	–	11.7	–
Net earnings from continuing operations per share attributable to Superior, basic and diluted	(\$0.24)	\$0.00	\$0.16	0.01
Cash flows from continuing operating activities	103.4	187.6	229.5	272.4
Cash flows from continuing operating activities per share ⁽²⁾	\$0.50	\$1.07	\$1.11	\$1.55

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to exclude the results of the divested Specialty Chemicals segment. See the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 was 206.0 million (three and six months ended, June 30, 2020 was 175.6 million, and 175.3 million). The weighted average number of shares assumes the exchange of the preferred shares into common shares. There were no other dilutive instruments with respect to AOCF per share and AOCF before transaction and other costs per share for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Segmented Information

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾
EBITDA from operations ⁽¹⁾				
U.S. Propane Distribution	14.0	27.1	154.1	130.5
Canadian Propane Distribution	23.0	21.2	99.3	107.8
	37.0	48.3	253.4	238.3

⁽¹⁾ EBITDA from operations is a Non-IFRS measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures”. Comparative figures have been reclassified to exclude the results of the divested Specialty Chemicals segment. See the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

AOCF Reconciled to Cash Flows from Operating Activities⁽¹⁾

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		June 30		June 30
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities	103.4	187.6	229.5	272.4
Non-cash interest expense, loss on redemption and other	39.0	1.4	79.3	3.7
Changes in non-cash operating working capital	(95.3)	(137.8)	(52.6)	(54.0)
Income taxes paid	5.5	6.5	13.5	7.0
Interest paid	20.3	6.4	68.2	51.3
Cash income tax expense	(2.7)	(1.8)	(7.0)	(5.3)
Finance expense recognized in net earnings	(58.9)	(26.2)	(123.2)	(56.0)
	11.3	36.1	207.7	219.1
Less results from Discontinued operations	(6.6)	(26.6)	(27.1)	(58.8)
AOCF⁽¹⁾	4.7	9.5	180.6	160.3

⁽¹⁾ AOCF is a Non-IFRS measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures”. See the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

RECENTLY COMPLETED AND ANNOUNCED ACQUISITIONS

On June 16, 2021 a wholly-owned subsidiary of Superior acquired the assets of a retail propane distribution company based in South Carolina, operating under the tradename, Freeman Gas and Electric Co., Inc. for an aggregate purchase price of approximately US \$169.2 million (CDN \$207.7 million) before adjustments for working capital.

On July 7, 2021, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Superior acquired the assets of a retail propane distribution company based in North Carolina, operating under the tradename, Williams Energy Group (“Williams Energy”) for an aggregate purchase price of approximately US \$38.0 million (CDN \$47.5 million) before adjustments for working capital.

On July 14, 2021, Superior announced that one of its wholly owned subsidiaries entered into an agreement to acquire the equity interest of Kamps Propane Inc., High Country Propane, Inc., Pick Up Propane, Inc., Kiva Energy, Inc., Competitive Capital, Inc. and Propane Construction and Meter Services (“collectively, Kamps”) for an aggregate purchase price of approximately US \$240 million (CDN \$299 million) before adjustments for working capital.

Consolidated Statement of Net Earnings

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
<i>(millions of dollars except per share amounts)</i>	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2021	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Revenue	365.6	305.6	1,205.1	988.2
Cost of sales (includes products and services)	(216.5)	(136.3)	(706.9)	(472.7)
Gross profit	149.1	169.3	498.2	515.5
Expenses				
Selling, distribution and administrative costs ("SD&A")	(178.2)	(174.6)	(399.2)	(369.1)
Finance expense	(58.9)	(24.2)	(121.2)	(52.0)
Gains (losses) on derivatives and foreign currency translation of borrowings	39.1	64.7	75.1	(47.0)
	(198.0)	(134.1)	(445.3)	(468.1)
Earnings before income taxes	(48.9)	35.2	52.9	47.4
Income tax(expense)	12.8	(35.3)	(13.6)	(46.4)
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(36.1)	(0.1)	39.3	1.0
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to:				
Superior	(41.9)	(0.1)	27.6	1.0
Non-controlling interest	5.8	–	11.7	–

Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share attributable to Superior, fully diluted	(\$0.24)	\$0.00	\$0.16	\$0.01
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⁽¹⁾Comparative figures have been reclassified to exclude the results of the divested Specialty Chemicals segment. See the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Q2 2021 Summary of Results Compared to the Prior Year Quarter

Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$31.6 million, a decrease of \$7.5 million or 19% compared to the prior year quarter Adjusted EBITDA of \$39.1 million. The decrease is primarily due to lower EBITDA from operations and to a lesser extent higher corporate costs partially offset by a realized gain on foreign currency hedging contracts compared to a realized loss in the prior year quarter. EBITDA from operations decreased \$11.3 million or 23% compared to the prior year quarter primarily due to lower U.S. Propane Distribution (U.S. Propane) EBITDA from operations partially offset by modestly higher Canadian Propane Distribution (Canadian Propane) EBITDA from operations. U.S. Propane EBITDA from operations was \$14.0 million, a decrease of \$13.1 million or 48% compared to the prior year quarter due primarily to warmer weather and lower unit margins as a result of short-term margin opportunities that existed in the prior year quarter with low commodity prices and to a lesser extent the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated EBITDA. This was partially offset by the impact of completed acquisitions, and to a lesser extent reduced COVID-19 restrictions increasing commercial demand. Canadian Propane EBITDA from operations was \$23.0 million, an increase of \$1.8 million or 8% compared to the prior year quarter primarily due to the impact of the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") recorded in the current period, and to a lesser extent higher sales volumes, partially offset by weaker wholesale propane market fundamentals compared to the prior year quarter and lower average unit margins. In the second quarter, Superior realized a gain on foreign currency hedging contracts of \$2.8 million compared to a loss of \$2.2 million in the prior year quarter due to changes in foreign exchange rates relative to amounts hedged. Corporate administrative costs were \$8.2 million, an increase of \$1.2 million from the prior year quarter of \$7.0 million primarily due to higher long-term incentive plan costs related to the appreciation of the share price in the current quarter.

AOCF before transaction and other costs for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$9.0 million, a decrease of \$5.5 million or 38% from the prior year quarter AOCF before transaction and other costs of \$14.5 million. The decrease from the prior year quarter is primarily due to lower Adjusted EBITDA discussed above and to a lesser extent higher cash taxes, partially offset by lower interest costs. Cash income tax expense increased by \$0.9 million. Interest expense decreased primarily due to the impact of lower average debt balances and to a lesser extent, the impact of lower average interest rates compared to the prior year quarter. AOCF per share before transaction and other costs was \$0.04 per share, a decrease of \$0.04 per share from the prior year quarter results of \$0.08 per share, primarily due to lower AOCF before transaction and other costs discussed above and to a lesser extent an increase in weighted average shares outstanding. Weighted average shares outstanding were higher than the prior year quarter primarily due to the issuance of preferred shares to Brookfield Asset Management (the “Preferred Shares”) that are reflected on an as converted basis and to a lesser extent the impact of shares issued under the Dividend Reinvestment and Optional Share Purchase Plan (“DRIP”).

AOCF for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$4.7 million, a decrease of \$4.8 million or 51% from the prior year quarter AOCF of \$9.5 million due to decreased AOCF before transaction and other costs discussed above. AOCF per share for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$ 0.02 per share, a decrease of \$0.03 per share from the prior year quarter results of \$0.05 per share. Transaction and other costs for the three months ended June 30, 2021 were \$4.3 million, \$0.7 million less than the \$5.0 million in the prior year quarter.

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2021, was \$365.6 million, an increase of \$60.0 million or 20% from the prior year quarter revenue of \$305.6 million due to higher revenue in both the Canadian Propane Distribution and U.S. Propane Distribution segments. Canadian Propane Distribution revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$195.9 million, an increase of \$36.1 million or 23% primarily due to higher wholesale propane prices and to a lesser extent, higher sales volumes. U.S. Propane Distribution revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$174.1 million, an increase of \$23.8 million or 16% from the prior year quarter primarily due to higher sales volumes related to acquisitions completed in the current and prior year and higher wholesale propane prices, partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated revenues.

Gross profit was \$149.1 million, a decrease of \$20.2 million or 12% from \$169.3 million in the prior year quarter primarily due to lower U.S. Propane gross profit and to a lesser extent lower Canadian Propane gross profit. U.S. Propane Distribution gross profit decreased primarily due to the milder weather, increased commodity costs and to a lesser extent the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated transactions partially offset by completed acquisitions. Canadian Propane gross profit decreased due to lower average unit margins and weaker wholesale propane market fundamentals, partially offset by higher sales volumes.

Selling, distribution and administrative costs (SD&A) were \$178.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021, an increase of \$3.6 million or 2% from the prior year quarter primarily due to increases in SD&A in U.S. Propane and to a lesser extent an increase in corporate SD&A partially offset by a decrease in Canadian Propane SD&A. U.S. Propane Distribution SD&A costs were \$101.9 million, an increase of \$6.6 million from \$95.3 million in the prior year quarter primarily due to the impact of acquisitions partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated SD&A and to a lesser extent, lower volume-related expenses in the base business. Corporate SD&A costs were \$ 9.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021, an increase of \$0.8 million or 9% from \$ 9.0 million in the prior year quarter primarily due to higher incentive plan costs compared to the prior year quarter. Canadian Propane costs were \$66.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021, a decrease of \$3.8 million or 5% from \$70.3 million in the prior year quarter due primarily to the impact of the CEWS program recorded in the current period and to a lesser extent, cost saving initiatives partially offset by higher volume related expenses.

Finance expense for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$58.9 million, an increase of \$34.7 million or 143% from \$24.2 million in the prior year quarter. The increase is primarily due to \$25.9 million early call premium related to the redemption of the \$400 million 5.25% senior unsecured notes due in 2024 (the “5.25% notes”) and \$370 million 5.125% senior unsecured notes due in 2025 (the “5.125% notes”) partially offset by the impact of lower average debt balances and lower average interest rates. Debt balances were lower as the net proceeds from the divestiture of the Specialty Chemicals business in the quarter were used to reduce debt, and to fund acquisitions.

Gains (losses) on derivative and foreign currency translation of borrowings consists of unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments and foreign currency translation of borrowings, net of realized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments. Superior recognized a gain on derivatives and foreign currency translation of borrowings of \$39.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to a gain of \$64.7 million in the prior year quarter. This is mainly related to changes in market prices of commodities, timing of maturities of underlying financial instruments and foreign exchange rates relative to amounts hedged and U.S. denominated debt. For additional details, refer to Note 13 of the 2021 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Total income tax recovery for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$12.8 million, a change of \$48.1 million from a \$35.3 million income tax expense in the prior year quarter. Current income tax expense was \$2.7 million, an increase of \$0.9 million from the prior year quarter expense of \$1.8 million. Deferred income tax recovery was \$15.5 million, a decrease of \$49.0 million from a \$33.5 million income tax expense in the prior year quarter due to the impact of the Specialty Chemical divestiture.

The net loss from continuing operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$36.1 million, a \$36.0 million increase from the net loss of \$0.1 million in the prior year quarter. The decrease from the prior year quarter is primarily due to higher finance expense related primarily to the premiums on early redemption of senior unsecured notes, a decrease in unrealized gains on derivatives and foreign currency translation of borrowings recorded in the current quarter compared to the prior year quarter and lower gross profit, partially offset by the impact of CEWS recorded in the current quarter. Basic and diluted loss per share was \$0.24, compared to a loss per share of \$0.00 in the prior year quarter.

Net earnings from discontinued operations of \$166.1 million increased \$158.5 million from \$7.6 million in the prior year quarter. The increase is primarily due to the recognition of the realized gain on the disposal of the Specialty Chemical segment partially offset by a partial month of earnings compared to a full quarter in the prior year.

Year-to-date Comparison to the Prior Year-to-date

Adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$243.2 million, an increase of \$18.7 million or 8% compared to the prior comparable period Adjusted EBITDA of \$224.5 million. The increase is primarily due to higher EBITDA from operations and a realized gain on foreign currency hedging contracts compared to a loss in the prior comparable period partially offset by higher corporate costs. EBITDA from operations increased \$15.1 million or 6% compared to the prior year primarily due to higher U.S. Propane EBITDA from operations, partially offset by lower Canadian Propane EBITDA from operations. U.S. Propane EBITDA from operations was \$154.1 million, an increase of \$23.6 million or 18% primarily due to the impact of completed acquisitions and colder weather in the first quarter, and additional synergies. Canadian Propane EBITDA from operations was \$99.3 million, a decrease of \$8.5 million or 8% primarily due to the weaker market fundamentals within the supply portfolio management business partially offset by the impact of the CEWS program. Superior realized a gain on foreign currency hedging contracts of \$8.3 million compared to a loss of \$6.2 million in the prior year due to the weaker Canadian dollar than the average hedge rate. Corporate administrative costs were \$18.5 million compared to \$7.6 million in the prior comparable period. The increase is primarily due to higher incentive plan costs than in the prior year due to appreciation in the share price.

AOCF before transaction and other costs for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$194.3 million, an increase of \$23.4 million or 14% from the prior comparable period AOCF before transaction and other costs of \$170.9 million. The increase from the prior year is primarily due to higher Adjusted EBITDA discussed above and lower interest expense, partially offset by higher cash taxes. Interest expense decreased by \$6.4 million or 13% primarily due to lower average debt balances and lower average interest rates. Cash income tax expense increased by \$1.7 million as a result of utilizing expiring Canadian federal tax credits. AOCF per share before transaction and other costs was \$0.94 per share, a decrease of \$0.03 per share or 3% from the prior year to date results of \$0.97 per share primarily due to the increase in the weighted average shares outstanding, offset by the higher AOCF before transaction costs discussed above.

AOCF for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$180.6 million, an increase of \$20.3 million or 13% from the prior year AOCF of \$160.3 million due to the increased AOCF before transaction and other costs discussed above. AOCF per share for six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$0.88 per share, a decrease of \$0.03 per share or 3% from the prior year quarter results of \$0.91 per share. Transaction and other costs for the six months ended June 30, 2021 were \$13.7 million, \$3.1 million higher than the prior year. Costs incurred in the current year related primarily to the integration of acquisitions and the Specialty Chemicals divestiture.

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$1,205.1 million, an increase of \$216.9 million or 22% from the prior year quarter due to higher revenue in the U.S. Propane Distribution and Canadian Propane Distribution segments. U.S. Propane Distribution revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$628.5 million, an increase of \$136.2 million or 28% primarily due to the impact of increases to wholesale propane prices and the additional revenues from acquisitions partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on U.S. denominated sales. Canadian Propane Distribution revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$591.6 million, an increase of \$85.9 million or 17% primarily due to higher wholesale propane prices and the impact of higher sales volumes.

Consolidated gross profit was \$498.2 million, a decrease of \$17.3 million or 3% from \$515.5 million primarily due to lower Canadian Propane gross profit and partially offset by higher U.S. Propane gross profit. Canadian Propane gross profit decreased due to weaker market fundamentals within the supply portfolio management business and due to the impact of greater increases to wholesale propane prices compared to sales prices as a result of competitive pressures. U.S. Propane Distribution gross profit increased primarily due to the impact of completed acquisitions in the current and prior years and 7% colder weather in Q1 partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated transactions.

SD&A was \$399.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021, an increase of \$30.1 million or 8% from the prior comparable period, primarily due to an increase in U.S. Propane and Corporate SD&A partially offset by a decrease in Canadian Propane SD&A. U.S. Propane Distribution SD&A costs were \$229.1 million, an increase of \$24.0 million or 12% from \$205.1 million in the prior year primarily due to the impact of completed acquisitions and higher volume related expenses partially offset by the impact of the weaker Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated SD&A and to a lesser extent workforce optimization and the realization of incremental synergies, lower transaction and restructuring costs. Corporate SD&A costs were \$23.3 million, an increase of \$11.7 million or 101% from \$11.6 million in the prior year primarily due to higher incentive plan costs related to share price appreciation and higher transaction costs. Canadian Propane Distribution SD&A costs of \$146.8 million a decrease of \$5.6 million or 4% from \$152.4 million in the prior comparable period primarily due to the impact of the CEWS program recorded in the current period, and cost savings initiatives.

Finance expense for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$121.2 million, an increase of \$69.2 million or 133% from \$52.0 million in the prior year comparable period. The increase is primarily due to \$58.6 million in early call premiums related to the redemption of the US\$350 million, \$400 million and \$370 million senior unsecured notes and to a lesser extent the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated finance expense partially offset by lower average debt balances and lower average interest rates. Debt balances are lower primarily as the net proceeds from the divestiture of Specialty Chemicals in the quarter and the proceeds from the US\$260 million Preferred Share issuance in the prior year were used to reduce debt and fund acquisitions.

Gains (losses) on derivative and foreign currency translation of borrowings consists of unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments and foreign currency translation of borrowings, net of realized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments. Superior incurred a gain on derivatives and foreign currency translation of borrowings of \$75.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to a loss of \$47.0 million in the prior year comparable period. This is mainly related to changes in market prices of commodities, timing of maturities of underlying financial instruments and foreign exchange rates relative to amounts hedged. For additional details, refer to Note 13 of the 2021 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Total income tax expense of \$13.6 million was \$32.8 million lower than the prior year expense of \$46.4 million. Current income tax expense was 7.0 million, an increase of \$1.7 million from the comparable prior year's expense of \$5.3 million. Deferred income tax expense was \$6.6 million, a decrease of \$34.5 million from the prior comparable period expense of \$41.1 million primarily due to the impact of U.S. tax regulations enacted during the year.

The net earnings from continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$39.3 million, compared to \$1.0 million in the prior comparable period. The increase from the prior comparable period is primarily due to gains on derivatives and foreign currency translation of borrowings compared to a loss in the prior comparable period and to a lesser extent lower tax expense partially offset by lower gross profit, higher finance expense and higher SD&A. Basic and diluted loss per share was \$0.16, compared to basic and diluted earnings per share of \$0.01 in the prior comparable period.

Net earnings from discontinued operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$174.8 million an increase of \$156.9 million from \$17.9 million in the prior comparable period. The increase is primarily due to a gain on disposal of the Specialty Chemical segment partially offset by lower net earnings as a result of two months less operations.

RESULTS OF SUPERIOR'S OPERATING SEGMENTS

Superior's operating segments consists of U.S. Propane and Canadian Propane which includes its wholesale business.

U.S. PROPANE DISTRIBUTION

U.S. Propane Distribution's condensed operating results:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	June 30 2020	2021	June 30 2020
Revenue	174.1	150.3	628.5	492.3
Cost of Sales	(93.5)	(56.1)	(331.9)	(202.6)
Gross profit	80.6	94.2	296.6	289.7
Realized gains (losses) on derivatives related to commodity risk management	2.9	(2.8)	20.5	(17.0)
Adjusted gross profit ⁽¹⁾	83.5	91.4	317.1	272.7
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	(101.9)	(95.3)	(229.1)	(205.1)
Add back (deduct):				
Amortization and depreciation included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	29.8	27.8	60.4	55.0
Transaction and other costs	2.6	3.0	5.6	6.6
Loss on disposal of assets and other	–	0.2	0.1	1.3
Operating costs ⁽¹⁾	(69.5)	(64.3)	(163.0)	(142.2)
EBITDA from operations⁽¹⁾	14.0	27.1	154.1	130.5
Add back (deduct):				
Loss on disposal of assets and other	–	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.3)
Transaction and other costs	(2.6)	(3.0)	(5.6)	(6.6)
Amortization and depreciation included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	(29.8)	(27.8)	(60.4)	(55.0)
Unrealized gains on derivative financial instruments	15.1	14.5	16.2	9.2
Finance expense	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(2.9)
Earnings (Loss) before income tax	(4.5)	9.4	101.8	73.9

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted Gross Profit, EBITDA from operations and Operating Costs are Non-IFRS financial measures. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures” and “Reconciliation of Earnings (Loss) before Income Taxes to EBITDA from Operations”.

Revenue for three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$174.1 million, an increase of \$23.8 million or 16% from the prior year quarter primarily due to higher sales volume related to acquisitions and higher wholesale supply prices partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated sales. Wholesale supply prices were higher than the prior year quarter due to wholesale propane market fundamentals and an increase in average West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil prices compared to the prior year. WTI crude oil prices decreased significantly during the end of the first quarter in the prior year due to the global reaction to COVID-19 and excess supply globally.

U.S. Propane Adjusted Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2021	2020	2021	2020
Propane distribution	75.5	90.6	286.5	281.4
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives related to commodity risk management	2.9	(2.8)	20.5	(17.0)
Propane distribution adjusted gross profit	78.4	87.8	307.0	264.4
Other services	5.1	3.6	10.1	8.3
Adjusted gross profit⁽¹⁾	83.5	91.4	317.1	272.7

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted gross profit from operations is a Non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures”.

U.S. Propane distribution adjusted gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$78.4 million a decrease of \$9.4 million or 11% from the prior year quarter primarily due to lower average unit margins and the impact of the warmer weather partially offset by higher sales volumes associated with acquisitions completed in the last twelve months.

Total sales volumes were 212 million litres, an increase of 22 million litres or 12% from the prior year primarily due to higher commercial sales volumes. Sales volumes are highest in the first and fourth quarter due to the demand from heating end-use customers. Residential sales volumes were consistent with the prior year quarter as the impact of acquisitions was offset by warmer weather. Average weather, as measured by degree days, across markets where U.S. propane operates for 2021 was 14% warmer than the prior year and 4% colder than the five-year average. Commercial volumes increased by 22 million litres or 6% compared to the prior year quarter primarily due to the impact of acquisitions completed in the current and prior year and to a lesser extent the impact of reduced COVID-19 restrictions on commercial customers, partially offset by warmer weather. Wholesale volumes were consistent with the prior year quarter.

U.S. Propane average sales margins were 37.0 cents per litre, a decrease of 20% from 46.2 cents per litre in the prior year quarter primarily due to short-term margin opportunities in the prior year quarter related to the lower commodity price environments, the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated gross profit and to a lesser extent customer mix.

Other services gross profit primarily includes equipment rental, installation, repair and maintenance charges. Other services gross profit was \$5.1 million, an increase of \$1.5 million or 42% over the prior year quarter primarily due to the impact of acquisitions completed in the past twelve months.

U.S. Propane Distribution Sales Volumes
End-Use Application

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
<i>(millions of litres)</i>	2021	2020	2021	2020
Residential	97	97	439	354
Commercial	110	88	305	241
Wholesale	5	5	15	17
Total	212	190	759	612

U.S. Propane Distribution Sales Volumes
Volumes by Region ⁽¹⁾

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
<i>(millions of litres)</i>	2021	2020	2021	2020
Northeast	174	156	623	495
Southeast	17	14	67	53
Midwest	13	13	48	47
West	8	7	21	17
Total	212	190	759	612

⁽¹⁾ Regions: Northeast region consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia; Southeast region consists of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama; Midwest region consists of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota; West region consists primarily of California

Operating Costs and Selling, Distribution and Administrative Costs

Operating costs were \$69.5 million, an increase \$5.2 million or 8% over the prior year quarter primarily due to the impact of acquisitions completed in the past twelve months, partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated operating costs. SD&A costs were \$101.9 million, an increase \$6.6 million or 7% over the prior year quarter. SD&A costs increased for the above reasons and to a lesser extent higher depreciation and amortization expense caused by an increased asset base related to completed acquisitions.

Earnings before tax

Loss before tax of \$4.5 million is a decrease of \$13.9 million or 148% over the prior year quarter due to the aforementioned reasons.

Financial Outlook

EBITDA from operations in 2021 for U.S. Propane is anticipated to be higher than 2020. The contributions from completed acquisitions and cost saving initiatives are expected to be partially offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on the translation of U.S. denominated EBITDA. Average weather for the remainder of 2021 in the Eastern U.S. and California, as measured by degree days, is anticipated to be consistent with the five-year average.

In addition to the significant assumptions referred to above, refer to “Forward-Looking Information” and “Risk Factors to Superior” for a detailed review of significant business risks affecting the Propane Distribution businesses.

CANADIAN PROPANE DISTRIBUTION

Canadian Propane Distribution's condensed operating results:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	June 30 2020	2021	June 30 2020
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	195.9	159.8	591.6	505.7
Cost of Sales ⁽¹⁾	(127.4)	(84.7)	(390.0)	(279.9)
Gross profit ⁽¹⁾	68.5	75.1	201.6	225.8
Realized gains (losses) on derivatives related to commodity risk management	1.2	(2.5)	4.3	(2.8)
Adjusted gross profit ⁽²⁾	69.7	72.6	205.9	223.0
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	(66.5)	(70.3)	(146.8)	(152.4)
Add back (deduct):				
Amortization and depreciation included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	18.5	18.6	36.3	36.9
Transaction and other costs	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.3
Loss on disposal of assets and other	1.0	0.2	0.3	–
Operating costs ⁽²⁾	(46.7)	(51.4)	(106.6)	(115.2)
EBITDA from operations⁽²⁾	23.0	21.2	99.3	107.8
Add back (deduct):				
Loss on disposal of assets and other	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	–
Transaction and other costs	(0.3)	(0.1)	(3.6)	(0.3)
Amortization and depreciation included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	(18.5)	(18.6)	(36.3)	(36.9)
Unrealized gains on derivative financial instruments	4.9	8.8	5.4	2.9
Finance expense	(1.1)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(2.4)
Earnings before income tax	7.0	10.1	62.5	71.1

⁽¹⁾ Revenue and gross profit in the prior year quarter have been adjusted to reflect the treatment of intersegment sales. This did not have an impact on the results of the operating segments. See the unaudited condensed interim consolidated Q2 financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

⁽²⁾ Adjusted gross profit, EBITDA from operations and operating costs are Non-IFRS financial measures. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures” and “Reconciliation of Earnings (Loss) before Income Taxes to EBITDA from Operations”.

Revenue for three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$195.9 million, an increase \$36.1 million or 23% from the prior year quarter primarily due to higher wholesale propane prices and to a lesser extent higher sales volumes. Wholesale propane prices were higher than the prior year quarter due to the impact of higher average West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil prices compared to the prior year quarter. WTI crude oil prices decreased significantly during the prior year due to the global reaction to COVID-19 and excess supply globally.

Canadian Propane Adjusted Gross Profit

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	June 30 2020	2021	June 30 2020
Propane distribution	64.7	72.3	193.8	218.3
Realized gains (losses) on derivatives related to commodity risk management	1.2	(2.5)	4.3	(2.8)
Propane distribution adjusted gross profit	65.9	69.8	198.1	215.5
Other services	3.8	2.8	7.8	7.5
Adjusted gross profit⁽¹⁾	69.7	72.6	205.9	223.0

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted gross profit is a Non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures”.

Propane distribution adjusted gross profit for three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$65.9 million, a decrease of \$3.9 million or 6% from the prior year quarter primarily due to weaker wholesale propane market fundamentals compared to the prior year quarter, increasing propane costs eliminating the benefit of higher margins in the prior year quarter in a low propane price environment partially offset by higher sales volumes.

Total sales volumes were 392 million litres, an increase of 32 million litres or 6%, primarily due to increased demand from commercial and wholesale customers as public health measures and restrictions related to COVID-19 were eased and improved economic conditions in Western Canada. Sales volumes are highest in the first and fourth quarter due to the demand from heating end-use customers. Residential sales volumes were consistent with the prior year quarter as the impact of recently completed acquisitions was offset by warmer weather. Average weather across Canada for the three months ended June 30, 2021, as measured by degree days was 14% warmer than the prior year and 7% warmer than the five-year average. Commercial sales volumes increased by 9 million litres or 6% due primarily to reduced COVID-19 restrictions compared to the prior year and increased oilfield demand. Wholesale propane volumes were 23 million litres or 13% higher compared to the prior year quarter due to reduced COVID-19 restrictions and to a lesser extent sales and marketing efforts to increase third-party spot-price wholesale propane sales.

Average propane sales margins were 16.8 cents per litre, a decrease of 13% from 19.4 cents per litre in the prior year quarter due primarily to weaker wholesale propane market fundamentals and the impact of increasing propane costs eliminating the benefit of higher propane margins in the prior year quarter due to a low propane price environment and customer mix.

Other services gross profit primarily includes equipment rental, billable repairs and maintenance work, installation fees and customer minimum use charges. Other services gross profit was \$3.8 million, an increase of \$1.0 million or 37% from the prior year primarily due to the impact from COVID-19 on service technician activity in the current quarter compared to the prior year quarter.

Canadian Propane Distribution Sales Volumes *Volumes by End-Use Application*⁽¹⁾

<i>(millions of litres)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Residential	27	27	101	93
Commercial	170	161	459	477
Wholesale	195	172	549	519
Total	392	360	1,109	1,089

⁽¹⁾ Canadian Propane volumes by end user were condensed to be consistent with US Propane Distribution.

Volumes by Region⁽¹⁾

<i>(millions of litres)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	2019	2021	2020
Western Canada	116	118	359	398
Eastern Canada	99	87	277	243
Atlantic Canada	31	28	80	72
United States	146	127	393	376
Total	392	360	1,109	1,089

⁽¹⁾ Regions: Western Canada region consists of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Ontario, Yukon and Northwest Territories; Eastern Canada region consists of Ontario (except for Northwest Ontario) and Quebec; Atlantic Canada region consists of New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. United States region consists primarily of California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Washington.

Operating Costs and Selling, Distribution and Administrative Costs

Operating costs were \$46.7 million, a decrease of \$4.7 million or 9% compared to the prior year. The decrease in operating costs was primarily due to the impact of the CEWS benefit recorded during the quarter, and cost saving initiatives partially offset by higher volume related expenses. SD&A costs were \$66.5 million, a decrease of \$3.8 million or 5% from the prior year quarter. SD&A costs decreased for the above reasons, partially offset by a higher loss on disposal of assets. The Canadian Propane Distribution segment recorded a total of \$6.9 million related to the CEWS program during the three months ended June 30, 2021 (2020 - \$Nil).

Earnings before tax

Earnings before income tax of \$7.0 million, decreased by \$3.1 million or 31% over the prior year quarter, and was due to the aforementioned reasons.

Financial Outlook

EBITDA from operations in 2021 for Canadian Propane Distribution is anticipated to be lower than 2020. The anticipated decrease in EBITDA is primarily due to weaker wholesale propane market fundamentals and higher operating costs due to an expected decrease in proceeds related to the CEWS program compared to the prior year.

In addition to the significant assumptions referred to above, refer to “Forward-Looking Information” and “Risk Factors to Superior” for a detailed review of significant business risks affecting the Canadian Propane Distribution business.

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Superior classifies its capital expenditures into three main categories: efficiency, process improvement and growth-related; maintenance capital; and investment in leased assets.

Efficiency, process improvement and growth-related expenditures include expenditures such as the acquisition of new customer equipment to facilitate growth, system upgrades and initiatives to facilitate improvements in customer service. The capital expenditures are discretionary and non-recurring.

Maintenance capital expenditures include required regulatory spending on tank refurbishments, and any other required expenditures related to maintaining operations.

Investment in leased assets generally includes vehicles to support growth and replace aging vehicles, renewing railcar leases in the wholesale business and timing of renewing property leases.

Superior’s capital expenditures from continuing operations for three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	June 30 2020	2021	June 30 2020
Efficiency, process improvement and growth-related	9.3	11.6	17.4	24.1
Maintenance capital	9.9	5.9	17.4	13.2
	19.2	17.5	34.8	37.3
Proceeds on disposition of assets	(0.1)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(6.3)
Property, plant and equipment acquired through acquisition	117.4	–	135.1	8.5
<i>Total net capital expenditures</i>	136.5	15.6	167.9	39.5
Investment in leased assets net of proceeds from refinanced vehicles	7.0	4.4	11.7	20.0
Total expenditures including finance leases	143.5	20.0	179.6	59.5

Efficiency, process improvement and growth-related expenditures were \$9.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to \$11.6 million in the prior year quarter. The decrease over the prior year quarter is primarily due to timing of integration activity.

Maintenance capital expenditures were \$9.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to \$5.9 million in the prior year quarter, consisting primarily of required maintenance capital. The increase is primarily due to timing of expenditures, the impact of acquisitions and deferring expenditures in the prior year quarter related to capital preserving initiatives in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Property, plant and equipment acquired through acquisition is the allocation of fair value to the acquired assets.

Superior entered into new leases with capital-equivalent value of \$7.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to a net investment of \$4.4 million in the prior year quarter. The increase is primarily due to timing of renewing property leases and acquiring vehicles leases.

Capital expenditures were funded from a combination of operating cash flow and revolving-term bank credit facilities and credit provided through the lease liability.

CORPORATE OPERATING COSTS AND SD&A

Corporate operating costs for the three months ended June 30, 2021 were \$8.2 million an increase of \$1.2 million or 17% compared to \$7.0 million in the prior year quarter. The increase is primarily due to higher long-term incentive plan costs related to share price appreciation compared to the prior year quarter. Corporate administration costs included in Adjusted EBITDA exclude depreciation, amortization and transaction and other costs. Corporate SD&A costs for the three months ended June 30, 2021 were \$ 9.8 million an increase of \$0.8 million or 9% from \$ 9.0 million in the prior year quarter for the above noted reasons partially offset by lower transaction and other costs.

FINANCE AND INTEREST EXPENSE

Finance expense was \$58.9 million, an increase of \$34.7 million, compared to \$24.2 million in the prior year quarter. The increase is primarily due to \$25.9 million of early call premiums related to the redemption of the 5.25% notes and the 5.125% notes and to a lesser extent expensing the related deferred financing costs partially offset by the impact of lower average debt balances and lower average interest rates.

Interest expense included in AOCF was \$19.9 million, a decrease of \$2.9 million, compared to \$22.8 million in the prior year quarter. The decrease is primarily due to lower average debt balances and lower average interest rates.

TRANSACTION AND OTHER COSTS

Superior's transaction and other costs have been categorized together and excluded from segmented results. The table below summarizes these costs:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Total transaction and other costs	4.3	5.0	13.7	10.6

For the quarter ended June 30, 2021, Superior incurred \$4.3 million in costs related primarily to the acquisition and integration of tuck-in acquisitions and the divestiture of the Specialty Chemical segment. The costs in the prior year related primarily to the integration of acquisitions and the strategic review of the Specialty Chemicals segment.

INCOME TAXES

Consistent with prior periods, Superior recognizes a provision for income taxes for its subsidiaries that are subject to current and deferred income taxes, including Canadian, U.S., and Luxembourg income tax.

Total income tax recovery for the three months ended June 30, 2021 of \$12.8 million, was comprised of \$2.7 million cash income tax expense and \$15.5 million deferred income tax recovery. This compares to a total income tax expense

of \$35.3 million in the prior year quarter, which consisted of cash income tax expense of \$1.8 million and \$33.5 million deferred income tax expense.

Cash income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2021 were \$2.7 million (2020 – \$1.8 million), consisting of income taxes in Canada of \$1.6 million (2020 – \$1.6 million), in the U.S. of \$0.5 million (2020 – \$0.5 million recovery), and in Luxembourg of \$0.6 million (2020 – \$0.7 million). Deferred income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$15.5 million recovery (2020 – \$33.5 million expense), resulting in a net deferred income tax liability of \$111.7 million as at June 30, 2021.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Superior is increasing the bottom end of the 2021 Adjusted EBITDA range due to expected contributions from recent acquisitions with expected Adjusted EBITDA guidance in the range of \$390 million to \$420 million up from the previously disclosed range of \$380 million to \$420 million. Superior expects the contribution from acquisitions that will close in 2021 will be partially offset by the impact of the stronger than anticipated Canadian dollar and slightly warmer weather in the first quarter compared to the five-year average. As a result of the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact from reduced oil and gas drilling activity to the broader macro-economy, results may differ from these assumptions.

Achieving Superior's Adjusted EBITDA depends on the operating results of its segments. In addition to the operating results of Superior's segments, significant assumptions underlying the achievement of Superior's 2021 guidance are:

- Weather for the remainder of 2021 is expected to be consistent with the average temperature for the last five years;
- Economic growth in Canada and the U.S. is expected to begin to stabilize in the second half of 2021;
- Superior is expected to continue to attract capital and obtain financing on acceptable terms;
- Acquisitions based on total consideration paid is expected to be higher than 2020;
- Superior estimates maintenance and non-recurring capital expenditures net of disposals and including vehicle leases to be in the range of \$120 million to \$140 million in 2021;
- Superior is substantively hedged for its estimated U.S. dollar exposure for 2021, and due to the hedge position, a change in the Canadian to U.S. dollar exchange rate for 2021 would not have a material impact to Superior.
- The foreign currency exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and U.S. dollar is expected to average \$0.82 for the remainder of 2021 on all unhedged foreign currency transactions;
- Financial and physical counterparties are expected to continue fulfilling their obligations to Superior;
- Regulatory authorities are not expected to impose any new regulations impacting Superior; and
- Canadian and U.S. based cash taxes are expected to be in the range of \$5 million to \$15 million for 2021 based on existing statutory income tax rates and the ability to use available tax basis. This excludes cash taxes related to the divestiture of Specialty Chemicals.

U.S. Propane Distribution

- Wholesale propane prices are anticipated to be higher than 2020, impacting margin opportunities;
- Wholesale propane prices are not anticipated to significantly affect demand for propane and related services;
- Continue to realize synergies from acquisitions primarily through supply chain efficiencies, margin management improvements and operational expense savings; and
- Continue to implement cost-saving initiatives related to workforce optimization.

Canadian Propane Distribution

- Wholesale propane and natural gas liquid fundamentals related to basis differentials are anticipated to be weaker than 2020;
- Wholesale propane prices are not anticipated to significantly affect demand for propane and related services;
- Commercial and wholesale volumes are anticipated to be impacted by COVID-19 until vaccines are widely distributed. The assumed recovery from COVID-19 is expected in the second half of 2021; and

- SD&A expenditures are expected to be higher due to the impact of the higher CEWS recorded in 2020 and will be partially offset by continuous improvement initiatives and restructuring activities.

In addition to Superior's significant assumptions detailed above, refer to "Forward-Looking Information", and for a detailed review of Superior's significant business risks, refer to "Risk Factors to Superior."

LIVIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Debt Management Update

Superior's Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio for the trailing twelve months excluding the EBITDA from the Specialty Chemicals segment was 3.3x as at June 30, 2021, compared to 2.9x at March 31, 2021 based on the proforma Total Net Debt adjusted for the cash proceeds related to the divestiture. The increase in the Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio from March 31, 2021 is due to an increase in Total Net Debt. Total Net Debt increased due to the impact of acquisitions made during the quarter.

Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio is a Non-IFRS measure, see "Non-IFRS Financial Measures".

Borrowing

Superior's revolving syndicated bank facility ("credit facility"), term loans and lease obligations (collectively "borrowing") before deferred financing fees from continuing operations was \$1,458.2 million as at June 30, 2021, a decrease of \$392.4 million from \$1,850.6 million as at December 31, 2020. The decrease is primarily due to funds received due to the sale of the Specialty Chemicals segment, a reduction in leases from the sale of the Specialty Chemicals segment and to a lesser extent the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar on U.S. denominated debt partially offset by acquisitions completed in the last twelve months.

Superior's total and available sources of credit are detailed below:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	As at June 30, 2021			
	Total Amount	Borrowing	Letters of Credit Issued	Amount Available
Revolving term bank credit facilities ⁽¹⁾	750.0	22.4	22.1	705.5
Term loans ⁽¹⁾	1,243.9	1,243.9	–	–
Deferred Consideration	29.0	29.0	–	–
Lease liabilities (continuing operations)	162.9	162.9	–	–
Total	2,185.8	1,458.2	22.1	705.5

⁽¹⁾ Revolving term bank credit facilities and term loan balances are presented before deferred financing fees.

Net Working Capital

Consolidated net working capital was (\$65.1) million as at June 30, 2021, a decrease of \$87.4 million from \$22.3 million as at December 31, 2020. The decrease from December 31, 2020 is primarily due to timing of customer receipts compared to the timing of supplier payments, partially offset by the impact from the sale of the Specialty Chemicals business. Net working capital is defined in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended, June 30, 2021 and 2020, see Note 21.

Compliance

In accordance with the credit facility, Superior must maintain certain covenants and ratios that represent Non-IFRS financial measures. Superior is in compliance with lender covenants as at June 30, 2021 and the covenant details are found in the credit facility documents filed in the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR").

Pension Plans

As at June 30, 2021, Superior's Energy Distribution segment defined benefit pension plans had an estimated net defined benefit going concern surplus of approximately \$3.9 million (December 31, 2020 – \$3.4 million surplus) and a net pension solvency surplus of approximately \$5.0 million (December 31, 2020 – \$4.9 million surplus). Funding requirements by applicable pension legislation are based upon going concern and solvency actuarial assumptions. These assumptions may differ from the going concern actuarial assumptions used in Superior's year end audited consolidated financial statements.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

(millions of dollars)	Note ⁽¹⁾	Total	As at June 30, 2021			
			Current	Years 2-3	Years 4-5	Thereafter
Borrowings	11	1,295.3	8.5	15.8	27.1	1,243.9
Lease Liabilities (continuing operations)	12	162.9	36.0	54.5	32.6	39.8
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	12	5.5	3.1	2.3	0.1	–
US\$ foreign currency forward sales contracts	13	244.9	101.0	131.9	12.0	–
US\$/CAD call options ⁽³⁾	13	42.0	–	6.0	36.0	–
Propane, WTI, butane, propane, heating oil and diesel wholesale purchase and sale contracts ⁽⁴⁾	13	108.1	85.3	22.6	0.2	–
Total contractual obligations		1,858.7	233.9	233.1	108.0	1,283.7

⁽¹⁾ Notes to the June 30, 2021 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

⁽²⁾ Operating leases comprise Superior's off-balance-sheet obligations and are contracts that do not meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 or are exempt.

⁽³⁾ USD/CAD call options expire in December 2023 and 2024 with strikes ranging from 1.40 to 1.47.

⁽⁴⁾ Does not include the impact of financial derivatives.

In the normal course of business, Superior is subject to lawsuits and claims. Superior believes the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on Superior's liquidity, consolidated financial position or results of operations. Superior records costs as they are incurred or when they become determinable.

SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

As at June 30, 2021, the following shares were issued and outstanding:

	Common shares		Preferred shares	
	Issued number (Millions)	Share capital	Issued number (Millions)	Equity Attributable to NCI
Balance as at December 31, 2020	176.0	\$2,350.3	0.3	\$330.9
Balance as at June 30, 2021	176.0	\$2,350.3	0.3	\$322.3

Dividends Declared to Common Shareholders

Dividends declared to Superior's common shareholders depend on its cash flow from operating activities with consideration for Superior's changes in working capital requirements, investing activities and financing activities. See "Summary of AOCF" for 2021, above, and "Summary of Cash Flow" for additional details.

Dividends declared to common shareholders for the three and six months ended June 30 2021 were \$31.7 million and \$63.4 million or \$0.18 and \$0.36 per common share compared to \$31.6 and \$63.0 million or \$0.18 and \$0.36 per common share for the prior year quarter. Dividends to shareholders are declared at the discretion of Superior's Board of Directors.

Superior has a Dividend Reinvestment and Optional Share Purchase Plan (“DRIP”) that was reinstated on January 28, 2020 with the February dividend which was paid on March 13, 2020. Superior suspended the DRIP after payment of the May 2020 dividend on June 15, 2020. Superior’s DRIP program will remain in place should Superior elect to reactivate the DRIP, subject to regulatory approval, at a future date.

Dividends Declared to Preferred Shareholders

Dividends to preferred shareholders for the three and six months ended June 30 2021 were US\$4.7 million and US\$9.4 million (CDN\$ \$5.8 and \$11.7 million) or US\$18.13 and \$36.25 (CDN\$ \$22.47 and \$44.94) per preferred share.

SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW

Superior’s primary sources and uses of cash are detailed below:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2021	June 30 2020	2021	June 30 2020
Cash flows from operating activities	103.4	187.6	229.5	272.4
Investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(19.2)	(26.6)	(42.2)	(55.3)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.1	1.9	2.0	6.3
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(207.3)	–	(242.0)	(23.7)
Proceeds on sale of assets	572.4	–	572.4	–
Cash flows used in investing activities	346.0	(24.7)	290.2	(72.7)
Financing activities:				
Net repayment of revolving term bank credits and other debt	156.7	541.1	798.0	1,084.5
Repayment of revolving term bank credit facilities and other debt	(237.6)	(687.4)	(1,133.0)	(1,230.7)
Issuance of 4.5% senior unsecured notes	–	–	753.7	–
Repayment of 7.0% senior unsecured notes	0	0	(472.3)	0
Redemption of 5.25% senior unsecured notes	(410.5)	–	(410.5)	–
Redemption of 5.125% senior unsecured notes	(384.2)	–	(384.2)	–
Proceeds received from vehicle refinancing	–	3.6	–	17.3
Principal repayment of lease obligations	(9.1)	(13.2)	(24.6)	(25.2)
Issuance of 4.25% senior unsecured notes	500.0	–	500.0	–
Debt issuance costs, facility & senior notes	(12.3)	–	(23.6)	–
Dividends paid to shareholders	(37.5)	(24.0)	(75.2)	(52.5)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(434.5)	(179.9)	(471.7)	(206.6)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	14.9	(17.0)	48.0	(6.9)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	55.2	34.3	24.1	26.5
Effect of translation of foreign currency-denominated cash and cash equivalents	1.7	3.5	(0.3)	1.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	71.8	20.8	71.8	20.8

Cash flows from operating activities for three months ended June 30, 2021 were \$103.4 million, a decrease of \$84.2 million from the prior year quarter. The decrease is primarily a result of a lower EBITDA from operations compared to the prior period and changes in non-cash working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities for 2021 were \$346.0 million, an increase of \$370.7 million from the prior year quarter due to the sale of the Specialty Chemicals segment, partially offset by acquisitions made in the quarter.

Cash flows used in financing activities were \$434.5 million, an increase of \$254.6 million from the prior year quarter, primarily due to the redemptions of the 5.25% and 5.125% CAD notes and repayment of part of the credit facility, partially offset by the issuance of the 4.25% notes.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT

Derivative and non-financial derivatives are used by Superior to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, share-based compensation and commodity prices. Superior assesses the inherent risks of these instruments by grouping derivative and non-financial derivatives related to the exposures these instruments mitigate. Superior’s policy is not to use derivative or non-financial derivative instruments for speculative purposes. Superior does not formally designate its derivatives as hedges and, as a result, Superior does not apply hedge accounting and is required to designate its derivatives and non-financial derivatives as held for trading.

As at June 30, 2021 Superior has hedged approximately 111% of estimated U.S. dollar exposure for calendar 2021 and approximately 66% for calendar 2022. A summary of Superior’s U.S. dollar forward contracts and options for the rolling twelve months is provided in the table below. The over exposure in 2021 is temporary resulting from the recent divestiture of the Specialty Chemicals segment and the forward contracts will be settled or extended to outbound years.

(US\$ millions except exchange rates)	As at June 30, 2021					Total
	Current	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Net US\$ forward sales	101.0	95.9	36.0	12.0	–	244.9
USD/CAD Call Options	–	–	6.0	18.0	18.0	42.0
Net average external US\$/CDN\$ exchange rate	1.32	1.33	1.36	1.34	–	1.33

For additional details on Superior’s financial instruments, including the amount and classification of gains and losses recorded, summary of fair values, notional balances, effective rates and terms, and significant assumptions used in the calculation of the fair value of Superior’s financial instruments, see Note 13 to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2021.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) are designed by or under the supervision of Superior’s President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) in order to provide reasonable assurance that all material information relating to Superior is communicated to them by others in the organization as it becomes known and is appropriately disclosed as required under the continuous disclosure requirements of securities legislation and regulation. In essence, these types of controls are related to the quality, reliability and transparency of financial and non-financial information that is filed or submitted under securities legislation and regulation. The CEO and CFO are assisted in this responsibility by a Disclosure Committee, which is composed of senior leadership of Superior. The Disclosure Committee has established procedures so that it becomes aware of any material information affecting Superior in order to evaluate and discuss this information and determine the appropriateness and timing of its public release.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting (ICFR) are also designed by or under the supervision of Superior's CEO and CFO and effected by Superior's Board of Directors, management and other personnel in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives are met. Due to inherent limitations in all such systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues within a company have been detected. Accordingly, Superior’s disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the corporation’s disclosure control system are met.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

No changes were made in Superior's ICFR that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Superior's ICFR in the three months ended June 30, 2021.

Effectiveness

An evaluation of the effectiveness of Superior's DC&P and ICFR was conducted as at June 30, 2021 by and under the supervision of Superior's management, including the CEO and CFO. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that Superior's DC&P and ICFR were effective at June 30, 2021 with the following exception:

Section 3.3(1) of National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, states that a company may limit its design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting for a business that it acquired not more than 365 days before the end of the financial period to which the certificate relates. Under this section, Superior's CEO and CFO have limited the scope of the design, and subsequent evaluation, of DC&P and ICFR to exclude controls, policies and procedures of Rymes effective September 1, 2020 and Freeman effective June 16, 2021. Summary financial information pertaining to these acquisitions that were included in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Superior as at June 30, 2021, is as follows:

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2021	
	Freeman	Rymes	Freeman	Rymes
Sales	1.4	23.5	1.4	94.1
Net income for the period	0.1	3.7	0.1	24.8

	June 30, 2021	
	Freeman	Rymes
Current assets	4.3	3.5
Non-current assets	219.8	200.5
Current liabilities	-	7.2
Non-current liabilities	16.4	1.3

Government Grants

In response to the impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian economy, the Government of Canada implemented the CEWS program. The CEWS program offers qualifying organizations government assistance in the form of a payroll subsidy to offset the cost of employees. The payroll subsidy was recognized as an offset to salary expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discontinued operations	-	-	\$1.4	-
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	7.8	-	13.0	-
Total	\$7.8	-	\$14.4	-

There are no unfulfilled conditions attached to this government assistance. As at June 30, 2021, the amount of \$5.5 million is included in trade and other receivables.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Superior's audited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS. The significant accounting policies are described in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. Certain of these accounting policies, as well as estimates made by management in applying such policies, are recognized as critical because they require management to make subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. Superior's critical accounting estimates relate to the allowance for doubtful accounts, employee future benefits, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, the valuation of financial and non-financial derivatives, asset impairments, the purchase price allocation for business combinations and the assessment of potential provision for asset retirement obligations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, or latter periods.

Adoption of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

Various interest rate and other indices that are deemed to be "benchmarks" (including LIBOR) are the subject of international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Regulators in various jurisdictions have pushed for the transition from Interbank Offered Rates ("IBORs") to alternative benchmark rates (alternative rates), based upon risk free rates determined using actual market transactions.

In March 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority and the ICE Benchmark Administration announced that US dollar one-week and two-month settings will stop being published after December 31, 2021 and all remaining US dollar LIBOR settings will stop being published after June 30, 2023.

The transition from current reference rates to alternative rates may adversely affect the value of contracts linked to existing benchmarks. These developments may cause some LIBOR and other benchmarks to be discontinued. Superior is monitoring these developments and the impact this may have on our LIBOR based borrowings.

The IASB addressed interest rate benchmark reform and its effects on financial reporting in two phases. The first phase focuses on issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the interest rate benchmark reform, while the second phase focuses on the issues that affect financial reporting once the existing rate is replaced with an alternative rate.

In September 2019, the IASB finalized the first phase through the issuance of "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7". This did not have any impact on Superior. In August 2020, the IASB finalized the second phase through the issuance of "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16" (Phase 2 amendments), which addresses the issues that affect financial reporting once the existing rate is replaced with an alternative rate. The Phase 2 amendments are effective and have been adopted on January 1, 2021.

For financial instruments measured using amortized cost measurement, changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform are reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate. No immediate gain or loss is recognized. For lease liabilities where there is a change to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows, as a practical expedient the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a discount rate that reflects the change in the interest rate where the change is required by IBOR reform. These expedients are only applicable to changes that are required by interest rate benchmark reform when made on an economically equivalent basis.

Superior does not expect changes related to interest rate benchmark reform to have a material impact to Superior's results. Superior's exposure is limited to borrowings with a variable interest rate, see Note 11 of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2021.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

Throughout the MD&A, Superior has used the following terms that are not defined by IFRS, but are used by management to evaluate the performance of Superior and its business. These measures may also be used by investors, financial institutions and credit rating agencies to assess Superior's performance and ability to service debt. Non-IFRS financial measures do not have standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Securities regulations require that Non-IFRS financial measures be clearly defined, qualified and reconciled to their most comparable IFRS financial measures. Except as otherwise indicated, these Non-IFRS financial measures are calculated and disclosed on a consistent basis from period to period. Specific items may only be relevant in certain periods.

The intent of non-IFRS financial measures is to provide additional useful information to investors and analysts, and the measures do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. The measures should not, therefore, be considered in isolation or used in substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Other issuers may calculate non-IFRS financial measures differently. Investors should be cautioned that AOCF, EBITDA from operations, and Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as alternatives to net earnings, cash flow from operating activities or other measures of financial results determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of Superior's performance. Non-IFRS financial measures are identified and defined as follows:

AOCF and AOCF per Share

AOCF is equal to cash flow from operating activities as defined by IFRS, adjusted for changes in non-cash working capital, other expenses, non-cash interest expense, current income taxes and finance costs. Interest expense included in AOCF is equal to finance expense as defined by IFRS, adjusted for unwinding of discount on debentures, borrowing and decommissioning liabilities and other non-recurring items. Superior may deduct or include additional items in its calculation of AOCF; these items would generally, but not necessarily, be infrequent in nature and could distort the analysis of trends in business performance. Excluding these items does not imply they are non-recurring. AOCF and AOCF per share are presented before and after transaction and other costs.

AOCF per share before transaction and other costs is calculated by dividing AOCF before transaction and other costs by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. AOCF per share is calculated by dividing AOCF by the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

AOCF is a performance measure used by management and investors to evaluate Superior's ongoing performance of its businesses and ability to generate cash flow. AOCF represents cash flow generated by Superior that is available for, but not necessarily limited to, changes in working capital requirements, investing activities and financing activities.

The seasonality of Superior's individual quarterly results must be assessed in the context of annualized AOCF. Adjustments recorded by Superior as part of its calculation of AOCF include, but are not limited to, the impact of the seasonality of Superior's businesses, principally the Propane Distribution segments, by adjusting for non-cash working capital items, thereby eliminating the impact of the timing between the recognition and collection/payment of Superior's revenue and expenses, which can differ significantly from quarter to quarter.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA represents earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, losses (gains) on disposal of assets, finance expense, restructuring costs, transaction and other costs, and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments. Adjusted EBITDA is used by Superior and investors to assess its consolidated results and ability to service debt. Adjusted EBITDA is reconciled to earnings before income taxes.

Adjusted EBITDA is a significant performance measure used by management and investors to evaluate Superior's ongoing performance of its businesses. Adjusted EBITDA is also used as one component in determining short-term incentive compensation for certain management employees.

The seasonality of Superior's individual quarterly results must be assessed in the context of annualized Adjusted EBITDA.

EBITDA from operations

EBITDA from operations is defined as Adjusted EBITDA excluding costs that are not considered representative of Superior's underlying core operating performance, including gains and losses on foreign currency hedging contracts, corporate costs and transaction and other costs. Management uses EBITDA from operations to set targets for Superior (including annual guidance and variable compensation targets). EBITDA from operations is reconciled to earnings before income taxes.

Adjusted Gross Profit

Adjusted gross profit represents revenue less cost of sales adjusted for realized gains and losses on commodity derivative instruments related to risk management. Management uses Adjusted Gross Profit to set margin targets and measure results. Unrealized gains and losses on commodity derivative instruments are excluded because of the accounting mis-match that exists as a result of the customer contract not being included in the determination of the fair value for this risk management activity.

Operating Costs

Operating costs are defined as SD&A expenses adjusted for amortization and depreciation, gains or losses on disposal of assets and transaction, restructuring and other costs. Operating costs include wages and benefits for employees, drivers, service and administrative labour, fleet maintenance and operating costs, freight and distribution expenses excluded from cost of sales, along with the costs associated with owning and maintaining land, buildings and equipment, such as repairs and maintenance, environmental, utilities, insurance and property tax costs.

Interest expense

Interest expense is defined as Finance expense excluding unwinding of discount on decommissioning liabilities, non-cash finance expenses and premiums on the early redemption of borrowings. Management uses interest expense in the calculation of AOCF because it better reflects the cost of financing operations, including acquisitions.

Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio and Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA for the Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio is defined as Adjusted EBITDA calculated on a 12-month trailing basis giving pro forma effect to acquisitions and dispositions adjusted to the first day of the calculation period ("Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA"). Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA is used by Superior to calculate its Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio.

Total Net Debt is determined by taking the sum of borrowings before deferred financing fees and lease liabilities and reducing this by the cash and cash equivalents balance.

To calculate the Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio divide Total Net Debt by Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA. Total Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio is used by Superior and investors to assess its ability to service debt.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

IFRS Measures

<i>(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$365.6	839.5	561.9	256.8	305.6	682.6	659.8	281.3
Gross profit ⁽¹⁾	\$149.1	349.1	277.5	120.7	169.3	346.2	311.0	135.3
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations ⁽¹⁾	(36.1)	75.4	87.9	(26.1)	(0.1)	1.1	73.5	(77.0)
Per share, basic ⁽¹⁾	\$(0.24)	0.36	0.50	(0.15)	–	0.01	0.42	(0.44)
Per share, diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$(0.24)	0.36	0.43	(0.13)	–	0.01	0.42	(0.44)
Net working capital (deficit) ⁽²⁾	(\$65.1)	36.9	22.3	(14.9)	(0.8)	144.7	49.9	14.1

⁽¹⁾ Prior periods have been restated to comply with the current presentation.

⁽²⁾ Net working capital is comprised of trade and other receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits and inventories, less trade and other payables, contract liabilities, and dividends payable.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures ⁽¹⁾

<i>(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019
Adjusted EBITDA	\$31.6	211.6	144.1	10.8	39.1	185.4	142.7	8.5
AOCF before transaction and other costs	\$9.0	185.3	120.2	(12.9)	14.5	156.4	113.6	(18.0)
Per share, basic	\$0.04	0.90	0.58	(0.06)	0.08	0.89	0.65	(0.10)
Per share, diluted	\$0.04	0.90	0.58	(0.06)	0.08	0.89	0.65	(0.10)
AOCF	\$4.7	175.9	111.8	(17.3)	9.5	150.8	106.9	(24.1)
Per share, basic	\$0.02	0.85	0.54	(0.09)	0.05	0.86	0.61	(0.14)
Per share, diluted	\$0.02	0.85	0.54	(0.09)	0.05	0.86	0.61	(0.14)

⁽¹⁾ Net AOCF before transaction and other costs, AOCF and the related per share amounts, are Non-IFRS financial measures. Prior periods have been restated to comply with the current presentation.

Fluctuations in Superior's individual quarterly results is subject to seasonality. Sales typically peak in the first quarter when approximately one-third of annual propane and other refined fuels sales volumes and gross profits are generated due to the demand of heating from end-use customers. They then decline through the second and third quarters, rising seasonally again in the fourth quarter with heating demand. In addition, acquisitions and divestitures may impact quarterly results. For information on acquisitions see Note 5 in the 2021 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Volumes

	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019
U.S. propane sales volumes (millions of litres)	212	547	386	155	190	422	361	158
Canadian propane sales volumes (millions of litres)	392	717	608	341	360	729	753	393

U.S. propane sales by end-use application are as follows ⁽¹⁾:

<i>(millions of litres)</i>	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019
Residential	97	342	224	59	97	257	215	61
Commercial	110	195	155	91	88	153	137	90
Wholesale	5	10	7	5	5	12	9	7
Total	212	547	386	155	190	422	361	158

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to reflect the current period presentation of end use.

Canadian propane sales by end-use application are as follows:

<i>(millions of litres)</i>	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019
Residential	27	74	58	20	27	66	59	20
Commercial	170	289	254	150	161	316	319	183
Wholesale	195	354	296	171	172	347	375	190
Total	392	717	608	341	360	729	753	393

RECONCILIATION OF EARNINGS (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES TO ADJUSTED EBITDA

(millions of dollars)

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	U.S. Propane Distribution	Canadian Propane Distribution	Corporate	Total
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(4.5)	7.0	(51.4)	(48.9)
Add: Depreciation and amortization included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	29.8	18.5	0.2	48.5
Loss on disposal of assets and other	–	1.0	–	1.0
Finance expense	1.2	1.1	56.6	58.9
Unrealized (gains) on derivative financial instruments	(15.1)	(4.9)	(12.2)	(32.2)
Transaction and other costs	2.6	0.3	1.4	4.3
Adjusted EBITDA	14.0	23.0	(5.4)	31.6

(millions of dollars)

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2020	U.S. Propane Distribution	Canadian Propane Distribution	Corporate	Total
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	9.4	10.1	15.7	35.2
Add: Depreciation and amortization included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	27.8	18.6	0.1	46.5
Loss on disposal of assets and other	0.2	0.2	–	0.4
Finance expense	1.2	1.0	22.0	24.2
Unrealized (gains) on derivative financial instruments	(14.5)	(8.8)	(48.9)	(72.2)
Transaction and other costs	3.0	0.1	1.9	5.0
Adjusted EBITDA	27.1	21.2	(9.2)	39.1

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	U.S. Propane Distribution	Canadian Propane Distribution	Corporate	Total
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	101.8	62.5	(111.4)	52.9
Add: Depreciation and amortization included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	60.4	36.3	0.3	97.0
Loss on disposal of assets and other	0.1	0.3	–	0.4
Finance expense	2.4	2.0	116.8	121.2
Unrealized (gains) on derivative financial instruments and a foreign exchange gain on the settlement of the US\$350 million senior unsecured notes	(16.2)	(5.4)	(20.4)	(42.0)
Transaction and other costs	5.6	3.6	4.5	13.7
Adjusted EBITDA	154.1	99.3	(10.2)	243.2

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	U.S. Propane Distribution	Canadian Propane Distribution	Corporate	Total
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	73.9	71.1	(97.6)	47.4
Add: Depreciation and amortization included in selling, distribution and administrative costs	55.0	36.9	0.3	92.2
Loss on disposal of assets and other	1.3	–	–	1.3
Finance expense	2.9	2.4	46.7	52.0
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivative financial instruments	(9.2)	(2.9)	33.1	21.0
Transaction and other costs	6.6	0.3	3.7	10.6
Adjusted EBITDA	130.5	107.8	(13.8)	224.5

RISK FACTORS TO SUPERIOR

The risks factors and uncertainties detailed below are a summary of Superior's assessment of its material risk factors as detailed in Superior's most recent Annual Information Form ("AIF") under "Risks associated with our business" which is filed on the Canadian Securities Administrators' website, www.sedar.com, and on Superior's website, www.superiorplus.com. The AIF describes some of the most material risks to Superior's business by type of risk: financial; strategic; operational; and legal.

General risks to Superior are as follow:

Catastrophic Events, Natural Disasters, Severe Weather and Disease

Superior may be negatively impacted to varying degrees by a number of events which are beyond our control, including cyber-attacks, unauthorized access, energy blackouts, pandemics, terrorist attacks, acts of war, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados, fires, floods, ice storms or other natural or manmade catastrophes. While we engage in emergency preparedness, including business continuity planning, to mitigate risks, such events can evolve very rapidly and their impacts can be difficult to predict. As such, there can be no assurance that in the event of such a catastrophe that our operations and ability to carry on business will not be disrupted. The occurrence of such events may not release us from performing our obligations to third parties. A catastrophic event, including an outbreak of infectious disease, a pandemic or a similar health threat, such as the evolving 2019 Novel Coronavirus outbreak, or fear of any of the foregoing, could adversely impact us by causing operating or supply chain delays and disruptions, labour shortages, expansion project delays and facility shutdowns which could have a negative impact on our ability to conduct our business and increase our costs. In addition, liquidity and volatility, credit availability and market and financial conditions generally could change at any time as a result. Any of these events in isolation or in combination, could have a material negative impact on our financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Cash Dividends to Shareholders are Dependent on the Performance of Superior LP

Superior depends entirely on the operations and assets of Superior LP. Superior's ability to make dividend payments to its shareholders depends on Superior LP's ability to make distributions on its outstanding limited partnership units, as well as on the operations and business of Superior LP.

There is no assurance regarding the amount of cash to be distributed by Superior LP or generated by Superior LP and, therefore, there is no assurance regarding funds available for dividends to shareholders. The amount distributed in respect of the limited partnership units will depend on a variety of factors including, without limitation, the performance of Superior LP's operating businesses, the effect of acquisitions or dispositions on Superior LP, and other factors that may be beyond the control of Superior LP or Superior. In the event significant sustaining capital expenditures are required by Superior LP or the profitability of Superior LP declines, there would be a decrease in the amount of cash available for dividends to shareholders and such decrease could be material.

Superior's dividend policy and the distribution policy of Superior LP are subject to change at the discretion of the Board of Directors of Superior or the Board of Directors of Superior General Partner Inc., the general partner of Superior LP, as applicable. Superior's dividend policy and the distribution policy of Superior LP are also limited by contractual agreements including agreements with lenders to Superior and its affiliates and by restrictions under corporate law.

Additional Shares

In the event the Board of Directors of Superior decides to issue additional common shares, preferred shares or securities convertible into common shares, existing shareholders may suffer significant dilution.

Access to Capital

The credit facilities and U.S. notes of Superior LP contain covenants that require Superior LP to meet certain financial tests and that restrict, among other things, the ability of Superior LP to incur additional debt, dispose of assets or pay dividends/distributions in certain circumstances. These restrictions may preclude Superior LP from returning capital or making distributions on the limited partnership units.

The payout by Superior LP of substantially all of its available cash flow means that capital expenditures to fund growth opportunities can only be made in the event that other sources of financing are available. Lack of access to such additional financing could limit the future growth of the business of Superior LP and, over time, have a material adverse effect on the amount of cash available for dividends to shareholders.

To the extent that external sources of capital, including public and private markets, become limited or unavailable, Superior's and Superior LP's ability to make the necessary capital investments to maintain or expand the current business and to make necessary principal payments and debenture redemptions under its term credit facilities may be impaired.

Interest Rates

Superior maintains floating interest rate exposure through a combination of floating interest rate borrowing and uses derivative instruments at times, to mitigate this risk. Demand for a significant portion of Propane Distribution's sales are affected by general economic trends. Generally speaking, when the economy is strong, interest rates increase, as does demand from Superior's customers, thereby increasing Superior's sales and its ability to pay higher interest costs. The opposite is also true. In this way, there is a common relationship among economic activity levels, interest rates and Superior's ability to pay higher or lower rates. Increased interest rates will, however, affect Superior's borrowing costs, which will have an adverse effect.

Foreign Exchange Risk

A portion of Superior's net cash flow is denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, fluctuations in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate can impact profitability. Superior attempts to mitigate this risk with derivative financial instruments.

Changes in Legislation and Expected Tax Profile

There can be no assurance that income tax laws, rules or associated regulations applicable to Superior, given the number of jurisdictions in which Superior operates, will not be changed, interpreted or administered in a manner which adversely affects Superior and its shareholders. In addition, there can be no assurance that the CRA (or a provincial tax agency), the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (or a state or local tax agency), the Chilean Internal Revenue Service or the Luxembourg Tax Authorities (collectively, the "tax agencies") will agree with how Superior calculates its income for tax purposes or that these various tax agencies referenced herein will not change their administrative practices to the detriment of Superior or its shareholders.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

Superior may not be able to find or buy appropriate acquisition targets on economically acceptable terms. Superior's acquisition agreements will contain certain representations, warranties and indemnities from the respective vendors subject to certain applicable limitations and thresholds and Superior will conduct due diligence prior to completion of such acquisitions. If, however such representations and warranties are inaccurate or limited in applicability or if any liabilities that are discovered exceed such limits or are not covered by the representations, warranties or indemnities, or the applicable vendors default in their obligations or if certain liabilities are not identified in such agreements, Superior could become liable for any such liabilities which may have an adverse effect on Superior. In addition, there may be liabilities or risks that were not discovered in such due diligence investigations which could have an adverse effect on Superior.

Acquiring complementary businesses is required to optimally execute Superior's business strategy. Distribution systems, technologies, key personnel or businesses of companies Superior acquires may not be effectively assimilated into its business, or its alliances may not be successful. There is also no assurance regarding the completion of a planned acquisition as Superior may be unable to obtain shareholder approval for a planned acquisition or Superior may be unable to obtain government and regulatory approvals required for a planned acquisition, or required government and/or regulatory approvals may result in delays. There may be penalties associated with not completing a planned acquisition. Superior may not be able to successfully complete certain divestitures on satisfactory terms, if at all. Divestitures may reduce Superior's total revenue and net earnings by more than the sales price. The terms and

conditions, representations, warranties and indemnities, if any, associated with divestiture activity may hold future risks.

As part of the terms of the Specialty Chemical divestiture, a Vendor Note of \$125 million was issued by the buyer. Its principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest are due October 2026. The collectability of the amounts owed to Superior is subject to the going concern of the buyer. As of June 30, 2021, Superior does not have any concerns about the financial strength of the buyer. Superior will continuously monitor the credit risk associated with this Vendor Note. Based on the current valuation, Superior has estimated a liability of \$1.4 million related to the contingent consideration included in the divestiture. The fair value has been calculated based on an estimate of the EBITDA during the thirty-six-months subsequent to the divestiture. This estimate is subject to change and will be updated as new information becomes available.

Information Technology and Cyber Security

Superior utilizes a number of information technology systems for the management of its business and the operation of its facilities. The reliability and security of these systems is critical. If the function of these systems is interrupted or fails and cannot be restored quickly, or if the technologies are no longer supported, Superior's ability to operate its facilities and conduct its business could be compromised. Superior has continued to mature its approach to technology planning. Superior continually assesses and monitors its cyber security risk. In an effort to mitigate such risks, Superior has employed a fully managed third party cyber security service that deploys industry leading technology, conducted comprehensive employee training and utilizes monitoring software to protect its systems.

Although the technology systems Superior utilizes are intended to be secure and Superior has employed various methods to mitigate cyber risks, there is still a risk that an unauthorized third party could access the systems. Such a security breach could lead to a number of adverse consequences, including but not limited to, the unavailability, disruption or loss of key function within Superior's control systems and the unauthorized disclosure, corruption or loss of sensitive company, customer or personal information. Superior attempts to prevent such breaches through the implementation of various technology security measures, segregation of control systems from its general business network, engaging skilled consultants and employees to manage Superior's technology applications, conducting periodic audits and adopting policies and procedures as appropriate.

To date, Superior has not been subject to a cyber-security breach that has resulted in a material impact on its business or operations; there is no guarantee, however, that the measures it takes to protect its business systems and operational control systems will be effective in protecting against a breach in the future.

Competition

Propane is sold in competition with other energy sources such as natural gas, electricity and fuel oil, some of which are less costly on an energy-equivalent basis. While propane is usually more cost-effective than electricity, electricity is a major competitor in most areas. Fuel oil is also used as a residential, commercial and industrial source of heat and, in general, is less costly on an equivalent-energy basis, although operating efficiencies, environmental and air quality factors help make propane competitive with fuel oil. Except for certain industrial and commercial applications, propane is generally not competitive with natural gas in areas with natural gas service. Other alternative energy sources such as compressed natural gas, methanol and ethanol are available or could be further developed and could have an impact on the future of the propane industry in general and Canadian propane distribution in particular. The trend towards increased conservation measures and technological advances in energy efficiency may have a detrimental effect on propane demand and Canadian Propane Distribution's sales. Increases in the cost of propane encourage customers to reduce fuel consumption and to invest in more energy efficient equipment, reducing demand. Propane commodity prices are affected by crude oil and natural gas commodity prices.

Automotive propane demand depends on propane pricing, the market's acceptance of propane conversion options and the availability of infrastructure. Superior Propane has strategic partnerships with companies focused on after-market conversion technologies. This segment has been impacted by the development of more fuel efficient and complicated engines which increase the cost of converting engines to propane and reduce the savings per kilometre driven.

Competition in the U.S. propane distribution business' markets generally occurs on a local basis between large, full-service, national marketers and smaller, independent local marketers. Marketers primarily compete based on price and service and tend to operate in close proximity to customers, typically within a 60-kilometer marketing radius from a central depot, in order to minimize delivery costs and provide prompt service.

Volume Variability, Weather Conditions and Economic Demand

Weather, general economic conditions and the volatility in the cost of propane affect propane market volumes. Weather influences the demand for propane, primarily for home and facility heating uses and also for agricultural applications, such as crop drying.

Harsh weather can create conditions that exacerbate demand for propane, impede the transportation and delivery of propane, or restrict the ability of Superior to obtain propane from its suppliers. Such conditions may also increase Superior's operating costs and may reduce customers demand for propane, any of which may have an adverse effect on Superior. Conversely, low prices tend to make customers less price sensitive and less focused on their consumption volume.

Spikes in demand caused by weather or other factors can stress the supply chain and hamper Superior's ability to obtain additional quantities of propane. Transportation providers (railways and trucking companies) have limited ability to provide resources in times of extreme peak demand. Changes in propane supply costs are normally passed through to customers, but timing lags (between when Superior purchases the propane and when the customer purchases the propane) may result in positive or negative gross margin fluctuations.

For U.S. propane distribution, demand from end-use heating applications is predictable. Weather and general economic conditions, however, affect distillates and propane market volumes. Weather influences the immediate demand, primarily for heating, while longer-term demand declines due to economic conditions as customer's trend towards conservation and supplement heating with alternative sources such as electricity and to a lesser extent wood pellets and solar energy.

Demand, Supply and Pricing

Superior offers its customers various fixed-price propane and heating oil programs. In order to mitigate the price risk from offering these services, Superior uses its physical inventory position, supplemented by forward commodity transactions with various third parties having terms and volumes substantially the same as its customer's contracts. In periods of high propane price volatility, the fixed-price programs create exposure to over or under-supply positions as the demand from customers may significantly exceed or fall short of supply procured. In addition, if propane prices decline significantly subsequent to customers signing up for a fixed-price program, there is a risk that customers will default on their commitments. Current unit margins may not be sustainable if market conditions change significantly.

Current Economic Conditions

During the first quarter of 2020, the rapid outbreak of the novel strain of the coronavirus, specifically identified as the COVID-19 pandemic, caused governments worldwide to enact emergency measures and restrictions to combat the spread of the virus. These measures and restrictions, which include the implementation of travel bans, mandated and voluntary business closures, self-imposed and mandatory quarantine periods, isolation orders and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. Superior monitors applicable government relief programs to determine if Superior qualifies to participate in them. Superior continues to apply for the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") program wherein Superior is allowed to recover a portion of eligible employee costs incurred. The Government of Canada continues to make amendments to the CEWS program and Superior may be eligible for future applications and claims.

COVID-19 has also resulted in a significant decrease on global demand for crude oil. In addition to the impact of COVID-19, production levels during March and April of 2020 by OPEC+ countries, contributed to excess global supply and caused the price of oil to be exceptionally volatile. Propane is a derivative of natural gas processing and oil refining, so continued volatility in the price of oil could lead to disruptions in the supply of propane if the production of oil and natural gas is further curtailed. In addition to the risk on the supply of propane, demand for Superior's products from our customers in the oil and gas industry have been impacted as the combined impact of COVID-19 and volatile oil prices has had a significantly negative impact on the energy industry. U.S. propane inventories are currently below the three-year average.

The future impact of these events on liquidity, volatility, credit availability and market and financial conditions generally, could change at any time. The duration and ultimate impact on the economy are unknown at this time, and, as a result, it is difficult to estimate the longer-term impact on our operations and the markets for our products. At the current time, we expect an impact to our business as it relates to our customers that operate in industries governments have classified as non-essential and customers required to operate at reduced capacities. During the quarter ended June 30, 2021, the impact of these events caused a decrease in sales volumes and sales prices for our Canadian Propane Distribution operating segment and to a lesser extent our U.S. Propane Distribution operating segment. Management has taken steps to reduce capital and selling, distribution and administrative costs to minimize the impact these events have had on our business. The impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian Propane Distribution segment has been lessened by the CEWS recorded.

Superior's operating segments provide essential services in all provinces, states and territories in which Superior operates. In response to COVID-19, and in-line with recommendations from local health authorities, enhanced operating procedures and protocols were instituted to protect our employees and customers and to maintain our sites and facilities to even higher levels of cleanliness.

Management is continuing to monitor these situations and may be required to take further actions that may materially alter operations.

Health, Safety and Environment

Superior's operations are subject to the risks associated with handling, storing and transporting propane in bulk. To mitigate risks, Superior has established a comprehensive environmental, health and safety protection program. It consists of an environmental policy, codes of practice, periodic self-audits, employee training, quarterly and annual reporting and emergency prevention and response.

The U.S. propane distribution business, through a centralized safety and environment management system, ensures that safety practices and regulatory compliance are an important part of its business. The storage and delivery of refined fuels pose the risk of spills which could adversely affect the soil and water of storage facilities and customer properties.

Superior's fuel distribution businesses are based and operate in Canada and the United States and, as a result, such operations could be affected by changes to laws, rules or policies which could either be more favourable to competing energy sources or increase compliance costs or otherwise negatively affect the operations of Propane Distribution in comparison with such competing energy sources. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on the operations of Propane Distribution.

Employee and Labour Relations

Approximately 2% of the U.S. propane distribution business employees and 19% of Superior's Canadian propane distribution business employees are unionized. Collective bargaining agreements are renegotiated in the normal course of business. While labour disruptions are not expected, there is always risk associated with the renegotiation process that could have an adverse impact on Superior.