

ALTIMA RESOURCES LTD.

FORM 51-101F1

**STATEMENT OF RESERVE DATA
AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION**

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 30, 2006

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Form 51-101F3 Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure:	Filed Concurrently

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION

In this document, the abbreviations set forth below have the following meanings:

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Natural Gas

bbl	barrel
bbls	barrels
Mbbls	thousand barrels
MMbbls	million barrels
Mstb	1,000 stock tank barrels
bbls/d	barrels per day
BOPD	barrels of oil per day
NGLs	natural gas liquids
stb	stock tank barrels

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMcf	million cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
MMBTU	million British Thermal Units
Bcf	billion cubic feet
GJ	Gigajoule

Other

oAPI	an indication of the specific gravity of crude oil measured on the API gravity scale. Liquid petroleum with a specified gravity of 28o API or higher is generally referred to as light crude oil
ARTC	Alberta Royalty Tax Credit
BOE	barrel of oil equivalent on the basis of 1 BOE to 6Mcf of natural gas. BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 1 BOE for 6 Mcf is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead
BOE/d	barrel of oil equivalent per day
m3	cubic metres

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The determination of oil and gas reserves involves the preparation of estimates that have an inherent degree of associated uncertainty. Categories of proved, probable and possible reserves have been established to reflect the level of these uncertainties and to provide an indication of the probability of recovery.

The estimation and classification of reserves requires the application of professional judgment combined with geological and engineering knowledge to assess whether or not specific reserves classification criteria have been satisfied. Knowledge of concepts including uncertainty and risk, probability and statistics, and deterministic and probabilistic estimation methods is required to properly use and apply reserves definition.

The following reserve definitions were prepared by the Standard Committee on Reserve Definitions of the Petroleum Society of CIM:

Reserve Definitions

“Reserves” are estimated quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, from a given date forward, based on (a) analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical, and engineering data; (b) the use of established technology; and (c) specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable and shall be disclosed. Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

“Proved” reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.

“Probable” reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

“Possible” reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

“Developed” reserves are those that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (e.g. when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing or non-producing:

- **“Developed producing”** reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut-in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.
- **“Developed non-producing”** reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut-in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

“Undeveloped” reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g. when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

Levels of Certainty

The qualitative certainty levels contained in the definitions are applicable to individual Reserves Entities, which refers to the lowest level at which reserves calculations are performed, and to Reported Reserves, which refers to the highest level sum, or aggregate, of individual entity estimates for which reserves estimates are presented. Reported Reserves should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

- At least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated proved reserves.
- At least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.
- At least a 10 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

Resource Definitions

The following resource definitions are contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation (COGE) Handbook.

“Original resources” are those quantities of oil and gas estimated to exist originally in naturally occurring accumulations. They are, therefore, those quantities estimated on a given date to be remaining in known accumulations plus those quantities in accumulations yet to be discovered. Original resources are divided into discovered and undiscovered resources, with discovered resources limited to known accumulations.

“Discovered resources” are those quantities of oil and gas estimated on a given date to be remaining in, plus those quantities already produced from, known accumulations. Discovered resources are divided into economic and uneconomic categories, with the estimated future recoverable portion classified as reserves and contingent resources, respectively:

A) Reserves

Those quantities of oil and gas anticipated to be economically recoverable from discovered resources are classified as reserves.

Estimated recoverable quantities from known accumulations that are not economic are classified as contingent resources. The definition of economic for an accumulation will vary according to local conditions of prices, costs, and operating circumstances and is left to the discretion of the country or company concerned. Nevertheless, reserves must be classified according to the definitions. In general, quantities must not be classified as reserves unless there is an expectation that the accumulation will be developed and placed on production within a reasonable timeframe.

In certain circumstances, reserves can be assigned to known accumulations even though development might not occur for some time. For example, fields might be dedicated to a long-term supply contract and will only be developed when they are needed to satisfy the contract.

B) **Contingent Resources**

Contingent resources are defined as those quantities of oil and gas estimated on a given date to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations but are not currently economic. Contingent resources include, for example, accumulations from which there is currently no viable market.

“**Undiscovered resources**” are defined as those quantities of oil and gas estimated on a given date to be contained in accumulations yet to be discovered. The estimated potentially recoverable portion of undiscovered resources is classified as prospective resources:

A) **Prospective Resources**

Prospective resources are defined as those quantities of oil and gas estimated on a given date to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations. They are technically viable and economic to recover.

“**Discovered and Undiscovered Unrecoverable Resources**”

Unrecoverable resources, whether discovered or undiscovered, are neither technically possible nor economic to produce. They represent quantities of petroleum that are in the reservoir after commercial production has ceased, and in known and unknown accumulations that are not deemed recoverable due to lack of technical and economic recovery processes.

“**Resource Categories**”

Due to high uncertainty in estimating resources, evaluations of these assets require some type of probabilistic method. Expected value concepts and decision tree analyses are routine; however, in high-risk, high-reward projects, Monte Carlo simulation can be used. In any event, three success cases plus a failure case should be included in the evaluation of the resources:

A) **Classification of Resources**

When evaluating resources, in particular contingent and prospective resources, the following mutually exclusive categories are recommended:

- **Low Estimate:** This is considered to be a conservative estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered from the accumulation. If probabilistic methods are used, this term reflects a P90 confidence level.
- **Best Estimate:** This is considered to be the best estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered from the accumulation. If probabilistic methods are used, this term is a measure of central tendency of the uncertainty distribution (most likely/mode, P50/median, or arithmetic average/mean.)
- **High Estimate:** This is considered to be an optimistic estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered from the accumulation. If probabilistic methods are used, this term reflects a P10 confidence level.

The following terms, used in the preparation of the Fekete Report (as defined herein) and this document have the following meanings:

“Associated gas” means the gas cap overlying a crude oil accumulation in a reservoir.

“Company” means Altima Resources Ltd. or Altima.

“Constant prices and costs” means prices and costs used in an estimate that are:

- (a) the Company’s prices and costs as at the effective date of the estimation, held constant throughout the estimated lives of the properties to which the estimate applies;
- (b) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the Company is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a).

For the purpose of paragraph (a), the Company’s prices will be the posted price for oil and the spot price for gas, after historical adjustments for transportation, gravity and other factors.

“Crude oil” or **“Oil”** means a mixture that consists mainly of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which may contain sulphur and other non-hydrocarbon compounds, that is recoverable at a well from an underground reservoir and that is liquid at the conditions under which its volume is measured or estimated. It does not include solution or natural gas liquids.

“Development costs” means costs incurred to obtain access to reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing the oil and gas from the reserves. More specifically, development costs, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

- (a) gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground, draining, road building, and relocating public roads, gas lines and power lines, to the extent necessary in developing the reserves;
- (b) drill and equip development wells, development type stratigraphic test wells and service wells, including the costs of platforms and of well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment and the wellhead assembly;
- (c) acquire, construct and install production facilities such as flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices and production storage tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, and central utility and waste disposal systems; and
- (d) provide improved recovery systems.

“Development well” means a well drilled inside the established limits of an oil and gas reservoir, or in close proximity to the edge of the reservoir, to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

“Exploration costs” means costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects that may contain oil and gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property (sometimes referred to in part as

“prospecting costs”) and after acquiring the property. Exploration costs, which include applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:

- (a) costs of topographical, geochemical, geological and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and others conducting those studies (collectively sometimes referred to as “geological and geophysical costs”);
- (b) costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties, such as delay rentals, taxes (other than income and capital taxes) on properties, legal costs for title defence, and the maintenance of land and lease records;
- (c) dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions;
- (d) costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells; and
- (e) costs of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells.

“Exploratory well” means a well that is not a development well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.

“Field” means an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field that are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata or laterally by local geologic barriers, or both. Reservoirs that are associated by being in overlapping or adjacent fields may be treated as a single or common operational field. The geological terms “structural feature” and “stratigraphic condition” are intended to denote localized geological features, in contrast to broader terms such as “basin”, “trend”, “province”, “play”, or “area of interest”.

“Future prices and costs” means future prices and costs that are:

- (a) generally accepted as being a reasonable outlook of the future;
- (b) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the Company is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a).

“Future income tax expenses” means future income tax expenses estimated (generally, year-by-year):

- (a) making appropriate allocations of estimated unclaimed costs and losses carried forward for tax purposes, between oil and gas activities and other business activities;
- (b) without deducting estimated future costs (e.g., Crown royalties) that are not deductible in computing taxable income;
- (c) taking into account estimated tax credits and allowances (e.g., royalty tax credits); and
- (d) applying to the future pre-tax net cash flows relating to the Company’s oil and gas activities the appropriate year-end statutory tax rates, taking into account future tax rates already legislated.

“Future net revenue” means the estimated net amount to be received with respect to the development and production of reserves (including synthetic oil, coal bed methane and other non-conventional reserves) estimated using constant prices and costs or forecast prices and costs.

“Gross” means:

- (a) in relation to the Company’s interest in production or reserves, its “Company gross reserves”, which are its working interest (operating or non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Company;
- (b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which the Company has an interest; and
- (c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which the Company has an interest.

“Natural gas” means the lighter hydrocarbons and associated non-hydrocarbon substances occurring naturally in an underground reservoir, which under atmospheric conditions are essentially gases but which may contain natural gas liquids. Natural gas can exist in a reservoir either dissolved in crude oil (solution gas) or in a gaseous phase (associated gas or non-associated gas). Non-hydrocarbon substances may include hydrocarbon sulphide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

“Net” means:

- (a) in relation to the Company’s interest in production or reserves its working interest (operating and non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus its royalty interests in production or reserves;
- (b) in relation to the Company’s interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company’s working interest in each of its gross wells; and
- (c) in relation to the Company’s interest in a property, the total area in which the Company has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by the Company.

“Non-associated gas” means an accumulation of natural gas in a reservoir where there is no crude oil.

“Operating costs” or **“production costs”** means costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of operating and maintaining those wells and related equipment and facilities.

“Production” means recovering, gathering, treating, field or plant processing (e.g., processing gas to extract natural gas liquids) and field storage of oil and gas.

“Property” includes:

- (a) fee ownership or a lease, concession, agreement, permit, license or other interest representing the right to extract oil or gas subject to such terms as may be imposed by the conveyance of that interest;
- (b) royalty interests, production payments payable in oil or gas, and other non-operating interests in properties operated by others; and
- (c) an agreement with a foreign government or authority under which a reporting issuer participates in the operation of properties or otherwise serves as “producer” of the underlying reserves (in contrast to being an independent purchaser, broker, dealer or importer).

A property does not include supply agreements, or contracts that represent a right to purchase, rather than extract, oil or gas.

“Property acquisition costs” means costs incurred to acquire a property (directly by purchase or lease or indirectly by acquiring another corporate entity with an interest in the property), including:

- (a) costs of lease bonuses and options to purchase or lease a property;
- (b) the portion of the costs applicable to hydrocarbons when land including rights to hydrocarbons is purchased in fee;
- (c) brokers’ fees, recording and registration fees, legal costs and other costs incurred in acquiring properties.

“Proved property” means a property or part of a property to which reserves have been specifically attributed.

“Reservoir” means a porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible oil or gas that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is individual and separate from other reservoirs.

“Service well” means a well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells in this class are drilled for the following specific purposes: gas injection (natural gas, propane, butane or flue gas), water injection, steam injection, air injection, salt-water disposal, water supply for injection, observation, or injection for combustion.

“Solution gas” means natural gas dissolved in crude oil.

“Stratigraphic test well” means a drilling effort, geologically directed, to obtain information pertaining to a specific geologic condition. Ordinarily, such wells are drilled without the intention of being completed for hydrocarbon production. They include wells for the purpose of core tests and all types of expendable holes related to hydrocarbon exploration. Stratigraphic test wells are classified as (a) “exploratory type” if not drilled into a proved property; or (b) “development type”, if drilled into a proved property. Development type stratigraphic wells are also referred to as “evaluation wells”.

“Support equipment and facilities” means equipment and facilities used in oil and gas activities, including seismic equipment, drilling equipment, construction and grading equipment, vehicles, repair, ships, warehouses, supply points, camps, and division, district or field offices.

“Unproved property” means a property or part of a property to which no reserves have been specifically attributed.

“Well abandonment costs” means costs of abandoning a well and surface lease reclamation. They do not include costs of abandoning the gathering system, suspended wells, batteries, plants, or processing facilities.

ALTIMA RESOURCES LTD.
(the "Reporting Issuer" or "Altima")

**FORM NI 51-101F1 STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA
AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION
For fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2006**

This is the form referred to in item 1 of section 2.1 of National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"). Terms for which a meaning is given in NI 51-101 have the same meaning in this Form 51-101F1.

PART 1

DATE OF STATEMENT

1.1 Relevant Dates

1. The date of this report and statement is: **March 30, 2007**
2. The effective date of information provided in this statement is as of the Company's most recently completed fiscal year ended: **November 30, 2006**
3. The date of preparation the information provided herein is: **March 30, 2007**

In accordance with National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities, Fekete Associates Inc. ("Fekete") prepared a report (the "Fekete Report") dated April 2, 2007. The Fekete Report evaluated, as at November 30, 2006 the Company's oil and gas interests in Chambers, Alberta. **No reserves were assigned at this time due to the high degree of uncertainty of both in-place and recoverable hydrocarbon volumes and high degree of uncertainty in deliverability.**

PART 6

OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

6.1 Oil and Gas Properties and Wells

The following table sets forth the number of wells in which Altima held a working interest as at November 30, 2006:

(Non-Producing Wells)

	<u>Gas Wells</u>		<u>Oil Wells</u>	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Chambers 03-17-041-11W5	1.0000	0.2000	0.0	0.0
Chambers 07-18-041-11W5	<u>1.0000</u>	<u>0.1875</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total:	2.0000	0.3875	0.0	0.0

Chambers, Alberta

Pursuant to a Farm-out and Participation Agreement dated March 8, 2006 the Company acquired certain oil and gas interests and the right to participate in the drilling of a Mississippi Elkton test well located in the Chambers Area Gas Prospect in the West Ferrier area of west central Alberta. This acquisition constituted the Company's "Qualifying Transaction" under Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange. On May 9, 2006 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing the Company's Qualifying Transaction and accordingly, the Company was considered a Tier 2 Issuer, and the common shares of the Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Test Well GEEL ET AL CHAMB 3-17-41-11 W5M ("3-17") was spudded on March 14, 2006, and reached a depth of 3,349 meters and production casing was set. By the fiscal year end, the Test Well was completed (multi-zone completion) testing commercial rates of natural gas from two zones at 3,235Mcf/d and 235bbls/d of associated condensate. Additional zones are being evaluated and plans are underway for additional completion and production testing. It is anticipated multiple zones will be co-mingled similar to completion and production techniques used in many of the Ferrier Pools to the immediate east. The Company and its partners anticipate first production in June of this year.

The Company also elected to the tying-in and equipping of the POCO Chambers 7-18-41-11 W5M well which is anticipated to commence production in conjunction with the 3-17 well. Plans are to reenter the existing "7-18" well and reconfigure the production string to provide a higher flow rate from the liquids rich Elkton formation and the running of a flow line to the 3-17 well. The 7-18 Elkton well tested water free gas at 300mcf/d and 20bbls/d condensate.

In addition to the Company's expenditures on its test wells described above, the Company acquired working interests varying from 20% to 35% in certain Crown parcels of land within the Chambers Area from May 2006 through February 2007. The Company now holds an interest in 8,960 gross acres and an option on another 3,840 gross acres. Altima's average working interest in the Crown lands is 23.125%. Over the period, the Company and its partners also acquired a total of approximately 140 square miles of 3D seismic and have concluded two independent petrophysical studies over several Townships in the Chambers/Ferrier area.

The Company and its partners also elected to drill on optioned lands from Conoco Phillips, and have secured a Mineral Service Lease and well license for the first location. The Company's next drilling location at Chambers is the new pool wildcat well located at 16-21-41-11 ("16-21"). This location was high-graded with the use of 3D seismic in conjunction with the results of the 3-17 well. The drilling of the 16-21 well and the re-entry of the 7-18 well will commence as soon as possible after spring break-up in June.

6.2 Properties with No Attributed Reserves

The Company has an interest in 8,960 acres (14 sections) and an option on another 3,840 acres (6 sections) of land. The following table summarizes the gross and net acres of unproved properties in which Altima has an interest.

	<u>Gross Area</u> (acres)	<u>Company Average</u> <u>(WI)</u> (%)	<u>Company</u> <u>Net Area</u> (acres)
WI Lands	8,960	23.125	2,072
Option Lands ⁽¹⁾	<u>3,840</u>	20.000	<u>768</u>
Total:	12,800		2,840

⁽¹⁾ All WI lands have expiries later than September 2010. The Option Lands (Conoco Phillips) expire August 2007. The Company plans to participate in a new drill in Sec 21 (16-21 well location) of the Option Lands in June 2007.

6.3 Forward Contracts

The Company has no Forward Contracts at present.

6.4 Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

The Fekete Report estimates future abandonment and reclamation costs as set out below:

<u>Well</u>	<u>Gross (100%)</u> <u>(\$)</u>	<u>WI (20%)</u> <u>(\$)</u>
03-17-041-11W5	80,000	16,000
07-18-041-11W5	<u>80,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>
Total:	160,000	32,000

6.5 Tax Horizon

The Company was not required to pay income taxes for the period ended November 30, 2006. It should be noted that since there is no certainty of attributable reserves for the Company's properties, as stated in the Fekete Report, the Company is unable at this time to estimate when it will become taxable. The Company does however intend to reinvest all internally generated future cash flow in an exploration and development program in order to mitigate any future potential tax liabilities.

6.6 Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes the capital expenditures made by the Company on oil and natural gas properties for the period ending November 30, 2006:

Property Acquisition Costs:

	<u>Proved Properties</u>	<u>Unproved Properties</u>	<u>Exploration Costs</u>	<u>Development Costs</u>
Total:	Nil	\$1,027,660	\$3,222,444	Nil

6.7 Future Capital Costs

	<u>Proved Properties</u>	<u>Unproved Properties</u>	<u>Exploration Costs</u>	<u>Development Costs</u>
Total:	Nil	\$158,521	\$999,900	\$360,000

It should be noted that since there is no certainty of attributable reserves for the Company's properties as stated in the Fekete Report, the Company is unable at this time to estimate the amount of internally generated cash flow that will be available to offset the development cost of the proposed 16-21 well. The Company does, however, intend to reinvest all internally generated future cash flow in the exploration and development program in order to minimize the amount of new equity or debt that is required to finance the exploration of the Sec 21 (16-21 well location) of the option lands and the development of the Chambers 03-17-041-11W5.

The 03-17 well will require a pipeline to an existing Conoco Phillips compressor located at 09-04-041-11W5. Gas is then transported through a pipeline to the Keyera operated Strachan gas plant located at 11-35-037-09W5. Fixed well operating costs of \$5,000 per month and variable compression, gathering and processing fees for raw gas of \$1.32/Mcfs and \$0.50/STB for NGL's are expected.

The Company anticipates three sources of funding to finance its capital expenditure programs: (a) internally generated cash flow from operations; (b) debt financing when appropriate; and (c) new equity issues, if available on favourable terms. The Company expects to fund its total 2007 capital program from the cash resources expected to be raised from a new equity issue in 2007, and internally generated cash flow from operations.

6.8 Exploration and Development Activities

The following table sets forth exploration and development wells which Altima completed during the period ended November 30, 2006:

	<u>Gas Wells</u>		<u>Oil Wells</u>	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Chambers 03-17-041-11W5	1.0000	0.2000	0.0	0.0
Chambers 07-18-041-11W5	<u>1.0000</u>	<u>0.1875</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total:	2.0000	0.3875	0.0	0.0

	<u>Exploratory Wells</u>		<u>Development Wells</u>	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Oil Wells	-	-	-	-
Gas Wells	1	.2	1	.1875
Service Wells	-	-	-	-
Dry Holes	-	-	-	-
Total Completed Wells:	1	.2	1	.1875

6.9 Production Estimates

Not applicable.

6.10 Production History

Not applicable.