



2019 FULL YEAR RESULTS

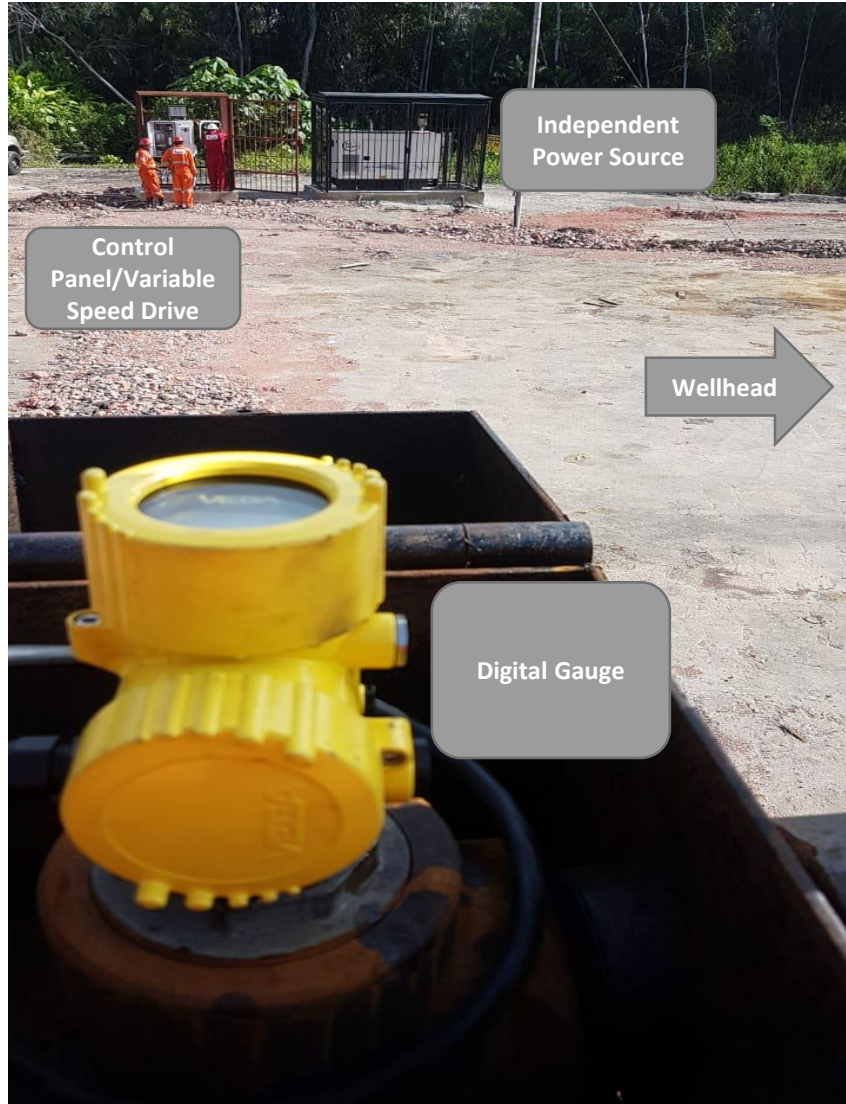
Resilient by Design – Underpinned by Innovation

May 2020

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Jeremy Bridglalsingh (MD & CFO)
Tracy Mackenzie (Corporate Development)

www.trinityexploration.com

BEHAVIOUR | RIGOUR | PURPOSE



Independent
Power Source

Control
Panel/Variable
Speed Drive

Wellhead

Digital Gauge

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2020 – Resilient & Innovative

Focus on managing Covid-19, value preservation and securing future growth opportunities



Capital Efficiency

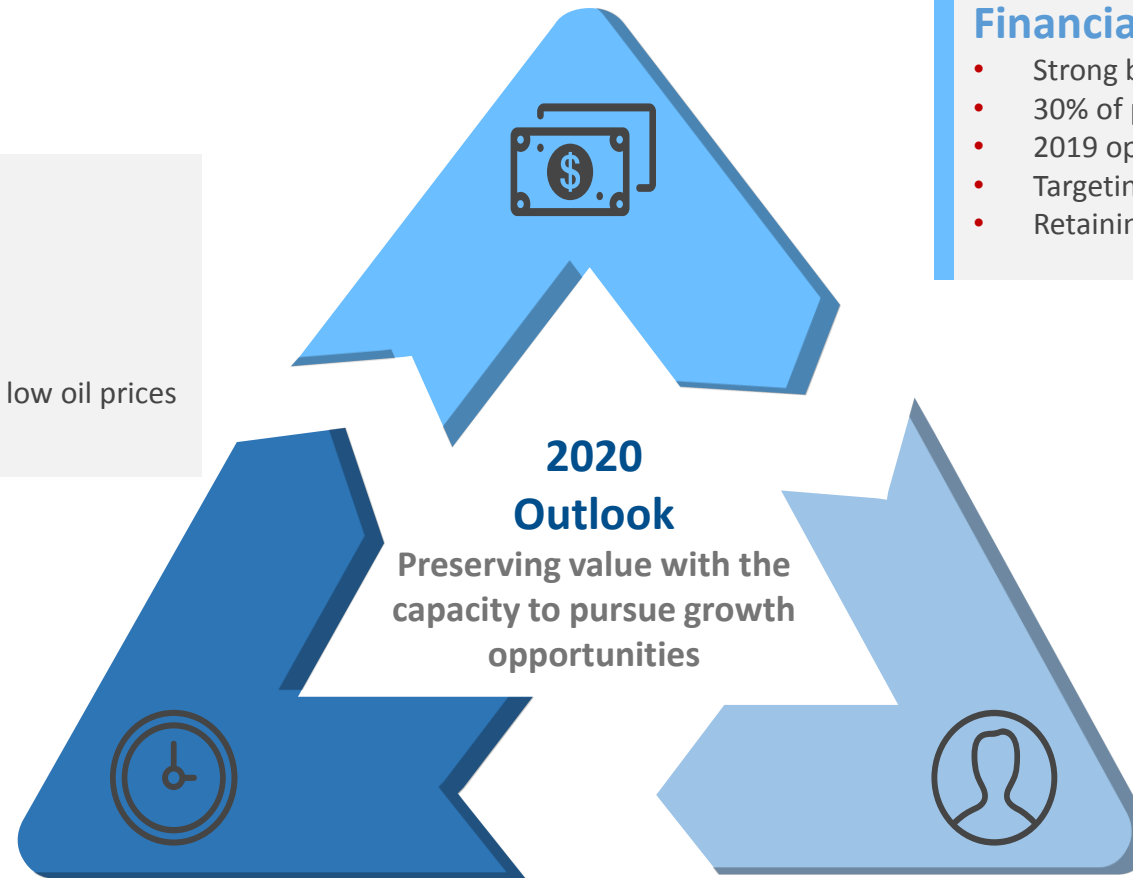
- Focused on maintaining liquidity
- Detailed scenario plans in place
- Deferral of discretionary capex
- Quick payback projects prioritised
- Can preserve cash even if protracted low oil prices

Financial

- Strong balance sheet
- 30% of production hedged for 2020
- 2019 operating break-even of US\$ 26.4/bbl
- Targeting FY 2020 ave. of US\$ 20.5/bbl
- Retaining robust finances the priority

Operations/HSE

- Key focus on health and safety of all employees
- Continued focus on innovating
- Reduction in OPEX and G&A
- No reduction in headcount
- Key environmental focus









Building a resilient business through capital, discipline, low operating BEs & innovation

2019 Results Summary

Continued strong performance



Operational & Financial Highlights

PRODUCTION	REVENUE	ADJUSTED EBITDA ²	DIGITISING OUR OIL FIELDS	FOCUS ON BASE
3,007 bopd¹  2018: 2,871 bopd	US\$ 63.9 million  2018: US\$ 62.6 million	US\$ 21.8 million  2018: US\$ 19.2 million	SCADA³ Trials Automating to meaningfully increase production and productivity	23 RCPs⁴ & 122 WO's⁵ 2018: 17 RCPs & 143 WO's
OPERATING BE ⁶	CASH OPEX COSTS	CASH BALANCE	INFILL DRILLING	HIGH ANGLE WELLS
US\$ 26.4 / bbl  2018: US\$ 29.0 / bbl	US\$ 14.8 / bbl  2018: US\$ 16.9 / bbl	US\$ 13.8 million  2018: US\$ 10.2 million	6 onshore wells Drilled on time and within budget	First HAW⁷ drilled Potential to yield IP rates and EUR reserves more than 2x conventional wells

Notes:

1. bopd – barrels of oil per day
2. Adjusted EBITDA – Operating Profit before Taxes for the period, adjusted for depreciation, depletion & Amortisation (“DD&A”), non-cash share option expenses and Other Expenses (derivative hedge instruments)
3. SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
4. RCPs – Completions
5. WOs – Workovers
6. Operating BE – Operating break-even
7. HAW – High Angle Well

Prudent Financial Management

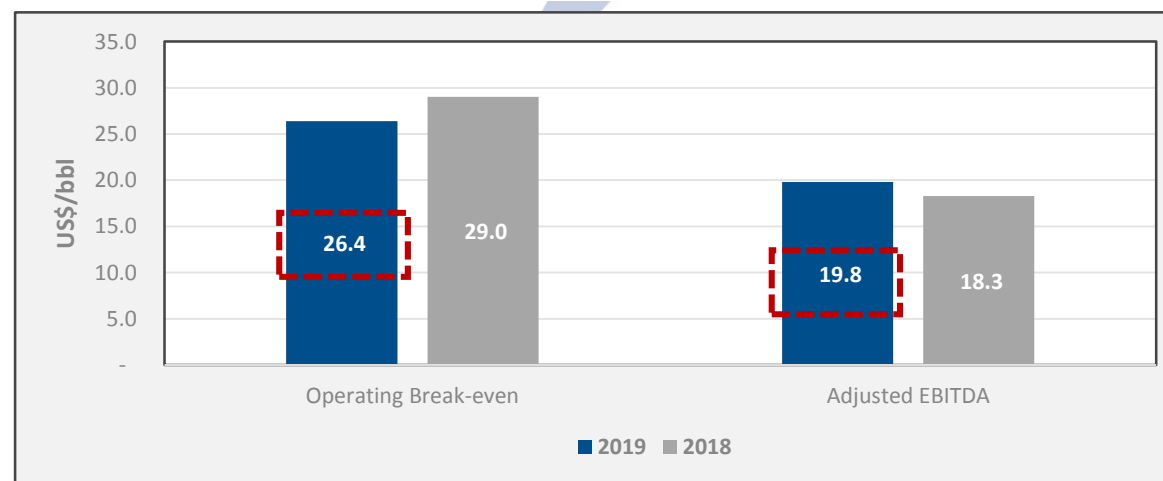
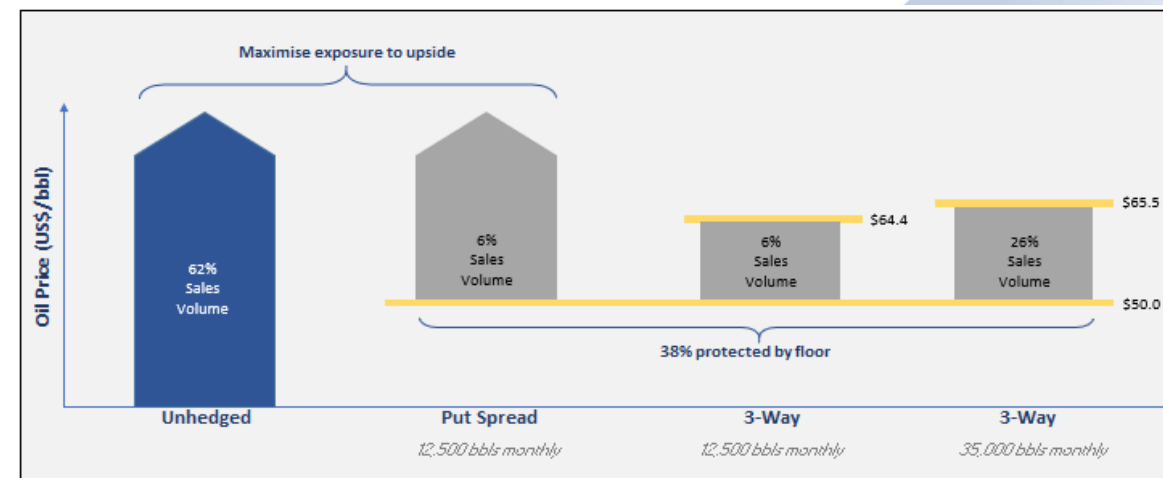
Operational & Financial Hedging to protect downside

Operational & Financial Hedging

	2019	2018	% change
	US\$/bbl	US\$/bbl	
OPEX Consolidated	14.8	16.9	(12)
G&A Consolidated	5.1	5.0	2

- 2019 operating break-even of US\$ 26.4/bbl (US\$ 29.0/bbl in 2018)
- Q1 2020 operating break-even US\$ 26.7/bbl
- Targeting FY 2020 break-even of US\$ 20.5/bbl, derived through:
 - Reduced OPEX and G&A
 - Hedging income generated
- Additional cuts to running costs based on prevailing oil price

Operating Break-Even	2019	2018	% change
Onshore	16.4	16.1	(2)
West Coast	32.4	26.8	(21)
East Coast	21.9	25.9	15
Group*	26.4	29.0	9



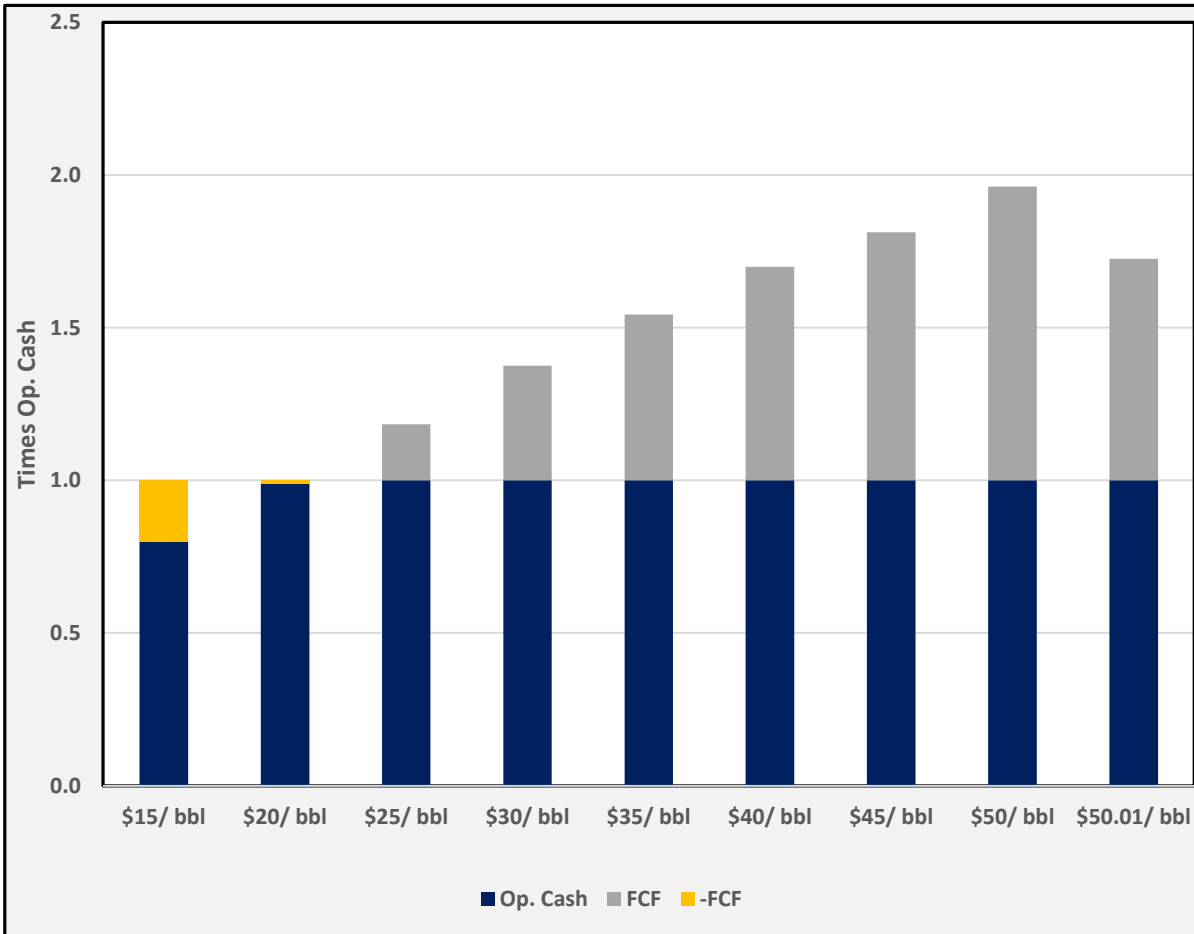
Sub US\$ 30/bbl BEs four years running with visibility to go sub US\$20/bbl

Cash Preservation & Generation - across a broad range of oil prices

Resilient in Current Environment



INDICATIVE CASH ACCRETION, FCF, (MULTIPLE OF 2020 BASE WITH YTD ACTUALS)



Short Term Cash Generation Outlook

- Applies YTD realisations + a range of averages for balance of year
- => + operating cash netbacks in all cases from US\$ 15.0/bbl (see slide 18)
- => post capex (non-drilling case) + in all cases from US\$ 20.0/bbl
- Even at US\$ 10.0/bbl sufficient cash for > 12 months
- Trinity can increase cash balances through:
 - Optimising production (i.e. SCADA & wider automation)
 - Further OPEX & G&A reductions
 - Deferral of Capex

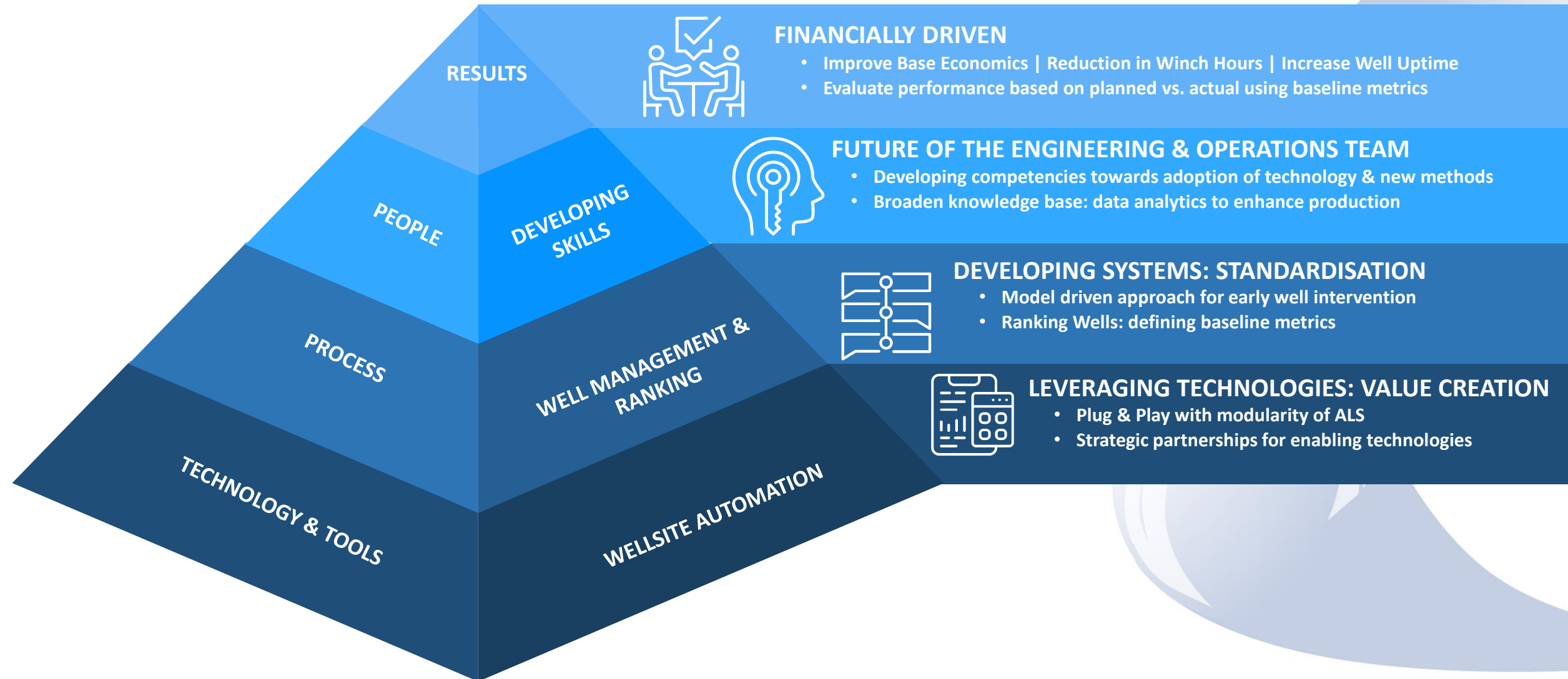
Outcomes

- Sustained & Increased cashflow for reinvestment through the cycle
- Create debt capacity
- Create multiple strategic options
- Generate returns to shareholders

Ability to conserve & generate returns to shareholders in a period of protracted low oil prices

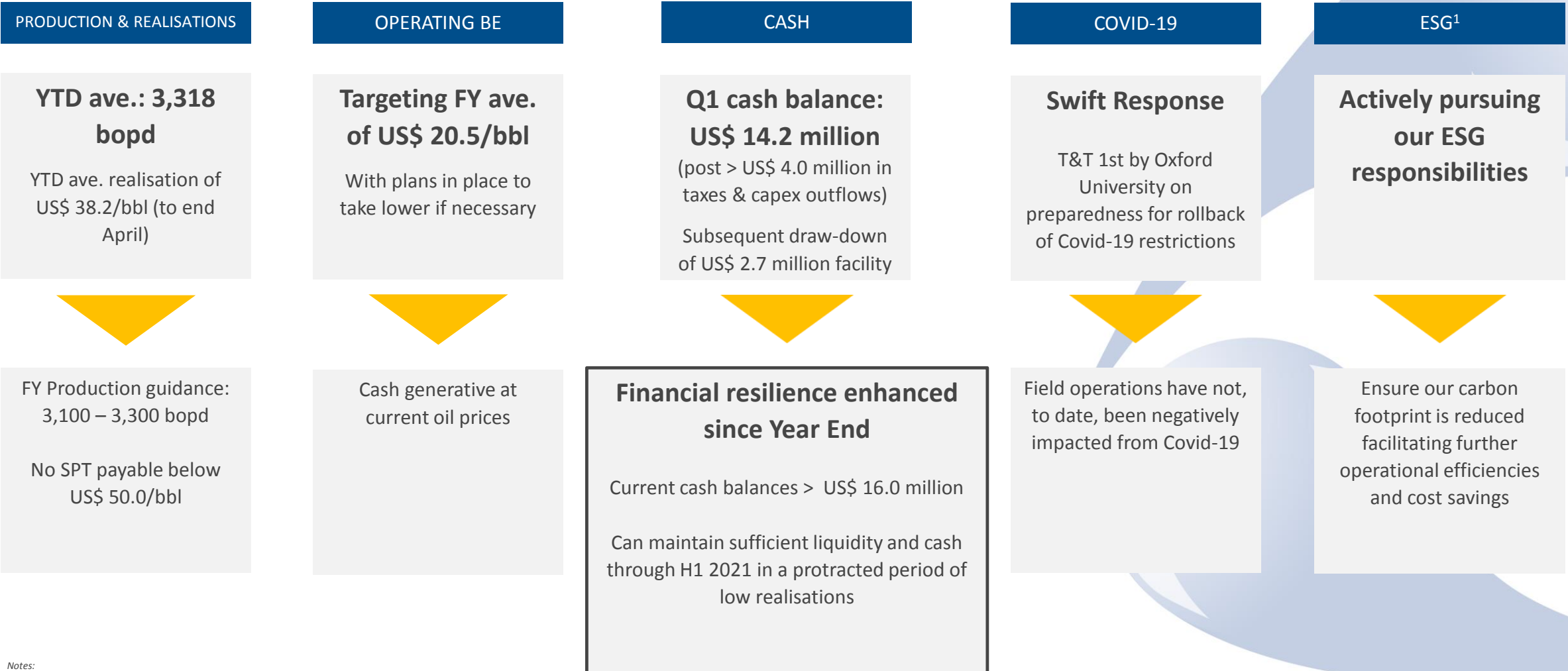
Automation – Driving Financial Returns & Competitive Advantage

Increasing Operational Efficiency & Scalability



Corporate & Post Period Highlights

Resilient Operationally & Financially with Focus on Cash Conservation



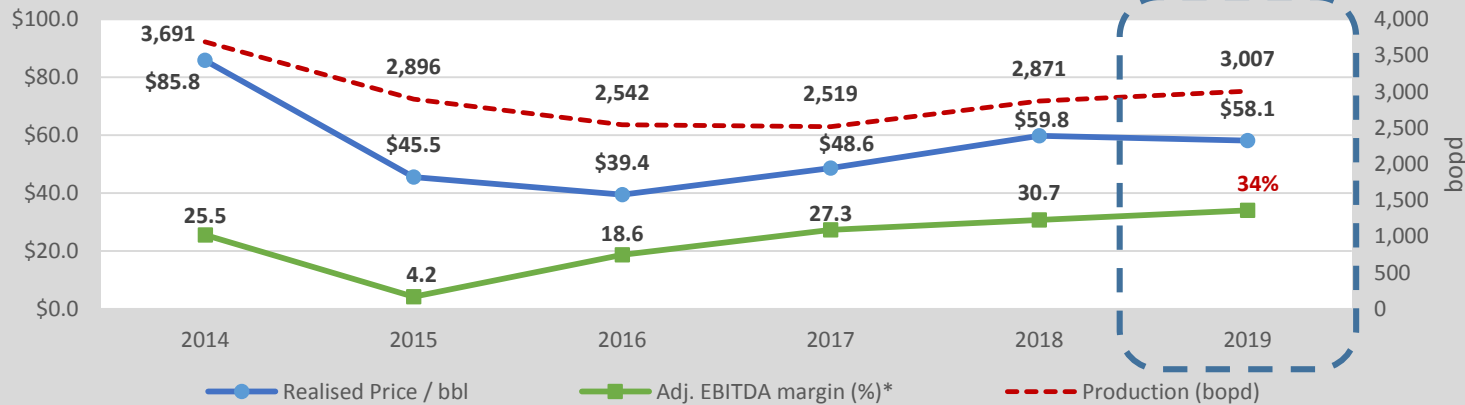
Notes:
1. Environmental, Social & Governance

Why Invest in Trinity?

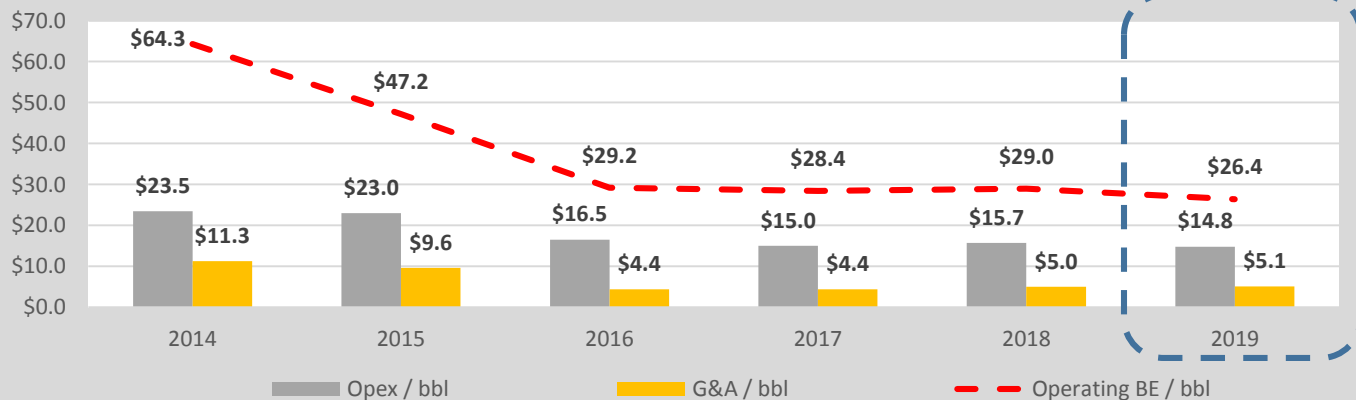
Resilient by Design – Underpinned by Innovation



TRACK RECORD OF INCREASING ADJUSTED EBITDA MARGIN



DECLINING OPEX, G&A AND OPERATING BE



Investment Case

- **Resilient by design:**
 - Diverse operations (284 producing wells, 9 licences)
 - Low operating break-evens
 - Strong balance sheet
 - Highly disciplined
- **Underpinned by Innovation:**
 - SCADA roll-out
 - HAWs
 - Increased automation, efficiency & scalability
- **Attractive growth prospects:**
 - Substantial 2P reserves to monetise
 - Considerable potential from TGAL (wider Galeota area)
 - External opportunities
 - Significant leverage/upside from putting more barrels across low cost/efficient base
- Ultimate aspiration is 30,000 bopd (NOT 3,000 bopd)
- High level of Board alignment (22% ownership)
- Attractive valuation

EV/2P = \$0.7/bbl

P/NAV = 0.2x

EV/bopd = \$4,400

Summary

Strong production base and balance sheet, focus on the future & innovate



ROBUST LOW COST OPERATING PLATFORM

- Key focus on health and safety of all employees
- Operating break-even target of US\$ 20.5/bbl for FY 2020
- Focus on base production
- Dedicated staff, committed supply chain

PRUDENT APPROACH TO CASH & OPERATIONS

- Operational and Financial hedging in place to protect portion of cashflows for 2020
- Working capital facility accessed to provide additional flexibility
- Ended 2019 with strong financial position, further enhanced since year end
- Deferral of discretionary projects

CONTINUE TO PROGRESS AUTOMATION & NEW BUSINESS

- Continued positive dialogue with both Heritage and the MEEI in moving both the TGAL field development plan, and the wider Trintex Area Development forward
- Automation will lead to even better operational efficiencies and to improved ESG credentials
- Heritage still in transition
- Continual review of new opportunities

Weather the storm but keep focussed on cash, base production, automation & new business



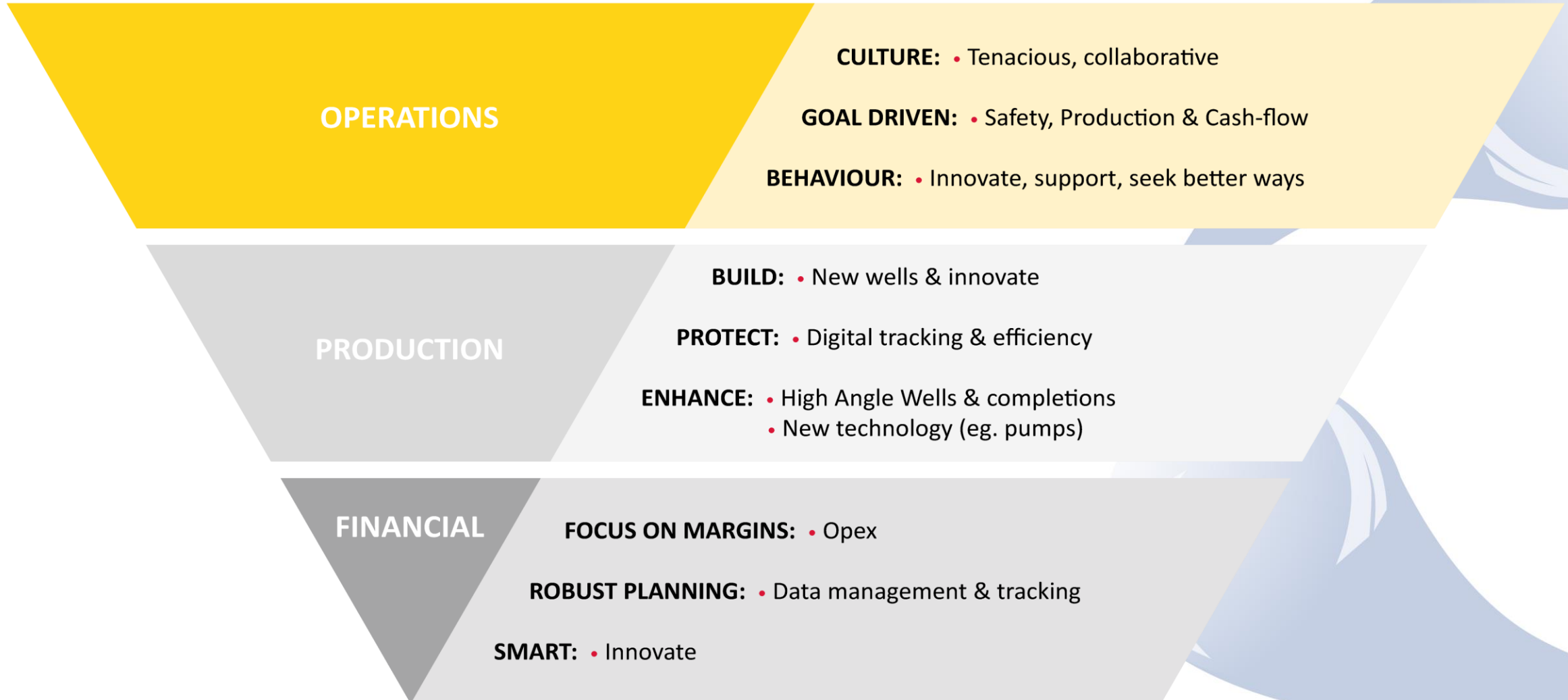
APPENDIX

Drilling Down

BEHAVIOUR | RIGOUR | PURPOSE

Modus Operandi

Behaviour - Rigour - Purpose



Managing COVID-19

As a Country

University of Oxford – Lockdown Rollback Checklist May 2020

Less ready to exit lockdown  More ready to exit lockdown

	Cases controlled	Test, trace, isolate	Vulnerable settings (no data)	Preventative measures in workplaces (no data)	Manage imported cases	Community understanding	Overall (based on 4/6)
Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	0.8			1.0	0.9	0.9
Croatia	0.8	0.8			1.0	1.0	0.9
Hong Kong	1.0	0.8			1.0	0.7	0.9
Iceland	1.0	1.0			0.8	0.8	0.9
Slovak Republic	0.9	0.6			1.0	0.9	0.8
Costa Rica	0.9	0.8			0.8	1.0	0.8
Botswana	1.0	0.4			1.0	0.9	0.8
Jordan	1.0	0.6			0.8	1.0	0.8
South Korea	0.8	1.0			0.8	0.7	0.8
Taiwan	1.0	0.8			1.0	0.5	0.8
Thailand	0.8	0.6			1.0	0.9	0.8
Papua New Guinea	1.0	0.8			1.0	0.5	0.8
Mongolia	1.0	0.6			1.0	0.6	0.8
Cape Verde	1.0	0.4			1.0	0.9	0.8
Myanmar	1.0	0.6			0.8	0.9	0.8
Slovenia	0.9	0.6			0.8	0.9	0.8
Albania	0.7	0.4			1.0	1.0	0.8
Libya	1.0	0.4			1.0	0.7	0.8
Burkina Faso	0.9	0.6			1.0	0.5	0.8
Australia	0.8	0.4			1.0	0.9	0.8

Source: <https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/publications/lockdown-rollback-checklist>

World Health Organization Criteria

- COVID-19 transmission is controlled to a level of sporadic cases and clusters of cases, all from known contacts or importations; at a minimum, new cases would be reduced to a level that the health system can manage based on health care capacity.
- Sufficient public health workforce and health system capacities are in place to enable the major shift from detecting and treating mainly serious cases to detecting and isolating all cases, irrespective of severity and whether there is local transmission or an importation.
- Outbreak risks in high-vulnerability settings are minimised, which requires all major drivers or amplifiers of COVID-19 transmission to have been identified, with appropriate measures in place to maximise physical distancing and minimise the risk of new outbreaks.
- Preventive measures are established in workplaces.
- Manage the risk of exporting and importing cases from communities with high risks of transmission.
- Communities are fully engaged and understand that the transition away from large-scale movement restrictions and public health and social measures – from detecting and treating serious cases to detecting and isolating all cases – is a ‘new normal’ in which prevention measures would be maintained, and that all people have key roles in preventing a resurgence in case numbers.

2019 Key Financial Metrics

Growing operating profitability & strong balance sheet



2019 Highlights

	2019	2018	% CHANGE
Average realised oil price (US\$/bbl) ¹	58.1	59.8	(3)
Average net production (bopd)	3,007	2,871	5

Revenues (US\$ million)	63.9	62.6	2
Adjusted EBITDA (US\$ million)	21.8	19.2	14
Adjusted EBITDA (US\$/bbl)	19.8	18.3	9
Group operating break-even (US\$/bbl) ²	26.4	29.0	9

Operating cash flow (US\$ million)	13.2	12.1	9
Capital expenditure (US\$ million)	12.7	12.5	(1.6)
Cash balance (US\$ million)	13.8	10.2	35
Cash + WC surplus / (debt) (US\$ million) ³	17.3	18.1	(4)

Notes:

1. Realised price: Actual price received for crude oil sales per barrel ("bbl")

2. Group operating break-even: The realised price/bbl for which the adjusted EBITDA/bbl for the Group is equal to zero

3. Cash + WC surplus / (debt): Current assets less CLN less Trade and other payables less Taxation payable less Derivative financial instrument (CLN and MEEI is face value of debt, including accrued interest)

+ 5%
Production

+ 14%
Adjusted EBITDA

+9%
Operating Cash Flow

Growth and operating profitability, strong balance sheet

2019 Excerpt Results Summary

Increased Adjusted EBITDA



Profit & Loss (US\$ MM)	2019	2018	Explanation
Revenues	63.9	62.6	Combination of 5% increase in production and a 3% decline in prices
Royalties	(20.0)	(20.4)	New wells attracting lower royalty rates for first two years
Opex ¹	(16.4)	(17.8)	Primarily due to less WOs required, better well uptimes, production optimisation, decreased vessel and equipment rental and a partial reduction based on the adoption of the new leases standard IFRS 16
G&A ² (Excl. share option expense)	(5.6)	(5.2)	Increase due to increased staff costs, levies and corporate expenses
Adjusted EBITDA	21.8	19.2	Maintained focus on growing margins and increasing operating profitability which is evident in a 14% increase
SPT & PT	(7.9)	(6.4)	23% increase as a result of increased production related revenues and realised prices >\$50.0/bbl
Adjusted EBITDA after SPT & PT	13.9	12.8	9% increase as a result of increased production related revenues and the leverage effect of a largely fixed cost base
Share Option Expense	(1.0)	(0.7)	Increase due to non-cash charges relating to employee LTIP charges in the year
Other Expenses	(0.8)	(1.1)	Non-cash hedge fair values
DD&A	(9.8)	(10.7)	
Operating Profit Pre-Exceptional items	2.4	0.3	Increase largely due to lower Opex and higher revenues
Exceptional Items	(15.2)	(2.3)	Related to largely non-cash asset impairments (largely as a function of price deck applied)
Net Finance Costs	(1.2)	(2.1)	
Loss Before Tax	(14.1)	(4.1)	Reported PBT lower largely due to non-cash impairment charges
Income Tax (Expense)/Credit	4.4	(1.3)	Increase in Deferred Tax Asset ("DTA") expected to be recognised in next 3 years
Currency Translation	0.1	0.0	
Loss for The Period	(9.6)	(5.3)	
Adj. Profit/ (Loss) for The Period	1.2	(1.7)	Adjusting for non-cash exceptional items and DTA

Notes:

1. Opex: Production Costs

2. G&A: General & Administrative Expenses

2. Operating Expenses excluding Non-Cash Expenses: Royalties, Production costs ("Opex"), General & Administrative Expenses ("G&A") and Other Expenses (Hedge Costs)

3. Non-Cash Expenses: Depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A"), Share Option Expense ("SOE"), Impairment losses on financial assets ("ILFA") and FX loss

2019 Excerpt Results Summary (Continued)

Another year of improved operating cash generation



Cash Flow (US\$ MM)	2019	2018
Cash Inflow from Operating Activities ¹	13.1	12.1
Changes in Working Capital	4.0	(6.8)
Income Tax Paid	(0.3)	(0.1)
Net Cash Flow from Operations²	16.8	5.2
Restructuring/Creditor Repayments	0.0	(5.8)
Capex ³	(12.7)	(12.5)
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(12.7)	(12.5)
Issue of Shares (Net of Costs)	0.0	12.4
Repayment of Convertible Loan Note	0.0	(0.8)
Finance Cost	0.1	(0.1)
Cash Payment on Leases	(0.6)	0.0
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Financing Activities⁴	(0.4)	11.5
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents ⁵	3.6	(1.6)
Cash at Beginning of Year	10.2	11.8
Cash at end of year⁶	13.8	10.2

Notes:

1. Primarily as a result of 9% increase due mainly to increase volumes and leverage effect of largely fixed cost base
2. Primarily increased level of Petrotrin receivables and therefore decrease in trade receivables yoy
3. Capex – Capital Expenditure: The increase is mainly due to improved operating performance and working capital position
4. 6 Onshore development wells and other investment & maintenance capex
5. No significant events during 2019
6. Mainly due to improved operating performance and working capital position

Balance Sheet (US\$ MM)	2019	2018
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents ¹	13.8	10.2
Trade and Other Receivables ²	9.3	13.3
Derivative Financial Instrument	0.1	0.0
Inventories ³	5.1	3.7
Total Current Assets¹	28.4	27.2
Non-Current Liabilities		
Trade and other Payables	0.0	0.0
CLN	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Current Liabilities	0.0	0.0
Trade and Other payables ⁴	10.4	9.1
Taxation Payable	0.1	0.0
Lease Liability	0.6	0.0
Provision for Other Liabilities	0.5	0.3
Total Liabilities⁵	11.6	9.5
Cash Plus Working Capital Surplus⁶	17.3	18.1

Notes:

1. Mainly due to improved operating performance and working capital position
2. Primarily decreased due to payments by partial payment by Petrotrin and T&T VAT refunds
3. Largely comprises materials and supplies
4. Comprises balances due within 12 months
5. Mainly composed of trade and other Payables
6. Decrease by 4% due considerably to the decrease in Trade and Other Receivables and improved operating performance and working capital position

Increasing Margins and Financial Resilience

Ensuring downside cushioning

Operating Performance (\$/bbl)

US\$/bbl	2019	2018	%
Adjusted EBITDA	19.8	18.3	8

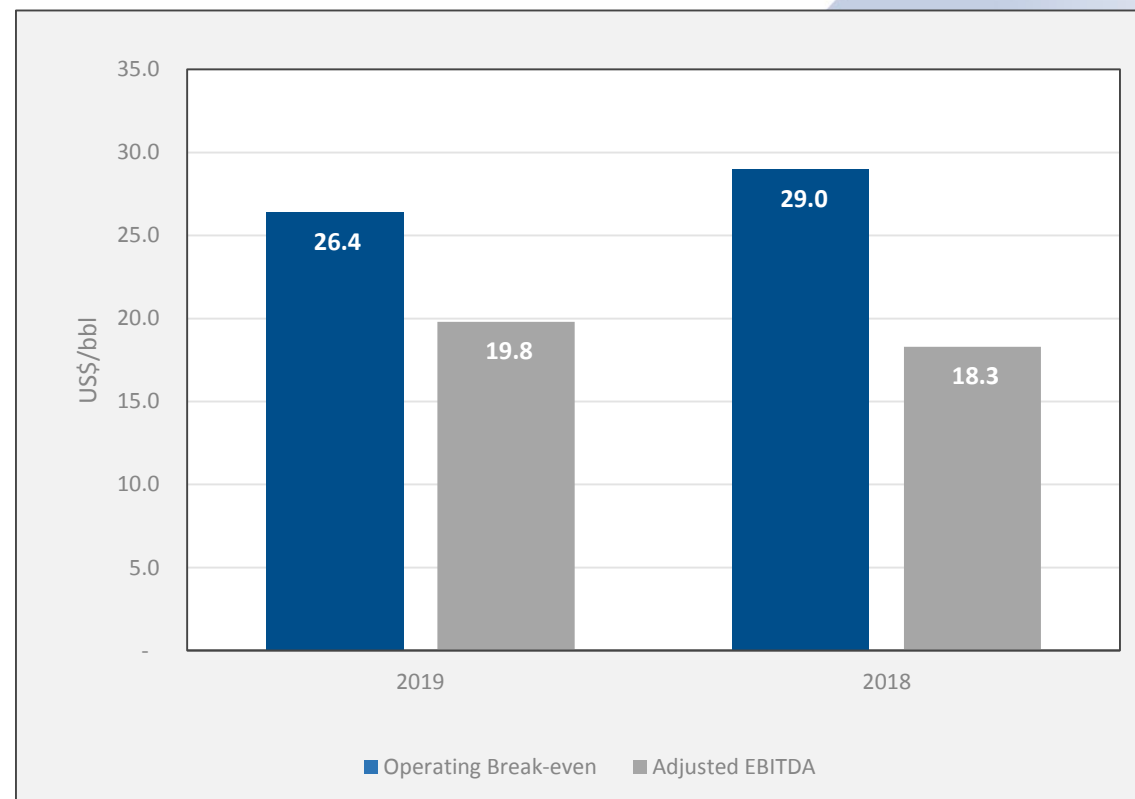
OPERATING BREAK-EVEN (BE)	US\$/bbl	US\$/bbl	%
Onshore	16.4	16.1	(2)
West Coast	32.4	26.8	(21)
East Coast	21.9	25.9	15
Group*	26.4	29.0	9

OPEX	US\$/bbl	US\$/bbl	%
Onshore	12.1	11.7	(3)
West Coast	26.9	22.1	(22)
East Coast	17.1	20.1	15
Group	14.8	15.4	4

G&A/bbl*	5.1	5.0	(2)
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14% ↑ ADJUSTED EBITDA TO US\$ 19.8/BBL

OPERATING BREAK-EVEN & ADJUSTED EBITDA



OPERATING BREAK-EVEN OF US\$ 26.4/BBL

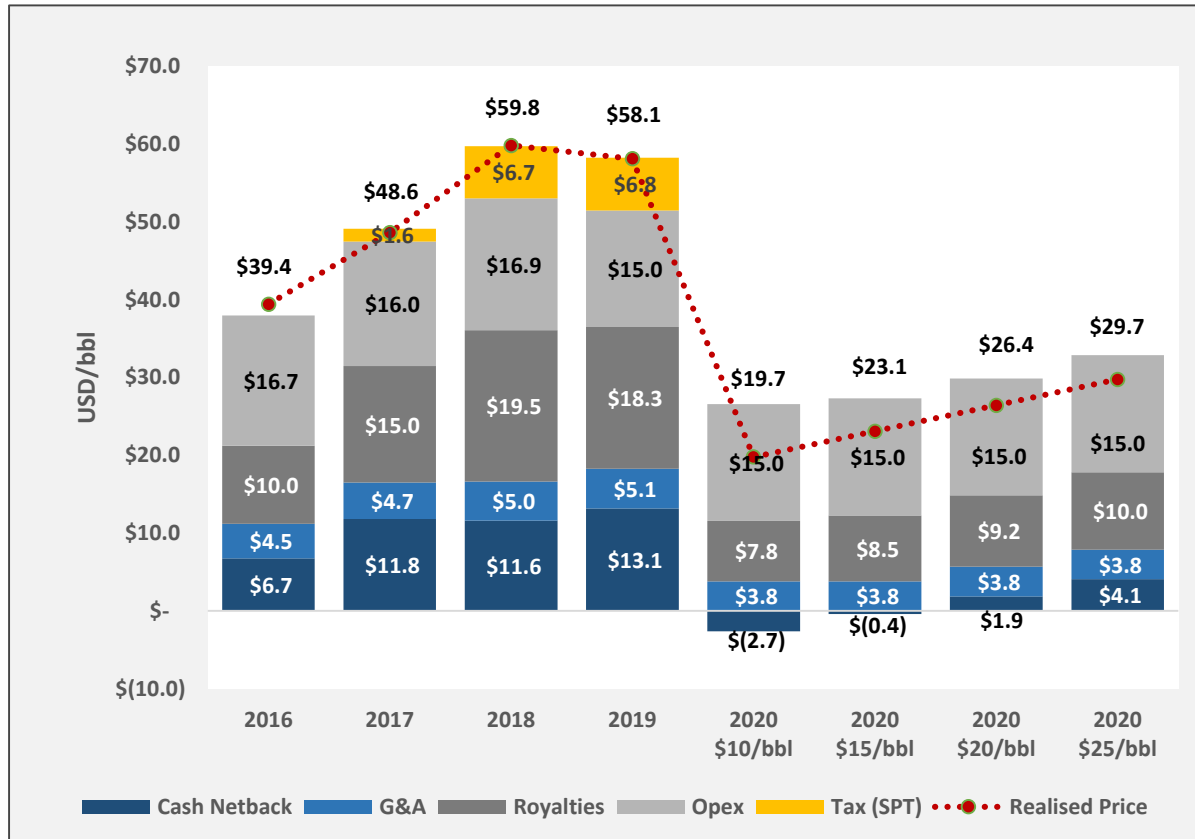
Note: *excludes share option expense

Cash Preservation & Generation - across a broad range of oil prices

Resilient in Current Environment



CASH NETBACK 2016 TO 2019 & INDICATIVE 2020 SCENARIO RANGE



Short Term Cash Generation Outlook

- Indicative operating cash netbacks (pre-capex) apply YTD realisations + a range of averages for balance of year
- => positive operating cash netbacks in all cases above US\$ 15.0/bbl
- Even if average US\$ 10.0/bbl for rest of year have sufficient cash resources to withstand
- Trinity can increase cash balances through
 - being operationally geared towards reducing cost structures and in optimising production (i.e. SCADA & wider Automation)
 - further G&A reductions
 - and deferral of capex

Outcomes

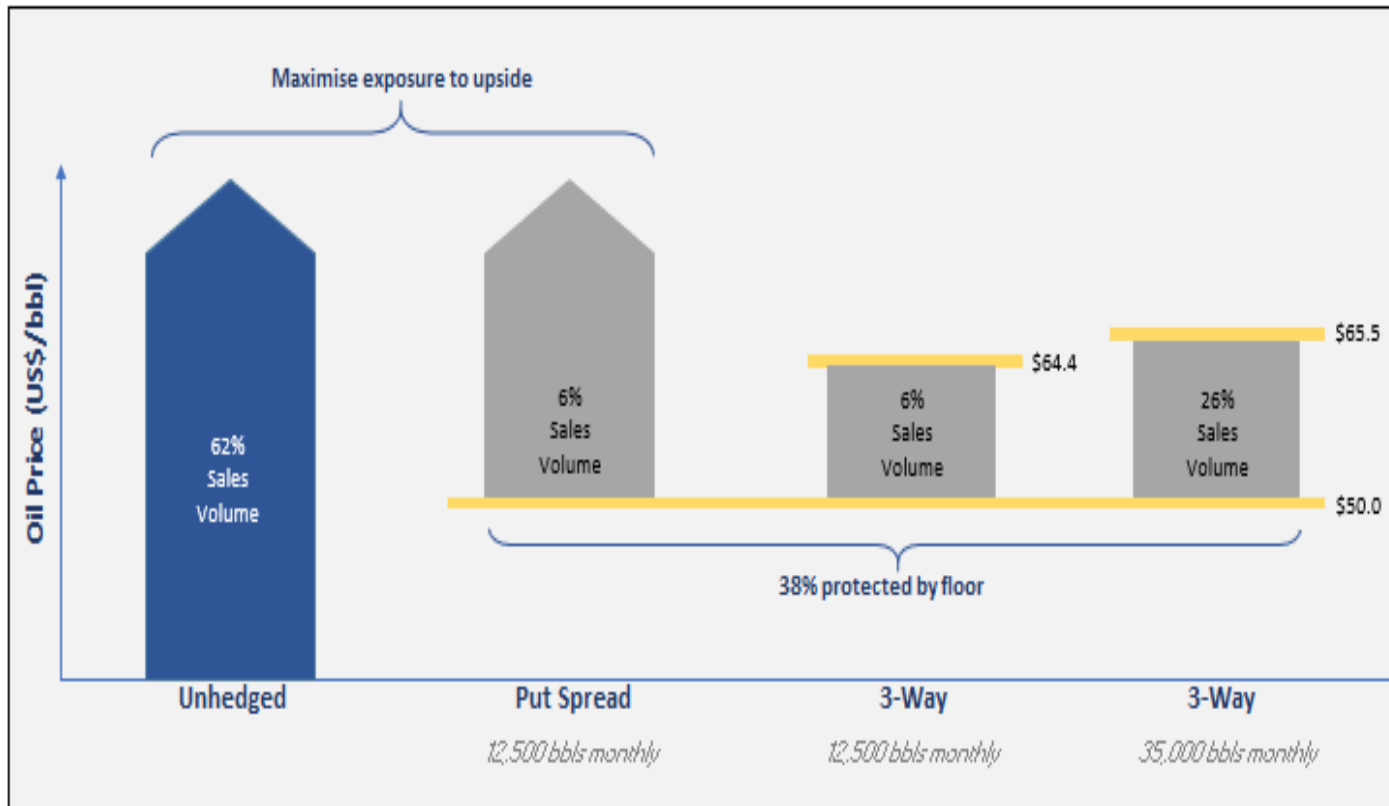
- Sustained & Increased cashflow for reinvestment through the cycle
- Create debt capacity
- Create multiple strategic options
- Generate returns to shareholders

Ability to conserve & generate cash flow in a period of protracted low oil prices

Financial Hedging Details

Financial Hedging to protect downside

Financial Hedging



- Advantage was taken of the oil price strength in July and September 2019 and again in January 2020 to put layers of hedging in place
- Mitigates the impact of SPT when realisations are in its most impactful price range (above US\$ 50.0/bbl to 56.0/bbl) but also offers some protection to low oil prices
- Crude hedges in place covering 46% of the Group's expected monthly production in H1 2020 and 28% of expected monthly production for H2 2020
- Will receive US\$ 6.0 for each hedged barrel if WTI continues to trade below US\$ 50.0/bbl.

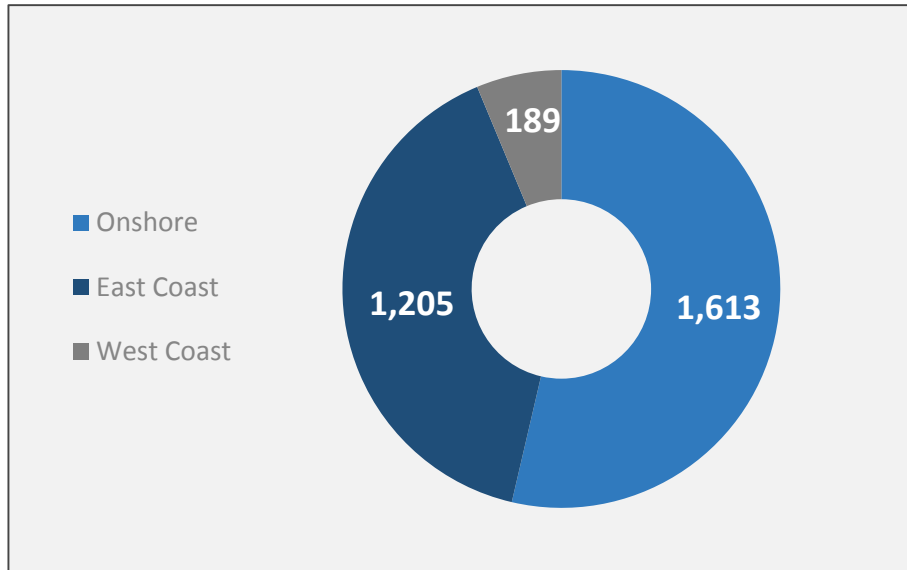
Hedge Structure	Barrels (monthly)	Sold Put (US\$/bbl)	Bought Put (US\$/bbl)	Sold Call (US\$/bbl)
3-Way (6M tenor)	12,500	50.0	55.0	64.4
3-Way (8M tenor)	10,000	50.0	56.0	65.5
Put Spread (6M tenor)	12,500	50.0	56.0	--
3-Way (12M tenor)	12,500	50.0	56.0	65.5
3-way (6M tenor)	12,500	50.0	56.0	65.5

Safeguarding cashflows in volatile oil price environment, through a risk mitigated approach

2019 Production Breakdown

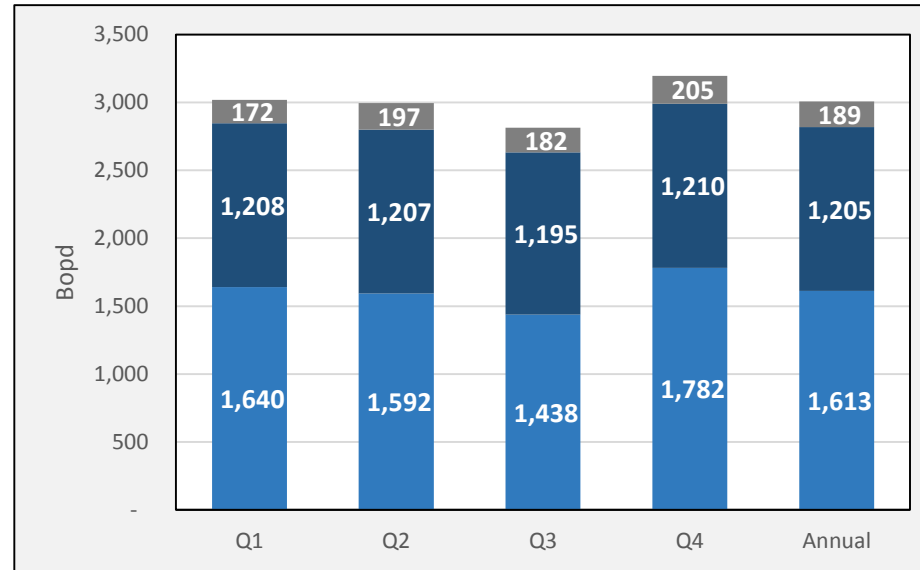
Diversified production base growing with activity

2019 Production averages by Asset Location



- Production diversified across Onshore & Offshore
- Onshore (54%), Offshore East Coast (40%), West Coast (6%)
- Average net production for 2019 +5% to 3,007 bopd

2019 Production averages by Period



- 6 wells drilled and completed over Q3 to Q4 2019
- Exit production of 3,400 bopd
- Q4 average production volumes of 3,196 bopd

+ 5%
Production

3,400 bopd
Exit rate

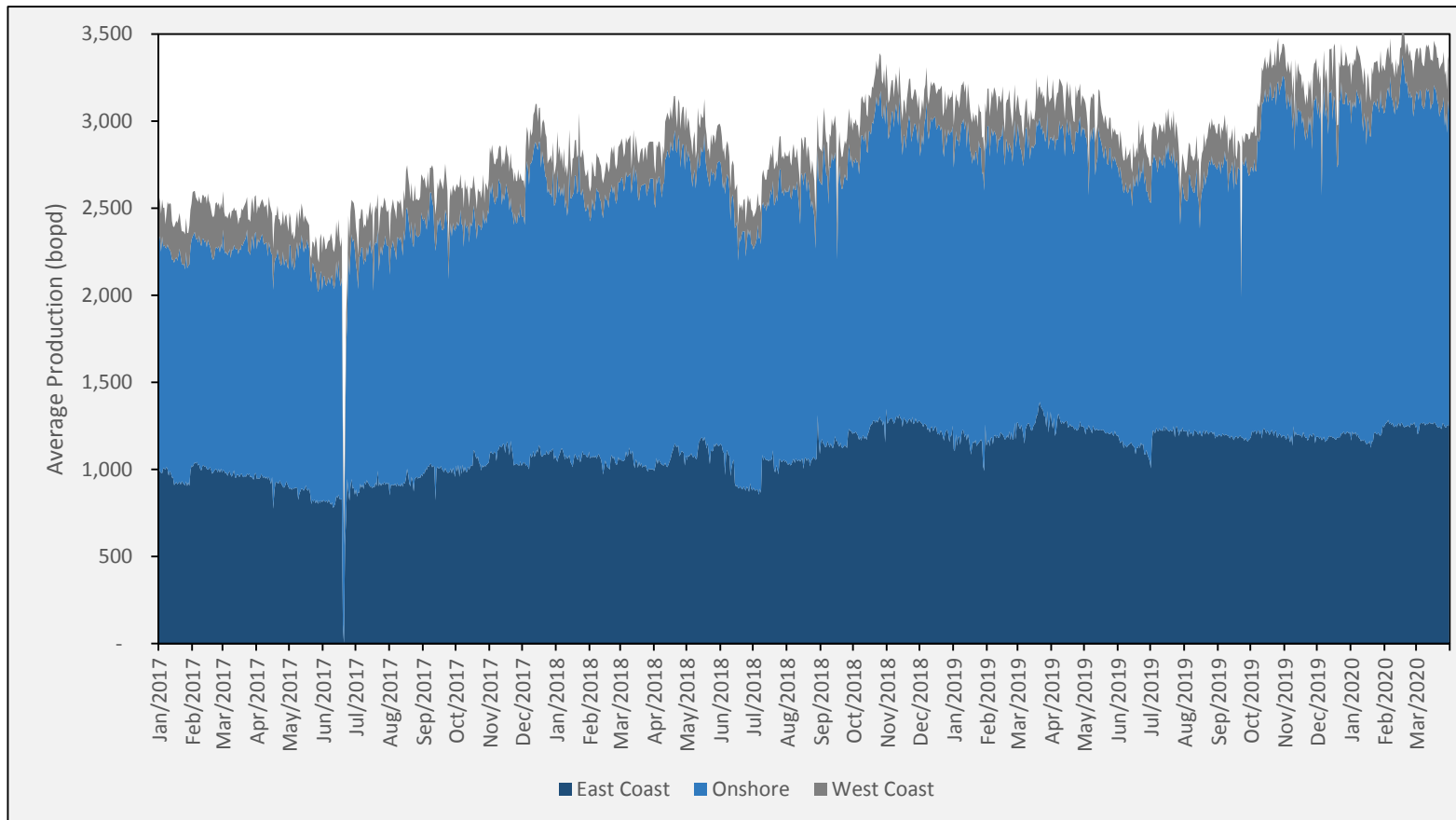
3,196 bopd
Q4 average production

Production Growth

Daily production data by asset group



PRODUCTION GROWTH – REAL DATA (JAN 2017 – MAR 2020)



Production Growth Drivers

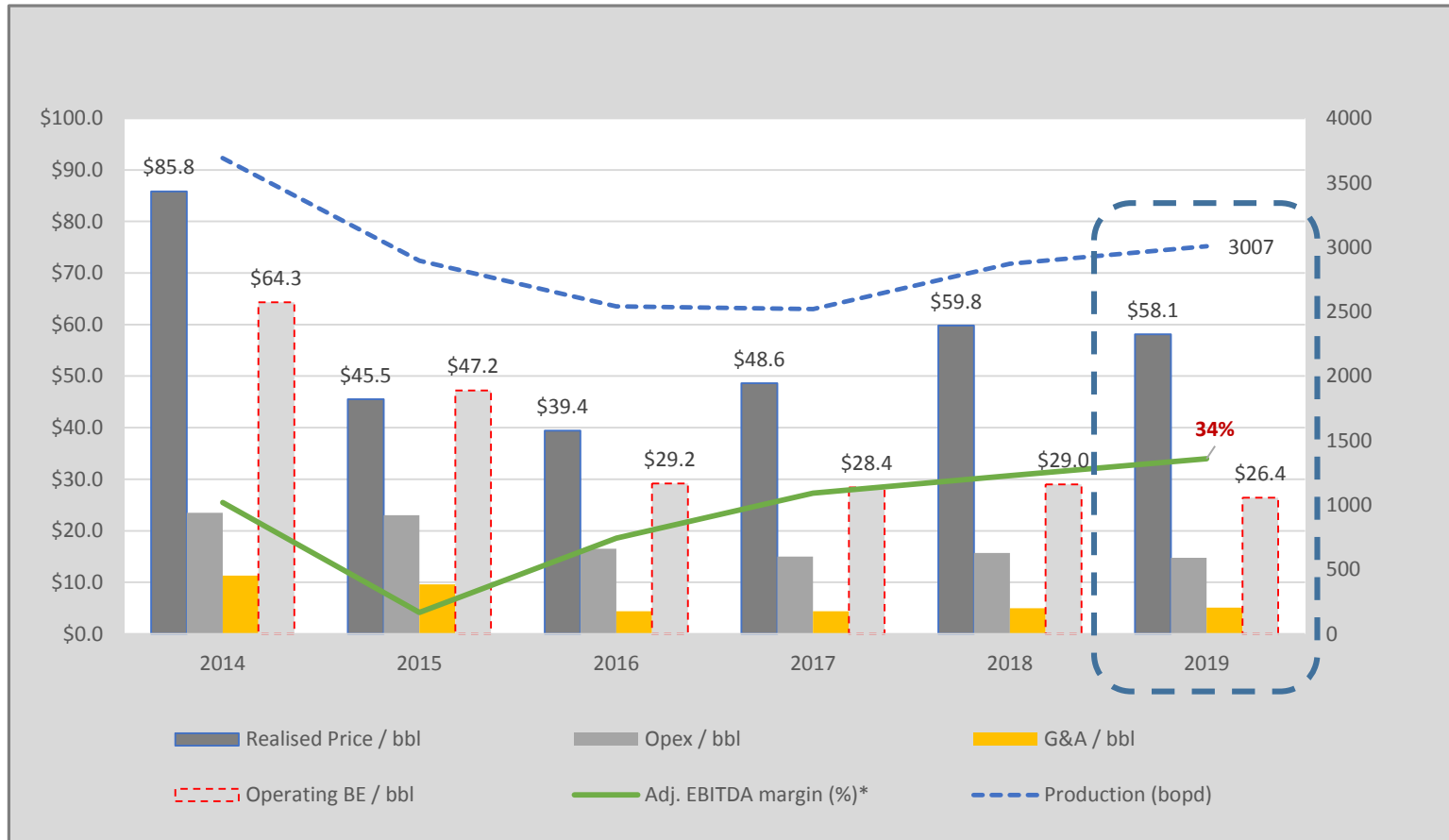
- Attainment of 3,400 bopd exit rate (Q4 2019 average production of 3,196 bopd)
- 2019 average production of 3,007 bopd (2018: 2,871 bopd), representing a 5% increase over the corresponding period last year
- 6 new wells drilled and completed in H2 2019, performing in line with expectations
- Deployed new approaches and technologies with our first HAW (as the first step to full horizontal wells) and the trial and roll out of SCADA platforms and wider scale Automation
- Continuous programme of RCPs, workovers and reactivations

Growth – managing the unexpected, continuing the trajectory

A transformed operating business model

New management enacted dramatic cost cutting and subsequent control

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE EVOLUTION



What's changed?

- In 2014, oil prices were high, production was high but so too were costs => high operating breakeven of US\$ 64.3 per barrel
- New management in place by year end 2015 with a relentless focus on retaining cost discipline
- Re-basing and constant efficiencies drove reduced OPEX & G&A per barrel dramatically from 2016
- OPEX/bbl went from US\$ 23.5/bbl -> US\$ 14.8/bbl
- G&A/bbl went from US\$11.3/bbl -> US\$ 5.1/bbl
- Operating break-even more than halved from US\$ 64.3/bbl -> US\$ 26.4/bbl
- Achievement all the more impressive given backdrop of a 32% reduction in realised price
- Despite lower revenues operating margins up significantly
- Adj. EBITDA margin went from 26% to 34%

OPEX/bbl: **-37%**

G&A/bbl: **-55%**

BE/bbl: **-59%**



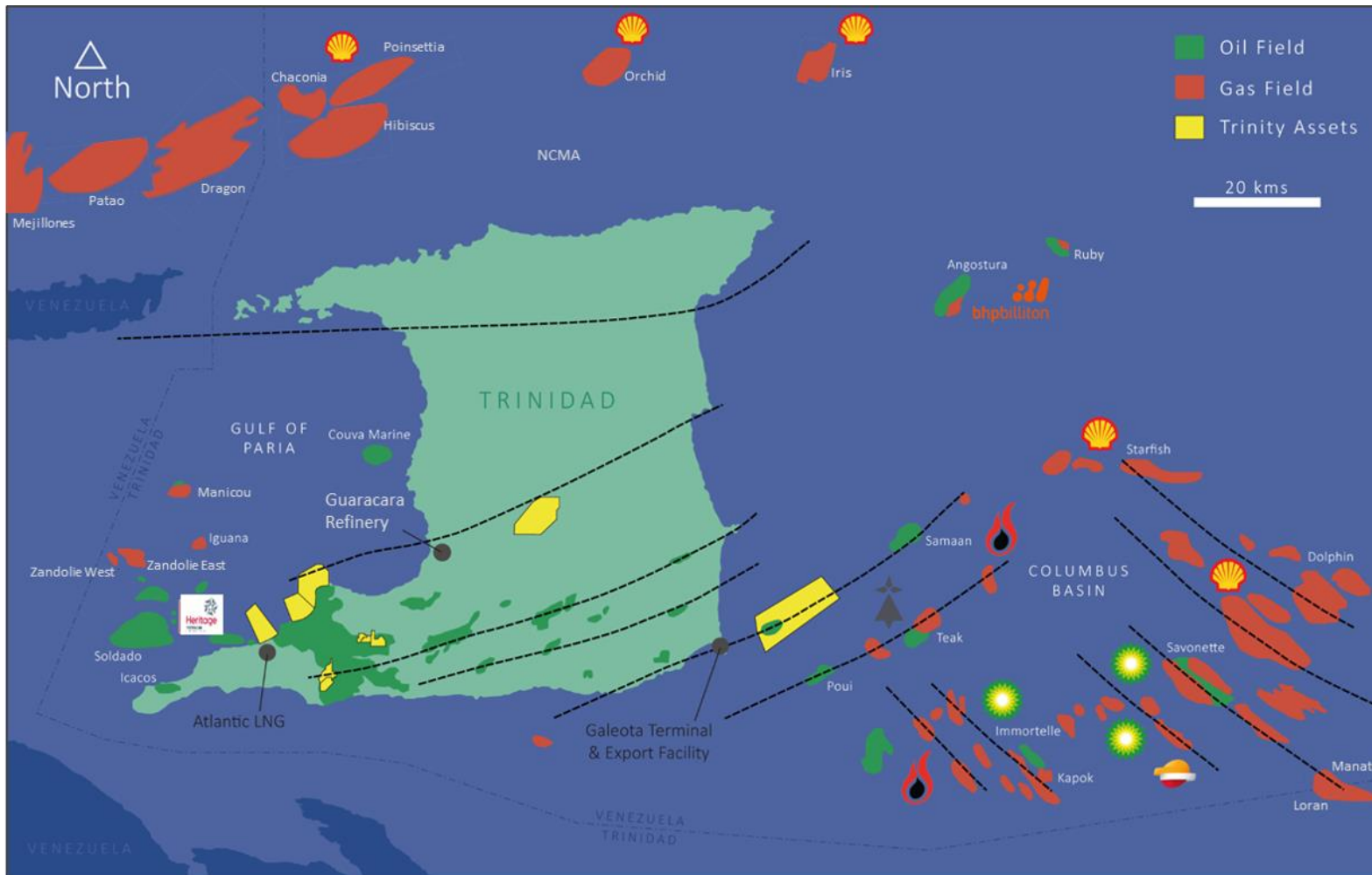
Adj. EBITDA margin: **34%**

Why Trinidad? – A world class hydrocarbon basin

Growth opportunities, application of new technology on old fields, skilled workforce



BASIN OVERVIEW



ESTABLISHED BASIN

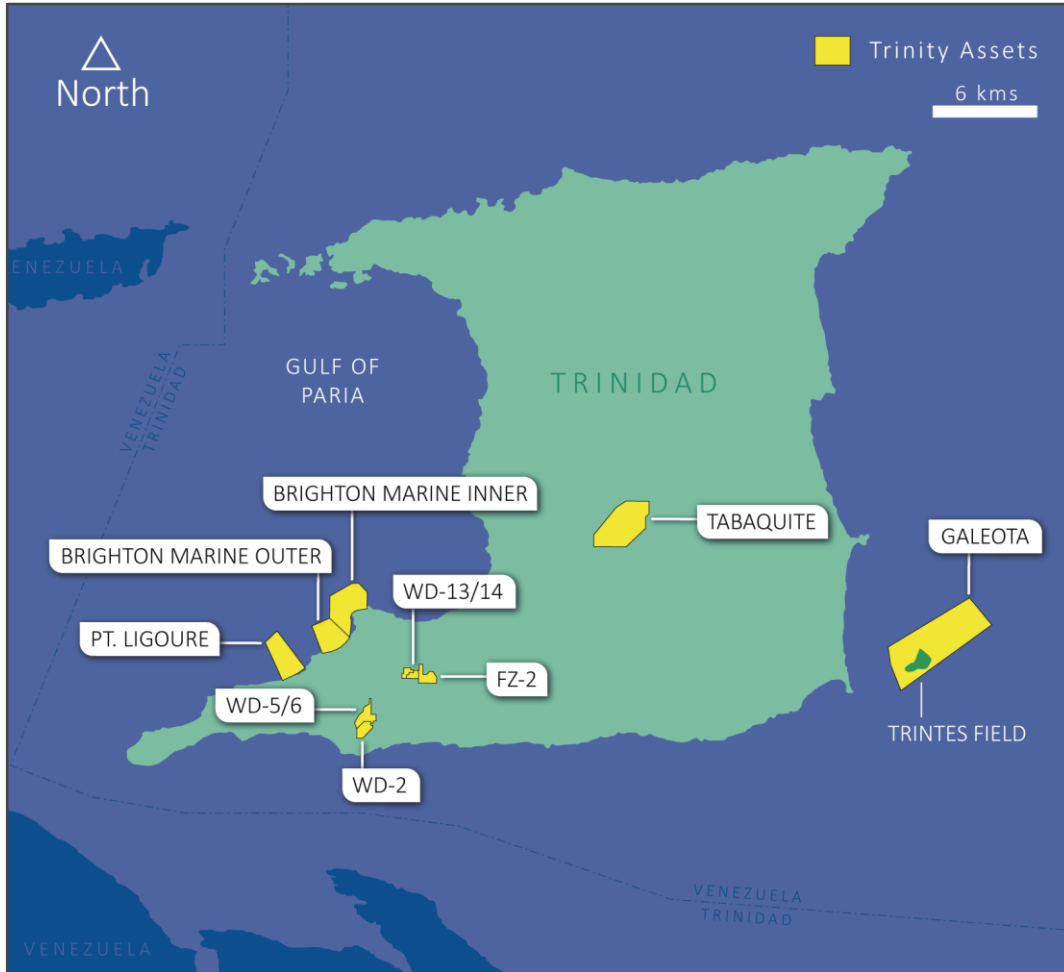
- Majors in Trinidad include Repsol, Shell, BP, BHP, ENI and CNOOC
- Independents include privates such as Perenco and listed operators such as EOG, Range, Touchstone and Columbus
- Sophisticated local and international oilfield supply chain
- Mature infrastructure for oil and gas operations
- ~700,000 boepd
- 7th largest LNG exporter in the world¹
- Largest exporter of ammonia and urea in the world
- Highly educated workforce



1. LNG exporting countries (2018): www.statista.com

Who we are

Local, Lean & Aligned



WE'RE LOCAL

- Local oil producer of scale (6% of total country oil production)
- Good support and working relationships with GORTT, BIR & Heritage
- Natural Leaders in the local landscape

WE'RE LEAN & INNOVATIVE

- Low cost operator
- Low oil price break-even
- Pioneering the digitisation of production operations
- Pioneering the deployment of High Angle Wells (HAWs)

WE HAVE THE ASSETS

- World class hydrocarbon basin
- Large reserves & resources base
- Grown onshore reserves by 80% over last 3 years

WE'RE DIVERSIFIED & ALIGNED

- Full cycle, revenue generating operator not reliant on single asset/project
- Parallel activity sets (reduces production delivery risk) to increase production
- Interests aligned – Board & management ownership c. 22%

Multiple reservoirs, production growth & large scale development

Onshore Field Summaries

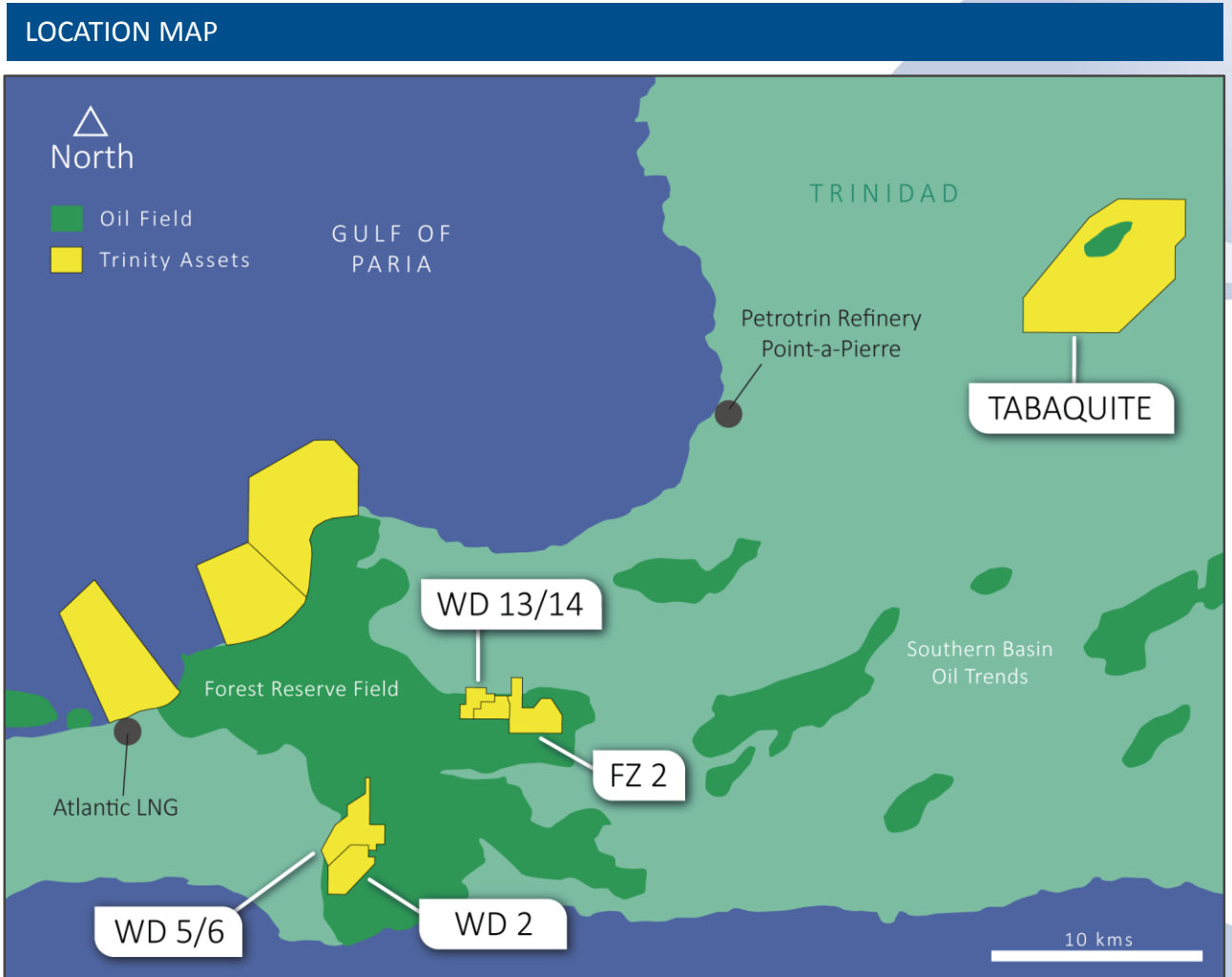
Low risk, low cost & low operating break-even

Asset	Onshore
Working Interest (%)	100%
2P Reserves (mmbbl)	7.4
2C Resources (mmbbl)	1.9
Average Production (bopd)	1,613
Opex (US\$/bbl)	12.1
Break-even (US\$/bbl)	16.4

ASSET SUMMARY

- 2% 2P reserves growth from 2019 (over 80% past 3 years)
- Reserves only reflect drilling of defined locations
- 2019 avg. production of 1,613 bopd
- Direct & proven corollary between activity levels & production growth (low risk)
- Onshore business offers low risk/predictable exploitation opportunities, with strong cash flow for reinvestment
- Low risk/low cost drilling more akin to mining in a well established hydrocarbon basin
- Trinity executed 22 RCPs Onshore for the period (2018: 16) as well as Onshore WOs and reactivations on 104 wells (2018: 113).

All figures based on management estimates & 2019 financial results



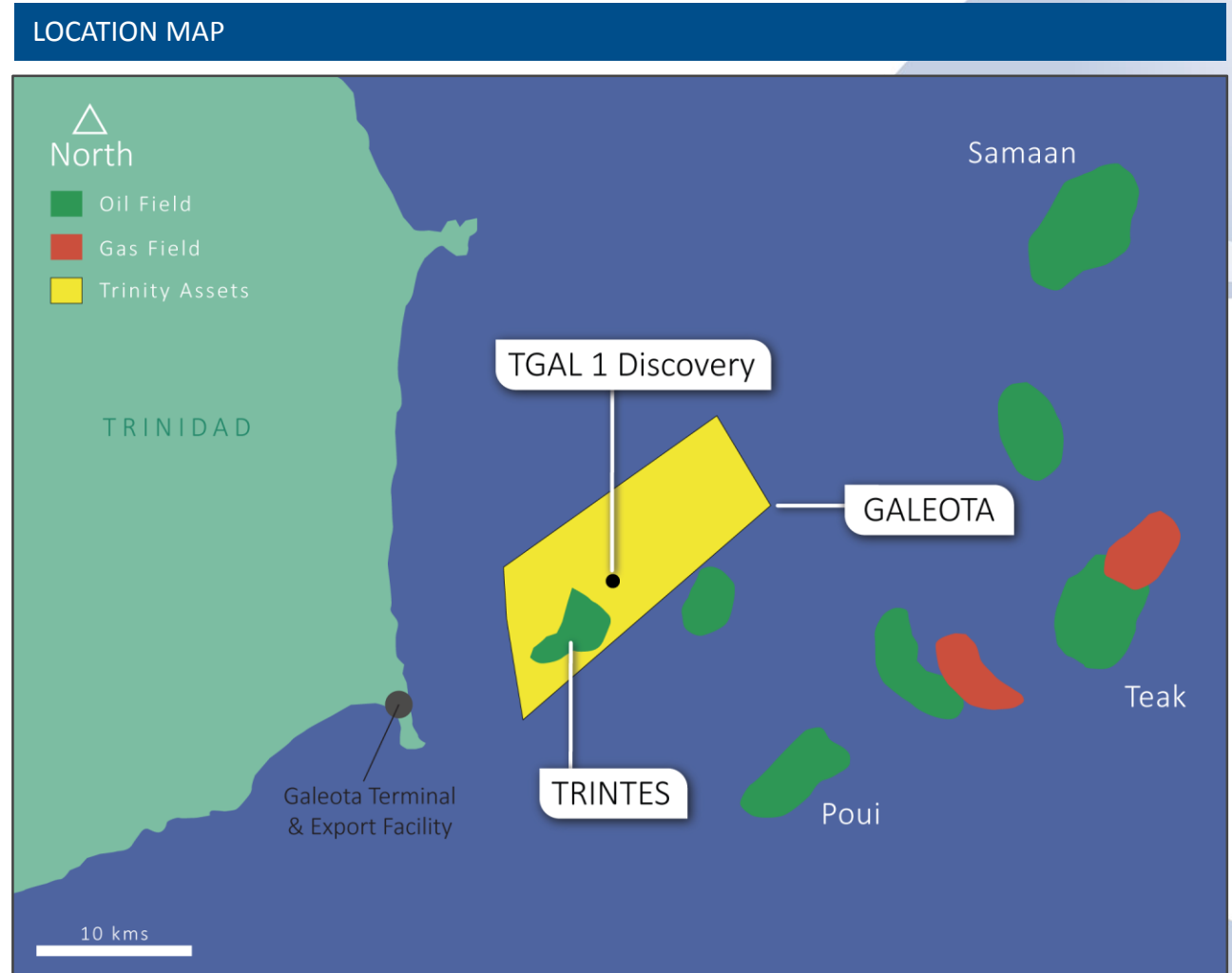
East Coast Field Summaries

Stable production base with robust BE & transformative growth potential

Asset	Trintes	TGAL
Working Interest (%)	100%	65%
2P Reserves (mmbbl)	11.3	-
2C Resources (mmbbl)	2.8	14.5
Average Production (bopd)	1,205	-
Opex (US\$/bbl)	17.1	-
Break-even (US\$/bbl)	21.9	-

ASSET SUMMARY

- High value, stable production from mature Trintes field
- TGAL phase 1 development targeting sizeable reserves base and net contingent resources could be re-classified (2C -> 2P)
- Excellent reservoir continuity with the Trintes Field (sep. OWC's observed)
- Current production from Trintes to be backed by infill drilling & new TGAL phase 1 development wells
- Total STOIIIP resources of over 700 mmbbls within NE anticline
- Surrounded by third party oil and gas infrastructure
- Prolific basin - Teak, Poui and Samaan fields nearby (850 mmbbls produced to date). Perenco operated
- Galeota anticline extends to Samaan field (same structural trend)



All figures based on management estimates & 2019 financial results

West Coast Field Summaries

Profitable & cash flow positive



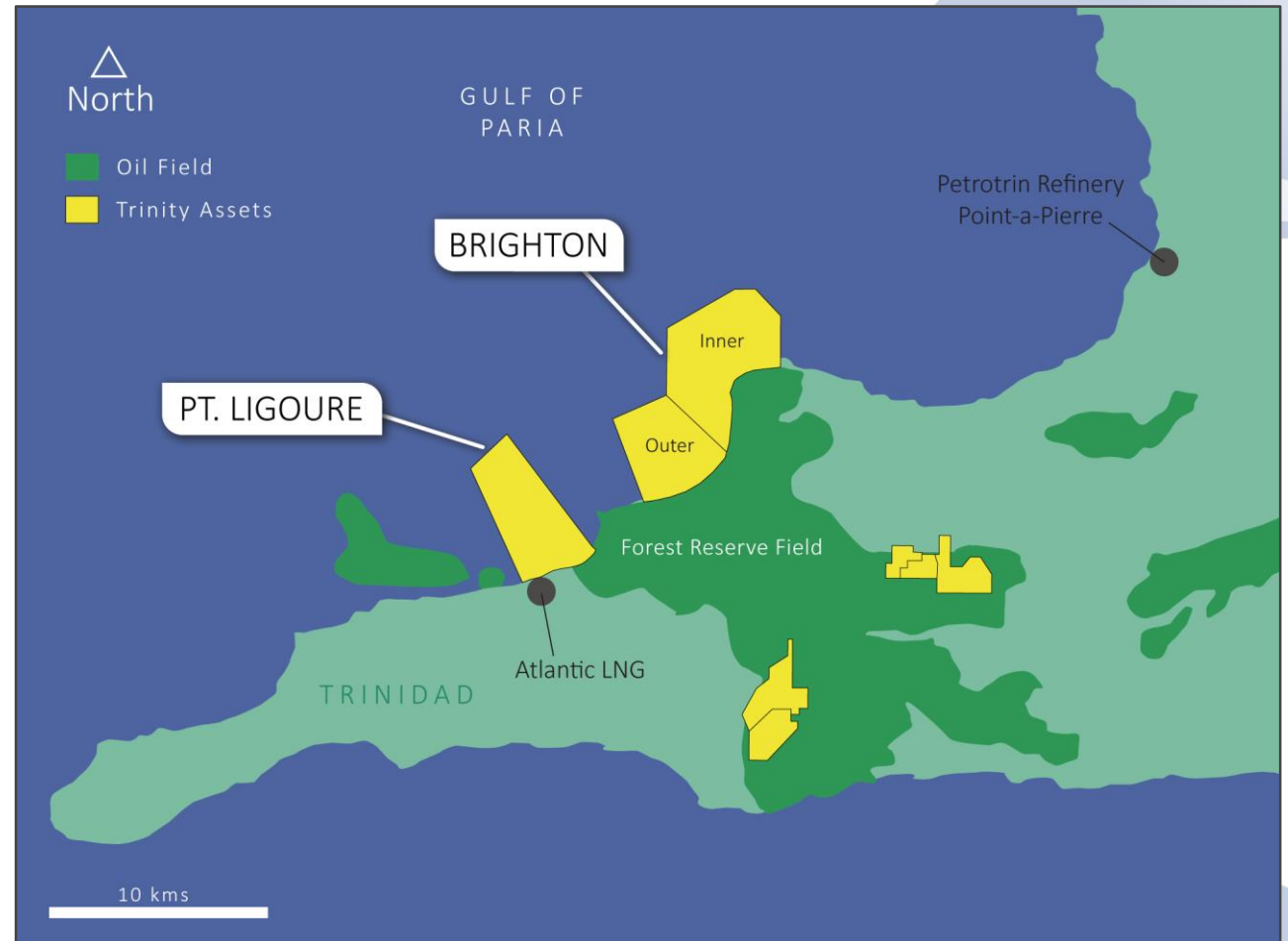
Asset	West Coast
Working Interest (%)	BM (100%) / PGB (70%)
2P Reserves (mmbbl)	2.2
2C Resources (mmbbl)	1.0
Average Production (bopd)	189
Opex (US\$/bbl)	26.9
Break-even (US\$/bbl)	32.4

ASSET SUMMARY

- Significant remaining potential identified across West Flank of Brighton field
- 2019 avg. production of 189 bopd
- Historic recovery rates of 8% across key fault compartments: opportunity for higher recovery rates on new drilling
- Seven firm locations, four contingent wells depending on success of initial phase
- Exploration potential in the area evidenced by recent Petrotrin/Heritage success
- Non-core to Trinity's future strategy
- Profitable & cash flow positive

All figures based on management estimates & 2019 financial results

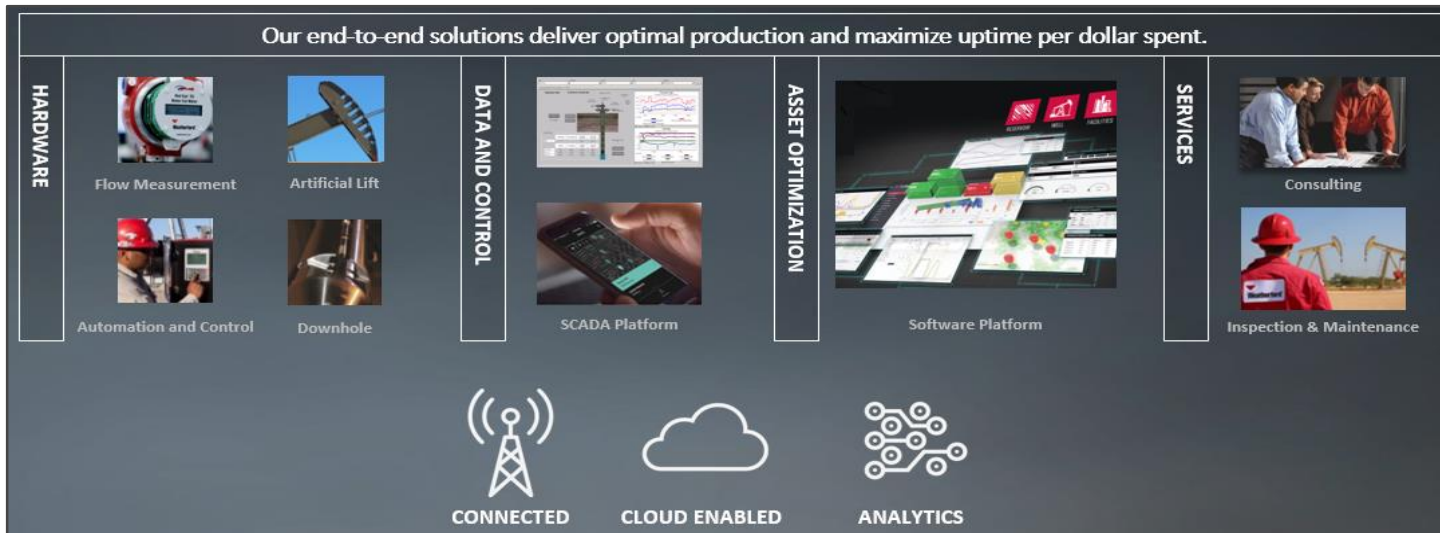
LOCATION MAP



Initiative 1: Automate our oilfields

Preserving, Protecting & Optimising Production

- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (“SCADA”) approach to production optimization using Weatherford's ForeSite® Production Optimization Production 4.0 Technology has been deployed on both progressive cavity and sucker rod pumps
- Ability to automatically optimise well performance remotely
- Wider scale Automation initiatives across operations
- Increase production, reduce opex, better planning efficiency
- Decrease decline rates, increase reserves and add value
- Aim is to roll out over 30-50 wells in short-term

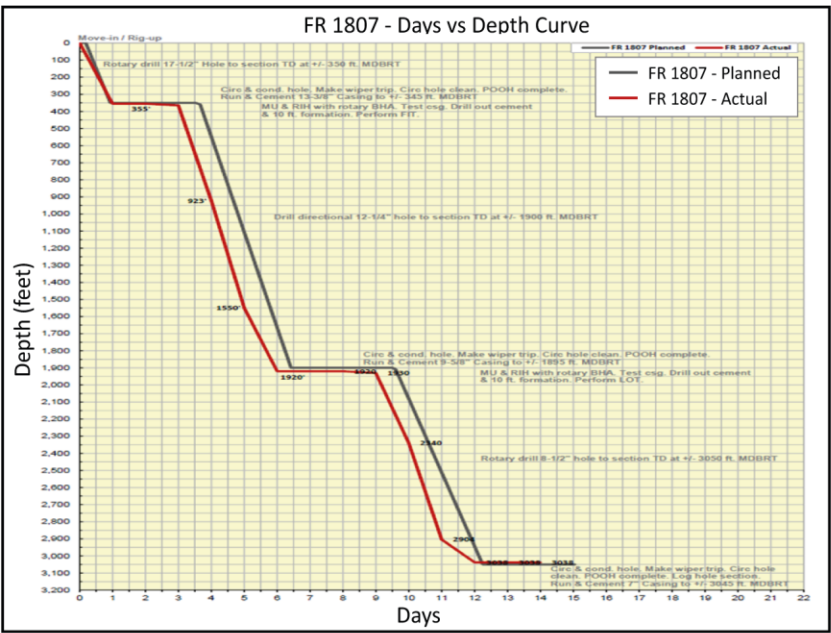


Initiative 2: The High Angle Well, A step change, but the first step

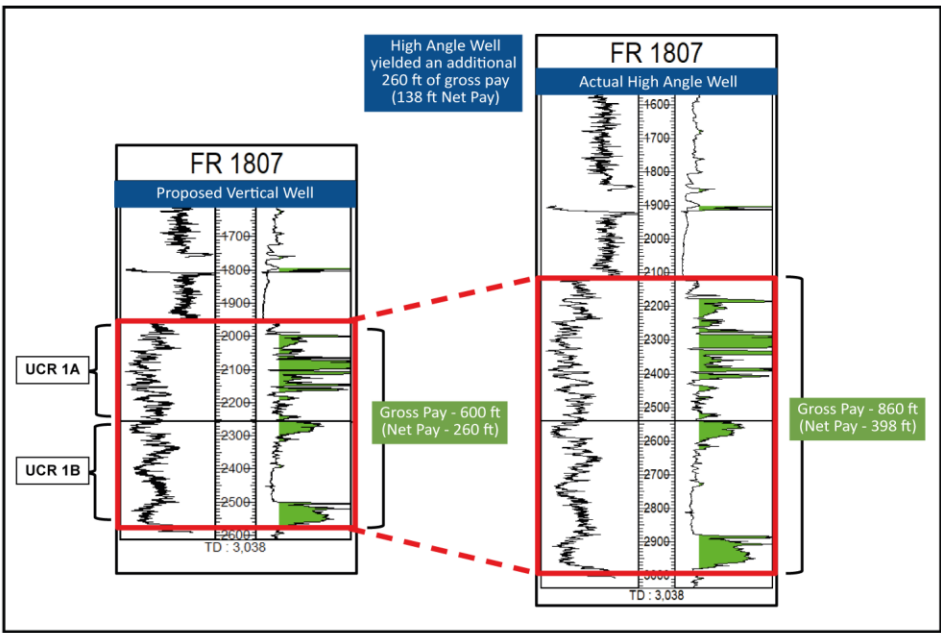


Well FR 1807 - A new approach onshore T&T

First high-angle well successfully drilled on prognosis



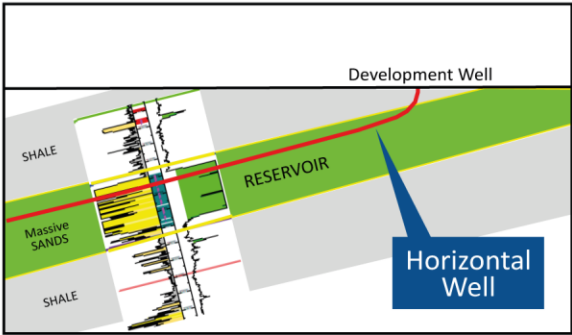
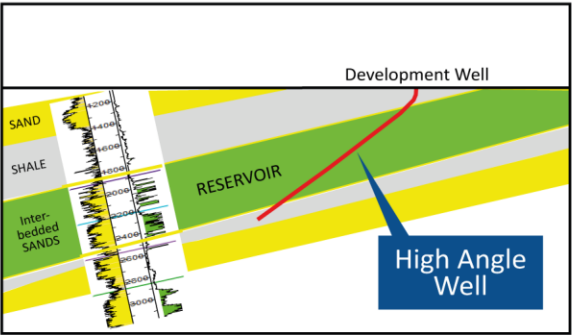
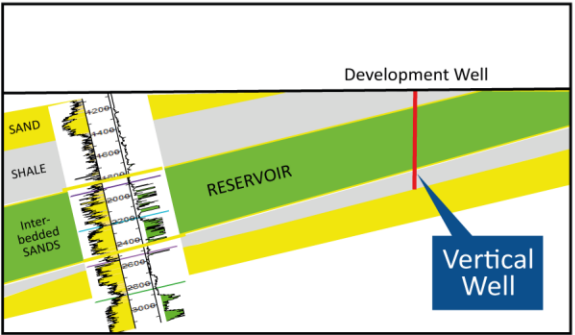
Conventional vertical vs. high-angle well comparison



FR 1807

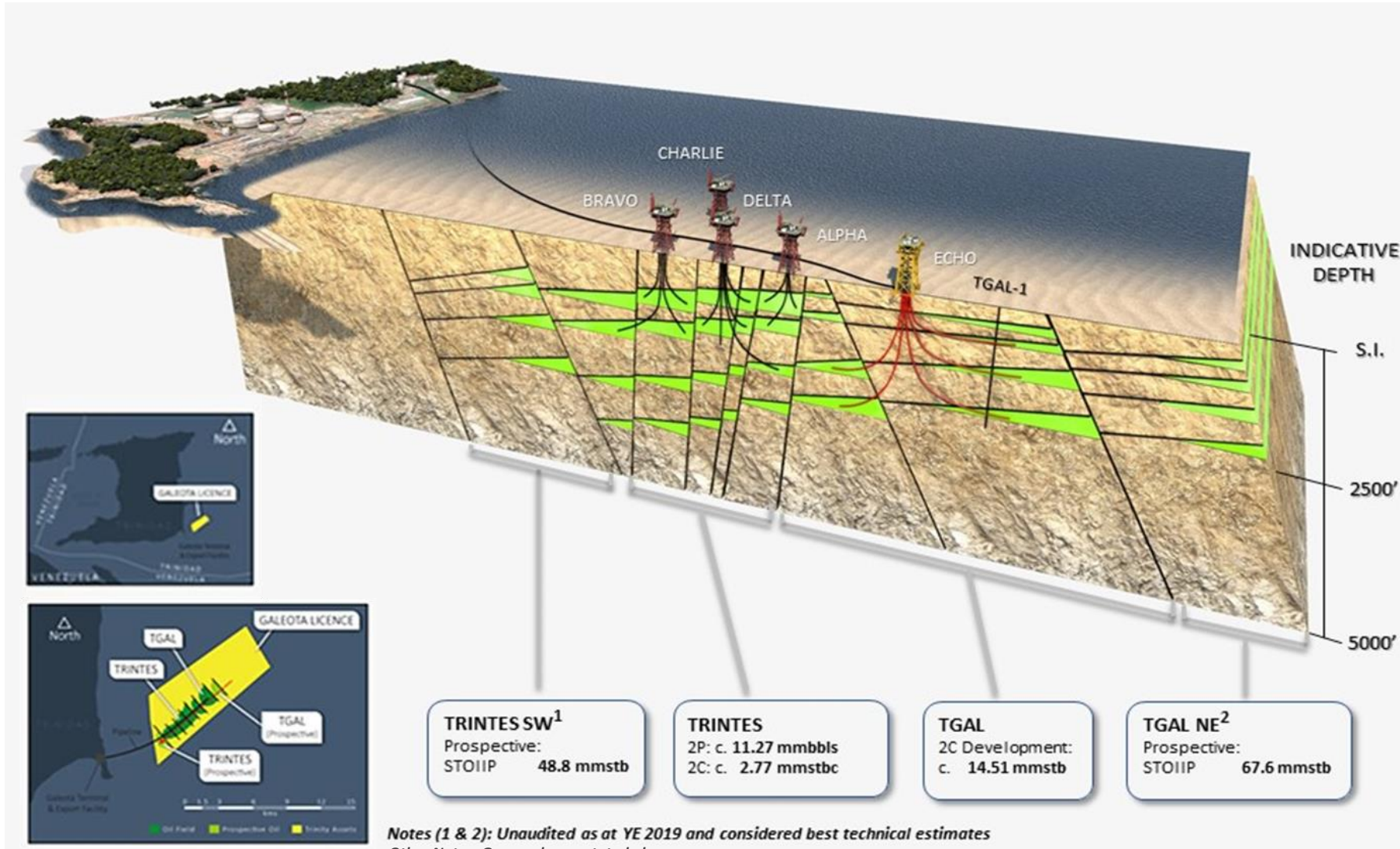
Pre-Drill Vertical Option	Pre-Drill HAW Prognosis	Post-Drill HAW Actual
Net Oil Sand (ft)		
260	360	398
GROSS Pay Interval (ft)		
600	770	850
Top of Target Sand (Tvdss)		
-1880	-1880	-1841
Well Inclination (Deg)		
7	45	46
TD (ft – MD)		
2600	3050	3038

- Drilled & Completed better than planned (days vs. depth)
- Net pay thickness 1.5x vertical expectation & ahead of pre-drill prognosis
- Monitor progress, high-grade HAW targets and move towards full horizontals



Offshore: Further Development of Galeota Anticline Echo Platform

Unlocking a step-change in future production: engineering for further future expansion and longevity



- CEC and associated EIA in progress—critical path
- Subsurface static model and initial dynamic simulation work complete (Eclipse simulation)
- Eight well ECHO platform-Low cost Conductor Supported Jacket solution in progress.
- Access reservoirs across TGAL structure and Trintres
- Low cost and quick lay pipelines solution selected allowing Trintres to be tied in and future TGAL NE and Trintres SW production capture
- Environmental responsibility driving expansion of onshore facilities to process & monetise additional crude oil and gas volumes and safe water disposal
- Efficient and clean Power from shore to platforms using wind farm power cabling concepts
- Delivers no offshore power generation via diesel generators- minimal logistics, normally unmanned – tiny carbon footprint

Organic Growth Path: Reserves & Production

Portfolio in place to provide step-change in growth -> medium term potential of 7,500 bopd



Near Term Potential Onshore

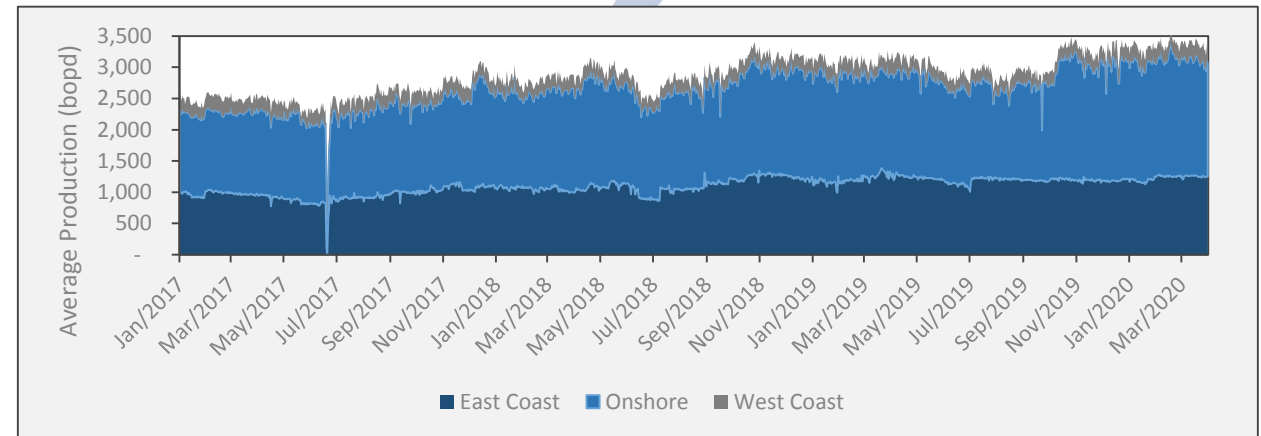
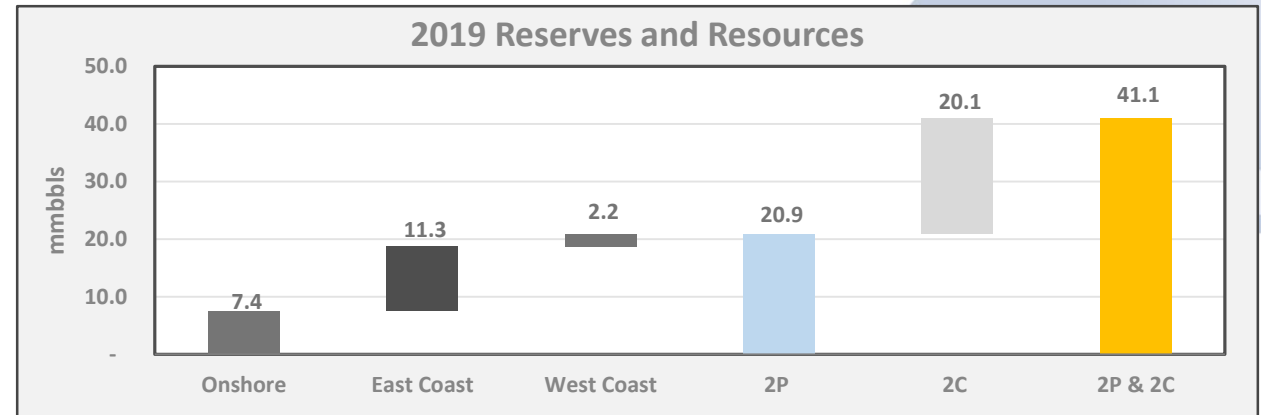
- Onshore 2P reserves growth of over 80% growth in 3 years
- Group 2P reserves of 20.9 MMbbls + 2C resources of 20.1 MMbbls
- Group Reserves life Index of 19 years
- Average net production for 2019 was 3,007 bopd (2018: 2,871 bopd), an increase of 5%.
- Development activities via infill drilling (particularly HAWs), the restocking of RCPs, WOs, Reactivations and swabbing on current well stock

Medium Term Potential Offshore

- Significant opportunity across both 2P (11.3 mmbbls) in the Trintes field and net 2C (17.3 mmbbls) in offshore East Coast (Galeota)
- A phased approach being worked up. Progressing at pace with pre-FEED studies underway & progressing towards FID
- Peak additional production estimated of 5,000 – 6,000 bopd

All reserves and resources estimates are management estimates for the y/e 2019
See Appendix Field Summaries for Reserves and Resources breakdown by asset

RESERVES AND RESOURCES (MMBBLS) & PRODUCTION (BOPD)



Existing pipeline of reserves to grow 2P and convert 2C to 2P and cash

Glossary of Abbreviations

Term	Definition
2P / 2C	Proved Plus Probable Reserves / Best Case Contingent Resources
AIM	London Stock Exchange's International Market for smaller growing companies
Bbl	Barrel
Bopd	Barrels of oil per day
Boepd	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
Adjusted EBITDA	Operating Profit before SPT and PT for the period, adjusted for Depreciation, Depletion & Amortisation ("DD&A"), non-cash share option expenses and Other Expenses (derivative hedge instruments)
Cash + working capital surplus	Current Assets less Current Liabilities (other than Provisions for other liabilities)
CEC	Certificate of Environmental Clearance
CLN	Convertible loan note
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FDP	Field Development Plan
G&A	General and Administrative
Group operating break even	The realised price/bbl for which the adjusted EBITDA/bbl for the Group is equal to zero
IP	Initial Production
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
mm / MM	Million
Mmbbls	Million Barrels
Mmstb	Million Stock Tank Barrels
PPT	Petroleum Profits Tax
RCP	Recompletion
Realised price	Actual price received for crude oil sales per barrel ("bbl")
SPT	Supplemental Petroleum Tax
STOIIP	Stock Tank Oil Initially in Place
USD/\$/US\$	United States Dollars
WO	Workover
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
HAW	High Angle Well
FCF	Free Cash Flow
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GORTT	Government of The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
WTI	West Texas Intermediate