Precision Drilling Corporation

2014 Annual Report

Precision

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

Precision Drilling Corporation
2014

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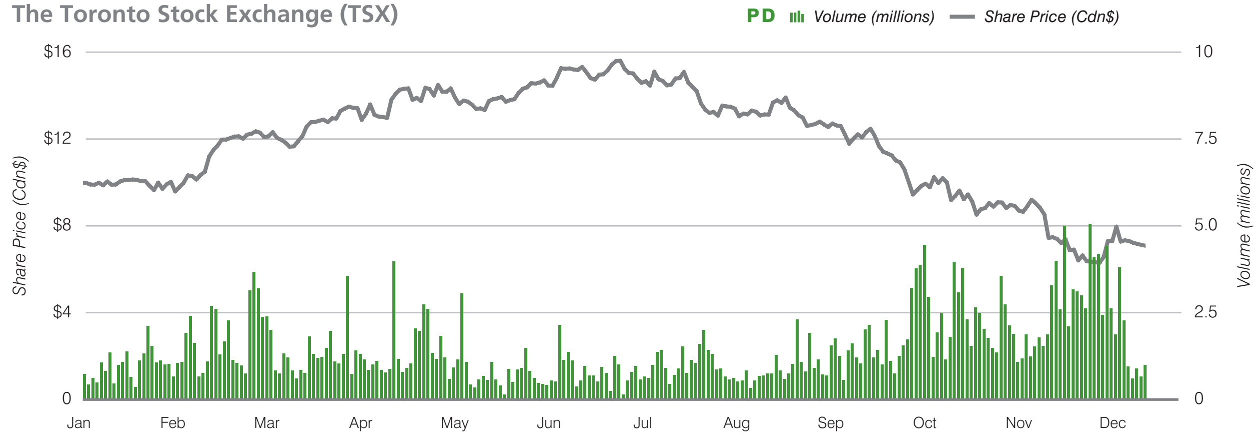
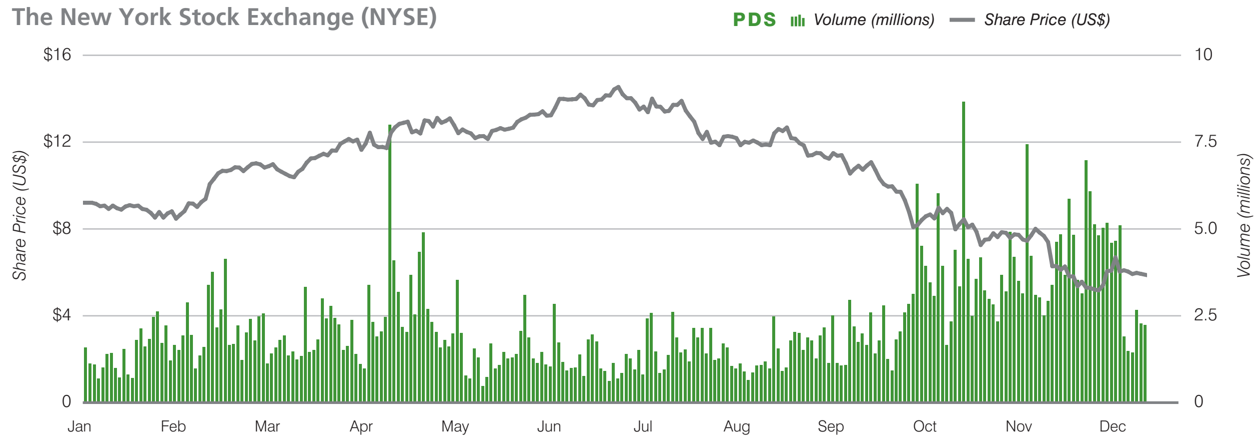
2014 SHARE TRADING SUMMARY



Toronto (TSX: PD)

High: $15.65 Low: $6.11 Close December 31, 2014: $7.06 Volume Traded: 360,004,415



New York (NYSE: PDS)

High: US$14.65 Low: US$5.27 Close December 31, 2014: US$6.06 Volume Traded: 570,212,820

MD&A

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Precision Drilling
Corporation
2014

This management's discussion and analysis (**MD&A**) contains information to help you understand our business and financial performance. Information is as of March 6, 2015. This MD&A focuses on our consolidated financial statements and includes a discussion of known risks and uncertainties relating to the oilfield services sector. It does not, however, cover the potential effects of general economic, political, governmental and environmental events, or other events that could affect us in the future.

You should read this MD&A with the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements and notes, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) and with the information in *Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Information and Statements* on page 3. We adopted IFRS effective January 1, 2011, and restated our 2010 results at that time.

The terms *we, us, our, Precision Drilling* and *Precision* mean Precision Drilling Corporation and our consolidated subsidiaries, and include any partnerships that we and/or our subsidiaries are part of.

All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS

We disclose forward-looking information to help current and prospective investors understand our future prospects.

Certain statements contained in this MD&A, including statements that contain words such as “could”, “should”, “can”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “intend”, “plan”, “expect”, “believe”, “will”, “may”, “continue”, “project”, “potential” and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts constitute “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, “forward-looking information and statements”).

In particular, our forward-looking information and statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the expected use of the net proceeds from our private offering of 5.25% Senior Notes
- the potential development of the LNG export sector in Canada and the U.S. and its potential to serve as a catalyst for future natural gas drilling activity
- continuing customer demand for Tier 1 drilling rigs
- international expansion plans
- our capital expenditure plans including the amounts to be allocated for expansion capital, upgrades and sustaining and infrastructure expenditures
- the number of new build rigs to be delivered to customers including timing of delivery
- the plans to add a training rig to our Nisku facility
- our strategic priorities for 2015, which includes growing our integrated directional drilling service under the Schlumberger alliance
- amendments to IFRS and their expected impact on our financial statements.

These forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analysis made by Precision in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. These include, among other things:

- our ability to continue to make advances in drilling and completion techniques and make efficiency gains
- our ability to react to customers’ spending plans as a result of the recent decline in oil prices
- the status of current negotiations with our customers and vendors
- Tier 1 rigs remaining best suited for the drilling of the majority of unconventional wells
- increasing demand for integrated directional drilling capabilities
- our ability to deliver rigs to customers on a timely basis
- the general stability of the economic and political environment in the jurisdictions where we operate.

Whether actual results, performance or achievements will conform to our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- volatility in the price and demand for oil and natural gas
- fluctuations in customer spending and its impact on the demand for contract drilling, well servicing and ancillary oilfield services
- the risks associated with our investments in capital assets and changing technology
- shortages, delays and interruptions in the delivery of equipment, supplies and other key inputs
- the effects of seasonal and weather conditions on operations and facilities
- the availability of qualified personnel and management
- the existence of competitive operating risks inherent in our businesses
- changes in environmental and safety rules or regulations including increased regulatory scrutiny on horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing
- terrorism, social, civil and political unrest in the foreign jurisdictions where we operate
- fluctuations in foreign exchange, interest rates and tax rates
- other unforeseen conditions which could impact the use of services supplied by Precision and Precision's ability to respond to such conditions
- other risks and uncertainties set out in this MD&A under the heading *Risks in our Business*.

You are cautioned that the foregoing list of risk factors is not exhaustive. Other risks and uncertainties are set out in reports on file with applicable securities regulatory authorities, including but not limited to our annual information form (**AIF**) for the year ended December 31, 2014, which may be accessed on Precision's SEDAR profile on SEDAR (**www.sedar.com**) or under Precision's EDGAR profile on EDGAR (**www.sec.gov**).

All of the forward-looking information and statements made in this MD&A are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements. There can be no assurance that actual results or developments that we anticipate will be realized. We caution you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information and statements. The forward-looking information and statements made in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof. We will not necessarily update or revise this forward-looking information as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless we are required to by applicable securities law.

ADDITIONAL GAAP MEASURES

In this MD&A, we reference additional generally accepted accounting principles (**GAAP**) measures that are not defined terms under IFRS to assess performance because we believe they provide useful supplemental information to investors.

Adjusted EBITDA

We believe that Adjusted EBITDA (earnings before income taxes, finance charges, foreign exchange, impairment of goodwill, loss on asset decommissioning, and depreciation and amortization), as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings, is a useful supplemental measure because it gives us, and our investors, an indication of the results from our principal business activities before consideration of how our activities are financed and excluding the impact of foreign exchange, taxation, non-cash depreciation, amortization and impairment charges, and non-cash decommissioning charges.

Operating Earnings

We believe that operating earnings, as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings, is a useful measure of our income because it gives us, and our investors, an indication of the results of our principal business activities before consideration of how our activities are financed and excluding the impact of foreign exchange and taxation.

Funds Provided by Operations

We believe that funds provided by operations, as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow, is a useful measure because it gives us, and our investors, an indication of the funds our principal business activities generated prior to consideration of working capital, which is primarily made up of highly liquid balances.

About Precision

Precision Drilling Corporation provides onshore drilling, completion and production services to exploration and production companies in the oil and natural gas industry.

Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, we are Canada's largest oilfield services company and one of the largest in the U.S. We also have operations in Mexico and the Middle East.

Our shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange, under the symbol PD, and on the New York Stock Exchange, under the symbol PDS.

Vision

Our vision is to be globally recognized as the *High Performance, High Value* provider of land drilling and related services.

You can read about our strategic priorities on page 22.

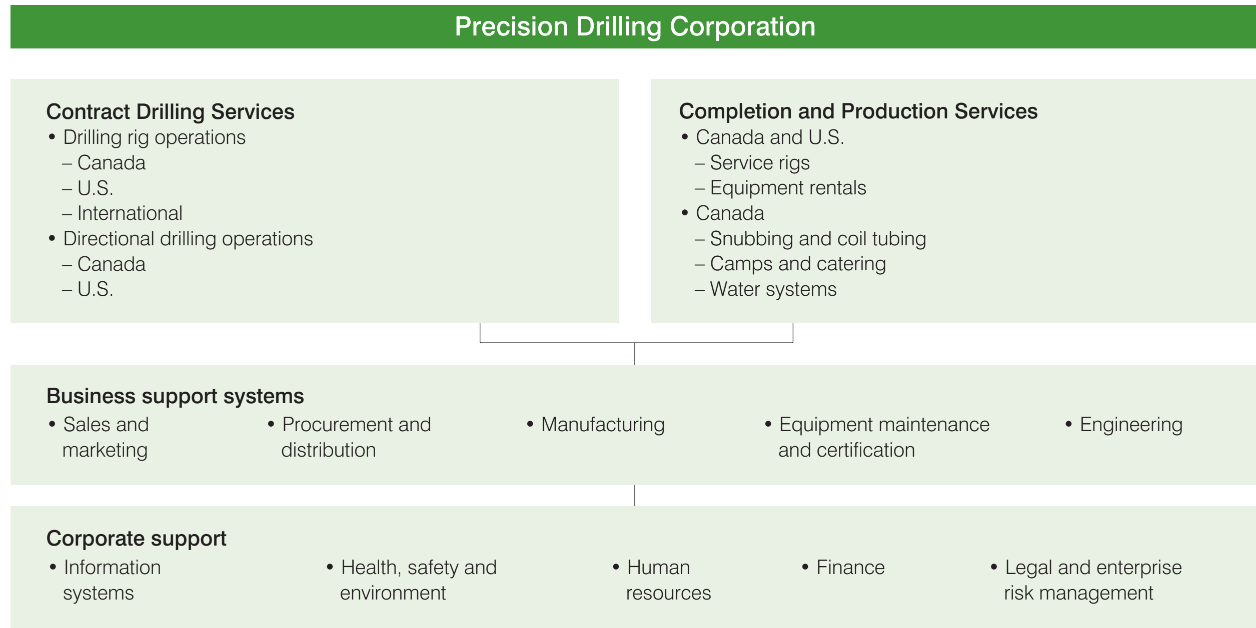
STRENGTH AND FLEXIBILITY

From our founding as a private drilling contractor in the 1950s, Precision has grown to become one of the most active drillers in North America. Our strength and flexibility are underpinned by four distinguishing features:

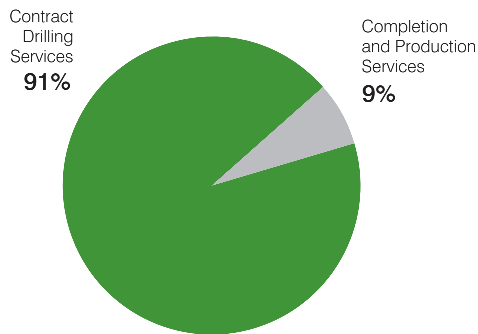
- a competitive operating model that drives efficiency, quality and cost control
- size and scale of operations that provide higher margins and better service capabilities
- liquidity that allows us to take advantage of business cycle opportunities
- a capital structure that provides long-term stability and flexibility.

TWO BUSINESS SEGMENTS

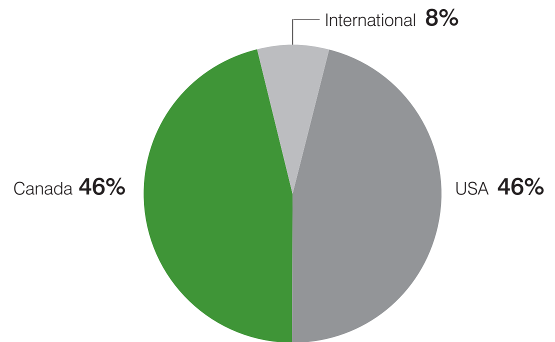
We operate our business in two segments, supported by vertically integrated business support systems.



2014 Adjusted EBITDA by Operating Segment



2014 Revenue by Region



Contract Drilling Services

We provide onshore drilling services to exploration and production companies in the oil and natural gas industry, operating in Canada, the U.S. and internationally.

We are the second largest land drilling contractor in North America, servicing approximately 23% of the active land drilling market in Canada and 5% of the active U.S. market. We also have an international presence with operations in Mexico and the Middle East.

At December 31, 2014, our Contract Drilling Services segment consisted of:

- 313 land drilling rigs, including:
  - 174 in Canada
  - 124 in the U.S.
  - 6 in Mexico
  - 4 in Saudi Arabia
  - 2 in Kuwait
  - 2 in the Kurdistan region of Iraq
  - 1 in the country of Georgia
- capacity for approximately 88 concurrent directional drilling jobs in Canada and the U.S.
- engineering, manufacturing and repair services primarily for Precision's operations
- centralized procurement, inventory and distribution of consumable supplies for our global operations.

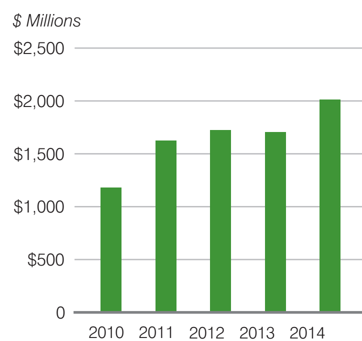
Drilling Rigs at December 31, 2014

Horsepower	< 1000	1000-1500	>1500	Total
Tier 1	95	115	7	217
Tier 2	39	20	15	74
PSST [1]	14	4	4	22
Total	148	139	26	313

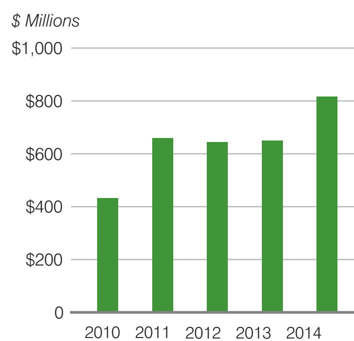
Geographic location	Canada	U.S.	International	Total
Tier 1	119	93	5	217
Tier 2	41	23	10	74
PSST [1]	14	8	–	22
Total	174	124	15	313

(1) Precision seasonal, stratification and turnkey rigs.

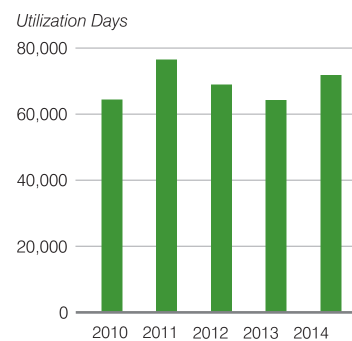
Contract Drilling Revenue



Contract Drilling Adjusted EBITDA



Contract Drilling Utilization Days



Completion and Production Services

We provide completion and workover services and ancillary services and equipment rentals to oil and natural gas exploration and production companies primarily in Canada, with a presence in the U.S.

On an operating hour basis in 2014, we serviced approximately 11% of the well completion and workover service rig market demand in Canada.

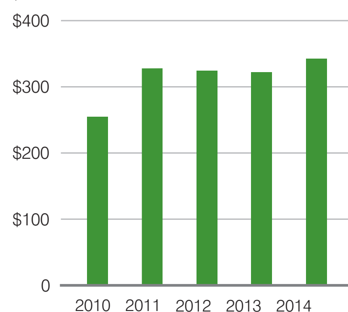
At December 31, 2014, our Completion and Production Services segment consisted of:

- 156 well completion and workover service rigs, including:
  - 148 in Canada
  - 8 in the U.S.
- 17 snubbing units in Canada
- 4 coil tubing units in Canada
- approximately 2,600 oilfield rental items including surface storage, small-flow wastewater treatment, power generation, and solids control equipment primarily in Canada
- 221 wellsite accommodation units in Canada and 65 in the U.S.
- 50 drilling camps and four base camps in Canada
- 10 large-flow wastewater treatment units, 25 pump houses and eight potable water production units in Canada.

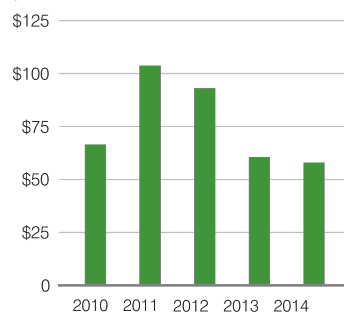
Service Rig Fleet as at December 31, 2014

Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	**2014**
Well Completion and Workover Service					
Singles:					
Freestanding mobile	94	90	90	90	**74**
Doubles:					
Mobile	25	19	19	19	**7**
Freestanding mobile	35	40	40	40	**41**
Skid	28	22	22	22	**14**
Slants:					
Freestanding	18	18	19	20	**20**
Total service rigs	200	189	190	191	**156**
Snubbing units	20	18	19	19	**17**
Coil tubing units	–	–	5	12	**4**
Total service rigs, snubbing units and coil tubing units	220	207	214	222	**177**

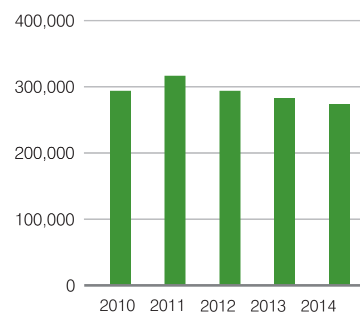
Completion and Production Revenue



Completion and Production Adjusted EBITDA



Completion and Production Service Rig Hours



2014 Highlights and Outlook

Adjusted EBITDA and funds provided by operations are additional GAAP measures. See page 5 for more information.

Financial Highlights

Year ended December 31 *(thousands of dollars, except where noted)*	**2014**	**% increase/ (decrease)**	2013	% increase/ (decrease)	2012	% increase/ (decrease)
Revenue	**2,350,538**	**15.8**	2,029,977	(0.5)	2,040,741	4.6
Adjusted EBITDA	**800,370**	**25.3**	638,833	(4.8)	670,792	(3.5)
Adjusted EBITDA % of revenue	**34.1%**		31.5%		32.9%	
Net earnings	**33,152**	**(82.7)**	191,150	265.1	52,360	(72.9)
Cash provided by operations	**680,159**	**58.9**	428,086	(32.6)	635,286	19.2
Funds provided by operations	**697,474**	**51.0**	461,973	(22.9)	598,812	1.1
Investing activities						
Capital spending						
Expansion	**571,383**	**102.5**	282,145	(52.7)	596,194	30.9
Upgrade	**136,475**	**(3.3)**	141,132	8.5	130,094	(13.2)
Maintenance and infrastructure	**148,832**	**32.3**	112,527	(20.6)	141,769	16.9
Proceeds on sale	**(101,826)**	**661.5**	(13,372)	(57.4)	(31,423)	96.6
Net capital spending	**754,864**	**44.5**	522,432	(37.6)	836,634	17.8
Business acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	**–**	**–**	–	(100.0)	25	(100.0)
Earnings per share *($)*						
Basic	**0.11**	**(84.1)**	0.69	263.2	0.19	(72.9)
Diluted	**0.11**	**(83.3)**	0.66	266.7	0.18	(73.1)
Dividends per share *($)*	**0.25**	**19.0**	0.21	320.0	0.05	n/m

n/m – calculation not meaningful.

Operating Highlights

Year ended December 31	**2014**	**% increase/ (decrease)**	2013	% increase/ (decrease)	2012	% increase/ (decrease)
Contract drilling rig fleet	**313**	**(4.3)**	327	1.9	321	(4.7)
Drilling rig utilization days						
Canada	**32,810**	**7.5**	30,530	(5.6)	32,352	(14.8)
U.S.	**35,075**	**15.9**	30,268	(12.5)	34,597	(8.7)
International	**4,036**	**13.5**	3,555	70.4	2,086	197.2
Service rig fleet	**177**	**(20.3)**	222	3.7	214	3.4
Service rig operating hours	**273,194**	**(3.7)**	283,576	(3.8)	294,681	(7.2)

Financial Position and Ratios

(thousands of dollars, except ratios)	**December 31, 2014**	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Working capital	**653,630**	305,783	278,021
Working capital ratio	**2.3**	1.9	1.7
Long-term debt	**1,852,186**	1,323,268	1,218,796
Total long-term financial liabilities	**1,881,275**	1,355,535	1,245,290
Total assets	**5,308,996**	4,579,123	4,300,263
Enterprise value (1)	**3,265,865**	3,919,763	3,213,406
Long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity (2)	**0.43**	0.36	0.36
Long-term debt to cash provided by operations	**2.72**	3.09	1.92
Long-term debt to enterprise value	**0.57**	0.34	0.38

(1) Share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding plus long-term debt minus working capital. See page 39 for more information.
(2) Net of unamortized debt issue costs.

2014 OVERVIEW

Net earnings in 2014 were $33 million, or $0.11 per diluted share, compared to $191 million, or $0.66 per diluted share in 2013. During the year, we recorded a before-tax asset decommissioning charge and goodwill write down totaling $222 million that reduced net earnings by $182 million and net earnings per diluted share by $0.62. Effective January 1, 2014, we began calculating depreciation on our drilling rigs and service rigs on a straight-line basis, which reduced net earnings for the year by approximately $29 million, or $0.10 per diluted share, from what net earnings would have been using the previous depreciation method. We believe that, due to technological developments within the industry, straight-line depreciation better reflects the allocation of the cost of the assets over their expected lives.

Revenue in 2014 was $2,351 million, 16% higher than in 2013, mainly due to improved utilization and higher average pricing in our Contract Drilling Services segment. Contract Drilling Services revenue was up 17%, while revenue from Completion and Production Services was up 6%. Our international drilling activity increased 15% with an average of 15 rigs working in 2014 compared to 13 in 2013.

Adjusted EBITDA in 2014 was $800 million, 25% higher than in 2013. Our Adjusted EBITDA margin was 34%, compared to 31% in 2013. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA margin was mainly the result of higher utilization and improved margin in our Contract Drilling Services segment. Adjusted EBITDA margin for the year in our Contract Drilling Services segment was 41%, compared with 38% in the prior year, while Adjusted EBITDA margin from our Completion and Production segment was 17% compared to a prior year margin of 19%. A competitive industry and fixed costs contributed to the lower margin in our Completion and Production Services segment. Our portfolio of term customer contracts, a scalable operating cost structure, and economies achieved through vertical integration of the supply chain all help us manage our Adjusted EBITDA margin.

On June 3, 2014, we issued US$400 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due in 2024 in a private offering. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that also guarantee our revolving credit facility and certain other indebtedness. We expect to use the net proceeds from this placement for general corporate purposes, including building new drilling rigs.

Drilling activity was robust throughout most of 2014, despite rapidly falling oil prices in the second half of the year. On the strength of oil prices, the industry momentum at the end of 2013 continued into 2014 as customers in North America focused on unconventional oil and natural gas liquids targets. Drilling activity in the Middle East and Mexico was strong throughout 2014, driven primarily by higher oil prices. Natural gas prices were higher for most of the year relative to 2013, but not high enough to encourage increased gas-directed drilling activity.

During the year, we decommissioned 29 drilling rigs, 35 well servicing rigs and two snubbing units and recognized a non-cash pre-tax decommissioning charge of $127 million. Certain components of the decommissioned equipment will be used in our ongoing operations. We also recorded a $95 million impairment charge to the goodwill attributable to Canadian well servicing and the wastewater treatment businesses as it was determined that their carrying values exceeded their recoverable amounts.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, we increased our quarterly dividend to $0.07 per common share.

OUTLOOK

Contracts

Our strong portfolio of term customer contracts provides a base level of activity and revenue and, as of March 6, 2015, we had term contracts in place for an average of 104 rigs: 45 in Canada, 48 in the U.S. and 11 internationally for 2015. In Canada, term contracted rigs normally generate 250 utilization days per rig year because of the seasonal nature of wellsite access. In most regions in the U.S. and internationally, term contracts normally generate 365 utilization days per rig year. In 2014, approximately 49% of our total contract drilling revenue was generated from rigs under term contract.

We expect to add 17 new-build Super Series rigs to our fleet in 2015 (13 for the U.S., three for Canada, and one for Kuwait).

Pricing, Demand and Utilization

The demand for energy is highly correlated with global economic growth and has been rising over the past several years with the improvement in the global economic situation. In addition, per capita energy consumption has been increasing in many developing countries. These demand fundamentals, along with the challenges of maintaining or growing global supply, supported stronger oil prices from 2009 through much of 2014. However, in late 2014 the price of crude oil on global markets began declining rapidly as global oversupply drove prices down sharply. For the first three quarters of 2014, West Texas Intermediate (**WTI**) averaged US$99.82 per barrel while from October 1, 2014 to March 6, 2015 WTI averaged US$63.21 per barrel. WTI closed at US$49.61 per barrel on March 6, 2015.

Natural gas prices have been depressed for a few years, reaching 10-year lows in 2012 before recovering slightly in 2014 to average US$4.33 per MMBtu at Henry Hub. Lower natural gas prices have persisted due to increased production from unconventional resource development, higher than average storage levels, and the lack of an export market from North America. Despite the industry-wide decline in natural gas drilling activity, U.S. production has continued to grow, keeping prices low.

Natural gas demand in North America largely depends on the weather with colder winter temperatures and, to a lesser extent, warmer summer temperatures resulting in greater natural gas demand. Other demand drivers, such as natural gas fired power generation, industrial applications and transportation, have shown positive growth over the past several years driven by a preference for natural gas over coal, favourable regulation and lower prices. As well, the potential of liquefied natural gas (**LNG**) export development in both Canada and the U.S. could serve as a catalyst for natural gas directed drilling activity over the medium to long term.

The oil rig count at March 6, 2015 was 37% lower in the U.S. than it was a year ago, and 61% lower in Canada. Despite declines of over 40% from peak levels in November 2014, the overall North American land oil directed rig count on March 6, 2015 was approximately three times higher than it was on March 6, 2009, supported by unconventional oil drilling in plays such as Bakken, Cardium, Montney, Duvernay, Eagle Ford, Granite Wash, Niobrara and Permian. We expect exploration and production companies drilling unconventional oil and gas wells will continue to seek ways to increase efficiencies and lower costs in their operations, supporting demand for highly efficient Tier 1 drilling rigs.

International

We currently have 15 rigs in Mexico and the Middle East, and we plan to deliver another new-build rig to Kuwait in the first half of 2015.

Upgrading the Fleet

We and some of our competitors have been upgrading the drilling rig fleet by building new rigs and upgrading existing rigs. We believe this retooling of the industry-wide fleet has been making Tier 3 rigs virtually obsolete in North America. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we decommissioned 52 rigs from our fleet and exited the conventional Tier 3 contract drilling business. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we decommissioned a further 29 drilling rigs (19 in Canada and 10 in the U.S.). Our focus on the Tier 1 market is aligned with our corporate strategy, customer relationships and competitive position.

Capital Spending

We expect capital spending in 2015 to be approximately $487 million ($481 million in the Contract Drilling Services segment and $6 million in the Completion and Production Services segment):

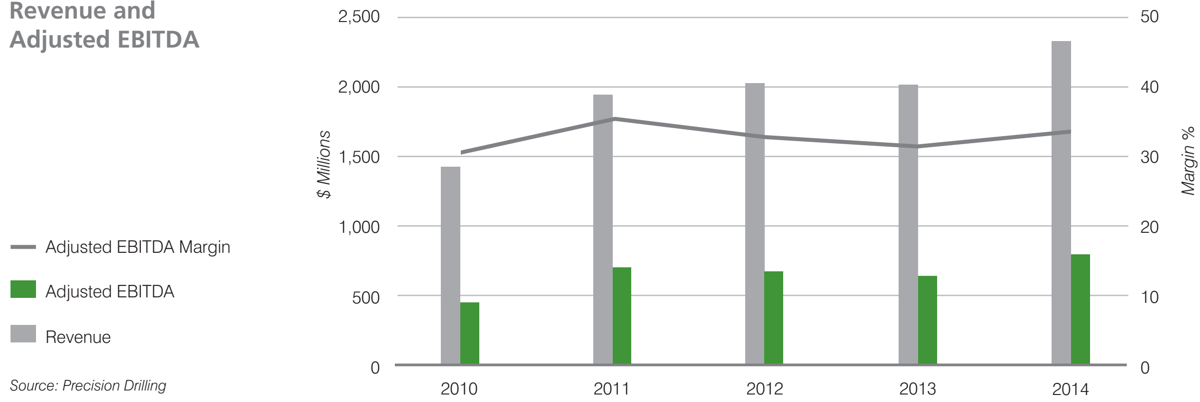
- $370 million for expansion capital, which includes the cost to complete construction of the 17 remaining drilling rigs from the 2014 new-build rig program
- $40 million for upgrade capital
- $77 million for sustaining and infrastructure expenditures, which is based on currently anticipated activity levels.

Following is a new-build delivery schedule of expected deliveries in 2015. All of the rigs shown on the table below are backed by customer contracts.

	2015				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Rig Deliveries:					
Canada	2	–	1	–	3
U.S.	7	6	–	–	13
International	–	1	–	–	1
	9	7	1	–	17

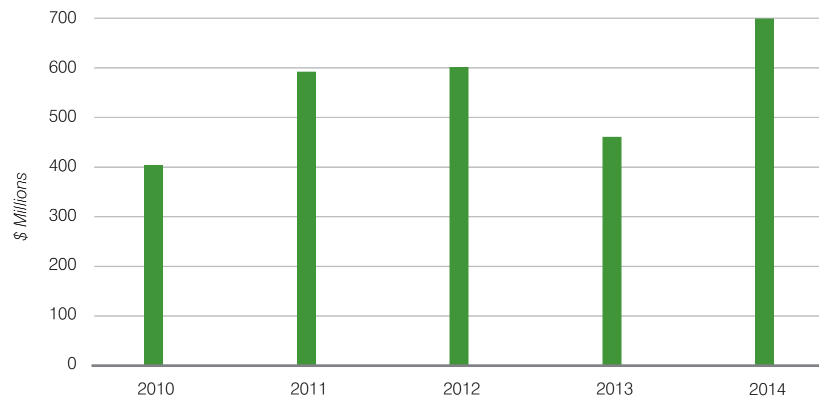
The 13 rigs for the U.S. are Super Triple rigs and are scheduled to be delivered to multiple unconventional basins for five different customers. The new-build rigs in Canada are ST-1200 rigs for three different customers. The international new-build ST-1500 rig is expected to be delivered to Kuwait in June 2015. As at March 6, 2015, eight of the 17 rigs had been delivered and placed into service.

Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA



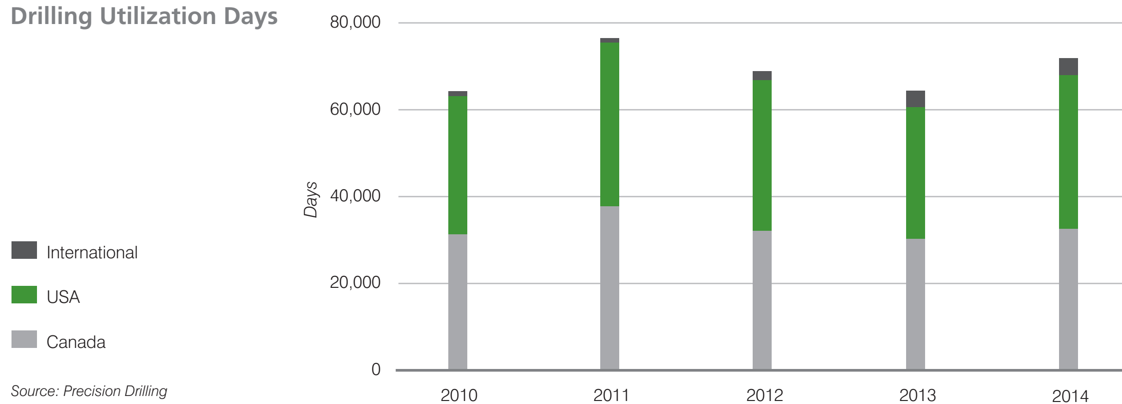
Source: Precision Drilling

Funds From Operations



Source: Precision Drilling

Drilling Utilization Days



Source: Precision Drilling

Understanding our Business Drivers

THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Precision operates in the energy services business, which is an inherently challenging cyclical industry. Customer demand depends on the end price for their products: crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids.

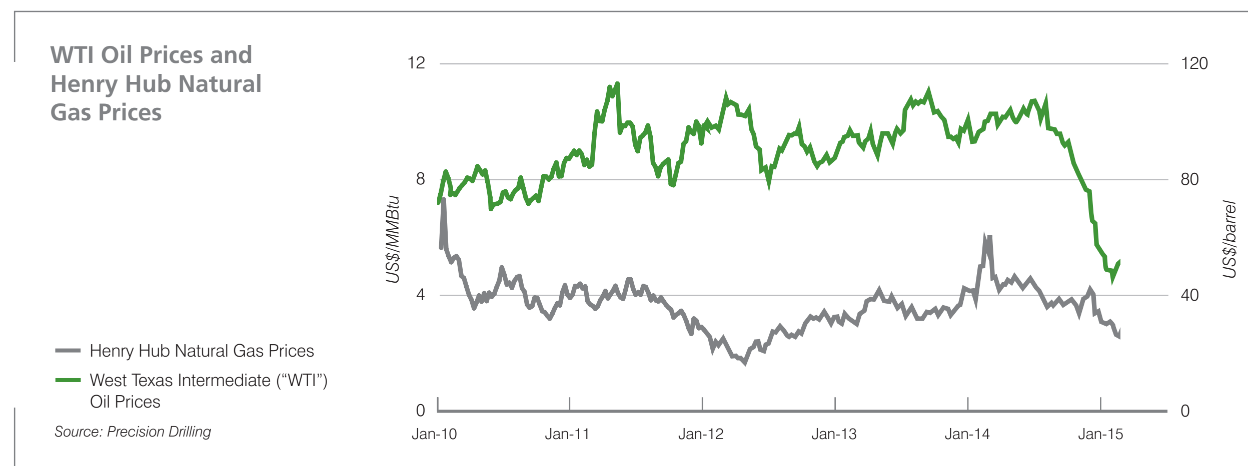
We depend on oil and natural gas exploration and production companies to contract our services as part of their development activities. The economics of their business are dictated by the current and expected future margin between their finding and development costs and the eventual market price for the commodities they produce.

Commodity Prices

Our customers' cash flow to fund exploration and development is dependent on commodity prices: higher prices increase cash flow and encourage investment.

Oil can be transported relatively easily, so it is generally priced in a global market that is influenced by an array of economic and political factors. Oil prices had generally been relatively strong since 2009 as supply and demand fundamentals remained tight. Strong prices contributed to significant drilling activity in North America, resulting in supply growth, particularly from shale plays in the U.S. This activity, combined with slower than expected global demand growth and sustained production levels from OPEC, led to a supply-demand imbalance, which resulted in price deterioration beginning in late 2014 and continuing into 2015.

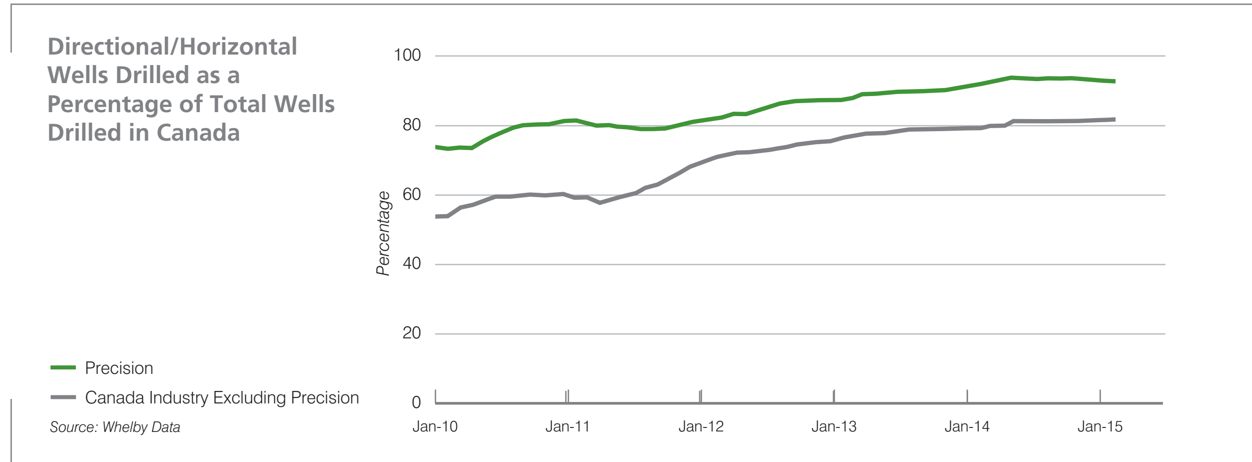
Natural gas and natural gas liquids continue to be priced regionally. In North America, colder weather late in 2013 and early 2014 increased demand for natural gas, depleting inventories and causing spot prices to rise at the beginning of the year. But as the year progressed, supplies of unconventional natural gas increased and inventories reached levels that are viewed as adequate to keep North American markets well supplied.



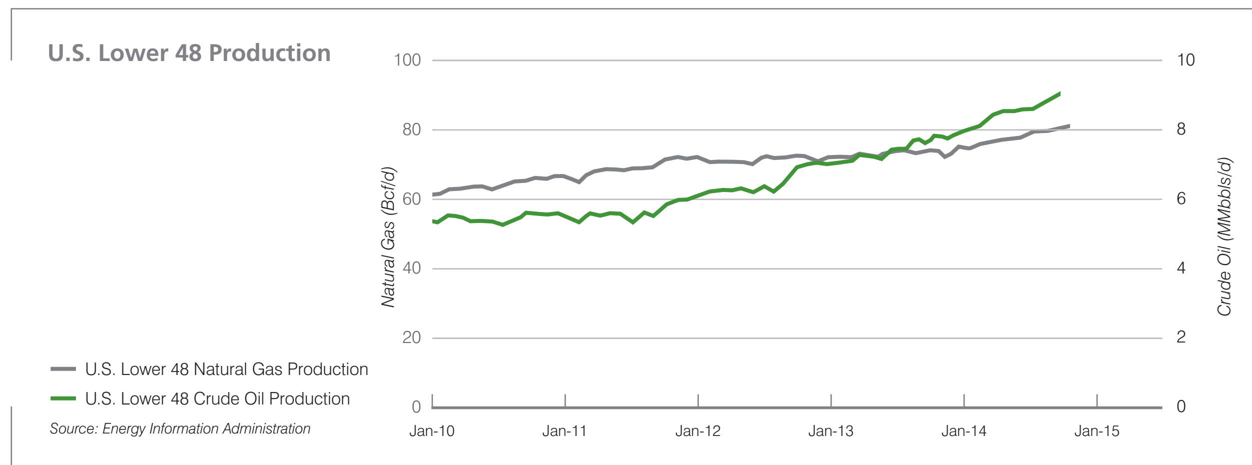
New Technology

Technological advancements in horizontal drilling, fracturing and stimulation have brought about a shift in development from conventional to unconventional natural gas and oil reservoirs. This is giving companies cost-effective access to more complex reservoirs in North America, in existing basins and in new basins that have not been economic in the past.

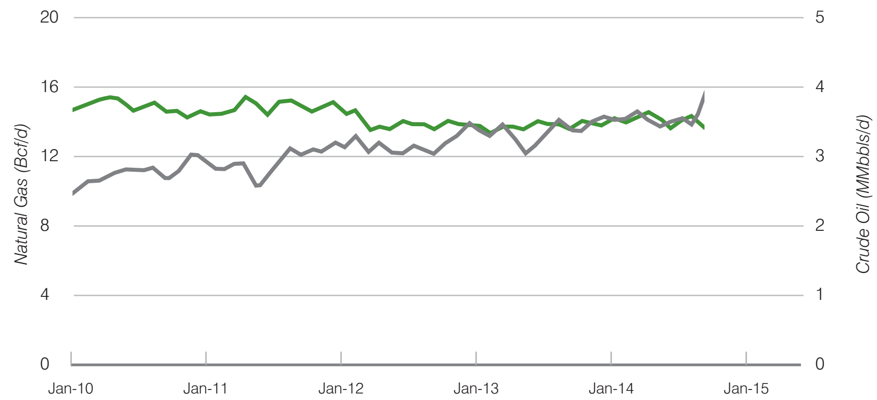
The following chart shows the consistent trend away from vertical wells to more demanding directional/horizontal well programs, which require higher capacity equipment and greater technical expertise for drilling. These trends are driving the demand for high performing, Tier 1 drilling rigs, which garner premium contract rates.



These technical innovations have been a major factor in the increase in natural gas production in the U.S., which is becoming less reliant on Canada as a source of natural gas. Natural gas production in Canada has been declining because of lower natural gas directed drilling due to pricing pressure and Canada's lack of an export market other than the U.S.



Canadian Production



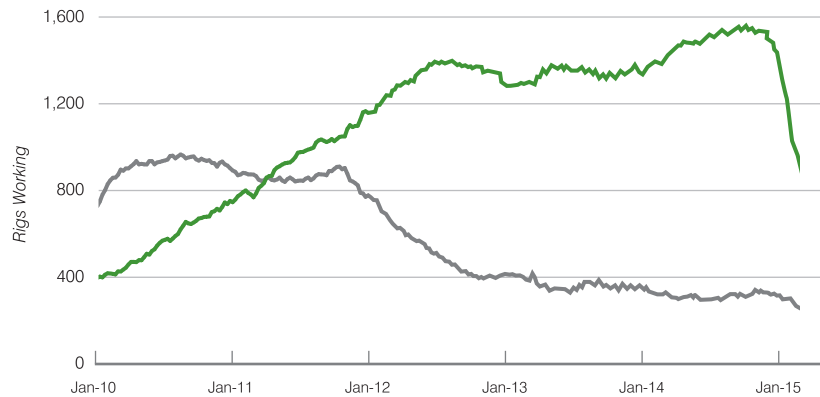
Canadian Crude Oil Production
Canadian Natural Gas Production

Source: Energy Information Administration and First Energy Capital

Drilling Activity

The graphs below show that, since 2010, drilling activity in the U.S. and Canada has been shifting from natural gas to oil. The Canadian drilling rig activity graph also shows how Canadian drilling activity fluctuates with the seasons, a market dynamic that in general is not present in the U.S.

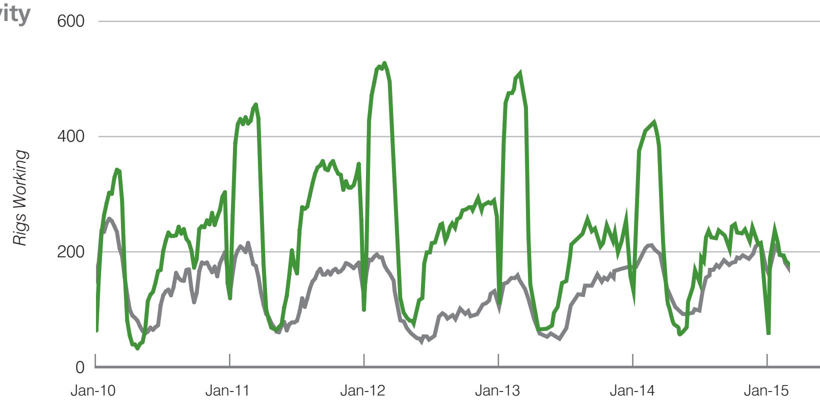
U.S. Drilling Rig Activity



Natural Gas Rigs
Crude Oil Rigs

Source: Baker Hughes, Inc.

Canadian Drilling Rig Activity



Natural Gas Rigs
Crude Oil Rigs

Source: Baker Hughes, Inc.

A COMPETITIVE OPERATING MODEL

The contract drilling business is highly competitive, with numerous industry participants. We compete for long-term drilling contracts that are often awarded based on a competitive bid process.

We believe potential customers focus on pricing and rig availability when selecting a drilling contractor, but also consider many other things, including drilling capabilities and condition of rigs, quality of rig crews, breadth of service and safety record, among others.

Providing *High Performance, High Value* services to our customers is the core of our competitive strategy. We deliver High Performance by employing passionate people supported by superior systems and equipment designed to maximize productivity and reduce risks. We create High Value by operating safely, lowering customer risks and costs, developing people, generating financial growth, and attracting investment.

Operating Efficiency

We keep customer well costs down by maximizing the efficiency of operations in several ways:

- using innovative and advanced drilling technology that is efficient and reduces costs
- having equipment that is geographically dispersed, reliable and well maintained
- monitoring our equipment to minimize mechanical downtime
- effectively managing operations to keep non-productive time to a minimum
- compensating our executives and eligible employees based on performance against safety, operational, employee retention, and financial measures.

Efficient, Cost-Reducing Technology

We focus on providing efficient, cost-reducing drilling technology. Design innovations and technology improvements, such as multi-well pad capability and mobility between wells, capture incremental time savings during the drilling process.

The versatile Precision Super Series design features technical innovations in safety and drilling efficiency for horizontal wells on a single or multiple well pad. Precision Super Series rigs use extended length drill pipe, an integrated top drive, innovative unitization to facilitate quick moves between well locations, a small footprint to minimize environmental impact, and enhanced safety features such as automated pipe handling with iron roughnecks and remotely operated torque wrenches.

Super Triple electric rigs (ST-1200 and ST-1500) have greater hoisting capacity and are used in deeper exploration and development drilling, while Super Single rigs are used in shallow to medium depth applications. Power capabilities are a major design criterion for Super Triple rigs. Drilling productivity and reliability with AC power drive systems provides added precision and measurability, while a computerized electronic auto driller feature precisely controls weight, rotation and torque on the drill bit.

Broad Geographic Footprint

Geographic proximity and fleet versatility make us a comprehensive provider of *High Performance, High Value* services to our customers. Our large, diverse fleet of rigs is strategically deployed across the most active drilling regions in North America, including the major unconventional oil and natural gas basins.

Managing Downtime

Reliable and well-maintained equipment minimizes downtime and non-productive time during operations. We manage mechanical downtime through preventative maintenance programs, detailed inspection processes, an extensive fleet of strategically located spare equipment, and an in-house supply chain. We minimize non-productive time (move, rig-up and rig-out time) by utilizing walking and skidding systems, reducing the number of move loads per rig, having lighter move loads, and using mechanized equipment for safer and quicker rig component connections.

Tracking Our Results

We unitize key financial information per day and per hour, and compare these measures to established benchmarks and past performance. We evaluate the relative strength of our financial position by monitoring our working capital, debt ratios, and returns on capital employed. We track industry rig utilization statistics to evaluate our performance against competitors. And we link incentive compensation for our senior team to returns generated compared to established benchmarks.

We reward executives and eligible employees through incentive compensation plans for performance against the following measures:

- Safety performance – total recordable incident frequency per 200,000 man-hours. Measured against prior year performance and current year industry performance in Canada and the U.S.
- Operational performance – rig down time for repair as measured by time not billed to the customer. Measured against a predetermined target of available billable time.
- Key field employee retention – senior field employee retention rates. Measured against predetermined target rates of retention.
- Financial performance – Adjusted EBITDA and return on capital employed calculated as a percentage of pre-tax operating earnings divided by total assets less current liabilities. Measured against predetermined targets.
- Investment returns – total shareholder return performance, including dividends, against an industry peer group over a three year period. Measured against predetermined competitors in the established peer group.

Top Tier Service

We pride ourselves on providing quality equipment operated by experienced and well-trained crews. We also strive to align our capabilities with evolving technical requirements associated with more complex well bore programs.

High Performance Rig Fleet

Our fleet of drilling rigs is well positioned to address the unconventional drilling programs of our customers. The vast majority of our drilling rigs have been designed or significantly upgraded to drill horizontal wells. With a breadth of horsepower types and drilling depth capabilities, our large fleet can address every type of onshore unconventional oil and natural gas drilling opportunity in North America.

69%

As at December 31, 2014, 69% of our 313 drilling rigs were Tier 1 rigs.

In 2014, we high-graded our drilling rig fleet, as follows:

- added 15 Tier 1 new-build drilling rigs, with 17 additional Tier 1 new-build drilling rigs in various stages of completion expected to be delivered by mid 2015
- upgraded 12 drilling rigs, half of which were tier upgrades
- decommissioned 29 legacy drilling rigs (19 in Canada and 10 in the U.S.).

As at December 31, 2014, 69% of our 313 drilling rigs were Tier 1 rigs.

Tier 1 Rigs are better suited to meet the challenges of complex customer requirements for resource exploitation in North American shale and unconventional plays	High performance Super Series rigs, innovative in design, capable of drilling directionally or horizontally, highly mobile (move with pad walking or skidding systems or require fewer trucking loads) *Features* ▪ highly mechanized tubular handling equipment ▪ integrated top drive or top drive adaptability ▪ advanced AC, silicone controlled rectifier (SCR) and mechanical power distribution and control efficiencies ▪ electronic or hydraulic control of the majority of operating parameters ▪ specialized drilling tubulars ▪ high-capacity mud pumps ▪ majority use Range III drill pipe
Tier 2 High performance rigs with new equipment and modifications to improve performance and enhance directional and horizontal drilling capability	High performance rigs, capable of drilling directionally or horizontally, generally less mobile than Tier 1 rigs *Features* ▪ some mechanization of tubular handling equipment ▪ top drive adaptability ▪ SCR or mechanical-type power systems ▪ increased hookload and or racking capabilities ▪ upgraded power generating, control systems and other major components ▪ high-capacity mud pumps
PSST (Precision seasonal, stratification and turnkey) Typically, conventional mechanical rigs with no automation and lower pumping capacity	Acceptable level of performance for certain drilling requirements but would require major equipment upgrades to meet the criteria of a Tier 2 or Tier 1 rig ▪ Other than 22 rigs retained for seasonal, stratification and turnkey drilling work, we have exited the Tier 3 market. We believe that developments in the land drilling industry have made the Tier 3 rigs virtually obsolete in North America.

Our service rigs provide completion, workover, abandonment, well maintenance, high pressure operations and critical sour gas well work, and well re-entry preparation across the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, and the northern U.S. Service rigs are supported by three field locations in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, and one in each of Manitoba, British Columbia, and North Dakota.

Snubbing units complement traditional natural gas well servicing by allowing customers to work on wells while they are pressurized and production has been suspended. We have two kinds of snubbing units: rig-assist and self-contained. Self-contained units do not require a service rig on site and are capable of snubbing and performing many other well servicing procedures.

Coil tubing units have the ability to service horizontal wells by pushing the tubing rather than relying on gravity. Coil tubing often works more effectively in the unconventional horizontal wells that are becoming more common. We began using our first coil tubing unit in the first quarter of 2012 and by the end of 2013 we had 12 units operating. However, in the fourth quarter of 2014, we sold our U.S. coil tubing assets for cash consideration of $44 million. Our remaining four coil tubing units continue to serve the Canadian market.

Ancillary Equipment and Services

An inventory of equipment (portable top drives, loaders, boilers, tubulars and well control equipment) supports our fleet of drilling and service rigs. We also maintain an inventory of key rig components to minimize downtime due to equipment failure.

We benefit from internal services for equipment certifications and component manufacturing provided by Rostel Industries and for standardization and distribution of consumable oilfield products through Columbia Oilfield Supply in Canada and Precision Supply in the U.S.

Precision Rentals supplies customers with an inventory of specialized equipment and wellsite accommodations. Precision Camp Services supplies meals and provides accommodation for crews at remote oilfield worksites. Terra Water Systems plays an essential role in providing water treatment services as well as potable water production plants for Precision Camp Services and other camp facilities.

Systematic Maintenance

We consistently reinvest capital to sustain and upgrade existing property, plant and equipment. We match equipment repair and maintenance expenses to activity levels under our maintenance and certification programs. We use computer systems to track key preventative maintenance indicators for major rig components, record equipment performance history, schedule equipment certifications, reduce downtime, and better manage our assets. We have a continuous maintenance program for essential elements, such as tubulars and engines.

Technical Centres

We operate two contract drilling technical centres, one in Nisku, Alberta and the other in Houston, Texas. We also operate one Completion and Production Services technical centre in Red Deer, Alberta. These centres house our technical service and field training groups and enable us to consolidate support and training for our operations. The Houston facility includes a fully functioning training rig with the latest drilling technologies; a training rig will be added at the Nisku facility in 2015. In addition, our Houston facility houses our rig manufacturing group.

Upgrade Opportunities

We leverage our internal manufacturing and repair capabilities and inventory of quality rigs to address market demand through upgraded drilling and service rigs. For drilling rigs, the upgrade is typically performed at the request of a customer and includes a term contract. The upgrade may result in a change in tier classification.

People

Having an experienced, high performance crew is a competitive strength and highly valued by our customers. There are often shortages of industry manpower in peak operating periods. We rely heavily on our safety record, investment in employee development, and reputation to attract and retain employees. Our people strategies focus on initiatives that provide a safe and productive work environment, opportunity for advancement, and added wage security. We have centralized personnel, orientation, and training programs in Canada. In the U.S., these functions are managed to align with regional labour and customer service requirements.

In 2008, we launched Toughnecks (**www.toughnecks.com**), our highly successful field recruiting program.

Systems

Our fully integrated, enterprise-wide reporting system has improved business performance through real-time access to information across all functional areas. All of our divisions operate on a common integrated system using standardized business processes across finance, payroll, equipment maintenance, procurement, and inventory control functions.

We continue to invest in information systems that provide competitive advantages. Electronic links between field and financial systems provide accuracy and timely processing. This repository of rig data improves response time to customer inquiries. Rig manufacturing projects also benefit from scheduling and budgeting tools as economies of scale can be identified and leveraged as construction demands increase.

Safe Operations

Safety, environmental stewardship and employee wellness are critical for us and for our customers and are the foundation of our culture.

Safety performance is a fundamental contributor to operating performance and the financial results we generate for our shareholders. We track safety using an industry standard recordable frequency statistic that benchmarks successes and isolates areas for improvement. We have taken it to another level by tracking and measuring all injuries, regardless of severity, because they are leading indicators of the potential for a more serious incident. In 2014, 256 of our drilling rigs and 195 of our service rigs achieved Target Zero. We continue to embrace technological advancements that make operations safer.

Target Zero

Our safety vision for eliminating workplace incidents is a core belief that all injuries can be prevented.

Together with our customers, we are continuously looking for opportunities to reduce our consumption of non-renewable resources and reduce our environmental footprint. We use technology to minimize our impact on the environment, including:

- heat recovery and distribution systems
- power generation and distribution
- fuel management
- fuel type
- noise reduction
- recycling of used materials
- use of recycled materials
- efficient equipment designs
- spill containment.

AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY

Precision's vision is to be recognized as the *High Performance, High Value* provider of services for global energy exploration and development. We work toward this vision by defining and measuring our results against strategic priorities we establish at the beginning of every year.

2014 Strategic Priorities	2014 Results
Execute our *High Performance, High Value* strategy Invest in our physical and human capital infrastructure to advance field level professional development. Provide industry leading service to customers and demand safe operations. Leverage our scale of operations and utilize established systems to promote consistent and reliable service.	Improved safety performance in both operating segments in 2014, resulting in the best performance in our history. Completed construction of our Nisku Technical Centre. Entered into a technology service agreement and marketing alliance with Schlumberger that enables us to market a full range of downhole technology. Increased the utilization of our centralized U.S. repair and maintenance facility. Achieved Target Zero for more than 75% of our drilling rigs and 90% of our service rigs. Achieved better than predetermined targets for mechanical downtime.
Execute on existing organic growth opportunities Deliver new-build and upgraded drilling rigs to customer contracts, expand international activity in existing locations and grow our LNG drilling leadership position. Be a recognized leader in the integrated directional drilling transformation. Grow our U.S. presence in Completion and Production Services.	Delivered 15 new-build Super Series rigs to customers on long-term contracts and upgraded 12 existing drilling rigs to higher specification assets under long-term contracts. Signed customer contracts for the delivery of 17 new-build rigs in 2015. Seven of the new-build deliveries in 2014 and 2015 are for customers with an ownership interest in resources expected to support potential Canadian LNG exports. Expanded international operations with rig additions in the Middle East.
Build our brand Uphold our reputation and market breadth in North America while strengthening our presence in select oilfield markets internationally.	Delivered strong Canadian and U.S. financial performance throughout 2014 and exceeded employee retention goals across all targeted skill positions. Increased recognition from U.S. and international investors while retaining strong support from Canadian base.

Our corporate and competitive growth strategies are designed to optimize resource allocation and differentiate us from the competition, generating value for investors. Despite the recent drop in industry activity, long-term we see opportunities for growth in our Contract Drilling Services land drilling rig fleet both in North America and internationally. Unconventional drilling is the primary opportunity in the North American marketplace. Unconventional resource development requires advanced Tier 1 drilling rigs and other highly developed services that facilitate the drilling of reliable, predictable and repeatable horizontal wells. The completion and production work associated with unconventional wells provides the most profitable growth opportunities for Completion and Production Services.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2015

Work with our customers to lower well costs
Deliver *High Performance, High Value* services to customers to create maximum efficiency and lower risks for development drilling programs.

Utilize our unique platform of Tier 1 assets, geographically diverse operations, and highly efficient service offering to deliver cost-reducing solutions.

Grow our cost-reducing integrated directional drilling service with the Schlumberger alliance.

Maximize cost efficiency throughout the organization
Continue to leverage Precision's scale to reduce costs and deliver High Performance.

Maximize the benefits of the variable nature of operating and capital costs.

Maintain an efficient corporate cost structure by optimizing systems for assets, people and business management.

Maintain our uncompromising focus on worker safety, premium service quality, and employee development.

Reinforce our competitive advantage
Gain market share as Tier 1 rigs remain most in demand.

High-grade our active rig fleet by delivering new-build rigs and maximizing customer opportunities to utilize High Performance assets.

Deliver consistent, reliable, High Performance service.

Retain and continue to develop the industry's best people.

Manage liquidity and focus activities on cash flow generation
Monitor working capital, debt and liquidity ratios.

Maintain a scalable cost structure that is responsive to changing competition and market demand.

Adjust capital plans according to utilization and customer demand.

Link executive incentive compensation to our performance.

2014 Results

Adjusted EBITDA and operating earnings are additional GAAP measures. See page 5 for more information.

Consolidated Statements of Earnings Summary

Year ended December 31 *(thousands of dollars)*	**2014**	2013	2012
Revenue			
Contract Drilling Services	**2,017,110**	1,719,910	1,725,240
Completion and Production Services	**343,556**	323,353	326,079
Inter-segment elimination	**(10,128)**	(13,286)	(10,578)
	2,350,538	2,029,977	2,040,741
Adjusted EBITDA			
Contract Drilling Services	**821,490**	653,664	649,281
Completion and Production Services	**57,954**	61,032	93,554
Corporate and Other	**(79,074)**	(75,863)	(72,043)
	800,370	638,833	670,792
Depreciation and amortization	**448,669**	333,159	307,525
Loss on asset decommissioning	**126,699**	–	192,469
Operating earnings	**225,002**	305,674	170,798
Impairment of goodwill	**95,170**	–	52,539
Foreign exchange	**(946)**	(9,112)	3,753
Finance charges	**109,701**	93,248	86,829
Earning before income taxes	**21,077**	221,538	27,677
Income taxes	**(12,075)**	30,388	(24,683)
Net earnings	**33,152**	191,150	52,360

Results by Geographic Segment

Year ended December 31 *(thousands of dollars)*	**2014**	2013	2012
Revenue			
Canada	**1,077,814**	1,002,199	1,053,966
U.S.	**1,096,918**	901,246	936,113
International	**195,487**	137,681	64,017
Inter-segment elimination	**(19,681)**	(11,149)	(13,355)
	2,350,538	2,029,977	2,040,741
Total assets			
Canada	**2,434,774**	2,082,958	2,119,891
U.S.	**2,244,867**	2,006,519	1,913,810
International	**629,355**	489,646	266,562
	5,308,996	4,579,123	4,300,263

2014 COMPARED TO 2013

Net earnings in 2014 were $33 million, or $0.11 per diluted share, compared to $191 million, or $0.66 per diluted share, in 2013. During the year, we recorded a before-tax asset decommissioning charge and goodwill write down totaling $222 million that reduced net earnings by $182 million and net earnings per diluted share by $0.62. Effective January 1, 2014, we began calculating depreciation on our drilling rigs and service rigs on a straight-line basis, which reduced net earnings by approximately $29 million, or $0.10 per diluted share, compared with what net earnings would have been using the previous depreciation method.

Revenue was $2,351 million, 16% higher than 2013. The increase was the result of improved utilization and average pricing in our Contract Drilling Services segment.

Adjusted EBITDA in 2014 was $800 million, 25% higher than 2013, primarily because of higher activity levels and higher average pricing in our Contract Drilling Services segment. Activity, as measured by drilling utilization days, increased 8% in Canada, 16% in the U.S., and 14% internationally compared to 2013.

Average Oil and Natural Gas Prices

	2014	2013	2012
Oil			
West Texas Intermediate *(per barrel)*	**US $93.06**	US $98.02	US $94.13
Natural gas			
Canada			
AECO *(per MMBtu)*	**$4.45**	$3.18	$2.39
U.S.			
Henry Hub *(per MMBtu)*	**US $4.33**	US $3.73	US $2.75

Key Statistics

There were 10,942 wells drilled in western Canada in 2014, consistent with the 10,903 drilled in 2013. Despite only increasing 39 wells, total industry drilling operating days were 9% higher than 2013, at 131,021. Average industry drilling operating days per well was 12.0 compared to 11.0 in 2013. Average depth of a well increased 8%.

Approximately 37,500 wells were started onshore in the U.S., 5% more than the approximately 35,700 wells started in 2013.

Goodwill

Under IFRS, we are required annually to assess the carrying value of our assets in cash generating units containing goodwill. Due to the decrease in oil and natural gas well drilling in Canada and the outlook for pricing, we recognized a $95 million impairment charge on goodwill in 2014, which represented the full amount of goodwill attributable to our Canadian well servicing operation and water treatment operations.

Foreign Exchange

We recognized a foreign exchange gain of $1 million in 2014 (2013 – $9 million) because the Canadian dollar weakened in value against the U.S. dollar and this affected the net U.S. dollar denominated monetary position in our Canadian dollar-based companies.

Finance Charges

Finance charges were $110 million, an increase of $16 million compared with 2013. The increase is the result of the issuance of the US$400 million 5.25% Senior Notes due in 2024 and the impact of the weaker Canadian dollar on our U.S. dollar denominated interest.

Income Taxes

Income taxes were a recovery of $12 million, $42 million lower than 2013 mainly because operating results were lower.

On August 7, 2014, the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled in favour of Precision's wholly owned subsidiary, Inter-Leasing, Inc., reversing a decision by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice dated June 2013, regarding the reassessment of Ontario income tax for Inter-Leasing, Inc.'s 2001 through 2004 taxation years. The Ontario Minister of Revenue made an application to the Supreme Court of Canada seeking leave to appeal this decision. On March 5, 2015, the Supreme Court of Canada denied the Ontario Minister of Revenue's application for leave to appeal. The decision by the Supreme Court of Canada brought the appeal process to an end and Precision has reflected the $55 million paid to the Ontario tax authorities in 2008, related to the reassessed taxation years, as a current receivable. It is expected that this amount plus interest and costs will be received from the Ontario Minister of Revenue in 2015.

2013 COMPARED TO 2012

Net earnings in 2013 were $191 million, or $0.66 per diluted share, compared to $52 million, or $0.18 per diluted share, in 2012. For 2012, net earnings and net earnings per diluted share include the impact of charges associated with asset decommissioning and an impairment charge to the goodwill attributable to our Canadian directional drilling operations.

Revenue was $2,030 million, 1% lower than in 2012. Improved pricing in Canada and increased activity internationally were offset by lower activity levels in both the Contract Drilling Services and Completion and Production Services segments.

Adjusted EBITDA in 2013 was $639 million, 5% lower than 2012. Lower activity levels were partially offset by higher average pricing in both operating segments due to changes in product mix. Activity, as measured by drilling utilization days, dropped 6% in Canada and 13% in the U.S. compared to 2012 but increased 70% internationally.

The volatile global environment and low natural gas prices in much of 2013 reduced utilization for us and for the industry in general.

Key Statistics

There were 10,903 wells drilled in western Canada in 2013, 1% more than the 10,753 drilled in 2012. Despite the 150 well increase, total industry drilling operating days were 3% lower than 2012, at 120,043. Average industry drilling operating days per well was 11.0 compared to 11.6 in 2012. Average depth of a well increased 7%. The decrease in days per well while average depth increased reflects the use of top tier rigs and greater industry experience with unconventional drilling.

U.S. activity, as measured by onshore well starts, was down 3% year over year. Approximately 35,700 wells were started in 2013, compared to approximately 36,800 wells in 2012.

Foreign Exchange

We recognized a foreign exchange gain of $9 million in 2013 because the Canadian dollar weakened in value against the U.S. dollar and this affected the net U.S. dollar denominated monetary position in our Canadian dollar-based companies.

Finance Charges

Finance charges were $93 million, an increase of $6 million compared with 2012 primarily due to the increase in average outstanding debt in Canadian dollars.

Income Taxes

Income taxes were $30 million, $55 million higher than in 2012 mainly because operating results were higher.

Segmented Results

CONTRACT DRILLING SERVICES

Financial Results

Adjusted EBITDA and operating earnings are additional GAAP measures. See page 5 for more information.

Year ended December 31 *(thousands of dollars, except where noted)*	**2014**	**% of revenue**	2013	% of revenue	2012	% of revenue
Revenue	**2,017,110**		1,719,910		1,725,240	
Expenses						
Operating	**1,147,826**	**56.9**	1,019,156	59.3	1,036,553	60.1
General and administrative	**47,794**	**2.4**	47,090	2.7	39,406	2.3
Adjusted EBITDA	**821,490**	**40.7**	653,664	38.0	649,281	37.6
Depreciation and amortization	**381,465**	**18.9**	292,217	17.0	271,993	15.8
Loss on asset decommissioning	**97,947**	**4.8**	–	–	192,469	11.1
Operating earnings	**342,078**	**17.0**	361,447	21.0	184,819	10.7

2014 Compared to 2013

Revenue from Contract Drilling Services was $2,017 million, 17% higher than 2013, mainly due to improved utilization days and higher average day rates in all of our geographic business units.

Operating expenses were 57% of revenue, compared to 59% in 2013, mainly because of improved results from our international drilling business and lower operating costs per utilization day in the U.S. Operating expenses per day were 1% higher in Canada and 4% lower in the U.S. mainly because of a reduction in crew labour costs and a larger activity base over which to spread fixed costs. General and administrative expense for 2014 was in line with 2013.

Operating earnings were $342 million, 5% lower than 2013, and equated to 17% of revenue compared to 21% in 2013. Included in the 2014 Contract Drilling Services results was a loss on asset decommissioning charge of $98 million related to the decommissioning of 29 drilling rigs in the fourth quarter.

Capital expenditures in 2014 were $822 million:

- $564 million – to expand our asset base
- $137 million – to upgrade existing equipment
- $121 million – on maintenance and infrastructure.

Most of the expansion capital was on 32 new-build rigs, as part of our rig build program; 15 of these were completed and placed into service by December 31, 2014, the remaining 17 are expected to be placed into service in 2015.

Operating Statistics

Year ended December 31	**2014**	**% increase/ (decrease)**	2013	% increase/ (decrease)	2012	% increase/ (decrease)
Number of drilling rigs (year-end)	**313**	**(4.3)**	327	1.9	321	(4.7)
Drilling utilization days (operating and moving)						
Canada	**32,810**	**7.5**	30,530	(5.6)	32,352	(14.8)
U.S.	**35,075**	**15.9**	30,268	(12.5)	34,597	(8.7)
International	**4,036**	**13.5**	3,555	70.4	2,086	197.2
Drilling revenue per utilization day						
Canada *(Cdn$)*	**22,250**	**0.6**	22,108	5.1	21,030	14.0
U.S. *(US$)*	**24,330**	**3.2**	23,575	(0.5)	23,696	9.0
Drilling statistics (Canadian operations only)						
Wells drilled	**3,091**	**(3.7)**	3,211	4.1	3,085	(13.5)
Average days per well	**9.4**	**11.9**	8.4	(10.6)	9.4	(1.1)
Metres drilled *(hundreds)*	**5,864**	**5.2**	5,576	6.6	5,233	(8.5)
Average metres per well	**1,897**	**9.2**	1,736	2.4	1,696	5.8

Canadian Drilling

Revenue from Canadian drilling was up $55 million or 8% from 2013. Drilling rig activity, as measured by utilization days, was up 7%.

In 2014, the industry drilled 10,942 wells in western Canada, in line with the 10,903 wells drilled in 2013. Industry operating days increased 9% to 131,021 as wells drilled in 2014 were on average 8% deeper than wells drilled in 2013.

Adjusted EBITDA was $357 million, 7% higher than 2013, because of higher drilling activity.

Depreciation expense for the year was $19 million higher than 2013 because of changes in the estimated remaining useful life of our capital equipment, a change to straight-line depreciation, and depreciation expense associated with new equipment.

Drilling Statistics – Canada

In 2014, we completed five new-build rigs, transferred one rig from the U.S. to Canada, and decommissioned 19 legacy rigs, bringing our Canadian 2014 year-end net rig count to 174 (from 187 in the prior year).

The industry drilling rig fleet decreased as well – there were approximately 797 rigs at the end of 2014 compared to 819 at the end of 2013. Our operating day utilization was 42% (2013 – 39%), compared to industry utilization of 44% (2013 – 40%).

Our average dayrates in Canada increased 1% in 2014 because of rig mix and new-build and upgraded rigs entering the fleet compared to the prior year, partially offset by competitive pricing in some rig segments.

U.S. Drilling

Revenue from U.S. drilling was higher than 2013 by US$140 million or 20%. Drilling rig activity, as measured by utilization days, was up 16% while average revenue per day was up 3%.

Adjusted EBITDA was US$359 million, 33% higher than US$270 million in 2013, mainly because of higher industry activity.

Depreciation expense for the year was $29 million higher than 2013 because of changes in the estimated remaining useful life of our capital equipment, a change to straight-line depreciation, and depreciation expense associated with new equipment.

Drilling Statistics – U.S.

In 2014, we completed seven new-build rigs, transferred one net rig into our U.S. fleet from our international operations, transferred one rig to our Canadian fleet, and decommissioned ten rigs, leaving our U.S. year-end net rig count at 124 (127 in 2013). In 2014, we averaged 96 rigs working, a 16% increase from 2013.

Our average dayrates in the U.S. increased 3% in 2014 with the addition of new-build and upgraded rigs to our fleet, resulting in a better rig mix. Turnkey utilization days increased 24% over 2013 and accounted for approximately 3% of our U.S. rig utilization.

Drilling Statistics – U.S.

	2014		2013	
	Precision	**Industry** [(1)]	Precision	Industry [(1)]
Average number of active land rigs for quarters ended:				
March 31	**94**	**1,724**	81	1,706
June 30	**93**	**1,802**	80	1,710
September 30	**97**	**1,842**	81	1,709
December 31	**100**	**1,856**	90	1,697
Annual average	**96**	**1,806**	83	1,705

(1) Source: Baker Hughes

COMPLETION AND PRODUCTION SERVICES

Financial Results

Adjusted EBITDA and operating earnings are additional GAAP measures. See page 5 for more information.

Year ended December 31 *(thousands of dollars, except where noted)*	**2014**	**% of revenue**	2013	% of revenue	2012	% of revenue
Revenue	**343,556**		323,353		326,079	
Expenses						
Operating	**268,129**	**78.0**	242,768	75.1	217,326	66.6
General and administrative	**17,473**	**5.1**	19,553	6.0	15,199	4.7
Adjusted EBITDA	**57,954**	**16.9**	61,032	18.9	93,554	28.7
Depreciation and amortization	**58,621**	**17.1**	32,630	10.1	30,758	9.4
Loss on asset decommissioning	**28,752**	**8.4**	–		–	
Operating earnings (loss)	**(29,419)**	**(8.6)**	28,402	8.8	62,796	19.3

Revenue from Completion and Production Services was $344 million in 2014, 6% higher than 2013, mainly because of higher average pricing for our well servicing product line due to product mix, partially offset by lower activity.

Operating earnings were negative $29 million in 2014, $58 million lower than 2013 because of a loss on asset decommissioning of $29 million and a loss on disposal of our U.S. coil tubing assets of $14 million and higher depreciation due to the change to straight-line depreciation.

Operating expenses were 78% of revenue, 3% higher than 2013, mainly because of product mix.

Depreciation excluding the loss on disposal of our coil tubing assets in the year was 37% more than 2013 because of changes in the estimated remaining useful life of our capital equipment, a change to straight-line depreciation, and depreciation associated with new equipment.

Capital expenditures were $24 million:

- $8 million – to expand our asset base
- $16 million – on maintenance and infrastructure.

Revenue from Precision Well Servicing in Canada was $189 million, in line with 2013, as higher average hourly pricing offset lower operating activity.

Revenue from our U.S. based completion and production businesses was US$57 million, 12% higher than 2013. The increase was the result of continued growth in activity. During the fourth quarter, we sold our U.S. based coil tubing assets.

Revenue from Precision Rentals was $42 million, 6% lower than 2013. Lower average rates from product mix were partially offset by higher activity. In 2013 Precision Rentals expanded from three major product lines (surface equipment, wellsite accommodations, and small flow wastewater treatment systems) to also provide power generation equipment, solids control equipment, and WaterDams (containment rings).

Revenue from Precision Camp Services was $37 million, 13% higher than 2013, because of an increase in base camp activity days. Precision operated four base camps and 50 drill camps during 2014.

Operating Results

Year ended December 31	**2014**	**% increase/ (decrease)**	2013	% increase/ (decrease)	2012	% increase/ (decrease)
Number of service rigs (end of year)	**177**	**(20.3)**	222	3.7	214	3.4
Service rig operating hours [(1)]	**273,194**	**(3.7)**	283,576	(3.8)	294,681	(7.2)
Revenue per operating hour [(1)]	**907**	**6.2**	854	14.8	744	8.1

[(1)] 2012 comparatives have been changed to include U.S. based service rig activity.

In 2014, we decommissioned 35 service rigs and two snubbing units and moved one service rig from Canada to the U.S. In addition, we moved two snubbing units from the U.S. to Canada and sold our eight U.S. based coil tubing units. We also added rental equipment to our North American footprint.

Service rig rates increased 6% as we provided higher-end services and crew wage increases were passed through to customers. Our service rig hours decreased 4% although higher rig rates and our U.S. expansion in well service rigs partially offset the impact of market activity declines.

CORPORATE AND OTHER

Financial Results

Adjusted EBITDA is an additional GAAP measure. See page 5 for more information.

Year ended December 31 *(thousands of dollars, except where noted)*	**2014**	2013	2012
Revenue	**–**	–	–
Expenses			
Operating	**–**	–	–
General and administrative	**79,074**	75,863	72,043
Adjusted EBITDA	**(79,074)**	(75,863)	(72,043)
Depreciation and amortization	**8,583**	8,312	4,774
Operating earnings (loss)	**(87,657)**	(84,175)	(76,817)

Our corporate segment has support functions that provide assistance to our other business segments. It includes costs incurred in corporate groups in both Canada and the U.S.

Corporate and Other expenses were $79 million in 2014, $3 million more than 2013. The increase mainly related to costs resulting from international growth and the foreign exchange translation on U.S. dollar based costs. In 2014, corporate general and administrative costs were 3.4% of consolidated revenue compared to 3.7% in 2013 and 3.5% in 2012.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

Adjusted EBITDA and funds provided by operations are additional GAAP measures. See page 5 for more information.

2014 – Quarters Ended *(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)*	**March 31**	**June 30**	**September 30**	**December 31**
Revenue	**672,249**	**475,174**	**584,590**	**618,525**
Adjusted EBITDA	**237,274**	**129,695**	**199,390**	**234,011**
Net earnings (loss)	**101,557**	**(7,174)**	**52,813**	**(114,044)**
Per basic share	**0.35**	**(0.02)**	**0.18**	**(0.39)**
Per diluted share	**0.35**	**(0.02)**	**0.18**	**(0.39)**
Funds provided by operations	**231,393**	**97,805**	**196,217**	**172,059**
Cash provided by operations	**170,127**	**228,412**	**146,733**	**134,887**
Dividends per share	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.07**

2013 – Quarters Ended *(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)*	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenue	595,720	378,898	488,450	566,909
Adjusted EBITDA	215,181	88,248	137,660	197,744
Net earnings	93,313	473	29,443	67,921
Per basic share	0.34	0.00	0.11	0.24
Per diluted share	0.33	0.00	0.10	0.24
Funds provided by operations	144,682	33,791	127,684	155,816
Cash provided by operations	62,948	182,345	88,341	94,452
Dividends per share	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06

Seasonality

Drilling and well servicing activity is affected by seasonal weather patterns and ground conditions. In northern Canada, some drilling sites can only be accessed in the winter once the terrain is frozen, which is usually late in the fourth quarter. Thus, activity peaks in the winter, in the fourth and first quarters. In the spring, wet weather and the spring thaw in Canada and the northern U.S. make the ground unstable. Government road bans restrict the movement of rigs and other heavy equipment, reducing activity in the second quarter. This leads to quarterly fluctuations in operating results and working capital requirements.

Fourth Quarter 2014 Compared to Fourth Quarter 2013

In the fourth quarter, we recorded a net loss of $114 million, or a net loss per diluted share of $0.39, compared to net earnings of $68 million, or $0.24 per diluted share, in the fourth quarter of 2013. During the quarter, we recorded a before-tax asset decommissioning charge and goodwill write down totaling $222 million that reduced net earnings by $182 million and net earnings per diluted share by $0.62. Effective January 1, 2014, we began calculating depreciation on our drilling rigs and service rigs on a straight-line basis which reduced net earnings for the fourth quarter by approximately $2 million, or $0.01 per diluted share, from what net earnings would have been using the previous depreciation method.

Revenue in the fourth quarter was $619 million, 9% higher than the fourth quarter of 2013, mainly due to higher drilling activity in the U.S., Canada and internationally along with higher average dayrates in the U.S. and internationally. Revenue from our Contract Drilling Services and Completion and Production Services segments both increased over the comparative prior year period by 10% and 5%, respectively.

Adjusted EBITDA in the fourth quarter was $234 million or 18% higher than the fourth quarter of 2013. Our activity for the quarter, as measured by drilling rig utilization days, increased 4% in Canada, 12% in the U.S. and 2% internationally, compared to the fourth quarter of 2013.

Our Adjusted EBITDA margin was 38% in the fourth quarter of 2014, compared to 35% in the fourth quarter of 2013. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue was mainly due to increases in activity and profitability in our Contract Drilling Services segment and lower costs associated with incentive compensation that is tied to the price of our common shares, which resulted in a recovery of $10 million in the fourth quarter.

As a percentage of revenue, operating costs were 58% in the fourth quarter of 2014 and 59% in the same quarter of 2013. Our portfolio of term customer contracts, a highly variable operating cost structure, and economies achieved through vertical integration of the supply chain all help us manage our Adjusted EBITDA margin.

Contract Drilling Services

Revenue from Contract Drilling Services was $532 million in the fourth quarter, 10% higher than the fourth quarter of 2013, while Adjusted EBITDA increased by 16% to $232 million. The increases were mainly due to higher drilling rig utilization days in our U.S. and Canadian contract drilling businesses and higher average day rates in our U.S. and international drilling businesses.

Operating earnings for our international business improved as average day rates increased 27% while drilling rig utilization days for the quarter were 2% higher than the prior year comparative period. The average day rate was up as we realized a higher percentage of our fleet utilization from our operations in the Middle East.

Drilling rig utilization days in Canada (drilling days plus move days) were 8,550 during the fourth quarter of 2014, an increase of 4% compared to 2013 primarily resulting from the delivery of new-build and upgraded rigs over the last 12 months. Drilling rig utilization days in the U.S. were 9,214, 12% higher than the same quarter of 2013. The increase in U.S. activity was primarily due to strong demand for Tier 1 assets, which has led to market share gains over the past year due to our high percentage of Tier 1 assets. The majority of our North American activity came from oil and liquids-rich natural gas plays.

The majority of activity was in oil and liquids-rich natural gas related plays. We averaged a total of 205 rigs working in the quarter (93 in Canada, 100 in the U.S., and 12 internationally), compared to an average of 190 rigs in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Compared to the same quarter in 2013, drilling rig revenue per utilization day was up 1% in the U.S. and down 1% in Canada. The increase in average dayrates for the U.S. was driven by improved rig mix and higher rates for well-to-well and re-contracted rigs, partially offset by lower turnkey revenue. In Canada, the dayrate decrease was the result of competitive pricing in some rig segments, partially offset by new-build and upgraded rigs entering the fleet compared to the fourth quarter of 2013.

In Canada, 42% of utilization days in the quarter were generated from rigs under term contract, compared to 44% in the fourth quarter of 2013. In the U.S., 69% of utilization days were generated from rigs under term contract as compared to 62% in the fourth quarter of 2013. At the end of the quarter, we had 48 drilling rigs under contract in Canada, 63 in the U.S., and 12 internationally.

Operating costs were 55% of revenue for the fourth quarter, compared to 56% of revenue in the fourth quarter of 2013. On a per utilization day basis, operating costs for the drilling rig division in Canada were higher than the prior year primarily because of higher crew wages and labour burden. In the U.S., operating costs for the quarter on a per day basis were down from the fourth quarter of 2013, primarily as a result of a decrease in turnkey activity and size of turnkey jobs.

During the fourth quarter, the Contract Drilling Services segment recognized a loss of $98 million related to the decommissioning of drilling rigs. Depreciation expense in the quarter was 29% higher than the fourth quarter of 2013 due to changes in the estimated remaining useful life of our capital equipment, a change to straight-line depreciation, and depreciation expense associated with new equipment.

Completion and Production Services

Revenue from Completion and Production Services was up $4 million or 5% from the fourth quarter of 2013, as a greater proportion of higher end services were provided in the current quarter compared with the prior year.

Our North America service rig activity in the fourth quarter was 2% lower than the fourth quarter of 2013 (70,350 operating hours compared to 72,013 hours in the fourth quarter of 2013). Approximately 86% of the fourth quarter Canadian service rig activity was oil related. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we sold our U.S. coil tubing assets for total cash of $44 million incurring a loss on disposal of $14 million.

Average service rig revenue per operating hour in the fourth quarter was $906, $28 higher than the fourth quarter of 2013. The increase was primarily the result of rig mix as we provided a greater proportion of higher end services in the current year, partially offset by the sale of our U.S. coil tubing assets that generally received a higher rate per hour.

Adjusted EBITDA was $16 million, in line with the fourth quarter of 2013, as higher average rates were offset by a decline in activity.

Operating costs as a percentage of revenue increased to 78% in the fourth quarter of 2014, from 76% in the fourth quarter of 2013. In 2014, operating costs per service rig operating hour were higher than the fourth quarter of 2013, mainly because of one-time costs associated with the disposition of our U.S. coil tubing operations.

During the fourth quarter, the Completion and Production Services segment recognized a loss of $29 million related to the decommissioning of 35 well servicing and two snubbing units, along with certain spare equipment. Depreciation, excluding the $14 million loss on disposal of our U.S. coil tubing assets in the fourth quarter of 2014, was 32% more than the fourth quarter of 2013 because of changes in the estimated remaining useful life of our capital equipment, a change to straight-line depreciation, and depreciation associated with new equipment.

Corporate and Other

General and administrative expenses for the quarter were $26 million, $8 million lower than the fourth quarter of 2013. The decrease was due to lower costs associated with incentive compensation tied to the price of our common shares, partially offset by increased costs associated with expansion efforts.

Net finance charges were $30 million in the fourth quarter, $7 million higher than the fourth quarter of 2013, mainly because of the issuance of US$400 million of 5.25% Senior Notes on June 3, 2014 and the effect of the weakening Canadian dollar on our U.S. dollar denominated interest expense.

Capital expenditures were $338 million in the fourth quarter compared to $123 million in the fourth quarter of 2013. Spending in the fourth quarter of 2014 included:

- $236 million to expand our asset base
- $42 million to upgrade existing equipment
- $60 million on maintenance and infrastructure.

Financial Condition

The oilfield services business is inherently cyclical. To manage this variability, we focus on maintaining a strong balance sheet so we have the financial flexibility we need to continue to manage our growth and cash flows, no matter where we are in the business cycle.

We apply a disciplined approach to managing and tracking the results of our operations to keep costs down. We maintain a scalable cost structure so we can be responsive to changing competition and market demand. And we invest in our fleet to make sure we remain competitive. Our maintenance capital expenditures are tightly governed by and highly responsive to activity levels with additional cost savings leverage provided through our internal manufacturing and supply divisions. Term contracts on expansion capital for new-build rig programs help provide more certainty of future revenues and return on our growth capital investments.

LIQUIDITY

In June 2014, we issued US$400 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due in 2024 in a private offering. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that also guarantee our revolving credit facility and certain other indebtedness. We expect to use the net proceeds from this placement for general corporate purposes, including building new drilling rigs.

In addition, we amended our credit agreement governing our revolving credit facility to, among other things, voluntarily reduce the size of the revolving credit facility from US$850 million to US$650 million and extend the maturity to June 3, 2019.

As at December 31, 2014, our liquidity was supported by a cash balance of $491 million, a senior secured credit facility of US$650 million, operating facilities totalling approximately $55 million, and a US$25 million secured facility for letters of credit. Our ability to draw on our senior secured credit facility is governed by financial covenants including a total debt to EBITDA ratio. See our covenant discussion on page 38.

At December 31, 2014, including letters of credit, we had approximately $1,942 million (2013 – $1,394 million) outstanding under our secured and unsecured credit facilities and $30 million in unamortized debt issue costs. Our secured facility includes financial ratio covenants that are tested quarterly.

Key Ratios

We ended 2014 with a long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity ratio of 0.43, and a ratio of long-term debt to cash provided by operations of 2.72.

We ended 2014 with a long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity ratio of 0.43 (compared to 0.36 in 2013) and a ratio of long-term debt to cash provided by operations of 2.72 (compared to 3.09 in 2013).

The current blended cash interest cost of our debt is about 6.2%.

Ratios and Key Financial Indicators

We evaluate the relative strength of our financial position by monitoring our working capital, debt ratios and liquidity.

We also monitor returns on capital, and we link our executives' incentive compensation to the returns to our shareholders that we generate compared to our peers.

Financial Position and Ratios

(thousands of dollars, except ratios)	**December 31, 2014**	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Working capital	**653,630**	305,783	278,021
Working capital ratio	**2.3**	1.9	1.7
Long-term debt	**1,852,186**	1,323,268	1,218,796
Total long-term financial liabilities	**1,881,275**	1,355,535	1,245,290
Total assets	**5,308,996**	4,579,123	4,300,263
Enterprise value (see table on page 39)	**3,265,865**	3,919,763	3,213,406
Long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity	**0.43**	0.36	0.36
Long-term debt to cash provided by operations	**2.72**	3.09	1.92
Long-term debt to adjusted EBITDA	**2.31**	2.07	1.82
Long-term debt to enterprise value	**0.57**	0.34	0.38

Credit Rating

Credit ratings affect our ability to obtain short and long-term financing, the cost of this financing, and our ability to engage in certain business activities cost-effectively.

	Moody's	**S&P**
Corporate credit rating	Ba1	BB+
Senior secured bank credit facility rating	Not rated	Not rated
Senior unsecured credit rating	Ba1	BB

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

To maintain and grow our business, we invest in both growth and sustaining capital. We base expansion capital decisions on return on capital employed and payback, and we mitigate the risk that we may not be able to fully recover our capital by requiring two- to five-year term contracts for new-build rigs.

We base our maintenance capital decisions on actual activity levels, using key financial indicators that we express as per operating day or per operating hour. Sourcing internally (through our manufacturing and supply divisions) helps keep our maintenance capital costs as low as possible.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Our U.S. and international operations have revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (mostly in U.S. dollars and currencies that are pegged to the U.S. dollar). This means that changes in currency exchange rates affect our income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flow. We manage this risk by matching the currency of our debt obligations with the currency of cash flows generated by the operations that the debt supports.

Hedge of Investments in U.S. Operations

To December 31, 2014, we designated our US$650 million 6.625% Senior Notes due in 2020 and our US$400 million 6.5% Senior Notes due in 2021 as a hedge of our investment in our U.S. operations. Effective January 1, 2015, we have included the US$400 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due in 2024 as a designated hedge of our investment in our U.S. operations. We recognize the effective amount of this hedge (net of tax) in other comprehensive income. We recognize ineffective amounts (if any) in earnings.

SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

At December 31 *(thousands of dollars)*	**2014**	2013	2012
Cash from operations	**680,159**	428,086	635,286
Cash used in investing	**(629,987)**	(526,535)	(930,121)
Surplus (deficit)	**50,172**	(98,449)	(294,835)
Cash from (used in) financing	**329,704**	21,517	(14,899)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	**30,999**	4,770	(4,974)
Net cash generated (used)	**410,875**	(72,162)	(314,708)

Cash from Operations

In 2014, we generated cash from operations of $680 million compared to $428 million in 2013. The increase is primarily the result of better operating results and lower income taxes paid in 2014.

Investing Activity

We made growth and sustaining capital investments of $857 million in 2014:

- $571 million in expansion capital
- $137 million in upgrade capital
- $149 million in maintenance and infrastructure capital.

The $857 million in capital expenditures in 2014 was split between segments as follows:

- $822 million in Contract Drilling Services
- $24 million in Completion and Production Services
- $11 million in Corporate and Other.

Expansion and upgrade capital includes the cost of long-lead items purchased for our capital inventory, such as top drives, drill pipe, control systems, engines and other items we can use to complete new-build projects or upgrade our rigs in North America and internationally.

We sold underutilized capital assets for proceeds of $102 million in 2014.

Financing Activity

In June 2014, we issued US$400 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due in 2024 in a private offering. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that also guarantee our revolving credit facility and certain other indebtedness. We expect to use the net proceeds from this placement for general corporate purposes, including building new drilling rigs.

In addition, we amended our credit agreement governing our revolving credit facility to, among other things, voluntarily reduce the size of the revolving credit facility from US$850 million to US$650 million and extended the maturity to June 3, 2019. The US$250 million accordion feature remains and allows the facility to be increased to US$900 million with additional lender commitments. As at March 6, 2015, our revolving credit facility remains undrawn except for US$26 million in outstanding letters of credit.

As at March 6, 2015 our operating facility of $40 million with Royal Bank of Canada remained undrawn except for $22 million in outstanding letters of credit; our operating facility of US$15 million with Wells Fargo remained undrawn; and our demand facility for letters of credit of $25 million with HSBC Canada had US$12 million available.

Debt

As at December 31, 2014, we had a cash balance of $491 million and available capacity under our secured facilities of $781 million.

As at December 31, 2014, we had $1,882 million outstanding under our senior unsecured notes.

Amount	Availability	Used for	Maturity
Senior facility (secured)			
US$650 million (extendible, revolving term credit facility with US$250 million accordion feature)	Undrawn, except US$26 million in outstanding letters of credit	General corporate purposes	June 3, 2019
Operating facilities (secured)			
$40 million	Undrawn, except $20 million in outstanding letters of credit	Letters of credit and general corporate purposes	
US$15 million	Undrawn	Short term working capital requirements	
Demand letter of credit facility (secured)			
US$25 million	Undrawn, except US$8 million in outstanding letters of credit	Letters of credit	
Senior notes (unsecured)			
$200 million	Fully drawn	Debt repayment	March 15, 2019
US$650 million	Fully drawn	Debt repayment and general corporate purposes	November 15, 2020
US$400 million	Fully drawn	Capital expenditures and general corporate purposes	December 15, 2021
US$400 million	Fully drawn	Capital expenditures and general corporate purposes	November 15, 2024

Covenants

Senior Facility

The revolving term credit facility requires that we comply with certain financial covenants including leverage ratios of consolidated senior debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization as defined in the agreement (EBITDA) of less than 3:1 and consolidated total debt to EBITDA of less than 4:1 for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters; and an interest to EBITDA coverage ratio, calculated as EBITDA to interest expense, of greater than 2.75:1 for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters. For purposes of calculating the leverage ratios, consolidated total debt includes all outstanding secured and unsecured indebtedness, while consolidated senior debt only includes secured indebtedness. EBITDA as defined in our revolving term facility agreement differs from Adjusted EBITDA as defined under Additional GAAP Measures on page 5 by the exclusion of bad debt expense and certain foreign exchange amounts. As at December 31, 2014 our consolidated senior debt-to-EBITDA ratio was 0.1:1 while our consolidated total debt-to-EBITDA ratio was 2.4:1.

In addition, the revolving credit facility contains certain covenants that place restrictions on our ability to incur or assume additional indebtedness; dispose of assets; pay dividends, share redemptions or other distributions; change our primary business; incur liens on assets; engage in transactions with affiliates; enter into mergers, consolidations or amalgamations; and enter into speculative swap agreements. At December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with the covenants of the revolving credit facility.

Senior Notes

The senior notes require that we comply with certain financial covenants including an interest to EBITDA coverage ratio of greater than 2.5:1 for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters.

In addition, the senior notes contain certain covenants that limit our ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred stock; create liens; make restricted payments (including the payment of dividends); create or permit to exist restrictions on our ability or certain subsidiaries to make certain payments and distributions; engage in amalgamations, mergers or consolidations; make certain dispositions and engage in transactions with affiliates. At December 31, 2014 we were in compliance with the covenants of the senior notes.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations include both financial obligations (long-term debt and interest) and non-financial obligations (new-build rig commitments, operating leases, and equity-based compensation for key executives and officers).

The table below shows the amounts of these obligations and when payments are due for each.

	Payments due (by period)				
At December 31, 2014 *(thousands of dollars)*	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term debt	–	–	200,000	1,682,145	1,882,145
Interest on long-term debt	117,482	234,964	224,672	221,546	798,664
Purchase of property, plant and equipment [(1)]	189,656	–	228,679	–	418,335
Operating leases	19,143	27,456	17,457	11,005	75,061
Contractual incentive plans [(2)]	12,851	29,794	–	–	42,645
Total	339,132	292,214	670,808	1,914,696	3,216,850

(1) The balance due within one year relates to the costs committed to complete the 17 rigs scheduled for delivery in 2015. The balance due in four to five years relates to the costs of rig equipment with a flexible delivery schedule wherein we can take delivery of the equipment between 2016 and 2019 at our discretion.

(2) Includes amounts we have not yet accrued but are likely to pay at the end of the contract term. Our long-term incentive plans compensate officers and key employees through cash payments when their awards vest. Equity-based compensation amounts are shown based on a five day weighted average share price of $7.14 at December 31, 2014.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

	March 6, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Shares outstanding	292,819,921	292,819,921	291,979,671	276,475,770
Deferred shares outstanding	226,010	226,010	221,112	335,946
Warrants outstanding	–	–	–	15,000,000
Share options outstanding	11,028,021	8,560,088	8,074,694	6,413,777

You can find more information about our capital structure in our AIF, available on our website and on SEDAR.

Common Shares

Our articles of amalgamation allow us to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, our Board of Directors approved the introduction of an annualized dividend of $0.20 per common share, payable quarterly. In the fourth quarter of 2013, our Board of Directors approved an increase in the quarterly dividend payment to $0.06 per common share and in the fourth quarter of 2014, our Board of Directors approved an increase in the quarterly dividend to $0.07 per common share.

Warrants

In December 2013, all of our 15,000,000 outstanding warrants were exercised providing proceeds of $48 million. The warrants were issued on April 22, 2009, under a private placement. Each warrant was exercisable for one common share at a price of $3.22 per common share for five years from the date of issue.

Preferred Shares

We can issue preferred shares in one or more series. The number of preferred shares that may be authorized for issue at any time cannot exceed more than half of the number of issued and outstanding common shares. We currently have no preferred shares issued.

Enterprise Value

(thousands of dollars, except shares outstanding and per share amounts)	**December 31, 2014**	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Shares outstanding	**292,819,921**	291,979,671	276,475,770
Year-end share price on the TSX	**7.06**	9.94	8.22
Shares at market	**2,067,309**	2,902,278	2,272,631
Long-term debt	**1,852,186**	1,323,268	1,218,796
Less working capital	**(653,630)**	(305,783)	(278,021)
Enterprise value	**3,265,865**	3,919,763	3,213,406

Accounting Policies and Estimates

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Because of the nature of our business, we are required to make estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Estimates are based on our past experience, our best judgment and assumptions we think are reasonable.

You'll find all of our significant accounting policies in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. We believe the following are the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, and are the most critical to how we report our financial position and results of operations:

- impairment of long-lived assets
- depreciation and amortization
- income taxes.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment, intangibles and goodwill, comprise the majority of our assets. The carrying value of these assets is periodically reviewed for impairment or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For property, plant and equipment, this requires us to forecast future cash flows to be derived from the utilization of these assets based on assumptions about future business conditions and technological developments. Significant, unanticipated changes to these assumptions could require a provision for impairment in the future.

For goodwill, we conduct impairment tests annually in the fourth quarter or whenever there is a change in circumstance that indicates that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverability of goodwill requires a calculation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (**CGU**) or groups of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Judgment is required in the aggregation of assets into CGUs. The recoverability calculation requires an estimation of the future cash flows from the CGU or group of CGUs and judgment is required in determining the appropriate discount rate. We use observable market data inputs to develop a discount rate that we believe approximates the discount rate from market participants.

In deriving the underlying projected cash flows, assumptions must also be made about future drilling activity, margins and market conditions over the long-term life of the assets or CGUs. We cannot predict if an event that triggers impairment will occur, when it will occur or how it will occur, or how it will affect reported asset amounts. Although estimates are reasonable and consistent with current conditions, internal planning and expected future operations, such estimations are subject to significant uncertainty and judgment.

We performed an impairment test on the well servicing and water treatment CGUs at December 31, 2014, as described in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. These CGUs were found to be impaired and the goodwill associated with these CGUs was expensed in 2014.

Depreciation and Amortization

Our property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are depreciated and amortized based on estimates of useful lives and salvage values. These estimates consider data and information from various sources including vendors, industry practice, and our own historical experience and may change as more experience is gained, market conditions shift, or new technological advancements are made.

Determination of which parts of the drilling rig equipment represent a significant cost relative to the entire rig and identifying the consumption patterns along with the useful lives of these significant parts, are matters of judgment. This determination can be complex and subject to differing interpretations and views, particularly when rig equipment comprises individual components for which different depreciation methods or rates are appropriate.

Income Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expense already recorded. We establish provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which we operate. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

On August 7, 2014, the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled in favour of Precision's wholly owned subsidiary, Inter-Leasing, Inc., reversing a decision by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in June 2013, regarding the reassessment of Ontario income tax for Inter-Leasing, Inc.'s 2001 through 2004 taxation years. The Ontario Minister of Revenue made an application to the Supreme Court of Canada seeking leave to appeal this decision. On March 5, 2015, the Supreme Court of Canada denied the Ontario Minister of Revenue's application for leave to appeal. The decision by the Supreme Court of Canada brought the appeal process to an end and Precision has reflected the $55 million paid to the Ontario tax authorities in 2008, related to the reassessed taxation years, as a current receivable. It is expected that this amount plus interest and costs will be received from the Ontario Minister of Revenue in 2015.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 2014

Following are accounting policies Precision adopted with an initial application date of January 1, 2014:

IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation

On January 1, 2014, we implemented certain amendments to IAS 32 that require us to provide clarification on the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position.

IAS 36, Impairment of Assets

On January 1, 2014, we implemented certain amendments to IAS 36 that require that we disclose, if appropriate, the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit, and the basis for the determination of fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use of the asset, when an impairment loss is recognized or when an impairment loss is subsequently reversed.

IFRIC 21, Levies

On January 1, 2014, we implemented IFRIC 21 that provides an interpretation on IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, with respect to the accounting for levies imposed by governments. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event. The interpretation clarifies that the obligating event is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES NOT YET ADOPTED

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9, replacing IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 will be issued in three phases. The first phase, which has already been issued, addresses the accounting for financial assets and financial liabilities. The second phase will address impairment of financial instruments, while the third phase will address hedge accounting. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 focuses on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model, as well as the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods currently provided in IAS 39.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010. Although the classification criteria for financial liabilities will not change under IFRS 9, the fair value option may require different accounting for changes to the fair value of a financial liability resulting from changes to an entity's own credit risk.

In December 2013, new hedge accounting requirements were incorporated into IFRS 9 that increase the scope of items that can qualify as a hedged item and change the requirements of hedge effectiveness testing that must be met to use hedge accounting.

In July 2014, the IASB issued final amendments to IFRS 9, replacing earlier versions of IFRS 9. These amendments to IFRS 9 introduce a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model for financial assets that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses, and a fair value through other comprehensive income category for financial assets that are debt instruments.

The amendments to IFRS 9 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and are available for earlier adoption. We do not expect that the implementation of IFRS 9 will have a material effect on the financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 to address how and when to recognize revenue as well as requiring entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures in order to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The standard provides a principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. This five-step model involves identifying the contract(s) with a customer; identifying the performance obligations in the contract; determining the transaction price; allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Application of this new standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted. We do not expect that the implementation of IFRS 15 will have a material effect on the financial statements.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11 to address the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations. The amendments address how a joint operator should account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. IFRS 11, as amended, now requires that such transactions be accounted for using the principles related to business combinations accounting as outlined in IFRS 3, Business Combinations. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. We do not expect that these amendments will have an impact on the financial statements.

IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38, Intangible Assets

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 to clarify acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amended IAS 16 eliminates the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. Similarly, amendments to IAS 38 eliminate the use of a revenue-based amortization model for intangible assets except in certain specific circumstances. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. We do not expect that these amendments will have an impact on the financial statements.

Risks in our Business

Our key business risks are summarized below. You'll find more information and other risks in business in our AIF, which you can find on our website (**www.precisiondrilling.com**).

Price of Oil and Natural Gas

We sell our services to oil and natural gas exploration and production companies. Macroeconomic and geopolitical factors associated with oil and natural gas supply and demand are the primary factors driving pricing and profitability in the oilfield services industry. Generally, we experience high demand for our services when commodity prices are relatively high and the opposite is true when commodity prices are low. The volatility of crude oil and natural gas prices accounts for much of the cyclical nature of the energy services business.

Lower oil and natural gas prices could also cause our customers to terminate, renegotiate, or fail to honour their drilling contracts with us, which could affect the anticipated revenues that support our capital expenditure program and deliveries of new-build rigs. In addition, lower oil and natural gas prices, lower demand for oilfield services, or lower rig utilization could affect the fair market value of our rig fleet, which in turn could trigger a write down for accounting purposes. There is no assurance that demands for our services or conditions in the oil and natural gas and oilfield services sector will not decline in the future.

We have accounts receivable with customers in the oil and natural gas industry and their revenues may be affected by fluctuations in commodity prices. Our ability to collect receivables may be adversely affected by any prolonged weakness in oil and natural gas prices.

We try to manage this risk by keeping our cost structure as variable as we can while still being able to maintain the level of service our customers require.

Weather Patterns

Seasonal weather patterns in Canada and the northern U.S. affect activity in the oilfield services industry. During the spring months, wet weather and the spring thaw make the ground unstable so municipalities and counties and provincial and state transportation departments enforce road bans that restrict the movement of rigs and other heavy equipment. This reduces activity and highlights the importance of the location of our equipment prior to the imposition of the road bans. The timing and length of road bans depend on weather conditions leading to the spring thaw and during the thawing period.

Additionally, certain oil and natural gas producing areas are located in parts of western Canada that are only accessible during the winter months because the ground surrounding or containing the drilling sites in these areas consists of terrain known as muskeg. Rigs and other necessary equipment cannot cross this terrain to reach the drilling site until the muskeg freezes. Moreover, once the rigs and other equipment have been moved to a drilling site, they may become stranded or be unable to move to another site if the muskeg thaws unexpectedly. Our business results depend partly on how long the winter drilling season lasts.

Competition

The contract drilling business is highly competitive with numerous industry participants. We compete for drilling contracts that are usually awarded based on competitive bids. We believe pricing and rig availability are the primary factors potential customers consider when selecting a drilling contractor. We believe other factors are also important, such as the drilling capabilities and condition of drilling rigs, the quality of service and experience of rig crews, the safety record of the contractor and the particular drilling rig, the offering of ancillary services, the ability to provide drilling equipment that is adaptable to and having personnel familiar with new technologies and drilling techniques, and rig mobility and efficiency.

Historically, contract drilling has been cyclical with periods of low demand, excess rig supply and low dayrates, followed by periods of high demand, short rig supply and increasing dayrates. Periods of excess drilling rig supply intensify the competition and often result in rigs being idle. There are numerous contract drilling companies in each of the markets where we operate, and an oversupply of drilling rigs can cause greater price competition. Contract drilling companies compete primarily on a regional basis, and the intensity of competition can vary significantly from region to region at any particular time. If demand for drilling services is better in a region where we operate, our competitors might respond by moving in suitable drilling rigs from other regions, reactivating previously stacked rigs or purchasing new drilling rigs. An influx of drilling rigs into a market from any source could rapidly intensify competition and make any improvement in the demand for our drilling rigs short-lived, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our revenue, cash flow and earnings.

Our business results and the strength of our financial position are affected by our ability to strategically manage our capital expenditure program in a manner consistent with industry cycles and fluctuations in the demand for contract drilling services. If we do not effectively manage our capital expenditures or respond to market signals relating to the supply or demand for contract drilling and oilfield services, it could have a material adverse effect on our revenue, operations and financial condition.

New Capital Expenditures

Periods of high demand often lead to higher capital expenditures on drilling rigs and other oilfield services equipment. The number of drilling rigs competing for work in markets where we operate has increased as the industry adds new and upgraded rigs. We expect new or newer rigs to continue to enter markets where we operate. The industry supply of drilling rigs may exceed actual demand because of the relatively long life span of oilfield services equipment as well as the typically long time from when a decision is made to upgrade or build new equipment to when the equipment is built and placed into service. Excess supply resulting from industry-wide capital expenditures could lead to lower demand for term drilling contracts and for our equipment and services. The additional supply of drilling rigs has served to intensify price competition in the past and could continue to do so. This could lead to lower rates in the oilfield services industry generally and lower utilization of existing rigs. If any of these factors materialize, it would have an adverse effect on our revenue, cash flow, earnings and asset valuation.

Technology

Complex drilling programs for the exploration and development of conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas reserves demand high performance drilling rigs. The ability of drilling rig service providers to meet this demand depends on continuous improvement of existing rig technology, such as drive systems, control systems, automation, mud systems and top drives, to improve drilling efficiency. Our ability to deliver equipment and services that meet customer demand is essential to our continued success. We cannot guarantee that our rig technology will continue to meet the needs of our customers, especially as rigs age and technology advances, or that our competitors will not develop technological improvements that are more advantageous, timely, or cost effective.

Employees and Suppliers

Finding and Keeping Employees

We may not be able to find enough skilled labour to meet our needs, and this could limit growth. We may also have difficulty finding enough skilled and unskilled labour in the future if demand for our services increases. Shortages of qualified personnel have occurred in the past during periods of high demand. The demand for qualified rig personnel generally increases with stronger demand for land drilling services and as new and refurbished rigs are brought into service. Increased demand typically leads to higher wages that may or may not be reflected in any increases in service rates.

Other factors can also affect our ability to find enough workers to meet our needs. Our business requires skilled workers who can perform physically demanding work. Volatility in oil and natural gas activity and the demanding nature of the work, however, may prompt workers to pursue other kinds of jobs that offer a more desirable work environment and wages competitive to ours. Our success depends on our ability to continue to employ and retain skilled technical personnel and qualified rig personnel; if we are unable to, it could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our ability to provide reliable services depends on the availability of well-trained, experienced crews to operate our field equipment. We must also balance our need to maintain a skilled workforce with cost structures that fluctuate with activity levels. We retain the most experienced employees during periods of low utilization by having them fill lower level positions on field crews. Many of our businesses experience manpower shortages in peak operating periods, and we may experience more severe shortages as the industry adds more rigs, oilfield service companies expand, and new companies enter the business.

We continually monitor crew availability. To retain and attract quality staff, we focus on providing a safe and productive work environment, opportunity for advancement, and added wage security.

Relying on Suppliers

We source certain key rig components, raw materials, equipment and component parts from a variety of suppliers in Canada, the U.S. and internationally. We also outsource some or all construction services for drilling and service rigs, including new-build rigs, as part of our capital expenditure programs.

To manage this risk, we maintain relationships with several key suppliers and contractors and place advance orders for components that have long lead times. We also have an inventory of key components, materials, equipment and parts.

We may, however, experience cost increases, delays in delivery due to strong activity or financial hardship of suppliers or contractors, or other unforeseen circumstances relating to third parties. If our current or alternate suppliers are unable to deliver the necessary components, materials, equipment, parts and services we require for our businesses, including the construction of new-build drilling rigs, it can delay service to our customers and have a material adverse effect on our revenue, cash flow and earnings.

Health, Safety and the Environment

We are subject to various environmental, health and safety laws, rules, legislation and guidelines, which can impose material liability, increase our costs, or lead to lower demand for our services.

Standards for accident prevention in the oil and natural gas industry are governed by service company safety policies and procedures, accepted industry safety practices, customer-specific safety requirements, and health and safety legislation. Safety is a key factor that customers consider when selecting an oilfield service company. A decline in our safety performance could result in lower demand for services, and this could have a material adverse effect on our revenue, cash flow and earnings.

Our operations are affected by numerous laws, regulations and guidelines relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the management, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances and other waste materials. These include those relating to spills, releases, emissions and discharges of hazardous substances or other waste materials into the environment, requiring removal or remediation of pollutants or contaminants and imposing civil and criminal penalties for violations. Some of these apply to our operations and authorize the recovery of natural resource damages by the government, injunctive relief, and the imposition of stop, control, remediation and abandonment orders. In addition, our land drilling operations may be conducted in or near ecologically sensitive areas, such as wetlands that are subject to special protective measures, which may expose us to additional operating costs and liabilities for noncompliance with certain laws. Some environmental laws and regulations may impose strict and, in certain cases joint and several, liability. This means that in some situations we could be exposed to liability as a result of conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred, or conditions caused by prior operators or other third parties, including any liability related to offsite treatment or disposal facilities. The costs arising from compliance with these laws, regulations and guidelines may be material.

We maintain liability insurance, including insurance for certain environmental claims, but coverage is limited, and some of our policies exclude coverage for damages resulting from environmental contamination. We cannot assure that insurance will continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, that the possible types of liabilities that we may incur will be covered by the insurance, or that the dollar amount of the liabilities will not exceed our policy limits. Even a partially uninsured claim, if successful and of sufficient magnitude, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and prospects.

The issue of energy and the environment has created intense public debate in Canada, the U.S. and around the world in recent years, and it is likely to continue to be a focus area for the foreseeable future, which could potentially have a significant impact on all aspects of the economy. The trend in environmental regulation has been to impose more restrictions and limitations on activities that may impact the environment. Any regulatory changes that impose additional environmental restrictions or requirements on us, or our customers, could increase our operating costs and potentially lead to lower demand for our services and have an adverse effect on us. For example, there is growing concern about the apparent connection between the burning of fossil fuels and climate change. Laws, regulations or treaties concerning climate change or greenhouse gas emissions can have an adverse impact on the demand for oil and natural gas, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Governments in Canada and the U.S. are also considering more stringent regulation or restriction of hydraulic fracturing, a technology used by most of our customers that involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into rock formations to stimulate oil and natural gas production.

Increasing regulatory restrictions could have a negative impact on the exploration of unconventional energy resources, which are only commercially viable with the use of hydraulic fracturing. Laws relating to hydraulic fracturing are in various stages of development at levels of governments in markets where we operate and the outcome of these developments and their effect on the regulatory landscape and the contract drilling industry is uncertain; however, hydraulic fracturing laws or regulations that cause a decrease in the completion of new oil and natural gas wells and an associated decrease in demand for our services could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial results.

Financial

Dividends May be Variable

The actual cash flow available for the payment of dividends to shareholders is a function of numerous factors, including our financial performance, debt covenants and obligations, working capital requirements, capital expenditure requirements, tax obligations, the impact of interest rates or foreign exchange rates, the growth of the general economy, the price of crude oil and natural gas, weather and number of common shares outstanding. Dividends may be increased, reduced, or eliminated entirely depending on our operations and the performance of our assets.

We require sufficient cash flow to service and repay our debt. The market value of our common shares may deteriorate if we are unable to meet dividend expectations in the future, and that deterioration may be material.

Credit Market Conditions

The ability to make scheduled debt repayments, refinance debt obligations, or access financing depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which may be affected by prevailing economic and competitive conditions and certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. Volatility in the credit markets can increase costs associated with debt instruments due to increased spreads over relevant interest rate benchmarks, or affect our ability to access those markets or the ability of third parties we wish to do business with. We may be unable to maintain sufficient cash flow from operating activities to allow us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our debt.

In addition, if there is continued or future volatility or uncertainty in the capital markets, access to financing may be uncertain, and this can have an adverse effect on the industry and our business, including future operating results. Our customers may curtail their drilling programs, which could result in reduced dayrates, lower demand for drilling rigs, well service rigs, directional drilling, turnkey jobs, and other wellsite services, or lower equipment utilization. In addition, certain customers may be unable to pay suppliers, including us, if they are unable to access the capital markets to fund their business operations.

Our Debt Facilities Contain Restrictive Covenants

Our revolving credit facility and each note indenture contain a number of covenants which, among other things, restrict us and some of our subsidiaries from conducting certain activities. In addition, we must satisfy and maintain certain financial ratio tests under the Secured Facility. Events beyond our control could affect our ability to meet these tests. If we breach any of the covenants, it could result in a default under the Secured Facility or any of the note indentures. If there is a default, the applicable lenders or note holders could decide to declare all amounts outstanding under the Secured Facility or any of the note indentures to be due and payable immediately, and terminate any commitments to extend further credit.

Access to Additional Financing

We will need sufficient cash flow in the future to service and repay our debt. Our ability to generate cash in the future is affected to some extent by general economic, financial, competitive and other factors that may be beyond our control. If we need to borrow funds in the future to service our debt, our ability will depend on covenants in our revolving credit facility, our note indentures and other debt agreements we may have in the future, and on our credit ratings. We may not be able to access sufficient amounts under the secured facility or from the capital markets in the future to pay our obligations as they mature or to fund other liquidity requirements. If we are not able to borrow a sufficient amount, or generate enough cash flow from operations to service and repay our debt, we will need to refinance our debt or we will be in default, and we could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or dispose of material assets. We may not be able to refinance or arrange alternative measures on favourable terms or at all. If we are unable to service, repay or refinance our debt, it could have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We regularly assess our credit policies and capital structure, and have enough liquidity to meet our needs. See page 34 for information about our liquidity.

Foreign Exchange

Our U.S. and international operations have revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (mostly in U.S. dollars and currencies that are pegged to the U.S. dollar). This means that changes in currency exchange rates affect our income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flow.

- *Translation into Canadian dollars* – When preparing our consolidated financial statements, we translate the financial statements for foreign operations that don't have a Canadian dollar functional currency into Canadian dollars. We translate assets and liabilities at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. We translate revenues and expenses using average exchange rates for the month of the transaction. We initially recognize gains or losses from these translation adjustments in other comprehensive income, and reclassify them from equity to net earnings on disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation. Changes in currency exchange rates could materially increase or decrease our foreign currency-denominated net assets, which would increase or decrease shareholders' equity. Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the amount of revenues and expenses we record for our U.S. and international operations, which will increase or decrease our net earnings. If the Canadian dollar strengthens against the U.S. dollar, the net earnings we record in Canadian dollars for our international operations will be lower.
- *Transaction Exposure* – We have long-term debt denominated in U.S. dollars. We have designated our senior notes as a hedge against the net asset position of our U.S. operations. This debt is converted at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet dates with the resulting gains or losses included in the statement of comprehensive income. If the Canadian dollar strengthens against the U.S. dollar, we will incur a foreign exchange gain from the translation of this debt. Similarly, if the Canadian dollar weakens against the U.S. dollar, we will incur a foreign exchange loss from the translation of this debt. The vast majority of our international operations are transacted in U.S. dollars or U.S. dollar-pegged currencies. Transactions for our Canadian operations are primarily transacted in Canadian dollars; however, we occasionally purchase goods and supplies in U.S. dollars for our Canadian operations. However, the U.S. dollar denominated transactions and foreign exchange exposure would not typically have a material impact on our financial results.

Liabilities from Prior Reorganizations

We have retained all liabilities of our predecessor companies, including liabilities relating to corporate and income tax matters.

International Operations

We conduct some of our business in Mexico and the Middle East. Our growth plans contemplate establishing operations in other foreign countries, including countries where the political and economic systems may be less stable than in Canada or the U.S.

Our international operations are subject to risks normally associated with conducting business in foreign countries, including among others:

- an uncertain political and economic environment
- the loss of revenue, property and equipment as a result of expropriation, confiscation, nationalization, contract deprivation and force majeure
- war, terrorist acts or threats, civil insurrection, and geopolitical and other political risks
- fluctuations in foreign currency and exchange controls
- restrictions on the repatriation of income or capital
- increases in duties, taxes and governmental royalties
- renegotiation of contracts with governmental entities
- changes in laws and policies governing operations of foreign-based companies
- compliance with anti-corruption and anti-bribery legislation in Canada, the U.S. and other countries
- trade restrictions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. or other countries.

If there is a dispute relating to our international operations, we may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be able to subject foreign persons to the jurisdiction of a court in Canada or the U.S.

Government-owned petroleum companies located in some of the countries where we operate now or in the future may have policies, or may be subject to governmental policies, that give preference to the purchase of goods and services from companies that are majority-owned by local nationals. As such, we may rely on joint ventures, license arrangements and other business combinations with local nationals in these countries, which may expose us to certain counterparty risks, including the failure of local nationals to meet contractual obligations or comply with local or international laws that apply to us.

In the international markets where we operate, we are subject to various laws and regulations that govern the operation and taxation of our businesses and the import and export of our equipment from country to country. There may be uncertainty about how these laws and regulations are imposed, applied or interpreted, and they could be subject to change. Since we derive a portion of our revenues from subsidiaries outside of Canada and the U.S., the subsidiaries paying dividends or making other cash payments or advances may be restricted from transferring funds in or out of the respective countries, or face exchange controls or taxes on any payments or advances. We have organized our foreign operations partly based on certain assumptions about various tax laws (including capital gains and withholding taxes), foreign currency exchange, and capital repatriation laws and other relevant laws of a variety of foreign jurisdictions. We believe these assumptions are reasonable; however, there is no assurance that foreign taxing or other authorities will reach the same conclusion. If these foreign jurisdictions change or modify the laws, we could suffer adverse tax and financial consequences.

While we have developed policies and procedures designed to achieve compliance with applicable international laws, we could be exposed to potential claims, economic sanctions, or other restrictions for alleged or actual violations of international laws related to our international operations, including anti-corruption and anti-bribery legislation, trade laws and trade sanctions. The Canadian government, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission (**SEC**), the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control, and similar agencies and authorities in other jurisdictions have a broad range of civil and criminal penalties they may seek to impose against corporations and individuals for such violations, including injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties and modifications to business practices and compliance programs, among other things. While we cannot accurately predict the impact of any of these factors, if any of those risks materialize, it could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Evaluation of Controls and Procedures

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Precision maintains internal control over financial reporting that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a – 15(f) and 15d – 15(f) under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**) and under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings (**NI 52-109**).

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**) and the Chief Financial Officer (**CFO**), has conducted an evaluation of Precision's internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (**COSO 2013**).

Based on management's assessment as at December 31, 2014, management has concluded that Precision's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 was audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which is included in this annual report.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of Precision's financial statements would be prevented or detected. Further, the evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting was made as of a specific date, and continued effectiveness in future periods is subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Precision maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in Precision's interim and annual filings is reviewed, recognized and disclosed accurately and in the appropriate time period.

An evaluation, as of December 31, 2014, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Precision's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a – 15(e) and 15d – 15(e) under the Exchange Act and NI 52-109, was carried out by management, including the CEO and the CFO. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design and operation of Precision's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that Precision files or submits under the Exchange Act or Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms therein.

It should be noted that while the CEO and CFO believe that Precision's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that Precision's disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Corporate Governance

At Precision, we believe that a strong culture of corporate governance and ethical behaviour in decision-making is fundamental to the way we do business.

We have a strong Board made up of directors with a history of achievement and an effective mix of skills, knowledge, and business experience. The directors oversee the conduct of our business, provide oversight, and support our future growth. They also monitor regulatory developments in Canada and the U.S. to keep abreast of developments in governance and enhance transparency of our corporate disclosure.

You can find more information about our approach to governance in our management information circular, available on our website.

Management's Report to the Shareholders

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and all information in this Annual Report are the responsibility of management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the accounting policies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. When necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions that were not complete at the balance sheet date. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality, and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) appropriate in the circumstances. The financial information elsewhere in this Annual Report has been reviewed to ensure consistency with that in the consolidated financial statements.

Management has prepared Management's Discussion and Analysis (**MD&A**). The MD&A is based on the financial results of Precision Drilling Corporation (the **Corporation**) prepared in accordance with IFRS. The MD&A compares the audited financial results for the years ended December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2013.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting and is supported by an internal audit function that conducts periodic testing of these controls. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with direction from our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Management's evaluation of internal control over financial reporting was based on the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (**COSO 2013**). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014. Also management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014.

KPMG LLP (**KPMG**), an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, was engaged, as approved by a vote of shareholders at the Corporation's most recent annual meeting, to audit the consolidated financial statements and provide an independent professional opinion.

KPMG completed an audit of the design and effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, as stated in its report included herein, and expressed an unqualified opinion on the design and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which is comprised of five independent directors who are not employees of the Corporation, provides oversight to the financial reporting process. Integral to this process is the Audit Committee's review and discussion with management and KPMG of the quarterly and annual financial statements and reports prior to their respective release. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing and discussing with management and KPMG major issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls. KPMG has unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss its audit and related matters. The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and its Audit Committee.

Kevin A. Neveu
President and Chief Executive Officer
Precision Drilling Corporation

March 6, 2015

Robert J. McNally
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Precision Drilling Corporation

March 6, 2015

Independent Auditors' Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Precision Drilling Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Precision Drilling Corporation (the "**Corporation**"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other Matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013), and our report dated March 6, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Chartered Accountants

March 6, 2015
Calgary, Canada

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Precision Drilling Corporation

We have audited Precision Drilling Corporation's (the "**Corporation**") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013). The Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report to the Shareholders. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the entity; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013).

We also have audited, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flow for the years then ended, and our report dated March 6, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Chartered Accountants

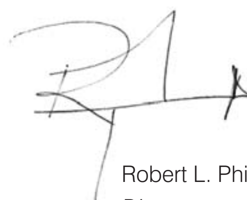
March 6, 2015
Calgary, Canada

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars)		**December 31, 2014**	December 31, 2013
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash		**$ 491,481**	$ 80,606
Accounts receivable	*(Note 22)*	**598,063**	549,697
Income tax recoverable	*(Note 23)*	**55,138**	–
Inventory		**9,170**	12,378
Total current assets		**1,153,852**	642,681
Non-current assets:			
Income tax recoverable		**3,297**	58,435
Property, plant and equipment	*(Note 4)*	**3,928,826**	3,561,734
Intangibles	*(Note 5)*	**3,302**	3,917
Goodwill	*(Note 6)*	**219,719**	312,356
Total non-current assets		**4,155,144**	3,936,442
Total assets		**$ 5,308,996**	$ 4,579,123
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	*(Note 22)*	**$ 493,038**	$ 332,838
Income tax payable		**7,184**	4,060
Total current liabilities		**500,222**	336,898
Non-current liabilities:			
Share based compensation	*(Note 8)*	**14,252**	14,431
Provisions and other	*(Note 9)*	**14,837**	17,836
Long-term debt	*(Note 10)*	**1,852,186**	1,323,268
Deferred tax liabilities	*(Note 11)*	**486,133**	487,347
Total non-current liabilities		**2,367,408**	1,842,882
Shareholders' equity:			
Shareholders' capital	*(Note 12)*	**2,315,539**	2,305,227
Contributed surplus		**31,109**	29,175
Retained earnings		**48,426**	88,416
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	*(Note 13)*	**46,292**	(23,475)
Total shareholders' equity		**2,441,366**	2,399,343
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 5,308,996**	$ 4,579,123

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors:



Allen R. Hagerman
Director

Robert L. Phillips
Director

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

Years ended December 31, *(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)*		**2014**	2013
Revenue		**$ 2,350,538**	$ 2,029,977
Expenses:			
Operating	*(Note 22)*	**1,405,827**	1,248,637
General and administrative	*(Note 22)*	**144,341**	142,507
Earnings before income taxes, finance charges, foreign exchange, impairment of goodwill, loss on asset decommissioning and depreciation and amortization		**800,370**	638,833
Depreciation and amortization		**448,669**	333,159
Loss on asset decommissioning	*(Note 4)*	**126,699**	–
Operating earnings		**225,002**	305,674
Impairment of goodwill		**95,170**	–
Foreign exchange		**(946)**	(9,112)
Finances charges	*(Note 14)*	**109,701**	93,248
Earnings before tax		**21,077**	221,538
Income taxes:	*(Note 11)*		
Current		**10,172**	45,017
Deferred		**(22,247)**	(14,629)
		(12,075)	30,388
Net earnings		**$ 33,152**	$ 191,150
Earnings per share:	*(Note 18)*		
Basic		**$ 0.11**	$ 0.69
Diluted		**$ 0.11**	$ 0.66

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years ended December 31, *(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars)*	**2014**	2013
Net earnings	**$ 33,152**	$ 191,150
Unrealized gain on translation of assets and liabilities of operations denominated in foreign currency	**171,092**	109,195
Foreign exchange loss on net investment hedge with U.S. denominated debt, net of tax	**(101,325)**	(72,135)
Comprehensive income	**$ 102,919**	$ 228,210

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

Years ended December 31, *(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars)*		2014	2013
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operations:			
Net earnings		$ 33,152	$ 191,150
Adjustments for:			
Long-term compensation plans		16,197	20,708
Depreciation and amortization		448,669	333,159
Loss on asset decommissioning		126,699	–
Impairment of goodwill		95,170	–
Foreign exchange		(3,971)	(9,216)
Finance charges		109,701	93,248
Income taxes		(12,075)	30,388
Other		(6,033)	(3,754)
Income taxes paid		(15,601)	(109,326)
Income taxes recovered		8,463	3,761
Interest paid		(103,816)	(89,156)
Interest received		919	1,011
Funds provided by operations		697,474	461,973
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	*(Note 22)*	(17,315)	(33,887)
		680,159	428,086
Investments:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	*(Note 4)*	(856,690)	(535,804)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment		101,826	13,372
Changes in income tax recoverable		55,138	6,144
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	*(Note 22)*	69,739	(10,247)
		(629,987)	(526,535)
Financing:			
Repayment of long-term debt		(30,670)	–
Debt issue costs		(10,166)	(883)
Dividends paid		(73,142)	(58,113)
Increase in long-term debt		436,600	29,781
Issuance of common shares on the exercise of options		7,082	2,432
Issuance of common shares on the exercise of warrants		–	48,300
		329,704	21,517
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		30,999	4,770
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		410,875	(72,162)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		80,606	152,768
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$ 491,481	$ 80,606

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars)		Shareholders' capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) *(Note 13)*	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2014		$ 2,305,227	$ 29,175	$ (23,475)	$ 88,416	$ 2,399,343
Net earnings for the period		–	–	–	33,152	33,152
Other comprehensive income for the period		–	–	69,767	–	69,767
Dividends		–	–	–	(73,142)	(73,142)
Share options exercised	*(Note 12)*	10,312	(3,230)	–	–	7,082
Share based compensation expense	*(Note 8)*	–	5,164	–	–	5,164
Balance at December 31, 2014		**$ 2,315,539**	**$ 31,109**	**$ 46,292**	**$ 48,426**	**$ 2,441,366**

(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars)		Shareholders' capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss *(Note 13)*	Retained earnings (deficit)	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2013		$ 2,251,982	$ 24,474	$ (60,535)	$ (44,621)	$ 2,171,300
Net earnings for the period		–	–	–	191,150	191,150
Other comprehensive income for the period		–	–	37,060	–	37,060
Dividends		–	–	–	(58,113)	(58,113)
Share options exercised	*(Note 12)*	3,707	(1,275)	–	–	2,432
Shares issued on redemption of non-management directors' DSUs		1,238	(1,031)	–	–	207
Warrants exercised		48,300	–	–	–	48,300
Share based compensation expense	*(Note 8)*	–	7,007	–	–	7,007
Balance at December 31, 2013		$ 2,305,227	$ 29,175	$ (23,475)	$ 88,416	$ 2,399,343

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts are stated in thousands of Canadian dollars except share numbers and per share amounts)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Precision Drilling Corporation (**Precision** or the **Corporation**) is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta, Canada and is a provider of contract drilling and completion and production services primarily to oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in Canada, the United States and certain international locations. The address of the registered office is 800, 525 – 8th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 1G1.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**).

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2015.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis except as detailed in the Corporation's accounting policies in Note 3 and are presented in thousands of Canadian dollars.

(c) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingencies. These estimates and judgments are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimation of anticipated future events involves uncertainty and, consequently, the estimates used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements may change as future events unfold, more experience is acquired, or the Corporation's operating environment changes. Significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are described in Note 3(r) and (s).

NOTE 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and all of its subsidiaries and partnerships, substantially all of which are wholly-owned. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. All significant intercompany balances, transactions and any unrealized gains and losses arising from intercompany transactions, have been eliminated.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. Control exists when Precision has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Precision does not hold investments in any companies where it exerts significant influence and does not hold interests in any special-purpose entities.

The acquisition method is used to account for acquisitions of subsidiaries and assets that meet the definition of a business under IFRS. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized immediately in the statement of earnings. Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issuance of debt or equity securities, that the Corporation incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(c) Inventory

Inventory is primarily comprised of operating supplies and is carried at the lower of average cost, being the cost to acquire the inventory, and net realizable value. Inventory is charged to operating expenses as items are sold or consumed at the amount of the average cost of the item.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes an expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment (repair and maintenance) are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated as follows:

	Expected Life	Salvage Value	Basis of Depreciation
Drilling rig equipment:			
– Power & Tubulars	5 years	–	straight-line
– Dynamic	10 years	–	straight-line
– Structural	20 years	10%	straight-line
Seasonal, stratification and turnkey drilling equipment	4 years	0 to 20%	straight-line
Service rig equipment	20 years	10%	straight-line
Drilling rig spare equipment	up to 15 years	–	straight-line
Service rig spare equipment	up to 15 years	–	straight-line
Rental equipment	10 to 15 years	0 to 25%	straight-line
Other equipment	3 to 10 years	–	straight-line
Light duty vehicles	4 years	–	straight-line
Heavy duty vehicles	7 to 10 years	–	straight-line
Buildings	10 to 20 years	–	straight-line

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statements of earnings.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and methods or depreciation are reviewed annually, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

(e) Intangibles
Intangible assets that are acquired by the Corporation with finite lives are initially recorded at estimated fair value and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits of the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortization is recognized in profit and loss using the straight-line method based over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Customer relationships	1 to 5 years
Patents	10 years
Brand	1 to 5 years

The estimated useful lives and methods of amortization are reviewed annually, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

(f) Goodwill
Goodwill is the amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair values.

If the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration, Precision reassesses whether it has correctly identified and measured the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If that excess remains after reassessment, Precision recognizes the resulting gain in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, attributed to the cash generating unit or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit and as identified in the business combination.

(g) Impairment

(i) Financial Assets
A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is tested for impairment if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Corporation on terms that the Corporation would not consider otherwise, and indications that a debtor will enter bankruptcy. Precision considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is completed at the same time each year.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit or CGU). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a after tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the cash generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(h) Borrowing Costs

Interest and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalization ceases during any extended period of suspension of construction or when substantially all activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are complete.

All other interest and borrowing costs are recognized in earnings in the period in which they are incurred.

(i) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is recognized in net earnings except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable earnings or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in net earnings in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities that are expected to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(j) Revenue Recognition

The Corporation's services are generally sold based on service orders or contracts with a customer that include fixed or determinable prices based on daily, hourly or job rates. Customer contract terms do not include provisions for significant post-service delivery obligations. Revenue is recognized when services and equipment rentals are rendered and only when collectability is reasonably assured. The Corporation also provides services under turnkey contracts whereby it drills a well to an agreed upon depth under specified conditions for a fixed price, regardless of the time required or the problems encountered in drilling the well. Revenue from turnkey drilling contracts is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method based on costs incurred to date and estimated total contract costs. Anticipated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded at the time the estimated costs exceed the contract revenue.

(k) Employee Benefit Plans

Precision sponsors various defined contribution retirement plans for its employees. The Corporation's contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as employees earn the entitlement.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(m) Share Based Incentive Compensation Plans

The Corporation has established several cash settled share based incentive compensation plans for non-management directors, officers, and other eligible employees. As estimated by management, the fair values of the amounts payable to eligible participants under these plans are recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities over the period that the participants become unconditionally entitled to payment. The recorded liability is re-measured at the end of each reporting period until settlement with the resultant change to the fair value of the liability recognized in net earnings for the period. When the plans are settled, the cash paid reduces the outstanding liability.

The Corporation has implemented an employee share purchase plan that allows eligible employees to purchase common shares through payroll deductions. Under this plan, contributions made by employees are matched to a specific percentage by the Corporation. The contributions made by the Corporation are expensed as incurred.

Prior to January 1, 2012, the Corporation had an equity settled deferred share unit plan whereby non-management directors of Precision could elect to receive all or a portion of their compensation in fully-vested deferred share units. Compensation expense was recognized based on the fair value price of the Corporation's shares at the date of grant with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. Upon redemption of the deferred share units into common shares, the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to shareholders' capital. The Corporation continues to have obligations under this plan.

A share option plan has been established for certain eligible employees. Under this plan the fair value of share purchase options is calculated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and that value is recorded as compensation expense over the grant's vesting period with an offsetting credit to contributed surplus. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest. Upon exercise of the equity purchase option, the associated amount is reclassified from contributed surplus to shareholders' capital. Consideration paid by employees upon exercise of the equity purchase options is credited to shareholders' capital.

(n) Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions of the Corporation's individual entities are recorded in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). Transactions in currencies other than the entities' functional currency are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transaction. At each period end, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the prevailing period end rates. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Gains and losses are included in net earnings except for gains and losses on translation of long-term debt designated as a hedge of foreign operations, which are deferred and included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of preparing the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of each foreign operation that does not have a Canadian dollar functional currency are translated into Canadian dollars. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated using average exchange rates for the month of the respective transaction. Gains or losses resulting from these translation adjustments are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to net earnings on disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

(o) Per Share Amounts

Basic per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are calculated by using the treasury stock method for equity based compensation arrangements. The treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds obtained on exercise of equity based compensation arrangements would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding is then adjusted by the difference between the number of shares issued from the exercise of equity based compensation arrangements and shares repurchased from the related proceeds.

(p) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-Derivative Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as either fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity or available for sale. Financial liabilities are classified as either fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs attributable to fair value through profit or loss items are expensed as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured based on their classification.

Accounts receivable are classified as "loans and receivables". After their initial fair value measurement, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. For the Corporation, the measured amount generally corresponds to historical cost.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt are classified as "other financial liabilities". After their initial fair value measurement, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. For the Corporation, the measured amount generally corresponds to historical cost.

(ii) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Corporation may enter into certain financial derivative contracts in order to manage the exposure to market risks from fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. Precision has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, and thus has not applied hedge accounting, even though it considers certain financial contracts to be economic hedges. As a result, financial derivative contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are recorded on the balance sheet at estimated fair value. Transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Derivatives embedded in other instruments or host contracts are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract. Embedded derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at estimated fair value and changes in the fair value are recognized in earnings.

(q) Hedge Accounting

The Corporation utilizes foreign currency long-term debt to hedge its exposure to changes in the carrying values of the Corporation's net investment in certain foreign operations as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

To be accounted for as a hedge, the foreign currency long-term debt must be designated and documented as a hedge, and must be effective at inception and on an ongoing basis. The documentation defines the relationship between the foreign currency long-term debt and the net investment in the foreign operations, as well as the Corporation's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedging transaction. The Corporation formally assesses, both at inception and on an ongoing basis whether the changes in fair value of the foreign currency long-term debt is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value of the net investment in the foreign operations. The portion of gains or losses on the hedging item that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and is limited to the translation gain or loss on the net investment, while the ineffective portion is recorded in earnings. If the hedging relationship is terminated or ceases to be effective, hedge accounting is not applied to subsequent gains or losses. The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to net earnings when corresponding exchange gains or losses arising from the translation of the foreign operation are recorded in net earnings.

(r) Critical Accounting Judgments

(i) Depreciation and Amortization

Precision's property, plant and equipment and its intangible assets are depreciated and amortized based on estimates of useful lives and salvage values. These estimates consider data and information from various sources including vendors, industry practice and Precision's own historical experience and may change as more experience is gained, market conditions shift or new technological advancements are made.

Determination of which parts of the drilling rig equipment represent significant cost relative to the entire rig and identifying the consumption patterns along with the useful lives of these significant parts, are matters of judgment. This determination can be complex and subject to differing interpretations and views, particularly when rig equipment comprises individual components for which different depreciation methods or rates are appropriate.

(ii) Income Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expense already recorded. The Corporation establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

(s) Critical Accounting Assumptions and Estimates

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment, intangibles and goodwill, comprise the majority of Precision's assets. The carrying value of these assets is periodically reviewed for impairment or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For property, plant and equipment, this requires Precision to forecast future cash flows to be derived from the utilization of these assets based on assumptions about future business conditions and technological developments. Significant, unanticipated changes to these assumptions could require a provision for impairment in the future.

For goodwill, we conduct impairment tests annually in the fourth quarter or whenever there is change in circumstance that indicates that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverability of goodwill requires a calculation of the recoverable amount of the CGU or groups of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Judgment is required in the aggregation of assets into CGUs. The recoverability calculation requires an estimation of the future cash flows from the CGU or group of CGUs and judgment is required in determining the appropriate discount rate. We use observable market data inputs to develop a discount rate that we believe approximates the discount rate from market participants.

In deriving the underlying projected cash flows, assumptions must also be made about future drilling activity, margins and market conditions over the long-term life of the assets or CGUs. Precision cannot predict if an event that triggers impairment will occur, when it will occur or how it will occur, or how it will affect reported asset amounts. Although estimates are reasonable and consistent with current conditions, internal planning and expected future operations, such estimations are subject to significant uncertainty and judgment.

(t) Accounting Policies Adopted January 1, 2014

The Corporation adopted the following new and revised accounting standards, including any consequential amendments. Changes in accounting policies adopted by the Corporation were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions as provided in those standards and amendments.

The adoption of these standards on January 1, 2014 had no impact on the amounts recorded in the Corporation's financial statements.

(i) IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation

On January 1, 2014, the Corporation implemented certain amendments to IAS 32 which require the Corporation to provide clarification on the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(ii) IAS 36, Impairment of Assets

On January 1, 2014, the Corporation implemented certain amendments to IAS 36 which require that the Corporation disclose, if appropriate, the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit, and the basis for the determination of fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use of the asset, when an impairment loss is recognized or when an impairment loss is subsequently reversed.

(iii) IFRIC 21, Levies

On January 1, 2014, the Corporation implemented IFRIC 21 which provides an interpretation on IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, with respect to the accounting for levies imposed by governments. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event. The interpretation clarifies that the obligating event is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

(u) Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to Existing Standards not yet Effective

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9, replacing IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 will be issued in three phases. The first phase, which has already been issued, addresses the accounting for financial assets and financial liabilities. The second phase will address impairment of financial instruments, while the third phase will address hedge accounting. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 focuses on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model, as well as the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods currently provided in IAS 39.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010. Although the classification criteria for financial liabilities will not change under IFRS 9, the fair value option may require different accounting for changes to the fair value of a financial liability resulting from changes to an entity's own credit risk.

In December 2013, new hedge accounting requirements were incorporated into IFRS 9 that increase the scope of items that can qualify as a hedged item and change the requirements of hedge effectiveness testing that must be met to use hedge accounting.

In July 2014, the IASB issued final amendments to IFRS 9, replacing earlier versions of IFRS 9. These amendments to IFRS 9 introduce a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model for financial assets that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses, and a fair value through other comprehensive income category for financial assets that are debt instruments.

The amendments to IFRS 9 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and are available for earlier adoption. The Corporation does not expect that the implementation of IFRS 9 will have a material effect on the financial statements.

(ii) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers
In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 to address how and when to recognize revenue as well as requiring entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures in order to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The standard provides a principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. This five-step model involves identifying the contract(s) with a customer; identifying the performance obligations in the contract; determining the transaction price; allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Application of this new standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application is permitted. The Corporation does not expect that the implementation of IFRS 15 will have a material effect on the financial statements.

(iii) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements
In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11 to address the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations. The amendments address how a joint operator should account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. IFRS 11, as amended, now requires that such transactions be accounted for using the principles related to business combinations accounting as outlined in IFRS 3, Business Combinations. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. The Corporation does not expect that these amendments will have an impact on the financial statements.

(iv) IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38, Intangible Assets
In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 to clarify acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amended IAS 16 eliminates the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. Similarly, amendments to IAS 38 eliminate the use of a revenue-based amortization model for intangible assets except in certain specific circumstances. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. The Corporation does not expect that these amendments will have an impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2014	2013
Cost	**$ 5,898,980**	$ 5,260,263
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,970,154)**	(1,698,529)
	$ 3,928,826	$ 3,561,734
Rig equipment	**$ 3,182,090**	$ 3,033,159
Rental equipment	**104,492**	108,453
Other equipment	**97,887**	78,670
Vehicles	**24,682**	42,993
Buildings	**89,539**	49,506
Assets under construction	**397,556**	219,433
Land	**32,580**	29,520
	$ 3,928,826	$ 3,561,734

Cost

	Rig Equipment	Rental Equipment	Other Equipment	Vehicles	Buildings	Assets Under Construction	Land	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 3,986,743	$ 152,351	$ 171,637	$ 63,196	$ 72,069	$ 133,791	$ 28,594	$ 4,608,381
Additions	143,252	6,346	1,651	3,588	–	380,788	179	535,804
Disposals	(52,659)	(1,126)	(2,971)	(5,324)	–	–	–	(62,080)
Reclassifications	270,615	10,508	14,141	4,900	825	(300,989)	–	–
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	163,445	1,866	936	3,251	2,070	5,843	747	178,158
Balance, December 31, 2013	4,511,396	169,945	185,394	69,611	74,964	219,433	29,520	5,260,263
Additions	144,169	2,939	5,504	4,356	5,320	692,560	1,842	856,690
Disposals	(155,002)	(1,587)	(4,853)	(43,084)	(69)	–	–	(204,595)
Asset decommissioning	(286,898)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(286,898)
Reclassifications	453,862	1,650	27,990	7,335	36,968	(527,805)	–	–
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	248,802	1,411	3,992	1,639	3,090	13,368	1,218	273,520
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$ 4,916,329**	**$ 174,358**	**$ 218,027**	**$ 39,857**	**$ 120,273**	**$ 397,556**	**$ 32,580**	**$ 5,898,980**

Accumulated Depreciation

	Rig Equipment	Rental Equipment	Other Equipment	Vehicles	Buildings	Assets Under Construction	Land	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 1,167,252	$ 61,000	$ 93,279	$ 22,437	$ 21,484	$ –	$ –	$ 1,365,452
Depreciation expense	295,807	9,695	15,518	8,299	3,774	–	–	333,093
Disposals	(43,423)	(1,007)	(2,937)	(5,069)	–	–	–	(52,436)
Reclassifications	8,314	(8,557)	273	(20)	(10)	–	–	–
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	50,287	361	591	971	210	–	–	52,420
Balance, December 31, 2013	1,478,237	61,492	106,724	26,618	25,458	–	–	1,698,529
Depreciation expense	392,565	10,789	16,815	6,468	4,818	–	–	431,455
Disposals	(63,305)	(1,364)	(4,845)	(18,270)	(19)	–	–	(87,803)
Asset decommissioning	(160,200)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(160,200)
Reclassifications	1,549	(1,501)	2	(95)	45	–	–	–
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	85,393	450	1,444	454	432	–	–	88,173
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$ 1,734,239**	**$ 69,866**	**$ 120,140**	**$ 15,175**	**$ 30,734**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 1,970,154**

In 2014, the Corporation incurred a $126.7 million loss on the decommissioning of certain drilling and service rigs and ancillary equipment. The assets were decommissioned due to the inefficient nature of the assets and the high cost to maintain. The charge was allocated $97.9 million (2013 – $nil) to the Contract Drilling Services segment and $28.8 million (2013 – $nil) to the Completion and Production Services segment.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Corporation changed the method for depreciating its drilling and service rig equipment from unit-of-production to straight-line. Precision believes that due to technological developments within the industry, straight-line depreciation better reflects the allocation of the cost of the assets over their expected lives. The change in depreciation method resulted in $42.7 million of additional depreciation over what would have been expensed had the previous method been continued.

NOTE 5. INTANGIBLES

	2014	2013
Cost	**$ 8,997**	$ 12,221
Accumulated amortization	**(5,695)**	(8,304)
	$ 3,302	$ 3,917
Customer relationships	**$ –**	$ 616
Patents and brands	**–**	16
Loan commitment fees related to revolving credit facility	**3,302**	3,285
	$ 3,302	$ 3,917

Cost

		Customer Relationships		Patents and Brands		Loan Commitment Fees		Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	$	4,575	$	53	$	7,760	$	12,388
Additions		–		–		883		883
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		78		–		–		78
Removal of fully amortized assets		(1,128)		–		–		(1,128)
Balance, December 31, 2013		3,525		53		8,643		12,221
Additions		–		–		354		354
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		47		–		–		47
Removal of fully amortized assets		(3,572)		(53)		–		(3,625)
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$**	**–**	**$**	**–**	**$**	**8,997**	**$**	**8,997**

Accumulated Amortization

		Customer Relationships		Patents and Brands		Loan Commitment Fees		Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	$	2,685	$	32	$	3,570	$	6,287
Amortization expense		1,294		5		1,788		3,087
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		58		–		–		58
Removal of fully amortized assets		(1,128)		–		–		(1,128)
Balance, December 31, 2013		2,909		37		5,358		8,304
Amortization expense		619		16		337		972
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		44		–		–		44
Removal of fully amortized assets		(3,572)		(53)		–		(3,625)
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$**	**–**	**$**	**–**	**$**	**5,695**	**$**	**5,695**

NOTE 6. GOODWILL

Balance, December 31, 2012	$	310,552
Exchange adjustment		1,804
Balance, December 31, 2013		312,356
Impairment charge		(95,170)
Exchange adjustment		2,533
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$**	**219,719**

In connection with the annual test for goodwill impairment, the Corporation determined that the carrying value of the goodwill allocated to the Canadian well servicing and the wastewater treatment CGUs exceeded their recoverable amounts and recognized impairment losses of $88.9 million and $6.2 million, respectively. These impairment charges resulted in the entire goodwill balance of these CGUs being written off. Both CGUs are included in the Completion and Production Services segment. The recoverable amount was based on its value in use determined by discounting expected future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the assets within the CGU.

Key assumptions used in the calculation of value in use for the Canadian well servicing CGU included a discount rate of 12.5%, terminal value growth rate of nil % and average projected annual cash flow growth over the next five years of 16%. No terminal value growth rate was used due to the finite lives of the underlying assets of the CGU. Projected cash flow was based on future expected outcomes taking into account past experience and management expectation of future market conditions. A 10% change in the key assumptions would not change the amount of the impairment loss recognized.

Key assumptions used in the calculation of value in use for the wastewater treatment CGU included a discount rate of 13.0%, terminal value growth rate of nil % and no projected annual cash flow growth over the next five years. No terminal value growth rate was used due to the finite lives of the underlying assets of the CGU. Projected cash flow was based on future expected outcomes taking into account past experience and management expectation of future market conditions. A 10% change in the key assumptions would not change the amount of the impairment loss recognized.

Of the remaining carrying value of goodwill, $172.3 million is associated with the Canadian contract drilling CGU. Upon performance of the annual test for goodwill impairment for this CGU, it was determined that no impairment was required. The key assumptions used in the calculation of value in use included a discount rate of 10.5%, terminal value growth rate of nil% and average projected growth of annual cash flows over the next five years of 3%. There was no terminal value growth rate used due to the finite lives of the underlying assets of the CGU. The growth rate was based on future expected outcomes taking into account past experience and management expectation of future market conditions. A discount rate higher than 18.5% would have resulted in an impairment of goodwill.

NOTE 7. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, Precision had available $40.0 million and US$15.0 million under secured operating facilities, and a secured US$25.0 million facility for the issuance of letters of credit and performance and bid bonds to support international operations. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, no amounts had been drawn on any of the facilities. Availability of the $40.0 million and US$25.0 million facility were reduced by outstanding letters of credit in the amount of $20.5 million (2013 – $17.3 million) and US$8.1 million (2013 – US$0.2 million), respectively. The facilities are primarily secured by charges on substantially all present and future property of Precision and its material subsidiaries. Advances under the $40.0 million facility are available at the bank's prime lending rate, U.S. base rate, U.S. LIBOR plus applicable margin, or Banker's Acceptance plus applicable margin, or in combination, and under the US$15.0 million and US$25.0 million facilities at the bank's prime lending rate.

NOTE 8. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

Liability Classified Plans

	Restricted Share Units	Performance Share Units	Share Appreciation Rights	Non-Management Directors' DSUs	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 9,685	$ 13,778	$ 497	$ 816	$ 24,776
Expensed (recovered) during the period	11,622	8,137	(251)	1,245	20,753
Payments	(7,769)	(8,953)	–	(207)	(16,929)
Balance, December 31, 2013	13,538	12,962	246	1,854	28,600
Expensed (recovered) during the period	7,618	5,220	(95)	135	12,878
Payments and redemptions	(10,572)	(4,413)	(70)	–	(15,055)
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$ 10,584**	**$ 13,769**	**$ 81**	**$ 1,989**	**$ 26,423**
Current	$ 6,847	$ 5,243	$ 81	$ –	$ 12,171
Long-term	3,737	8,526	–	1,989	14,252
	$ 10,584	$ 13,769	$ 81	$ 1,989	$ 26,423

(a) Restricted Share Units and Performance Share Units

Precision has two cash settled share based incentive plans for officers and other eligible employees. Under the Restricted Share Unit (**RSU**) incentive plan, shares granted to eligible employees vest annually over a three-year term. Vested shares are automatically paid out in cash at a value determined by the fair market value of the shares at the vesting date. Under the Performance Share Unit (**PSU**) incentive plan, shares granted to eligible employees vest at the end of a three-year term. Vested shares are automatically paid out in cash in the first quarter following the vested term at a value determined by the fair market value of the shares at the vesting date and based on the number of performance shares held multiplied by a performance factor that ranges from zero to two times. The performance factor is based on Precision's share price performance compared to a peer group over the three-year period. A summary of the RSUs and PSUs outstanding under these share based incentive plans is presented below:

	RSUs Outstanding	PSUs Outstanding
December 31, 2012	1,880,250	1,948,952
Granted	1,295,739	1,258,650
Issued as a result of cash dividends	51,113	54,623
Redeemed	(869,744)	(696,171)
Forfeitures	(243,863)	(128,126)
December 31, 2013	2,113,495	2,437,928
Granted	1,387,293	1,704,188
Issued as a result of cash dividends	52,369	76,994
Redeemed	(1,016,242)	(439,256)
Forfeitures	(290,219)	(329,821)
December 31, 2014	**2,246,696**	**3,450,033**

(b) Share Appreciation Rights

The Corporation has a U.S. dollar denominated Share Appreciation Rights (**SAR**) plan under which eligible participants were granted SARs that entitle the rights holder to receive cash payments calculated as the excess of the market price over the exercise price per share on the exercise date. The SARs vest over a period of five years and expire 10 years from the date of grant. At December 31, 2014, the intrinsic value of these awards was $nil (2013 – $7,000).

Share Appreciation Rights	Outstanding	Range of Exercise Price (US$)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)	Exercisable
December 31, 2012	678,242	$ 9.26 – 17.38	$ 14.81	678,242
Forfeited	(90,080)	13.26 – 17.38	15.42	
December 31, 2013	588,162	$ 9.26 – 17.38	$ 14.71	588,162
Exercised	(31,506)	9.26 – 9.26	9.26	
Forfeited	(112,915)	9.26 – 17.38	13.85	
December 31, 2014	**443,741**	**$ 13.26 – 17.38**	**$ 15.32**	**443,741**

	Total SARs Outstanding and Exercisable		
Range of Exercise Prices (US$):	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
$ 13.26 – 14.99	100,609	$ 13.26	0.10
15.00 – 15.99	261,064	15.47	2.71
16.00 – 17.38	82,068	17.38	1.13
$ 13.26 – 17.38	443,741	$ 15.32	1.82

(c) Non-Management Directors

Effective January 1, 2012, Precision instituted a new deferred share unit plan for non-management directors whereby fully vested deferred share units are granted quarterly based on an election by the non-management director to receive all or a portion of his or her compensation in deferred share units. These deferred share units are redeemable in cash or for an equal number of common shares upon the director's retirement. The redemption of deferred share units in cash or common shares is solely at Precision's discretion. Non-management directors can receive a lump sum payment or two separate payments any time up until December 15 of the year following retirement. If the non-management director does not specify a redemption date, the deferred share units will be redeemed on a single date six months after retirement. The cash settlement amount is based on the weighted average trading price for Precision's shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the five days immediately prior to payout. A summary of the DSUs outstanding under this share based incentive plan is presented below:

Deferred Share Units	Outstanding
December 31, 2012	101,964
Granted	105,338
Issued as a result of cash dividends	2,836
Redeemed	(21,563)
December 31, 2013	188,575
Granted	85,183
Issued as a result of cash dividends	4,829
December 31, 2014	**278,587**

Equity Settled Plans

(d) Non-Management Directors

Prior to January 1, 2012, Precision had a deferred share unit plan for non-management directors. Under the plan, fully vested deferred share units were granted quarterly based on an election by the non-management director to receive all or a portion of his or her compensation in deferred share units. These deferred share units are redeemable into an equal number of common shares any time after the director's retirement. A summary of this share based incentive plan is presented below:

Deferred Share Units	Outstanding
December 31, 2012	335,946
Issued as a result of cash dividends	5,459
Redeemed	(120,293)
December 31, 2013	221,112
Issued as a result of cash dividends	4,898
December 31, 2014	**226,010**

(e) Option Plan

The Corporation has a share option plan under which a combined total of 16,569,134 options to purchase common shares are reserved to be granted to employees. Of the amount reserved, 11,066,588 options have been granted. Under this plan, the exercise price of each option equals the fair market of the option at the date of grant determined by the weighted average trading price for the five days preceding the grant. The options are denominated in either Canadian or U.S. dollars, and vest over a period of three years from the date of grant, as employees render continuous service to the Corporation, and have a term of seven years.

A summary of the status of the equity incentive plan is presented below:

Canadian share options	Options Outstanding	Range of Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable
December 31, 2012	4,013,797	$ 5.22 – 14.50	$ 9.13	1,846,603
Granted	1,237,500	7.82 – 9.02	8.99	
Exercised	(172,158)	5.85 – 10.67	7.43	
Forfeitures	(178,253)	5.85 – 14.50	9.77	
December 31, 2013	4,900,886	5.22 – 14.50	9.14	2,676,865
Granted	881,700	10.15 – 14.31	10.24	
Exercised	(530,738)	5.85 – 11.16	8.07	
Forfeitures	(97,534)	5.85 – 10.67	9.62	
December 31, 2014	**5,154,314**	**$ 5.22 – 14.50**	**$ 9.43**	**3,185,500**

U.S. share options	Options Outstanding	Range of Exercise Prices (US$)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)	Options Exercisable
December 31, 2012	2,399,980	$ 4.95 – 15.21	$ 9.23	935,035
Granted	1,025,100	8.99 – 9.28	9.00	
Exercised	(189,887)	4.95 – 10.55	5.89	
Forfeitures	(61,385)	7.14 – 15.21	10.82	
December 31, 2013	3,173,808	4.95 – 15.21	9.32	1,438,335
Granted	827,300	9.18 – 9.18	9.18	
Exercised	(309,512)	4.95 – 10.96	8.26	
Forfeitures	(285,822)	4.95 – 14.58	9.77	
December 31, 2014	**3,405,774**	**$ 4.95 – 15.21**	**$ 9.35**	**1,795,639**

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised in 2014 was $12.98 (2013 – $10.11) for the Canadian share options and US$12.07 (2013 – US$9.90) for the U.S. share options.

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Canadian share options	Total Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices:	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$ 5.22 – 6.99	487,102	$ 5.85	1.35	487,102	$ 5.85
7.00 – 8.99	842,609	8.55	2.22	820,055	8.57
9.00 – 9.99	1,123,084	9.02	5.12	367,442	9.02
10.00 – 14.50	2,701,519	10.51	4.43	1,510,901	10.64
$ 5.22 – 14.50	5,154,314	$ 9.43	3.93	3,185,500	$ 9.19

U.S. share options	Total Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
Range of Exercise Prices (US$):	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)
$ 4.95 – 6.99	95,868	$	4.95	1.35	95,868	$	4.95
7.00 – 8.99	1,394,295		8.57	4.17	768,046		8.25
9.00 – 9.99	780,000		9.18	6.10	4,998		9.11
10.00 – 15.21	1,135,611		10.79	3.66	926,727		10.80
$ 4.95 – 15.21	3,405,774	$	9.35	4.36	1,795,639	$	9.39

The per option weighted average fair value of the share options granted during 2014 was $3.17 (2013 – $3.26) estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumption: average risk-free interest rate 1% (2013 – 1%), average expected life of four years (2013 – four years), expected forfeiture rate of 5% (2013 – 5%) and expected volatility of 46% (2013 – 53%). Included in net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2014 is an expense of $5.2 million (2013 – $7.0 million).

Employee share purchase plan

In 2014, the Corporation implemented an employee share purchase plan to encourage employees to become Precision shareholders and to attract and retain people. Under the plan, eligible employees can contribute up to 10% of their regular base salary through payroll deduction with Precision matching 20% of the employee's contribution. These contributions are used to purchase the Corporation's shares in the open market. No vesting conditions apply. During 2014, the Corporation recorded compensation expense of $0.5 million (2013 – $nil).

NOTE 9. PROVISIONS AND OTHER

		Workers' Compensation
Balance December 31, 2012	$	26,601
Expensed during the year		4,350
Payment of deductibles and uninsured claims		(8,546)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences		1,781
Balance December 31, 2013		24,186
Expensed during the year		5,215
Payment of deductibles and uninsured claims		(11,272)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences		1,852
Balance December 31, 2014	**$**	**19,981**

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Current	**$**	**5,144**	$	6,350
Long-term		**14,837**		17,836
	$	**19,981**	$	24,186

Precision maintains a provision for the deductible and uninsured portions of workers' compensation and general liability claims. The amount accrued for the provision for losses incurred varies depending on the number and nature of the claims outstanding at the balance sheet dates. In addition, the accrual includes management's estimate of the future cost to settle each claim such as future changes in the severity of the claim and increases in medical costs. Precision uses third parties to assist in developing the estimate of the ultimate costs to settle each claim, which is based on historical experience associated with the type of each claim and specific information related to each claim. The specific circumstances of each claim may change over time prior to settlement and, as a result, the estimates made as of the balance sheet dates may change.

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT

	2014	2013
Secured revolving credit facility	$ –	$ 29,781
Unsecured senior notes:		
6.625% Senior Notes due 2020 (US$650.0 million)	754,065	691,340
6.5% Senior Notes due 2021 (US$400.0 million)	464,040	425,440
5.25% Senior Notes due 2024 (US$400.0 million)	464,040	–
6.5% Senior Notes due 2019	200,000	200,000
	1,882,145	1,346,561
Less net unamortized debt issue costs	(29,959)	(23,293)
	$ 1,852,186	$ 1,323,268

(a) Secured Revolving Credit Facility

The secured revolving credit facility provides Precision with senior secured financing for general corporate purposes, including for acquisitions, of up to US$650.0 million with a provision for an increase in the facility of up to an additional US$250.0 million. The secured revolving credit facility is secured by charges on substantially all of Precision's present and future assets and the present and future assets of its material U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries and, if necessary in order to adhere to covenants under the revolving credit facility, on certain assets of certain subsidiaries organized in a jurisdiction outside of Canada or the U.S. The secured revolving credit facility requires that Precision comply with certain financial covenants including leverage ratios of consolidated senior debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization as defined in the agreement (EBITDA) of less than 3:1 and consolidated total debt to EBITDA of less than 4:1 for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters; and an interest coverage ratio of greater than 2.75:1 for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters. As well, the revolving credit facility contains certain covenants that place restrictions on Precision's ability to incur or assume additional indebtedness; dispose of assets; make or pay dividends, share redemptions or other distributions; change its primary business; incur liens on assets; engage in transactions with affiliates; enter into mergers, consolidations or amalgamations; and enter into speculative swap agreements. At December 31, 2014, Precision was in compliance with the covenants of the revolving credit facility.

The revolving credit facility has a term of five years, with an annual option on Precision's part to request that the lenders extend, at their discretion, the facility to a new maturity date not to exceed five years from the date of the extension request. The current maturity date of the revolving credit facility is June 3, 2019.

Under the revolving credit facility, amounts can be drawn in U.S. dollars and/or Canadian dollars and, as at December 31, 2014, no amounts (2013 – US$28.0 million) were drawn under this facility. Up to US$200.0 million of the revolving credit facility is available for letters of credit denominated in U.S and/or Canadian dollars and as at December 31, 2014 outstanding letters of credit amounted to US$25.6 million (2013 – US$28.6 million).

The interest rate on loans that are denominated in U.S. dollars is, at the option of Precision, either a margin over a U.S. base rate or a margin over LIBOR. The interest rate on loans denominated in Canadian dollars is, at the option of Precision, either a margin over the Canadian prime rate or a margin over the bankers' acceptance rate; such margins will be based on the then applicable ratio of consolidated total debt to EBITDA.

(b) Unsecured Senior Notes

Precision has outstanding the following unsecured senior notes:

$200.0 million of 6.5% Senior Notes due 2019

These notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.5% per annum and mature on March 15, 2019. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year.

These notes are unsecured, ranking equally with existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, and have been guaranteed by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that guaranteed the revolving credit facility. These notes contain certain covenants that limit Precision's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred stock; create liens; make restricted payments; create or permit to exist restrictions on the ability of Precision or certain subsidiaries to make certain payments and distributions; engage in amalgamations, mergers or consolidations; make certain dispositions and transfers of assets; and engage in transactions with affiliates. If the notes receive an investment grade rating by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service and Precision and its subsidiaries are not in default under the indenture governing the notes, then Precision will not be required to comply with particular covenants contained in the indenture.

Prior to March 15, 2015, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at 100.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest and the greater of 1.0% of the principal amount of the note to be redeemed and the excess, if any, of the present value of the March 15, 2015 redemption price plus required interest payments through March 15, 2015 (calculated using the Government of Canada rate plus 100 basis points) over the principal amount of the note. As well, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at any time on or after March 15, 2015 and before March 15, 2017, at redemption prices ranging between 103.250% and 101.625% of their principal amount plus accrued interest. Any time on or after March 15, 2017, these notes can be redeemed for their principal amount plus accrued interest. Upon specified change of control events, each holder of a note will have the right to sell to Precision all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.

US$650.0 million of 6.625% Senior Notes due 2020

These notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.625% per annum and mature on November 15, 2020. Interest is payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

These notes are unsecured, ranking equally with existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, and have been guaranteed by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that guaranteed the revolving credit facility. These notes contain certain covenants that limit Precision's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred stock; create liens; make restricted payments; create or permit to exist restrictions on the ability of Precision or certain subsidiaries to make certain payments and distributions; engage in amalgamations, mergers or consolidations; make certain dispositions and transfers of assets; and engage in transactions with affiliates. If the notes receive an investment grade rating by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service and Precision and its subsidiaries are not in default under the indenture governing the notes, then Precision will not be required to comply with particular covenants contained in the indenture.

Prior to November 15, 2015, Precision may redeem the 6.625% Senior Notes due 2020 in whole or in part at 106.625% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest. As well, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at any time on or after November 15, 2015 and before November 15, 2018, at redemption prices ranging between 103.313% and 101.104% of their principal amount plus accrued interest. Any time on or after November 15, 2018, these notes can be redeemed for their principal amount plus accrued interest. Upon specified change of control events, each holder of a note will have the right to sell to Precision all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.

US$400.0 million of 6.5% Senior Notes due 2021

These notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.5% per annum and mature on December 15, 2021. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year.

These notes are unsecured, ranking equally with existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, and have been guaranteed by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that guaranteed the revolving credit facility. These notes contain certain covenants that limit Precision's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred stock; create liens; make restricted payments; create or permit to exist restrictions on the ability of Precision or certain subsidiaries to make certain payments and distributions; engage in amalgamations, mergers or consolidations; make certain dispositions and transfers of assets; and engage in transactions with affiliates. If the notes receive an investment grade rating by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Service and Precision and its subsidiaries are not in default under the indenture governing the notes, then Precision will not be required to comply with particular covenants contained in the indenture.

Prior to December 15, 2016, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at 100.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest and the greater of 1.0% of the principal amount of the note to be redeemed and the excess, if any, of the present value of the December 15, 2016 redemption price plus required interest payments through December 15, 2016 (calculated using the United States Treasury rate plus 50 basis points) over the principal amount of the note. As well, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at any time on or after December 15, 2016 and before December 15, 2019, at redemption prices ranging between 103.250% and 101.083% of their principal amount plus accrued interest. Any time on or after December 15, 2019, these notes can be redeemed for their principal amount plus accrued interest. Upon specified change of control events, each holder of a note will have the right to sell to Precision all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.

US$400.0 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due 2024

These notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 5.25% per annum and mature on November 15, 2024. Interest is payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

These notes are unsecured, ranking equally with existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, and have been guaranteed by current and future U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries that guaranteed the revolving credit facility. These notes contain certain covenants that limit Precision's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred stock; create liens; make restricted payments; create or permit to exist restrictions on the ability of Precision or certain subsidiaries to make certain payments and distributions; engage in amalgamations, mergers or consolidations; make certain by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Service and Precision and its subsidiaries are not in default under the indenture governing the notes, then Precision will not be required to comply with particular covenants contained in the indenture.

Prior to May 15, 2017, Precision may redeem up to 35% of the 5.25% Senior Notes due 2024 with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 105.25% of the principal amount plus accrued interest. Prior to May 15, 2019, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at 100.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest and the greater of 1.0% of the principal amount of the note to be redeemed and the excess, if any, of the present value of the May 15, 2019 redemption price plus required interest payments through May 15, 2019 (calculated using the United States Treasury rate plus 50 basis points) over the principal amount of the note. As well, Precision may redeem these notes in whole or in part at any time on or after May 15, 2019 and before May 15, 2022, at redemption prices ranging between 102.625% and 100.875% of their principal amount plus accrued interest. Any time on or after May 15, 2022, these notes can be redeemed for their principal amount plus accrued interest. Upon specified change of control events, each holder of a note will have the right to sell to Precision all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.

Long-term debt obligations at December 31, 2014 will mature as follows:

2019	$ 200,000
Thereafter	1,682,145
	$ 1,882,145

(c) Guarantor Disclosures

The following presents supplemental condensed consolidating financial information for the parent corporation, guarantor subsidiaries and the non-guarantor subsidiaries, respectively.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Assets					
Cash	$ 337,848	$ 97,980	$ 55,653	$ –	$ 491,481
Other current assets	3,923	513,465	144,980	3	662,371
Intercompany receivables	364,958	2,555,200	73,404	(2,993,562)	–
Investments in subsidiaries	6,026,160	61	–	(6,026,221)	–
Income tax recoverable	3,297	–	–	–	3,297
Property, plant and equipment	59,485	3,459,563	409,923	(145)	3,928,826
Intangibles	3,302	–	–	–	3,302
Goodwill	–	219,719	–	–	219,719
Total assets	$ 6,798,973	$ 6,845,988	$ 683,960	$ (9,019,925)	$ 5,308,996
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities	$ 49,622	$ 384,452	$ 66,148	$ –	$ 500,222
Intercompany payables and debt	2,628,522	169,855	195,185	(2,993,562)	–
Long-term debt	1,852,186	–	–	–	1,852,186
Other long-term liabilities	47,713	473,415	(5,906)	–	515,222
Total liabilities	4,578,043	1,027,722	255,427	(2,993,562)	2,867,630
Shareholders' equity	2,220,930	5,818,266	428,533	(6,026,363)	2,441,366
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 6,798,973	$ 6,845,988	$ 683,960	$ (9,019,925)	$ 5,308,996

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Assets					
Cash	$ 27,160	$ 23,039	$ 30,407	$ –	$ 80,606
Other current assets	3,592	456,574	101,906	3	562,075
Intercompany receivables	424,178	2,342,467	74,795	(2,841,440)	–
Investments in subsidiaries	5,904,795	69	–	(5,904,864)	–
Income tax recoverable	–	–	58,435	–	58,435
Property, plant and equipment	56,501	3,261,610	243,858	(235)	3,561,734
Intangibles	3,286	631	–	–	3,917
Goodwill	–	312,356	–	–	312,356
Total assets	$ 6,419,512	$ 6,396,746	$ 509,401	$ (8,746,536)	$ 4,579,123
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities	$ 40,624	$ 240,052	$ 56,222	$ –	$ 336,898
Intercompany payables and debt	2,442,373	202,986	196,081	(2,841,440)	–
Long-term debt	1,323,268	–	–	–	1,323,268
Other long-term liabilities	263,410	262,308	(6,104)	–	519,614
Total liabilities	4,069,675	705,346	246,199	(2,841,440)	2,179,780
Shareholders' equity	2,349,837	5,691,400	263,202	(5,905,096)	2,399,343
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 6,419,512	$ 6,396,746	$ 509,401	$ (8,746,536)	$ 4,579,123

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the Year ended December 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Revenue	$ 172	$ 2,179,259	$ 195,487	$ (24,380)	$ 2,350,538
Operating expense	98	1,281,955	148,154	(24,380)	1,405,827
General and administrative expense	26,798	107,028	10,515	–	144,341
Earnings (loss) before income taxes, finance charges, foreign exchange, impairment of goodwill, loss on asset decommissioning and depreciation and amortization	(26,724)	790,276	36,818	–	800,370
Depreciation and amortization	8,106	415,973	24,430	160	448,669
Loss on asset decommissioning	–	126,699	–	–	126,699
Operating earnings (loss)	(34,830)	247,604	12,388	(160)	225,002
Impairment of goodwill	–	95,170	–	–	95,170
Foreign exchange	5,274	(8,450)	2,230	–	(946)
Finance charges	109,628	87	(14)	–	109,701
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(206,095)	–	–	206,095	–
Earnings (loss) before tax	56,363	160,797	10,172	(206,255)	21,077
Income taxes	23,050	(37,581)	2,456	–	(12,075)
Net earnings (loss)	$ 33,313	$ 198,378	$ 7,716	$ (206,255)	$ 33,152

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the Year ended December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Revenue	$ 143	$ 1,912,750	$ 137,681	$ (20,597)	$ 2,029,977
Operating expense	273	1,148,786	120,175	(20,597)	1,248,637
General and administrative expense	29,174	101,407	11,926	–	142,507
Earnings (loss) before income taxes, finance charges, foreign exchange, and depreciation and amortization	(29,304)	662,557	5,580	–	638,833
Depreciation and amortization	7,393	309,939	15,576	251	333,159
Operating earnings (loss)	(36,697)	352,618	(9,996)	(251)	305,674
Foreign exchange	(3,356)	(5,198)	(558)	–	(9,112)
Finance charges	92,112	1,141	(5)	–	93,248
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(360,468)	–	–	360,468	–
Earnings (loss) before tax	235,015	356,675	(9,433)	(360,719)	221,538
Income taxes	43,615	(15,431)	2,204	–	30,388
Net earnings (loss)	$ 191,400	$ 372,106	$ (11,637)	$ (360,719)	$ 191,150

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year ended December 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Net earnings	$ 33,313	$ 198,378	$ 7,716	$ (206,255)	$ 33,152
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(101,325)	141,519	29,324	249	69,767
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (68,012)	$ 339,897	$ 37,040	$ (206,006)	$ 102,919

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year ended December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Net earnings	$ 191,400	$ 372,106	$ (11,637)	$ (360,719)	$ 191,150
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(72,135)	98,105	10,720	370	37,060
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 119,265	$ 470,211	$ (917)	$ (360,349)	$ 228,210

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended December 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operations	$ (142,565)	$ 815,939	$ 6,785	$ –	$ 680,159
Investments	101,403	(478,613)	(139,018)	(113,759)	(629,987)
Financing	329,704	(267,482)	153,723	113,759	329,704
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	22,146	5,097	3,756	–	30,999
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	310,688	74,941	25,246	–	410,875
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	27,160	23,039	30,407	–	80,606
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 337,848	$ 97,980	$ 55,653	$ –	$ 491,481

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operations	$ (207,558)	$ 693,757	$ (58,113)	$ –	$ 428,086
Investments	96,685	(458,810)	(68,951)	(95,459)	(526,535)
Financing	21,517	(229,688)	134,229	95,459	21,517
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,807	2,071	892	–	4,770
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(87,549)	7,330	8,057	–	(72,162)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	114,709	15,709	22,350	–	152,768
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 27,160	$ 23,039	$ 30,407	$ –	$ 80,606

NOTE 11. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes differs from that which would be expected by applying statutory Canadian income tax rates. A reconciliation of the difference, at December 31, is as follows:

		2014		2013
Earnings before income taxes	$	21,077	$	221,538
Federal and provincial statutory rates		25%		25%
Tax at statutory rates	$	5,269	$	55,385
Adjusted for the effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		26,829		4,097
Non-taxable capital gains		(1,123)		(626)
Income taxed at lower rates		(33,356)		(31,118)
Impact of foreign tax rates		(12,695)		(5,957)
Withholding taxes		3,932		3,343
Taxes related to prior years		(3,980)		4,738
Other		3,049		526
Income tax expense (recovery)	$	(12,075)	$	30,388

The net deferred tax liability is comprised of the tax effect of the following temporary differences:

		2014		2013
Deferred income tax liability:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	$	730,742	$	749,760
Partnership deferrals		55,848		34,938
Debt issue costs		4,905		2,966
Other		1,921		6,569
		793,416		794,233
Deferred income tax assets:				
Losses (expire from time to time up to 2034)		284,776		285,438
Long-term incentive plan		13,939		14,800
Other		8,568		6,648
Net deferred income tax liability	$	486,133	$	487,347

Included in the net deferred tax liability is $235.8 million (2013 – $257.8 million) of tax effected temporary differences related to the Corporation's United States operations.

The movement in temporary differences is as follows:

	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles	Partnership Deferrals	Other Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	Losses	Debt Issue Costs	Long-Term Incentive Plan	Other Deferred Income Tax Assets	Net Deferred Income Tax Liability
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 686,833	$ 60,906	$ 4,260	$ (244,888)	$ 1,561	$ (13,917)	$ (9,163)	$ 485,592
Recognized in net earnings	28,176	(25,968)	2,312	(22,968)	1,405	(173)	2,587	(14,629)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	34,751	–	(3)	(17,582)	–	(710)	(72)	16,384
Balance, December 31, 2013	749,760	34,938	6,569	(285,438)	2,966	(14,800)	(6,648)	487,347
Recognized in net earnings	(65,223)	20,910	(4,626)	24,655	1,939	1,856	(1,758)	(22,247)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	46,205	–	(22)	(23,993)	–	(995)	(162)	21,033
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$ 730,742**	**$ 55,848**	**$ 1,921**	**$(284,776)**	**$ 4,905**	**$ (13,939)**	**$ (8,568)**	**$ 486,133**

On December 31, 2014, Precision had $32.7 million (2013 – $30.9 million) of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would have a favourable impact on Precision's effective income tax rate in future periods. Precision classifies interest accrued on unrecognized tax benefits and income tax penalties as income tax expense. Included in the unrecognized tax benefit, as at December 31, 2014 was interest and penalties of $11.4 million (2013 – $10.1 million).

Reconciliation of Unrecognized Tax Benefits

Year ended December 31,		2014		2013
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year	$	**30,930**	$	34,357
Additions:				
Prior year's tax positions		**2,492**		2,031
Reductions:				
Prior year's tax positions		**(722)**		(5,458)
Unrecognized tax benefits, end of year	$	**32,700**	$	30,930

It is anticipated that approximately $8.0 million (2013 – $0.5 million) of unrecognized tax positions that relate to prior year activities will be realized during the next 12 months. Subject to the results of audit examinations by taxing authorities and/or legislative changes by taxing jurisdictions, Precision does not anticipate further adjustments of unrecognized tax positions during the next 12 months that would have a material impact on the financial statements of Precision.

NOTE 12. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

(a) Authorized – unlimited number of voting common shares
– unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series, limited to an amount equal to one half of the issued and outstanding common shares

(b) Issued

Common shares	Number		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2012	276,475,770	$	2,251,982
Options exercised – cash consideration	362,045		2,432
– reclassification from contributed surplus	–		1,275
Issued on redemption of non-management directors' DSUs	141,856		1,238
Issued on exercise of warrants	15,000,000		48,300
Balance, December 31, 2013	291,979,671	$	2,305,227
Options exercised – cash consideration	840,250		7,082
– reclassification from contributed surplus	–		3,230
Balance, December 31, 2014	**292,819,921**	**$**	**2,315,539**

(c) Dividends

During 2014, the Corporation approved and paid dividends of $0.25 per common share (2013 – $0.21) for total payments of $73 million (2013 – $58 million). On February 12, 2015, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.07 per common share payable on March 12, 2015 to shareholders of record on February 27, 2015.

NOTE 13. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Unrealized Foreign Currency Translation Gains (Losses)	Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Net Investment Hedge	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
December 31, 2012	$ (60,865)	$ 330	$ (60,535)
Other comprehensive income	109,195	(72,135)	37,060
December 31, 2013	48,330	(71,805)	(23,475)
Other comprehensive income	171,092	(101,325)	69,767
December 31, 2014	**$ 219,422**	**$ (173,130)**	**$ 46,292**

NOTE 14. FINANCE CHARGES

	2014	2013
Interest:		
Long-term debt	**$ 106,837**	$ 88,516
Other	**368**	1,356
Income	**(987)**	(967)
Amortization of debt issue costs	**3,483**	4,343
Finance charges	**$ 109,701**	$ 93,248

NOTE 15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Corporation has a defined contribution pension plan covering a significant number of its employees. Under this plan, the Corporation matches individual contributions up to 5% of the employee's eligible compensation. Total expense under the defined contribution plan in 2014 was $15.1 million (2013 – $13.0 million).

NOTE 16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows:

	2014	2013
Salaries and other benefits	**$ 9,193**	$ 6,752
Equity settled share based compensation	**3,241**	3,433
Cash settled share based compensation	**3,235**	8,051
	$ 15,669	$ 18,236

Key management personnel are comprised of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation. Certain executive officers have entered into employment agreements with Precision that provide termination benefits of up to 24 months base salary plus up to two times targeted incentive compensation upon dismissal without cause.

NOTE 17. COMMITMENTS

Operating Lease Commitments

The Corporation has commitments under various operating lease agreements, primarily for vehicles and office space. Terms of the office leases run for a period of one to 10 years while the vehicle leases are typically for terms of between three and four years. Expected non-cancellable operating lease payments are as follows:

		2014		2013
Less than one year	$	19,143	$	16,833
Between one and five years		44,913		41,258
Later than five years		11,005		15,714
	$	75,061	$	73,805

One of the leased properties was sublet by the Corporation.

The following amounts were recognized as expenses in respect of operating leases in the consolidated statement of earnings:

		2014		2013
Operating leases	$	21,516	$	19,578
Sub-lease recoveries		(870)		(1,024)
	$	20,646	$	18,554

Capital Commitments

At December 31, 2014, the Corporation had commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment totaling $418.3 million (2013 – $178.8 million). Payments of $189.6 million for these commitments are expected to be made in 2015 and $228.7 million in 2019.

NOTE 18. PER SHARE AMOUNTS

The following tables reconcile the net earnings and weighted average shares outstanding used in computing basic and diluted earnings per share:

		2014		2013
Net earnings – basic and diluted	$	33,152	$	191,150

(Stated in thousands)	2014	2013
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	292,533	277,583
Effect of share warrants	–	9,327
Effect of stock options and other equity compensation plans	1,271	971
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	293,804	287,881

NOTE 19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Corporation operates primarily in Canada and the United States, in two industry segments; Contract Drilling Services and Completion and Production Services. Contract Drilling Services includes drilling rigs, directional drilling, procurement and distribution of oilfield supplies, and the manufacture, sale and repair of drilling equipment. Completion and Production Services includes service rigs, snubbing units, coil tubing units, oilfield equipment rental, camp and catering services, and wastewater treatment units.

2014	Contract Drilling Services	Completion and Production Services	Corporate and Other	Inter-Segment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	$ 2,017,110	$ 343,556	$ –	$ (10,128)	$ 2,350,538
Operating earnings	342,078	(29,419)	(87,657)	–	225,002
Depreciation and amortization	381,465	58,621	8,583	–	448,669
Loss on asset decommissioning	97,947	28,752	–	–	126,699
Total assets	4,425,531	412,423	471,042	–	5,308,996
Goodwill	202,751	16,968	–	–	219,719
Capital expenditures	821,713	24,401	10,576	–	856,690

2013	Contract Drilling Services	Completion and Production Services	Corporate and Other	Inter-Segment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	$ 1,719,910	$ 323,353	$ –	$ (13,286)	$ 2,029,977
Operating earnings	361,447	28,402	(84,175)	–	305,674
Depreciation and amortization	292,217	32,630	8,312	–	333,159
Total assets	3,837,919	590,992	150,212	–	4,579,123
Goodwill	200,217	112,139	–	–	312,356
Capital expenditures	446,566	83,470	5,768	–	535,804

The Corporation's operations are carried on in the following geographic locations:

2014	Canada	United States	International	Inter-Segment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	$ 1,077,814	$ 1,096,918	$ 195,487	$ (19,681)	$ 2,350,538
Total assets	2,434,774	2,244,867	629,355	–	5,308,996

2013	Canada	United States	International	Inter-Segment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	$ 1,002,199	$ 901,246	$ 137,681	$ (11,149)	$ 2,029,977
Total assets	2,082,958	2,006,519	489,646	–	4,579,123

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, no one individual customer accounted for more than 10% of the Corporation's total revenue.

NOTE 20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors is responsible for identifying the principal risks of Precision's business and for ensuring the implementation of systems to manage these risks. With the assistance of senior management, who report to the Board of Directors on the risks of Precision's business, the Board of Directors considers such risks and discusses the management of such risks on a regular basis.

Precision has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit Risk

Accounts receivable includes balances from a large number of customers primarily operating in the oil and gas industry. The Corporation manages credit risk by assessing the creditworthiness of its customers before providing services and on an ongoing basis as well as monitoring the amount and age of balances outstanding. In some instances, the Corporation will take additional measures to reduce credit risk including obtaining letters of credit and prepayments from customers. When indicators of credit problems appear, the Corporation takes appropriate steps to reduce its exposure including negotiating with the customer, filing liens and entering into litigation. The Corporation views the credit risks on these amounts as normal for the industry. Precision's most significant customer accounted for $22.7 million of the trade receivables amount at December 31, 2014 (2013 – $19.6 million).

The movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts during the year was as follows:

	2014	2013
Balance at January 1	$ 11,703	$ 12,187
Impairment loss recognized	115	325
Amounts written-off as uncollectible	(5,645)	(1,172)
Impairment loss reversed	–	(138)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	240	501
Balance at December 31	$ 6,413	$ 11,703

The ageing of trade receivables at December 31 was:

	2014		2013	
	Gross	Provision for Impairment	Gross	Provision for Impairment
Not past due	$ 219,000	$ –	$ 177,141	$ –
Past due 0-30 days	108,946	–	98,529	–
Past due 31-120 days	47,365	–	28,897	–
Past due more than 120 days	11,141	6,413	21,584	11,703
	$ 386,452	$ 6,413	$ 326,151	$ 11,703

(b) Interest Rate Risk

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, all of Precision's long-term debt, with the exception of the secured revolving credit facility, bears fixed interest rates. As a result, Precision is not exposed to significant fluctuations in interest expense as a result of changes in interest rates. Based on the debt outstanding at the end of the year, a 100 basis point change in interest rates would change the annual interest expense by $nil (2013 – $0.3 million).

(c) Foreign Currency Risk

The Corporation is primarily exposed to foreign currency fluctuations in relation to the working capital of its foreign operations and certain long-term debt facilities of its Canadian operations. The Corporation has no significant exposures to foreign currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Corporation monitors its foreign currency exposure and attempts to minimize the impact by aligning appropriate levels of U.S. denominated debt with cash flows from U.S. based operations.

The following financial instruments were denominated in U.S. dollars:

	2014		2013	
	Canadian Operations [1]	**Foreign Operations**	Canadian Operations [1]	Foreign Operations
Cash	**$ 272,981**	**$ 115,716**	$ 995	$ 53,327
Accounts receivable	**–**	**270,984**	26	290,995
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(18,165)**	**(270,863)**	(13,385)	(180,626)
Long-term liabilities, excluding long-term incentive plans	**–**	**(12,790)**	–	(16,770)
Net foreign currency exposure	**$ 254,816**	**$ 103,047**	$ (12,364)	$ 146,926
Impact of $0.01 change in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate on net earnings	**$ 2,548**	**$ –**	$ 124	$ –
Impact of $0.01 change in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate on comprehensive income	**$ –**	**$ 1,030**	$ –	$ 1,469

(1) Excludes U.S. dollar long-term debt that has been designated as a hedge of the Corporation's net investment in certain self-sustaining foreign operations.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the exposure of the Corporation to the risk of not being able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows to ensure there are available cash resources to meet these needs. The following are the contractual maturities of the Corporation's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2014:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 200,000	$ 1,682,145	$ 1,882,145
Interest on long-term debt [1]	117,482	117,482	117,482	117,482	107,190	221,546	798,664
Commitments	208,799	14,743	12,713	10,065	236,071	11,005	493,396
Total	$ 326,281	$ 132,225	$ 130,195	$ 127,547	$ 543,261	$ 1,914,696	$ 3,174,205

(1) Interest has been calculated based on debt balances, interest rates, and foreign exchange rates in effect as at December 31, 2014 and excludes amortization of long-term debt issue costs.

Fair Values

The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments. The fair value of the unsecured senior notes at December 31, 2014 was approximately $1,668 million (2013 – $1,403 million).

Financial assets and liabilities recorded or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet are categorized based on the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels are based on the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs in the fair determination and are as follows:

Level I—Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level II—Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level I) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

Level III—Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to the model.

The estimated fair value of unsecured senior notes is based on level II inputs. The fair value is estimated considering the risk free interest rates on government debt instruments of similar maturities, adjusted for estimated credit risk, industry risk and market risk premiums.

NOTE 21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's strategy is to carry a capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Corporation seeks to maintain a balance between the level of long-term debt and shareholders' equity to ensure access to capital markets to fund growth and working capital given the cyclical nature of the oilfield services sector. The Corporation strives to maintain a conservative ratio of long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, these ratios were as follows:

		2014		2013
Long-term debt	$	1,852,186	$	1,323,268
Shareholders' equity		2,441,366		2,399,343
Total capitalization	$	4,293,552	$	3,722,611
Long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity ratio		0.43		0.36

As at December 31, 2014, liquidity remained sufficient as Precision had $491.5 million (2013 – $80.6 million) in cash and access to a US$650.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility (2013 – US$850.0 million) and $86.4 million (2013 – $82.5 million) secured operating facilities. As at December 31, 2014, no amounts (2013 – US$28.0 million) were drawn on the US$650.0 million secured revolving credit facility with availability reduced by US$25.6 million (2013 – US$28.6 million) in outstanding letters of credit. Availability of the $40.0 million and US$25.0 million secured operating facilities was reduced by outstanding letters of credit of $20.5 million (2013 – $17.3 million) and US$8.1 million (2013 – US$ 0.2 million), respectively. There was no amount drawn on the US$15.0 million secured operating facility.

NOTE 22. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Components of changes in non-cash working capital balances are as follows:

		2014		2013
Accounts receivable	$	(20,986)	$	(23,110)
Inventory		3,946		1,658
Income tax recoverable		(55,138)		–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		124,602		(22,682)
	$	52,424	$	(44,134)
Pertaining to:				
Operations	$	(17,315)	$	(33,887)
Investments	$	69,739	$	(10,247)

The components of accounts receivable are as follows:

		2014		2013
Trade	$	380,039	$	314,448
Accrued trade		147,616		152,768
Prepaids and other		70,408		82,481
	$	598,063	$	549,697

The components of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

		2014		2013
Accounts payable	$	295,468	$	148,081
Accrued liabilities:				
Payroll		86,496		81,586
Other		111,074		103,171
	$	493,038	$	332,838

Precision presents expenses in the consolidated statement of earnings by function with the exception of depreciation and amortization and loss on asset decommissioning, which are presented by nature. Operating expense and general and administrative expense would include $566.7 million and $8.6 million (2013 – $324.8 million and $8.3 million), respectively, of depreciation and amortization and loss on asset decommissioning if the statements of earnings were presented purely by function. The following table presents operating and general and administrative expenses by nature:

		2014		2013
Wages, salaries and benefits	$	930,402	$	773,901
Purchased materials, supplies and services		601,724		589,394
Share-based compensation		18,042		27,849
	$	1,550,168	$	1,391,144
Allocated to:				
Operating expense	$	1,405,827	$	1,248,637
General and administrative		144,341		142,507
	$	1,550,168	$	1,391,144

NOTE 23. CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

The business and operations of the Corporation are complex and the Corporation has executed a number of significant financings, business combinations, acquisitions and dispositions over the course of its history. The computation of income taxes payable as a result of these transactions involves many complex factors as well as the Corporation's interpretation of relevant tax legislation and regulations. The Corporation's management believes that the provision for income tax is adequate and in accordance with IFRS and applicable legislation and regulations. However, there are tax filing positions that have been and can still be the subject of review by taxation authorities who may successfully challenge the Corporation's interpretation of the applicable tax legislation and regulations, with the result that additional taxes could be payable by the Corporation and the amount owed, with estimated interest but without penalties, could be up to $3 million. This amount is included in the estimated amount pertaining to the long-term income tax recoverable on the balance sheet of $3 million.

On August 7, 2014, the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled in favour of Precision's wholly owned subsidiary, Inter-Leasing, Inc., reversing a decision by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in June 2013, regarding the reassessment of Ontario income tax for Inter-Leasing, Inc.'s 2001 through 2004 taxation years. The Ontario Minister of Revenue made an application to the Supreme Court of Canada seeking leave to appeal this decision. On March 5, 2015, the Supreme Court of Canada denied the Ontario Minister of Revenue's application for leave to appeal. The decision by the Supreme Court of Canada brought the appeal process to an end and Precision has reflected the $55 million paid to the Ontario tax authorities in 2008, related to the reassessed taxation years, as a current receivable. It is expected that this amount plus interest and costs will be received from the Ontario Minister of Revenue in 2015.

The Corporation, through the performance of its services, product sales and business arrangements, is sometimes named as a defendant in litigation. The outcome of such claims against the Corporation is not determinable at this time; however, their ultimate resolution is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

The Corporation has entered into agreements indemnifying certain parties primarily with respect to tax and specific third party claims associated with businesses sold by the Corporation. Due to the nature of the indemnifications, the maximum exposure under these agreements cannot be estimated. No amounts have been recorded for the indemnities as the Corporation's obligations under them are not probable or estimable.

NOTE 24. SUBSIDIARIES

Significant Subsidiaries

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	
		2014	2013
Precision Limited Partnership	Canada	**100**	100
Precision Drilling Canada Limited Partnership	Canada	**100**	100
Precision Diversified Oilfield Services Corp.	Canada	**100**	100
Precision Directional Services Ltd.	Canada	**100**	100
Precision Drilling (US) Corporation	United States	**100**	100
Precision Drilling Company LP	United States	**100**	100
Precision Completion & Production Services Ltd.	United States	**100**	100
Precision Directional Services, Inc.	United States	**100**	100
Grey Wolf Drilling Limited	Cyprus	**100**	100
Grey Wolf Drilling (Barbados) Ltd.	Barbados	**100**	–

Supplemental Information

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

Years ended December 31, *(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)*	**2014**	2013	2012	2011	2010
Revenue	**$ 2,350.5**	$ 2,029.9	$ 2,040.7	$ 1,951.0	$ 1,429.7
Expenses:					
Operating	**1,405.8**	1,248.6	1,243.3	1,131.0	886.8
General and administrative	**144.3**	142.5	126.6	124.9	108.0
Earnings before income taxes, finance charges, foreign exchange, impairment of goodwill, loss on asset decommissioning, and depreciation and amortization (Adjusted EBITDA)	**800.4**	638.8	670.8	695.1	434.9
Depreciation and amortization	**448.7**	333.1	307.5	251.5	210.1
Loss on decommissioning	**126.7**	–	192.5	114.9	–
Operating earnings	**225.0**	305.7	170.8	328.7	224.8
Impairment of goodwill	**95.1**	–	52.5	–	–
Foreign exchange	**(0.9)**	(9.1)	3.8	(23.7)	(12.7)
Finance charges	**109.7**	93.3	86.8	111.6	211.3
Earnings before income taxes	**21.1**	221.5	27.7	240.8	26.2
Income taxes	**(12.1)**	30.3	(24.7)	47.3	(17.3)
Net earnings	**33.2**	191.2	52.4	193.5	43.5
Earnings per share:					
Basic	**$ 0.11**	$ 0.69	$ 0.19	$ 0.70	$ 0.16
Diluted	**$ 0.11**	$ 0.66	$ 0.18	$ 0.67	$ 0.15

Additional Selected Financial Information

Years ended December 31, *(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)*	**2014**	2013	2012	2011	2010
Return on sales – % [1]	**1.4**	9.4	2.6	9.9	3.0
Return on assets – % [2]	**0.7**	4.3	1.2	4.9	1.3
Return on equity – % [3]	**1.3**	8.4	2.4	9.5	2.2
Working capital	**$ 653.6**	$ 305.8	$ 278.0	$ 610.4	$ 458.0
Current ratio	**2.3**	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.1
PP&E and intangibles	**$ 3,932.1**	$ 3,565.7	$ 3,249.0	$ 2,948.8	$ 2,538.8
Total assets	**$ 5,309.0**	$ 4,579.1	$ 4,300.3	$ 4,427.9	$ 3,564.5
Long-term debt	**$ 1,852.2**	$ 1,323.3	$ 1,218.8	$ 1,239.6	$ 804.5
Shareholders' equity	**$ 2,441.4**	$ 2,399.3	$ 2,171.3	$ 2,132.6	$ 1,932.8
Long-term debt to long-term debt plus equity	**0.43**	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.29
Interest coverage [4]	**2.1**	3.3	2.0	2.9	1.1
Net capital expenditures excluding business acquisitions	**$ 754.9**	$ 522.4	$ 836.6	$ 710.4	$ 163.6
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 800.4**	$ 638.8	$ 670.8	$ 695.1	$ 434.9
Adjusted EBITDA – % of revenue	**34.1**	31.5	32.9	35.6	30.4
Operating earnings	**$ 225.0**	$ 305.7	$ 170.8	$ 328.7	$ 224.8
Operating earnings – % of revenue	**9.6**	15.1	8.4	16.8	15.7
Cash flow from continuing operations	**$ 680.2**	$ 428.1	$ 635.3	$ 532.8	$ 306.3
Cash flow from continuing operations per share:					
Basic	**$ 2.33**	$ 1.54	$ 2.30	$ 1.93	$ 1.11
Diluted	**$ 2.32**	$ 1.49	$ 2.22	$ 1.85	$ 1.07
Book value per share [5]	**$ 8.34**	$ 8.22	$ 7.85	$ 7.72	$ 7.01
Price earnings ratio [6]	**64.2**	14.41	43.26	15.00	41.74
Basic weighted average shares outstanding *(000s)*	**292,533**	277,583	276,276	275,899	275,655

[1] Return on sales was calculated by dividing earnings from continuing operations by total revenue.
[2] Return on assets was calculated by dividing net earnings by quarter average total assets.
[3] Return on equity was calculated by dividing net earnings by quarter average total shareholders' equity.
[4] Interest coverage was calculated by dividing operating earnings by net interest expense.
[5] Book value per share was calculated by dividing shareholders' equity by shares outstanding.
[6] Price earnings ratio was calculated using year-end closing price divided by basic earnings per share.

Shareholder Information

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS

Our shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol PD and on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol PDS.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
Calgary, Alberta

TRANSFER POINT

Computershare Trust Company NA
Denver, Colorado

2014 TRADING PROFILE

Toronto (TSX: PD)
High: $15.65
Low: $6.11
Close: $7.06
Volume Traded: 360,004,415

New York (NYSE: PDS)
High: US$14.65
Low: US$5.27
Close: US$9.31
Volume Traded: 570,212,820

ACCOUNT QUESTIONS

Our transfer agent can help you with shareholder related services, including:

- change of address
- lost share certificates
- transferring shares to another person
- estate settlement.

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
100 University Avenue,
9th Floor, North Tower
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5J 2Y1
Telephone: 1.800.564.6253
(toll free in Canada and the U.S.)
1.514.982.7555
(international direct dialing)
Email: service@computershare.com

ONLINE INFORMATION

To receive news releases by email, or to view this report online, please visit the Investor Relations section of our website at www.precisiondrilling.com.

You can find additional information about Precision, including our annual information form and management information circular, under our profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com and on the EDGAR website at www.sec.gov.

PUBLISHED INFORMATION

Please contact us if you would like additional copies of this annual report, or copies of our 2014 annual information form as filed with the Canadian securities commissions and under Form 40-F with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission:

Investor Relations
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Corporate Information

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Robert L. Phillips [1][2][3]
West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

1. Member of Audit Committee
2. Member of Corporate Governance, Nominating and Risk Committee
3. Member of Human Resources and Compensation Committee

OFFICERS

Kevin A. Neveu
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Niels Espeland
President, International Operations

Doug B. Evasiuk
Senior Vice President,
Sales and Marketing

Veronica Foley
Vice President, Legal and
Corporate Secretary

Kenneth J. Haddad
Senior Vice President,
Business Development

Robert J. McNally
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Darren J. Ruhr
Senior Vice President,
Corporate Services

Gene C. Stahl
President, Drilling Operations

Douglas J. Strong
President, Completion and
Production Services

LEAD BANK

Royal Bank of Canada
Calgary, Alberta

AUDITORS

KPMG LLP
Calgary, Alberta

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