

Corporate Governance Guidelines

PRECISION DRILLING CORPORATION CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

1. Director Qualification Standards

The Board of Directors (the **Board of Directors**) of Precision Drilling Corporation (the **Corporation**) shall be composed of a majority of independent directors. The independence of each director shall be determined in accordance with applicable securities laws or the rules of any stock exchange on which the shares of the Corporation are listed for trading.

The Board of Directors has determined that the Corporation is best served by separating the positions of Chair of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer (the **CEO**). The Chair of the Board of Directors shall be an independent member of the Board of Directors and shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Corporate Governance, Nominating and Risk Committee (the **CGNRC**) of the Corporation shall annually review the competencies, skills and personal qualities applicable to candidates to be considered for nomination to the Board of Directors. The objective of this review will be to maintain the composition of the Board of Directors in a way that provides an effective mix of skills, diversity and experience to provide for the overall stewardship of the Corporation.

The CGNRC of the Corporation will report to the Board of Directors at least quarterly, or more frequently as circumstances require.

2. Director Responsibilities

The primary role of the directors is to help the Corporation realize its full potential through effective oversight of the Corporation. They do this not just by reacting to events or to proposals at meetings, but by bringing to the Corporation's affairs a creative vision, initiative and a sense of how outside events and developments can affect its future. The directors are encouraged to speak their minds while respecting others, so that different viewpoints can flourish in the process of developing a sensible consensus.

Under the corporate law applicable to the Corporation, directors are subject to the following duties:

- *duty of loyalty* – directors must act honestly and in good faith, with a view to the best interests of the Corporation; and
- *duty of care* – directors must exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

Directors are responsible for oversight of management and must be properly informed in their decision-making. Each director is expected to attend all regularly-scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors and of all Board of Directors' committees upon which they serve. It is acceptable for directors to participate in such meetings by video or conference call if attendance in person is not possible. To prepare for meetings, directors should review the materials that are sent to directors in advance of those meetings.

Directors are to advise the Chair of the Board of Directors or committee upon which they serve of matters which they believe should be added to a meeting agenda and should declare in advance any actual or potential conflicts of interest, including those related to matters on meeting agendas, and comply with the Corporation's policies and applicable law regarding the review and approval of conflicted transactions.

The Board of Directors expects directors as well as officers and employees of the Corporation to act ethically at all times and to acknowledge their adherence to policies comprising the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the **Code**) for the Corporation. The Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring the Corporation's compliance with the Code.

An important task of the Board of Directors is to encourage, challenge, counsel and monitor management of the Corporation, while leaving management free to direct the Corporation's day-to-day operations. Relations with the President and CEO of the Corporation should be open and constructive. All aspects of an issue should be discussed in a constructive atmosphere and there should be a shared interest in finding the best way to proceed, with the Board of Directors' response to each challenge ideally emerging from effective discussion and analysis by the Board of Directors and management.

The Board of Directors must ensure that the Corporation has a sound but innovative strategic plan that will enable it to flourish in the future. The Board of Directors is expected to evaluate its priorities and contribute creative judgment and a fresh perspective to this task and to review the strategic plan at least annually, and more frequently if the Board of Directors deems it necessary, to ensure that it remains current and applicable.

The Board of Directors shall approve budgets, evaluate operating and financial performance, monitor safety, workforce relations and talent management, determine corporate responsibility priorities and commitments, ensure risks are being properly identified and managed, and review the Corporation's disclosure regarding these material matters. The Board of Directors shall ensure that it has the necessary information, including key business and competitive indicators, to enable it to properly discharge these responsibilities and take remedial action in a timely fashion when necessary.

The Board of Directors should review at least annually, and more frequently if the Board of Directors deems it necessary, the performance of each business segment of the Corporation and the strength of the Corporation's competitive position and the relative returns it is delivering to its shareholders. The Board of Directors should evaluate and understand the interests of the Corporation's key stakeholders and the Corporation's strategy for engagement with them. The Board of Directors should have oversight of communications with the Corporation's shareholders, the investment community and other stakeholders, particularly as they relate to the Corporation's strategies, policies, key risk areas and the Corporation's risk profile, and corporate responsibility priorities and commitments.

The Board of Directors will schedule executive sessions (where independent directors meet with management) and *in camera* sessions (where independent directors meet without management) at each regularly-scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will establish methods by which interested parties may communicate directly with the independent directors of the Board of Directors as a group and cause such methods to be disclosed.

The Board of Directors shall at all times maintain (a) an Audit Committee, (b) a CGNRC and (c) a Human Resources and Compensation Committee (the **HRCC**), each of which must report to the Board of Directors. Each such

committee must operate in accordance with applicable laws, its charter, the applicable rules of each of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange and good governance practices. The Board of Directors may also establish such other committees as it deems appropriate and delegate to such committees such authority permitted by applicable law and as the Board of Directors sees fit. The purpose of the committees of the Board of Directors is to assist the Board of Directors in discharging its responsibilities. Notwithstanding the delegation of responsibilities to a committee of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for fulfilling its responsibilities. Except as may be explicitly provided in the charter of the committee or a resolution of the Board of Directors, the role of a committee of the Board of Directors is to review and make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the approval of matters considered by such committee.

3. Director Access to Management

The Corporation shall provide each director with complete access to the management of the Corporation, and, where appropriate, to independent advisors, subject to reasonable advance notice to the Corporation and reasonable efforts to avoid disruption to the Corporation's management, business and operations.

4. Director Compensation

The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the CGNRC, will determine and review the form and amount of director compensation, taking into account the need to preserve director independence and align compensation with good governance practices.

5. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the CGNRC, will establish or identify and provide access to appropriate orientation programs, sessions or materials for newly elected directors of the Corporation for their benefit either prior to or within a reasonable period of time after their nomination or election as a director. The Board of Directors will arrange and encourage directors to attend appropriate programs, sessions or receive materials as to the responsibilities of directors of publicly-traded companies and addressing emerging risks and governance trends.

6. Management Evaluation and Succession

The Board of Directors (not including any members of management of the Corporation) will conduct an annual review of the performance and compensation of the CEO, taking into account the views and recommendations of the HRCC as set forth in that committee's charter.

An important function of the Board of Directors is to ensure there is a strong management succession plan in place to address planned or unplanned departures and protect the long-term future of the Corporation. The Board of Directors will establish and review such policies and procedures, in consultation with the HRCC, the CEO and others, as it considers appropriate, regarding executive succession planning and talent management.

7. Annual Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors will annually review its own performance and reassess the adequacy of these Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Board of Directors shall make an annual determination as to whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The full Board of Directors will discuss the format and content of its evaluation process and the results of its performance evaluation to determine what, if any, action could improve Board of Directors and committee performance. The Board of Directors, with the assistance of the CGNRC, as appropriate, shall determine whether any changes to these Corporate Governance Guidelines are appropriate.

These Corporate Governance Guidelines shall be publicly available on the Corporation's website.