

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as at March 12, 2019 focuses on key statistics from the Consolidated Financial Statements and pertains to known risks and uncertainties relating to the business carried on by Horizon North Logistics Inc. ("Horizon North" or the "Corporation"). This discussion should not be considered all-inclusive, as it does not attempt to include changes that may occur in general economic, political and environmental conditions.

We encourage readers to read the "Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information" section at the end of this document.

About Horizon North

Horizon North is a publicly listed corporation (TSX: HNL.TO) providing a full range of industrial, commercial, and residential products and services. Our Industrial Services business supplies workforce accommodations, camp management services, access solutions, maintenance and utilities. Our Modular Solutions business integrates modern design concepts and technology with state of the art, off-site manufacturing processes; producing high quality building solutions for commercial and residential offerings including offices, hotels, and retail buildings, as well as distinctive single detached dwellings and multi-family residential structures. As a result of our diverse product and service offerings, Horizon North is uniquely positioned to meet the needs of our customers in numerous sectors, anywhere in Canada.

Annual Key Comments

- The Modular Solutions business improved significantly in 2018 achieving positive EBITDAS and increasing by \$25.1 million compared to 2017. Backlog exiting the year was \$88.8 million compared to \$43.9 million in 2017 with the funnel of high-quality, high probability opportunities also increasing, closing 2018 approximately \$290.0 million compared to \$148.0 million exiting 2017;
- Horizon North successfully completed two acquisitions in 2018: Shelter Modular Inc., a modular manufacturing company based in Aldergrove, British Columbia including a 32,760 sq. ft. facility, and the custom manufacturing business of C&V Portable Accommodations Ltd. including an 87,000 sq. ft facility based in Rocky View County, Alberta bringing total manufacturing square footage to 193,630 sq. ft.;
- The Industrial Services business announced several contract awards for over \$118.0 million: a hospitality services contract south of Fort McMurray, Alberta, several camp services contracts for customers in the Montney region of Alberta and British Columbia, and a 150-bed camp facility for a liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") project located in Prince Rupert, British Columbia;
- On January 8, 2018, Horizon North completed the \$14.0 million strategic asset acquisition of the 288 bed Moose Haven Lodge south of Fort McMurray, Alberta to secure opportunities in the Fort McMurray, Alberta area;
- Horizon North initiated the mobilization and installation of the first phase of 260 beds of a potential 1,000 bed open camp facility in Kitimat, British Columbia as part of the execution of its west coast liquefied natural gas ("LNG") strategy;
- Horizon North's balance sheet improved as a result of continued focus on reducing working capital and a disciplined capital program, as well as through net proceeds received from a bought deal equity financing of \$47.5 million that closed on June 25, 2018 to support the execution of the Corporation's LNG strategy and anticipated growth in the Modular Solutions business; and
- Horizon North continued its dividend policy and paid its 29th consecutive quarterly dividend.

Annual Financial Summary

(000's except per share amounts)	Years ended December 31,				
	2018	% change	2017	% change	2016
Revenue	\$ 394,245	22	\$ 324,082	29	\$ 250,935
EBITDAS ⁽¹⁾	36,683	22	30,045	5	28,661
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	9%		9%		11%
Operating loss	(7,296)	23	(5,935)	(73)	(22,204)
Operating loss as a % of revenue	(2%)		(2%)		(9%)
Total loss	(8,196)	5	(7,843)	(61)	(20,316)
Total comprehensive loss	(8,196)	4	(7,846)	(62)	(20,383)
Loss per share					
Basic	\$ (0.05)		\$ (0.05)		\$ (0.15)
Diluted	\$ (0.05)		\$ (0.05)		\$ (0.15)
Total assets	\$ 472,410	(2)	\$ 479,750	(1)	\$ 485,101
Total loans and borrowings	31,666	(58)	74,604	(1)	75,268
Funds flow	39,685	(28)	55,308	47	37,693
Net Capital spending (proceeds)	21,866	(192)	(23,830)	(227)	18,692
Total Debt to EBITDAS ⁽²⁾	0.86:1.00		2.48:1.00		2.46:1.00
Debt to total capitalization ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.09:1.00		0.19:1.00		0.19:1.00
Dividends declared	\$ 12,762		\$ 11,573		\$ 11,112
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.08		\$ 0.08		\$ 0.08

(1) Please refer to Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the definitions of Non-GAAP and additional GAAP measures and reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDAS.

(2) Please refer to Liquidity and Capital Resources section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the definitions of Total Debt to EBITDAS.

Annual Overview

Results for the year ended December 31, 2018 ("2018") were somewhat mixed in relation to the comparative year ended December 31, 2017 ("2017" or "comparative year"). The revenue increase compared to 2017 was driven by the ramp up of the Modular Solutions business and increased manufacturing capacity, along with increased camp installation work in the Camp & Catering segment. Partially offsetting these increases, Camp & Catering segment revenues from equipment sales decreased as a result of a significant camp equipment sale in Q2 2017 which generated \$20.0 million in revenues and \$6.0 million in EBITDAS. Rentals & Logistics segment revenues also decreased compared to 2017 due to lower demand for matting sales.

Industrial Services

Revenues from Industrial Services for 2018 decreased compared to the same period of 2017 mainly due to the Q2 2017 camp equipment sale noted above. Excluding the sale, Camp & Catering revenues increased compared to 2017 following a 38% increase in the demand for catering only activity and an increase in camp installation work related to previously announced contract awards. Camp rental and catering activity softened compared to 2017 with a 7% decrease in bed rental days offset by the camp installation work, noted above, increasing the revenue per bed rental day to \$98 or by 11%. Rentals & Logistics revenues decreased compared to 2017 primarily due to a 43% decrease in mat sales. This decrease was partially offset by the continued strong demand for access mat rentals along the northern British Columbia and Alberta border.

Modular Solutions

Modular Solutions revenues for 2018 were significantly higher than 2017 as a result of increased capacity to execute the growing backlog of projects. Compared to 2017, capacity increased significantly as a result of ramping up direct headcount at the Kamloops, British Columbia plant and through the acquisitions of the Aldergrove, British Columbia and the Rocky View County, Alberta facilities. The increase in throughput capacity facilitated the execution of higher volumes of backlog and generated much stronger revenues. The number and scope of projects increased in 2018 consisting largely of government sponsored affordable

housing projects for government housing agencies in British Columbia and commercial projects, compared to a variety of smaller projects in 2017.

Other Financial Measures

EBITDAS for 2018 increased \$6.6 million or 22% and remained unchanged as a percentage of revenue compared to 2017. The increase in EBITDAS was a result of the significant improvement in the Modular Solutions business related to the impact of increased contract volume and efficiencies gained by economies of scale.

Horizon North's Total Debt to EBITDAS ratio was 0.86:1.00 at December 31, 2018 compared to 2.48:1.00 at December 31, 2017 as a result of a bought deal equity financing completed in Q2 2018 with net proceeds of \$47.5 million used to reduce debt. Horizon North continued to maintain a strong focus on managing the Statement of Financial Position through minimizing working capital and closely managing the capital program.

Outlook

In 2019, Horizon North will continue to diversify both its portfolio of offerings and customer base through a focus on its two operating divisions: Industrial Services and Modular Solutions.

Industrial Services

In 2019, Horizon North will continue to leverage its reputation as a leading provider of turn-key camp, hospitality, access and maintenance solutions with focus on the following four key areas:

- Oil Sands – Horizon North expects to leverage its operational footprint and history, along with two prominent relationships with Aboriginal communities north and south of Fort McMurray, to pursue full turn-key opportunities as well as catering and hospitality opportunities in customer-owned facilities;
- Montney/Duvernay – Horizon North is the largest provider of open camp services in this area and is a market leader in providing catering and hospitality services in customer-owned facilities. Horizon North will continue to leverage existing assets and relationships while looking to develop additional areas of opportunity to support ongoing activity in this area;
- Northern Canada – Horizon North has a long history and expertise in providing hospitality, management and maintenance services across Canada's northern regions. In 2019, Horizon North will continue to focus on developing and expanding its capabilities and footprint across Canada's highly variable and remote northern regions; and
- West Coast – Horizon North initiated the first phase of development on its 57-acre parcel of land located at the entrance to Kitimat, British Columbia in late 2018. In 2019, Horizon North expects to open the first phase of its world-class Crossroads open lodge with 260 beds ready in the spring and plans to expand to a potential 1,000 beds as activity in the region grows.

Modular Solutions

For 2019, Horizon North's focus is to continue to grow its backlog of modular construction projects and drive economies of scale in our facilities and project execution capabilities. Horizon North will continue to focus on hotel development, multi-family residential development and social, student and senior infrastructure development. Horizon North completed two acquisitions in 2018 to provide additional capacity in western Canada and is actively investigating opportunities to expand its geographic footprint to service other areas of Canada with strong demand profiles for our unique construction model.

Statement of Financial Position

The strength of the Statement of Financial Position remains a key priority and Horizon North took several steps in 2018 to significantly reduce its overall debt and leverage position. This strong position will allow Horizon North to undertake an expanded capital program in 2019 with a budget of \$50.4 million focused on its Crossroads open lodge project in Kitimat, BC, refreshing and providing the ability for moderate growth of its matting rental fleet and supporting the expanding Modular Solutions business.

Dividend Payment

Horizon North announced today that its Board of Directors has declared a dividend for the first quarter of 2019 at \$0.02 per share. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 2019 to be paid on April 15, 2019. The Board of Directors regularly monitors the strength of the Statement of Financial Position, cash from operations and capital requirements to ensure the overall sustainability of Horizon North is not compromised. The dividends will be eligible dividends for Canadian tax purposes.

Annual Financial Results

(000's)	Twelve months ended December 31, 2018					Total
	Industrial Services	Modular Solutions	Corporate	Eliminations		
Revenue	\$ 264,269	\$ 133,155	\$ -	\$ (3,179)	\$	394,245
Expenses						
Direct costs	219,750	119,385	-	(3,179)		335,956
Selling & administrative expenses	4,550	3,304	13,752	-		21,606
EBITDAS	\$ 39,969	\$ 10,466	\$ (13,752)	\$ -	\$	36,683
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	15%	8%				9%
Share based compensation	507	216	2,028	-		2,751
Depreciation & amortization	39,466	1,395	425	3		41,289
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(715)	245	409	-		(61)
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 711	\$ 8,610	\$ (16,614)	\$ (3)	\$	(7,296)
Finance costs						2,894
Earnings on equity Investments						(67)
Income tax recovery						(1,927)
Total loss					\$	(8,196)
Other comprehensive income						-
Total comprehensive loss						(8,196)
Loss per share – basic					\$	(0.05)
– diluted					\$	(0.05)

(000's)	Twelve months ended December 31, 2017					Total
	Industrial Services	Modular Solutions	Corporate	Eliminations		
Revenue	\$ 277,409	\$ 46,755	\$ -	\$ (82)	\$	324,082
Expenses						
Direct costs	213,534	59,174	-	(82)		272,626
Selling & administrative expenses	6,438	2,207	12,766	-		21,411
EBITDAS	\$ 57,437	\$ (14,626)	\$ (12,766)	\$ -	\$	30,045
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	21%	(31%)	-	-		9%
Share based compensation	241	127	806	-		1,174
Depreciation & amortization	40,770	2,030	645	(2)		43,443
Impairment loss	3,457	-	-	-		3,457
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(12,185)	(4)	147	(52)		(12,094)
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 25,154	\$ (16,779)	\$ (14,364)	\$ 54	\$	(5,935)
Finance costs						2,824
Income tax recovery						(916)
Total loss					\$	(7,843)
Other comprehensive loss						(3)
Total comprehensive loss						(7,846)
Loss per share – basic					\$	(0.05)
– diluted					\$	(0.05)

Fourth Quarter Key Comments

- Q4 2018 financial results were the strongest since Q1 2017 driven primarily by improved Modular Solutions performance;
- The Modular Solutions business improved significantly in 2018 achieving positive EBITDAS and increasing by \$25.1 million compared to 2017. Backlog exiting the year was \$88.8 million compared to \$43.9 million in 2017 with the funnel of high-quality, high probability opportunities also increasing, closing 2018 approximately \$290.0 million compared to \$148.0 million exiting 2017; and
- The Industrial Services business announced several camp service contracts:
 - a hospitality services contract south of Fort McMurray, Alberta through its Aboriginal partnership with Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nations;
 - a contract extension in the Grande Prairie, Alberta area; and
 - a 150-bed facility for an LPG project located in Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Fourth Quarter Financial Summary

(000's except per share amounts)	Three months ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	% change
Revenue	\$ 118,045	\$ 82,664	43
EBITDAS ⁽¹⁾	13,654	6,786	101
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	12%	8%	
Operating earnings (loss)	2,240	(4,074)	(155)
Operating earnings (loss) as a % of revenue	2%	(5%)	
Total income (loss)	1,413	(3,885)	(136)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	1,413	(3,892)	(136)
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.03)	
Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.03)	
Total assets	\$ 472,410	\$ 479,750	(2)
Total loans and borrowings	31,666	74,604	(58)
Funds flow	17,294	6,868	152
Net Capital spending	5,130	1,645	212
Total Debt to EBITDAS ⁽²⁾	0.86:1.00	2.48:1.00	
Debt to total capitalization ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.09:1.00	0.19:1.00	
Dividends declared	\$ 3,285	\$ 2,894	
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	

(1) Please refer to Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the definitions of Non-GAAP and additional GAAP measures and reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDAS.

(2) Please refer to Liquidity and Capital Resources section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the definitions of Debt to EBITDAS.

Fourth Quarter Overview

Results for the three months ended December 31, 2018 ("Q4 2018") improved across all financial measures, compared to the three months ended December 31, 2017 ("Q4 2017"). The revenue increase compared to 2017 was driven by the Modular Solutions and Camp & Catering segments, partially offset by the Rentals & Logistics segment.

Industrial Services

Revenues from Industrial Services for Q4 2018 increased compared to Q4 2017 mainly due to higher camp installation activity in the northeast region of British Columbia and stronger access mat rentals. This was offset by softer mat sales and lower related installation and transportation services. Camp rental and catering activity levels increased compared to Q4 2017 with utilization of 54% or up 4% and revenue per bed rental day at \$107, an increase of 39%, due to camp installation activity with no associated bed rental days. Catering only activity remained consistent compared to Q4 2017 with stronger revenue per catering only day, higher by 9%, as a result of different contract mix. Rentals & Logistics revenues decreased compared to Q4 2017 primarily due to a decrease in equipment sales and a reduction in related installation and transportation services. These were somewhat offset by increased demand and stronger pricing for mat rental activity along the northern British Columbia and Alberta border.

Modular Solutions

Modular Solutions revenues for Q4 2018 were significantly higher than Q4 2017 as a result of increased capacity to execute the growing backlog of projects. Compared to Q4 2017, capacity increased significantly as a result of ramping up direct headcount at the Kamloops, British Columbia plant and the acquisition of the Aldergrove, British Columbia facility. In addition, the acquisition of the Rocky View County, Alberta facility in November 2018 allowed for a further ramp up of production exiting 2018. The increase of throughput capacity facilitated the execution of higher volumes of backlog and generated much stronger revenues. The volume of government sponsored affordable housing projects in Q4 2018 was considerably higher compared to Q4 2017.

Other Financial Measures

Horizon North's Q4 2018 EBITDAS increased by \$6.9 million or 101% compared to Q4 2017. As a percentage of revenue, EBITDAS were 12% compared to 8% in Q4 2017. The increase in EBITDAS was primarily driven by significantly improved operating results in the Modular Solutions segment compared to Q4 2017.

Horizon North continued to maintain a strong focus on managing its Statement of Financial Position through minimizing working capital and closely managing the capital program. Total loans and borrowings were \$31.7 million at December 31, 2018 compared to \$74.6 million at December 31, 2017. The decrease was mainly due to completion of the bought deal equity financing in Q2 2018 with net proceeds of \$47.5 million used to reduce debt and improve EBITDAS. As a result of the decreased debt and stronger EBITDAS, the total Debt to EBITDAS ratio was 0.84:1.00 at December 31, 2018 compared to 2.48:1.00 at December 31, 2017.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Three months and years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017



Fourth Quarter Financial Results

	Three months ended December 31, 2018					Total
	Industrial Services	Modular Solutions	Corporate	Eliminations		
<i>(000's)</i>						
Revenue	\$ 74,429	\$ 43,779	\$ -	\$ (163)	\$	118,045
Expenses						
Direct costs	62,379	36,495	-	(163)		98,711
Selling & administrative expenses	981	780	3,919	-		5,680
EBITDAS	\$ 11,069	\$ 6,504	\$ (3,919)	\$ -	\$	13,654
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	15%	15%				12%
Share based compensation	134	63	481	-		678
Depreciation & amortization	9,711	385	91	5		10,192
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(102)	237	409	-		544
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 1,326	\$ 5,819	\$ (4,900)	\$ (5)	\$	2,240
Finance costs						374
Income tax expense						453
Total income					\$	1,413
Other comprehensive income						-
Total comprehensive income						1,413
Earnings per share – basic					\$	0.01
– diluted					\$	0.01

	Three months ended December 31, 2017					Total
	Industrial Services	Modular Solutions	Corporate	Eliminations		
<i>(000's)</i>						
Revenue	\$ 64,055	\$ 18,638	\$ -	\$ (29)	\$	82,664
Expenses						
Direct costs	49,661	21,447	-	(29)		71,079
Selling & administrative expenses	992	648	3,159	-		4,799
EBITDAS	\$ 13,402	\$ (3,457)	\$ (3,159)	\$ -	\$	6,786
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	21%	(19%)				8%
Share based compensation	81	37	243	-		361
Depreciation & amortization	9,815	525	105	-		10,445
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	54	-	-	-		54
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 3,452	\$ (4,019)	\$ (3,507)	\$ -	\$	(4,074)
Finance costs						533
Earnings on equity Investments						(105)
Income tax recovery						(617)
Total loss					\$	(3,885)
Other comprehensive loss						(7)
Total comprehensive loss						(3,892)
Loss per share – basic					\$	(0.03)
– diluted					\$	(0.03)

Industrial Services

Industrial Services is comprised of two segments, Camps & Catering and Rentals & Logistics.

(000's)	Three months ended December 31,			Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	% change	2018	2017	% change
Camps & Catering	\$ 65,357	\$ 51,765	26	\$ 220,117	\$ 224,430	(2)
Rentals & Logistics	9,072	12,290	(26)	44,152	52,979	(17)
Total revenue	74,429	64,055	16	264,269	277,409	(5)
EBITDAS	\$ 11,069	\$ 13,402	(17)	\$ 39,969	\$ 57,437	(30)
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	15%	21%		15%	21%	
Operating earnings	\$ 1,326	\$ 3,452	(62)	\$ 711	\$ 25,154	(97)

Camps & Catering Segment

Camps & Catering revenues are comprised of three revenue streams: camp rental and catering revenue which include the service and transport revenue associated with camp setup and demobilization activity; catering only revenue consisting mainly of catering and housekeeping activities; and used equipment sales revenue.

(000's except for operational metrics)	Three months ended December 31,			Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	% change	2018	2017	% change
Camp rental and catering revenue	\$ 51,432	\$ 36,295	42	\$ 165,663	\$ 160,488	3
Catering only revenue	12,109	11,180	8	47,132	34,267	38
Equipment sales revenue	1,816	4,290	(58)	7,322	29,675	(75)
Total revenue	65,357	51,765	26	220,117	224,430	(2)
EBITDAS	\$ 8,440	\$ 8,849	(5)	\$ 27,565	\$ 43,524	(37)
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	13%	17%		13%	19%	
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,637	(20)	\$ (2,086)	\$ 21,282	(110)
Camp rental and catering revenue						
Bed rental days ⁽¹⁾	481,185	468,944	3	1,692,280	1,827,292	(7)
Revenue per bed rental day	\$ 107	\$ 77	39	\$ 98	\$ 88	11
Rentable beds at period end	9,635	10,172	(5)	9,635	10,172	(5)
Average rentable beds ⁽²⁾	9,613	10,168	(5)	9,554	10,764	(11)
Utilization ⁽³⁾	54%	50%		49%	47%	
Catering only revenue						
Catering only days ⁽⁴⁾	115,429	116,226	(1)	473,604	343,421	38
Revenue per catering only day	\$ 105	\$ 96	9	\$ 100	\$ 100	-

(1) One bed rental day represents the provision of one bed for one day under a combined rental and catering manday rate, or the provision of one bed for one day under an equipment rental rate for dedicated camp equipment.

(2) Average rentable beds are equal to total average beds in the fleet over the period less beds required for staff.

(3) Utilization equals the total number of bed rental days divided by average rentable beds in the period.

(4) One catering only day equals the provision of catering and housekeeping services with no related bed rental for one day.

Revenues from the Camps & Catering segment for Q4 2018 were \$65.4 million, an increase of \$13.6 million or 26% compared to Q4 2017. The increase in Q4 2018 segment revenues was a result of higher camp set-up activity in the northeastern British Columbia region related to the mobilization of several contracts announced earlier in the year. EBITDAS for Q4 2018 were \$8.4 million, a decrease of \$0.4 million or 5% compared to Q4 2017. The decrease in Q4 2018 segment EBITDAS and EBITDAS as a percentage of revenue was a result of Q4 2018 having a higher proportion of revenue from lower margin camp set-up projects compared to Q4 2017.

Revenues from the Camps & Catering segment for 2018 decreased \$4.3 million or 2% compared to 2017. The decrease was primarily related to a camp equipment sale which occurred in Q2 2017. Excluding equipment sales, revenues increased 8% as a result of significantly stronger catering only activity.

EBITDAS for 2018 decreased \$16.0 million or 37% compared to 2017. Excluding the equipment sales realized in Q2 2017, EBITDAS decreased 27% primarily due to the change in revenue mix between the comparative periods with 2018 having less higher margin camp activity and increased lower margin catering only and camp set-up activity.

Camp rental and catering revenue

Revenues from Camp Rental and Catering operations for Q4 2018 increased by \$15.1 million or 42% compared to Q4 2017. The increase in Q4 2018 was driven by a 3% increase in activity levels and 39% increase in revenue per manday mainly related to the service revenue associated with camp set-up activity with no associated bed rentals.

Revenues from Camp Rental and Catering operations for 2018 increased by \$5.2 million or 3% compared to 2017. The increase year over year was driven by higher camp set-up activity in the northeastern British Columbia region offset by a 7% decrease in volume. The lower volumes were mainly attributable to low occupancy in several camps in the Fort McMurray, Alberta area.

Catering only revenue

Revenues from the provision of catering and housekeeping services, with no associated bed rentals, for Q4 2018 increased by \$0.9 million or 8% compared to Q4 2017. The increase was mainly due to the second phase of a significant catering contract in Nunavut beginning operations in late Q4 2018. Revenue per catering only day increased by 9% primarily due to the different contract mix between the comparative quarters.

Revenues for 2018 increased by \$12.9 million or 38% compared to 2017 as a result of a significant long-term catering contract entered into in the second half of 2017 and the startup of the second phase of the significant contract noted above. Revenue per catering only day stayed consistent for 2018.

Equipment sales revenue

Equipment sales revenues include new camp construction and used fleet sales. Revenues for Q4 2018 decreased by \$2.5 million or 58% compared to Q4 2017 as a result of a camp equipment sale in the comparative period. Used equipment sales are a key part of the fleet management strategy to ensure an appropriate equipment portfolio.

Revenues for 2018 decreased by 75% compared to 2017 primarily due to a significant camp equipment sale which occurred in Q2 2017.

Rentals & Logistics Segment

Rentals & Logistics revenues are comprised of four revenue streams: relocatable structures which is comprised of office units, lavatory units, mine dry units, wellsite units and the associated equipment; mat rentals which consists of access mats and includes rig mats and the associated equipment; used equipment sales; and installation, transportation and service associated with the rentals and sales.

(000's except for operational metrics)	Three months ended December 31,			Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	% change	2018	2017	% change
Relocatable structures revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,004	20	\$ 5,077	\$ 4,424	15
Mat rental revenue ⁽²⁾	2,451	1,724	42	11,447	7,892	45
Equipment sales revenue	1,458	3,253	(55)	6,245	11,842	(47)
Installation, transportation, service, and other revenue	3,957	6,309	(37)	21,383	28,821	(26)
Total revenue	\$ 9,072	\$ 12,290	(26)	\$ 44,152	\$ 52,979	(17)
EBITDAS	\$ 2,629	\$ 3,648	(28)	\$ 12,404	\$ 13,913	(11)
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	29%	30%		28%	26%	
Operating earnings	23	965	(98)	2,797	3,872	(28)
Relocatable Structures						
Average fleet size	1,017	1,178	(14)	1,112	1,260	(12)
Fleet end of period	918	1,173	(22)	918	1,173	(22)
Rental days ⁽³⁾	42,624	38,904	10	186,667	172,451	8
Utilization ⁽⁴⁾	46%	36%		46%	37%	
Mat rental						
Average fleet size ⁽⁵⁾	35,231	31,101	13	36,178	32,739	11
Fleet end of period ⁽⁶⁾	34,606	29,800	16	34,606	29,800	16
Mat rental days ⁽⁷⁾	2,082,171	1,927,770	8	10,191,014	8,645,129	18
Utilization ⁽⁸⁾	64%	67%		77%	72%	
Revenue per mat rental day ⁽⁹⁾	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.89	33	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.91	23
Equipment Sales ⁽¹⁰⁾						
Relocatable structures	12	26	(54)	96	50	92
Mats	2,073	3,734	(44)	9,139	16,060	(43)

(1) Relocatable structures revenue includes rental revenue generated from office, lavatory and mine dry units and complexes as well the associated equipment.

(2) Mat rental revenue includes revenues generated from the rental of mats.

(3) One rental day equals the rental of one unit for one day.

(4) Utilization equals the total number of unit rental days divided by average rentable units in the period.

(5) Average mat rental fleet numbers reflect all owned and third-party mats.

(6) Mats in rental fleet at period end represents the number of owned mats and third-party mats in the Matting fleet.

(7) One mat rental day equals the rental of one mat for one day.

(8) Utilization equals the total number of mat rental days divided by average rentable mats in the period.

(9) Revenue per mat rental day equals mat rentals revenue divided by total mat rental days.

(10) Represents the number of units sold in the period.

Revenues from the Rentals & Logistics segment for Q4 2018 decreased \$3.2 million or 26% compared to Q4 2017. The decrease was primarily related to lower mat sales and a reduction in the associated installation and transportation services for matting and soil stabilization activity compared to Q4 2017. The lower mat sales were a result of higher mat rental demand with the majority of mat production allocated to the rental fleet in response to increased demand. The mat rental demand is mainly a result of the ongoing high level of activity in the Duvernay and Montney regions along the northern British Columbia and Alberta border. EBITDAS as a percentage of revenue was relatively consistent at 29% compared to 30% in Q4 2017.

Revenues from the Rentals & Logistics segment for 2018 decreased \$8.8 million or 17% compared to 2017. The decrease in revenue was driven by lower mat sales combined with the associated transport installation activity and lower soil stabilization activity compared to 2017. EBITDAS as a percentage of revenue was 28% compared to 26% in 2017. The increase in EBITDAS as a percentage of revenue was a result of higher mat rental demand combined with stronger revenue per mat rental day compared to 2017.

Relocatable structures revenue

Relocatable structures revenues include the rental of relocatable structures such as office units, lavatory units, mine dry units and other associated equipment.

Relocatable structures revenues for Q4 2018 increased by \$0.2 million or 20% compared to Q4 2017. The increase was a result of higher activity levels with Q4 2018 rental days up 10% combined with stronger pricing compared to Q4 2017.

Revenues for 2018 increased \$0.7 million or 15% compared to 2017. The increase was primarily a result of the 8% increase in rental days and stronger pricing compared to 2017. The mix of equipment on rent was comprised of more multi-unit complexes and saw generally stronger pricing compared to 2017. Utilization improved by 9% as a result of the stronger activity levels and a smaller fleet size from the continuous focus on fleet management, selling the less productive rental units in 2018.

Mat rental revenue

Mat rental revenue for Q4 2018 increased \$0.7 million or 42% compared to Q4 2017. The increase was a result of stronger pricing combined with higher mat rental demand. Rental rates were \$1.18 per mat rental day compared to \$0.89 per mat rental day in Q4 2017 as a result of a more favourable contract environment in 2018 and stronger demand along the northern British Columbia and Alberta border. Compared to Q4 2017, activity levels increased with mat rental days up 8% mainly as a result of mats remaining on rent further into the season.

Revenue for 2018 increased by \$3.6 million or 45% compared to 2017 as a result of higher activity levels and stronger pricing along the northern British Columbia and Alberta border. The strengthening demand drove an 18% increase in mat rental days and 23% increase in revenue per mat rental day compared to 2017.

Equipment sales revenue

Equipment sales are the sale of new and used Rentals & Logistics fleet, which is comprised of new and used mats, space rental assets and other equipment such as garbage bins and light towers.

Equipment sales revenues for Q4 2018 decreased by \$1.8 million or 55% compared to Q4 2017. The decrease was driven by lower Q4 2018 mat sales with only 2,073 mats sold compared to 3,734 in Q4 2017. The majority of Q4 2018 mat production was allocated to refreshing and increasing the mat rental fleet as a result of higher mat rental demand.

Revenues for 2018 decreased by \$5.6 million or 47% compared to 2017. The decrease was driven by lower mat sales with only 9,139 mats sold compared to 16,060 in 2017. The majority of new mat production in 2018 was used to refresh and increase the rental mat fleet resulting in fewer new mat sales and the majority of mat sales in 2018 being used mats.

Installation, transportation, service, and other revenue

Installation, transportation, service, and other revenue include the revenues associated to the mobilization and installation of rental fleet, mat management services, and soil stabilization services.

Revenues for Q4 2018 decreased by \$2.4 million or 37% compared to Q4 2017. The decrease was driven primarily by the reduction in mat installation services as a result of timing of mat rental activity and a decrease in soil stabilization activity due to weather related soil conditions compared to Q4 2017.

Revenues for 2018 decreased by \$7.4 million or 26% compared to 2017. The decrease was driven primarily by the reduction in mat sales which usually have transportation and installation work associated with the sales and lower volumes of soil stabilization projects year over year.

Industrial Services Direct Costs

Direct costs in the Industrial Services business unit for Q4 2018 were \$62.4 million or 84% of revenue compared to \$49.7 million or 78% of revenue for Q4 2017. Direct costs are driven by both the level and mix of business activity consisting primarily of labour, raw material, trucking, rent and utility costs. The increase of \$12.7 million in direct costs in Q4 2018 compared to Q4 2017 was primarily related to higher camp installation activity, and a significant number of third-party mats on rent to fulfill rental demand. As a percentage of revenue, direct costs increased as a result of an increase in low margin camp installation work and the rental cost associated with third party mats decreased rental margins.

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Direct costs in the Industrial Services business unit for 2018 were \$219.8 million or 83% of revenue compared to \$213.5 million or 77% of revenue for 2017. The increase in direct costs for 2018 was mainly related to the increase in catering only activity and the increase in camp installation work. As a percentage of revenue, direct costs increased primarily as a result of a camp equipment sale in Q2 2017 which had a strong margin, higher camp installation costs and an increase in lower margin catering only activity in 2018 compared to 2017.

Modular Solutions

Modular Solutions consists of production, transportation and installation of residential, retail and commercial modular buildings. The table below outlines the key performance metrics used by management to measure performance in the Modular Solutions operations:

(000's)	Three months ended December 31,			Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	% change	2018	2017	% change
Modular Solutions revenue	\$ 43,779	\$ 18,638	135	\$ 133,155	\$ 46,755	185
EBITDAS	\$ 6,504	\$ (3,457)	(288)	\$ 10,466	\$ (14,626)	(172)
EBITDAS as a % of revenue	15%	(19%)		8%	(31%)	
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 5,819	\$ (4,019)	(245)	\$ 8,610	\$ (16,779)	(151)
Backlog ⁽¹⁾	\$ 88,825	\$ 43,878	102	\$ 88,825	\$ 43,878	102

(1) Backlog is the total value of work that has not yet been completed that: (a) has a high certainty of being performed based on the existence of an executed contract or work order specifying job scope, value and timing; or (b) has been awarded to Horizon North, as evidenced by an executed letter of award or agreement, describing the general job scope, value and timing of such work, and where the finalization of a formal contract in respect of such work is reasonably assured and expects to be recognized in the next 12 months.

Modular Solutions segment revenues for Q4 2018 were \$43.8 million compared to \$18.6 million in Q4 2017. The increase was attributable to the significant increase in the backlog between the comparative periods and increased capacity to execute. Projects in Q4 2018 were comprised mainly of commercial projects, including a hostel project, and several affordable housing projects for government housing agencies in British Columbia.

Revenues for 2018 were \$133.2 million compared to \$46.8 million in 2017. The increase included the production and installation of affordable housing projects for government housing agencies in British Columbia, an 85-room hotel in Oliver, British Columbia, a hostel project and several residential housing projects.

A key metric for the Modular Solutions segment is the backlog of projects and timing of backlog execution. Currently, the focus for this business unit is to secure and increase backlog, which was \$88.8 million at the end of 2018 compared to \$43.9 million at the end of 2017.

Modular Solutions direct costs

Direct costs are comprised of labour, raw materials and transportation which vary directly with revenues, and a relatively fixed component which includes rent, utilities and the design and technical services required in the bidding cycle and post award production and installation of the product.

Direct costs were 83% of revenues in Q4 2018 compared to 115% in Q4 2017. The improvement was mainly driven by economies of scale from higher activity levels absorbing the relatively fixed component of the direct costs.

Direct costs for 2018 were 90% of revenues compared to 127% in 2017. The improvement was mainly driven by higher activity levels absorbing the relatively fixed component of the direct costs.

Selling & Administrative Expense

Selling & administrative expenses are comprised of sales and marketing costs associated with each segment, along with corporate costs which reflect head office costs and include the Named Executive Officers of the Corporation, Corporate Secretary, information technology, corporate accounting staff and associated costs of supporting a public company.

Selling & administrative expenses for Q4 2018 were \$5.7 million, an increase of \$0.9 million compared to Q4 2017. As a percentage of revenue, selling and administrative expenses were 5% compared to 6% in the comparative quarter of 2017.

Selling & administrative expenses for 2018 were \$21.6 million, an increase of \$0.2 million compared to 2017. As a percentage of revenue, selling and administrative expenses for 2018 were 5% compared to 7% in 2017.

Other Items

Depreciation and amortization

(000's)	Three months ended December 31,			Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	% change	2018	2017	% change
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	\$ 9,508	\$ 9,763	(3)	\$ 38,540	\$ 40,701	(5)
Amortization of intangibles	684	682	-	2,749	2,742	-
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 10,192	\$ 10,445	(2)	\$ 41,289	\$ 43,443	(5)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment in Q4 2018 was relatively unchanged compared to Q4 2017 as a result of a camp equipment sale in Q2 2017 offset by the purchase of a 288-person camp facility south of Fort McMurray, Alberta during Q1 2018 and the capital required for new contracts.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment for 2018 decreased by \$2.2 million or 5% in 2018 compared to 2017. The decrease was mainly a result of certain camp setup assets being fully depreciated and fleet disposals throughout the period partially offset by the set-up capital and equipment required for new contracts at the end of 2018.

The amortization of intangibles is related to the acquisition of Karoleena Inc. in June 2016 and Empire Camp Equipment Ltd. in August 2016.

Financing costs

Financing costs include interest on loans and borrowings. For Q4 2018, financing costs were \$0.4 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million compared to Q4 2017. For 2018, financing costs were relatively unchanged compared to 2017 at \$2.9 million. The financing costs were driven by higher average debt levels in the first half of 2018 which averaged \$80.5 million and an increase in the effective interest rate compared to a higher average debt level in 2017. The average debt levels for 2018 decreased to \$57.4 million compared to \$70.1 million in 2017 as a result of the proceeds received from the bought deal equity financing that closed in Q2 2018.

The effective interest rate on loans and borrowings for 2018 was 5.3% compared to 4.3% in 2017. The higher effective interest rate was driven by increases in the Bank of Canada prime rate partially offset by the tiered interest rate structure of the credit facility and lower debt levels.

Income taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2018, income tax recovery was \$1.9 million (2017 - \$0.9 million), with an effective tax rate of 19.0% (2017 - 10.5%). The increase in income tax recovery was attributable to a larger net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 combined with the decrease in permanent differences resulting from the legislative rate change and rate differential on loss carryback in the prior year, as well as fewer unrecognized non-capital losses in foreign jurisdictions in the current year.

Gain/Loss on disposal

For Q4 2018, the loss on disposal was \$0.5 million compared to a loss on disposal of \$0.1 million in Q4 2017. The gains and losses on disposals are typically generated from ongoing feet management of operational assets.

For 2018, the gain on disposal was \$0.1 million compared to a gain of \$12.1 million for 2017. Included in the gain on disposal in 2017 was the insurance settlement in excess of book value from the Blacksand Executive Lodge assets destroyed in the Fort McMurray, Alberta wildfires in 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is principally monitored through cash and cash equivalents and available borrowing capacity under the Corporation's committed credit facility. The outstanding balance under the credit facility fluctuates as it is drawn to finance working capital requirements, capital expenditures, acquisitions and dividends or repaid with funds from operations, disposals and financing activities.

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Summary of cash flows (000's)		
Operating activities	\$ 37,542	\$ 14,726
Investing activities	(27,487)	(2,553)
Financing activities	(10,055)	(12,173)
Change in cash position	\$ -	\$ -

For 2018, operating activities generated \$37.5 million of cash, compared to \$14.7 million of cash in 2017. The variance was driven primarily by the collection of aged accounts receivable in 2018. Cash used in investing activities for 2018 included the purchase of a 288-person camp facility south of Fort McMurray, Alberta compared to the insurance settlement received in 2017. Cash used in financing activities included dividend payments and the net effect of the bought deal equity financing completed in Q2 2018.

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Working capital position (000's)		
Current assets	\$ 116,125	\$ 114,694
Current liabilities excluding loans and borrowings ⁽¹⁾	54,012	44,944
Working capital ⁽²⁾	\$ 62,113	\$ 69,750

(1) Calculated as the sum of trade and other payables, deferred revenue and income taxes payable.

(2) Calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings.

Working capital at December 31, 2018 was \$62.1 million compared to \$69.8 million at December 31, 2017, a decrease of \$7.7 million. The decrease in working capital was primarily due to an increase in payables as a result of the ramp up of materials required for ongoing project execution at December 31, 2018 compared to the comparative period.

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Borrowing capacity (000's)		
Bank borrowing:		
Available credit facility	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Drawings on credit facility	30,894	73,016
Borrowing capacity ⁽³⁾	\$ 119,106	\$ 76,984

(3) Calculated as available bank lines less drawings on credit facility.

Effective March 27, 2018, Horizon North reached an agreement with its lenders to amend its credit facility. The maturity date was extended to September 30, 2020 to provide certainty with respect to borrowing capacity as the Corporation evaluated its capitalization and debt structure through 2018. The credit facility has an available limit of \$150.0 million and is secured by a \$400.0 million first fixed and floating charge debenture over all assets of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The interest rate is calculated on a grid pricing structure based on the Corporation's debt to EBITDAS ratio. Debt to EBITDAS is calculated as at the quarter end for the most recently completed calendar quarter and for the 12 months ended on such date. Amounts drawn on the credit facility incur interest at bank prime rate plus 0.50% to 2.25% or the Bankers' Acceptance rate plus 1.50% to 3.25%. The credit facility has a standby fee ranging from 0.34% to 0.73%.

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As at December 31, 2018, the Corporation was in compliance with all financial and non-financial covenants as shown below:

Debt Covenants	Covenants Calculation December 31, 2018
Maximum Consolidated Senior debt ⁽¹⁾ to Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAS ratio ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ (must be 3.00:1.00 or less)	0.84:1.00
Maximum Consolidated Total debt ⁽²⁾ to Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAS ratio ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾ (must be 4.25:1.00 or less)	0.86:1.00
Minimum Consolidated Interest coverage ratio ⁽⁶⁾ (must be 3.00:1.00 or more)	12.02:1.00

(1) Senior debt is calculated as the sum of current and long-term portions of loans and borrowings less vehicle and equipment financing.

(2) Total debt is calculated as the sum of current and long-term portions of loans and borrowings.

(3) EBITDAS (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, share based compensation, impairment, gain/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, and earnings from equity investments) is not a recognized measure under IFRS. Management believes that in addition to total profit and total comprehensive income, EBITDAS is a useful supplemental earnings measure as it provides an indication of the Corporation's operating performance and it is regularly provided to and reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Horizon North's method of calculating EBITDAS may differ from other entities and accordingly, EBITDAS may not be comparable to measures used by other entities.

(4) Senior debt to EBITDAS is calculated as the ratio of senior debt to trailing 12 months EBITDAS.

(5) Total debt to EBITDAS is calculated as the ratio of total debt to trailing 12 months EBITDAS.

(6) Interest coverage is calculated as the ratio of trailing 12 months EBITDAS to 12 months trailing interest expense on loans and borrowings.

Capital Spending

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, gross capital spending was \$10.1 million compared to \$4.9 million in the same period of 2017. Capital spending in Q4 2018 was mainly focused on augmenting the access mat fleet to support the strong mat rental utilization, and the set-up capital related to the mobilization and commissioning of camp facilities.

Management evaluates and manages its capital spending plans taking into account proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, resulting in net capital spending of \$5.1 million for 2018 compared to \$1.6 million for 2017.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, gross capital spending was \$38.3 million compared to \$20.1 million in 2017. Capital spending in 2018 was mainly related to the purchase of a 288-person camp facility south of Fort McMurray, Alberta, capital required to meet contract requirements and expanding the access mat fleet as a result of higher utilization.

Management evaluates and manages its capital spending plans taking into account proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, resulting in net capital spending of \$21.9 million for 2018, compared to \$23.8 million of net proceeds from disposal for 2017. The net proceeds in 2017 mainly related to the insurance claim for the loss of the Blacksand Executive Lodge and the proceeds from the 450-person camp received in Q2 2017.

Horizon North does not currently have any material capital commitments associated with contracts to supply equipment or to purchase property, plant and equipment. Capital spending was funded primarily from cash from operations and the credit facility.

Quarterly Summary of Results

	Three months ended			
	2018 December	2018 September	2018 June	2018 March
<i>(000's except per share amounts)</i>				
Revenue	\$ 118,045	\$ 100,022	\$ 93,603	\$ 82,575
EBITDAS	13,654	11,710	6,886	4,433
Operating earnings (loss)	2,240	1,308	(3,800)	(7,044)
Total income (loss)	1,413	(157)	(3,390)	(6,062)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	1,413	(112)	(3,435)	(6,062)
Earnings (loss) per share – basic	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)
Earnings (loss) per share – diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)

	Three months ended			
	2017 December	2017 September	2017 June	2017 March
<i>(000's except per share amounts)</i>				
Revenue	\$ 82,664	\$ 79,283	\$ 91,647	\$ 70,488
EBITDAS	6,786	6,434	8,571	8,254
Operating (loss) earnings	(4,074)	(7,514)	(2,500)	8,153
Total (loss) income	(3,885)	(6,149)	(2,949)	5,140
Total comprehensive (loss) income	(3,892)	(6,144)	(2,950)	5,140
(Loss) earnings per share – basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.04
(Loss) earnings per share – diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.04

Historically, Horizon North has been primarily a provider of products and services to the resource sector with its performance associated with the fluctuations in commodity pricing and activity levels in that sector. The previous eight quarters have been significantly impacted by reduced demand and downward pricing pressure. The allocation of manufacturing resources between external projects and internal fleet requirements, along with the time and costs required to deploy camp and catering fleet assets, significantly affect the timing of revenues between the quarters and impact performance. Although there is some seasonality, with the first quarter generally stronger, this effect can be muted or compounded by the other factors. Trending in the Industrial Services segment was impacted by the Fort McMurray, Alberta wildfires in May 2016 and the loss of the Blacksand Executive Lodge with the settlement of the insurance claim collected in Q1 2017 and a significant camp equipment sale that occurred in Q2 2017.

Horizon North, as a key part of its bifurcation strategy, has focused its manufacturing infrastructure on permanent modular construction projects rather than traditional camp manufacturing. This diversification strategy has decreased the Corporation's exposure to commodity prices reducing volatility and providing a more stable business operation. The strategic initiative of business transformation was a high priority in 2016 continuing and building in 2017. The momentum continued to build during 2018 in the Modular Solutions segment with a significant increase in positive earnings as a result of strong backlog growth and increased manufacturing capacity with the acquisitions of Shelter Modular Inc., and the custom manufacturing business of C&V Portable Accommodations Ltd.

Risks and Uncertainties

Volatility of Oil, Natural Gas and Mining Industry Conditions

The demand, pricing and terms for Horizon North's products and services depend upon the level of industry activity for oil, natural gas and mineral exploration and development in the western Canadian provinces and territories. Industry conditions are influenced by numerous factors over which Horizon North has no control, including: oil, natural gas and mineral prices; expectations about future oil, natural gas and mineral prices; the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil, natural gas and minerals; the expected rates of declining current production; the discovery rates of new oil, natural gas and mineral reserves; available pipeline and other oil, natural gas transportation capacity; demand for oil, natural gas and minerals; weather conditions; global political, military, regulatory and economic conditions; and the ability of oil, natural gas and mining companies to raise equity capital or debt financing for exploration and development work.

Current global economic events and uncertainty have the potential to significantly impact commodity pricing, changing the economic feasibility of industry development projects. No assurance can be given that expected trends in oil, natural gas and mineral production activities will continue or that demand for services provided by Horizon North will reflect the level of activity in the industry. Any prolonged substantial reduction in oil, natural gas, and mineral prices would likely affect activity levels in these industries and therefore affect the demand for the services provided by Horizon North.

Competition

Horizon North provides products and services to oil, natural gas and mineral exploration and production companies in the western Canadian provinces and northern territories. The service businesses in which Horizon North operates are highly competitive. To be successful, Horizon North has to provide services that meet the specific needs of its clients at competitive prices. The principal competitive factors in the markets in which Horizon North operates are service, quality, availability, reliability and performance of equipment used to perform its services, technical knowledge and experience, safety records and ongoing safety programs and price. Horizon North competes with several competitors, which offer similar services in geographic areas in which Horizon North operates. As a result of competition, Horizon North's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Reduced levels of activity in the oil and natural gas and mining industries can intensify competition and result in lower revenue to Horizon North. Variations in the exploration and development budgets of oil and natural gas and mining companies, which are directly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and mineral prices, the cyclical nature and competitiveness of the oil and natural gas and mining industries and governmental regulation, will have an effect upon Horizon North's ability to generate revenue and earnings.

Horizon North's pursuit of opportunities in permanent modular construction is in competition with other modular builders as well as traditional site-built providers. To be successful, Horizon North must demonstrate the value proposition of modular construction and successfully execute projects.

Credit Risk

A substantial portion of Horizon North's trade and other accounts receivable are with customers involved in the oil, natural gas and mining industries, whose revenues may be impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices. Collection of these receivables could be influenced by economic factors affecting the oil and natural gas and mining industries.

Many of the Corporation's customers require reasonable access to credit facilities and debt capital markets to finance their projects. If the availability of credit to the Corporation's customers is reduced, they may reduce their expenditures, thereby decreasing demand for the Corporation's products and services. A reduction in spending by the Corporation's customers could adversely affect its operating results and financial condition. During the term of a contract, Horizon North may be required to use its working capital to fund project costs until payments are collected from the customer. A greater incidence of payment default by clients could result in a financial loss to the Corporation that could have a material adverse effect on its operating results and financial position.

Additional Funding Requirements

Horizon North's cash flow may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times. From time to time, Horizon North may require additional financing. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause Horizon North to miss certain acquisition opportunities or prevent further growth of its operations. If Horizon North's revenues decrease, it will affect Horizon North's ability to expend the necessary capital to maintain its operations. If Horizon North's cash flow from operations is not sufficient to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements, there can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or terms acceptable to Horizon North.

Labour Relations

The largest component of Horizon North's overall expenses is salaries, wages, benefits and payments to employees, agents and contractors. Any significant increase in these expenses could impact the financial results of Horizon North. In addition, Horizon North will be at risk if there are any labour disruptions. Horizon North believes that it has and will continue to foster a positive relationship with employees, agents and contractors.

Agreements and Contracts

The business operations of Horizon North depend on successful execution of contracts. The key factors which will determine whether a client will continue to use Horizon North will be service quality, availability, reliability and performance of equipment used to perform its services, technical knowledge, experience, safety record, ongoing safety programs and competitive pricing. There can be no assurance that Horizon North's relationship with its customers will continue, and a significant reduction or total loss of the business from these customers, if not offset by sales to new or existing customers, could have a material adverse effect on Horizon North's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant Customers

The Corporation had two major customers who generated 39% of total revenues in the twelve months of 2018 compared to one major customer who generated 10% of total revenues in 2017. There can be no assurance that Horizon North's relationship with its customers will continue, and a significant reduction or total loss of the business from these customers, if not offset by sales to new or existing customers, could have a material adverse effect on Horizon North's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reliance on Key Personnel

Horizon North's success depends in large measure on certain key personnel. The loss of services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on Horizon North. Horizon North does not have key person insurance in effect for management. The contributions of these individuals to the immediate operations of Horizon North are likely to be of central importance. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of Horizon North.

Permits

In most cases, permits issued by government agencies are required to build residential and commercial properties and to set up and operate remote work camp facilities. The issuance of permits is dependent upon water and waste treatment alternatives available, road traffic volumes and fire conditions in forested areas. Failure to receive or renew permits could have a negative impact on the business of the Camps & Catering segment and Modular Solutions.

Government Regulation

The operations of Horizon North are subject to a variety of federal, provincial and local laws of Canada, including laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations, the protection of the environment, the operation of equipment used in its operations and the transportation of materials and equipment it provides for its customers. Horizon North invests financial and managerial resources to ensure such compliance. Although such expenditures are generally not material to service providers, such laws or regulations are subject to change. Accordingly, it is impossible for Horizon North to predict the cost or impact of such laws and regulations on its future operations.

Environmental Regulation

The Government of Canada and provincial governments in areas where Horizon North does business have been working through various forms of regulation and legislation focused on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Future federal legislation, together with provincial emission reduction requirements may require the reduction of emissions or emissions intensity from Horizon North's operations and facilities and those of its customers. A number of Horizon North's customers are involved in the oil and natural gas exploration and development industry, with specific focus on oil sands related projects. Focus and scrutiny has recently intensified on oil sands development, which could lead to incremental environmental regulation or legislation.

Potential changes in requirements may result in increased operating costs and capital expenditures for oil and natural gas and mining industry participants, thereby delaying or decreasing the demand for Horizon North's services.

Management is unable to predict the impact of potential emissions targets and it is possible that changes could adversely affect Horizon North's business, financial condition and results of operations. These regulations would likely result in higher operating costs for our customers in the region, putting further pressure on project economics, and may also impair Horizon North's ability to provide its services economically.

Merger and Acquisition Activity

Horizon North considers acquisitions of complementary businesses and assets a part of the Corporation's business strategy. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends in part on: the acquired assets performing as expected, successfully realizing synergies, retaining key employees and customer relationships and integrating operations in a timely and efficient manner. Such integration may require substantial management effort, time, resources and may divert management's focus. Any acquisition could have a material adverse effect on operating results, financial condition and the price of the Corporation's securities.

Aboriginal & Community Relations

A component of Horizon North's business strategy is based on developing and maintaining positive relationships with the Aboriginal people and communities in the areas where Horizon North operates. These relationships are important to Horizon North's operations and customers who desire to work on traditional Aboriginal lands. The inability to develop and maintain relationships and to be in compliance with local requirements could adversely affect Horizon North's business strategy, growth and profitability.

Seasonal Operations

Each of Horizon North's businesses are affected by the seasonality associated with western Canadian oil and natural gas drilling industry. The Camps & Catering segment is exposed to seasonality where the busiest months are January through March and the slowest months are April through September. The Rentals & Logistics segment is typically busiest in the spring and summer months of April through September when soft ground conditions hinder the movement of heavy equipment. The Modular Solutions segment is not impacted by seasonality.

Business Continuity, Disaster Recovery and Crisis Management

In the event of a serious incident, the inability to restore or replace critical capacity in a timely manner may impact Horizon North's business and operations. A serious incident could therefore have a material adverse effect on Horizon North's business, financial condition and results of operations. In the event of a major disaster, Horizon North has in place business continuity arrangements, including disaster recovery plans and insurance coverage to minimize any losses.

Cyber Security

Horizon North manages cyber security risk by ensuring appropriate technologies, processes and practices are effectively designed and implemented to help prevent, detect and respond to threats as they emerge and evolve. The primary risks to Horizon North include, loss of data, destruction or corruption of data, compromising of confidential customer or employee information, leaked information, disruption of business, theft or extortion of funds, regulatory infractions, loss of competitive advantage and reputational damage. Horizon North applies technical and process controls in line with industry-accepted standards to protect its information assets and systems. Data backup and recovery processes are in place to minimize risk of data loss and resulting disruption of business. Through ongoing vigilance and regular employee awareness, Horizon North has not experienced a cyber security event of a material nature. As it is difficult to quantify the significance of such events, cyber-attacks such as, security breaches of Corporation, customer, employee, and vendor information, as well as hardware or software corruption, failure or error, telecommunications system failure, service provider error, intentional or unintentional personnel actions, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and the corruption of data, may in certain circumstances be material and could have an adverse effect on Horizon North's business, financial condition and results of operations. As result of the unpredictability of the timing, nature and scope of disruptions from such attacks, Horizon North could potentially be subject to: operational delays, the compromising of confidential or otherwise protected information, destruction or corruption of data, security breaches, other manipulation or improper use of its systems and networks or financial losses, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Horizon North's reputation and competitive position, financial condition or results of operations.

Trade Relations

On September 30, 2018, the United States, Mexico and Canada announced the completion of negotiations concerning the North American Free Trade Agreement, signalling their intention to adopt a new United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement ("USMCA"). The proposed USMCA remains subject to further legal review and the domestic ratification procedures of each of the United States, Mexico and Canada. As the final terms and ratification of the USMCA remain uncertain, it is currently unclear how this agreement may affect Canada and what effects the final terms will have on the Corporation.

Fort McMurray Proposed Camp Restrictions

In January 2019, the councillors of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo voted in favour of imposing a moratorium on new oilsands camps within a 75 kilometre radius of Fort McMurray. The proposed moratorium, if implemented, could negatively impact growth opportunities, new business and revenues for the Camps & Catering segment in the Fort McMurray region.

Other Risks

Due to the nature of Horizon North's business, it is subject to a number of regulations, environmental laws and risks associated with lawsuits arising from accidents and claims. Horizon North manages these risks through a combination of quality management, training and by securing insurance coverage to protect the assets of Horizon North in the event of litigation.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Horizon North's IFRS accounting policies are provided in note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. As at December 31, 2018, Horizon North updated its accounting policies to include the adoption of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers transition and provided an update on the new standard not yet adopted IFRS 16 Leases transition. The details are provided in note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2018.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

This MD&A of the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations is based on its Consolidated Financial Statements which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The presentation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of provisions at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and judgments are based on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Anticipating future events cannot be done with certainty, therefore these estimates may change as new events occur, more experience is acquired and as the Corporation's

operating environment changes. The accounting estimates believed to be the most difficult, subjective or complex are the most critical to the reporting of results of operations and financial positions. They are as follows:

Revenue recognition

The Corporation recognizes revenue over time for its construction contracts and estimates progress of these contracts by comparing costs incurred to the total expected costs of the project. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

Construction Receivable Estimate

The Corporation recognizes that the value of many construction contracts increases over the duration of the construction period. Change orders may be issued by customers to modify the original contract scope of work or certain conditions may result in possible disputes or claims regarding additional amounts owing may arise. Construction work related to a change order or claim may proceed, and costs may be incurred, in advance of final determination of the value of the change order. As many change orders and claims may not be settled until the end of the construction project, significant increases or decreases in revenue and income may arise during any particular accounting period.

Collectability of receivables

The Corporation estimates the collectability of accounts receivable, including unbilled accounts receivable related to current period service revenue. An analysis of historical bad debts, client credit-worthiness, the age of accounts receivable and current economic trends and conditions are used to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts and the collectability of receivables. Significant estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing the allowance for doubtful accounts in any accounting period. Material differences may result if management made different judgments or utilized different estimates.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Corporation recognizes an asset retirement obligation (“ARO”) to account for future demobilization and reclamation of specific camps. Use of an ARO requires estimates of the asset retirement costs, timing of payments, present value discount rate and inflation rate to determine the amount recognized, in accordance with the accounting policy set out in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impairment

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (“CGU”) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”) and its value in use (“VIU”). The FVLCD calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. The VIU calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the Corporation’s forecast and do not include restructuring activities that the Corporation is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

The Corporation is required to make a judgment regarding the need for impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the organization that may lead to the impairment of assets.

Purchase price equations

The acquired assets and assumed liabilities are generally recognized at fair value on the date the Corporation obtains control of a business. The measurement of each business combination is based on the information available on the acquisition date. The estimate of fair value of the acquired intangible assets and other assets and the liabilities are largely based on projected cash flows, discount rates and market conditions at the date of acquisition. The estimate of fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on available data from comparable sales transactions.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(a) Overview

The Corporation is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from the normal course of business operations as well as through the Corporation's financial instruments comprised of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings. These risk factors include credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk, including currency exchange risk and interest rate risk.

The Corporation's risk management practices include identifying, analyzing and monitoring the risks faced by the Corporation. The following presents information about the Corporation's exposure to each of the risks and the Corporation's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer will be unable to pay amounts due causing a financial loss. The Corporation's practice is to manage credit risk by examining each new customer individually for credit worthiness before the Corporation's standard payment terms are offered. The Corporation's review may include financial statement review, credit references, or bank references. Customers that lack credit worthiness transact with the Corporation on a prepayment only basis.

The Corporation constantly monitors individual customer trade receivables and accrued revenue, taking into consideration industry, aging profile, maturity, payment history and existence of previous financial difficulties in assessing credit risk. A formal review is performed each month for each subsidiary, focusing on amounts in trade receivable and accrued revenue which have been outstanding for periods which are considered abnormal for each customer. The Corporation establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts for specifically identifiable customer balances which are assessed to have credit risk exposure.

The following shows the aged balances of trade and other receivables:

(000's)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables		
Neither impaired nor past due	\$ 16,944	\$ 23,161
Outstanding 31-60 days	4,908	11,820
Outstanding 61-90 days	2,068	2,221
Outstanding more than 90 days	4,549	7,267
Total trade receivables	\$ 28,469	\$ 44,469
Construction receivables		
Neither impaired nor past due	\$ 13,658	\$ 18,655
Outstanding 31-60 days	73	918
Outstanding 61-90 days	1,055	-
Outstanding more than 90 days	2,124	14,006
Total construction receivables	\$ 16,910	\$ 33,579
Accrued revenue	30,687	12,953
Accrued construction revenue	29,000	9,695
Other receivables	960	1,034
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,059)	(2,965)
Total trade and other receivables	\$ 102,967	\$ 98,765

In the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation provided an allowance for \$3.1 million of receivables aged greater than 90 days and collected \$32,000 that had previously been allowed for. The Corporation also applied \$1.1 million of allowance for doubtful accounts against the associated receivable balance. As at March 12, 2019, the Corporation has collected \$0.6 million on amounts outstanding more than 90 days.

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Construction receivables represent progress billings to customers under open construction contracts, holdback amounts billed on construction contracts which are not due until the contract work is substantially completed, amounts recognized as revenue under open construction contracts not billed to customers and highly probable claims. At December 31, 2018, included in construction receivables were holdbacks of \$6.9 million (2017 - \$0.2 million).

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Corporation believes that it has access to sufficient capital through internally generated cash flows and committed credit facilities to meet current spending forecasts.

To manage liquidity risk, the Corporation forecasts operational results and capital spending on a regular basis. Actual results are compared to these forecasts to monitor the Corporation's ability to continue to meet spending forecasts.

The following shows the timing of cash outflows relating to trade and other payables and loans and borrowings:

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Trade and payables ⁽¹⁾	Loans and borrowings ⁽²⁾	Trade and payables ⁽¹⁾	Loans and borrowings ⁽²⁾
Year 1	\$ 51,937	\$ -	\$ 37,936	\$ -
Year 2	4,382	30,894	-	73,016
Year 3	-	-	6,276	-
Year 4	424	-	-	-
Year 5 and beyond	6,641	-	4,941	-
	\$ 63,384	\$ 30,894	\$ 49,153	\$ 73,016

(1) Trade and other payables include trade and other payables, income taxes payable, and provisions.

(2) Loans and borrowings include non-interest-bearing notes payable and Horizon North's senior secured revolving term credit facility. Cash flows of Horizon North's note payable have been recorded according to estimated utilization of specific equipment.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on future performance of the Corporation. The market price movements that could adversely affect the value of the Corporation's financial assets, liabilities and expected future cash flows include foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk. As the Corporation's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk is limited, the Corporation does not currently hedge its financial instruments.

(i) Foreign currency exchange risk

The Corporation has limited exposure to foreign currency exchange risk as sales and purchases are typically denominated in CAD. The Corporation's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk arises from the purchase of some raw materials, which are denominated in USD, and foreign operations with USD functional currency.

As the foreign currency exchange risks are primarily based on the realized foreign exchange, the following sensitivity analysis is to determine the impact on cash used in operating activities. The effect of a \$0.01 increase in the USD/CAD exchange rate would decrease cash used in operating activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 by approximately \$62,400 (twelve months ended December 31, 2017 - \$77,000). This assumes that the quantity of USD raw material purchases and the foreign operations in the year remain unchanged and that the change in the USD/CAD exchange rate is effective from the beginning of the year.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk as changes in interest rates may affect interest expense and future cash flows. The primary exposure is related to the Corporation's revolving credit facility which bears interest at a rate of prime plus 0.50% to 2.25%. If prime were to have increased by 1.00%, it is estimated that the Corporation's net earnings would have decreased by approximately \$0.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$0.7 million). This assumes that the amount and mix of fixed and floating rate debt in the year remains unchanged and that the change in interest rates is effective from the beginning of the year.

Outstanding Shares

Horizon North had 164,268,988 voting common shares issued and outstanding and exercisable options to purchase 5,818,549 shares for a total potential of 170,087,537 shares as at March 12, 2019.

Off-Balance Sheet Financing

Horizon North has no off-balance sheet financing.

Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") as defined in National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, to provide reasonable assurance that: (i) material information relating to the Corporation is made known to the CEO and the CFO by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

Throughout 2019, Horizon North will continue to evaluate its DC&P, making modifications from time-to-time as deemed necessary. There were no changes in Horizon North's DC&P that occurred during the period ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Horizon North's DC&P.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The CEO and the CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") as defined in National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

There were no changes to the Corporation's ICFR during the period ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's ICFR.

In accordance with the requirements of NI 52-109, an evaluation of the effectiveness of DC&P and ICFR was carried out under the supervision of the CEO and CFO at December 31, 2018. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Corporation's DC&P and ICFR were effective as at December 31, 2018.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Because of their inherent limitations, DC&P and ICFR may not prevent or detect misstatements, errors or fraud. Control systems, no matter how well conceived or implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met.

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Non-GAAP measures

Certain measures in this MD&A do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and, therefore, are considered non-GAAP measures. These measures are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker and provide investors with an alternative method for assessing the Corporation's operating results in a manner that is focused on the performance of the Corporation's ongoing operations and to provide a more consistent basis for comparison between periods. These measures should not be construed as alternatives to total profit and total comprehensive income determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of the Corporation's performance. The method of calculating these measures may differ from other entities and accordingly, may not be comparable to measures used by other entities. The following non-GAAP measures are used to monitor the Corporation's performance:

EBITDAS: Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, impairment, gain/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and share based compensation ("EBITDAS"). Management believes that in addition to total profit and total comprehensive income, EBITDAS is a useful supplemental earnings measure as it provides an indication of the Corporation's operating performance and it is regularly provided to and reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

Debt to total capitalization: Calculated as the ratio of debt to total capitalization. Debt is defined as the sum of current and long-term portions of loans and borrowings. Total capitalization is calculated as the sum of debt and shareholders' equity.

Reconciliation of non-GAAP measures

The following provides a reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to the nearest measure under GAAP for items presented throughout the MD&A.

EBITDAS

(000's)	Three months ended December 31,		Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Total income (loss)	\$ 1,413	\$ (3,885)	\$ (8,196)	\$ (7,843)
Add:				
Share based compensation	678	361	2,751	1,174
Depreciation & amortization	10,192	10,445	41,289	43,443
Finance costs	374	533	2,894	2,824
Impairment loss on re-measurement of assets held for sale	-	-	-	3,457
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	544	54	(61)	(12,094)
Earnings from equity investments	-	(105)	(67)	-
Income tax expense (recovery)	453	(617)	(1,927)	(916)
EBITDAS	\$ 13,654	\$ 6,786	\$ 36,683	\$ 30,045

Related Parties

(000's)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Joint venture		
Recovery of administrative overhead	\$ -	\$ 60
Key management personnel interests		
Sales	\$ 256	\$ 1,264
Included in accounts receivable	84	140

The Corporation earned revenue during the year ended December 31, 2018 of \$0.3 million (2017 – \$0.1 million) for catering services provided to Trican Well Service Ltd., of which a director of the Corporation is a Director. There was \$0.1 million (2017 - \$nil) included in trade receivables as at December 31, 2018.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties and is similar to those negotiated with third parties. All outstanding balances are to be settled with cash, and none of the balances are secured.

Advisories

This Management's Discussion and Analysis, prepared as at December 31, 2018, focuses on key statistics from the Consolidated Financial Statements and pertains to known risks and uncertainties relating to the business carried on by Horizon North. This discussion should not be considered all-inclusive, as it does not attempt to include changes that may occur in general economic, political and environmental conditions. Additional information related to the Corporation, including the Corporation's annual information form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Unless otherwise indicated, the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the reporting currency is in Canadian dollars.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements or information ("forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or future performance of Horizon North. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "should", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

In particular, such forward-looking statements include:

Under the heading "Annual Key Comments" the statements that:

- "The Modular Solutions business improved significantly in 2018 achieving positive EBITDAS and increasing by \$25.1 million compared to 2017. Backlog exiting the year was \$88.8 million compared to \$43.9 million in 2017 with the funnel of high-quality, high probability opportunities also increasing, closing 2018 approximately \$290.0 million compared to \$148.0 million exiting 2017; and
- Horizon North continued its dividend policy and paid its 29th consecutive quarterly dividend"

Under the heading "Outlook" the statement that:

"In 2019, Horizon North will continue to diversify both its portfolio of offerings and customer base through a focus on its two operating divisions: Industrial Services and Modular Solutions.

Industrial Services

In 2019, Horizon North will continue to leverage its reputation as a leading provider of turn-key camp, hospitality, access and maintenance solutions with focus on the following four key areas:

- Oil Sands – Horizon North expects to leverage its operational footprint and history, along with two prominent relationships with Aboriginal communities north and south of Fort McMurray, to pursue full turn-key opportunities as well as catering and hospitality opportunities in customer-owned facilities;
- Montney/Duvernay – Horizon North is the largest provider of open camp services in this area and is a market leader in providing catering and hospitality services in customer-owned facilities. Horizon North will continue to leverage existing assets and relationships while looking to develop additional areas of opportunity to support ongoing activity in this area;
- Northern Canada – Horizon North has a long history and expertise in providing hospitality, management and maintenance services across Canada's northern regions. In 2019, Horizon North will continue to focus on developing and expanding its capabilities and footprint across Canada's highly variable and remote northern regions; and
- West Coast – Horizon North initiated the first phase of development on its 57-acre parcel of land located at the entrance to Kitimat, British Columbia in late 2018. In 2019, Horizon North expects to open the first phase of its world-class Crossroads open lodge with 260 beds ready in the spring and plans to expand to a potential 1,000 beds as activity in the region grows.

Modular Solutions

For 2019, Horizon North's focus is to continue to grow its backlog of modular construction projects and drive economies of scale in our facilities and project execution capabilities. Horizon North will continue to focus on hotel development, multi-family residential development and social, student and senior infrastructure development. Horizon North completed two acquisitions

in 2018 to provide additional capacity in western Canada and is actively investigating opportunities to expand its geographic footprint to service other areas of Canada with strong demand profiles for our unique construction model.

Statement of Financial Position

The strength of the Statement of Financial Position remains a key priority and Horizon North took several steps in 2018 to significantly reduce its overall debt and leverage position. This strong position will allow Horizon North to undertake an expanded capital program in 2019 with a budget of \$50.4 million focused on its Crossroads open lodge project in Kitimat, BC, refreshing and providing the ability for moderate growth of its matting rental fleet and supporting the expanding Modular Solutions business.”

Under the heading “Dividend Payment” regarding the payment of a dividend to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 2019 to be paid on April 15, 2019.

Under the heading “Modular Solutions” the statement that:

“A key metric for the Modular Solutions segment is the backlog of projects and timing of backlog execution. Currently, the focus for this business unit is to secure and increase backlog, which was \$88.8 million at the end of 2018 compared to \$43.9 million at the end of 2017.”

Under the heading “Liquidity and Capital Resources” the statement that:

“The maturity date was extended to September 30, 2020 to provide certainty with respect to borrowing capacity as the Corporation evaluated its capitalization and debt structure through 2018.”

Under the heading “Quarterly Summary of Results” the statement that:

“Horizon North, as a key part of its bifurcation strategy, has focused its manufacturing infrastructure on permanent modular construction projects rather than traditional camp manufacturing. This diversification strategy has decreased the Corporation’s exposure to commodity prices reducing volatility and providing a more stable business operation.”

The forward-looking statements and information are based on certain assumptions made by Horizon North which include, but are not limited to, assumptions relating to:

- industry activity for oil, natural gas and mineral exploration and development in the western Canadian provinces and northern territories;
- commodity prices;
- the impacts of a positive FID from LNG Canada with respect to the Kitimat LNG project;
- capital investment in the Canadian oil and gas sector;
- dividend payments;
- anticipated activity levels for 2019;
- operational results and capital spending;
- anticipated backlog in the Modular Solutions business;
- trade and other receivables;
- future operating costs and Corporation’s access to capital;
- the effects of regulation by governmental agencies;
- the competitive environment in which the Corporation operates;
- the ability of the Corporation to attract and retain personnel;
- the development of LNG and commodity transportation infrastructure;
- the relationships between the Corporation and its customers; and
- general economic and financial conditions.

Although Horizon North believes that the expectations and assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements because Horizon North cannot give any assurance that they will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- volatility in the price and demand for oil, natural gas and minerals;
- fluctuations in the demand for the Corporation’s services;

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- availability of qualified personnel;
- changes in regulation by governmental agencies, including environmental regulation; and
- other factors listed under “Risks and Uncertainties” in this MD&A and other risk factors identified in the Corporation’s annual information form.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of risks and uncertainties is not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other risk factors that could affect Horizon North’s operations and financial results are included in Horizon North’s annual information form which may be accessed through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. In addition, the reader is cautioned that historical results are not indicative of future performance. The forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof and Horizon North does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

Certain information set out herein may be considered as “financial outlook” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The purpose of this financial outlook is to provide readers with disclosure regarding Horizon North’s reasonable expectations as to the anticipated results of its proposed business activities for the periods indicated. Readers are cautioned that the financial outlook may not be appropriate for other purposes.