

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION**

In re: SANJEL (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50778 Chapter 15
In re: SANJEL CORPORATION, Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50784 Chapter 15
In re: SURETECH GROUP LTD., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50786 Chapter 15
In re: SANJEL ENERGY SERVICES (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50795 Chapter 15
In re: SURETECH COMPLETIONS (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50789 Chapter 15
In re: SANJEL CAPITAL (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50783 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR GROUP LTD., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50790 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50791 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR RESOURCES (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50793 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR LOGISTICS (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50794 Chapter 15 Joint Administration Pending



**MONITOR’S EMERGENCY EX PARTE APPLICATION
FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND RELIEF
PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 105(A), 1519, 1521 AND OTHER
SECTIONS OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE**

Now comes PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., as the Monitor (“PwC” or “Monitor”) and as the court-appointed and authorized foreign representative of the above-captioned debtors,¹ and files this Monitor’s Emergency Ex Parte Application For Temporary Restraining Order And Relief Pursuant To Sections 105(A), 1519, 1521 And Other Sections Of The Bankruptcy Code (the “TRO Application”), and states:

**I.
JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND CORE ALLEGATIONS**

This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334(a) and (b) and § 1501 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”). This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(P). Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1410 and 1408.

**II.
EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUESTED**

The Chapter 15 Debtors are a group of Canadian owned or controlled companies who on April 4, 2016 filed for restructuring under the Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act (the “CCAA”) in Canada (the “CCAA Proceedings”). The Court of Queen’s Bench of Alberta, Judicial Centre of Calgary (the “Canadian Court”) has appointed the Monitor as the foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors. The Monitor, as foreign representative, has contemporaneously filed petitions for recognition of the foreign proceedings for each of the

¹ The debtors in these Chapter 15 cases are as follows: Sanjel Corporation (“Sanjel Corp.”), Suretech Group Ltd. (“Suretech”), Sanjel Energy Services (USA) Inc. (“Sanjel Energy”), Sanjel (USA) Inc. (“SUSA”), Suretech Completions (USA) Inc. (“Suretech USA”), Sanjel Capital (USA) Inc. (“Sanjel Capital”), Terracor Group Ltd. (“Terracor Group”), Terracor (USA) Inc. (“Terracor USA”), Terracor Resources (USA) Inc. (“Terracor Resources”) and Terracor Logistics (USA) Inc. (“Terracor Logistics”) (collectively, the “Chapter 15 Debtors”).

Chapter 15 Debtors under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code in this Court. The Monitor seeks the emergency relief requested herein because a meeting is currently scheduled for April 14, 2016 in regard to the unsecured Senior Bonds (as hereinafter defined) at which the holders of the Senior Bonds will be asked to vote on, among other things, instructing the Trustee (as defined below) for the Senior Bonds (as defined below) to immediately begin exercising remedies against the Chapter 15 Debtors. In addition, the Syndicate (as defined below) has sent the Enforcement Notice (as defined below) to the Chapter 15 Debtors which, under Canadian law, enables the Syndicate to begin enforcing remedies against the Chapter 15 Debtors. Representatives of the Syndicate advised representatives of the Chapter 15 Debtors at the time of delivery of the Enforcement Notice that it was being delivered to preserve the rights of the Syndicate. Nonetheless, the Monitor and the Chapter 15 Debtors are concerned that if immediate relief staying execution of assets and litigation is not ordered by this Court, the Trustee and the Syndicate (and possibly other creditors in the United States) will take action that will be detrimental to the Chapter 15 Debtors, and the body of creditors and other stakeholders, as a whole. Any such action could have severe detrimental effects on the Chapter 15 Debtors, including a potentially devastating effect on the sale process the Chapter 15 Debtors have been actively pursuing and are in the process of completing. Accordingly, the Monitor seeks emergency provisional relief under Bankruptcy Code §§ 1519, 1521, 105(a) and other sections of the Bankruptcy Code as provided in the Order (the “Provisional Order”) attached hereto as Exhibit A.

III.
SUPPORT FOR THIS APPLICATION

The Monitor attaches the following Exhibits to this Application.

Exhibit	Description	Comment
A	Form of Order Granting Monitor's Emergency Ex Parte Application For Temporary Restraining Order And Relief Pursuant To Sections 105(A), 1519, 1521 And Other Sections Of The Bankruptcy Code	

The Monitor also requests that the Court take judicial notice of its files in this case, and rely upon the *Monitor's Notice Of Filing Of Documents In Support Of First Day Motions* (the "Notice"), filed contemporaneously herewith.

IV. **BACKGROUND**

A. The Corporate Structure of the Sanjel Group

1. Sanjel Corp. is the parent corporation of the Sanjel Group (as defined below). It is a private company whose shares are owned 100% by MacDonald Group Ltd., a Named Alberta Corporation formed under the laws of Alberta, Canada. It is a corporation incorporated under the *Alberta Business Corporations Act*, R.S.A. c. B-9, as amended (the "ABCA") on November 7, 1980 with its principal place of business located at 200, 505-2nd Street, SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 1N8 (the "Calgary Head Office"). All other of the Chapter 15 Debtors are wholly owned subsidiaries, directly or indirectly, of Sanjel Corp. Suretech is a corporation incorporated under the ABCA on December 23, 2011. Sanjel Energy is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 30, 2015. SUSA is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Montana on October 16, 1998. Suretech USA is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on December 5, 2011. Sanjel Capital is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 25, 2011. Terracor Group is a corporation amalgamated under the ABCA on May 1, 2015. Terracor USA is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 17, 2011. Terracor Resources is a corporation incorporated under the laws of

the State of Delaware on May 17, 2011. Terracor Logistics is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 17, 2011. All of the Chapter 15 Debtors have their principal executive office located at the Calgary Head Office. Except for SUSA, the registered office for the Chapter 15 Debtors incorporated in the United States is c/o Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. The registered office for SUSA is c/o Corporation Service Company, 26 West Sixth Avenue, P.O. Box 1691, Helena, Montana 59624-1691.

2. In addition to the Chapter 15 Debtors, the Sanjel family of companies includes entities formed for the purpose of conducting or facilitating business in jurisdictions other than Canada and the United States. These entities and the jurisdiction of formation (shown in brackets) are (1) Sanjel Canada Ltd. [Alberta] (“Sanjel Canada”), (2) 1507781 Alberta, Ltd. [Alberta] (“1507781”), (3) Corporacion De Asentamientos Estructurales, S.A. de C.V. [Mexico] (“CDAE”) (50% owned), (4) Servicios Integrales Sanjel, S. de R.L. de C.V. [Mexico] (“SIS”) (50% owned), (5) Riverbend Technology Holdings Ltd. [Alberta] (“Riverbend”), (6) Sanjel Middle East Ltd. [Barbados] (“Sanjel ME”), (7) Sanjel Energy Services DMCC [United Arab Emirates] (“Sanjel DMCC”), (8) Sanjel North Iraq Limited [Barbados] (“Sanjel Iraq”), (9) Sanjel Middle East Operations Ltd. [Barbados] (“Sanjel ME Operations”), (10) Sanjel International Saudi Arabia Ltd. [Saudi Arabia] (“Sanjel SA”) (49% owned), (11) Sanjel Latin America Limited [Barbados] (“Sanjel Latin America”), (12) Sanjel Energy Services S.A. de C.V. [Mexico] (“Sanjel ESSA”), (13) Sanjel Technical Services Mexico S.A. de C.V. [Mexico] (“Sanjel TSM”), (14) San Oilfield Services Mexico S.A. de C.V. [Mexico] (“Sanjel OSM”), and (15) Suretech Completions Canada Ltd. [Alberta] (“Suretech Canada”). A diagram showing the corporate organizational structure is attached to the Notice as Exhibit G. Sanjel Canada, Sanjel

ME, Suretech Canada, Sanjel DMCC and Sanjel LA are also debtors under the CCAA and with the Chapter 15 Debtors comprise the “Sanjel Group”. The principal executive office for the Sanjel Group is the Calgary Head Office. The other Sanjel entities are not debtors under the CCAA.

B. Directors and Senior Management of Sanjel Corp

3. The identity of the executive officers and directors of each of the Chapter 15 Debtors (and other companies not comprising the Chapter 15 Debtors) is set out in Exhibit H attached to the Notice (subject to Darin MacDonald’s resignations, as described below). Darin MacDonald, who was the sole director of all the Canadian and U.S. companies in the Sanjel Group (until his resignations, as described below), is a resident of Calgary, Alberta. In addition, Warren Zemlak and Paul Crilly (who are, together with Darin MacDonald, all of the senior executive officers of the Canadian and U.S. companies in the Sanjel Group) are also residents of Calgary, Alberta.

C. The Integrated Business of the Chapter 15 Debtors and Center of Main Interest (“COMI”)

4. The intention of the Chapter 15 Debtors in commencing these proceedings is to achieve a Court-approved restructuring of the entire Sanjel Group, which may involve the restructuring, sale and/or recapitalization of some or all of the entities in the Sanjel Group. Because of the highly integrated nature of the Sanjel Group’s business and the presence of assets and operations in Canada and the U.S., the Chapter 15 Debtors anticipate that highly-coordinated proceedings are required. Therefore, the Sanjel Group’s intention is to restructure or otherwise complete a sale process under the CCAA and under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

5. The Sanjel Group's business was established in 1982. For the first 16 years of its existence, it operated only in Canada. In 1998, the business expanded into the United States. As of the date of this Application, the Chapter 15 Debtors had over USD \$500,000,000 in assets in the United States (at book value), with more than 50% of such assets located in Texas. Further expansions occurred in 2006 to Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries, in 2008 to Saudi Arabia, and in 2009 to Latin America.

6. Alberta Treasury Branches ("ATB"), represented by personnel in Calgary, is the agent of the Syndicate (as defined and discussed below) that provides secured loans to the Sanjel Group. ATB has been the Sanjel Group's banker from the time the business began in Canada some 34 years ago.

7. The Sanjel Group's business is fully integrated, with the "nerve center" for the entire group based in Calgary. As noted above, all of the directors and senior executive officers of the Canadian and U.S. Sanjel companies are residents of Calgary. All the senior executives live and work in Calgary. The senior executive officers of the Sanjel Group are:

- (a) Darin MacDonald - Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), President, and Secretary of all the Canadian and U.S. companies in the Sanjel Group (and Treasurer of a number of them);
- (b) Paul Crilly - Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of all the Canadian and the U.S. companies in the Sanjel Group; and
- (c) Warren Zemlak - Chief Operating Officer ("COO") of Sanjel Corp;

(collectively, the "Management Team").

8. Additionally, almost all of the members of the executive management team of the Sanjel Group are residents of Calgary and perform their duties out of the Calgary Head Office. Those executive management positions (including the Sanjel Group entity that pays such

executives salary, and the Management Team member to whom such executive directly reports) are:

- (a) Vice-President, Corporate HSE & Quality, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Warren Zemlak);
- (b) Vice-President, Canadian Business Unit, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Warren Zemlak);
- (c) Vice-President, Corporate Human Resources, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Darin MacDonald);
- (d) Director of Legal, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Darin MacDonald);
- (e) Vice-President, Corporate Information Systems, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Darin MacDonald);
- (f) Director, Corporate Tax, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Paul Crilly);
- (g) Director, Corporate Accounting, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Paul Crilly);
- (h) Director, Corporate Treasury, Financial Planning & Analysis, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Paul Crilly);
- (i) Director, Corporate Supply Chain, Sanjel Canada Ltd. (reports to Warren Zemlak); and
- (j) Vice-President, Terracor Group Limited (reports to Darin MacDonald).

9. The only executives of the Sanjel Group who are not Calgary residents and do not work out of the Calgary Head Office are located in the U.S. but report directly to the Management Team in Calgary. These executives (including the location from which such executive works, the Sanjel Group entity that pays such executive's salary, and the Management Team member to whom such executive directly reports) are:

- (a) Vice-President of the USA Business Unit (Denver, SUSA, reports to Warren Zemlak);
- (b) Advisor, Corporate Operations Support (Denver, SUSA, reports to Warren Zemlak);
- (c) Vice-President, Corporate Client Solutions (Denver, SUSA, reports to Warren Zemlak); and

- (d) Director – Reservoir Solutions (Denver, SUSA, reports to Warren Zemplak) (although the majority of the reservoir team that reports to this position is located in Calgary).

10. The Management Team develops all short, medium and long-term corporate strategies for the entire Sanjel Group. All vice-presidents (which, other than the senior executive officers, are the most senior positions in each business unit in the Sanjel Group) report directly to the Management Team. Annual and quarterly budgets for all the entities in the Sanjel Group are reviewed and approved by the Management Team in Calgary. Staff in all of the Sanjel Group's business units are subject to fixed expenditure authority limits which are relatively low. All expenditures above the limit must be approved by the Management Team. Between the annual and quarterly budgets set by the Management Team and the expenditures authority limits, there is virtually no non-budgetary expenditure discretion at the business unit level. All such discretion is exercised at the Management Team level.

11. All capital allocation decisions across the entire Sanjel Group are developed by the Management Team and approved by the Management Team. The vice-presidents of all the business units in Canada and U.S. report to the CEO or COO in Calgary. The vice-presidents of the business units in all jurisdictions execute the decisions made by the Management Team in Calgary. The CEO and COO are typically involved in all major negotiations with large clients regardless of the business entity that serves those clients or the jurisdiction in which specific projects are located. The material terms of all major contracts require approvals by the Management Team. The relationships with all of the Sanjel Group's major clients involve the Management Team.

12. Financial reporting for the Sanjel Group is done on a consolidated basis and the accounting staff in the Calgary Head Office generate the consolidated financial statements and

work with the auditors, who are located in Edmonton, Alberta. The business units in the Sanjel Group are responsible for data entry and preliminary preparation/analysis of the business unit financial statements and they then submit reports to the corporate accounting group located in the Calgary Head Office.

13. Supply chain strategy and direction for the entire Sanjel Group are centralized in Calgary. The Director, Corporate Supply Chain directs all supply chain procurement and logistics from the Calgary Head Office, for all the Sanjel Group entities.

14. All of the following policies, procedures, operating manuals and operating practices are developed, updated and administered in the Calgary Head Office, and are applied across all the Sanjel Group entities:

- (a) Human Resources - including employees policies and procedures, benefits, wellness, confidentiality and privacy policies;
- (b) Corporate Accounting policies;
- (c) Code of Ethics;
- (d) Corporate Standards;
- (e) Information and Telecommunications policies and procedures;
- (f) Engineering and technology policies and procedures, including lab safety, training and development, and product development; and
- (g) Marketing and Communications policies and procedures.

15. The health, safety and environment (“HSE”) and quality control functions for all the entities in the Sanjel Group are centralized in Calgary, at the Calgary Head Office. All corporate and employee training for all the employees of the entities in the Sanjel Group is centralized out of the Sanjel Group’s state of the art professional park, which was opened in Calgary in 2007 (the “Pro Park”). All training and development programs for operational personnel throughout the Sanjel Group are developed in Calgary and training classes for

employees of all the entities are mostly held in Calgary (although safety, quality, local regulatory and driver training takes place in the U.S. and Saudi Arabia locations). All leadership development programs are developed for the Sanjel Group in Calgary and administered out of the Pro Park facility.

16. Operational support for the entire Sanjel Group runs out of the Pro Park facility in Calgary, for all the jobs conducted by the entities in the Sanjel Group. Operational support includes:

- (a) 24-hour a day equipment support;
- (b) all Corporate Service Line engineering advisors, who are responsible for the oversight of operating practices, technology applications and technical support, reside in Calgary and work out of the Pro Park facility;
- (c) the 24-hour a day technology centre laboratory which supports the chemistry testing, formulation and quality controls of the global operations operate out of the Pro Park facility; and
- (d) the Reservoir Solutions Group, which is comprised of technical experts in Geo-modeling, Geomechanics, Geology & Geophysics, Petrophysics, Reservoir Engineering and Completion modeling operates primarily out of the Pro Park facility. This multi-disciplinary team collaborates directly with clients in all jurisdictions to optimize their field development planning and exploitation using the Sanjel Group's proprietary workflows and models.

17. The following functions take place at the Pro Park facility, for the benefit of all the entities in the Sanjel Group:

- (a) significant proprietary design, engineering and in-house construction of equipment used in the Sanjel Group's operation are performed at the Park facility;
- (b) the Sanjel Group's proprietary products are developed, tested and sustained in the Pro Park facility, including the development of patents and intellectual property; and
- (c) all of the Sanjel Group's technology development laboratories are located in the Pro Park facility.

18. All technology and information systems are designed, implemented and maintained by the information systems team whose members are all located in the Pro Park facility. That team operates a 24-hour help line from the Calgary Head Office which supports information technology for all the entities in the Sanjel Group, in all jurisdictions.

19. The Sanjel Group has developed significant intellectual property (the “IP”) related to its business operations, with patents held and pending in Canada, the U.S., Mexico, Russia and pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (“PCT”). The vast majority of the patents are held by Canadian entities in the Sanjel Group: either Sanjel Corp., Sanjel Canada or Suretech Canada (with a small number being held by Riverbend, an Alberta corporation in the Sanjel Group that is not a Chapter 15 Debtor or party to the CCAA proceedings). All the other entities in the Sanjel Group who utilize this valuable intellectual property, do so by way of license arrangements with the Canadian entities in the Sanjel Group that own the intellectual property. None of the Sanjel Group’s patents are held by the U.S. entities in the Sanjel Group and the U.S. entities depend on patents owned primarily by the Canadian entities. The use of the IP is critical to the ongoing business operations of all the entities in the Sanjel Group, in general, and the Chapter 15 Debtors, in particular.

D. Employees

20. As of February 29, the Sanjel Group had approximately 2,000 employees in Canada and the U.S. and another 208 within the Sanjel Group’s Saudi Arabia joint venture (of which Sanjel Group’s ownership is 49% and which is not an applicant in the CCAA Proceedings or a Chapter 15 Debtor). The Sanjel Group previously had more than 4,300 employees but it has proactively reduced its workforce over the past 18 months in connection with cost-reduction measures to reduce ongoing operating, general and administrative expenses. Approximately

1,100 employees are located in Canada and 900 employees are located in the U.S. As noted above, except for three vice presidents, all of the officers and senior executives and all of the corporate support personnel are located in Canada. Of the approximately 900 employees located in the United States, approximately 50% are located in the Western District of Texas.

E. Business of the Sanjel Group

(1) General

21. The Sanjel Group is headquartered in Calgary. Sanjel Corp., through its subsidiaries comprising the Sanjel Group, is an independent oil and gas services company. The Sanjel Group's pressure pumping operations provide fracturing, cementing, coiled tubing and reservoir solutions services in Canada, the U.S. and Saudi Arabia (via its joint venture). Through the Suretech entities, the Sanjel Group offers patented multistage completions system solutions for unconventional reservoir development with operations in the USA, Canada and the other international locations. Finally, through Terracor entities, the Sanjel Group distributes third-party proppant through its strategically-located transloading facilities, and is in the process of developing a premium quality northern white fracturing sand mine to service the North American energy industry.

(2) Fracturing Services

22. The Sanjel Group believes it has the 11th largest fracturing services fleet (as measured by hydraulic horsepower capacity) in North America. Its fracturing fleet is one of the youngest in the oil and gas industry, with 67% of the Sanjel Group's fracking capacity being less than five years old. The Sanjel Group has developed an efficient and reliable fleet that includes proprietary dry guar technology, pump controls, vertical onsite and storage, efficient iron handling systems and industry leading component life enablers. The Sanjel Group has increased its fleet efficiency by utilizing lower operating cost enablers such as proprietary component life

equipment designs, centralized fleet maintenance, centralized logistics and bi-fuel capability on approximately twenty percent of its current fleet. The Sanjel Group has developed numerous innovative technologies including proprietary fracturing fluids, environmental solutions and completion/reservoir optimization workflows.

(3) Cementing Services

23. The Sanjel Group comprises one of Canada's largest energy cementing services, by market share, enterprise with targeted growth strategies in strategic U.S. resource plays. The Sanjel Group has developed a next generation cementing platform named the Sanjel Cyclonic Mixer, which accounts for approximately sixty-five percent of Sanjel Group's operating pump capacity. The Sanjel Group supports its high volume cementing locations across North America with the industry's most efficient cement bulk plants (which are located in Canada and the United States). The Sanjel Group has a wide range of cement and acidizing products which range from proprietary specialized slurry systems to low cost solutions.

(4) Coiled Tubing Services

24. The Sanjel Group's coiled tubing services are focused on large diameter pipe required for unconventional resource plays. The Sanjel Group is currently expanding its coiled tubing capabilities to include implementation of its SMARTclean technology, which is exclusive to the Sanjel Group in Canada and incorporates real time rheology measurements which reduce well cleanout and milling operational costs.

(5) Sanjel Group's Customers

25. A significant portion of the Sanjel Group's top clients are investment grade companies, complementing a very diverse customer base. Despite the very challenging current economic conditions in the energy services sector, the Sanjel Group has continued to focus on providing top of industry service to its clients and has continued to aggressively pursue new

clients and new projects, with some recent successes. Continuing to provide top level service and maintain strong relationships with its client base will be key to any successful sale or restructuring of the Sanjel Group. Because of the Sanjel Group's young fracturing fleet and high quality proprietary technologies for fracturing, cementing and coiled tubing, the Sanjel Group's businesses are well-positioned to emerge from CCAA proceedings and the Chapter 15 cases as an effective and viable company.

(6) Financial Statements

26. A copy of Sanjel Corp's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ending April 30, 2015 are attached as Exhibit I to the Notice, and a copy of Sanjel Corp's unaudited interim draft consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended January 31, 2016 are attached to the Notice as Exhibit J.

(7) Assets

27. As of January 31, 2016, the book value of the Sanjel Group's consolidated assets (less intercompany loans and before potential impairments) was approximately CAD \$1,438,788,000. This includes consolidated current assets with an approximate book value of CAD \$362,717,000 and consolidated non-current assets with an approximate book value of CAD \$1,076,071,000. These balances include 100% of the assets in the Saudi Arabia joint venture (in which the Sanjel Group only holds a 49% interest).

28. Current assets as of January 31, 2016 (less intercompany loans and before potential impairments) included cash (approximately CAD \$115,444,000),² accounts receivable (approximately CAD \$142,215,000), income tax receivable (CAD \$8,602,000) and inventory (approximately CAD \$47,531,000). Non-current assets as of January 31, 2016 (less

² As discussed in more detail below, the cash position of the Chapter 15 Debtors has decreased significantly since January 31, 2016.

intercompany loans and before potential impairments) included primarily the Sanjel Group's property and equipment carried at (approximately CAD \$1,056,617,000), as well as equipment held for sale (approximately CAD \$9,252,000) and investments (approximately CAD \$813,000). As of January 31, 2016, the approximate book value of the assets held by the Sanjel Group's primary operating subsidiaries was as follows (total assets, less intercompany loans, and before potential impairments):

- (a) Sanjel Canada – CAD \$332,600,000;
- (b) SUSA – USD \$169,300,000; and
- (c) Sanjel Capital – USD \$20,300,000.

Fifty percent or more of the Chapter 15 Debtors' assets located in the United States are located in the Western District of Texas.

(8) Liabilities

29. As of January 31, 2016 the Sanjel Group had total consolidated liabilities of approximately CAD \$1,104,602,000. The majority of the current liabilities include accounts payable (approximately CAD \$134,646,000), indebtedness under the Facility (defined below), indebtedness to the Senior Bonds (defined below) (the amount outstanding under the Facility and the Senior Bonds were together, approximately CAD \$890,638,000 plus interest payable CAD \$18,659,000) and future tax liability (approximately CAD \$51,219,000). The Sanjel Group's equipment leases (described in greater detail below) are operating leases, and the liabilities associated with their equipment leases are therefore not included in the Sanjel Group's balance sheet. The Chapter 15 Debtors have approximately 729 trade vendors, of which, 424 (or 58%) are located in Canada.

Credit Facility

30. Pursuant to an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 21, 2015 (the “Bank Credit Agreement”), Sanjel Corp. and SUSA, as borrowers, are party to a secured credit facility with a three-year term (the “Facility”) with a syndicate of twelve financial institutions led by ATB (collectively the “Syndicate”). A copy of the Bank Credit Agreement (with amendments, but excluding the lengthy exhibits and schedules appended thereto) is attached as Exhibit K to the Notice. Sanjel Corp. and SUSA are the only borrowers under the Facility. Each of the other Chapter 15 Debtors have guaranteed the borrowings under the Facility including any cash management, credit card facility or hedge liabilities of the Sanjel Group with the Syndicate, as security for which each Chapter 15 Debtor granted a security interest in substantially all of its present and future property to secure the repayment of the Facility.

31. On December 7, 2015, Sanjel Corp., on behalf of the Chapter 15 Debtors negotiated an Agreement re: Drawdowns and Cash Retention with the Syndicate (the “Drawdown Agreement”). The Drawdown Agreement allowed the Chapter 15 Debtors to retain excess funds, acknowledged that further drawdowns were not available, limited the use of such funds to certain operating expenses and required such funds to be held with the Syndicate, affiliates of the Syndicate or parties subject to control agreements with Agent.

32. The Bank Credit Agreement is governed by Alberta law. The total amount currently outstanding under the Facility is approximately CAD \$396,700,000 (comprised of CAD \$345,100,000 and USD \$40,300,000 at an exchange rate of USD \$1.00 to CAD \$1.2971).

Bank Accounts and Cash Management

33. All accounts are either held at a member of the Syndicate, an affiliate of a member of the Syndicate or with an institution which is subject to a control agreement with the

Agent (excluding the accounts of the Saudi Arabia joint venture, in which the Sanjel Group has a minority interest). The Chapter 15 Debtors utilize corporate credit cards provided by The Bank of Nova Scotia (“BNS”), a member of the Syndicate. There is an approximate CAD \$250,000 (CAD \$140,000 and USD \$80,000) limit on these credit cards and the Chapter 15 Debtors pay off the balance each day. As part of its Cash Management System (as defined below), the Chapter 15 Debtors intend to continue using the corporate credit card program and BNS has agreed to let the Chapter 15 Debtors do so.

34. The treasury function for all the entities in the Sanjel Group is centralized in the Calgary Head Office. The Sanjel Group’s loan agreements (the Facility and the Bond Agreement, as defined below) are negotiated and administered and compliance therewith is managed and controlled by the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office. Draw-downs, repayments and rollovers of borrowings under the Facility are initiated, approved and administered exclusively in the Calgary Head Office.

35. The treasury group in the Calgary Head Office also operates a centralized cash management system (the “Cash Management System”) which is administered by the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office and includes the following functions:

- (a) despite the fact that Sanjel Corp and SUSA are both borrowers under the Facility, all drawings thereunder are made by Sanjel Corp, into an account with ATB in Calgary. None of the officers or employees outside of the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office are authorized to make draws on the Facility;
- (b) the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office monitors the cash position of all the entities in the Sanjel Group (including in the U.S. and Barbados) and facilitates cash transfers as required to ensure that those entities can meet their daily cash requirements;
- (c) those cash transfers are made by way of intercompany loans from Sanjel Corp, administered by the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office;

- (d) when those other entities in the Sanjel Group (including in the U.S. and Barbados) have surplus cash, the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office sweeps cash from those entities back to repay to Sanjel Corp the intercompany loans;
- (e) all disbursements (i.e. ACH/EFT/cheques/wires) paid out by the entities in the Sanjel Group (including in the U.S. and Barbados) must be signed or electronically released by a member of the treasury team in the Calgary Head Office (except for petty cash disbursements); and
- (f) while some cash receipts are deposited at the field locations where they are received (including in the U.S. and Barbados), they are all reported to the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office and then administered by the treasury group as part of the centralized cash management system described above.

Senior Bonds

36. On June 18, 2014, Sanjel Corp. issued USD \$300,000,000 principal amount 7.5% Senior Bonds due June 19, 2019 (the "Senior Bonds"). Sanjel Corp. is required to pay the interest accruing under the Senior Bonds semi-annually on June 19 and December 19. A true copy of the Bond Agreement (the "Bond Agreement") related to the Senior Bonds, entered into between Sanjel Corp. and Nordic Trustee ABA (the "Trustee") is attached to the Notice as Exhibit L. The Senior Bonds are guaranteed by SUSA and the other Chapter 15 Debtors but are otherwise unsecured. The Bond Agreement is governed by Norwegian law. The proceeds of the bond issuance were used by Sanjel Corp. primarily (i) to pay down borrowings under the Facility and permanently reduce the loan amounts thereunder and (ii) for working capital purposes.

Intercompany Debt

37. As noted above, Sanjel Corp. makes intercompany loans to the operating entities in the Sanjel Group from time to time, as directed by the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office and depending on cash requirements. These intercompany loans are advanced, repaid and paid down from time to time, again as directed by the treasury group in the Calgary Head Office and depending on cash requirements.

MacBain

38. All of the Canadian Sanjel Group entities lease substantially all of their business premises from MacBain Properties Ltd. (“MacBain”), which owns those premises. Similarly, all of the U.S. Sanjel Group entities except Terracor lease substantially all of their business premises from U.S. entities affiliated with MacBain (the “U.S. MacBain Companies”). MacBain and the U.S. MacBain Companies are owned privately by shareholders that are related to, but are not identical to, the shareholders of Sanjel Corp. The shareholders of MacBain, the U.S. MacBain Companies and Sanjel Corp. are all related to or affiliated with the McDonald family. The Sanjel Group’s monthly lease expense owed to MacBain and the U.S. MacBain Companies is approximately CAD \$4,250,000 million. MacBain and the U.S. MacBain Companies are also significant unsecured creditors of the Chapter 15 Debtors.

Equipment Leases

39. The entities in the Sanjel Group have entered into a number of equipment leases, a brief summary of the most material of which is as follows:

- (a) Sanjel Corp. has entered into an equipment lease with APEX Logistics, LLC, under which it leases covered hopper railcars;
- (b) Sanjel Corp. and Sanjel Canada have, as co-lessees, entered into equipment leases with GE Canada Leasing Services Company (“GE Capital”) and Wells Fargo Equipment Finance Company (“Wells Fargo”) (assigned to Wells Fargo by BAL Global Finance Canada Corporation) under which they lease certain cement mixing and pumping equipment, chemical injection units, sand storage units, tractors and trailers, hydration units, skids, and related equipment. Under the Wells Fargo lease, Sanjel Corp. and Sanjel Canada also lease certain tractors and trailers and related equipment;
- (c) SUSA has entered into equipment leases with General Electric Railcar Services Corporation (“GE Rail”), CAI Rail Inc. (“CAI”) (such lease having been assigned, as to certain railcars, to CAI by GE Rail), ATEL Leasing Corporation (“ATEL”) (such lease having been assigned, as to certain railcars, to ATEL by GE Rail), Pan American Railway Co. (“Pan American”) and Trinity Industries Leasing Company (“Trinity”), under which it leases certain railcars; and

- (d) Sanjel Corp. and SUSA have, together as co-lessees, entered into equipment leases with Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (“Banc of America”), Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Inc. (“Wells Fargo Inc.”) and CIT Finance LLC (“CIT”) (such lease having been purchased by CIT from First National Capital LLC), under which they lease certain pumping equipment, trailers and related equipment, certain fracturing and cement pumping equipment and related equipment and certain trailer mounted fracturing equipment, blender equipment and data trailers.

The total amount of all remaining payments under the Sanjel Group’s equipment leases, including buy-out options, totals approximately CAD \$100,000,000. The Sanjel Group’s monthly equipment lease expense is approximately CAD \$2,300,000 (assuming an exchange rate of CAD \$1.31 to USD \$1.00).

Legal Proceedings

40. The Sanjel Group entities are involved in a number of litigation actions, in the ordinary course of business, most of which are not material. Two material current litigation actions are:

- (a) Three class actions commenced in the U.S. alleging breaches of labour laws. The total potential exposure for the one class action that has been thoroughly analyzed by the Sanjel Group, if proven, is believed not to exceed USD \$5,000,000. The exposure with respect to the other two class actions has not been analyzed; and
- (b) A claim by Preferred Sands of Canada, ULC and Preferred Pipeline, LLC, alleging a multi-year breach of a take-or-pay sand supply contract, in which the amount claimed is USD \$29,000,000.

F. Events Leading to Sanjel Group’s Current Circumstances

(1) Operational and Financing Events

41. As has been well-publicized, there has been a catastrophic deterioration in the macro commodity price environment for oil and natural gas globally. Since July 2014, the benchmark West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil price has dropped from approximately USD \$100/bbl to its current price range of approximately USD \$20/bbl to USD \$41/bbl. Similarly, the benchmark Henry Hub natural gas price has dropped from approximately

USD \$4.50/MMbtu to its current price range of approximately USD \$1.65/Mmbtu to USD \$1.80/MMBtu. This precipitous price decline has severely curtailed the revenues of oil and gas exploration and production companies (“North American E & P Companies”). As a result, over the last 18 months, North American E & P Companies have drastically reduced their capital expenditure budgets and this has resulted in significant pressure on the North American energy services industry, including the Sanjel Group. Among other things, North American E & P Companies are drilling far fewer oil and gas wells (publicly available industry estimates of active rig counts in the U.S. and Canada were approximately 2413 in January 2014 and approximately only 519 in March 2016). In addition, even on drilled wells, North American E & P Companies are simply deferring the completion of many wells until commodity prices recover. These factors have had a direct negative impact on the Sanjel Group’s revenue because the amount of work available from North American E & P Companies has decreased significantly. Furthermore, pricing pressure on the jobs that are still available has increased substantially.

42. Over the past 18 months, the Sanjel Group has taken aggressive steps to attempt to cut its costs in anticipation of and in reaction to declining revenues. Among other things, the Sanjel Group has taken the following measures:

- (a) reduced staffing levels from approximately 4300 to approximately 2,200 employees (2,000 North American employees and 208 Saudi Arabian employees);
- (b) instituted across the board salary and benefit reductions;
- (c) consolidated, closed and suspended various locations;
- (d) increased the level of centralization of supply chain procurement and logistics;
- (e) increased operational efficiency by maximizing the utilization of internal assets;
- (f) consolidated management teams;
- (g) reduced all possible discretionary capital expenditures; and

- (h) focused on timely accounts receivable collection and increasing stringency regarding client credit requirements.

The Sanjel Group continues to actively pursue all possible cost reductions.

43. As a result of the decreasing revenues earned by the Sanjel Group, certain covenants under the Bank Credit Agreement were breached in late 2015. Since late December of 2015, the Syndicate has been in a position to exercise enforcement rights under the Bank Credit Agreement, including accelerating all amounts outstanding under the Facility.

44. Additionally, its decreasing revenues led to the Sanjel Group experiencing negative net cash flow and increasing pressure on its working capital situation. As noted above, a semi-annual interest payment of USD \$11.25 million was due and owing on December 19, 2015 under the Bond Agreement. Sanjel Corp. had sufficient cash availability to make this interest payment, but it decided not to do so given the extremely constrained working capital situation it was facing at the time and instead entered into the possible restructuring discussions with the Syndicate and certain holders of the Senior Bonds described below. This non-payment of interest was a default of the Bond Agreement and a cross-default under the Bank Credit Agreement. The Sanjel Group was also in breach of certain financial covenants under the Bond Agreement. As noted, since late 2015, the Sanjel Group has been in negotiations with the Syndicate and an *ad hoc* committee of holders of the Senior Bonds (whom the Sanjel Group understands to hold over 45% of the Senior Bonds).

45. Throughout December of 2015 and January and February of 2016, Sanjel Corp. and SUSA negotiated a First Amending Agreement to the Bank Credit Agreement (although this agreement has the same title as the later in time First Amending Agreement described above, it was a different agreement and is referred to hereinafter as the “Bank Forbearance Agreement”).

The Bank Forbearance Agreement amended certain covenants and imposed additional

obligations on the Sanjel Group and included an agreement with the Syndicate pursuant to which, among other things, the Syndicate would agree to forbear from exercising any rights or remedies that they may have against, or from initiating or instituting legal proceedings against, any of the Sanjel Group, or from realizing on their security granted in connection with the Facility, until the earlier of April 30, 2016 or the occurrence of an event of default within the meaning of the Bank Forbearance Agreement. Even though the parties have never executed the Bank Forbearance Agreement, the Chapter 15 Debtors have complied with the reporting and SISF (defined below) milestones set out in the Bank Forbearance Agreement.

46. Throughout December of 2015 and January and February of 2016, Sanjel Corp., on its own behalf and on behalf of the other members of the Sanjel Group, negotiated a forbearance agreement (the “Bond Forbearance Agreement”) with two holders of Senior Bonds holding what the members of the Sanjel Group believe to be more than 45% of the total Senior Bonds, who are represented by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLC (“Fried Frank”) as legal counsel and Moelis & Company (“Moelis”) as financial advisor (the “Ad Hoc Bondholders”). Pursuant to the Bond Forebearance Agreement, the Ad Hoc Bondholders would, among other things, agree to forbear from exercising any rights or remedies, or from initiating or instituting legal proceedings, against any of the Sanjel Group, until the earlier of June 15, 2016 or the occurrence of an event of default within the meaning of the Bond Forbearance Agreement.

47. Throughout January and February, Sanjel Corp., on its own behalf and on behalf of SUSA, negotiated forbearances with each of Banc of America, CIT and Wells Group (the “Forbearing Lessors”) in respect of certain equipment leases (the “Lease Forbearance Agreements”). An event of default or default had occurred under such equipment leases due to the defaults or events of default under the Credit Agreement and/or the Bond Agreement. The

Lease Forbearance Agreements provide that for so long as the lease payments continued to be paid to the applicable Forbearing Lessor, such lessor forbears from exercising any rights or remedies, or from initiating or instituting legal proceedings, against Sanjel Corp. or SUSA, until the earlier of June 15, 2016, or the occurrence of certain events which cause a “Forbearance Termination Date” within the meaning of the Lease Forbearance Agreements.

48. As is apparent from the Summons (as defined below) and the Enforcement Notice (as defined below), defaults have occurred that would allow for the full amounts outstanding under the Facility and the Bond Agreement (approximately CAD \$800,000,000 in the aggregate) to be immediately accelerated and due and owing by all of the members of the Sanjel Group, as principal obligors and/or guarantors. As a result, since the cross-default under the Bank Credit Agreement resulting from the non-payment of the December 2015 interest payment under the Bond Agreement, the Agent has had the ability, among other things, to immediately exercise set-off rights and sweep all the cash held by Sanjel Corp in its accounts with Syndicate members. As such, the Chapter 15 Debtors have relied on the Syndicate’s *de facto* forbearance to be able to continue operating their business.

49. The liquidity position of the Chapter 15 Debtors has deteriorated significantly since December 2015. As at December 31, 2015, the Chapter 15 Debtors held cash balances in the aggregate amount of approximately CAD \$137,000,000. The Chapter 15 Debtors’ cash balances have decreased and as of March 31, 2016 the Chapter 15 Debtors held cash balances in the approximate aggregate amount of CAD \$58,200,000. This deterioration has resulted from the Chapter 15 Debtors’ operating results, the payment of significant restructuring costs and a partial paydown of the debt under the Bank Credit Facility of CAD \$45,000,000 (made on February 4, 2016, in anticipation of the parties entering into the Bank Forbearance Agreement)

and a further paydown of CAD \$18,000,000, which was a precondition under the Interim Credit Agreement (as defined below).

50. As of February 17, 2016, the Syndicate, the Chapter 15 Debtors, and the Ad Hoc Bondholders had agreed upon the forms of the Bank Forbearance Agreement. The conditions precedent to the implementation of the Bank Forbearance Agreement and the Bond Forbearance Agreement included, among other things:

- (a) the Borrowers under the Bank Credit Agreement paying down the aggregate principal amount owing to the Syndicate by an amount not less than CAD \$100,000,000;
- (b) holders of not less than 2/3 of the Senior Bonds having executed the Bond Forbearance Agreement;
- (c) the Chapter 15 Debtors having paid certain fees to ATB as Agent under the Bank Credit Agreement, and having paid certain fees to the legal and financial advisors of the Ad Hoc Bondholders; and
- (d) Sanjel Corp. having paid to the Trustee of the Senior Bonds, the sum of USD \$11,250,000.

51. As of February 25, 2016, these conditions precedent had not been satisfied. Among other things, holders of 2/3 of the Senior Notes had not signed the Bond Forbearance Agreement.

52. On February 25, 2016, the Trustee delivered to Sanjel Corp. a copy of a summons (the "Summons") for a meeting of the holders of the Senior Notes (collectively, the "Bondholders") in Oslo, Norway on March 10, 2016 ("March 10 Meeting"). The Summons set out for consideration by the meeting of two mutually exclusive alternative resolutions:

- (a) a "Remedies Option", being a direction that the trustee accelerate all amounts outstanding under the Bond Agreement and commence enforcement steps, including (i) a petition under the United States Bankruptcy Code; (ii) an order barring "any further payments to the Issuer's equity holders, the MacDonald family or MacBain ... in connection with the Issuer's manifold leases with MacBain"; and (iii) disgorgement of any and all non-market lease payments made by the Issuer to MacBain or to the MacDonald family", in each case as the trustee

determines appropriate. The approval threshold was stated to be 50% of the voting Bondholders; or

- (b) a “Forbearance Option”, being approval of the Bond Forbearance Agreement, subject to revisions that would (i) make the trustee the counterparty; and (ii) appoint Moelis and Fried Frank as advisors to the trustee, for Sanjel Corp.’s account. This option was premised on payment of the December interest amount. The approval threshold was stated to be two-thirds of the voting Bondholders.

53. Attached as Exhibit N to the Notice is a true copy of the Summons.

54. The Summons, and the prospect of the March 10 Meeting at which the Bondholders might vote to accelerate the amounts outstanding under the Bond Agreement and take enforcement steps presented a great deal of unpredictability and potential prejudice to the Chapter 15 Debtors, their business and the going concern value of the business. Accordingly, the Chapter 15 Debtors’ legal advisors held a number of calls with representatives of the Trustee and representatives of the Ad Hoc Bondholders in the week leading up to the proposed meeting on March 10, 2016, to attempt to achieve a postponement or adjournment of the March 10 Meeting.

(2) Sales and Investment Solicitation Process (“SISP”)

55. In the Fall of 2015, Sanjel Corp. had engaged Bank of America Merrill Lynch (“BAML”) to identify strategic partners and raise additional capital for the Sanjel Group. 28 private equity firms were contacted, of which 19 executed non-disclosure agreements and to whom 9 management presentations were made (the “BAML Process”). Despite considerable interest, the BAML Process did not result in a successful transaction, given the high leverage of the Sanjel Group and its capital structure.

56. While the BAML Process did not result in a transaction, it identified the group of bidders in the Sanjel Group’s markets most likely to have an interest in the Sanjel Group and their assets, and most likely to be able to finance and close a transaction. Because many of those

bidders who engaged in the BAML Process had conducted recent extensive due diligence, the Financial Advisors had a substantial “head start” in implementing the SISP.

57. In addition to the BAML Process, the Chapter 15 Debtors have been pursuing other initiatives. On September 22, 2015, Sanjel Corp entered into an engagement letter entered into between Wells Fargo Securities Canada, Ltd. (“Wells Fargo Securities”) with respect to the marketing of the Suretech and Terracor parts of the business.

58. On September 28, 2015, Sanjel Corp. entered into an engagement letter with Credit Suisse Securities (CANADA), Inc. (“CS”), pursuant to which CS pursued mandates to identify either new debt financing for the Sanjel Group, or the amendment of the Sanjel Group’s existing financial debt obligations. The first engagement letter was subsequently replaced with a second engagement letter dated February 16, 2016 with respect to the solicitation of purchase, investment, recapitalization and restructuring proposals respecting the Chapter 15 Debtors or substantially all or a portion of their assets.

59. As a result of continued deterioration of the Sanjel Group’s business and the breaching of covenants described above, on December 21, 2015, Sanjel Corp. entered into an engagement letter with PJT Partners LP (“PJT”) with respect to the solicitation of purchase, investment, recapitalization and restructuring proposals respecting the Chapter 15 Debtors or substantially all or a portion of their assets. Collectively, CS, PJT, and Wells Fargo Securities are hereinafter referred to as the “Financial Advisors”).

60. Wells Fargo Securities has been pursuing its mandate since September of 2015. On or about January 17, 2016, CS and PJT on behalf of the Sanjel Group commenced a SISP to solicit purchase, investment, recapitalization and restructuring proposals respecting the Chapter 15 Debtors or substantially all or a portion of their assets. The Syndicate required

commencement of the SISP as a condition of continuing to forbear from enforcement of the Syndicate's rights and remedies based on the existing defaults under the Bank Credit Agreement and the Chapter 15 Debtors agreed that a SISP was necessary and appropriate under the circumstances.

61. The SISP has been implemented as follows:
 - (a) On or about January 17, 2016 – commenced contacting bidders, including those who had taken part in the BAML Process;
 - (b) January 26, 2016 – updated and opened the Virtual Data Room (“VDR”) to parties that had already executed NDAs during the BAML Process (which has been continuously updated and further populated since that date, to facilitate bidders’ due diligence);
 - (c) January 26, 2016 – commenced distributing a Teaser Letter (attached to the Notice as Exhibit R) to bidders;
 - (d) January 26, 2016 – commenced face-to-face meetings and conference calls with bidders, including with the Management Team where requested by a bidder or where appropriate (which has continued to date);
 - (e) January 27, 2016 – commenced executing non-disclosure agreements with bidders who had not signed NDAs in the BAML Process;
 - (f) January 28, 2016 – commenced distributing a Process Letter to bidders;
 - (g) February 22, 2016 – preliminary, non-binding indications of interest due; and
 - (h) March 9, 2016 – binding offers were due.

62. The Syndicate did not participate in the SISP as a bidder, either through a credit bid or otherwise.

63. Throughout the course of the SISP, the Chapter 15 Debtors and their legal and financial advisors kept the Syndicate and its legal and financial advisors updated on the progress of the SISP on a regular weekly basis, or more frequently when the circumstances warranted it.

64. In the SISP, a total of 85 parties were contacted, (65 financial sponsors with or without existing investments in pressure pumping portfolio companies and 20 strategic buyers).

Of the 85 parties who actively engaged in the SISP:

- (a) 37 executed NDAs;
- (b) 25 conducted due diligence in the VDR or otherwise;
- (c) 17 met with the Management Team; and
- (d) 8 submitted non-binding indications of interest for all or part of the Sanjel Group's business by the February 22, 2016 phase 1 deadline (2 strategic parties and 6 financial parties), with one additional strategic party, submitting a non-binding indication of interest three days later.

65. Thereafter, the Chapter 15 Debtors, in consultation with the Financial Advisors and their legal advisors, identified the top five bidders based on Phase 1 indications of interest (two strategic parties and three financial parties). The Chapter 15 Debtors and the Financial Advisors advised those parties that they were required to submit binding offers, including marked-up asset purchase agreements, by March 9, 2016 (the "Second Round Bids").

66. Five parties submitted Second Round Bids. The Chapter 15 Debtors reviewed the Second Round Bids and, in consultation with the Financial Advisors and their legal advisors, determined that it was in the best interests of the Chapter 15 Debtors and all their stakeholders to continue negotiations with the top three bidders, with the goal of finalizing all outstanding due diligence and being in a position to execute a final and binding asset purchase agreements on March 24, 2016. The Financial Advisors and the Chapter 15 Debtors' legal advisors communicated this process and deadline to the top three bidders on March 11, 2016.

67. On or about April 3, 2016, the Chapter 15 Debtors entered into two Asset Purchase Agreements ("APAs") for the sale of substantially all of the assets comprising the Sanjel Group's Canadian and U.S. businesses:

- (a) An APA with Step Energy Services Ltd. For the sale of substantially all of the assets comprising the Sanjel Group's Canadian business; and
- (b) An APA with Liberty Oilfield Services Holdings LLC for the sale of substantially all of the assets comprising the Sanjel Group's U.S. business (excluding the Suretech and Terracor businesses).
- (3) Solicitation of a Restructuring Offer from the Senior Bonds**

68. Since early 2016, the Ad Hoc Bondholders have on many occasions advised the Chapter 15 Debtors that they were interested in submitting a bid for a restructuring proposal for the Chapter 15 Debtors. Both before the SISP and then concurrently with the SISP, the Chapter 15 Debtors have actively engaged with the Ad Hoc Bondholders to solicit and discuss a possible restructuring transaction. Along with regular contact between the Chapter 15 Debtors and the Ad Hoc Bondholders, and regular contact between the Chapter 15 Debtors' Canadian legal counsel, Fried Frank and Moelis, the following specific things have occurred in this regard:

- (a) Fried Frank and Moelis executed non-disclosure agreements with the Chapter 15 Debtors in late December 2015;
- (b) commencing on the weekend of January 9 and 10, 2016, Moelis and Fried Frank were granted access to a VDR and Moelis and Fried Frank began accessing the Chapter 15 Debtors' material non-public information in the VDR at that time;
- (c) January 20, 2016 - the Management Team was present in New York City for meetings with other bidders and offered to meet with the Ad Hoc Bondholders (which meeting was not accepted);
- (d) January 29, 2016 - the Ad Hoc Bondholders advised the Chapter 15 Debtors that they were prepared to restrict themselves from trading in securities of the Chapter 15 Debtors to facilitate their receipt of material, non-public information regarding the Chapter 15 Debtors;
- (e) February 2, 2016 - the Ad Hoc Bondholders executed NDA's to allow them to conduct due diligence;
- (f) February 2, 2016 - the Ad Hoc Bondholders provided to the Chapter 15 Debtors and to the Syndicate a restructuring term sheet;

- (g) February 8, 2016 - the Chapter 15 Debtor's Management Team and representatives of the Syndicate travelled to New York City to meet with the Ad Hoc Bondholders and their respective advisors;
- (h) February 12, 2016 - the Chapter 15 Debtors delivered to the Ad Hoc Bondholders an indicative restructuring term sheet;
- (i) commencing on February 15, 2016 - the Chapter 15 Debtors accommodated the Ad Hoc Bondholders' request to have Alvarez & Marsal, Inc., another of their financial advisors, visit the Calgary Head Office and conduct additional due diligence on their behalf;
- (j) March 2, 2016 - the Ad Hoc Bondholders delivered another restructuring term sheet to the Chapter 15 Debtors and the Syndicate. This term sheet was expressly delivered on a confidential and privileged basis and as such, the Chapter 15 Debtors cannot disclose it in evidence in these proceedings;
- (k) as part of the arrangement reached between the parties to postpone the March 10, 2016 meeting of the Bondholders, the Ad Hoc Bondholders requested that the Syndicate provide a written response to the March 2, 2016 term sheet, on or before March 11, 2016;
- (l) March 11, 2016 - representatives of the Syndicate provided to the Ad Hoc Bondholders and the Chapter 15 Debtors a counter-proposal restructuring term sheet. This counter-proposal restructuring term sheet was expressly delivered on a confidential and privileged basis and as such, the Chapter 15 Debtors cannot disclose it in evidence in these proceedings; and
- (m) March 20, 2016 - representatives of the Ad Hoc Bondholders provided to the Chapter 15 Debtors and the Syndicate a further restructuring term sheet. This restructuring term sheet was expressly delivered on a confidential and privileged basis and as such, the Chapter 15 Debtors cannot disclose it in evidence in these proceedings; and
- (n) March 31, 2016 - upon information and belief, representatives of the Syndicate and the Ad Hoc Bondholders held a teleconference to further discuss certain aspects of the potential restructuring.

69. On or about March 7, 2016, the Chapter 15 Debtors, the Ad Hoc Bondholders and the Trustee reached an agreement to allow for the postponement of the March 10 Meeting. The terms and conditions of that agreement were as follows:

- (a) the Chapter 15 Debtors agreed to pay USD \$100,000 to the Trustee to allow the Trustee to obtain and fund its own independent legal counsel;

- (b) the Chapter 15 Debtors agreed (while reserving all their rights as to any Chapter 11 proceeding or the appointment of any Chief Restructuring Officer) to grant access to their material non-public information to Mr. Peter Gibson, a representative of Alvarez & Marsal Canada ULC, upon the execution of an appropriate non-disclosure agreement;
- (c) the Chapter 15 Debtors agreed to pay the accrued fees to date of Fried Frank (which were reported to be USD \$675,000) and to provide a USD \$300,000 retainer amount for future fees of Fried Frank;
- (d) the Chapter 15 Debtors agreed to pay the accrued fees of Alvarez & Marsal, Inc. (which were reported to be USD \$345,729.17) and to provide a USD \$250,000 retainer amount for future fees of Alvarez & Marsal, Inc.;
- (e) the Chapter 15 Debtors agreed to pay the accrued fees of Moelis (which were reported to be USD \$390,527.67) and to provide a USD \$100,000 retainer amount for future fees of Moelis;
- (f) the Ad Hoc Bondholders agreed to withdraw their written request for the March 10 Meeting and to ask the Trustee to postpone the meeting of Bondholders to March 31, 2016; and
- (g) the Chapter 15 Debtors, the Trustee and the Ad Hoc Bondholders agreed that an information update teleconference would be held on March 11, 2016 at which the parties would provide an update to any Bondholder that wished to call in and participate.

70. The Chapter 15 Debtors paid the amounts to the Trustee and the various advisors to the Ad Hoc Bondholders as described in the paragraph above, on or before March 10, 2016. The Trustee postponed the March 10 Meeting to March 31, 2016 by way of a notice posted to the Bondholder website. The Trustee subsequently postponed the March 31 meeting until April 14, 2016 by way of a notice posted to the Bondholder website.

71. On or about March 8, 2016, the Trustee retained Albert Togut of Togut, Segal & Segal LLP in New York City, as the Trustee's independent counsel. On March 11, 2016, representatives of the Chapter 15 Debtors and their legal advisors and Financial Advisors, participated in the teleconference call to provide an information update to all Bondholders. Also

on the call were the Trustee, Mr. Togut, representatives of Fried Frank, Moelis, several Bondholders and at least one of the two Ad Hoc Bondholders.

G. Enforcement by the Syndicate

72. On March 18, 2016, legal counsel for the Syndicate delivered to the Applicants demands for repayment of all amounts outstanding under the Bank Credit Agreement, along with 10-day Notices of Intention to Enforce Security pursuant to section 244 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (the “Enforcement Notice”). Attached as Exhibit Q to the Notice is a true copy of the Enforcement Notice.

H. MacBain Lease Payments

73. On March 25, 2016, at the request of the Syndicate, legal counsel for the Chapter 15 Debtors requested that MacBain agree to a deferral of rent payments owed to MacBain by two weeks. On March 27, 2016, legal counsel for MacBain advised that MacBain would not agree to this request.

I. The Canadian Proceedings

74. The CCAA is a Canadian federal act³ that affords financially troubled corporations the opportunity to restructure their financial affairs through a debtor-in-possession, court supervised process. Corporations seeking relief under the CCAA are given the opportunity to avoid liquidation, typically allowing such corporations’ creditors to receive some form of distribution for outstanding amounts owing to them while preserving the going-concern value of the corporation. The process is commenced by applying to the Canadian court for protection under the CCAA. The Canadian court will then issue an initial order, giving the debtor thirty (30)

³ The Court in *In re Fracmaster, Ltd.*, 237 B.R. 627, n. 3 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 1999) noted that “[t]he CCAA is a Canadian federal statute which provides a statutory system, roughly equivalent to the Chapter 11 process in the United States, whereby corporations which are insolvent may seek court protection from creditor actions as they attempt to restructure their financial affairs, usually by way of a plan of arrangement or compromise with creditors.”

days of protection, or a stay of proceedings from its creditors to allow for the preparation of a Plan of Arrangement. The debtor has the ability to make subsequent applications to the Canadian court to extend the stay of proceedings to allow it more time to complete a Plan of Arrangement where necessary.

75. The initial order will also appoint an independent Court officer known as a “monitor”. The monitor must be a licensed trustee within the meaning of section 2(1) of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) and is an independent third party appointed by the court to monitor the company’s ongoing operations, reporting regularly to the court and creditors, and assisting with the filing and voting on the Plan of Arrangement and other matters related to the CCAA proceedings. The monitor’s duties also include reporting to the Court on any major events that may impact the viability of the company and notifying creditors and shareholders of any meetings relating to the CCAA proceedings. The Court can “enhance” a monitor’s powers to give the Monitor the authority to take on other responsibilities of the debtors where appropriate.

76. On April 4, 2016, the Chapter 15 Debtors instituted the Canadian Proceedings by filing applications for the commencement of reorganization proceedings pursuant to the CCAA in the Canadian Court. On April 4, 2016, the Canadian Court granted an initial order (the “Initial Order”) for relief in the Canadian Proceedings, a certified copy of which is attached as Exhibit A to the Notice.

77. Pursuant to the Initial Order, a stay is in place in Canada which prohibits any proceeding or enforcement process against the Chapter 15 Debtors or their assets. Initial Order at ¶ 14. Further, all rights and remedies of any entity, whether judicial or extra-judicial, are stayed and suspended against the Chapter 15 Debtors and their assets. *Id.* at ¶ 15.

78. Also, on April 4, 2016, the Canadian Court appointed PwC as the “Monitor” of the Canadian Proceedings under the Initial Order. Initial Order at ¶ 30. In addition to the normal powers and duties of the Monitor under the CCAA, the Canadian Court granted the following enhanced powers to the Monitor to be exercised in its discretion, as and when it deems appropriate, on one day written notice to the Syndicate and the Chapter 15 Debtors:

- (a) Exercise broad restructuring powers as set forth in paragraph 11(d) of the Initial Order;
- (b) to disclaim or resiliate agreements to which the Chapter 15 Debtors are parties, pursuant to s. 32 of the CCAA;
- (c) to continue, implement, conduct and complete the SISP, including without limitation taking all ancillary and necessary steps in relation to the SISP such as evaluating offers, negotiating and executing agreements on behalf of the Chapter 15 Debtors and applying for court orders related to the SISP;
- (d) take all steps and execute such necessary documents, certificates and agreements, on behalf of any Chapter 15 Debtor, in respect of or reasonably incidental to the banking, financial or administrative activities of such Chapter 15 Debtor; and
- (e) to perform such other duties or take any steps reasonably incidental to the exercise of any powers and obligations conferred upon the Monitor by the Initial Order, or any further order of the Court. *Id.* at ¶ 38.

The Monitor’s role in the Canadian Proceedings is to monitor the debtors’ property and business affairs, and the Chapter 15 Debtors are obligated to cooperate with the Monitor in this respect. *Id.* at ¶ 30. The Canadian Court also appointed the Monitor as the foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors. *Id.* at ¶ 64.

79. As noted above, parties related to or affiliated with the MacDonald Family own the Sanjel Group, directly and indirectly, and also own MacBain and the US MacBain Companies, directly or indirectly. As such, the CEO of Sanjel Corp., Darin MacDonald, is in a potential conflict of interest because the interests of the Sanjel Group, MacBain and the US MacBain Companies may become adverse during these proposed restructuring proceedings.

Additional potential conflicts of interest could also arise, depending on the outcome of the SISP and the interests or intentions of transaction proponents and bidders in the SISP.

80. As a result, the Chapter 15 Debtors, in consultation with their advisors and the Monitor, have determined that it is in their best interest to prevent such a conflict of interest from arising by enhancing the powers of the Monitor to grant the Monitor the authority to issue disclaimers and resiliations under s. 32 of the CCAA and also to exercise authority over the SISP. The Initial Order provides that the Monitor will have the authority to exercise these powers in its discretion, as and when the Monitor deems it appropriate or necessary.

81. Additionally, in order to further minimize any potential conflicts, Paul Crilly has been appointed as Chief Restructuring Officer for the Chapter 15 Debtors and Darin McDonald has tendered his resignation as a director of all Chapter 15 Debtors.

82. Additionally, pursuant to the Initial Order, the Canadian Court approved the following payments and changes as being necessary and appropriate to the Chapter 15 Debtors' ability to continue as a going concern and to prosecute the CCAA Proceedings and the Chapter 15 cases:

- (a) Payments to Critical Suppliers and Critical Suppliers' Charge: Authorized the Chapter 15 Debtors to make payments (with such payments to be made in consultation with and approval by the Monitor) to a small number of Critical Suppliers for goods and services delivered after the commencement of the CCAA Proceedings and the Chapter 15 Cases up to a maximum amount of CAD \$20,000,000, an amount usually paid to the Critical Suppliers in a typical month and authorizing a Critical Supplier's Charge inferior only to the Administration Charge, the Credit Card Charge, the Interim Financing Charge, the Directors' Charge, the KERP Charge and the Financial Advisor's Charge;
- (b) Payments to Employees: Authorized the Chapter 15 Debtors to pay salaries and wages to employees arising prior to the commencement of the CCAA Proceedings and the Chapter 15 Cases;
- (c) Credit Card Charge: Authorized the Chapter 15 Debtors to pay all pre-filing amounts outstanding under corporate credit cards in place with The Bank of Nova

Scotia and authorized a charge in favor of The Bank of Nova Scotia relating to such pre-filing and post-filing credit card payments in the maximum amount of CAD \$250,000, inferior only to the Administration Charge and the Interim Financing Charge;

- (d) Administration Charge: Authorized a priority charge on the assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors in a maximum amount of CAD \$2,000,000 in respect of fees and disbursements of the (i) Monitor/Foreign Representative, (ii) Monitor/Foreign Representative's counsel in Canada and the United States, (iii) Chapter 15 Debtors' counsel in Canada, the United States, Norway and elsewhere, (iv) Syndicate's counsel incurred in connection with the CCAA Proceedings and the Chapter 15 Cases, (v) the Syndicate's advisor, and (vi) compensation to Paul Crilly in his role as chief restructuring officer;
- (e) Directors' Charge: Authorized a priority charge, inferior only to the Administration Charge, the Interim Financing Charge and the Credit Card Charge, in a maximum amount of up to CAD \$5,000,000 to cover (i) the Chapter 15 Debtors' Officers and Directors for liabilities, if any, incurred during the course of the CCAA Proceedings and the Chapter 15 Cases in their role as officers and/or directors not otherwise covered by directors' and officers' liability insurance policies, and (ii) indemnity obligations owed to Paul Crilly in his role as chief restructuring officer;
- (f) KERP and KERP Charge: Authorized a key employee retention program and a charge in an amount not to exceed CAD \$2,800,000 to incentivize the retention of key employees to remain in their employment during the course of the CCAA Proceeding and the Chapter 15 Cases. Without the retention of key employees, the Chapter 15 Debtors' ability to successfully maintain their business operations and preserve asset value while they restructure would be seriously compromised. The KERP Charge is inferior only to the Administration Charge, the Interim Financing Charge, the Credit Card Charge and the Directors' Charge;
- (g) Interim Financing and Interim Financing Charge⁴: Approved a post-petition loan from the Syndicate to the Chapter 15 Debtors and the granting of security for such loan (the "Interim Financing"), pursuant to a Senior Secured Superpriority Interim Credit Agreement (the "Interim Credit Agreement"), including a charge (the "Interim Financing Charge") to the maximum amount of CAD \$50,000,000, inferior only to the Administration Charge; and

⁴ Concurrently with the filing of this Petition, the Foreign Representative and the Chapter 15 Debtors have filed that certain "Motion for an Order (I) Specifically Recognizing Canadian Court Order Authorizing Debtors to Borrow Under a Post-Petition Credit Facility, (II) Approving Liens On Assets Located in the Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States and (III) Granting Adequate Protection to Prepetition Secured Parties seeking approval of this Court of the Interim Financing approved by the Canadian Court in the Initial Order (the "Post-Petition Financing Motion"). Issues related to the Interim Financing and Interim Financing Charge will be addressed in the Court's rulings on the Post-Petition Financing Motion.

- (h) Financial Advisors' Charge: Approved a priority charge up to the maximum amount of USD \$6,600,000 for Financial Advisors, inferior only to the Administration Charge, the Interim Financing Charge, the Credit Card Charge, the Directors' Charge and the KERP Charge.

83. All of the payments and charges approved by the Canadian Court in the Initial Order, including those discussed above, were approved by the Canadian Court as necessary and appropriate and were not objected to by the Syndicate.

84. Pursuant to the Initial Order, the Canadian Court “requests the aid and recognition of any court . . . in the United States, to give effect to this Order and to assist [the Chapter 15 Debtors], the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.” Initial Order at ¶ 62. The Initial Order also allows for “[e]ach of [the Chapter 15 Debtors] and the Monitor be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court . . . , wherever located, for the recognition of this Order and for assistance in carrying out the terms of this Order.” *Id* at ¶ 63.

J. Sanjel Group's Intended Actions for Reorganization

85. The Chapter 15 Debtors believe the ability to carry on their operations will add value in restructuring and/or selling the business as a going concern. Although this process is not yet complete, the Chapter 15 Debtors expect over the coming weeks to pursue a going concern sale of their assets or a recapitalization or restructure of their business (or a combination thereof).

K. The Chapter 15 Cases

86. Substantially contemporaneous with the filing of the Petition for Recognition, the Monitor filed Official Form No. 1 Chapter 15 petitions for each of the Chapter 15 Debtors pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1504, 1509(a) and 1515(a). Pursuant to the Initial Order, the Monitor is a

foreign representative in a foreign proceeding, and hereby seeks relief under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code.

V.
ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES

A. Need for Provisional Relief

87. The Monitor has contemporaneously filed petitions for recognition for each Chapter 15 Debtor, seeking a recognition and a ruling that the Canadian Proceedings are foreign main proceedings under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1517(b)(1) and 1520 and has sought expedited relief for that petition. Although “[a] petition for recognition of a foreign proceeding shall be decided upon at the earliest possible time,”⁵ there is necessarily a gap between the time the petition for recognition is filed and the time the Court makes a decision on whether a proceeding should be recognized, and if so, whether such proceeding is a foreign main proceeding or a foreign nonmain proceeding. Accordingly, the Monitor seeks emergency provisional relief under 11 U.S.C. § 1519 and 11 U.S.C. § 105(a).⁶

88. The standard for such provisional relief is “where relief is urgently needed to protect the assets of the debtor or the interests of the creditors.” 11 U.S.C. § 1519(a). Pending a determination by the Court on the petition for recognition, the following, provisional relief under 11 U.S.C. § 1519(a) is available:

- (1) staying execution against the debtor’s assets;
- (2) entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the debtor’s assets located in the United States to the foreign representative or another person authorized by the court, including an examiner, in order to protect and preserve

⁵ 11 U.S.C. § 1517(c).

⁶ Section 105(a) provides: “The court may issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title. No provision of this title providing for the raising or an issue by a party of interest shall be construed to preclude the court from, sua sponte, taking any action or making any determination necessary or appropriate to enforce or implement court orders or rules, or to prevent an abuse of process.”

the value of assets that, by their nature or because of other circumstances, are perishable, susceptible to devaluation or otherwise in jeopardy; and

(3) any relief referred to in paragraph (3), (4), or (7) of section 1521(a), namely:

(i) suspending the right to transfer, encumber or otherwise dispose of any assets of the debtor to the extent this right has not been suspended under section 1520(a) 11 U.S.C. § 1521(a)(3)1;

(ii) providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence or the delivery of information concerning the debtor's assets, affairs, rights, obligations or liabilities 11 U.S.C. § 1521(a)(4); and

(iii) granting any additional relief that may be available to a trustee, except for relief available under sections 522, 544, 545, 547, 548, 550, and 724 (a); 11 U.S.C. § 1521(a)(7).

89. Accordingly, the Monitor requests the following provisional relief, which appears in the Provisional Order attached hereto as Exhibit A:

(1) Except with respect to the Interim Financing and the Interim Financing Charge,⁷ the terms of the Initial Order be given full force and effect in the United States on an interim basis until otherwise ordered by the Court.

(2) The commencement or continuation of any action or proceeding concerning the assets, rights, obligations or liabilities of the Chapter 15 Debtors, including any action or proceeding against PwC in its capacity as Monitor and the foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors, be stayed. 11 U.S.C. §§ 1519(a)(3); 1521(a)(7).

(3) Permitting the continued use of the Cash Management System pursuant to existing agreements between the Chapter 15 Debtors and their existing depository and disbursement banks (collectively, the "Banks"), including, but not limited to, continuing to make payments to the Banks for fees for services rendered thereunder.

(4) Execution against the assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors be stayed. 11 U.S.C. § 1519(a)(1).

(5) The administration or realization of all or part of the assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States be entrusted to the Chapter 15 Debtors, and the terms of the Initial Order shall apply to the

⁷As noted in Footnote 3, issues related to the Interim Financing and Interim Financing Charge will be addressed in the Court's rulings on the Post-Petition Financing Motion.

Chapter 15 Debtors, its creditors, the Monitor, and any other parties-in-interest. 11 U.S.C. § 1519(a)(2).

(6) The right of any person or entity, other than the Chapter 15 Debtors, or the Monitor, to transfer or otherwise dispose of any assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors be suspended unless authorized in writing by the Chapter 15 Debtors or by Order of this Court. 11 U.S.C. §§ 1519(a)(3); 1521(a)(3).

(7) The Monitor may undertake the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence, the production of documents, or the delivery of information concerning the assets, affairs, rights, obligations or liabilities of the Chapter 15 Debtors. 11 U.S.C. §§ 1519(a)(3); 1521(a)(4).

(8) Notwithstanding Rule 7062 of the Bankruptcy Rules, made applicable to this case by Rule 1018 of the Bankruptcy Rules, the terms and conditions of this Order shall be immediately effective and enforceable upon its entry and, upon its entry, shall become final and appealable.

(9) This Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to the enforcement, amendment or modification of this Order, any request for additional relief or any adversary proceeding brought in and through these Chapter 15 foreign proceedings, and any request by an entity for relief from the provisions of this Order, for cause shown, that is properly commenced and within the jurisdiction of this Court.

(10) If the Monitor has not already filed a copy of the Initial Order with this Court, it shall do so within ten days of the entry of this Order.

(11) The security provision provided in Rule 65(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, made applicable through Rule 7065 of the Bankruptcy Rules, is unnecessary in this case be waived.

The above relief shall be called the “Provisional Relief.”

B. The Provisional Relief Requested is Consistent With the Initial Order

90. The Initial Order in the Canadian Proceedings provides for a Stay Period whereby no proceeding or enforcement process in any court (each, a “Proceeding”) shall be commenced or continued against or in respect of the Chapter 15 Debtors or the Monitor, or affecting the Business or the Property, except with leave of the Canadian Court, and any and all Proceedings currently under way against or in respect of the Chapter 15 Debtors or any one of them, or affecting the Business or the Property are hereby stayed and suspended pending further order of

the Canadian Court. The Initial Order further provides that during the Stay Period, all rights and remedies of any Persons, whether judicial or extra-judicial, statutory or non-statutory against or in respect of the Chapter 15 Debtors or the Monitor, or affecting the Business or the Property, are hereby stayed and suspended and shall not be commenced, proceeded with or continued except with leave of the Canadian Court.

91. The Provisional Relief requested is similar to the Stay Period relief already ordered by the Canadian Court, but it will specifically protect Chapter 15 Debtors and assets in the United States.

C. Comity

92. Comity should be extended to the Initial Order. If the court grants recognition, and subject to any limitations that the court may impose, consistent with the policy of Chapter 15, a court in the United States shall grant comity or cooperation to the foreign representative. 11 U.S.C. § 1509(b)(3). Consistent with section 1501, the court shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible with a foreign court or a foreign representative, either directly or through the trustee. 11 U.S.C. § 1525(a). On a provisional basis until recognition is ordered, the Monitor seeks comity and cooperation of this Court with respect to the Canadian Court and its Initial Order.

93. A central tenet of Chapter 15 is the importance of comity in cross-border insolvency proceedings. *Ad Hoc Group of Vitro Noteholders v. Vitro SAB De CV (In re Vitro SAB De CV)*, 701 F.3d 1031, 1053 (5th Cir. 2012).

The Supreme Court defined comity as follows:

“Comity,” in the legal sense, is neither a matter of absolute obligation, on the one hand, nor of mere courtesy and good will, upon the other. But it is the recognition which one nation allows within its territory to the legislative, executive, or judicial acts of another nation, having due regard both to international duty and

convenience, and to the rights of its own citizens, or of other persons who are under the protection of its laws.

Hilton v. Guyot, 159 U.S. 113, 143 (1895); *see also Vitro*, 701 F.3d at 1043-44.

94. The exceptions to comity are construed especially narrowly when a court is asked to recognize judicial acts in Canada, a sister common law jurisdiction with procedures akin to those in the United States. *Clarkson Co. v. Shaheen*, 544 F.2d 624, 630 (2d Cir. 1976)(Clear and convincing evidence of fraud is required to successfully attack a foreign judgment; the court held that it would contravene the public policy of New York and the doctrine of comity not to recognize the Canadian judgment in these circumstances); *see also In re Petition of Davis*, 191 B.R. 577, 587 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1996)(stating that “Courts in the United States uniformly grant comity to Canadian proceedings” and noting that Canada is a sister common law jurisdiction with the United States).

95. The extension of comity to Canadian orders has continued since the 2005 enactment of Chapter 15. *See In re Metcalfe & Mansfield Alternative Invs.*, 421 B.R. 685, 698-99 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2010)(extending comity to Canadian CCAA order providing for a third party release and citing numerous cases where American courts have extended comity to Canadian judgments); *Raymond Chabot, Inc. v. Serge Cote Family Trust*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 117128, 6 (D.S.C. Aug. 22, 2014)(entering temporary restraining order assisting Canadian bankruptcy receiver and noting “the widely-accepted view that Canadian judgments are entitled to recognition and enforcement here”); *Collins v. Oilsands Quest, Inc.*, 484 B.R. 593, 597 (S.D.N.Y. 2012)(bankruptcy court enforced Canadian court stay from in CCAA noting “the question here is not whether this Court should grant a stay in the first instance, but whether should accord comity and deference to the stay orders entered by the Alberta Court. The Court

concludes that in light of the comity principles laid out above, the Court must defer to the procedures set forth in the Canadian Proceedings and enforce the stay.”).

D. Automatic Stay, Other Protections, Likely to Apply Upon Recognition

96. The Monitor contends that the Canadian Proceedings are foreign main proceedings.⁸ If the Court finds the Canadian Proceedings to be foreign main proceedings, certain relief is automatic. Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding that is a foreign main proceeding—

- (1) sections 361 and 362 apply with respect to the debtor and the property of the debtor that is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States;
- (2) sections 363, 549, and 552 apply to a transfer of an interest of the debtor in property that is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States to the same extent that the sections would apply to property of an estate;
- (3) unless the court orders otherwise, the foreign representative may operate the debtor’s business and may exercise the rights and powers of a trustee under and to the extent provided by sections 363 and 552; and
- (4) section 552 applies to property of the debtor that is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

11 U.S.C. § 1520(a).

97. Accordingly, the Provisional Relief requested is consistent with what will likely be automatic upon recognition.

E. Discretionary Relief Whether or Not a Foreign Proceeding is Main

98. Even a determination that the Canadian Proceedings are nonmain does not prevent the Court from ordering protective relief to the Chapter 15 Debtors and the Monitor during the Chapter 15 case. “Any appropriate” discretionary relief is available upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether or not a foreign proceeding is main. 11 U.S.C. § 1521(a)

⁸ See Expedited Petition For Recognition As Foreign Main Proceeding Pursuant To Sections 1515 And 1517 Of The United States Bankruptcy Code And Related Relief, filed contemporaneously herewith.

(“Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether main or nonmain, where necessary to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and to protect the assets of the debtor or the interests of the creditors, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, grant any appropriate relief”); *see also, In re Argent Energy (Canada) Holdings, Inc.*, Dkt. No. 73, Case No. 16-20060 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. Mar. 11, 2016) (recognizing CCAA proceeding as a foreign main proceeding but noting that even if it was a nonmain proceeding the Court would exercise discretion to grant all relief under 11 U.S.C. § 1520(a)(1)-(4)). In granting relief under 11 U.S.C. § 1521 to a representative of a foreign nonmain proceeding, the court must be satisfied that the relief relates to assets that, under the law of the United States, should be administered in the foreign nonmain proceeding or concerns information required in that proceeding. 11 U.S.C. § 1521(c). That relief includes:

- (1) staying the commencement or continuation of an individual action or proceeding concerning the debtor’s assets, rights, obligations or liabilities to the extent they have not been stayed under section 1520(a);
- (2) staying execution against the debtor’s assets to the extent it has not been stayed under section 1520(a);
- (3) suspending the right to transfer, encumber or otherwise dispose of any assets of the debtor to the extent this right has not been suspended under section 1520(a);
- (4) providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence or the delivery of information concerning the debtor’s assets, affairs, rights, obligations or liabilities;
- (5) entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the debtor’s assets within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States to the foreign representative or another person, including an examiner, authorized by the court;
- (6) extending relief granted under section 1519(a); and
- (7) granting any additional relief that may be available to a trustee, except for relief available under sections 522, 544, 545, 547, 548, 550, and 724 (a).

11 U.S.C. § 1521(a).

99. In addition, under 11 U.S.C. § 1521(b), upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether main or nonmain, the court may entrust the distribution of all or part of the debtor's assets located in the United States to the foreign representative or another person, including an examiner, authorized by the court, provided that the court is satisfied that the interests of creditors in the United States are sufficiently protected. This shall be called "1521 Relief."

F. Injunction Standards

100. The standards, procedures, and limitations applicable to an injunction shall apply to relief under 11 U.S.C. § 1519(a). *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1519(e). The factors for injunctive relief are stated in *Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders, Inc. v. Scoreboard Posters, Inc.*, 600 F.2d 1184, 1187 (5th Cir. 1979). They are discussed below.

101. A substantial likelihood of success on the merits. There is no real issue as to whether the Canadian Proceedings should be recognized, as other courts have recognized CCAA proceedings and the proper documentation has been submitted. The Monitor also contends that the center of main interests is in Canada, since the headquarters, management, most employees, and the majority of debts payable by the Chapter 15 Debtors are payable in Canada. Accordingly, there is a substantial likelihood that mandatory relief under Section 1520 will be ordered. There is a substantial likelihood that, with the 1521 Relief granted, the Chapter 15 Debtors, with the Monitor's assistance, will be able to successfully complete a restructuring or sale(s) as a going concern under the provisions of the CCAA in the Canadian Proceedings, which the Monitor believes will maximize recoveries for the Chapter 15 Debtors' stakeholders.

102. A substantial threat of irreparable injury if the injunction is not issued. The Initial Order provides for a stay against seizure of assets and litigation similar to the automatic stay of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). The Initial Order and papers submitted in conjunction therewith establishes

that the Chapter 15 Debtors are currently insolvent and unable to pay their debts as they become due and, as discussed above, are in default on certain obligations. The Monitor and the Chapter 15 Debtors are concerned that these facts may cause creditors to seek prejudgment attachments and other remedies against the Chapter 15 Debtors and their assets in the United States. Through the Canadian Proceedings, the Chapter 15 Debtors will attempt to reorganize and/or sell their assets. If the 1521 Relief is not ordered, such restructuring and/or sale could be jeopardized.

103. That the threatened injury to the movant outweighs any damage the injunction might cause to the opponent. The 1521 Relief would actually benefit the Debtors' creditors by ensuring an equitable and orderly distribution of assets and facilitate the Canadian Proceedings as opposed to a piecemeal attack through a race to the courthouse by various creditor entities.

104. That the injunction will not disserve the public interest. The 1521 Relief will not disserve the public interest. The 1521 Relief is in the public interest as it will facilitate a cross-border reorganization that will provide a benefit to the estates of the Chapter 15 Debtors and their creditors. The 1521 Relief is supported by notions of comity and will allow the Chapter 15 Debtors to craft a productive solution for their estates. These goals are consistent with the express objectives of Chapter 15 which include, inter alia, encouraging cooperation between the courts of the United States and courts of foreign countries, "fair and efficient administration of cross-border insolvencies", and "protection and maximization of the value of the debtor's assets." 11 U.S.C. § 1501(a).

105. In sum, the relief sought is necessary and appropriate, in the interest of the public and international comity, consistent with the United States public policy, and will not cause any hardship to any party in interest that is not outweighed by the benefits of granting the requested relief.

G. No Bond

106. The Monitor respectfully suggests that no bond be required under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7065 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 7065(c). A temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction may be issued on application of a debtor, trustee, or debtor in possession without compliance with Rule 65(c). Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7065. The Monitor will be carrying out its duties under the CCAA and the Initial Order subject to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Court, and any bond would necessarily come from the Chapter 15 Debtors' assets and would represent unnecessary costs and expenses to the Chapter 15 Debtors.

**VI.
PRAYER**

Wherefore, the Monitor seeks an Order providing emergency injunctive relief as a temporary restraining order and setting a hearing on a preliminary injunction, described herein and in the attached Exhibit A proposed form of Order, and for all other relief, at law or in equity, to which it is justly entitled.

Dated: April 4, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

DYKEMA COX SMITH

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**COUNSEL FOR THE CANADIAN MONITOR AND
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify a copy of the foregoing document will be served upon the persons entitled to notice by either U.S. First Class Mail, postage pre-paid, by electronic notification or by the Electronic Case Filing system for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Texas and on the parties on the attached Initial Service List by U.S. First Class mail on or before April 4, 2016.

/s/ Deborah D. Williamson

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Houston, TX 77216-4019

Star Bulk
4650 Fm 482
New Braunfels, TX 78132

Utex Industries Inc.
PO Box 4346
Dept 81
Houston, TX 77210

Johnson Oil Company
1113 N Sarah Dewitt Dr
Gonzales, TX 78629

Lehigh Inland Cement Ltd
Dan Thillman
PO Box 6979
Tacoma, WA 98417

Univar USA Inc
13009 Collections Center Dr
Chicago, IL 60693

Arepet Express LLC
#1010, 3900 N 10th Street
McAllen, TX 78501

Grainger Inc.
Dept. 881208987
PO Box 419267
Kansas City, MO 64141-6267

Cemex Inc.
PO Box 73261
Chicago, IL 60673

Chieftain Sand & Proppant Barron LLC
Kelly Phillips
331 27th Street
New Auburn, WI 54757

SCIL - PETRO-KING INTERNATIONAL CO.
Unit 504, Tower 1, Silvercord, No. 30, Canton Road
Hong Kong,
Hong Kong

Lubrizol Oilfield Solutions, Inc.
Hank English
PO Box 677850
Dallas, TX 75267-7850

Jordan Sands, LLC
Jennifer Schwartz
1710 Roe Crest Drive
North Mankato, MN 56003

Flotek Chemistry, LLC.
PO BOX 677496
Dallas, TX 75267

Baker Petrolite LLC
PO Box 301057
Dallas, TX 75303-1057

Banc of America Leasing
PO Box 100918
Atlanta, GA 30384-0918

Black Gold Oilfield Services, LLC
150 Eagle Ave, Box 3
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dow Chemical Company
PO Box 846028
Dallas, TX 75284-6028

Mi-Sher Fleet Specialist, Inc.
Tiffany Lowe
2765 S Florence Rd
PO Box 339
Ponder, TX 76259

CIT Equipment Finance
25978 Network Place
Chicago, IL 60673-1259

AI-Sealing LLC
Bill Froechnicht
4706 Brookview Dr
Sugar Land, TX 77479

NOV Pressure Performance Systems
PO Box 200338
Dallas, TX 75320-0338

Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc.
NW 6262
P.O Box 1450
Minneapolis, MN 55485-6262

Air Liquide Industrial U.S. LP
PO BOX 301046
Dallas, TX 75303-1046

Forum Energy Technologies
10344 Sam Houston Park Drive, Suite 300
Houston, TX 77064

Lewis-Goetz and Company, Inc. dba EVCO House Of Hose
PO Box 644819
Pittsburgh, PA 15264-4819

Gulfstream Services Inc.
PO Box 5041
Houma, LA 70361

Exhibit “A”

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION**

<p>In re: SANJEL (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.</p>	§ § § § §	<p>Case No. 16-50778 Chapter 15</p>
<p>In re: SANJEL CORPORATION, Debtor in a foreign proceeding.</p>	§ § § § §	<p>Case No. 16-50784 Chapter 15</p>
<p>In re: SURETECH GROUP LTD., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.</p>	§ § § § §	<p>Case No. 16-50786 Chapter 15</p>
<p>In re: SANJEL ENERGY SERVICES (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.</p>	§ § § § § §	<p>Case No. 16-50795 Chapter 15</p>
<p>In re: SURETECH COMPLETIONS (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.</p>	§ § § § § §	<p>Case No. 16-50789 Chapter 15</p>
<p>In re: SANJEL CAPITAL (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.</p>	§ § § § §	<p>Case No. 16-50783 Chapter 15</p>

In re: TERRACOR GROUP LTD., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50790 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	Case No. 16-50791 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR RESOURCES (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	CASE NO. 16-50793 Chapter 15
In re: TERRACOR LOGISTICS (USA) INC., Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§ § § §	CASE NO. 16-50794 Chapter 15 Joint Administration Pending

**ORDER GRANTING MONITOR’S EMERGENCY EX PARTE
APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER
AND RELIEF PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 105(A), 1519, 1521
AND OTHER SECTIONS OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE**

On April 4, 2016, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. (“PwC” or the “Monitor”), as the court-appointed and authorized foreign representative of the above-captioned Chapter 15 Debtors, filed “Monitor’s Emergency Ex Parte Application For Temporary Restraining Order And Relief Pursuant To Sections 105(A), 1519, 1521 And Other Sections Of The Bankruptcy Code (“TRO Application”) in the above styled and numbered chapter 15 cases.

The Court finds that notice was proper (or that to the extent that notice was insufficient, this Order should be issued without notice to avoid irreparable harm to the Chapter 15 Debtors), and that no party in interest made any response in opposition to the TRO Application, or, if so, the relief requested in any such response was denied for the reasons stated on the record, and further finds that the relief requested in the TRO Application should be granted. All terms not expressly defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the TRO Application.

This Court having considered and reviewed: (i) the TRO Application, (ii) Monitor's Expedited Petition For Recognition As Foreign Main Proceeding Pursuant To Sections 1515 And 1517 Of The United States Bankruptcy Code And Related Relief ("Petition") (iii) the exhibits to such TRO Application and Petition, (iv) the Initial Order entered in the Canadian Proceeding, (v) all other documents filed in support thereof (collectively, the "Supporting Papers"), and this Court having heard the parties on April 5, 2016, and based upon the evidence presented and the representations made on the record at such hearing, this Court finds and concludes as follows:

- A. The "Chapter 15 Debtors" are the following ten entities: Sanjel (USA) Inc., Sanjel Corporation, Suretech Group Ltd., Sanjel Energy Services (USA), Suretech Completions (USA), Sanjel Capital (USA) Inc., Terracor Group Ltd., Terracor (USA) Inc., Terracor Resources (USA) Inc., and Terracor Logistics (USA) Inc.
- B. On April 4, 2016, the Chapter 15 Debtors filed applications for the commencement of reorganization proceedings (the "Canadian Proceedings") pursuant to the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (the "CCAA") in the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, Judicial Centre of Calgary (the "Canadian Court").
- C. On April 4, 2016, the Canadian Court granted an Initial Order (the "Initial Order") for relief in the Canadian Proceedings. Also, on April 4, 2016, the Canadian Court appointed PwC as (i) the Monitor of the Canadian Proceedings and (ii) the foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors.
- D. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(a) and (b) and 1334(a) and (b) and Sections 109 and 1501 of the Bankruptcy Code. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(P).
- E. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1410 and 1408.
- F. The Monitor is a person within the meaning of Section 101(41) of the Bankruptcy Code and is the duly appointed foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors within the meaning of Section 101(24) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- G. This case was properly commenced pursuant to Sections 1504 and 1515 of the Bankruptcy Code. The notice of the application was sufficient given the circumstances of these cases and the potential for immediate and irreparable harm to the Chapter 15 Debtors.

- H. There is a substantial likelihood that the Court, upon final consideration, will find that the Canadian Proceedings are foreign proceedings within the meaning of Section 101(23) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- I. There is a substantial likelihood that the Court, upon final consideration, will find the Canadian Proceedings are entitled to recognition by this Court pursuant to Section 1517 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- J. There is a substantial likelihood that the Court, upon final consideration, will find that the Canadian Proceedings will be entitled to recognition as foreign main proceedings pursuant to Section 1502(4) of the Bankruptcy Code and will be entitled to recognition as foreign main proceedings pursuant to Section 1517(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- K. Relief is urgently needed to protect the assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors or the interests of the creditors pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1519(a). Therefore, the Monitor and the Chapter 15 Debtors are entitled to the provisional relief afforded under Section 1519 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- L. The relief granted is necessary and appropriate, in the interest of the public and international comity, consistent with the United States public policy, and will not cause any hardship to any party in interest that is not outweighed by the benefits of granting the requested relief.
- M. As described above, the Monitor has a substantial likelihood of prevailing on the merits. Even if the Canadian Proceedings are “foreign nonmain proceedings,” there is a substantial likelihood that the Monitor will be able to demonstrate that he is entitled to relief under 11 U.S.C. § 1521(a).
- N. There is a substantial threat of immediate and irreparable injury if the injunction is not issued. The Chapter 15 Debtors are attempting to sell their assets or otherwise restructure in the Canadian Proceedings. If the injunctive relief is not ordered, the sale or restructuring could be jeopardized.
- O. Any threatened injury to the Chapter 15 Debtors outweighs any damage the injunction might cause to the opponents. The injunctive relief would actually benefit the Chapter 15 Debtors’ creditors by ensuring an equitable and orderly restructuring in the Canadian Proceedings as well as a restructuring of the Chapter 15 Debtors’ business, assets and undertakings in the United States.
- P. The injunction will not disserve the public interest. The injunctive relief is in the public interest. It acts to facilitate a cross-border reorganization that will provide a benefit to the estates of the Chapter 15 Debtors. The injunctive relief is supported by notions of comity and will allow the Chapter 15 Debtors to craft a productive solution for their estates.

- Q. The Monitor, in its role as foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors, and the Chapter 15 Debtors, are entitled to the full protections and rights available pursuant to Section 1519(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- R. Permitting the current cash management system to continue pursuant to existing agreements between the Chapter 15 Debtors and their existing depository and disbursement banks (collectively, the "Banks") will facilitate the continued operations of the Chapter 15 Debtors as a going concern.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Except with respect to the provisions regarding the Interim Financing and the Interim Financing Charge,¹ the terms of the Initial Order are hereby given full force and effect on an interim basis until otherwise ordered by this Court.
2. The commencement or continuation of any action or proceeding concerning the assets, rights, obligations or liabilities of the Chapter 15 Debtors, including any action or proceeding against PwC in its capacity as Monitor and foreign representative of the Chapter 15 Debtors, is hereby stayed.
3. Execution against the assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors is hereby stayed.
4. The administration or realization of all or part of the assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is hereby entrusted to the Chapter 15 Debtors, and the terms of the Initial Order shall apply to the Chapter 15 Debtors, their creditors, the Monitor, and any other parties-in-interest.
5. The right of any person or entity, other than the Chapter 15 Debtors, or the Monitor, to transfer or otherwise dispose of any assets of the Chapter 15 Debtors is

¹The provisions of the Initial Order relating to the Interim Financing and Interim Financing Charge and matters relating thereto will be addressed in the Court's rulings on the Motion for an Order (I) Specifically Recognizing Canadian Court Order Authorizing Debtors to Borrow Under a Post-Petition Credit Facility, (II) Approving Liens On Assets Located in the Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States and (III) Granting Adequate Protection to Prepetition Secured Parties (the "Post-Petition Financing Motion")

hereby suspended unless authorized in writing by the Chapter 15 Debtors or by Order of this Court.

6. As provisional relief in aid of the Initial Order, except for the Interim Financing Charge, the charges as set forth in the Initial Order are hereby given full force and effect in accordance with the terms of the Initial Order.

7. The Chapter 15 Debtors are authorized to continue use of the Cash Management System with its Banks pursuant to existing agreements, including continuing to make payments to the Banks for fees for services rendered thereunder.

8. The Monitor may undertake the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence, the production of documents, or the delivery of information concerning the assets, affairs, rights, obligations or liabilities of the Chapter 15 Debtors.

9. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to entrust or otherwise vest the Chapter 15 Debtors or their assets to the Monitor, with the terms of the Initial Order to expressly govern the rights and responsibilities as foreign representative in this foreign main proceeding.

10. Notwithstanding Rule 7062 of the Bankruptcy Rules, made applicable to this case by Rule 1018 of the Bankruptcy Rules, the terms and conditions of this Order shall be immediately effective and enforceable upon its entry and, upon its entry, shall become final and appealable.

11. This Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to the enforcement, amendment or modification of this Order, any request for additional relief or any adversary proceeding brought in and through these Chapter 15 foreign proceedings, and

any request by an entity for relief from the provisions of this Order, for cause shown, that is properly commenced and within the jurisdiction of this Court.

12. If the Monitor has not already filed a copy of the Initial Order with this Court, it shall do so within ten days of the entry of this Order.

13. The security provision provided in Rule 65(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, made applicable through Rule 7065 of the Bankruptcy Rules, is unnecessary in this case and is therefore waived.

14. This Order applies to all parties in interest in this Chapter 15 case and all of their agents, employees, and representatives, and all those who act in concert with them who receive notice of this Order.

15. A hearing on a preliminary and permanent injunction is set for _____, 2016, at _____m. in Courtroom _____. Counsel for the Monitor must serve this Order on parties in interest in this Chapter 15 case and provide notice of the hearing.

16. Any party in interest may make a motion seeking relief from, or modification of, this Order on not less than two (2) business days' notice to U.S. Counsel for the Monitor (the "Monitor's U.S. Counsel") and U.S. Counsel for the Chapter 15 Debtors (the "Chapter 15 Debtors' U.S. Counsel").

17. The notice required in paragraph 16 above on objections, if any, submitted for the purpose of opposing the request for a preliminary and permanent injunction sought in the TRO Application must be made in writing describing the basis therefore, filed with the Court and served on the Monitor's U.S. Counsel and the Chapter 15 Debtors' U.S. Counsel in a manner whereby such notice or objections are actually

received by such counsel at least two (2) business days prior to (i) any hearing scheduled on any motion seeking relief from, or modification of this Order, or (ii) the hearing date scheduled in paragraph 15 above for the hearing on the preliminary and permanent injunction.

18. If no objections to the Monitor's request for a preliminary and permanent injunction are made as herein provided, the Court may enter an order granting the preliminary and permanent injunction requested in the TRO Application without holding a hearing.

19. This Order shall remain in full force and effect until (i) the earlier of, (a) the Court rules on the Monitor's request for a preliminary and permanent injunction, or (b) the Court rules on the Expedited Petition for Recognition as Foreign Main Proceeding Pursuant to Sections 1515 and 1517 of the United States Bankruptcy Code and Related Relief, or (ii) relief from this Order is otherwise obtained as herein provided.

20. This Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to any and all matters relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Order.

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