

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") of the consolidated financial results of Crown Point Energy Inc. ("**Crown Point**" or the "**Company**") is at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024.

This MD&A is dated as of and was approved by the Company's Board of Directors on November 11, 2024, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited September 30, 2024 condensed interim consolidated financial statements (the "**Q3 Financial Statements**") and the audited December 31, 2023 consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IFRS Accounting Standards**").

The Company's Q3 Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, CanAmericas (Argentina) Energy Ltd. and Crown Point Energía S.A..

The functional currency of the Company's two subsidiaries is the United States dollar ("**USD**"); the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar ("**CAD**"). The Company's presentation currency is the USD. In this MD&A, unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts are expressed in USD. References to "**ARS**" are to Argentina Pesos.

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, we adhere to IFRS Accounting Standards, however the Company also employs certain non-IFRS measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow, including "operating netback". Additionally, other financial measures are also used to analyze performance. These non-IFRS and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other issuers. The non-IFRS and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than financial measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, such as net income (loss), oil and natural gas sales revenue and net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, as indicators of our performance. This MD&A also contains oil and natural gas information, abbreviations and forward-looking information relating to future events and the Company's future performance. Please refer to "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures", "Abbreviations and BOE Presentation" and "Advisories" sections at the end of this MD&A for further information.

Additional information relating to Crown Point, including Crown Point's Q3 Financial Statements, audited December 31, 2023 consolidated financial statements and other filings are available on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

In the following discussion, the three and the nine months ended September 30, 2024 may be referred to as "**Q3 2024**" and "**the September 2024 period**", respectively, and as "**the 2024 periods**" collectively. The comparative three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 may be referred to as "**Q3 2023**" and "**the September 2023 period**", respectively, and as "**the 2023 periods**", collectively. The previous three-month period ended June 30, 2024 may be referred to as "**Q2 2024**".

## CORPORATE OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Crown Point (TSX-V:CWV) is a Calgary-based junior international oil and gas company with producing assets and an opportunity base in four producing basins in Argentina: the Golfo San Jorge basin in the Province of Santa Cruz, the Austral basin in the Province of Tierra del Fuego ("**TDF**") and the Neuquén and Cuyo (or Cuyana) basins, in the Province of Mendoza.

The Company's strategy is designed to deliver low-risk growth and capitalize on large potential exploration upside. Specifically, Crown Point is focused on increasing its production base in Santa Cruz, TDF and Mendoza through exploration and development drilling supplemented by recompletion and fracture stimulation of select older producing wells. The Company's production is derived from its participating interest in the Piedra Clavada and Koluel Kaike hydrocarbon exploitation concessions in Santa Cruz (the "**Santa Cruz Concessions**"), the Rio Cullen, Las Violetas and La Angostura exploitation concessions in TDF (the "**TDF Concessions**"), the Chañares Herrados concession in Mendoza (the "**CH Concession**" or "**CH**") and

the Puesto Pozo Cercado Oriental concession in Mendoza (the “**PPCO Concession**” or “**PPCO**”). CH and PPCO may be referred to collectively as the Mendoza Concessions.

Crown Point is also conducting an exploration program in its 100% interest in the Cerro de Los Leones (“**CLL**”) exploration concession permit (the “**CLL Permit**”) in the Province of Mendoza.

### ***Santa Cruz Acquisition***

On October 31, 2024, Crown Point closed the acquisition of a 100% operating interest in the Santa Cruz Concessions. The effective date of the acquisition is January 1, 2024. The Santa Cruz Concessions are located in the Santa Cruz Province, on the southern flank of Golfo San Jorge basin, approximately 200 kilometers southwest of Comodoro Rivadavia. The Santa Cruz Concessions, comprising a total of 71,593 acres, include Company owned extensive infrastructure in place capable of handling larger than current production volumes, which averaged production of 3,223 bbl/d of oil during the first half of 2024. See “Subsequent Events”.

### ***TDF Acquisition***

On August 12, 2024, the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with an arm’s length party (the “**Seller**”) to acquire the Seller’s 16.9972% non-operating participating interest in the TDF Concessions (the “**TDF Acquisition**”). The purchase price payable by Crown Point to the Seller is \$0.7 million cash (\$0.3 million of which has been paid as a deposit), subject to customary closing adjustments, including for crude oil and natural gas inventories attributable to the participating interest on the effective date of the TDF Acquisition, which is July 1, 2024.

Completion of the TDF Acquisition is subject to, among other things, the receipt of all necessary regulatory, stock exchange and Provincial approvals, the waiver or expiration of applicable rights of first refusal (“**ROFR**”), and other customary closing conditions. Crown Point’s partners in the TDF Concessions have ROFRs in connection with the TDF Acquisition. If one or more of such partners exercises its ROFR, the Company will acquire the portion of the participating interest in respect of which the ROFR has not been exercised, and the purchase price shall be adjusted accordingly.

## **OPERATIONAL UPDATE**

### **TDF Concessions**

Crown Point and its joint venture partners are exporting oil by truck to the ENAP refinery at San Gregorio, Chile, and to the Total Austral facilities in Rio Cullen. Crude oil trucked to both San Gregorio and Rio Cullen is sold at a discount to the Brent oil price.

During Q3 2024, San Martin oil production averaged 453 (net 157) bbls of oil per day; Las Violetas concession natural gas production averaged 8,960 (net 3,112) mcf per day and oil production averaged 218 (net 76) bbls of oil per day.

### **Mendoza Concessions**

During Q3 2024, the UTE carried out one workover on an oil well in the CH Concession. Oil production for Q3 2024 averaged 812 (net 406) bbls of oil per day from the CH Concession and 140 (net 70) bbls of oil per day from the PPCO Concession.

### **CLL Permit**

In February 2023, the Province of Mendoza issued Resolution N°208 which formally granted the CLL Permit over the CLL area for a term of 18 months until October 23, 2023.

The Company is in conversations with the Province of Mendoza for an extension of the CLL Permit or other alternatives for the CLL Permit, including the potential compensation of the Company’s only outstanding commitment, consisting of a well repair, with working units performed by the Company in excess of what was otherwise required during the exploration period of the CLL Permit.



## OUTLOOK

### Capital Spending – Developed and Producing Assets included in Property and Equipment

	Previous guidance for 2024	Updated guidance for 2024	Explanation
TDF Concessions (\$)	1.5 million	0.8 million	Well workover re-scheduled to 2025
Mendoza Concessions (\$)	2.2 million	2.8 million	Re-estimation of costs
	3.7 million	3.6 million	

The Company's capital spending on developed and producing assets for fiscal 2024 is budgeted at approximately \$3.6 million. During the September 2024 period, the Company incurred \$1.8 million of capital expenditures comprised of \$0.1 million in the TDF Concessions and \$1.7 million in the Mendoza Concessions

The Company expects to spend the remaining \$1.8 million during the last quarter of 2024 on expenditures for the following proposed activities:

- \$0.8 million on improvements to facilities in the TDF Concessions; and
- \$1.0 million for a well workover, facilities improvements and optimization in the Mendoza Concessions.

### Capital Spending – Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company does not plan to spend any funds in fiscal 2024 on exploration and evaluation assets.

Crown Point expects to fund its capital spending, along with its other anticipated expenses, using cash held in bank accounts, cash flow from operations and/or new debt. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

### Argentina – Economic Summary

According to the Regional Economic Outlook published on October 25, 2024, the International Monetary Fund states that Argentina's firm implementation of the economic program is helping to restore macroeconomic stability. During the first half of 2024, Argentina achieved a fiscal surplus, rebuilt reserves, and reduced inflation. Economic activity expanded after April, although the pace of recovery remains uncertain and uneven across sectors. Sustaining progress will require further evolving policies, including on the monetary, exchange rate, and structural fronts. According to policy benchmarks, after contracting about 3.5% in 2024, the economy is projected to expand about 5% in 2025. Meanwhile, annual inflation is projected to end the year below 140% before falling to around 45% by the end of 2025.

The Argentine government authorities announced in October 2024 that the World Bank Group and the International Development Bank Group will provide financing of \$8.8 billion to promote Argentine economic development.

The inflation rate reached 101.6% for the September 2024 period and 209.0% during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2024.

### Commodity Prices

#### *Oil*

Oil from the Company's TDF Concessions is sold at a discount to the Brent oil price and oil from the Company's Mendoza Concessions is sold at a price negotiated with the customer. During Q3 2024, the Company received an average of \$59.94 per bbl for its TDF oil, all of which was exported and \$69.53 per bbl for its oil from the Mendoza Concessions, all of which was sold to the domestic market.

### Natural gas

Crown Point can sell its natural gas production to both industrial and residential consumers. Crown Point has sold all of its natural gas production to the industrial market since 2020. During Q3 2024, the Company received an average of \$3.48 per mcf for its TDF natural gas.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(expressed in \$, except shares outstanding)	September 30 2024	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Current assets	5,492,636	7,636,408	9,852,182
Current liabilities	(35,165,540)	(19,422,342)	(11,125,229)
Working capital <sup>(3)</sup>	(29,672,904)	(11,785,934)	(1,273,047)
Exploration and evaluation assets	14,094,575	14,103,353	14,115,555
Property and equipment	41,925,646	45,834,731	43,963,610
Total assets	66,215,433	67,785,665	68,183,547
Non-current financial liabilities <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	8,993,076	18,317,856	16,055,005
Share capital	56,456,328	56,456,328	56,456,328
Total common shares outstanding	72,903,038	72,903,038	72,903,038

(expressed in \$, except shares outstanding)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Oil and natural gas sales revenue	5,560,809	7,400,992	17,246,209	21,235,332
Loss before taxes	(3,490,096)	(2,084,976)	(9,966,566)	(7,751,038)
Net loss	(2,063,972)	(2,027,637)	(6,024,390)	(6,031,549)
Net loss per share <sup>(2)</sup>	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(1,793,711)	2,144,720	(2,861,420)	2,453,571
Net cash per share – operating activities <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	(0.02)	0.03	(0.04)	0.03
Funds flow (used) provided by operating activities	(1,201,259)	622,333	(2,085,892)	(501,188)
Funds flow per share – operating activities <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	(0.02)	0.01	(0.03)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares - basic	72,903,038	72,903,038	72,903,038	72,903,038

<sup>(1)</sup> Non-current financial liabilities are comprised of the non-current portions of trade and other payables, notes payable and lease liabilities. The total amount of trade and other payables at September 30, 2024 is \$7,055,663 of which \$5,564,137 is classified as current (December 31, 2023 – \$7,248,650 of which \$5,768,105 is classified as current; December 31, 2022 – \$6,655,100 of which \$6,107,607 was classified as current). The total amount of notes payable at September 30, 2024 is \$29,244,240 of which \$22,061,186 is classified as current (December 31, 2023 – \$28,757,720 of which \$12,298,533 is classified as current; December 31, 2022 – \$14,542,382 of which \$7,233 was classified as current). The total amount of lease liabilities at September 30, 2024 is \$575,353 of which \$256,857 is classified as current (December 31, 2023 – \$865,168 of which \$487,044 is classified as current; December 31, 2022 – \$1,455,890, of which \$483,527 was classified as current).

<sup>(2)</sup> All per share figures are based on the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. The effect of options is anti-dilutive in loss periods. Per share amounts may not add due to rounding.

<sup>(3)</sup> “Working capital” is a capital management measure. “Non-current financial liabilities” is a supplemental financial measure. “Net cash per share – operating activities” is a supplemental financial measure. “Funds flow per share – operating activities” is a supplemental financial measure. See “Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures” for additional disclosures.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### Operating Netback

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Oil and natural gas sales revenue (\$)	5,560,809	7,400,992	17,246,209	21,235,332
Export tax (\$)	(76,514)	(139,494)	(309,309)	(377,964)
Royalties and turnover tax (\$)	(999,926)	(1,299,685)	(3,045,017)	(3,557,850)
Operating costs (\$)	(4,877,196)	(4,793,415)	(14,118,773)	(15,048,736)
Operating netback <sup>(1)</sup> (\$)	(392,827)	1,168,398	(226,890)	2,250,782

(1) "Operating netback" is a non-IFRS measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures".

Per BOE, except total BOE sales volumes	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total BOE sales volumes	129,807	138,243	370,183	407,863
Oil and natural gas sales revenue (\$)	42.84	53.54	46.59	52.06
Export tax (\$)	(0.59)	(1.01)	(0.84)	(0.93)
Royalties and turnover tax (\$)	(7.70)	(9.40)	(8.23)	(8.72)
Operating costs (\$)	(37.57)	(34.67)	(38.14)	(36.90)
Operating netback <sup>(1)</sup> (\$)	(3.02)	8.46	(0.62)	5.51

(1) "Operating netback per BOE" is a non-IFRS ratio. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures".

Variations in the operating netback for Q3 2024 as compared to Q3 2023 are explained by changes in sales volumes and revenues, export taxes, royalties and turnover tax and operating costs as detailed below.

### Sales Volumes and Sales Revenues

Sales volumes	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Light oil (bbls)	62,475	88,507	210,363	256,845
NGL (bbls)	1,422	1,770	4,931	4,818
Natural gas (mcf)	395,460	287,803	929,335	877,198
Total BOE	129,807	138,243	370,183	407,863
Light oil bbls per day	679	962	768	941
NGL bbls per day	15	19	18	18
Natural gas mcf per day	4,298	3,128	3,392	3,213
Total BOE per day	1,410	1,502	1,351	1,495



Sales revenue	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Light oil (\$)	4,135,151	5,410,358	13,574,156	16,217,489
NGL (\$)	47,598	42,484	147,922	175,375
Natural gas (\$)	1,378,060	1,948,150	3,524,131	4,842,468
Total sales revenue	5,560,809	7,400,992	17,246,209	21,235,332
Light oil per bbl (\$)	66.19	61.13	64.53	63.14
NGL per bbl (\$)	33.47	24.00	30.00	36.40
Natural gas per mcf (\$)	3.48	6.77	3.79	5.52
Total sales revenue per BOE (\$)	42.84	53.54	46.59	52.06

### Sales Volumes

During Q3 2024, the Company's average daily sales volumes were 1,410 BOE per day, higher than 1,340 BOE per day in Q2 2024 and lower than 1,502 BOE per day in Q3 2023 mainly due to lower oil sales volumes from the Mendoza Concessions in Q3 2024.

Sales volumes were weighted as follows:

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Light oil	48%	64%	57%	63%
NGL	1%	1%	1%	1%
Natural gas	51%	35%	42%	36%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

### Production Volumes

Average daily production volumes for Q3 2024 were 1,235 BOE per day, slightly lower than 1,248 BOE per day in Q2 2024 and lower than 1,452 BOE per day in Q3 2023 mainly due to lower oil production volumes from the Mendoza Concessions related to mechanical issues that required a greater quantity of well workovers and interventions combined with lower oil and gas production volumes from the TDF Concessions related to the natural decline rates on oil and natural gas wells.

Production volumes	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Light oil (bbls)	65,142	83,910	196,210	250,199
NGL (bbls)	1,482	1,710	4,906	4,502
Natural gas (mcf)	281,977	287,803	836,219	877,198
Total BOE	113,620	133,587	340,485	400,901
Light oil bbls per day	708	912	716	916
NGL bbls per day	16	19	18	16
Natural gas mcf per day	3,065	3,128	3,052	3,213
Total BOE per day	1,235	1,452	1,243	1,468

Oil (and related NGL) production from TDF may be either (1) stored then shipped for sale to the domestic market and/or international brokers for export or (2) trucked and sold to Chile. The sale of crude oil transported by ship from TDF can be impacted by intermittent shipments due to storage levels and weather conditions and/or by delivery restrictions arising due to repair and maintenance activities at the shipping

terminal.

Oil production from the Mendoza Concessions is sold to the domestic market and may be stored and then trucked to the delivery point in Tupungato, Mendoza.

Oil and NGL sales volumes may include both previously inventoried volumes as well as current period production.

As at September 30, 2024, all previously inventoried oil production had been sold as well as a portion of oil produced in Q3 2024, with excess oil production stored in inventory for sale in subsequent months.

For the nine months ended September 30	Oil				NGL			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	bbls	bbls per day	bbls	bbls per day	bbls	bbls per day	bbls	bbls per day
Inventory, January 1	26,945		39,364		2,207		2,446	
Production	196,210	716	250,199	916	4,906	18	4,502	16
Sales	(210,363)	(768)	(256,845)	(941)	(4,931)	(18)	(4,818)	(18)
Inventory, September 30	12,792		32,718		2,182		2,130	

All of the Company's natural gas production is usually sold in the period produced, therefore natural gas sales volumes have historically equalled production volumes. However, during Q4 2023 a portion of natural gas production was not sold due to the drop in demand combined with the drop in natural gas spot prices and was included in inventory at December 31, 2023 and was sold during the September 2024 period.

For the nine months ended September 30	Natural gas			
	2024		2023	
	mcf	mcf per day	mcf	mcf per day
Inventory, January 1	79,598		–	
Production	836,219	3,052	3,052	3,213
Gas imbalance	13,518		–	
Sales	(929,335)	(3,392)	(3,392)	(3,213)
Inventory, September 30	–		–	

### Revenues and Pricing

Revenue per BOE earned in Q3 2024 was approximately \$42.84, lower than the \$45.81 per BOE earned in Q2 2024 and the \$53.54 per BOE earned in Q3 2023. This decrease was primarily due to the drop in natural gas and oil prices in the TDF Concessions, combined with a reduction in oil volumes sold from the Mendoza Concessions.

The price earned by the Company on TDF natural gas sales in Q3 2024 averaged \$3.48 per mcf, lower than the \$3.71 per mcf earned in Q2 2024 and the \$6.77 per mcf earned in Q3 2023. 100% of sales were to the industrial market in each period. The price of natural gas earned by the Company varies with price fluctuations within the industrial market.

Oil revenue from Crown Point's concessions was \$66.19 per bbl in Q3 2024, higher than \$65.50 per bbl in Q2 2024 and \$61.13 per bbl in Q3 2023, due to an increase in oil prices for domestic oil sales in Q3 2024.

During Q3 2024, the Company earned \$33.47 per bbl on TDF NGL sales as compared to \$29.58 per bbl earned in Q2 2024 and \$24.00 per bbl earned in Q3 2023.

### Export Tax

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Export tax (\$)	76,514	139,494	309,309	377,964
Export tax as a % of TDF oil sales revenue	7%	7%	7%	7%
TDF export tax per BOE (\$)	0.59	1.01	0.84	0.93

The Government of Argentina imposes an export tax on all goods exported from Argentina. The Company recognizes export taxes related to TDF oil sales to the export market. The rate of export tax is determined by a formula based on the price of Brent oil, ranging from 0% when the price of Brent oil is at or below \$45 per bbl to a maximum of 8% when the price of Brent oil is at or higher than \$60 per bbl.

### Royalties and Turnover Tax

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Provincial royalties and turnover tax (\$)	999,926	1,299,685	3,045,017	3,557,850
Royalties and turnover tax as a % of total sales revenue	18.0%	17.6%	17.7%	16.8%
Royalties and turnover tax per BOE (\$)	7.70	9.40	8.23	8.72

The base royalty rate for revenue from the TDF Concessions is 15% plus turnover tax at an average rate of 2% on revenues for which the base royalty is paid in cash rather than in-kind. Variances in TDF royalties are also impacted by commodity prices over certain thresholds which may increase the base rate by 0.5% increments and by the level of export sales volumes which bear an additional royalty of 2% compared to domestic sales which carry a 1% royalty.

Under the terms of the CH exploitation license agreement, the Company pays a 13% royalty on oil production from the CH Concession plus turnover tax at an average rate of 3% on revenues.

Under the terms of the PPCO exploitation license agreement, the Company pays an 18.2% royalty on oil production from the PPCO Concession plus turnover tax at an average rate of 3% on revenues.

### Operating Costs

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Production and processing (\$)	4,392,578	3,980,634	12,604,985	12,304,042
Transportation and hauling (\$)	484,618	812,781	1,513,788	2,744,694
Total operating costs (\$)	4,877,196	4,793,415	14,118,773	15,048,736
Production and processing per BOE (\$)	33.84	28.79	34.05	30.17
Transportation and hauling per BOE (\$)	3.73	5.88	4.09	6.73
Operating costs per BOE (\$)	37.57	34.67	38.14	36.90

Production and processing costs per BOE in the 2024 periods are higher than those incurred in the 2023 periods, due to a greater quantity of well repair services required in the Mendoza Concessions combined with a decrease in sales volumes which increased fixed costs per BOE.

Transportation and hauling costs consist of contracted services hired to perform vacuum truck and transportation activities for crude oil. Transportation and hauling costs per BOE are lower in the 2024 periods than in the 2023 periods due to the conversion of the SM.a-1003 well to a disposal well during Q2 2023, to capture formation water from the San Martin field which helped to reduce the associated trucking costs.

### Gas Processing Income

During Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period, the Company recognized \$84,491 and \$244,556, respectively, of gas processing income as compared to \$64,507 and \$191,658 during Q3 2023 and the September 2023 period, respectively.

### G&A Expenses

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and benefits (\$)	472,994	375,178	1,126,938	1,178,907
Professional fees (\$)	243,298	158,743	730,339	493,135
Office and general (\$)	110,983	57,145	349,269	328,285
Travel and promotion (\$)	24,582	14,178	59,040	47,912
	851,857	605,244	2,265,586	2,048,239

Salaries and benefits in Q3 2024 are higher than in Q3 2023 due to the addition of new employees at the Buenos Aires office, partially offset by the devaluation of the ARS. However, salaries and benefits in the September 2024 period are slightly lower than in the September 2023 period, primarily due to the devaluation of the ARS during the September 2024 period.

Professional fees include reserve reports fees, consulting fees for financial reporting and investor relations services, legal and consulting fees related to assistance with the preparation of various documents for regulatory compliance and consulting fees related to geological and engineering assistance. Professional fees are higher in the 2024 periods than in the 2023 periods due mainly to legal fees related to the acquisition of the Santa Cruz Concessions combined with consulting fees related to engineering assistance.

Office and general expenses in Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period are higher than in Q3 2023 and the September 2023 period due to the stamp tax related to certain agreements.

Travel and promotion expenses are higher in Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period than in Q3 2023 and the September 2023 period due to travels to Santa Cruz and Mendoza Provinces made during the September 2024 period.

### Depletion and Depreciation

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depletion (\$)	1,415,617	1,784,754	5,753,789	5,302,052
Depreciation (\$)	140,283	140,847	413,418	422,271
	1,555,900	1,925,601	6,167,207	5,724,323
Depletion rate per BOE (\$)	10.91	12.91	15.54	13.00

Depletion rates reflect the all-in combined charge of drilling operations, various asset acquisitions and investments in facilities and gathering systems. Office furniture, equipment and other assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using a straight-line basis over 3 to 10 years for Argentina office furniture and equipment and a straight-line basis over the term of the lease for leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets.

The depletion rate per BOE in Q3 2024 is lower than in Q3 2023, mainly due to changes in the reserves related to the TDF Concessions based on management's estimates. However, the rate is higher in the September 2024 period compared to the September 2023 period, primarily due to the increase in future development costs required for developing the Company's proved and probable petroleum and natural gas reserves.

The depletion expense calculation for the 2024 periods included \$75.6 million (December 31, 2023 – \$76.2 million) for estimated future development costs associated with the Company’s petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves in Argentina.

Depreciation expense in the September 2024 period is comparable to the September 2023 period.

### Share-based Payments

During Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period, the Company recognized \$nil (Q3 2023 and the September 2023 period – \$nil and \$16,148) respectively, of share-based payment expense.

As at September 30, 2024, the balance of unvested share-based payments was \$nil.

### Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)

Foreign exchange gains (losses) reported in the consolidated statement of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income occur as a result of translation of foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities to the functional currency of the respective entity and the related currency fluctuations between the CAD and the USD and the USD and the ARS.

Exchange rates as at:	September 30 2024	December 31 2023
CAD to USD <sup>(1)</sup>	0.7408	0.7561
ARS to USD <sup>(2)</sup>	0.0010	0.0012
USD to ARS <sup>(2)</sup>	969.00	806.95

<sup>(1)</sup> Source Bank of Canada <sup>(2)</sup> Source BNA (National Bank of Argentina)

In Crown Point, the translation of USD denominated foreign net monetary liabilities to CAD during the September 2024 period resulted in a foreign exchange gain of approximately \$0.02 million (September 2023 period – \$0.02 million foreign exchange gain).

Notwithstanding that the functional currency of the Company’s Argentine subsidiary is the USD, a portion of monetary assets and liabilities such as certain accounts receivable, accounts payable and loans are denominated in ARS and re-measured into the functional currency at each reporting date, making net monetary assets and liabilities somewhat sensitive to currency fluctuations.

In the Argentine subsidiary, the translation of ARS denominated net monetary liabilities to USD during the September 2024 period resulted in a foreign exchange gain of approximately \$0.5 million (September 2023 period – \$0.6 million foreign exchange gain).

Currency devaluation in Argentina partially impacts the cost of ARS denominated items which are translated to the USD functional currency of the Argentine subsidiary. A portion of the Company’s operating costs and general and administrative expenses incurred in Argentina are denominated in ARS and are also subject to inflation adjustments. During the September 2024 period, the devaluation of ARS resulted in lower operating costs and general and administrative expenses incurred in Argentina by approximately 10% (September 2023 period – devaluation of ARS; lower by 26%), offset by cost increases related to inflation.

During the September 2024 period, the devaluation of ARS resulted in a reduction in the USD equivalent of ARS denominated foreign currency denominated financial instruments, excluding loans and notes payable, by approximately \$0.2 million (September 2023 period – devaluation of ARS; reduction by approximately \$2.1 million).

The effect of currency devaluation on ARS denominated bank debt during the September 2024 period was a \$0.4 million reduction (September 2023 period – \$1.8 million reduction) in the USD equivalent amounts.

### Other Income

During Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period, the Company recognized \$nil and \$133,993, respectively, of other income related to the sale of certain consumables from the Mendoza Concessions.

## Net Finance Expense

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income (\$)	62,796	327,021	500,044	461,959
Gain on fair value of financial instruments (\$)	50,942	–	144,005	–
Gain on revision of lease liabilities (\$)	–	–	6,651	–
Gain on foreign exchange rate contract (\$)	–	–	34,979	–
Amortization of notes payable premium (\$)	128,870	–	492,994	–
Finance income (\$)	242,608	327,021	1,178,673	461,959
Financing fees and bank charges (\$)	(82,936)	(201,864)	(468,779)	(494,457)
Loss on fair value of investments (\$)	–	–	(23,182)	–
Interest on bank debt (\$)	(447,872)	(341,894)	(1,428,950)	(2,024,168)
Interest on notes payable (\$)	(347,087)	(222,498)	(931,269)	(513,156)
Amortization of notes payable transaction costs (\$)	(57,883)	(34,207)	(148,350)	(72,043)
Accretion of decommissioning provision (\$)	(112,647)	(111,787)	(332,020)	(318,166)
Interest on lease liabilities (\$)	(12,006)	(21,276)	(41,252)	(70,492)
Accretion of other liabilities (\$)	(32,608)	(333)	(44,471)	(4,887)
Finance expense (\$)	(1,093,039)	(933,859)	(3,418,273)	(3,497,369)
Net finance expense (\$)	(850,431)	(606,838)	(2,239,600)	(3,035,410)

Interest income is earned on interest-earning bank accounts, restricted cash held in a trust account and investments in mutual funds. The amount earned in the September 2024 period is higher than in the September 2023 period due to an increase in the average balance of interest-earning amounts during the September 2024 period.

The gain on the fair value of the financial instruments is mainly related to the crude oil and gas export program established by the government during Q4 2023 through which the Company is able to settle a portion of the export proceeds through negotiable securities acquired in foreign currency and settled in local currency.

The gain on revision of lease liabilities is related to the renewal of certain leases for which the related lease liability and right-of-use asset was determined to be \$138,667 on the renewal date. The remaining right-of-use asset net book value of the original office lease was \$43,886 with a corresponding lease liability of \$50,537, resulting in a \$6,651 gain reported in finance income.

The Company entered into a foreign exchange rate contract to mitigate the devaluation of the USD/ARS exchange rate. The contracts matured on May 31, 2024 and June 28, 2024 at which time the Company recognized a \$34,979 gain on the contracts.

The Company received a \$0.74 million premium of issue price over the principal amount of the December 6, 2023 issuance of Series IV Notes (see “Liquidity and Capital Resources – Notes Payable”) that has been recognized as a premium liability and is amortized to finance income over the term of the related Series IV Notes using the effective interest method.

Financing fees and bank charges result primarily from bank taxes charged in Argentina on cash transfers. Cash transfers were slightly lower in the 2024 periods than in the 2023 periods.

The \$23,182 loss on fair value of investment relates to a fair value adjustment of notes receivable included in investments as at December 31, 2023 and collected during Q1 2024.

Interest on bank debt is higher in Q3 2024 than in Q3 2023 due to an increase in the average debt amount outstanding in Q3 2024. Interest on bank debt is lower in the September 2024 period than in the September 2023 period due to a decrease in the interest rates in the September 2024 period. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources – Notes Payable” and “Liquidity and Capital Resources – Loans”.

Interest on notes payable in the 2024 periods is higher than in the 2023 periods due to the issuance of Series IV Notes in July 2023, additional Series IV Notes in December 2023 and Series V Notes in August 2024.

Amortization of notes payable transaction costs is higher in the 2024 periods than in the 2023 periods due to the costs related to the issuance of Series IV Notes in July and December 2023 and Series V Notes in August 2024.

## Taxes

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current tax (\$)	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax recovery (\$)	1,426,124	57,339	3,942,176	1,719,489
Total tax recovery (\$)	1,426,124	57,339	3,942,176	1,719,489

Crown Point Energía S.A. has sufficient non-capital loss and other tax pools available to reduce taxable income in Argentina to \$nil. The deferred tax recovery reported in the 2024 periods and the 2023 periods is mainly related to the increase in tax losses combined with changes in the Company's ARS denominated tax pools partially offset by the effect of the devaluation of the ARS during the period on the translation of ARS denominated tax pools to USD.

As at September 30, 2024, the Company's deferred tax asset was \$1,790,468 (December 31, 2023 – \$2,151,708 deferred tax liability).

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The Company incurred \$nil of drilling expenditures on exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets related to CLL during the September 2024 period (September 2023 period – \$10,523).

The Company recognized the following additions to property and equipment assets during the September 2024 period and the September 2023 period:

	Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023
Development and production asset expenditures (\$)	1,846,299	4,913,410
Other asset expenditures (\$)	130,071	15,352
Government grants (\$)	1,976,370 (50,850)	4,928,762 (70,468)
Property and equipment expenditures, net (\$)	1,925,520	4,858,294

During the September 2024 period, the Company incurred \$1,846,299 of expenditures primarily related to expenditures in the Mendoza Concessions related to well workovers, extractive system enhancements and facilities improvements.

During the September 2023 period, the Company incurred \$358,037 of expenditures in the TDF Concessions primarily related to production optimization in the San Martin field and other facilities improvements and \$4,555,373 of expenditures in the Mendoza Concessions related to well workovers, extractive system enhancements and facilities improvements.

Government grants:

In July 2021, the Province of Mendoza created the Mendoza Activa Hydrocarbons II Program (“**Program II**”) to promote and increase the development and reactivation of hydrocarbon activity in the Province. Program II provides a refund (“**government grant**”) of up to 40% of amounts invested in the Province prior to December 31, 2022 that meet certain technical and economic requirements. Government grants are paid as follows:

- 50% in the form of a turnover tax credit that is freely transferable and may be applied against up

to 10% of theholder's monthly turnover tax balance; and

- 50% in the form of a royalty credit that can be applied against provincial royalties on incremental production obtained from the related investment.

Government grants received under Program II expire on December 31, 2025 and may be extended for up to three years if certain criteria are met.

During the September 2024 period, the Company received ARS 43.5 million (\$0.05 million) of Program II turnover tax and royalty credits related to investments in the Mendoza Concessions (September 2023 period - ARS 16.6 million (\$0.07 million)).

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through management of its capital structure and annual budgeting of its revenues, expenditures and cash flows.

During the September 2024 period, the Company reported a net loss of \$6,024,390 (the September 2023 period - \$6,031,549 net loss); \$2,085,892 of funds flow used in operating activities (the September 2023 period - \$501,188 funds flow used in operating activities); and \$2,861,420 of net cash used in operating activities (the September 2023 period - \$2,453,571 of net cash provided by operating activities). As at September 30, 2024, the Company reported a \$29,672,904 working capital deficit (December 31, 2023 - \$11,785,934 working capital deficit), including \$283,740 of cash (December 31, 2023 - \$191,507).

The Company's capital expenditure budget for fiscal 2024 is estimated to be \$3.6 million comprised of \$0.8 million for facilities improvements in TDF and \$2.8 million for well workovers and facilities improvements and optimization in the Mendoza Concessions. For details of the Company's fiscal 2024 capital expenditure program, see "Outlook".

In 2021, Crown Point Energia S.A obtained approval from Argentina's National Security Commission to launch offerings for notes payable for up to \$75 million (or its equivalent in other currencies) effective until March 18, 2026. As of September 30, 2024, the Company had issued \$35.3 million of notes payable and \$39.7 million was available for future offerings. See "Subsequent Events". The Company has future capital commitments to develop its properties as described in the Commitments section of this MD&A.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain additional financing through bank debt and/or the issuance of notes payable or equity, and the generation of funds from operating activities to meet current and future obligations. Management plans to secure the necessary financing for its debt and future capital commitments through the issuance of new notes payable or other debt or equity instruments, however, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful. The need to obtain additional capital to repay or refinance bank debt and notes payable (see "Subsequent Events") and to fund the Company's existing commitments and ongoing operations creates a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they become due, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

### Notes Payable

As at September 30, 2024, the Company had \$8.37 million (December 31, 2023 - \$14.65 million) principal amount of Series III Notes, \$13.48 million (December 31, 2023 - \$13.48 million) principal amount of Series IV Notes and \$7.18 million (December 31, 2023 - \$nil) principal amount of Series V Notes issued by Crown Point Energia S.A. outstanding.

Series III Notes are secured, denominated in USD and payable in ARS, due 36 months after the issue date. The principal amount of Series III Notes is repayable in seven equal quarterly installments, starting on February 10, 2024 and ending on August 10, 2025. Series III Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 4% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date.

The Series IV Notes are unsecured, denominated in USD and repayable in ARS in four quarterly equal installments, starting on October 20, 2024 and ending on July 20, 2025. The Series IV Notes accrue interest

at a fixed rate of 5% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date. A portion of Series IV Notes were issued at a \$0.74 million premium over the principal amount which has been recognized as a premium liability and is amortized to finance income over the term of related Series IV Notes using the effective interest method.

On August 8, 2024, the Company issued unsecured fixed-rate Series V Notes denominated in USD and payable in ARS for an amount of \$7.18 million, equivalent to ARS 6,721.7 million. The principal amount will be repaid in a single installment on February 8, 2026. Series V Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date.

As at September 30, 2024, \$131,588 (ARS 127.3 million) (December 31, 2023 – \$123,653 (ARS 99.6 million)) was reported as restricted cash. The restricted cash is assigned as collateral for the Series III Notes payable and has been deposited in a trust account with Banco de Servicios y Transacciones S.A., the beneficiary of which is Crown Point Energía S.A.. The trust account funds are invested as prescribed by the related escrow agreement; these funds are restricted and cannot be used by the Company other than for the purpose stated in the escrow agreement. The amount of funds held in trust is based on the Company's estimate of the next upcoming quarterly interest payment. The trust account is required to be in place until the maturity date of the Series III Notes payable.

### Loans

As at September 30, 2024, the Company had the following loan arrangements in place:

Lender	Amount drawn at September 30, 2024		Annual rate of interest <sup>(1)</sup>	Maturity date
	ARS	USD		
Banco Hipotecario S.A				
Working Capital Loan		1.0 million	3%	November 24, 2024
Banco Nación				
BNA Working Capital Loan VIII	112.5 million	0.12 million	BADLAR	June 23, 2025
BNA Working Capital Loan IX	638.0 million	0.66 million	BADLAR - 1%	January 20, 2025
BNA Working Capital Loan X	395.0 million	0.41 million	BADLAR - 1%	February 9, 2025
BNA Export financing	97.5 million	0.10 million	BADLAR - 7%	November 7, 2024
ARS 90 million limit overdraft Loan	89.4 million	0.09 million	40%	February 28, 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<u>1,332.4 million</u>	<u>1.38 million</u>		
Banco Galicia S.A.U.				
ARS 50 million Working Capital Loan III	50 million	0.05 million	90%	October 8, 2024
ARS 43 million Working Capital Loan IV	43 million	0.04 million	61%	January 30, 2025
ARS 50 million Working Capital Loan V	50 million	0.05 million	46%	October 13, 2025
ARS 200 million limit overdraft Loan	199 million	0.21 million	52%	December 27, 2024 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<u>342 million</u>	<u>0.35 million</u>		
Banco Macro S.A				
USD Working Capital Loan		2.5 million	7.5%	November 4, 2024
Banco Ciudad				
USD Working Capital Loan		0.5 million	5%	November 1, 2024
HSBC S.A.				
ARS 200 million limit overdraft Loan	200.7 million	0.21 million	53%	November 30, 2024 <sup>(2)</sup>
CMF S.A.				
ARS 200 million limit overdraft Loan	200.2 million	0.21 million	54.75%	November 22, 2024 <sup>(2)</sup>
Mr. Pablo Peralta				
USD Working capital loan		0.6 million	7.5%	November 29, 2024
Total principal amount of loans		<u>6.75 million</u>		

The Company's loans are not subject to financial covenants.

- (1) As at September 30, 2024, the BADLAR rate was 39.75% (December 31, 2023 – 109.75%).
- (2) The overdraft loan is renewed monthly, and the interest rate is determined based on market conditions.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Liminar Energía S.A. (“Liminar”)

Mr. Pablo Peralta is a director of the Company and is the President and a director of Liminar and controls 45% of the voting shares of Liminar. Mr. Roberto Dominguez is the President of Crown Point Energía S.A. and is a director of Liminar and controls 45% of the voting shares of Liminar. Liminar owns approximately 63.9% of the Company's outstanding common shares.

(b) Mr. Pablo Peralta

During Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period, the Company was charged \$11,342 and \$15,041, respectively, of loan interest by Mr. Pablo Peralta.

(c) Grupo ST S.A.

Mr. Pablo Peralta and Mr. Roberto Dominguez are also the President and Vice President, respectively, of Grupo ST S.A. and jointly control, directly and indirectly, 96.65% of the voting shares of Grupo ST S.A.

Grupo ST S.A. has provided a guarantee of the Banco Hipotecario S.A., Banco Macro S.A. and Banco Ciudad S.A. loans for which the Company is charged loan guarantee fees. During Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period, Grupo ST S.A. charged the Company \$37,274 and \$71,857 (Q3 2023 and the September 2023 period – \$3,021 and \$27,671), respectively, of loan guarantee fees. Included in trade and other payables as at September 30, 2024 is \$3,300 (December 31, 2023 – \$141) payable to Grupo ST S.A.

(d) ST Inversiones S.A.

Mr. Pablo Peralta is also a director of ST Inversiones S.A. and controls 50% the voting shares of ST Inversiones S.A..

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company was charged \$5,245 in loan guarantee fees.

(e) Energía y Soluciones S.A.

Gabriel Obrador is the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and also controls Energía y Soluciones S.A.

During Q3 2024 and the September 2024 period, the Company sold a portion of natural gas production from the TDF Concessions to Energía y Soluciones S.A. for which the Company recognized \$1,046,042 (ARS 998.4 million) and \$2,708,891 (ARS 2,456.4 million) respectively (Q3 2023 and the September 2023 period – \$1,574,413 (ARS 519 million) and \$2,834,861 (ARS 819.8 million)), of oil and gas revenue. Included in trade and other receivables as at September 30, 2024 is \$430,761 (ARS 416.8 million) (December 31, 2023 – \$290,769 (ARS 234 million)) in respect of this revenue.

Energía y Soluciones S.A. owns a 1.46% overriding royalty on revenue earned from the CLL Permit. As of September 30, 2024, and the date of this MD&A, no revenue has been earned from the CLL Permit.

There were no other transactions between the Company and related parties of the Company during the 2024 periods and the 2023 periods.

## SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) Bank debt

On October 2, 2024, the Company obtained an ARS 62 million (\$0.06 million) BNA Working Capital Loan XI, which bears a variable interest rate based on the BADLAR rate plus 1%, repayable in 180 days.

On October 4, 2024, the Company obtained an ARS 600 million (\$0.6 million) BNA Working Capital Loan XII, which bears a variable interest rate based on the BADLAR rate plus 1%, repayable in 180 days.

On October 8, 2024, the Company repaid an ARS 50 million (\$0.05 million) loan from Banco Galicia.

On October 31, 2024, the Company obtained an upgrade of the overdraft loan agreement with Banco BST for an additional amount of ARS 5,157.4 million (\$5.1 million), bearing an annual interest rate of 54.02%, payable monthly and maturing on November 29, 2024.

On November 1, 2024, the Company repaid the loan from Banco Ciudad for an amount of \$ 0.5 million.

On November 7, 2024, the Company renewed the \$2.5 million working capital loan with Banco Macro S.A for a 90-day term and paid the second installment of the Export Financing loan IV from Banco Nacion in the amount of ARS 97.5 million (\$0.09 million).

(b) Notes payable

On October 21, 2024, the Company paid the first principal installment on the Series IV Notes in the amount of \$3.4 million and the fifth interest payment on the Series IV Notes in the amount of \$169,834.

On October 30, 2024, Crown Point Energia S.A. issued a total of \$22 million principal amount of secured fixed-rate Series VI Notes for cash consideration, which are denominated in USD and payable in USD. The principal amount of the Series VI Notes is repayable in three equal installments, starting on October 30, 2026 and ending on October 30, 2027. The Series VI Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 9.5% per annum, payable every six months in arrears from the issue date. The Series VI Notes are secured with a pledge on crude oil sales collections from the Santa Cruz Concessions.

(c) Acquisition

On October 31, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% operating interest in the Santa Cruz Concessions. On the closing date, the Company paid \$9.6 million in cash, which corresponds to the remaining balance of the \$12 million base consideration (a \$2.4 million advance was previously paid). Additionally, non-cash consideration was agreed to be paid over a 15-year period from the closing date, under which the Company will deliver to the Seller a monthly quantity of oil produced in the Santa Cruz Concessions, ranging from 0 to 600 barrels of oil per day, subject to the market price of oil determined for each month.

Additionally, the Company paid in cash: i) \$11.3 million for the crude oil inventories and consumables, ii) \$5.3 million for the capitalizable investments and iii) \$4.6 million for the corresponding taxes, less the estimated net income from the Santa Cruz Concessions as of October 31, 2024, which was \$3.2 million. The total amount disbursed, on October 31, 2024, was \$27.6 million and the total amount paid for the Santa Cruz Concessions (including the \$2.4 million advance) was \$30 million, including taxes.

The purchase price was financed through the proceeds from the issuance of the Series VI Notes for \$22 million, plus debt financing obtained with the backing of the Company's controlling shareholders. The amount paid is subject to the final review by the parties involved.

See "Corporate Overview and Strategy – Santa Cruz Acquisition" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

## SHARE CAPITAL

Issued and outstanding	Common Shares	Stock Options
Balance, December 31, 2023	72,903,038	3,650,000
Expired	–	(1,825,000)
Balance, September 30, 2024 and date of MD&A	72,903,038	1,825,000

## COMMITMENTS

### TDF Concessions

As at September 30, 2024, the Company's share of expenditure commitments with respect to the Rio Cullen exploitation concession in TDF is \$0.62 million which must be completed by August 2026. The UTE expects to offset the outstanding commitment in the Rio Cullen exploitation concession with infrastructure investments made in other parts of the TDF Concessions.

### Mendoza Concessions

As at September 30, 2024, the Company's share of expenditure commitments with respect to the CH Concession is \$ 29.1 million, consisting of a work program for well workovers, infrastructure optimization and a multi-well drilling program to be completed by March 2031.

As at September 30, 2024, the Company's share of expenditure commitments with respect to the PPCO Concession is \$11.7 million, consisting of a work program for well workovers, infrastructure optimization and a multi-well drilling program to be completed by August 2028.

### CLL Permit

As at September 30, 2024, the Company is in conversations with the Province of Mendoza for the extension of the CLL Permit or other alternatives for the CLL Permit, including the potential compensation of the Company's only outstanding commitment estimated at \$0.5 million, consisting of a well repair, with working units performed by the Company in excess of what was otherwise required during the exploration period of the CLL Permit.

## OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of cash, restricted cash, investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and bank debt are estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. At September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of these balances approximated their carrying amount due to their short terms to maturity. The fair values of notes payable, lease liabilities and the contingent consideration liability are based on the discounted present value of future cash flows and approximate carrying amounts.

The Company's accounts receivable are primarily with industry partners and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company extends unsecured credit to these entities, and therefore, the collection of any receivables may be affected by changes in the economic environment or other conditions. Management believes the risk is mitigated by the financial position of the entities.

## SELECTED CONSOLIDATED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information of the Company for the periods presented.

Unaudited Three months ended:	September 30 2024	June 30 2024	March 31 2024	December 31 2023	September 30 2023	June 30 2023	March 31 2023	December 31 2022
Working capital <sup>(2)</sup> (\$)	(29,672,904)	(28,482,962)	(19,861,317)	(11,785,934)	(6,853,340)	(9,884,218)	(4,628,766)	(1,273,047)
Oil and natural gas sales revenue (\$)	5,560,809	5,584,314	6,101,086	5,530,896	7,400,992	6,733,782	7,100,558	8,586,742
Net loss (\$)	(2,063,972)	(3,058,684)	(901,734)	(2,096,083)	(2,029,906)	(2,142,342)	(1,861,570)	(2,712,553)
Basic net loss per share <sup>(1)</sup> (\$)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities (\$)	(1,793,711)	(1,531,049)	463,340	1,339,967	2,144,720	(614,923)	923,774	170,378
Property and equipment expenditures (\$)	665,148	1,031,020	280,202	3,054,584	2,072,424	1,814,329	1,042,009	1,903,899
E&E expenditures	-	-	-	-	1,174	6,210	3,139	9,700
Total assets (\$)	66,215,433	65,729,584	66,725,317	67,785,665	64,426,315	64,793,224	66,278,879	68,183,547
Bank debt (\$)	6,918,248	8,073,283	2,490,067	508,114	1,149,582	6,469,727	5,044,080	4,123,737
Notes payable <sup>(3)</sup> (\$)	29,244,240	24,268,770	26,511,465	28,757,720	22,034,071	14,580,087	14,557,834	14,542,382

(1) The sum of quarterly per share amounts may not add to annual figures due to rounding. The effect of stock options is anti-dilutive in loss periods.

(2) "Working capital" is a capital management measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" for additional disclosures.

(3) Total of current and non-current portions of notes payable.

Significant quarter-over-quarter variances in net loss and working capital are explained below:

- The reported net loss decreased in Q3 2024 due mainly to lower depletion expense.
- Working capital deficit increased in Q3 2024 due mainly to the reclassification of a portion of notes payable to current liabilities.
- The reported net loss increased in Q2 2024 due mainly to lower oil and natural gas prices combined with lower oil sales volumes.
- Working capital deficit increased in Q2 2024 due mainly to the reclassification of a portion of notes payable to current liabilities.
- Working capital deficit increased in Q1 2024 due mainly to the reclassification of a portion of notes payable to current liabilities and the \$2.4 million advance payment for the acquisition of the Santa Cruz Concessions included in "other non-current assets".
- The reported net loss decreased in Q1 2024 due to a higher deferred tax recovery combined with a lower net finance expense and partially offset by higher depletion expense.
- Working capital deficit increased in Q4 2023 due mainly to the reclassification of a portion of notes payable to current liabilities.
- The reported net loss increased in Q4 2023 due mainly to the foreign exchange losses combined with lower oil and gas sales.
- Working capital deficit decreased in Q3 2023 due mainly to cash proceeds from the issuance of Series IV Notes that are payable 24 months after the issuance date.
- The reported net loss decreased in Q3 2023 due mainly to higher oil and gas sales revenue combined with lower operating costs and lower interest on loans.
- Working capital decreased in Q2 2023 due mainly to the increase in loans, trade and other payables and the reclassification of a portion of notes payable to current liabilities.
- The reported net loss increased in Q2 2023 mainly due to higher operating expenses and interest on loans.
- Working capital decreased in Q1 2023 due mainly to the reclassification of a portion of notes payable to current liabilities.
- The reported net loss decreased in Q1 2023 mainly due to a decrease in general and administrative expenses and depletion and depreciation expense; in addition, Q4 2022 net loss included

impairment.

## **BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

Crown Point's production and exploration activities are conducted only in Argentina, where activity is highly competitive and includes a variety of different sized companies ranging from smaller junior producers to the much larger integrated petroleum companies. Crown Point is subject to various types of business risks and uncertainties, which may materially affect the Company's future financial and operating performance, including without limitation the following:

- the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they become due and continue as a going concern;
- risks associated with the recent election of a new President and Vice-President of Argentina, including uncertainty regarding the policies that the new government might implement, the ability of the government to pass legislation on a timely basis or at all, and the resulting impact on Argentina's economy and the oil and natural gas industry in Argentina;
- the risk that climate change concerns could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for our products, while the potential physical effects of climate change could disrupt our production and cause us to incur significant costs preparing for or responding to those effects;
- risks associated with the ability of OPEC and other oil and gas exporting nations to set and maintain production levels and influence prices for crude oil;
- risks associated with operations in emerging markets, including: changes in energy policies or personnel administering them; nationalization of the Company's assets; the development and/or persistence of hyper-inflationary conditions; the potential for a sovereign debt default; significant increases in interest rates; lack of availability of credit; currency fluctuations between the USD, the CDN and the ARS and/or devaluations of the ARS; commodity price controls; export controls; export taxes; changes in royalty and tax rates; and monetary and currency exchange controls, or exchange restrictions, as further discussed below;
- risks associated with wars, insurrections and other armed conflicts and any resulting economic sanctions (including the ongoing war in Ukraine and related economic sanctions imposed on Russia and associated entities and individuals and the ongoing military conflicts in the Middle East), including the risk that such events impact economic activity in Argentina or globally and consequently the demand for crude oil and natural gas;
- exchange restrictions imposed by the Central Bank of Argentina on the Company's subsidiaries from time to time, which may restrict, among other things: the payment of dividends and profits to the Company; the repatriation of funds by the Company from its subsidiaries; payments made to non-residents for the importation of goods; payments made to the Company for the importation of services; the funding of assets located outside of Argentina; and the obligation to settle certain transactions involving the receipt of foreign funds (i.e. USD) in ARS, including foreign funds obtained from the export of goods such as crude oil; all of which, among other things, may affect the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to obtain the foreign currency necessary to meet their financial obligations and/or may affect the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to distribute funds to the Company in order to permit the Company to discharge its financial obligations in the ordinary course of business;
- the risks of the oil and gas industry both domestically and internationally, such as operational risks in exploring for, developing and producing crude oil and natural gas and market demand;
- general economic conditions in Canada, Argentina and globally, including the risk of a recession in Argentina and/or globally that reduces economic activity;
- the ability of management to execute its business plan;
- reliance on third party operators and joint venture partners to satisfy their commitments under existing agreements and arrangements and to carry out operations in a safe, efficient and effective manner;
- the risks of disputes with third party operators and joint venture partners and the effect that such disputes can have on the Company's operations and results;
- uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil and natural gas reserves and cash flows to be derived therefrom and the risk that the value of such reserves may be impaired in future periods, whether due to a change in well performance such as a well beginning to produce a significant amount

of water after the effective date of the estimate, a material decline in commodity prices after the effective date of the estimate, or other developments;

- fluctuations in the price of oil and natural gas, interest rates, inflation rates and exchange rates;
- the risk that the Company will not be able to reduce its operating costs and thereby improve the return on its investments, particularly given that the Company does not operate all of the concessions from which it derives its production;
- lack of diversification of the Company's oil and gas interests;
- the impact of work disruption and labour unrest on the Company's operations;
- actions taken by governmental authorities, including increases in taxes, the introduction of new taxes and changes in government regulations and incentive programs;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
- risks inherent in marketing operations, including credit risk;
- the ability to enter into, renew and/or extend leases and/or concessions;
- the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses;
- potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures including delays arising as a result of the Company's inability to obtain the necessary oilfield services required, including drilling and fracture stimulation equipment and related personnel, delays arising as a result of the Company's inability to obtain the necessary governmental approvals, including regulatory approvals relating to the protection of the environment, and delays arising as a result of a decline in commodity prices arising as a result of reduced demand for commodities and/or other factors;
- the insufficiency of cash flow to fund operations;
- uncertainty of finding reserves and developing and marketing those reserves;
- unanticipated operating events, which could reduce production or cause production to be shut in or delayed;
- the ability of management to identify, finance and complete potential acquisitions, including the proposed TDF Acquisition;
- if completed, the failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, including the recently completed acquisition of the Santa Cruz Concessions;
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, including the recently completed acquisition of the Santa Cruz Concessions and the proposed TDF Acquisition;
- shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions;
- insufficient storage or transportation or processing capacity for the Company's production, or the need to halt or restrict production while such facilities receive maintenance or repairs or while international borders are closed, or the risk that the cost to use third party facilities increases or that such facilities are decommissioned or otherwise become unavailable to the Company;
- hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury;
- encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations, and the resulting impact on our production and reserves;
- the failure to satisfy work commitments by the applicable deadline and the consequences thereof, including the potential loss of exploration and exploitation rights;
- the enforcement of civil liability in Argentina;
- risks associated with conflicting interests with partners;
- income tax reassessments and other taxes payable by the Company;
- the ability to add production and reserves through development and exploration activities;
- governmental regulation of the oil and gas industry, including the possibility that governments, government policies or laws, including laws and regulations related to the environment, may change in a manner that is adverse to the Company, or that governmental approvals may be delayed or withheld;
- failure to obtain industry partner and other third party consents and approvals, as and when required;
- risks associated with having a control person (Liminar) owning approximately 63.9% of the Company's common shares and having two representatives on the board of directors, including the

potential that the control person may exert a significant amount of influence over the Company's affairs and that the liquidity of the Company's common shares may decline;

- risks associated with having two shareholders who control approximately 79.1% of the Company's common shares, including that the liquidity of the Company's common shares may decline;
- stock market volatility and market valuations;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped land and skilled personnel;
- the availability of capital on acceptable terms to fund the Company's capital programs and acquisitions, including the ability of the Company to obtain new loans and/or issue new notes, renegotiate the terms of its existing loans and/or notes if necessary and/or repay the principal and interest owing under its existing loans and/or notes, and the risk that changing investor sentiment towards the crude oil and natural gas industry may impact our access to, and the cost of, capital and/or insurance;
- the risk that global or national health concerns, including the outbreak of pandemic or contagious diseases such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may adversely affect us;
- risks associated with the insolvency and/or bankruptcy of our joint venture partners and/or the operators of the concessions in which we have an interest, including the risk that any such insolvency and/or bankruptcy has an adverse effect on one of our UTEs, one of our concessions and/or the Company; and
- the risk of breaches of our cyber-security and loss of, or unauthorized access to, our electronic data.

For additional details of the risks relating to the Company's business, see the Company's most current Annual Information Form, which is available on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

## LEGAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, REMEDIATION AND OTHER CONTINGENT MATTERS

The Company reviews legal, environmental remediation and other contingent matters to both determine whether a loss is probable based on judgment and interpretation of laws and regulations and determine that the loss can reasonably be estimated. When the loss is determined, it is charged to earnings. The Company's management monitors known and potential contingent matters and makes appropriate provisions by charges to earnings when warranted by circumstances.

## NON-IFRS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, we employ certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow. These non-IFRS and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other issuers. The non-IFRS and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than financial measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, such as net income (loss), oil and natural gas sales revenue and net cash provided (used) by operating activities as indicators of our performance.

**"Funds flow per share – operating activities"** is a supplemental financial measure. Funds flow per share – operating activities is comprised of funds flow provided (used) by operating activities divided by the basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. See "Financial Information – Summary of Financial Information".

**"Net cash per share – operating activities"** is a supplemental financial measure. Net cash per share – operating activities is comprised of net cash provided (used) by operating activities divided by the basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. See "Financial Information – Summary of Financial Information".

**"Non-current financial liabilities"** is a supplemental financial measure. Non-current financial liabilities is comprised of the non-current portions of trade and other payables, notes payable and lease liabilities as presented in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. See "Financial Information – Summary of Financial Information".

“**Operating Netback**” is a non-IFRS measure. Operating netback is comprised of oil and natural gas sales revenue less export tax, royalties and turnover tax and operating costs. Management believes this measure is a useful supplemental measure of the Company’s profitability relative to commodity prices. See “Results of Operations – Operating Netback” for a reconciliation of operating netback to oil and natural gas sales revenue, being our nearest measure prescribed by IFRS.

“**Operating netback per BOE**” is a non-IFRS ratio. Operating netback per BOE is comprised of operating netback divided by total BOE sales volumes in the period. Management believes this measure is a useful supplemental measure of the Company’s profitability relative to commodity prices. In addition, management believes that operating netback per BOE is a key industry performance measure of operational efficiency and provide investors with information that is also commonly presented by other crude oil and natural gas producers. Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure. See “Results of Operations – Operating Netback” for the calculation of operating netback per BOE.

“**Working capital**” is a capital management measure. Working capital is comprised of current assets less current liabilities. Management believes that working capital is a useful measure to assess the Company’s capital position and its ability to execute its existing exploration commitments and its share of any development programs. See “Financial Information – Summary of Financial Information” for a reconciliation of working capital to current assets and current liabilities, being our nearest measures prescribed by IFRS.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND BOE PRESENTATION

The following abbreviations that may be used in this MD&A have the meanings set forth below:

<b>3-D</b>	-	three dimensional
<b>API</b>	-	American Petroleum Institute gravity, being an indication of the specific gravity of crude oil measured on the API gravity scale
<b>bbbl</b>	-	barrel
<b>bbls</b>	-	barrels
<b>BOE</b>	-	barrels of oil equivalent
<b>km</b>	-	kilometres
<b>km<sup>2</sup></b>	-	square kilometres
<b>m</b>	-	meters
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	-	cubic meters
<b>mcf</b>	-	thousand cubic feet
<b>mm</b>	-	millimetres
<b>mmcf</b>	-	million cubic feet
<b>NGL</b>	-	natural gas liquids
<b>psi</b>	-	pounds per square inch
<b>Q1</b>	-	three months ended March 31
<b>Q2</b>	-	three months ended June 30
<b>Q3</b>	-	three months ended September 30
<b>Q4</b>	-	three months ended December 31
<b>UTE</b>	-	Union Transitoria de Empresas, which is a registered joint venture contract established under the laws of Argentina
<b>WI</b>	-	working interest
<b>YPF</b>	-	Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales S.A.

All BOE conversions in this MD&A are derived by converting natural gas to oil in the ratio of six mcf of gas to one bbl of oil. BOE may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of six mcf of gas to one bbl of oil (6 mcf: 1 bbl) is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the price of crude oil as compared to natural gas in Argentina from time to time may be different from the energy equivalency conversion ratio of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

## ADVISORIES

### Initial Production Rates

Any references herein to initial production rates are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons, however, such rates are not determinative of the rates at which such wells will continue production and decline thereafter. Additionally, such rates may also include recovered “load oil” fluids used in well completion stimulation. While encouraging, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on such rates in calculating the aggregate production for the Company. Initial production rates may be estimated based on third party estimates or limited data available at the time. In all cases herein, initial production rates are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance of the relevant well or fields or of ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons.

### Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. This information relates to future events and the Company’s future performance. All information and statements contained herein that are not clearly historical in nature constitute forward-looking information, and the words “may”, “will”, “should”, “could”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “propose”, “predict”, “potential”, “continue”, “aim”, “budget”, “project”, “outlook” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology are generally intended to identify forward-looking information. Such information represents the Company’s internal projections, estimates, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. This information involves known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information. In addition, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information attributed to third party industry sources. Crown Point believes that the expectations reflected in this forward-looking information are reasonable; however, undue reliance should not be placed on this forward-looking information, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information concerning, among other things, the following: under “Corporate Overview and Strategy”, all elements of the Company’s business strategy and focus, future operations to be conducted by the Company in furtherance of such business strategy and focus, the Company’s expectations of the benefits to be derived from such business strategy and focus and related future operations, and the Company’s expectations regarding the terms, conditions and timing for closing the proposed TDF Acquisition, including the potential exercise of any ROFR; under “Operational Update”, the Company’s plans for future operations and the anticipated benefits to be derived therefrom and timing thereof, including the Company’s expectations for the possible extension of the CLL Permit; under “Outlook”, our estimated capital expenditure budgets for fiscal 2024, the capital expenditures that we intend to make on our concessions during such period, and our expectations for how we will fund our capital expenditures and other expenses during such period; under “Outlook – Argentina – Economic Summary”, expectations relating to Argentina’s economic outlook, policies and programs that the federal government might enact and/or continue in the future, the impact that such policies and programs might have on the economy and the oil and gas business in Argentina and the timing thereof, projections for economy and inflation, and the anticipated financing to be provided by the World Bank Group to promote Argentine economic development; under “Liquidity and Capital Resources”, our strategies for managing our liquidity risks, our capital expenditure budget for fiscal 2024 and the expenditures we expect to make on our concessions, and our expectations regarding our ability to obtain additional financing and generate funds from operating activities to meet current and future obligations and to continue as a going concern; under “Commitments”, our expectation to offset the outstanding commitment in the Rio Cullen concession with investments made in other parts of TDF; and under “Business Risks and Uncertainties”, the business risks and uncertainties that we face and the potential impact such risks may have on the Company. In addition, note that information relating to reserves and resources is deemed to be forward-looking information, as it involves the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the reserves and resources described can be economically produced in the future. Actual results achieved during the forecast period will vary from the information provided in this MD&A as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors.

A number of risks and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in

the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A including, but not limited to, the following: that the Company experiences delays building the pipeline to the Rio Cullen marine terminal or is unable to complete the pipeline; that the Company is unable to truck oil to the ENAP refinery and/or the Rio Cullen marine terminal and/or that the cost to do so rises and/or becomes uneconomic; that the price received by the Company for its oil is at a substantial discount to the Brent oil price; that the Company is unable to complete the proposed TDF Acquisition on the terms described herein or at all, whether due to the inability of the Company to obtain financing to fund the cash portion of the purchase price, the inability of the Company to obtain requisite regulatory approvals, the inability of the Company to satisfy applicable conditions precedent (including the exercise of ROFRs), or otherwise; and the risks and other factors described under “Business Risks and Uncertainties” in this MD&A and under “Risk Factors” in the Company’s most recently filed Annual Information Form, which is available for viewing on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

With respect to forward-looking information contained in this MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: that the Company will complete the proposed TDF Acquisition on the terms described herein on a timely basis, including the ability of the Company to obtain the requisite financing to fund the cash portion of the purchase price on acceptable terms, obtain all requisite regulatory approvals and satisfy all applicable conditions precedent (including the waiver or expiration of applicable rights of first refusal); the cost to build the oil pipeline to connect the Cruz del Sur oil storage facility and the San Martin oil field with the Total Austral operated Rio Cullen marine terminal and the timing thereof; trucking costs; that the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic (or any other pandemic or global or regional health related event) will not have a material impact on the Company and our operations going forward; the ability and willingness of OPEC+ nations and other major producers of crude oil to balance crude oil production levels and thereby sustain higher global crude oil prices; that our joint venture partners and the operators of our concessions that we do not operate will honour their contractual commitments in a timely fashion and will not become insolvent or bankrupt; the impact of inflation rates in Argentina and the devaluation of the ARS against the USD on the Company; the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic and political environment in which the Company operates (including in relation to the newly elected President and Vice-President of Argentina and their administration), including operating under a consistent regulatory and legal framework in Argentina; future oil, natural gas and NGL prices (including the effects of governmental incentive programs and government price controls thereon); the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the ability of the Company to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; drilling results; the costs of obtaining equipment and personnel to complete the Company’s capital expenditure program; the ability to operate the projects in which the Company has an interest in a safe, efficient and effective manner; that the Company will not pay dividends for the foreseeable future; the ability of the Company to obtain financing on acceptable terms when and if needed and continue as a going concern; the ability of the Company to service its debt repayments when required; field production rates and decline rates; the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas reserves through acquisition, development and exploration activities; the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion and the ability of the Company to secure adequate product transportation; currency, exchange, inflation and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes and environmental matters in Argentina; and the ability of the Company to successfully market its oil and natural gas products. Management of Crown Point has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information included in this MD&A in order to provide investors with a more complete perspective on the Company’s future operations. Readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

**The forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any such forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable Canadian securities laws.**

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information regarding the Company, including the Company’s most recently filed Annual



Information Form, and its business and operations is available on the Company's profile at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca). Copies of the information can also be obtained by contacting the Company at Crown Point Energy Inc., PO Box 1526 Station M, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3B9, or by phone at (403) 232-1150, by email at [info@crownpointenergy.com](mailto:info@crownpointenergy.com) or on the Company's website at [www.crownpointenergy.com](http://www.crownpointenergy.com).