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## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS**

For the three month period ended March 31, 2025

Greenfire Resources Ltd.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Greenfire Resources Ltd. ("Greenfire" or the "Company") is dated May 6, 2025, which is the date this MD&A was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board of Directors"), and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements ("financial statements") and notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 ("annual financial statements") and the related MD&A. The financial statements, including the comparative figures, were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Additional information about Greenfire has been filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is available on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca), including Greenfire's Annual Information Form, dated March 17, 2025 (the "2024 AIF"), which is also filed with the SEC under cover of Form 40-F. Information contained in or otherwise accessible through our website, even if referred to in this MD&A, does not constitute part of this MD&A and is not incorporated by reference into this MD&A.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information based on the Company's current expectations and projections. For information on the material factors and assumptions underlying such forward-looking information, refer to the "Forward Looking Statements" section of this MD&A. Refer to the "Abbreviations" section of this MD&A for information regarding abbreviations used in this MD&A.

This MD&A contains non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP financial ratios the "Non-GAAP Measures". Non-GAAP measures include adjusted EBITDA, operating netback, operating netback excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts, effective royalty rate, adjusted funds flow, adjusted free cash flow, and adjusted working capital surplus (deficit). When non-GAAP measures are expressed on a per barrel basis, they are non-GAAP ratios. This MD&A also contains supplementary financial measures and ratios, derived from IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards. Supplementary financial measures include gross profit (loss), capital expenditures and depletion. When supplementary financial measures are expressed on a per barrel basis, they are supplementary financial ratios. For additional information regarding these non-GAAP and supplementary financial measures refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

All financial information included in this MD&A is presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD"), unless otherwise noted. Certain dollar amounts have been rounded to the nearest million dollars or thousand dollars, as noted, and tables may not add due to rounding. Unless indicated otherwise, production volumes and per unit statistics are presented throughout this MD&A on a "gross" basis as determined in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – *Standards for Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*, which is the Company's gross working interest basis before deduction of royalties. Dollar per barrel (\$/bbl) figures presented throughout this MD&A are based upon sold bitumen barrels unless otherwise noted. The Company monitors and reviews financial information on a per barrel basis for comparability to prior period results and to analyze the Company's competitiveness relative to its peer group.

## DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Greenfire is an oil sands producer focused on the development of its long-life and low decline thermal oil assets in the Athabasca region of Alberta, Canada, with its registered offices in Calgary, Alberta. Greenfire plans to leverage its large resource base and significant infrastructure in place to drive meaningful, capital-efficient production growth. As part of the Company's commitment to operational excellence, safe and reliable operations remain a top priority for Greenfire.

Greenfire's common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "GFR".

Throughout 2024, certain limited partnerships comprising Waterous Energy Fund and its affiliates (collectively, "WEF"), through a series of transactions acquired a total of 39,300,278 common shares and 2,654,179 common share purchase warrants of Greenfire. The final transaction in this series, which occurred on December 23, 2024 (the "Change of Control Transaction"), which resulted in WEF holding 56.5% of the Company's outstanding common shares. Following the completion of the Change of Control Transaction, the Company's Board of Directors was reconstituted.

At March 31, 2025, approximately 56.2% of the Company's common shares were owned by WEF.

## GREENFIRE'S ASSETS AND STRATEGY

Greenfire's principal assets are the Hangingstone Facilities. The Hangingstone Facilities consist of two Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage ("SAGD") oil production facilities: the Expansion Asset and the Demo Asset. Located approximately 50 kilometers south of Fort McMurray, Alberta, these facilities are operated by Greenfire, with the Company holding a 75% working interest in the Expansion Asset and a 100% working interest in the Demo Asset.

The Company's strategic objective is to manage and enhance its asset portfolio to maximize long-term net asset value per share for Greenfire shareholders. This goal will be achieved by investing in proven, industry-standard SAGD optimization techniques at the Hangingstone Facilities, which are designed to increase production levels to leverage existing spare facility capacities, while maintaining disciplined control over operating cost structures.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Production and Steam Generation Update

Greenfire's production for the second quarter of 2025 to date is approximately 15,650 bbls/d, due to ongoing steam generation downtime and base production declines at the Expansion Asset. At present, one of the four steam generation units is offline, with an associated production impact of approximately 1,500 to 2,250 bbls/d. The Company is targeting restoring the offline steam generator by year-end 2025 and is implementing mitigation strategies to reduce production impacts during this period.

### Emissions Reporting and Regulatory Environment

Greenfire continues to engage in discussions with the Alberta Energy Regulator ("AER") regarding previously reported sulphur dioxide emissions that exceed regulatory limits at the Expansion Asset. The Company takes its regulatory obligations very seriously and has ordered sulphur removal facilities at the Expansion Asset, at a total estimated cost of \$15.0 million (\$20.0 million on a 100% working interest basis), with installation and commissioning targeted for the fourth quarter of 2025. Greenfire anticipates that this measure will restore compliance with the sulphur dioxide emissions requirements at the Expansion Asset in a safe and efficient manner.

### Progress Update on Future Development Plans

Greenfire is advancing its future development plans and operational strategies for the Hangingstone Facilities. To address production declines, the Company is planning on constructing new well pads and drilling new well pairs on the undeveloped reservoir north of the Expansion Asset's Central Processing Facility ("CPF"). The final investment decision remains subject to approval by Greenfire's Board of Directors. If approved, drilling of these well pairs could begin as early as the fourth quarter of 2025. The Company is evaluating additional development targets to the southeast of the Expansion Asset's CPF to support further production growth.

## FINANCIAL & OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

(\$thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Bitumen production (bbls/d)	17,495	19,667
Oil sales	183,637	200,990
Oil sales (\$/bbl)	82.10	75.41
Gross profit (loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	34,392	(12,068)
Operating netback <sup>(2)</sup>	49,604	44,649
Operating netback (\$/bbl) <sup>(2)</sup>	31.67	24.69
Cash provided by operating activities	34,673	17,064
Adjusted funds flow <sup>(2)</sup>	31,444	27,589
Cash used in investing activities	(27,814)	(37,681)
Capital expenditures <sup>(1)</sup>	26,299	34,449
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	16,163	(46,915)
Per share - basic	0.23	(0.68)
Per share - diluted	0.23	(0.68)
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(2)</sup>	41,316	39,346
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic ('000)	69,872	68,684
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted ('000)	70,499	68,684

(1) Supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Supplementary Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

(2) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

### Liquidity and Balance Sheet

(\$ thousands)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	72,238	67,419
Available credit facilities <sup>(1)</sup>	50,000	50,000
Face value of long-term debt <sup>(2)</sup>	343,535	343,852

(1) As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had \$50.0 million of available credit under the Senior Credit Facility, of which \$nil was drawn.

(2) As at March 31, 2025, the 2028 Notes (as defined below) had a face value of US\$239.0 million (December 31, 2024 – US\$239.0 million) and were converted into Canadian dollars as at period end exchange rates (see "Capital Resources and Liquidity - Long Term Debt").

## PRODUCTION AND COMMODITY PRICING

### Bitumen Production and Sales

(Average barrels per day, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
<b>Bitumen production<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>17,495</b>	<b>19,667</b>
Bitumen sales <sup>(1)</sup>	17,404	19,869
Purchased diluent blended in sales volume	7,448	9,418
<b>Sales volumes</b>	<b>24,852</b>	<b>29,287</b>

(1) Bitumen sales differ from bitumen production due to inventory fluctuations.

Bitumen production decreased 11% (or 2,172 bbl/d) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to 17,495 bbl/d compared to 19,667 bbl/d in the same quarter of 2024. The decrease in production relates to the unplanned loss of a steam generation unit and natural field declines (see “Recent Developments” section of this MD&A for further information).

### Commodity Prices

Benchmark Pricing	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
<b>US\$/bbl</b>		
WTI <sup>(1)</sup>	71.42	76.96
WCS differential to WTI	(12.67)	(19.31)
WCS Hardisty	58.75	57.65
Edmonton Condensate (C5+)	70.10	73.31
<b>C\$/bbl</b>		
WTI <sup>(2)</sup>	102.47	103.80
WCS differential to WTI	(18.18)	(26.05)
WCS Hardisty <sup>(2)</sup>	84.29	77.76
Edmonton Condensate (C5+) <sup>(2)</sup>	100.58	98.88
<b>Other</b>		
AECO 5A (C\$/GJ)	2.05	2.36
Alberta power pool (C\$/MWh)	40.30	98.89
Average FX Rate (C\$/US\$) <sup>(3)</sup>	1.4348	1.3488

(1) As per NYMEX oil futures contract.

(2) Converted from above using the average exchange rate for the specific period.

(3) Average exchange rates for the specified periods.

### WCS Hardisty

WCS is a blend of heavy crude oils that serves as the pricing benchmark for Canadian heavy oil at Hardisty, Alberta. Greenfire’s bitumen sales revenue is directly correlated to WCS pricing. WCS is priced at a discount to WTI, with this difference referred to as the WCS differential. The WCS differential is subject to variability driven by factors such as production volumes, egress capacity, scheduled infrastructure maintenance, refinery demand, and other market conditions in Western Canada. The May 2024 commissioning of the Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion increased Western Canadian egress capacity, narrowing the WCS differential.

### Condensate

The Company uses condensate, sourced from the Edmonton area, as a blending diluent to facilitate the transportation of its produced bitumen. The price of condensate has historically been correlated to the price of WTI.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS

### Oil Sales

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Oil Sales	183,637	200,990
- (\$/bbl) <sup>(1)</sup>	82.10	75.41

(1) Based on sales volumes.

Oil sales decreased 9% (or \$17.4 million) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$183.6 million compared to \$201.0 million in the same quarter of 2024. The decrease reflects lower sales volumes, partially offset by improved Canadian-denominated WCS pricing.

## Royalties

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Royalties	6,824	6,315
- (\$/bbl)	4.36	3.49
Effective royalty rate <sup>(1)</sup>	6.90%	6.42%

(1) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

Royalties consist of crown royalties on bitumen production paid to the Province of Alberta, based on government prescribed royalty rates. Royalty rates are based on the Canadian dollar equivalent WTI benchmark price.

The effective royalty rate was 6.90% during the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to 6.42% for the same period in 2024. The increase reflects the prescribed pre-payout royalty rate being based on one-month trailing benchmark pricing during a period of declining commodity prices in 2025, compared to a period of rising commodity prices in 2024.

## Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Risk Management Contracts

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Realized loss	(1,101)	(8,797)
Unrealized gain (loss)	6,349	(38,737)
<b>Risk management contracts gains (losses)</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>(47,534)</b>

Greenfire uses risk management to protect its cash flows against volatility in commodity prices. Financial contracts settled in the period result in realized gains or losses based on the market price compared to the contract price and the notional volume outstanding.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, Greenfire recognized a \$1.1 million realized loss on risk management contracts, compared to a loss of \$8.8 million for the same quarter of 2024. Realized losses occur when the average price of the hedged commodity settles above the contract price, while realized gains occur in the opposite scenario. Generally, realized gains and losses on risk management contracts resulting from fluctuations in energy prices are largely offset by an inverse gain or loss on physical sales or purchases.

Changes in the fair value of unsettled financial contracts are reported as unrealized gains or losses as the forward markets for commodities fluctuate. When adjusting the risk management contracts to their March 31, 2025 fair value, Greenfire recognized a non-cash unrealized gain of \$6.3 million, compared to an unrealized loss of \$38.7 million for the same quarter of 2024.

## Diluent Expense

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Diluent expense	73,994	91,682
- (\$/bbl) <sup>(1)</sup>	12.10	14.97

(1) Represents the differential cost of diluent to diluted bitumen. Calculation is based on oil sales less diluent expense, over bitumen sales volume (bbbls), less oil sales per barrel.

To facilitate the transportation of bitumen, the Company uses condensate as a blending diluent. Greenfire's diluent expense includes the cost of condensate and its associated transportation costs. Diluent expense per barrel represents the cost difference between Greenfire's condensate purchase price and the recovered value from selling the same volume of diluted bitumen.

Diluent expense per bbl decreased 19% (or \$2.87/bbl) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$12.10/bbl compared to \$14.97/bbl in the same quarter of 2024. The decrease in diluent expense per bbl corresponds to the lower price differential between WCS and Edmonton Condensate (C5+) (see "Production and Commodity Pricing - Commodity Prices" section of this MD&A) and an increase in undiluted bitumen sales.

### Transportation and Marketing Expense

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Marketing fees	3,412	2,282
Oil transportation expense	10,773	10,917
<b>Transportation and marketing</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>13,199</b>
Marketing fees (\$/bbl)	2.18	1.26
Oil transportation expense (\$/bbl)	6.88	6.04
<b>Transportation and marketing (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>7.30</b>

Transportation expenses include the costs to move bitumen between the Hangingstone assets and to the sales point. Marketing fees relate to exclusive marketing contracts with a reputable international energy marketing company. These exclusive marketing contracts are expected to expire between April 2026 and October 2028.

Transportation and marketing expense per bbl increased 24% (or \$1.76/bbl) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$9.06/bbl compared to \$7.30/bbl in the same quarter of 2024. The increase in marketing fees per barrel reflects a greater share of production from the Demo Asset, which is subject to higher marketing fees than the Expansion Asset. Higher undiluted bitumen sales in the first quarter of 2025, compared to the same quarter of 2024, led to increased trucking costs, driving up transportation expense per barrel.

### Operating Expenses

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Operating expenses – energy	9,441	12,506
Operating expenses – non-energy	28,488	23,842
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>37,929</b>	<b>36,348</b>
Operating expenses – energy (\$/bbl)	6.03	6.92
Operating expenses – non-energy (\$/bbl)	18.18	13.18
<b>Operating expenses (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>24.21</b>	<b>20.10</b>

Operating expenses include energy operating expenses and non-energy operating expenses.

- Energy operating expenses include the cost of natural gas for steam generation and NCG co-injection, and electricity for facility operations. NCG is used to manage reservoir pressure, enhance oil production and improve recovery.
- Non-energy operating expenses relate to production-related operating activities, including staff, contractors and associated travel and camp costs, chemicals and treating, insurance, equipment rentals, maintenance and site administration, among other costs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, operating expenses per bbl increased 20% (or \$4.11/bbl) to \$24.21/bbl compared to \$20.10/bbl in the same quarter of 2024. Energy costs per bbl decreased 13% (or \$0.89/bbl) to \$6.03/bbl due to lower natural gas and benchmark power prices. Non-energy costs increased 38% (or \$5.00/bbl) due to higher staffing costs following the transition from stock-based compensation to annual cash bonuses and higher maintenance costs.

### Depletion and Depreciation Expenses

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Depletion	21,561	17,980
Depreciation	56	23
<b>Depletion and depreciation expense</b>	<b>21,617</b>	<b>18,003</b>
<b>- (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>9.96</b>

The Company's depletion and depreciation increased 20% (or \$3.6 million) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$21.6 million compared to \$18.0 million for the same period of 2024. The increase was driven by the inclusion of future development costs related to the 72% increase in proved and probable reserves as outlined in the year-end 2024 reserve report and disclosed in the Company's 2024 AIF.

### Operating Netback<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
<b>Gross profit (loss)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>34,392</b>	<b>(12,068)</b>
Depletion	21,561	17,980
Loss (gain) on risk management contracts	(5,248)	47,534
<b>Operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>50,705</b>	<b>53,446</b>
Realized loss on risk management contracts	(1,101)	(8,797)
<b>Operating netback<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>49,604</b>	<b>44,649</b>
<b>Operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts (\$/bbl)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>32.37</b>	<b>29.55</b>
<b>Operating netback (\$/bbl)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>24.69</b>

(1) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

(2) Supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Supplementary Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

Operating netback per bbl increased 28% (or \$6.98/bbl) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$31.67/bbl compared to \$24.69/bbl in the same quarter of 2024. The increase was driven by a higher Canadian-denominated WCS benchmark price and a narrowing differential to WTI, resulting in higher per-barrel oil sales and lower per-barrel diluent costs.

### Gross Profit (Loss)<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Oil sales, net of royalties	176,813	194,675
Gain (loss) on risk management contracts	5,248	(47,534)
	182,061	147,141
Diluent expense	(73,994)	(91,682)
Transportation and marketing	(14,185)	(13,199)
Operating expenses	(37,929)	(36,348)
Depletion	(21,561)	(17,980)
<b>Gross profit (loss)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>34,392</b>	<b>(12,068)</b>
<b>Gross profit (loss) (\$/bbl)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>(6.67)</b>

(1) Supplementary financial measure or ratio. Refer to the "Supplementary Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

Gross profit increased by \$46.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$34.4 million compared to a gross loss of \$12.1 million in the same quarter of 2024. This increase was due to gains on risk management contracts, offset by lower oil sales, net of royalties for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to the same period of 2024.

### General & Administrative Expenses ("G&A")

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
General and administrative expenses	9,407	4,749
- (\$/bbl)	6.01	2.63

G&A expenses include head office and corporate costs such as salaries and employee benefits, legal fees, engineering services, audit and tax-related fees, and may also include expenses related to corporate strategic initiatives if any, among other costs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, G&A expenses increased by 98% (or \$4.7 million) to \$9.4 million compared to \$4.7 million for the same period of 2024. The three months ended March 31, 2025, includes a one-time expense of \$1.9 million associated with challenging the Company's adoption of a shareholder rights plan, in which WEF was successful. Refer to the "Related Party Transaction" section in this MD&A for further information. The remaining increase relates to employee incentive compensation that will be comprised solely of an annual cash bonus displacing the prior year equity grants following the suspension of the omnibus share incentive plan in January of 2025. Refer to the "Stock-Based Compensation" section of this MD&A for further information.

### Stock-Based Compensation

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Stock-based compensation	1,252	852
- (\$/bb)	0.80	0.47

The stock-based compensation expense relates to share awards issued under the omnibus share incentive plan (the “Incentive Plan”) adopted in February 2024. The Company’s Board of Directors suspended further grants under the Incentive Plan as the Company’s incentive compensation plan will comprise solely of an annual cash bonus. The remaining awards will be expensed over their vesting periods.

The Company recorded stock-based compensation of \$1.3 million in relation to share awards issued under the Incentive Plan during the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$0.9 million for the same period during 2024.

### Financing and Interest Expenses

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest expense	10,525	12,994
Accretion	1,755	2,462
<b>Financing and interest expenses</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>15,456</b>

Interest expense includes cash-settled interest on the 2028 Notes, Senior Credit Facility, EDC Facility, and other related charges. Accretion includes the amortization of debt issuance costs, accrual of redemption premiums on the 2028 Notes, accretion of lease liability and accretion of decommissioning liabilities.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, financing and interest expenses decreased by 21% (or \$3.2 million) to \$12.3 million compared to \$15.5 million for the same quarter of 2024. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest on the reduced 2028 Notes principal balance following the July 2024 repayment.

Refer to the “Capital Resources and Liquidity” section in this MD&A for more details of Greenfire’s long-term debt, revolving credit facility and EDC Facility.

### Exploration Expenses

The Company’s exploration expenses primarily consist of escalating mineral lease rentals on undeveloped lands. Exploration expenses were generally consistent between the first quarters of 2025 (\$0.7 million) and 2024 (\$0.6 million).

### Other Income

Other income primarily consists of interest earned on the Company’s cash and cash equivalent balances. Other income for the three months ended March 31, 2025, was \$0.7 million, compared to other income of \$1.4 million for the same period in 2024.

### Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)

The Company’s foreign exchange loss (gain) is driven by fluctuations in the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate and is primarily related to the principal and interest components of the Company’s US dollar denominated debt.

In the three months ended March 31, 2025, Greenfire recorded foreign exchange gain of \$0.0 million, compared to a loss of \$8.3 million for the comparative period in 2024. The variance was primarily driven by the revaluation of the US\$ denominated 2028 Notes.

### Loss (Gain) on Revaluation of Warrants

The outstanding warrants entitle each warrant holder to purchase one common share of Greenfire and expire on September 19, 2028. The warrants contain a cashless exercise feature, permitting settlement without the cash payment of the exercise price via the issuance of a net, number of common shares. The cashless exercise feature results in the warrants being treated as a financial liability and necessitates their remeasurement at each reporting period.

When revaluing the warrants to fair value, the Company recognized a non-cash gain of \$8.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to a loss of \$6.4 million for the same period of 2024. The 2025 gain primarily reflects a decrease in the closing price of the Company’s common shares on March 31, 2025, relative to December 31, 2024.

## Taxes

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable based on current tax pools and estimated future income. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, Greenfire recognized a deferred income tax expense of \$3.2 million.

## Net Income (loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
<b>Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>16,163</b>	<b>(46,915)</b>
Add (deduct):		
Income tax expense	3,210	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management contracts	(6,349)	38,737
Stock-based compensation	1,252	852
Financing and interest	12,280	15,456
Depletion and depreciation	21,617	18,003
Non-recurring transactions <sup>(2)</sup>	1,853	-
Loss (gain) on revaluation of warrants	(7,996)	6,379
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(44)	8,275
Other income	(670)	(1,441)
<b>Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>41,316</b>	<b>39,346</b>
<b>Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>26.38</b>	<b>21.77</b>

(1) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

(2) See "Related Party Transaction" section in this MD&A for further information.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, Greenfire generated net income of \$16.2 million compared to a net loss of \$46.9 million in the same quarter of 2024, an increase of \$63.1 million. The majority of this increase relates to unrealized gains (losses) on risk management contracts and the revaluation of warrants.

Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) is a GAAP measure, which is the most directly comparable measure to Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA increased 5% (or \$2.0 million) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$41.3 million compared to \$39.3 million for the same quarter of 2024. The increase was driven by a higher Canadian-denominated WCS benchmark price and a narrowing differential to WTI, resulting in higher per-barrel oil sales and lower per-barrel diluent costs.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration, development, production and financing activities. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's cash flow, income, or the value of its financial instruments.

### Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on its oil sales and energy operating costs due to fluctuations in market prices. The Company continues to execute a risk management program that is primarily designed to reduce the volatility of revenue and cash flow, generate sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations and fund the Company's operations. The Company's risk management liabilities may consist of hedging instruments such as fixed price swaps and option structures, including costless collars on WTI, WCS differential, condensate differential, natural gas and electricity swaps. The Company does not use financial derivatives for speculative purposes.

The Company's obligations under its 2028 Notes (as outlined in the "Capital Resources and Liquidity – Long Term Debt" section of this MD&A), includes a requirement to implement and maintain a twelve month forward commodity price risk management program encompassing not less than 50% of the hydrocarbon output under the proved developed producing ("PDP") reserves forecast in the Company's most recent reserves report, as determined by a qualified and independent reserves evaluator.

The Company's risk management program does not involve margin accounts that require posting of margin, including in scenarios of increased volatility in underlying commodity prices. Financial risk management contracts are measured at fair value, with gains and losses on re-measurement included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

**Outstanding Financial Risk Management Contracts at March 31, 2025**

Term	Volume (bbls/d)	WTI- Costless Collar		WTI Fixed Price Swaps	
		Put Strike Price (C\$/bbl)	Call Strike Price (C\$/bbl)	Volume (bbls/d)	Swap Price (C\$/bbl)
Q2 2025	-	-	-	9,450	\$ 100.84
Q3 2025	-	-	-	9,450	\$ 101.00
Q4 2025	-	-	-	9,450	\$ 100.85
Q1 2026	4,951	\$ 81.89	\$ 100.16	2,549	\$ 96.95

**Financial Risk Management Contracts Subsequent to March 31, 2025**

Subsequent to March 31, 2025 Greenfire entered into the following financial commodity risk management contracts:

Term	WCS Differential Swaps	
	Volume (bbls/d)	Swap Price (US\$/bbl)
Q3 2025	12,600	\$ (10.90)
Q4 2025	5,000	\$ (13.50)

**Foreign Exchange Risk**

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on the principal and interest components of its US dollar denominated 2028 Notes and US Dollar denominated cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivables, and accounts payables and accrued liabilities. As at March 31, 2025, Greenfire's net foreign exchange risk exposure was US\$217.5 million liability and a 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would result in a \$31.3 million change in the foreign exchange gain or loss.

**Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk related to borrowings drawn under the Senior Credit Facility, as the interest charged on the Senior Credit Facility fluctuates with floating interest rates. Currently no amounts are drawn on the Senior Credit Facility. The 2028 Notes and letters of credit issued are subject to fixed interest rates and are not exposed to changes in interest rates.

**Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's accounts receivable. The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk from receivables associated with its oil sales and joint interest partners.

The Company manages its credit risk exposure by transacting with high-quality credit worthy counterparties and monitoring credit worthiness and/or credit ratings on an ongoing basis. Trade receivables from oil sales are generally collected on the 25th day of the month following production. Joint interest receivables are typically collected within one to three months of the invoice being issued.

**Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient available reserves to meet its financial obligations at any point in time. The Company expects to achieve this objective through prudent capital spending, an active commodity risk management program and through strategies such as continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities, and available credit facilities. Management believes that future cash flows generated from these sources will be adequate to settle Greenfire's financial liabilities.

## CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

The Company's capital management objective is to maintain financial flexibility and sufficient liquidity to execute on planned capital programs, while meeting short and long-term commitments, including servicing and repaying long term debt. The Company strives to actively manage its capital structure in response to changes in economic conditions and further leverage its balance sheet. At March 31, 2025, the Company's capital structure consists of working capital surplus (deficit), long-term debt and shareholders' equity. Management believes its current capital resources and its ability to manage cash flow and working capital levels will allow the Company to meet its current and future obligations, to make interest and principal payments, and to fund the other needs of the business.

### Long Term Debt

On September 20, 2023, Greenfire issued US\$300 million of senior secured notes (the "2028 Notes"). The 2028 Notes bear interest at the fixed rate of 12.00% per annum payable semi-annually, have a term of five years maturing on October 1, 2028, and are secured by a second priority lien on the Company's assets, junior to the Senior Credit Facility and financial risk management contracts with the Senior Credit Facility lenders.

The 2028 Notes are not subject to any financial covenants but subject to certain exceptions and qualifications. The indenture governing the 2028 Notes (the "2028 Indenture") contains certain non-financial covenants that limit the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, create or permit liens to exist, pay dividends, redeem stock, make certain restricted payments, and sell assets. In addition, the Company is required to maintain financial hedges for a minimum of 50% of the forward twelve calendar month forecasted production<sup>(1)</sup> until the outstanding principal is less than US\$100 million, and to limit capital expenditures to US\$150<sup>(2)</sup> million annually until the outstanding principal is less than US\$150 million. As at March 31, 2025 the Company was compliant with all covenants.

As the result of a Change of Control Transaction (see "Description of Business" section in this MD&A), Greenfire was required to make an offer to repurchase the 2028 Notes, or a portion thereof. This repurchase offer expired on February 19, 2025, with US\$5,000 principal amount tendered for repurchase.

The 2028 Indenture requires the Company to redeem the 2028 Notes at 105% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest with 75% of its ECF (as defined in the 2028 Indenture) every six-months (the "ECF Sweep"). When consolidated indebtedness<sup>(3)</sup> is less than US\$150 million, the ECF Sweep is reduced to 25% of Excess Cash Flow until the principal outstanding on the 2028 Notes is US\$100 million. The next redemption, if applicable, is due by September 3, 2025.

As at March 31, 2025, the carrying value of the Company's long-term debt was \$329.6 million and the fair value was \$364.1 million (December 31, 2024 carrying value – \$328.9 million, fair value - \$371.2 million).

### Senior Credit Facility

Greenfire has a reserve-based credit facility (the "Senior Credit Facility") comprised of an operating facility and a syndicated facility. Total credit available under the Senior Credit Facility is \$50 million comprised of a \$20 million operating facility and a \$30 million syndicated facility.

The Senior Credit Facility is a committed facility available on a revolving basis until May 31, 2025. The Senior Credit Facility may, subject to the lenders' approval, be extended for a 364-day period. If the revolving period is not extended, the undrawn portion of the facility will be cancelled and any amounts outstanding would be repayable on May 31, 2026. The Senior Credit Facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base review, occurring in May and November of each year. The borrowing base is determined based on the lenders' evaluation of the Company's hydrocarbon reserves and their commodity price outlook at the time of each borrowing base review.

The Senior Credit Facility is secured by a first priority security interest on substantially all of the assets of the Company and is senior in priority to the 2028 Notes. The Senior Credit Facility contains certain covenants that limit the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, create or permit liens to exist, pay dividends, redeem stock, and sell assets. The Senior Credit Facility is not subject to any financial covenants.

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(1) Forecasted production is defined by the 2028 Indenture as the Company's proved developed producing ("PDP") forecast in the Company's most recent reserve report, as determined by a qualified and independent reserves evaluator, as prepared to the Canadian standard using National Instrument 51-101.

(2) On March 10, 2025, the Company completed an amendment to the 2028 Note Indenture to increase the annual capital expenditure limitation from CAD\$100 million to US\$150 million, until the outstanding principal amount of the 2028 Notes is less than US\$150 million.

(3) Consolidated indebtedness under the 2028 Indenture includes amounts outstanding under the 2028 Notes, amounts outstanding under the Senior Credit Facility, and any leases that would be classified as a "capital lease" under IAS<sup>®</sup> 17 – Leases (superseded).

Amounts borrowed under the Senior Credit Facility bear interest at a floating rate based on the applicable Canadian prime rate, US base rate, adjusted secured overnight financing rate or adjusted Canadian overnight repo rate average, plus a margin of 1.75% to 6.25% based on debt to EBITDA ratio. Standby fees on the undrawn portion of the Senior Credit Facility range from 0.6875% to 1.5625% based on a debt to EBITDA ratio. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had no amounts drawn under the Senior Credit Facility.

### Letter of Credit Facility

Greenfire maintains a separate \$55.0 million letter of credit facility (the “EDC Facility”) with a Canadian bank that is supported by a performance security guarantee from Export Development Canada (“EDC”). The EDC Facility is available on a demand basis. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had \$54.0 million (December 31, 2024 - \$54.0 million) in letters of credit outstanding under the EDC Facility.

### Adjusted Working Capital Surplus<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ thousands)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	153,150	144,238
Current liabilities	(93,036)	(335,859)
<b>Working capital surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>60,114</b>	<b>(191,621)</b>
Current portion of risk management contracts	(6,101)	248
Current portion of long-term debt	12,195	248,489
<b>Adjusted working capital surplus<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>66,208</b>	<b>57,116</b>

(1) Non-GAAP measure without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” section in this MD&A.

Working capital surplus (deficit) is a GAAP measure that is the most directly comparable measure to adjusted working capital surplus (deficit).

As of March 31, 2025, working capital increased to a surplus of \$60.1 million, compared to a deficit of \$191.6 million at December 31, 2024, representing an improvement of \$251.7 million. This was driven by the Company’s offer to repurchase a portion of its 2028 Notes, resulting in those 2028 Notes being presented as a current liability at December 31, 2024. This offer expired on February 19, 2025, see the “Capital Resources and Liquidity – Long-Term Debt” section of this MD&A. Adjusted working capital surplus increased to \$66.2 million as at March 31, 2025, from \$57.1 million as at December 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to a reduction in the warrant liability.

### Share Capital

(thousands of shares, units, or warrants)	May 6, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Common shares	70,230	69,922	69,718
Warrants	7,527	7,527	7,527
Performance warrants (“PWs”) <sup>(1)</sup>	180	780	2,520
Deferred share units (“DSUs”)	21	21	21
Performance share units (“PSUs”)	556	577	875
Restricted share units (“RSUs”)	101	102	136

(1) Performance warrants outstanding at May 6, 2025, are held by officers and employees subject to a trading blackout. These performance warrants are expected to expire after the trading blackout in accordance with the relevant agreements.

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares without a nominal or par value. The Company’s Board of Directors has suspended further grants under the Incentive Plan.

Following the Change of Control Transaction, on February 7, 2025, the Company’s Board of Directors exercised its discretion to accelerate the expiry of all performance warrants to April 30, 2025. The performance warrants were fully expensed when they vested on September 20, 2023.

### Cash Flow Summary

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 2025	2024
Cash provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	34,673	17,064
Financing activities	(1,937)	(51)
Investing activities	(27,814)	(37,681)
Exchange rate impact on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(103)	1,377
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>(19,291)</b>

### Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities in the first quarter of 2025 was \$34.7 million, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$17.1 million in the same period in 2024. The increase primarily relates to changes in non-cash working capital.

Based on current and forecasted production levels, operating expenses, capital expenditures, existing commodity price risk management contracts and current outlook for commodity prices, the Company expects cash provided by operating activities will be sufficient to cover its operational commitments and financial obligations under the 2028 Indenture and the credit agreement governing the Senior Credit Facility over the next twelve months.

### Cash Used in Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for first quarter of 2025 was \$1.9 million, compared to \$0.1 million in the same period of 2024. The increase relates to higher lease payments during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

### Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for first quarter of 2025 was \$27.8 million, compared to cash flow used in investing activities of \$37.7 million in the same period of 2024. The decrease is attributable to lower capital expenditures during the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to same period of 2024.

### Capital Expenditures<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	26,299	31,920
Acquisitions	-	2,529
<b>Capital expenditures<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>34,449</b>

(1) Supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Supplementary Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

### Adjusted Funds Flow<sup>(1)</sup> and Adjusted Free Cash Flow<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>34,673</b>	<b>17,064</b>
Non-recurring transactions <sup>(2)</sup>	1,853	-
Changes in non-cash working capital	(5,082)	10,525
<b>Adjusted funds flow<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>31,444</b>	<b>27,589</b>
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	(26,299)	(31,920)
Acquisitions	-	(2,529)
<b>Adjusted free cash flow<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>5,145</b>	<b>(6,860)</b>

(1) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

(2) Non-recurring transactions relate to a reimbursement to WEF for legal fees associated with a shareholder rights plan and related hearings before the Alberta Securities Commission, see "Related Party Transaction" section of this MD&A.

Adjusted funds flow was \$31.4 million, during the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$27.6 million during the same period in 2024. The increase in adjusted funds flow relates to higher adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)</sup> and lower interest expense compared to 2024.

Adjusted free cash flow<sup>(1)</sup> was \$5.1 million, during the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$(6.9) million during the same period in 2024. The increase relates to higher adjusted funds flow and lower capital expenditures<sup>(2)</sup> in the first quarter of 2025 compared to the same quarter in 2024.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Following the Change of Control Transaction, Greenfire agreed to reimburse WEF for approximately \$1.9 million of legal fees associated with the Company's adoption of a shareholder rights plan and related hearings before the Alberta Securities Commission, in which WEF was successful. These events ultimately led to the Change of Control Transaction and the reconstitution of the Company's Board of Directors. The reimbursement was reviewed and approved by the independent members of the Company's Board of Directors.

(1) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

(2) Supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Supplementary Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

## RISK FACTORS

The Company's business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, any of which may adversely affect the Company's business and its financial results and results of its operations. Certain of these risks and uncertainties are described throughout this MD&A. For additional information refer to the "Risk Factors" section in our 2024 AIF, which is also filed with the SEC under cover of Form 40-F, is available online at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca), [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) and on our website at [www.greenfireres.com](http://www.greenfireres.com).

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	2025	2024				2023		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
WTI (US\$/bbl)	71.42	70.27	75.09	80.57	76.96	78.32	82.26	73.78
WTI (C\$/bbl)	102.47	98.32	102.42	110.25	103.80	106.66	110.31	99.09
WCS (C\$/bbl)	84.29	80.75	83.94	91.63	77.76	76.85	93.00	78.75
AECO (C\$/GJ)	2.05	1.40	0.65	1.12	2.36	2.18	2.46	2.32
FX (USD:CAD) <sup>(2)</sup>	1.435	1.399	1.364	1.368	1.349	1.362	1.341	1.343
<b>OPERATING RESULTS</b>								
Bitumen production (bbls/d)	17,495	19,384	19,125	18,993	19,667	17,335	14,670	18,036
<b>FINANCIAL RESULTS</b>								
Oil sales	183,637	208,895	193,643	219,444	200,990	161,730	160,967	173,605
Oil sales (\$/bbl)	82.10	79.00	83.01	89.93	75.41	71.04	89.96	75.12
Operating expenses	37,929	40,864	40,655	34,997	36,348	35,084	38,442	35,675
Operating expenses (\$/bbl)	24.21	21.83	23.90	20.42	20.10	22.05	29.12	21.79
Gross profit (loss) <sup>(3)</sup>	34,392	26,471	76,772	58,581	(12,068)	29,150	28,919	31,799
Operating netback <sup>(4)</sup>	49,604	65,183	57,833	62,872	44,649	27,353	50,254	37,747
Operating netback (\$/bbl) <sup>(4)</sup>	31.67	34.81	34.00	36.68	24.69	17.19	38.08	23.05
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(4)</sup>	41,316	62,472	53,388	58,423	39,346	23,434	46,434	34,389
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	16,163	78,562	58,916	30,848	(46,915)	(4,659)	(138,689)	24,355
Per share - basic	0.23	1.13	0.85	0.45	(0.68)	(0.07)	(2.72)	0.50
Per share - diluted	0.23	1.09	0.82	0.43	(0.68)	(0.07)	(2.72)	0.35
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	34,673	60,195	(17,875)	85,163	17,064	25,530	41,873	23,640
Adjusted funds flow <sup>(4)</sup>	31,444	52,950	44,104	47,207	27,589	10,517	36,173	23,460
Capital expenditures <sup>(3)</sup>	26,299	13,161	21,175	23,009	34,449	19,413	9,587	1,911
Adjusted free cash flow <sup>(4)</sup>	5,145	39,789	22,929	24,198	(6,860)	(8,896)	26,586	21,549
<b>FINANCIAL POSITION</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	72,238	67,419	37,709	159,977	90,234	109,525	65,976	36,882
Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,779	47,363
Total assets	1,270,152	1,257,471	1,163,759	1,247,106	1,193,953	1,173,483	1,198,889	1,153,021
Total non-current financial liabilities	338,990	100,181	244,727	301,623	337,999	348,200	331,273	194,891
Total debt	329,627	328,930	308,561	396,584	387,966	376,350	382,842	246,805
Shareholders' equity	838,126	821,431	742,384	681,118	648,156	695,000	699,657	846,098

(1) These benchmark prices are not the Company's realized sales prices and represent approximate values.

(2) Quarterly average exchange rates as per the Bank of Canada.

(3) Supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Supplementary Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

(4) Non-GAAP measures without a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in this MD&A.

## NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Certain financial measures in this MD&A are non-GAAP financial measures or ratios. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. This MD&A also contains supplementary financial measures and ratios. Supplementary financial measures are derived from IFRS Accounting Standards.

**Non-GAAP financial measures and ratios include:** adjusted EBITDA, operating netback, operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts, adjusted funds flow, adjusted free cash flow, effective royalty rate, adjusted working capital surplus (deficit) and per barrel figures associated with non-GAAP financial measures.

**Supplementary financial measures and ratios include:** gross profit (loss), capital expenditures and depletion.

While these measures are commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry, the Company's determination of these measures may not be comparable with calculations of similar measures presented by other reporting issuers. We believe that the inclusion of these specified financial measures provides useful information to financial statement users when evaluating the financial results of Greenfire.

### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Ratios**

#### **Adjusted EBITDA (including per barrel (\$/bbl))**

Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) is the most directly comparable GAAP measure for adjusted EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP measure. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) before interest and financing, income taxes, depletion, depreciation and amortization, transaction costs, refinancing costs and is adjusted for certain non-cash items, or other items that are considered non-recurring in nature or outside of normal business operations. When adjusted EBITDA is expressed on a per barrel basis it is a non-GAAP ratio. Adjusted EBITDA (\$/bbl) is calculated by dividing adjusted EBITDA by the Company's total bitumen sales volume in a specified period. Adjusted EBITDA is used to measure Greenfire's profitability from its underlying asset base on a continuing basis. This measure is not intended to represent net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. For a reconciliation of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) to adjusted EBITDA, see the "Results of Operations – Net Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) and Adjusted EBITDA" section in this MD&A.

#### **Operating Netback (including per barrel (\$/bbl)) and Operating Netback, excluding realized gain (loss) risk management contracts (including per barrel (\$/bbl))**

Gross profit (loss) is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to operating netback and operating netback, excluding realized (gain) loss on risk management contracts which are non-GAAP measures. These measures are not intended to represent gross profit (loss), net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts is comprised of gross profit (loss), plus loss on risk management contracts, less gain on risk management contracts and less depletion expense on the Company's operating assets. Operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts per barrel (\$/bbl) is calculated by dividing operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts by the Company's bitumen sales volume in a specified period. Operating netback is further adjusted for realized gain (loss) risk management contracts, as appropriate. Operating netback per barrel (\$/bbl) is calculated by dividing operating netback by the Company's bitumen sales volume in a specified period. When Operating netback is expressed on a per barrel basis it is a non-GAAP ratio. Operating netback and operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts are financial measures widely used in the oil and gas industry as supplementary measures of a company's efficiency and ability to generate cash flow for debt repayments, capital expenditures or other uses. See the "Financial Results – Operating Netback" section in this MD&A for a reconciliation of gross profit (loss) to operating netback and operating netback, excluding realized gain (loss) on risk management contracts.

#### **Adjusted Funds Flow**

Cash provided by operating activities is the most directly comparable GAAP measure for adjusted funds flow, which is a non-GAAP measure. This measure is not intended to represent cash provided by operating activities calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The adjusted funds flow measure allows management and others to evaluate the Company's ability to fund its capital programs and meet its ongoing financial obligations using cash flow internally generated from ongoing operating related activities. We compute adjusted funds flow as cash provided by operating activities, excluding the impact of changes in non-cash working capital, less transaction costs and transactions considered non-recurring in nature or outside of normal business operations. For a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to adjusted funds flow, see the "Capital Resources and Liquidity – Adjusted Funds Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow" section in this MD&A.

### Adjusted Free Cash Flow

Cash provided by operating activities is the most directly comparable GAAP measure for adjusted free cash flow, which is a non-GAAP measure. Management uses adjusted free cash flow as an indicator of the efficiency and liquidity of its business, measuring its funds after capital investment that are available to manage debt levels and return capital to shareholders. By removing the impact of current period property, plant and equipment expenditures from adjusted free cash flow, management monitors its adjusted free cash flow to inform its capital allocation decisions. We compute adjusted free cash flow as cash provided by operating activities, excluding the impact of changes in non-cash working capital, less transaction costs, transactions considered non-recurring in nature or outside of normal business operations, property, plant and equipment expenditures and acquisitions. For a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to adjusted free cash flow, see the “Capital Resources and Liquidity – Adjusted Funds Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow” section in this MD&A.

### Effective Royalty Rate

Effective royalty rate is a non-GAAP ratio. Management uses effective royalty rate to compare between pre and post-payout crown royalties by calculating a royalty rate on a consistent basis. Royalties consist of crown royalties on bitumen production paid to the Province of Alberta, based on government prescribed royalty rates. The pre-payout royalty rates are calculated using the Canadian dollar equivalent one-month trailing WTI benchmark price. Post-payout royalty rates are calculated using the estimated annual average Canadian dollar equivalent WTI benchmark price. These rates are applied to gross revenue (pre-payout) or the greater of gross or net revenue (post-payout). “Payout” is reached when net revenue is greater than costs for the cumulative project. Pre-payout, the gross revenue royalty—bitumen realization net of transportation and storage costs—starts at 1%, rising with the Canadian dollar WTI price to a maximum of 9%. Post-payout, the royalty is applied to the higher of the gross revenue royalty or the net revenue royalty (net of operating and capital costs).

The actual royalty rate applied will differ from the effective royalty rate. The effective royalty rate is calculated as royalty expense divided by oil sales after diluent and oil transportation expenses.

(\$ thousands, unless otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Oil sales	183,637	200,990
Diluent expense	(73,994)	(91,682)
Oil transportation expense	(10,773)	(10,917)
<b>Oil sales after diluent and transportation expense</b>	<b>98,870</b>	<b>98,391</b>
<b>Royalties</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>6,315</b>
<b>Effective royalty rate</b>	<b>6.90%</b>	<b>6.42%</b>

### Adjusted Working Capital Surplus (Deficit)

Working capital surplus (deficit) is a GAAP measure that is the most directly comparable measure to adjusted working capital surplus (deficit). These measures are not intended to represent current assets, net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Adjusted working capital surplus (deficit) is comprised of current assets less current liabilities on the Company’s balance sheet, and excludes the current portion of risk management contracts and current portion of long-term debt, the latter of which is subject to estimates in future commodity prices, production levels and expenses, among other factors. Adjusted working capital surplus (deficit) is presented because it is a less volatile measure of current assets and current liabilities, after isolating for current portion of long-term debt and current portion of risk management contracts, a surplus of adjusted working capital surplus (deficit) will result in a future net cash inflow to the business that can be used by management to evaluate the Company’s short-term liquidity and its capital resources available at a point in time. A deficiency of adjusted working capital surplus (deficit) will result in a future net cash outflow, which may result in the Company not being able to settle short-term liabilities more than current assets.

### Supplementary Financial Measures & Ratios

#### Gross Profit (Loss)

Gross profit (loss) is a supplementary financial measure prepared on a consistent basis with IFRS Accounting Standards. Greenfire uses gross profit (loss) to assess its core operating performance before considering other expenses such as general and administrative costs, financing costs, and income taxes. Gross profit (loss) is calculated as oil sales, net of royalties, plus gains on risk management contracts, less losses on risk management contracts, diluent expense, operating expense, depletion expense on the Company’s operating assets, transportation expenses and marketing expenses.

Management believes that gross profit (loss) provides investors, analysts, and other stakeholders with useful insight into the Company's ability to generate profitability from its core operations before non-operating expenses. When gross profit (loss) is expressed on a per barrel basis it is a supplementary financial ratio. See the "Financial Results – Gross Profit (Loss)" section in this MD&A for a reconciliation of gross profit (loss).

### Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures is a supplementary financial measure prepared on a consistent basis with IFRS Accounting Standards. Greenfire uses capital expenditures to monitor the cash flows it invests into property, plant and equipment. Capital expenditures is derived from the statement of cash flows and includes property, plant and equipment expenditures and acquisitions.

Management believes that capital expenditures provides investors, analysts and other stakeholders with a useful insight into the Company's investments into property, plant and equipment. See the "Capital Resources and Liquidity – Capital Expenditures" section in this MD&A for a reconciliation of capital expenditures.

### Depletion

The term "depletion" or "depletion expense" is the portion of depletion and depreciation expense reflecting the cost of development and extraction of its bitumen reserves. The term "Depreciation expense" is the portion of depletion and depreciation expense for assets not directly associated with the development and extraction of the Company's bitumen reserves. When depletion expense is expressed on a per barrel basis it is a supplementary financial ratio.

Management uses these metrics to analyze those costs directly associated with capital cost of different property, plant and equipment types. A quantitative reconciliation of depletion expense and depreciation expense to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, Depletion and depreciation expense, is contained under the heading "Financial Results – Depletion and Depreciation Expenses" of this MD&A.

## COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company enters into commitments and contractual obligations in the normal course of operations. The following table is a summary of management's estimate of the contractual maturities of obligations as at March 31, 2025:

(\$ thousands)	1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	Thereafter	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	64,083	-	-	-	64,083
Lease liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	6,922	826	2,239	778	10,765
Long-term debt <sup>(2)</sup>	12,195	129,913	201,427	-	343,535
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>130,739</b>	<b>203,666</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>418,383</b>
Transportation commitments	33,861	65,056	65,769	240,529	405,215
Other commitments	5,766	920	598	1,122	8,406
<b>Total future payments</b>	<b>122,827</b>	<b>196,715</b>	<b>270,033</b>	<b>242,429</b>	<b>832,004</b>

(1) Amounts represent the expected undiscounted cash payments.

(2) Represents the undiscounted principal repayments of the 2028 Notes.

Management believes its current capital resources, combined with its ability to manage cash flow and working capital levels, will enable the Company to meet its current and future obligations, make scheduled interest and principal payments, and fund other business needs. In the short term, the Company anticipates meeting its cash requirements through a combination of cash on hand, operating cash flows, and potentially accessing available credit facilities. However, the Company acknowledges the potential impact of any adverse changes in economic conditions or unforeseen expenses on its ability to generate adequate cash in the short term.

### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Greenfire does not maintain off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or others that are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources and which are not disclosed in the financial statements.

## APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Certain accounting policies require that management make appropriate decisions with respect to the formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Management reviews its estimates on a regular basis. The emergence of new information and changed circumstances may result in actual results or changes to estimates that differ materially from current estimates. The Company's use of estimates and judgements in preparing the annual financial statements are discussed in Note 2 of the annual financial statements.

## DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR") and Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P")

The Company is required to comply with National Instrument 52-109 ("NI 52-109") Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings. NI 52-109 certification for the interim period ended March 31, 2025 requires that the Company disclose in its interim MD&A any material weaknesses or changes in ICFR and DC&P that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR and DC&P. The Company confirms that no material weaknesses were identified or such changes were made to its ICFR and DC&P during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

## FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements or forward-looking information within the meaning of the applicable United States federal securities laws and applicable Canadian securities laws (forward-looking information being collectively hereinafter referred to as "forward-looking statements"). Such forward-looking statements are based on expectations, estimates and projections as at the date of this MD&A. Any statements that involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often but not always using phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "plans", "budget", "scheduled", "forecasts", "estimates", "believes" or "intends", or variations of such words and phrases (including negative and grammatical variations), or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements and are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements and information concerning: the intentions, strategy, plans and future actions of the Company; that Greenfire is pursuing capital-efficient growth through the optimization of existing production, facilities and reserves to maximize free cash flow generation; Greenfire's plans including development and maintenance plans for the Expansion Asset and the Demo Asset and development and construction around the CPF and the anticipated timing thereof; the production impact from one of four steam generation units being offline and the expectation that it can be restored and operational by year-end 2025; expected production and capital expenditures and mitigation strategies to address production declines at the Expansion Asset; the potential impact of regulatory actions by the AER on the Company's business, operations, production, reserves estimates and financial condition and plans to restore compliance with sulphur dioxide emissions requirements, including through the purchase of sulphur removal facilities at the Expansion Asset; the Company's ability to implement and maintain a twelve month forward commodity price risk management program encompassing not less than 50% of the hydrocarbon output under the PDP reserves forecast in the Company's most recent reserves report; the Board of Directors' suspension of future grants under the Incentive Plan; management's intent to actively manage the Company's capital structure in response to changes in economic conditions and its intention to further deleverage the Company's balance sheet; management's belief that the Company's current capital resources and internally generated cash flow, as supplemented by new and existing financing sources and investment activities, and its ability to manage working capital levels will allow the Company to meet its current and future obligations, to make scheduled interest and principal payments, and to fund the other needs of the business; expectations related to the Company's risk management program; and statements relating to the business and future activities of the Company after the date of this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of the Company's management, as well as on assumptions, which management believes to be reasonable based on information available at the time such statements were made. In addition to other assumptions set out herein, the forward-looking statements contained herein are based on the following assumptions: Greenfire's ability to compete with other companies; the anticipated future financial or operating performance of the Company; the expected results of operations; expectations that current trends and impacts may continue; assumptions as to future drilling results; assumptions as to costs and commodity prices; the timing and amount of funding required to execute the Company's business plans; assumptions about future capital expenditures; the effect on the Company of any changes to existing or new legislation or policy or government regulation; the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals; the availability of labor; estimated budgets; assumptions about future interest and currency exchange rates; assumptions underlying Greenfire's available corporate tax pools and applicable royalty rates; requirements for additional capital; the timing and possible outcome of regulatory and permitting matters; goals; strategies; future growth and the adequacy of financial resources. However, by their nature, forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: a decline in oil prices or widening of differentials between various crude oil prices; lower than expected reservoir performance, including, but not limited to: lower oil production rates; the inability to recognize continued or increased efficiencies from the Company's production enhancement program and processing plant enhancements; reduced access to or an increase in the cost of diluent; an increase in the cost of natural gas or electricity; the reliability and maintenance of Greenfire's facilities; equipment failures that result in a failure to achieve expected benefits of capital expenditure programs or result in reduced production or increased costs; supply chain disruption and risks of increased costs relating to inflation; the uncertainty of reserve estimates and estimates and projects relating to production, costs and expenses; uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the safety and reliability of pipelines and trucking services that transport Greenfire's products; the need to replace significant portions of existing wells, referred to as "workovers", or the need to drill additional wells; the cost to transport bitumen, diluent and bitumen blend, and the cost to dispose of certain by-products; the availability and cost of insurance and the inability to insure against certain types of losses; severe weather or catastrophic events such as fires, droughts, lightning, earthquakes, extreme cold weather, storms or explosions; seasonal weather patterns and the corresponding effects of the spring thaw on Greenfire's properties; operational and financial risks associated with wildfires in Alberta; the availability of pipeline capacity and other transportation and storage facilities for the Company's bitumen blend; the cost of chemicals used in Greenfire's operations, including, but not limited to, in connection with water and/or oil treatment facilities; the availability of and access to drilling equipment and key personnel; risks of cybersecurity threats including the possibility of potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, and destruction or interruption of the Company's information technology systems; Canadian heavy and light oil export capacity constraints and the resulting impact on realized pricing; the impact of global wars and conflicts on global stability including the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas-Hezbollah-Iran conflict, commodity prices and the world economy, changes in the political landscape and/or legal, tax, royalty and regulatory regimes in Canada, and elsewhere; changes or proposed changes in applicable tariff rates; the cost of compliance with applicable regulatory regimes, including, but not limited to, environmental regulation and Government of Alberta production curtailments, if any; the ability to attract or access capital as a result of changing investor priorities and trends, including as a result of climate change, environmental, social and governance initiatives, the adoption of decarbonization policies and the general negative sentiment towards the oil and gas industry; hedging risks; variations in foreign exchange and interest rates; risks related to the Company's indebtedness, including the risk that Greenfire's repayment of such indebtedness will not materialize as contemplated herein; failure to accurately estimate abandonment and reclamation costs; the potential for management estimates and assumptions to be inaccurate; risks associated with acquisitions; and general economic, market and business conditions in Canada, the United States and globally.

The lists of risk factors set out in this MD&A or in the Company's other public disclosure documents are not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any forward-looking statements of the Company. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of the matters set out in this MD&A generally and certain economic and business factors, some of which may be beyond the control of the Company. In addition, the global financial and credit markets have experienced significant debt and equity market and commodity price volatility which could have a particularly significant, detrimental and unpredictable effect on forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update any forward-looking statements, other than as required by applicable law. For all of these reasons, the Company's securityholders should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

You should carefully consider all of the risks and uncertainties described in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's 2024 AIF, which is also filed with the SEC under cover of Form 40-F, is available online at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca), [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) and on our website at [www.greenfireres.com](http://www.greenfireres.com).

## **INITIAL PRODUCTION RATES**

References in this MD&A to initial production rates, other short-term production rates or initial performance measures relating to new wells are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons; however, such rates are not determinative of the rates at which such wells will commence production and decline thereafter and are not indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery. While encouraging, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on such rates in calculating the aggregate production for the Company. Accordingly, the Company cautions that short-term initial results should be considered to be preliminary.

## ABBREVIATIONS

The following provides a summary of common abbreviations used in this document:

<b>AECO</b>	Alberta natural gas price reference location
<b>AER</b>	Alberta Energy Regulator
<b>bbbl</b>	barrel
<b>bbbls/d</b>	barrels per day
<b>\$ or C\$</b>	Canadian dollars
<b>DSUs</b>	Deferred Share Units
<b>ECF</b>	Excess Cash Flow – as defined in the 2028 Indenture
<b>EDC</b>	Export Development Canada
<b>G&amp;A</b>	General and administrative
<b>IFRS</b>	IFRS <sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board
<b>MD&amp;A</b>	Management's Discussion and Analysis
<b>NCG</b>	Non-condensable gas
<b>PSUs</b>	Performance Share Units
<b>PWs</b>	Performance Warrants
<b>RSUs</b>	Restricted Share Units
<b>SAGD</b>	Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage
<b>U.S.</b>	United States
<b>US\$</b>	United States dollars
<b>WCS</b>	Western Canadian Select
<b>WTI</b>	West Texas Intermediate

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on <https://www.greenfireres.com> and can also be found on a website maintained by the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) and on Greenfire's SEDAR+ profile at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca)



## CORPORATE INFORMATION

### Directors

Adam Waterous<sup>(1)(4)</sup>  
W. Derek Aylesworth<sup>(2)</sup>  
Tom Ebbern<sup>(3)</sup>  
Andrew Kim  
David Roosth  
Henry Hager  
Brian Heald  
David Knight-Legg

- (1) Executive Chair of the Board of Directors
- (2) Chair of the Audit Committee
- (3) Chair of the Reserves Committee and Lead Director
- (4) Chair of the Compensation and Governance Committee

### Officers

Colin Germaniuk, P.Eng  
President

Tony Kraljic, CA  
Chief Financial Officer

Jonathan Kanderka, P.Eng  
Chief Operating Officer

Charles R. Kraus  
Corporate Secretary

### Head Office

1900, 205 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
T2P 2V7  
www.greenfireres.com  
NYSE: GFR  
TSX: GFR

### Solicitors

Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP  
3500, 855 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Street S.W.  
Bankers Hall East Tower  
Calgary Alberta, Canada  
T2P 4J8

Scale LLP  
86147, 750 – North Saint Paul Street Ste 250  
Dallas, Texas, United States  
75201

### Bankers

Bank of Montreal  
595 – 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
T2P 1G1

### Auditor

Deloitte LLP  
700, 850 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Street S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
T2P 0R8

### Reserve Engineers

McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.  
2200, 255 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
T2P 3G