



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS AND INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at September 30, 2025 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with Tourmaline Oil Corp.'s ("Tourmaline" or the "Company") unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes as at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The consolidated financial statements, the MD&A and additional information relating to Tourmaline can be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca or on Tourmaline's website at www.tourmalineoil.com. This MD&A is dated November 5, 2025.

The financial information contained herein has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and sometimes referred to in this MD&A as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian currency, unless otherwise noted.

This MD&A contains certain specified financial measures consisting of non-GAAP financial measures, a non-GAAP financial ratio and capital management measures. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" for information regarding the following non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP financial ratio and capital management measures used in this MD&A: "cash flow", "capital expenditures", "exploration and production expenditures", "operating netback", "operating netback per boe", "adjusted working capital" and "net debt". Since these specified financial measures may not have a standardized meaning, securities regulations require that specified financial measures are clearly defined, qualified and, where required, reconciled with their nearest GAAP measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" for further information on the definition, calculation and reconciliation of these measures.

Forward-Looking Statements - Certain information regarding Tourmaline set forth in this MD&A, including management's assessment of the Company's future plans and operations, contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements represent Tourmaline's internal projections, forecasts, estimates or beliefs concerning, among other things, an outlook on the estimated amounts and timing of capital investment or expenditures, anticipated future debt, expenses, production, cash flow and revenues or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. These statements are only predictions and actual events or results may differ materially. Although Tourmaline believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement since such expectations are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political, geopolitical, and social risks, uncertainties and contingencies.

In particular, forward-looking statements included in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: the size of, and future net revenues and cash flow from, crude oil, condensate, NGL (natural gas liquids) and natural gas reserves; future prospects; the focus of and timing of capital expenditures; expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through acquisitions and development; access to debt and equity markets; projections of market prices and costs; the performance characteristics of the Company's crude oil, condensate, NGL and natural gas properties; crude oil, condensate, NGL and natural gas production levels and product mix and guidance; the payment of any dividends (regular or special) and the timing and amount thereof; the shareholder return plans and expectation for potential share buybacks; Tourmaline's future operating and financial results; capital investment programs; supply and demand for crude oil, condensate, NGL and natural gas; future royalty rates; drilling, development and completion plans and the results therefrom; future land expiries; dispositions and joint venture arrangements; amount of operating, transportation and general and administrative expenses; treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax and environmental laws and regulations; and estimated tax pool balances. In addition, statements relating to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, most of which are beyond the Company's control, including the impact of general economic conditions; volatility and uncertainty in market prices for crude oil, condensate, NGL and natural gas; industry conditions; currency and interest rate fluctuation; imprecision of reserve estimates; liabilities inherent in crude oil, condensate, NGL and natural gas operations; environmental, political, geopolitical, social and regulatory risks; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; competition; the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management and skilled labour; its ability to maintain its investment grade credit rating; changes in income tax and environmental laws and regulations; incentive programs and royalty regimes relating to the oil and gas industry; hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, and spills, any of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury; stock market volatility; ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; the receipt of applicable regulatory or third-party approvals; risks of wars or other hostilities or geopolitical events, civil insurrection and pandemics; risks relating to Indigenous land claims and duty to consult; climate change risks; severe weather (including wildfires, floods and drought); inflation; supply chain risks; data breaches and cyber attacks; risks relating to the use of artificial intelligence; changes in legislation, including but not limited to tax laws, royalties and environmental regulations (including greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements and other decarbonization or social policies and including uncertainty with respect to the interpretation and impact of omnibus Bill C-59 and the related amendments to the *Competition Act* (Canada)); trade policy, barriers, disputes or wars (including new tariffs or changes to existing international trade arrangements); general economic and business conditions and markets; and the other risks considered under "Risk Factors" in Tourmaline's most recent annual information form available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and under "Business Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, Tourmaline has made assumptions regarding: prevailing and future commodity prices and royalty regimes and tax laws; future well production rates and reserve volumes; availability of skilled labour; timing and amount of capital expenditures; future exchange rates; the impact of increasing competition; conditions in general economic and financial markets; political and geopolitical conditions and uncertainties; availability of drilling and related equipment and services; infrastructure access and capacity utilization of owned infrastructure; effects of regulation by governmental agencies; future operating costs; abandonment and decommissioning obligations; and ability to market crude oil, condensate, natural gas and NGL successfully. Without limitation of the foregoing, future dividend payments, if any, and the level thereof is uncertain, as the Company's dividend policy and the funds available for the payment of dividends from time to time will be dependent upon, among other things, cash flow, financial requirements for the Company's operations and the execution of its growth strategy, fluctuations in working capital and the timing and amount of capital expenditures, debt service requirements and other factors beyond the Company's control. Further, the ability of Tourmaline to pay dividends will be subject to applicable laws (including the satisfaction of the solvency test contained in applicable corporate legislation) and contractual restrictions contained in the instruments governing its indebtedness, including its credit facility.

Management has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information provided in this MD&A in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Tourmaline's future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Tourmaline's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits, if any, that the Company will derive therefrom. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive.

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

Boe Conversions - Per barrel of oil equivalent amounts have been calculated using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent (6:1). Barrel of oil equivalents (boe) may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 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. In addition, as the value ratio between natural gas and crude oil based on current prices of natural gas and crude oil is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Climate-related considerations are integrated into key business planning and risk management processes throughout the Company.

Sustainability Reporting

The Company publishes an annual Sustainability Report containing comprehensive information relating to ESG performance which can be found on the Company's website at <https://sustainability.tourmaline.com/>.

The Sustainability Report was developed by integrating guidance from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production Standard and the Global Reporting Initiative. The Company has also included recommendations from the Task Force on Climate Related Disclosures and incorporated discussion points and metrics outlined by the ISSB.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Numerous factors beyond the Company's control affect the marketability and price of crude oil, condensate, NGL and natural gas which may be volatile for a number of reasons including uncertainties over the supply and demand of these commodities due to government policies (including trade policy), the current state of the world economies, sanctions or import bans, the imposition and effects of tariffs, reshuffling of global trade flows, global macro-economic concerns, actions of OPEC+, political and geopolitical uncertainties and conditions, legal and regulatory changes and uncertainties, ongoing wars and hostilities or other adverse economic or political development in the United States, Europe, Asia or the Middle East. Further, weakening global economic activity, inflation and corresponding higher interest rates, and the potential for a recession remain a risk to the pace of economic growth. Weather will continue to be a key driver of demand and impact natural gas prices.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the magnitude, duration and potential outcomes of the above noted factors, the Company is unable, at this time, to predict its long-term impact on its operations, liquidity, financial condition and results, but the impact may be material.

See "Business Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A for additional information regarding certain other risks which Tourmaline and its business and operations are subject to.

SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITION ACTIVITY

The following table summarizes the significant acquisition activity of the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024:

Acquisition	Type	Date	CGU	Purchase Price ⁽³⁾ (\$ MMs)	Production ⁽⁴⁾ (boe/d)
Crew ⁽¹⁾	Corporate	October 1, 2024	BC Montney	\$ 1,188.1	30,000
Todd ⁽¹⁾	Corporate	December 1, 2024	BC Montney	\$ 296.5	4,500
Strathcona ⁽²⁾	Property	June 1, 2025	BC Montney	\$ 285.7	8,000
Saguaro ⁽²⁾	Corporate	June 6, 2025	BC Montney	\$ 481.5	12,000

(1) Refer to Note 6 of the Company's consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024, for further detail about these transactions.

(2) Refer to the "Capital Expenditures" section of this MD&A and Note 5 of the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements at September 30, 2025, for further details about these transactions.

(3) These amounts reflect the purchase price in cash and/or common shares but do not include any assumed working capital (net debt).

(4) Estimated average production at the effective date of the acquisition.

PRODUCTION

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Natural gas (mcf/d)	2,925,485	2,554,383	15%	2,915,194	2,591,208	13%
Oil (bbl/d)	13,341	10,053	33%	12,938	12,374	5%
Condensate (bbl/d)	39,398	33,432	18%	39,114	33,875	15%
NGL (bbl/d)	94,426	88,149	7%	93,193	92,245	1%
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	634,746	557,365	14%	631,111	570,362	11%
Production in (sold from) storage (boe/d)	1,303	2,566	(49)%	(272)	179	(252)%
Total produced volumes (boe/d)	636,049	559,931	14%	630,839	570,541	11%
Natural gas %	77%	76%		77%	76%	

Production for the three months ended September 30, 2025 increased 14% up to an average of 634,746 boe/d compared to 557,365 boe/d for the same quarter of 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, average production increased 11% to 631,111 boe/d from 570,362 boe/d for the same period of 2024.

The production increase for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 can be attributed to the Company's successful exploration and production program as well as corporate and property acquisitions completed in 2024 and 2025. The acquisitions of Crew Energy Inc. ("Crew"), Todd Energy Canada Limited ("Todd"), Saguaro Resources Ltd. ("Saguaro") and the property acquisition from Strathcona Resources Ltd. ("Strathcona") accounted for approximately 56% and 76% of the increase in production for the three and nine month periods, respectively.

Excluded from the third quarter of 2025 average production volumes discussed above was 1,303 boe/d of natural gas that was injected into storage facilities during the quarter. Average produced volumes for the third quarter of 2025 were 636,049 boe/d. For the third quarter of 2024, 2,566 boe/d of natural gas was injected into storage facilities resulting in average produced volumes of 559,931 boe/d.

The Company currently has storage capacity at both Dawn and PG&E Citygate. The storage capacity allows for the opportunity to inject in periods of lower commodity prices (typically summer months) and subsequently withdraw in periods of higher prices (typically winter months). As at September 30, 2025, the Company has total storage capacity of 4.0 Bcf.

During the third quarter of 2025, the Company entered into an additional long-term natural gas storage agreement with AltaGas, at its Dimsdale Storage Facility in Alberta, where Tourmaline will have access to 6.0 Bcf of storage capacity starting in April 2026 for a 10-year term.

Full-year average production guidance for 2025 is now expected to be 637,500 - 640,000 boe/d, where the top end of the range is reduced from the 650,000 boe/d disclosed in the Company's June 30, 2025 MD&A. The narrowing of the guidance range is due to timing shifts in the capital program as well as price-related production shut-ins in the third quarter of 2025 due to extremely low AECO and Station 2 natural gas prices.

REVENUE AND REALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Natural gas						
Sales from production	\$ 283,419	\$ 298,433	(5)%	\$ 1,517,864	\$ 1,461,689	4%
Premium on risk management activities	434,544	309,677	40%	1,033,532	543,129	90%
Realized gain on financial instruments	108,176	142,321	(24)%	286,843	365,684	(22)%
	826,139	750,431	10%	2,838,239	2,370,502	20%
Oil						
Sales from production	103,104	88,069	17%	303,204	318,210	(5)%
Premium on risk management activities	2,070	3,598	(42)%	5,089	11,764	(57)%
Realized gain on financial instruments	3,230	3,294	(2)%	10,386	897	1,058%
	108,404	94,961	14%	318,679	330,871	(4)%
Condensate						
Sales from production	310,931	294,716	6%	962,664	917,387	5%
(Loss) on risk management activities	(559)	(119)	(370)%	(792)	(742)	(7)%
Realized gain (loss) on financial instruments	9,688	3,606	169%	31,425	(2,324)	1,452%
	320,060	298,203	7%	993,297	914,321	9%
NGL						
Sales from production	227,520	254,184	(10)%	733,275	817,435	(10)%
(Loss) on risk management activities	(8,846)	(12,451)	29%	(10,365)	(6,474)	(60)%
Realized gain (loss) on financial instruments	5,720	(3,235)	277%	3,514	(5,701)	162%
	224,394	238,498	(6)%	726,424	805,260	(10)%
Total						
Sales from production	924,974	935,402	(1)%	3,517,007	3,514,721	–%
Premium on risk management activities	427,209	300,705	42%	1,027,464	547,677	88%
Realized gain on financial instruments	126,814	145,986	(13)%	332,168	358,556	(7)%
Total revenue from commodity sales, premium on risk management activities, and realized gain on financial instruments	\$1,478,997	\$1,382,093	7%	\$ 4,876,639	\$ 4,420,954	10%

Total sales from production for the three months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by 1% compared to the same quarter of 2024. The decrease reflects lower AECO and Station 2 natural gas benchmark pricing and lower liquids benchmark pricing which was partially offset by the increase in average daily production. Total sales from production of \$3.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is consistent with the same period of 2024 and reflects the increase in the average daily production, offset by lower Station 2 natural gas benchmark pricing, and lower liquids benchmark pricing.

Included in the premium on risk management activities is the premium (loss) that Tourmaline receives from selling gas to markets outside Alberta and British Columbia (“BC”) and the premium (loss) received on physical commodity contract prices compared to benchmark pricing. Tourmaline has significantly diversified the markets where its natural gas is sold including Sumas, PG&E Malin, PG&E Citygate, Chicago Citygate, Ventura, Dawn, TTF and JKM all of which have historically had higher natural gas prices as compared to AECO.

The three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 included a premium on risk management activities of \$427.2 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively, compared to a premium of \$300.7 million and \$547.7 million, respectively, for the same periods of the prior year. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, AECO prices, on average, were lower than the prices received (after transportation) at most of the export hubs where Tourmaline sells its natural gas, resulting in a premium on risk management activities.

Total revenue, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, was also impacted by a realized gain on financial instruments of \$126.8 million and \$332.2 million, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 – realized gain on financial instruments of \$146.0 million and \$358.6 million, respectively) reflecting higher prices received on financial commodity contracts when compared to lower benchmark prices.

Total revenue from commodity sales, the premium on risk management activities and realized gains on financial instruments exclude the effect of unrealized gains (losses) on commodity contracts until these gains or losses are realized.

BENCHMARK OIL AND GAS PRICES:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Natural gas						
NYMEX Last Day (USD\$/mcf)	\$ 3.07	\$ 2.16	42%	\$ 3.39	\$ 2.10	61%
AECO 5A (CAD\$/mcf)	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.70	(9)%	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.48	2%
West Coast Station 2 (CAD\$/mcf)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.50	(4)%	\$ 0.74	\$ 1.29	(43)%
Sumas (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 0.94	\$ 1.49	(37)%	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.94	(24)%
ATP 5A Day Ahead (CAD\$/mcf)	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.82	(29)%	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.56	(17)%
Chicago Citygate (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 2.77	\$ 1.78	56%	\$ 3.21	\$ 2.08	54%
Ventura (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 2.72	\$ 1.73	57%	\$ 3.23	\$ 2.21	46%
PG&E Malin (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 2.74	\$ 1.75	57%	\$ 2.72	\$ 2.09	30%
PG&E Citygate (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 3.48	\$ 2.79	25%	\$ 3.33	\$ 2.96	13%
Dawn (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 2.79	\$ 1.70	64%	\$ 3.18	\$ 1.87	70%
JKM (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 12.12	\$ 12.92	(6)%	\$ 12.84	\$ 11.12	15%
TTF (USD\$/mmbtu)	\$ 11.72	\$ 11.19	5%	\$ 12.85	\$ 10.10	27%
Oil and condensate						
NYMEX WTI (USD\$/bbl)	\$ 64.97	\$ 75.27	(14)%	\$ 66.69	\$ 77.61	(14)%
Edmonton Par (CAD\$/bbl)	\$ 85.94	\$ 97.83	(12)%	\$ 88.67	\$ 98.06	(10)%
Edmonton Condensate (CAD\$/bbl)	\$ 87.05	\$ 99.88	(13)%	\$ 91.39	\$ 101.16	(10)%
Electricity						
AESO (CAD\$/MWH)	\$ 51.53	\$ 55.23	(7)%	\$ 44.10	\$ 66.47	(34)%

CURRENCY – EXCHANGE RATES:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
CAD\$/USD\$ ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.7260	\$ 0.7334	(1)%	\$ 0.7149	\$ 0.7351	(3)%

(1) Average rates for the period.

TOURMALINE REALIZED PRICES:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	\$ 3.07	\$ 3.19	(4)%	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.34	7%
Oil (\$/bbl)	\$ 88.32	\$ 102.67	(14)%	\$ 90.22	\$ 97.59	(8)%
Condensate (\$/bbl)	\$ 88.30	\$ 96.95	(9)%	\$ 93.02	\$ 98.51	(6)%
NGL (\$/bbl)	\$ 25.83	\$ 29.41	(12)%	\$ 28.55	\$ 31.86	(10)%
Oil equivalent (\$/boe)	\$ 25.33	\$ 26.95	(6)%	\$ 28.30	\$ 28.29	-%

(1) Realized prices include sales from production, premium (loss) on risk management activities and realized gain (loss) on financial instruments.

The realized average natural gas price for the three months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by 4% to \$3.07/mcf from \$3.19/mcf in the same period of the prior year. The decrease is the result of lower AECO and Station 2 natural gas benchmark prices in the quarter, partially offset by higher realized gains on risk management activities. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the realized average natural gas price was \$3.57/mcf, which is 7% higher than the same period of the prior year. The increase is the result of higher natural gas benchmark prices for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, at all major hubs, with the exception of Station 2, ATP and Sumas, where the Company sells its natural gas.

Realized oil prices decreased by 14% and 8% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods of the prior year. The decrease for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 reflects lower benchmark prices received. The decrease for the nine months ended was partially offset by higher realized gains on financial instruments.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the realized price of condensate was \$88.30/bbl and \$93.02/bbl which is 9% and 6%, respectively, lower than the same periods of the prior year. The realized price for both periods reflects the lower benchmark prices received, partially offset by higher realized gains on financial instruments.

The realized NGL price for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, decreased by 12% and 10%, respectively, compared to the same periods of the prior year. For the three months ended September 30, 2025 the realized NGL price reflects lower Canadian natural gas and liquids benchmark prices. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 the decrease correlates with the decrease in liquids benchmark prices.

ROYALTIES

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Natural gas						
Crown royalties	\$ 20,145	\$ 13,484	49%	\$ 112,820	\$ 92,961	21%
GORR royalties	4,872	4,620	5%	36,920	32,221	15%
Royalty credits ⁽¹⁾	(7,123)	(6,597)	8%	(23,511)	(25,182)	(7)%
	17,894	11,507	56%	126,229	100,000	26%
Oil, condensate and NGL						
Crown royalties	97,656	101,867	(4)%	277,135	317,606	(13)%
GORR royalties	14,407	11,400	26%	43,672	39,078	12%
Royalty credits ⁽¹⁾	(20,686)	(19,158)	8%	(68,278)	(73,131)	(7)%
	91,377	94,109	(3)%	252,529	283,553	(11)%
Total royalties	\$ 109,271	\$ 105,616	3%	\$ 378,758	\$ 383,553	(1)%
Royalties as a percentage of commodity sales from production	11.8%	11.3%		10.8%	10.9%	

(1) Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

For the three months ended September 30, 2025, the average effective royalty rate was 11.8% compared to 11.3% for the same period of the prior year. The slight increase in the royalty rate reflects higher royalty reference pricing in BC, which includes higher realized premiums on risk management activities received from export markets where the Company sells its natural gas. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the average effective royalty rate was 10.8% compared to 10.9% for the same period of the prior year. The slight decrease in the royalty rate reflects lower oil, condensate, and NGL benchmark pricing compared to the prior year, offset by higher realized natural gas prices.

Natural gas royalties of \$17.9 million and \$126.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, included combined Crown and GORR royalties of \$25.0 million and \$149.7 million, respectively, offset by credits of \$7.1 million and \$23.5 million. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, natural gas royalties of \$11.5 million and \$100.0 million, respectively, included Crown and GORR royalties of \$18.1 million and \$125.2 million offset by credits of \$6.6 million and \$25.2 million. Included in the credits received for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was Gas Cost Allowance ("GCA") which is provided from the Crown to account for expenses incurred to process and transport the Crown's portion of production. Also offsetting natural gas crown royalties are credits for the Drilling and Completion Cost Allowance ("C*") in Alberta as well as the Deep Well Royalty Credit Program in British Columbia.

The Company expects its royalty rate for 2025 to be approximately 11%, consistent with the 10% to 11% previously disclosed in the Company's June 30, 2025 MD&A. The royalty rate is sensitive to commodity prices, and as such, an increase in commodity prices will increase the actual rate.

COMMODITY MARKETING

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Marketing revenue	\$ 45,917	\$ 36,009	28%	\$ 96,710	\$ 70,155	38%
Marketing purchases	\$ (40,521)	\$ (25,540)	59%	\$ (84,375)	\$ (49,412)	71%

Marketing revenue and marketing purchases represent the volume sold and purchased from third parties which is recorded gross for financial statement presentation purposes. Any gains or losses on the sale of third-party product related to the price differential are recorded in marketing revenue.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, marketing revenue increased by 28% and 38%, respectively, and marketing purchases increased by 59% and 71%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2024. The increase in both marketing revenue and marketing purchases can be attributed to more third-party liquids volume available for purchase in 2025, compared to the same periods of the prior year, and an increase in natural gas volumes purchased to fulfill sales contracts due to temporary volume restrictions on export pipelines during the third quarter of 2025.

OTHER INCOME

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Other income	\$ 8,158	\$ 8,454	(4)%	\$ 24,849	\$ 33,374	(26)%

Other income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$8.2 million and \$24.8 million, respectively, compared to \$8.5 million and \$33.4 million, respectively, for the same periods of the prior year. The decrease in other income is primary due to a decrease in carbon credits sold and a decrease in power generation income related to lower AESO benchmark power prices compared to the same periods of 2024.

OPERATING EXPENSES

(000s) except per-boe amounts	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Operating expenses	\$ 280,524	\$ 249,471	12%	\$ 865,652	\$ 754,947	15%
Per boe	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.87	(1)%	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.83	4%

Operating expenses include all periodic lease and field-level expenses and exclude income recoveries from processing third-party volumes. For the third quarter of 2025, total operating expenses were \$280.5 million compared to \$249.5 million in the third quarter of 2024, an increase of 12% over a 14% increase in production. Operating costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, were \$865.7 million compared to \$754.9 million for the same period of 2024, reflecting a 15% increase in total costs over an 11% increase in production.

On a per-boe basis, the costs decreased from \$4.87/boe for the third quarter of 2024 to \$4.80/boe in the third quarter of 2025. The decrease in per-boe costs in the third quarter of 2025 is related to lower workover and maintenance expense and increased production volumes, which spread fixed costs over the larger production base. This decrease in per-boe costs is partially offset by production acquired through corporate and asset acquisitions over the past year, which generally carried higher operating expenses per-boe.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, operating costs were \$5.02/boe, up from \$4.83/boe for the first nine months of 2024. The higher per-boe costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, reflect higher carbon taxes and regulatory fees along with general inflationary pressures, as well as production acquired through corporate and asset acquisitions over the past year, which generally carried higher operating expenses per-boe.

The Company's year-to-date operating expenses for 2025 are slightly below the previously disclosed guidance of \$5.05/boe included in the Company's June 30, 2025 MD&A. As a result, the Company now expects full year 2025 operating expenses of approximately \$5.00/boe. While higher forecast 2025 volumes are expected to reduce the per-boe costs for the remainder of year, actual cash costs can change depending on a number of factors, including the Company's actual production levels.

TRANSPORTATION

<i>(000s) except per-boe amounts</i>	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Natural gas transportation	\$ 223,911	\$ 216,091	4%	\$ 710,317	\$ 651,909	9%
Oil and NGL transportation	67,349	54,236	24%	180,943	154,081	17%
Total transportation	\$ 291,260	\$ 270,327	8%	\$ 891,260	\$ 805,990	11%
Per boe	\$ 4.99	\$ 5.27	(5)%	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.16	–%

For the third quarter of 2025, total transportation expenses were \$291.3 million compared to \$270.3 million in the third quarter of 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, transportation expenses were \$891.3 million compared to \$806.0 million in the same period of 2024. Transportation expenses in 2025 reflect increased costs related to both higher production volumes as well as more volumes sold outside of Alberta, compared to the prior year. The increase in oil and NGL transportation reflects higher oil and NGL trucking costs.

On a per-boe basis, transportation costs decreased from \$5.27/boe in the third quarter of 2024 to \$4.99/boe in the third quarter of 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the per-boe transportation costs of \$5.17/boe remained consistent with the same period of 2024. Both periods reflect lower natural gas transportation expense per-boe compared to the same periods of the prior year related to the corporate and asset acquisition volumes which are predominantly sold at Station 2. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, this decrease related to the acquired volumes, was offset by higher fuel gas expense related to the increase in natural gas benchmark prices and higher liquids transportation costs.

GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ("G&A")

<i>(000s) except per-boe amounts</i>	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
G&A expenses	\$ 62,629	\$ 51,314	22%	\$ 186,390	\$ 160,612	16%
Administrative and capital recovery	(1,802)	(1,925)	(6)%	(6,020)	(6,380)	(6)%
Capitalized G&A	(13,555)	(12,099)	12%	(40,015)	(35,813)	12%
Total G&A expenses	\$ 47,272	\$ 37,290	27%	\$ 140,355	\$ 118,419	19%
Per boe	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.73	11%	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.76	7%

Total G&A expenses in the third quarter of 2025 were \$47.3 million compared to \$37.3 million for the same quarter of 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, G&A expenses were \$140.4 million compared to \$118.4 million for the same period of 2024. The increase is primarily due to staff additions, consulting and advocacy fees, additional office space, and other costs related to corporate and property acquisitions as well as higher third-party service provider fees.

G&A expenses for 2025 are expected to average approximately \$0.80/boe, consistent with the previous guidance disclosed in the Company's June 30, 2025 MD&A. The increase over 2024 G&A expenses reflects additional staffing costs, higher third-party service provider fees, higher costs related to additional regulatory requirements, as well as general inflation. Actual costs per boe can change, however, depending on a number of factors including the Company's actual production levels.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

<i>(000s) except per-boe amounts</i>	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total share-based payments	\$ 28,584	\$ 24,456	\$ 83,845	\$ 77,349
Capitalized share-based payments	(10,607)	(8,776)	(31,258)	(29,363)
Share-based payments expense	\$ 17,977	\$ 15,680	\$ 52,587	\$ 47,986
Per boe	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31

The Company recognized \$18.0 million and \$52.6 million of share-based payments expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to \$15.7 million and \$48.0 million, respectively, for the same periods of 2024. Capitalized share-based payments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 were \$10.6 million and \$31.3 million, compared to \$8.8 million and \$29.4 million, respectively, for the same periods of the prior year.

Share-based payments are higher in 2025 compared to the same periods of 2024, which reflects an increase in the number of restricted share units ("RSUs") outstanding.

STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company uses the fair-value method for the determination of non-cash share-based payments expense. During the third quarter of 2025, 456,000 stock options were granted at a weighted-average exercise price of \$60.18 per option and 148,847 options were exercised, bringing \$3.4 million of cash into treasury.

RSU PLAN

At September 30, 2025, the Company had 732,263 RSUs outstanding and recognized \$3.6 million and \$10.8 million of RSU payments expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2024 – \$2.5 million and \$7.6 million, respectively). Capitalized RSU payments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 were \$2.3 million and \$6.9 million, respectively (September 30, 2024 – \$1.7 million and \$5.2 million, respectively). Both of these amounts are included in the share-based payments table above.

DEPLETION, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION ("DD&A")

<i>(000s) except per-boe amounts</i>	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 460,075	\$ 383,319	\$ 1,302,788	\$ 1,143,953
Less mineral lease expiries	(19,992)	(6,218)	(20,701)	(9,666)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 440,083	\$ 377,101	\$ 1,282,087	\$ 1,134,287
Per boe	\$ 7.54	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.44	\$ 7.26

DD&A expense, excluding mineral lease expiries, was \$440.1 million for the third quarter of 2025 compared to \$377.1 million for the same period of 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, DD&A expense, excluding mineral lease expiries, was \$1.3 billion, compared to \$1.1 billion for the same period of the prior year, which included depletion of oil and gas interests (excluding plant and facilities) of \$1.2 billion (nine months ended September 30, 2024 – \$1.0 billion). The increase in DD&A expense in 2025, over the same periods of 2024, is primarily due to higher production volumes.

The per-boe DD&A rate (excluding the impact of mineral lease expiries) of \$7.54/boe and \$7.44/boe for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, increased compared to the rate of \$7.35/boe and \$7.26/boe for the same periods of the prior year. The increase in the per-boe rate is primarily due to a higher depletable base, including an increase in total future development costs.

Mineral lease expiries for the three months ended September 30, 2025 were \$20.0 million, compared to expiries in the same quarter of the prior year of \$6.2 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, expiries were \$20.7 million compared to \$9.7 million for the same period of 2024. The expired leases for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 amount to less than 1% of Tourmaline's total land base.

The Company prioritizes drilling on what it believes to be the most cost-efficient and productive acreage, and, with such a large land base, the Company has chosen not to continue some of the expiring sections of land. The Company explores all alternatives (including swaps, farm-outs, joint ventures and dispositions) to realize the value from these sections before they expire.

In accordance with IFRS, an impairment test is performed on a CGU if the Company identifies an indicator of impairment. At September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company did not identify indicators of impairment on any of its CGUs and therefore, impairment tests were not performed.

FINANCE EXPENSES

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Interest expense	\$ 17,622	\$ 21,038	(16)%	\$ 50,412	\$ 59,619	(15)%
Accretion expense	9,462	6,974	36%	25,984	22,106	18%
Lease interest expense	482	457	5%	1,418	1,263	12%
Foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. denominated debt	5,774	(22,263)	126%	(13,017)	(11,830)	(10)%
Realized (gain) loss on cross-currency swaps	(5,774)	22,263	(126)%	13,017	11,830	10%
Transaction costs on corporate and property acquisitions	–	43	(100)%	2,200	1,116	97%
Total finance expenses	\$ 27,566	\$ 28,512	(3)%	\$ 80,014	\$ 84,104	(5)%

Finance expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2025 totaled \$27.6 million, compared to \$28.5 million for the same period of 2024. During the third quarter of 2025, the average debt outstanding was \$1.7 billion and the average effective interest rate on the debt was 3.84% compared to \$1.5 billion and 5.12% for the same period of 2024.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, finance expenses totaled \$80.0 million compared to \$84.1 million for the same period of 2024. The average debt outstanding and the average effective interest rate on the debt for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$1.5 billion and 4.01% compared to \$1.5 billion and 4.82% for the same period of 2024.

Interest expense decreased for both periods of 2025 due to a decrease in the effective interest rate. The decrease in the effective interest rate reflects the lower Bank of Canada prime rate in 2025 over the same periods of 2024 as well as the commencement of the Company's commercial paper program in the second quarter of 2025.

For three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company drew from the revolving credit facility in U.S. dollars, as permitted under the facility. For the three months ended September 30, 2025, this created a foreign exchange loss due to the weakening of the Canadian dollar. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, this created a foreign exchange gain due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar. Concurrent with the draw of U.S. dollar denominated borrowings, the Company entered into cross-currency swaps to offset the foreign currency risk resulting from holding U.S. dollar denominated borrowings. This transaction allows the Company to take advantage of the interest rate spread between the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") without taking on any foreign exchange risk.

INCOME TAXES

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Current tax expense (recovery)	\$ 27,240	\$ (16,699)	263%	\$ 22,189	\$ 28,508	(22)%
Deferred tax expense	36,792	127,625	(71)%	292,406	250,289	17%
Income taxes	\$ 64,032	\$ 110,926	(42)%	\$ 314,595	\$ 278,797	13%

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, current tax expense was \$27.2 million and \$22.2 million, respectively, compared to a current tax recovery of \$16.7 million and current tax expense \$28.5 million, respectively, for the same periods of the prior year. The increase in current taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2025, primarily reflects changes in the composition and availability of tax pools following the integration of corporate acquisitions. The decrease in current taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, is primarily a result of non-capital losses available from corporate acquisitions.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the provision for deferred income taxes was \$36.8 million and \$292.4 million compared to \$127.6 million and \$250.3 million for the same periods of the prior year, respectively. The decrease in deferred income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2025 is primarily due to higher current tax expense recorded for the period. The increase in deferred income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is primarily due to an increase in net income before tax and a lower current tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES, CASH FLOW AND NET EARNINGS

(000s) except per unit amounts	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 853,547	\$ 727,042	17%	\$ 2,686,907	\$ 2,063,670	30%
Per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.05	7%	\$ 7.03	\$ 5.81	21%
Cash flow ⁽²⁾	\$ 719,576	\$ 741,900	(3)%	\$ 2,505,453	\$ 2,368,161	6%
Per share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.09	(11)%	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.67	(2)%
Net earnings	\$ 190,405	\$ 355,193	(46)%	\$ 917,674	\$ 856,664	7%
Per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.00	(51)%	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.41	–%
Operating netback per boe ⁽²⁾	\$ 13.67	\$ 14.75	(7)%	\$ 15.91	\$ 15.85	–%

(1) Per share amounts have been calculated using the weighted average number of diluted common shares.

(2) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Cash flow for the three months ended September 30, 2025 was \$719.6 million or \$1.85 per diluted share compared to \$741.9 million or \$2.09 per diluted share for the same period of 2024. Cash flow for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$2.5 billion or \$6.56 per diluted share compared to \$2.4 billion or \$6.67 per diluted share for the same period of 2024. The decrease in cash flow for the three months ended September 30, 2025, reflects a lower operating netback and an increase in current tax expense of \$43.9 million, which was partially offset by an increase in production volume. The increase in cash flow for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 reflects an increase in production volume.

The Company had after-tax net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2025 of \$190.4 million or \$0.49 per diluted share, compared to after-tax net earnings of \$355.2 million or \$1.00 per diluted share for the same period of 2024. The decrease in after-tax net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2025 reflects the lower operating netback and an unrealized loss on financial instruments of \$33.6 million compared to an unrealized gain on financial instruments of \$145.0 million in the same period of the prior year, partially offset by an increase in production volume.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the after-tax net earnings were \$917.7 million or \$2.40 per diluted share compared to after-tax net earnings of \$856.7 million and \$2.41 per diluted share for the same period of 2024. The increase in after-tax net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 reflects an unrealized gain on financial instruments of \$31.8 million compared to an unrealized loss on financial instruments of \$61.5 million for the same period of the prior year and an increase in production volume.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Land and seismic	\$ 22,514	\$ 29,537	\$ 37,191	\$ 50,748
Drilling and completions	598,380	451,165	1,532,478	1,130,648
Facilities	204,578	94,043	543,308	248,651
Exploration and production expenditures	825,472	574,745	2,112,977	1,430,047
Property acquisitions	5,140	2,123	17,283	25,704
Property dispositions	(73,074)	(609)	(74,821)	(56,834)
Other	16,499	14,659	48,855	42,351
Total capital expenditures	\$ 774,037	\$ 590,918	\$ 2,104,294	\$ 1,441,268

During the third quarter of 2025, the Company invested \$774.0 million of cash consideration, net of acquisitions and dispositions, compared to \$590.9 million for the same period of 2024. Exploration and production expenditures were \$825.5 million for the third quarter of 2025 compared to \$574.7 million for the same quarter of 2024. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, the Company invested \$2.1 billion of cash consideration, net of acquisitions and dispositions, compared to \$1.4 billion for the same period of 2024.

The following table summarizes the drill, complete and tie-in activities for the periods:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Drilled	234	228.04	199	183.15
Completed	225	221.89	198	185.48
Tied-in	236	229.78	183	170.22

Exploration and production expenditures in 2025 continue to be forecasted at \$2.60 - \$2.85 billion plus an additional \$150.0 million in exploration-directed spending. The Company expects drilling and completions costs of approximately \$2.0 - \$2.2 billion and facilities expenditures (including equipment, pipelines and tie-ins) of approximately \$800.0 million. The capital budget is closely monitored and will continue to be adjusted as required, depending on cash flow available.

Corporate Acquisitions

On June 6, 2025, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Saguaro. The Company issued 7,546,785 Tourmaline common shares at a price of \$63.80 per share for share consideration of \$481.5 million. Total transaction costs incurred by the Company were \$0.8 million. The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination and resulted in an increase in PP&E of approximately \$531.1 million, net debt of \$20.2 million (bank debt, net of working capital deficit of \$0.2 million), decommissioning obligations of \$4.3 million, and a deferred income tax liability of \$26.2 million. The acquisition is an important component of the Company's continuing NEBC build out strategy that is part of its long-term organic growth plan. Prior to the acquisition, Tourmaline was a 50% owner in the Saguaro assets and the acquisition consolidates this ownership and provides for an increase in drilling inventory, developed lands, production and infrastructure.

Property Acquisitions

On June 1, 2025, the Company acquired assets in the Groundbirch area from Strathcona. The Company issued 4,578,542 common shares at a price of \$62.40 for share consideration of \$285.7 million. This acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination and resulted in an increase in PP&E of approximately \$288.2 million and decommissioning obligations of \$2.5 million. Total transaction costs incurred by the Company of \$0.5 million associated with this acquisition were expensed in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. This acquisition increases drilling inventory, developed lands, production and infrastructure.

Disposition of Oil and Natural Gas Properties

On September 30, 2025, the Company sold a royalty interest on the acquired Saguaro and Strathcona lands, discussed above, to Topaz Energy Corp. ("Topaz") for cash consideration of \$71.7 million, before customary closing adjustments. The transaction resulted in a gain on disposition of \$20.4 million which was recorded in the Company's consolidated income statement for the period ended September 30, 2025.

Total Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

In total, for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company completed property acquisitions for cash consideration of \$17.3 million (December 31, 2024 – \$33.1 million) and \$290.8 million in property acquisitions (including Strathcona) for non-cash consideration (December 31, 2024 – \$7.8 million). The Company assumed \$10.6 million in decommissioning liabilities as a result of these acquisitions (December 31, 2024 - \$1.2 million).

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company also completed property dispositions for total cash consideration of \$74.8 million (December 31, 2024 – \$357.7 million) and non-cash consideration of \$2.7 million (December 31, 2024 – \$7.8 million). The Company disposed of \$0.5 million in decommissioning liabilities as a result of these dispositions (December 31, 2024 - \$1.5 million).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Commercial paper

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company established a commercial paper ("CP") program, authorizing the Company to borrow up to \$800.0 million of CP at any given time. As at September 30, 2025, the Company had \$800.0 million of CP outstanding with an average term of 31 days and an average interest rate of 3.05%. The CP program is supported by the Company's revolving credit facility and the Company reserves capacity under its revolving credit facility for any CP amounts outstanding.

Credit facilities

The Company has a covenant-based, unsecured, five-year extendible revolving credit facility in place with a syndicate of banks in the amount of \$2.55 billion. In June 2025, the Company extended the maturity date of the revolving credit facility to June 2030. With the exception of the change in maturity date and expansion feature ("accordion"), the revolving credit facility was renewed under the same key terms and conditions as those described in note 9 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The maturity date may, at the request of the Company and with consent of the lenders, be extended on an annual basis. The revolving credit facility includes an accordion feature, which was increased from \$500.0 million to \$1.0 billion in the second quarter of 2025. The accordion allows the Company, upon approval from the lenders, to increase the facility amount by up to \$1.0 billion by adding a new financial institution or by increasing the commitment of its existing lenders. The revolving credit facility can be drawn in either Canadian or U.S. funds and bears interest at the agent bank's prime lending rate, CORRA or SOFR (for U.S. borrowings), plus applicable margins. At September 30, 2025, \$238.8 million was drawn on the revolving credit facility (net of debt issue costs).

The Company also has a covenant-based, unsecured, operating credit facility with a Canadian bank. On February 3, 2025, the Company increased the operating credit facility from \$50.0 million to \$75.0 million. In June 2025, the Company extended the maturity date of its operating credit facility to June 2027. With the exception of the change in amount and maturity date, the operating credit facility was renewed under the same key terms and conditions as those described in note 9 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The maturity date may, at the request of the Company and with consent of the lender, be extended on an annual basis. At September 30, 2025, the operating credit facility was undrawn.

Additionally, the Company has an unsecured demand letter of credit facility with a Canadian bank. On February 3, 2025, the Company increased the demand letter of credit facility from \$50.0 million to \$75.0 million. At September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the demand credit facility was undrawn.

Tourmaline has outstanding letters of credit in the amount of \$62.0 million at September 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$64.9 million) which are secured by the demand letter of credit facility.

Senior unsecured notes

As at September 30, 2025, the Company has issued \$700.0 million of senior unsecured notes, which are summarized below:

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Principal
January 25, 2021	January 25, 2028	2.077%	\$250.0 million
August 9, 2021	February 12, 2029	2.529%	\$200.0 million
May 28, 2024	May 30, 2027	4.856%	\$250.0 million

The senior unsecured notes rank equally with all other present unsecured and subordinated debt of the Company. There are no financial covenants on these senior unsecured notes.

At September 30, 2025, the Company's aggregate borrowing capacity is \$3.4 billion, including the credit facilities and senior unsecured notes.

Adjusted working capital (deficit) and net debt ⁽¹⁾

As at September 30, 2025, the Company had an adjusted working capital deficit of \$1.3 billion, including \$800.0 million of outstanding CP, after adjusting for the fair value of short-term financial instruments, short-term lease liabilities, short-term decommissioning obligations and unrealized foreign exchange in working capital (working capital deficit of \$1.2 billion) (December 31, 2024 – adjusted working capital deficit of \$430.0 million and working capital deficit of \$167.6 million, respectively). As at September 30, 2025, the Company had \$238.8 million drawn against the revolving credit facility and \$698.8 million of senior unsecured notes outstanding for total long-term debt of \$937.6 million (net of debt issue costs) (December 31, 2024 – \$1.3 billion). Net debt at September 30, 2025 was \$2.3 billion, excluding the fair value of short-term financial instruments, short-term lease liabilities, short-term decommissioning obligations and unrealized foreign exchange in working capital deficit (December 31, 2024 - \$1.7 billion).

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Normal course issuer bid

The Company has a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") in place. On August 6, 2025, the Company renewed its NCIB allowing up to 19,342,343 common shares, representing 5% of its common shares outstanding at July 31, 2025, to be purchased over a period of twelve months commencing on August 8, 2025 and expiring on August 7, 2026. Under the NCIB, common shares may be repurchased at prevailing market prices and any common shares that are purchased under the NCIB will be cancelled upon their purchase by the Company. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company did not purchase any common shares for cancellation.

Dividends

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company paid base quarterly cash dividends of \$0.50 and \$1.50 per common share totalling \$193.5 million and \$574.0 million, respectively, compared to \$0.35 and \$0.97 per common share totalling \$123.4 million and \$341.5 million, respectively, for the same periods of the prior year.

On March 25, 2025, the Company paid a special dividend of \$0.35 per common share totalling \$131.0 million (March 21, 2024 - \$0.50 per common share totalling \$175.7 million).

On May 26, 2025, the Company paid a special dividend of \$0.35 per common share totalling \$131.1 million (May 16, 2024 - \$0.50 per common share totalling \$175.9 million).

On August 20, 2025, the Company paid a special dividend of \$0.35 per common share totalling \$135.4 million (August 21, 2024 - \$0.50 per common share totalling \$176.2 million).

Capital Management

For the remainder of 2025, the Company will continue to use internally generated cash flow to fund its exploration and development program and is dedicated to keeping a strong statement of financial position, which has proven to be very important, especially in times of volatile commodity prices. Cash flow has consistently been directed towards modest, sustainable base dividend increases, special dividends and debt reduction. On a go-forward basis, the Company intends to continue to return the vast majority of cash flow less capital expenditures back to shareholders which will be achieved through quarterly dividends, special dividends when appropriate, and tactical share buybacks. Management's approach to capital management is further described in note 4(d) of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

INVESTMENT IN TOPAZ

At September 30, 2025, the Company owned 21.3% of the outstanding common shares of its associate, Topaz. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, Tourmaline recorded income from its investment in Topaz of \$2.8 million and \$11.0 million, respectively, and Topaz paid a cash dividend of \$0.34 and \$1.01 per common share resulting in Tourmaline receiving \$11.1 million and \$33.1 million, respectively, which was recorded as a reduction to the investment in Topaz. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, Tourmaline recorded income from its investment in Topaz of \$5.6 million and \$13.1 million, respectively, and Topaz paid a cash dividend of \$0.33 and \$0.97 per common share resulting in Tourmaline receiving \$14.9 million and \$43.8 million, respectively.

The Company has entered into a number of agreements with Topaz, relating to both royalty and infrastructure assets. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, gross overriding royalties of \$16.7 million and \$69.9 million and processing fees of \$10.0 million and \$29.3 million, respectively, were payable to Topaz and are included in the Company's consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income as royalties and operating expenses. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, gross overriding royalties of \$14.2 million and \$60.6 million and processing fees of \$10.1 million and \$29.5 million, respectively, were payable to Topaz.

On October 28, 2025, Tourmaline sold a portion of its investment in Topaz through a secondary offering of Topaz common shares for gross consideration of \$230.9 million which resulted in the Company selling 9.2 million Topaz common shares. Following the closing of the offering, Tourmaline's ownership interest in Topaz has been reduced from 21.3% to 15.3%.

SHARES AND STOCK OPTIONS OUTSTANDING

As at November 5, 2025, the Company has 387,010,714 common shares and 17,671,846 stock options outstanding.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company is obligated to make future payments. These obligations represent contracts and other commitments that are known and non-cancellable.

PAYMENTS DUE BY YEAR

(000s)	1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Operating commitments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,196	\$ 11,696	\$ 11,190	\$ 19,325	\$ 48,407
Firm transportation agreements	1,209,053	1,948,836	1,516,715	6,427,042	11,101,646
Processing commitments ⁽²⁾	251,296	397,708	259,134	420,329	1,328,467
Capital commitments ⁽³⁾	11,721	19,993	6,417	–	38,131
Commercial paper ⁽⁴⁾	800,000	–	–	–	800,000
Bank debt ⁽⁵⁾	–	–	291,656	–	291,656
Senior unsecured notes ⁽⁶⁾	22,391	526,067	201,860	–	750,318
	\$2,300,657	\$ 2,904,300	\$ 2,286,972	\$6,866,696	\$14,358,625

(1) Operating commitments includes variable operating costs related to the Company's office leases.

(2) Includes processing and power commitments.

(3) Includes drilling commitments.

(4) Includes interest expense at 3.05% being the rate applicable to outstanding CP at September 30, 2025.

(5) Includes interest expense at 4.18% being the rate applicable to outstanding bank debt at September 30, 2025 and interest paid at the maturity of the facility.

(6) Includes interest expense at 3.20% being the average rate applicable on the senior unsecured notes at September 30, 2025 with interest payments made semi-annually.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not believe it has any guarantees or off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's financial risks are discussed in note 4 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As at September 30, 2025, the Company has entered into certain financial derivative contracts in order to manage commodity risk. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, even though the Company considers all commodity contracts to be effective economic hedges. Such financial derivative commodity contracts are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in the fair value being recognized as an unrealized gain or loss on the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. The contracts that the Company has in place at September 30, 2025 are summarized and disclosed in note 3 of the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

The Company has entered into physical delivery sales contracts to manage commodity risk. These contracts are considered normal sales contracts and are not recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. Physical contracts in place at September 30, 2025 have been summarized and disclosed in note 3 of the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Several of the Company's physical delivery contracts contain embedded derivatives. The Company determines the fair value of embedded derivatives, at the end of each period, through the use of internal models which incorporate significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). In instances where observable data is unavailable, consideration is given to the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. This includes assumptions about market risks, such as future prices of energy and discount rates. When determining fair value estimates, the Company attempts to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's embedded derivatives at September 30, 2025 have been disclosed in note 3 of the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

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 judgments in preparing the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are discussed in note 1 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), as defined by National Instrument 52-109. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined by National Instrument 52-109, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

There were no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR during the period beginning on July 1, 2025 and ending on September 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's DC&P or ICFR. It should be noted that a control system, including the Company's disclosure and internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met and it should not be expected that the disclosure and internal controls and procedures will prevent all errors or fraud.

The Company uses the guidelines as set forth in the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

CRITICAL JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When applying IFRS 9 – Financial instruments the Company uses judgement when determining the definition of the host contract and the separate embedded derivative, as well as the assessment of whether the embedded derivative is clearly and closely related to the host contract.

BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Tourmaline monitors and complies with current government regulations that affect its activities, which includes changes to royalty programs or frameworks (including the new royalty framework in British Columbia scheduled to take effect January 1, 2027, with a transition period applying to new oil and gas wells spud on or after September 1, 2024), the regulation of industrial activities and emission reduction legislation. Operations may be adversely affected by changes in government policy, regulations or taxation. In addition, Tourmaline maintains a level of liability, property and business interruption insurance which is believed to be adequate for Tourmaline's size and activities but is unable to obtain insurance to cover all risks within the business or in amounts to cover all possible claims.

The Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, reputation, access to capital, cost of borrowing, access to liquidity, and/or business plans may be adversely impacted as a result of a decline in commodity prices.

The industry has been impacted by significant cost inflation, higher interest rates, increasing regulatory requirements, labour shortages and supply constraints, and the Company expects these pressures will continue in the short term. The Company will continue to actively monitor inflationary pressures and supply chain constraints and their impact on the Company's business.

In addition, if the Company is not able to meet future sustainability reporting requirements of regulators or current and future expectations of investors, insurance providers, or other stakeholders, its business and ability to attract and retain skilled employees, obtain regulatory permits, licenses, registrations, approvals, and authorizations from various governmental authorities, and raise capital may be adversely affected. The cost to comply with these standards, and others that may be developed or evolve over time, has not yet been quantified. The Company continues to monitor the evolving ESG regulations and its potential impact on the Company.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the magnitude, duration and potential outcomes of the above noted factors, the Company is unable at this time to predict the long-term impact on its operations, liquidity, financial condition and results, but the impact may be material.

See "Business Risks and Uncertainties" in Tourmaline's most recent annual MD&A, "Forward-Looking Statements" in this MD&A and "Risk Factors" in Tourmaline's most recent annual information form for additional information regarding the risks to which Tourmaline and its business and operations are subject.

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The oil and gas industry is subject to regulation pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal environmental legislation, all of which is subject to governmental review and revision from time to time. Such legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on the spill, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide. In addition, such legislation sets out the requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance, abandonment and reclamation of well and facility sites. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licenses and authorizations, civil liability and the imposition of material fines and penalties.

The use of fracture stimulations has been ongoing safely in an environmentally responsible manner in western Canada for decades. With the increase in the use of fracture stimulations in horizontal wells, there is increased communication between the oil and natural gas industry and a wider variety of stakeholders regarding the responsible use of this technology. This increased attention to fracture stimulations may result in increased regulation or changes of law which may make the operation of the Company's business more expensive or prevent the Company from operating its business as currently conducted. Tourmaline focuses on conducting transparent, safe and responsible operations.

NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A contains the terms cash flow, capital expenditures, exploration and production expenditures and operating netback which are considered "non-GAAP financial measures" and operating netback per boe which is considered a "non-GAAP financial ratio". These terms do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP. In addition, this MD&A contains the terms adjusted working capital and net debt, which are considered "capital management measures". Accordingly, the Company's use of these terms may not be comparable to similarly defined measures presented by other companies. Investors are cautioned that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP and these measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures in evaluating the Company's performance.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Cash Flow

Management uses the term "cash flow" for its own performance measure and to provide shareholders and potential investors with a measurement of the Company's efficiency and its ability to generate the cash (net of current income taxes) necessary to fund its future growth expenditures, to repay debt or to pay dividends. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for cash flow is cash flow from operating activities. A summary of the reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities to cash flow, is set forth below:

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities (per GAAP)	\$ 853,547	\$ 727,042	\$ 2,686,907	\$ 2,063,670
Current tax (expense) recovery	(27,240)	16,699	(22,189)	(28,508)
Current taxes paid	9,204	39,259	28,136	526,802
Change in non-cash working capital	(115,935)	(41,100)	(187,401)	(193,803)
Cash flow	\$ 719,576	\$ 741,900	\$ 2,505,453	\$ 2,368,161

Capital Expenditures

Management uses the term "capital expenditures" as a measure of capital investment in exploration and production activity, as well as property acquisitions and divestitures. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for capital expenditures is cash flow used in investing activities. A summary of the reconciliation of cash flow used in investing activities to capital expenditures, is set forth below:

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flow used in investing activities (per GAAP)	\$ 692,374	\$ 415,764	\$ 2,209,673	\$ 1,515,075
Change in non-cash working capital	93,463	175,154	(93,579)	(73,807)
Investment in long-term asset	(11,800)	–	(11,800)	–
Capital expenditures	\$ 774,037	\$ 590,918	\$ 2,104,294	\$ 1,441,268

Exploration and Production Expenditures

Management uses the term "exploration and production expenditures" as a measure of capital investment in exploration and production activity, and such spending is compared to the Company's annual budgeted exploration and production expenditures. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for exploration and production spending is cash flow used in investing activities. A summary of the reconciliation of cash flow used in investing activities to exploration and development expenditures, is set forth below:

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flow used in investing activities (per GAAP)	\$ 692,374	\$ 415,764	\$ 2,209,673	\$ 1,515,075
Change in non-cash working capital	93,463	175,154	(93,579)	(73,807)
Investment in long-term asset	(11,800)	–	(11,800)	–
Property acquisitions	(5,140)	(2,123)	(17,283)	(25,704)
Proceeds from divestitures	73,074	609	74,821	56,834
Other	(16,499)	(14,659)	(48,855)	(42,351)
Exploration and production expenditures	\$ 825,472	\$ 574,745	\$ 2,112,977	\$ 1,430,047

Operating Netback

Management uses the term "operating netback" as a key performance indicator and one that is commonly presented by other oil and natural gas producers. Operating netback is defined as the sum of commodity sales from production, premium (loss) on risk management activities and realized gains (loss) on financial instruments less the sum of royalties, transportation costs and operating expenses. A summary of the reconciliation of operating netback from commodity sales from production, which is a GAAP measure, is set forth below:

(000s)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Commodity sales from production	\$ 924,974	\$ 935,402	\$ 3,517,007	\$ 3,514,721
Premium on risk management activities	427,209	300,705	1,027,464	547,677
Realized gain on financial instruments	126,814	145,986	332,168	358,556
Royalties	(109,271)	(105,616)	(378,758)	(383,553)
Transportation costs	(291,260)	(270,327)	(891,260)	(805,990)
Operating expenses	(280,524)	(249,471)	(865,652)	(754,947)
Operating netback	\$ 797,942	\$ 756,679	\$ 2,740,969	\$ 2,476,464

Non-GAAP Financial Ratio

Operating Netback per-boe

Management calculates "operating netback per-boe" as operating netback divided by total production for the period. Operating netback per-boe is a key performance indicator and measure of operational efficiency and one that is commonly presented by other oil and natural gas producers. A summary of the calculation of operating netback per boe, is set forth below:

(\$/boe)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue, excluding processing income	\$ 25.33	\$ 26.95	\$ 28.30	\$ 28.29
Royalties	(1.87)	(2.06)	(2.20)	(2.45)
Transportation costs	(4.99)	(5.27)	(5.17)	(5.16)
Operating expenses	(4.80)	(4.87)	(5.02)	(4.83)
Operating netback	\$ 13.67	\$ 14.75	\$ 15.91	\$ 15.85

Capital Management Measures

Adjusted Working Capital

Management uses the term "adjusted working capital" for its own performance measures and to provide shareholders and potential investors with a measurement of the Company's liquidity. A summary of the composition of adjusted working capital (deficit), is set forth below:

(000s)	As at September 30, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Working capital (deficit)	\$ (1,202,150)	\$ (167,623)
Fair value of financial instruments – short-term (asset)	(205,379)	(315,365)
Lease liabilities – short-term	8,529	8,385
Decommissioning obligations – short-term	75,000	60,000
Unrealized foreign exchange in working capital – (asset)	(144)	(15,354)
Adjusted working capital (deficit)	\$ (1,324,144)	\$ (429,957)

Net Debt

Management uses the term "net debt", as a key measure for evaluating its capital structure and to provide shareholders and potential investors with a measurement of the Company's total indebtedness. A summary of the composition of net debt, is set forth below:

(000s)	As at September 30, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Long-term debt	\$ (937,623)	\$ (1,272,775)
Adjusted working capital (deficit)	(1,324,144)	(429,957)
Net debt	\$ (2,261,767)	\$ (1,702,732)

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

(\$000s, unless otherwise noted)	2025			2024			2023	
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
PRODUCTION								
Natural gas (mcf)	269,144,620	261,871,792	264,831,660	257,541,580	235,003,236	230,892,753	244,095,080	233,973,042
Oil, condensate and NGL (bbls)	13,539,180	12,843,558	13,269,420	12,774,384	12,110,328	12,640,446	13,196,483	12,244,630
Oil equivalent (boe)	58,396,632	56,488,887	57,408,030	55,697,996	51,277,580	51,122,572	53,878,996	51,240,044
Natural gas (mcf/d)	2,925,485	2,877,712	2,942,574	2,799,365	2,554,383	2,537,283	2,682,364	2,543,185
Oil, condensate and NGL (bbls/d)	147,165	141,138	147,438	138,852	131,634	138,906	145,016	133,093
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	634,746	620,757	637,867	605,413	557,365	561,787	592,077	556,957
FINANCIAL								
Total revenue from commodity sales and premium (loss) on risk management activities and realized gain (loss) on financial instruments	1,478,997	1,506,049	1,891,593	1,623,819	1,382,093	1,412,692	1,626,169	1,658,883
Cash flow from operating activities	853,547	745,049	1,088,311	666,110	727,042	696,011	640,617	1,012,819
Per diluted share	2.19	1.96	2.89	1.78	2.05	1.96	1.81	2.90
Cash flow ⁽¹⁾	719,576	822,831	963,046	850,330	741,900	755,117	871,144	918,008
Per diluted share	1.85	2.16	2.56	2.27	2.09	2.12	2.45	2.62
Net earnings (loss)	190,405	514,591	212,678	407,445	355,193	256,597	244,874	700,202
Per basic share	0.49	1.36	0.57	1.09	1.01	0.73	0.70	2.02
Per diluted share	0.49	1.35	0.56	1.09	1.00	0.72	0.69	2.00
Total assets	23,743,680	23,361,973	22,409,333	22,311,543	20,245,850	19,884,722	20,024,237	20,097,375
Working capital (deficit)	(1,202,150)	(417,244)	(566,965)	(167,623)	13,370	112,002	(134,559)	(298,280)
Adjusted working capital (deficit) ⁽¹⁾	(1,324,144)	(596,710)	(650,807)	(429,957)	(306,721)	(146,425)	(373,508)	(679,495)
Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	774,037	505,239	825,018	460,193	590,918	294,105	556,245	635,987
Dividends paid	328,885	324,516	318,141	316,564	299,606	288,547	281,195	439,134
Total outstanding shares (000s)	386,979	386,830	374,523	373,684	352,542	352,375	351,552	351,351
PER UNIT								
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	3.07	3.34	4.30	3.48	3.19	3.03	3.77	4.25
Oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	48.22	49.25	56.75	56.99	52.16	56.36	53.53	54.29
Revenue (\$/boe)	25.33	26.66	32.95	29.15	26.95	27.63	30.18	32.37
Operating netback (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	13.67	14.93	19.15	17.40	14.75	15.36	17.35	19.80

(1) See Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures.

The oil and gas exploration and production industry is cyclical. The Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows are principally impacted by production levels and commodity prices, particularly natural gas prices.

On an annual basis, the Company has had continued production growth over the last two years. The Company's average annual production has increased from 520,366 boe per day in 2023 to 579,173 boe per day in 2024 and 631,111 boe per day for the first nine months of 2025. The production growth can be attributed primarily to the Company's exploration and development activities, and from acquisitions of producing properties.

The Company's cash flow was \$3.7 billion in 2023, \$3.2 billion in 2024 and forecast 2025 cash flow is \$3.5 billion. The increase in forecasted 2025 cash flow over 2024 reflects increased production volumes partially offset by a decrease in commodity prices.

Commodity price fluctuations can indirectly impact expected production by changing the amount of funds available to reinvest in exploration, development and acquisition activities in the future. Changes in commodity prices impact revenue and cash flow available for exploration, and also the economics of potential capital projects as low commodity prices can potentially reduce the quantities of reserves that are commercially recoverable. The Company's capital program is dependent on cash flow generated from operations.