PEYTO

Exploration & Development Corp.

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Interim Report
for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

	Three Months Ended June 30		%	Six Months Ended June 30		%
	2023	2022	Change	**2023**	2022	Change
Operations						
Production						
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	**526,732**	541,030	*-3%*	**535,457**	538,360	*-1%*
NGLs (bbl/d)	**10,989**	13,411	*-18%*	**11,593**	12,845	*-10%*
Thousand cubic feet equivalent (Mcfe/d @ 1:6)	**592,665**	621,499	*-5%*	**605,017**	615,431	*-2%*
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d @ 6:1)	**98,777**	103,583	*-5%*	**100,836**	102,572	*-2%*
Production per million common shares (boe/d)	**565**	610	*-7%*	**577**	605	*-5%*
Product prices (after hedging)						
Natural gas ($/Mcf)	**3.13**	4.08	*-23%*	**3.53**	4.08	*-13%*
NGLs ($/bbl)	**69.28**	87.80	*-21%*	**74.38**	84.88	*-12%*
Operating expenses ($/Mcfe)	**0.47**	0.39	*21%*	**0.49**	0.40	*23%*
Transportation ($/Mcfe)	**0.29**	0.27	*7%*	**0.27**	0.27	-
Field netback[1] ($/Mcfe)	**3.15**	3.87	*-19%*	**3.49**	3.91	*-11%*
General & administrative expenses ($/Mcfe)	**0.05**	0.02	*150%*	**0.04**	0.02	*100%*
Interest expense ($/Mcfe)	**0.22**	0.20	*10%*	**0.22**	0.21	*5%*
Financial ($000, except per share)						
Revenue and realized hedging losses [2]	**219,409**	307,830	*-29%*	**497,742**	594,725	*-16%*
Funds from operations[1]	**142,354**	205,901	*-31%*	**322,171**	409,394	*-21%*
Funds from operations per share - basic[1]	**0.81**	1.21	*-33%*	**1.84**	2.42	*-24%*
Funds from operations per share - diluted[1]	**0.81**	1.18	*-31%*	**1.83**	2.35	*-22%*
Total dividends declared	**57,715**	25,485	*126%*	**115,393**	50,843	*127%*
Total dividends declared per share	**0.33**	0.15	*120%*	**0.66**	0.30	*120%*
Earnings	**57,415**	94,545	*-39%*	**147,396**	192,361	*-23%*
Earnings per share – basic	**0.33**	0.56	*-41%*	**0.84**	1.14	*-26%*
Earnings per share – diluted	**0.33**	0.54	*-39%*	**0.84**	1.10	*-24%*
Total capital expenditures[1]	**82,319**	108,089	*-24%*	**204,121**	251,420	*-19%*
Corporate acquisition	**-**	-	-	**-**	22,220	*-100%*
Total payout ratio[1]	**98%**	65%	*51%*	**99%**	74%	*34%*
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	**174,895,215**	169,896,849	*3%*	**174,836,955**	169,479,830	*3%*
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	**176,305,942**	175,040,905	*1%*	**176,460,770**	174,248,420	*1%*
Net debt[1]				**869,550**	991,374	*-12%*
Shareholders' equity				**2,309,845**	1,749,725	*32%*
Total assets				**4,093,448**	3,899,993	*5%*

(1) This is a Non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release and in the Q2 2023 MD&A
(2) Excludes revenue from sale of third-party volumes

Report from President

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp. ("Peyto" or the "Company") is pleased to report operating and financial results for the second quarter of 2023. A 70% operating margin[1,2], combined with a 26% profit margin[3] in the quarter delivered a return on capital employed ("ROCE"[4]) of 13% and return on equity ("ROE"[4]) of 15%, on a trailing 12-month basis. Additional highlights included:

- **Funds from Operations[5] of $0.81/diluted share –** Generated $142 million in funds from operations ("FFO") in Q2 2023, down 31% from Q2 2022 despite a 71% decline in the Henry Hub daily average gas price and current income tax of $11.6 million ($nil in Q2 2022).
- **Free Funds Flow[6] of $60 million** – Free funds flow totaled $60 million in Q2 2023, down from $98 million in Q2 2022 due to lower realized commodity prices and current income tax, which was partially offset by lower total capital expenditures.
- **Total Cash Costs[7] of $1.21/Mcfe (or $1.03/Mcfe before royalties)** – Quarterly cash costs of $1.03/Mcfe, before royalties of $0.18/Mcfe, were 17% higher than Q2 2022 due to inflationary pressures on costs and additional transportation service. Q2 operating costs of $0.47/Mcfe, transportation of $0.29/Mcfe, G&A of $0.05/Mcfe and interest expense of $0.22/Mcfe resulted in a 70% operating margin. Peyto continues to have the lowest cash costs in the Canadian natural gas industry.
- **Total Capital Expenditures[8] of $82 million** – Total capital expenditures decreased 24% compared to the second quarter of 2022 as Peyto curtailed activity in response to the decline in natural gas prices. A total of 15 gross wells (13.7 net) were drilled, 16 gross wells (14.5 net) were completed, and 14 gross wells (13.1 net) were brought on production. The Company's drilling and completion costs per meter decreased 3% and 7%, respectively, from efficiency gains and the moderating of inflation.
- **Net debt[9] down 12% –** Net debt was reduced by $122 million from Q2 2022 to $870 million. Interest costs increased 10% from $0.20/Mcfe in Q2 2022 to $0.22/Mcfe in Q2 2023, while the average Bank of Canada rate increased from 1.09% in Q2 2022 to 4.56% in Q2 2023. Net debt has fallen for 11 consecutive quarters.
- **Earnings of $0.33/share, Dividends of $0.33/share ($0.11/month)** – Earnings of $57 million were generated in the quarter while dividends of $58 million were paid to shareholders.
- **Strong Track Record of Shareholder Returns** – Over the past 11 quarters, Peyto has increased production from 78,200 boe/d to 98,777 boe/d, returned $241.2 million of dividends to shareholders, while reducing net debt by over $300 million.

Second Quarter 2023 in Review

Production volumes averaged 98,777 boe/d in the quarter, 5% lower than Q2 2022 due to the reduced capital expenditure program, coupled with the impact from Alberta wildfires in May and June. In response to the wildfires in Alberta, Peyto briefly shut-in two gas plants in the Brazeau area as a safety precaution and modified plant refrigeration processes to accommodate trucking restrictions due to road closures, which reduced production by approximately 1,500 boe/d in the quarter. Natural gas prices continued to fall in the quarter with Henry Hub daily averaging US$2.12/MMBtu, and AECO daily averaging $2.32/GJ, down 71% and 66%, respectively, from Q2 2022. Peyto's mechanistic hedging program helped deliver strong funds from operations, totaling $142.4 million in the quarter and down only 31% from the second quarter of 2022. Realized hedging gains totaled $47.8 million in the quarter and the Company remains well hedged for the second half of 2023 and 2024 as detailed in the marketing section below. Operating costs totaled $0.47/Mcfe in the quarter, up from $0.39/Mcfe in Q2 2022, due to inflationary pressures on operating expenses. Operating expenses have stabilized and are down 6% from the first quarter of 2023. Peyto's transportation costs increased to $0.29/Mcfe in the quarter from $0.24/Mcfe in Q1 2023 due to the addition of 150,000 GJ per day of Empress delivery service, which provides the Company access to the TC Energy Canadian Mainline and the option to sell gas outside of the AECO market. The Company's operating margin and profit margin were 70% and 26%, respectively, despite low gas prices and the impacts of wildfires. Earnings totaled $57.4 million and $57.7 million in dividends were paid to shareholders in the quarter.

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[1] *This press release contains certain non-GAAP and other financial measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow including, but not limited to "operating margin", "profit margin", "return on capital", "return on equity", "netback", "funds from operations", "free funds flow", "total cash costs", and "net debt". These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as earnings, cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Peyto's performance. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" included at the end of this press release and in Peyto's most recently filed MD&A for an explanation of these financial measures and reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS.*
[2] *Operating Margin is a non-GAAP financial ratio. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release.*
[3] *Profit Margin is a non-GAAP financial ratio. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release.*
[4] *Return on capital employed and return on equity are non-GAAP financial ratios. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release and in the Q2 2023 MD&A.*
[5] *Funds from operations is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release and in the Q2 2023 MD&A.*
[6] *Free funds flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release and in the Q2 2023 MD&A.*
[7] *Total cash costs is a non-GAAP financial ratio defined as the sum of royalties, operating expenses, transportation expenses, G&A and interest, on a per Mcfe basis. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release.*
[8] *Total capital expenditures* is *a non-GAAP financial measure. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release and in the Q2 2023 MD&A.*
[9] *Net debt is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this news release and in the Q2 2023 MD&A.*

Exploration & Development

The second quarter 2023 activity was spread out amongst the existing core areas of Greater Sundance and Greater Brazeau. Target formations were also widespread, as summarized in the following table.

	Zone						
Area	Cardium	Dunvegan	Notikewin	Falher	Wilrich	Bluesky	**Total**
Greater Sundance Area	-	2	2	2	3	-	**9**
Greater Brazeau Area	1	-	1	-	4	-	**6**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**7**	**-**	**15**

Peyto's average drilling and completion costs decreased in the second quarter both on an aggregate and on a per unit basis. Drilling cost per meter was reduced by 3% while completion cost per meter and cost per stage were reduced by 7% and 19%, respectively. Inflationary costs have stabilized and efficiencies in operations can now be recognized as the Company continues to drill extended reach horizontal "ERH" wells to maximize reservoir contact with each well.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	**2023 Q2**
Gross Hz Spuds	126	135	70	61	64	95	95	29	23	23	20	19	**15**
Measured Depth (m)	4,197	4,229	4,020	3,848	4,247	4,453	4,611	4,291	4,571	4,994	4692	5,198	**4,768**
Drilling ($MM/well)	$1.82	$1.90	$1.71	$1.62	$1.68	$1.89	$2.56	$2.13	$2.56	$2.90	$2.80	$3.05	**$2.97**
$ per meter	$433	$450	$425	$420	$396	$424	$555	$496	$560	$580	$596	$587	**$572**
Completion ($MM/well)	$0.86	$1.00	$1.13	$1.01*	$0.94	$1.00	$1.35	$1.22	$1.16	$1.49	1.58	$1.73	**$1.60**
Hz Length (m)	1,460	1,241	1,348	1,484	1,682	1,612	1,661	1,529	1,602	1,654	1870	1,947	**2,139**
$ per Hz Length (m)	$587	$803	$751	$679	$560	$620	$813	$801	$727	$902	$845	$888	**$746**
$ '000 per Stage	$79	$81	$51	$38	$36	$37	$47	$44	$40	$51	$52	$59	**$48**

**Peyto's Montney well is excluded from drilling and completion cost comparison.*

Capital Expenditures

During the second quarter of 2023, Peyto drilled 15 gross (13.7 net) wells, completed 16 gross (14.5 net) wells, and brought 14 gross (13.1 net) wells on production for drilling, completions, equipping and tie-in capital of $72.2 million. Facilities and pipeline expenditures included $9.1 million for debottlenecking pipeline projects and gas plant upgrades. Land and seismic investments totaled $1.1 million in the quarter.

Marketing

<u>Commodity Prices</u>

Peyto realized a natural gas price after hedging and diversification of $3.13/Mcf, or $2.72/GJ, 17% higher than the average AECO daily price of $2.32/GJ during the second quarter of 2023. Peyto's natural gas hedging activity resulted in a realized gain of $0.93/Mcf ($45 million) due to the sharp decline in AECO and Henry Hub natural gas prices in the first half of the year.

Condensate and pentanes volumes were sold in Q2 2023 for an average price of $90.97/bbl, which is down 32% from $134.57/bbl in Q2 2022, while Canadian WTI decreased 28% to $99.11/bbl over the same period. Butane and propane volumes were sold in combination at an average price of $28.11/bbl, or 28% of light oil price, down 51% from $57.03/bbl in Q2 2022. NGL hedging gains increased the combined realized NGL price of $66.11/bbl by $3.16/bbl to $69.28 in the quarter. Peyto's realized NGL price in the quarter was affected by increased liquids trucking, as a major third-party liquids pipelines were shut-in due to maintenance that was extended by the wildfires.

Hedging
Peyto currently has 327,902 Mcf/d fixed with financial hedges for the second half of 2023 at $4.66/Mcf, and 220,781 Mcf/d fixed with financial hedges for 2024 at $5.19/Mcf. The Company's current financial commodity hedges and foreign exchange forward contracts are summarized below:

Natural gas[1]	**Units**	**Q3 2023**	**Q4 2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
AECO (7A & 5A)	GJ/d	247,500	141,413	99,802	104,438	27,123
NYMEX Henry Hub	MMBtu/d	130,000	216,196	146,052	64,932	-
Total volume[2]	Mcf/d	334,487	321,318	220,781	150,388	23,585
Average Price[3]	$/Mcf	4.18	5.16	5.19	4.90	4.77

(1) Includes financial hedges only. Fixed-price physical and basis contracts are excluded. See the "Marketing" section in Peyto's Q2 2023 MD&A for additional information on hedge contracts and prices.
(2) 1MMBtu = 1.0551GJ and Peyto's gas has an average heating value of approx. 1.15GJ/Mcf.
(3) Average price is calculated using a weighted average of notional volumes and prices, converted to $/Mcf. USD contracts are converted at 1.33 CAD/USD FX rate.

NGLs	**Units**	**Q3 2023**	**Q4 2023**	**2024**
WTI CAD swaps	Bbl/d	3,200	2,400	822
WTI USD swaps	Bbl/d	400	400	50
Total volume	Bbl/d	3,600	2,800	872
Average Price[1]	$/Bbl	102.98	100.46	97.23
WTI CAD Collars	Bbl/d	500	500	374
Put	$/Bbl	95.00	90.00	88.32
Call	$/Bbl	115.25	116.25	101.79

(1) USD contracts are converted at 1.33 CAD/USD FX rate.

Foreign Exchange Forwards	**Units**	**Q3 2023**	**Q4 2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Amount	USD	$30 million	$44 million	$174 million	$66 million
Exchange Rate	CAD/USD	1.3601	1.3523	1.3371	1.3252

Diversification
The Company's natural gas sales are diversified with exposure to hubs other than AECO, including Henry Hub, Ventura, Emerson 2, Empress, Malin, Dawn and Chicago. Additionally, Peyto has excess Empress service with access to the TC Energy Canadian Mainline and the option to sell gas outside of the AECO market. As a result, Peyto has no exposure to AECO prices for the rest of 2023 and, accounting for projected volume growth, limited exposure in 2024.

Peyto's construction of the 23 km pipeline to the Cascade power plant was completed in the first quarter of 2023. Connection work at both ends of the pipeline and measurement facilities is underway and expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2023. Peyto will provide plant base load volumes of 60,000 GJ/d (approximately 52 MMcfd of gas production) under a 15-year gas supply agreement to this highly efficient, 900-megawatt combined cycle power plant starting in late 2023 or early 2024. Based on AESO average monthly power pool price for the first half of 2023, Peyto would receive over $10/GJ for sales gas under this agreement.

Details of Peyto's ongoing marketing and diversification efforts are available on Peyto's website at https://www.peyto.com/Marketing.aspx

Financial Results

The Company's realized natural gas and NGL sales yielded a combined revenue stream of $4.07/Mcfe, after hedging. This net sales price was 26% lower than the $5.48/Mcfe realized in Q2 2022 due to the sharp decline in commodity prices. Total cash costs of $1.21/Mcfe were 34% lower than the $1.83/Mcfe in Q2 2022 due to lower royalties. Peyto's cash netback (net sales price plus other income plus realized gain on foreign exchange less total cash costs), was $2.86/Mcfe maintaining a strong 70% operating margin. Historical cash costs and operating margins are shown in the following table:

	2020				2021				2022				2023	
($/Mcfe)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Revenue (1)	2.30	1.73	2.15	2.71	3.70	2.92	3.33	4.42	5.25	5.48	5.01	5.74	5.10	4.07
Royalties	0.12	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.29	0.26	0.36	0.53	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.72	0.53	0.18
Op Costs	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.31	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.41	0.50	0.47
Transportation	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.24	0.29
G&A	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05
Interest	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.26	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22
Cash cost pre-royalty	0.91	0.90	0.87	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.86	0.79	0.93	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.99	1.03
Total Cash Costs	1.03	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.24	1.21	1.22	1.32	1.53	1.83	1.57	1.58	1.52	1.21
Netback	1.27	0.77	1.14	1.65	2.46	1.71	2.11	3.10	3.72	3.65	3.44	4.16	3.58	2.86
Operating Margin	55%	45%	53%	61%	67%	59%	63%	70%	71%	67%	69%	72%	71%	70%

(1) Revenue includes other income, net third party sales and realized gains on foreign exchange.

Depletion, depreciation, and amortization charges of $1.39/Mcfe, along with provisions for current tax, deferred tax and stock-based compensation payments resulted in earnings of $1.06/Mcfe, or a 26% profit margin. Dividends to shareholders totaled $1.07/Mcfe.

Activity Update

Since the end of the quarter Peyto has continued to moderate drilling activity given current commodity prices but will be ready to increase drilling activity quickly if prices improve, as expected, into the fall and winter. Throughout July, the Company was busy catching up on completions that had been delayed due to wildfires followed by heavy rains and flooding throughout June. The team was successful in working through the back log of drilled but uncompleted wells which saw most of those wells coming onstream in the latter half of July and into early August. Since the end of the quarter, 5 gross (4.5 net) wells have been drilled, 12 gross (10.9 net) wells have been brought on production, and 6 gross (5.5 net) wells are waiting on completion and/or tie-in.

Peyto continues to be active drilling in the Falher formation, specifically targeting the underdeveloped channels across the Company's land base and expects to drill an additional 8 gross wells into different channels before year end. Peyto also completed 2 gross (2 net) Dunvegan wells in July, both of which were drilled to over 2,200-meters, horizontally. Early time results from these recent wells are in line with expectations and continue to verify the high liquid yields and the low decline production performance Peyto expects from the Dunvegan. Through the remainder of the year, the Company will continue to apply a disciplined approach to capital deployment and focus on opportunities that generate the highest returns. As always, Peyto will remain flexible and can adjust the program to best suit the commodity price environment. Peyto's projections of before tax returns continue to be strong, with a forecasted full-cycle internal rate of return of approximately 40% for 2023 based on current strip pricing, year-to-date results, and current drilling plans for the remainder of the year.

Outlook

The long-term demand for natural gas remains robust as the fuel of choice and continues to be recognized both for satisfying the world's energy needs, and as a feedstock for important materials used in the modern world. Future build out of LNG export projects in Canada and the US will play a major role in supplying the world with responsibly developed natural gas. Peyto's low cost, long reserve life, and low emission reserves are well-positioned in the Deep Basin and can be quickly grown to match increasing market demand. The Company's strategic diversification to gas markets across North America provides excellent exposure to premium seasonal markets such as Malin in California, Chicago and Ventura in the US Midwest, and local AB power markets, which reduces the risk of selling into potential dislocated markets like AECO.

The Company continues to target the low end of capital guidance of $425 million in 2023 but will take a thoughtful approach to the ramp up of activity in the fall, quickly adjusting to changing commodity prices and economic conditions. Peyto continues to use a systematic hedging program and has secured over 55% of forecasted gas volumes for the upcoming winter season at

$4.77/mcf (including diversification costs and physical fixed price contracts) and over 45% for summer 2024 at $3.76/mcf. These fixed prices represent a premium to the current AECO futures strip. The securing of revenues coupled with a disciplined capital program provides confidence for future dividends and continued strengthening of the balance sheet.

October 2023 will mark 25 years of operations for Peyto as one of Canada's longest standing oil and gas companies whose focus has always been on creating long term shareholder value through the development of long-life reserves and industry leading costs.

Jean-Paul Lachance
President & Chief Executive Officer
August 9, 2023

Cautionary Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains certain forward-looking statements or information ("forward-looking statements") as defined by applicable securities laws that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Peyto's control. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "plan", "expect", "prospective", "project", "intend", "believe", "should", "anticipate", "estimate", or other similar words or statements that certain events "may" or "will" occur are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements are based on management's estimates, opinions, and assumptions at the time the statements were made, including assumptions relating to: macro-economic conditions, including public health concerns and other geopolitical risks, the condition of the global economy and, specifically, the condition of the crude oil and natural gas industry, and the ongoing significant volatility in world markets; other industry conditions; changes in laws and regulations including, without limitation, the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; increased competition; the availability of qualified operating or management personnel; fluctuations in other commodity prices, foreign exchange or interest rates; stock market volatility and fluctuations in market valuations of companies with respect to announced transactions and the final valuations thereof; results of exploration and testing activities; and the ability to obtain required approvals and extensions from regulatory authorities. Management of the Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurances 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 that Peyto will derive from them. As such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained herein include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: management's assessment of Peyto's future plans and operations; the 2023 capital expenditure program; Peyto's exposure to AECO prices in 2023 and 2024, the timing of connection work on the Cascade pipeline; project economics including internal rate of return; the commencement date of the Cascade Power Plant; the Company's mechanistic hedging program being able to secure future revenue coupled with a disciplined capital program provides confidence for future dividends and continued strengthening of the balance sheet; and the Company's overall strategy and focus.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause Peyto's actual financial results, performance or achievement in future periods to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements, including but not limited to, risks associated with: continued changes and volatility in general global economic conditions including, without limitations, the economic conditions in North America and public health concerns (including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic); continued fluctuations and volatility in commodity prices, foreign exchange or interest rates; continued stock market volatility; imprecision of reserves estimates; competition from other industry participants; failure to secure required equipment; increased competition; the lack of availability of qualified operating or management personnel; environmental risks; changes in laws and regulations including, without limitation, the adoption of new environmental and tax laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; the results of exploration and development drilling and related activities; and the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources. In addition, to the extent that any forward-looking statements presented herein constitutes future-oriented financial information or financial outlook, as defined by applicable securities legislation, such information has been approved by management of Peyto and has been presented to provide management's expectations used for budgeting and planning purposes and for providing clarity with respect to Peyto's strategic direction based on the assumptions presented herein and readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for any other purpose. Readers are encouraged to review the material risks discussed in Peyto's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2022 under the heading "Risk Factors" and in Peyto's annual management's discussion and analysis under the heading "Risk Factors".

The Company cautions that the foregoing list of assumptions, risks and uncertainties is not exhaustive. Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Peyto'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 Peyto will derive there from. The forward-looking statements, including any future-oriented financial information or financial outlook, contained in this news release speak only as of the date hereof and Peyto does not assume any obligation to publicly update or revise them to reflect new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise, except as may be required pursuant to applicable securities laws.

Barrels of Oil Equivalent

To provide a single unit of production for analytical purposes, natural gas production and reserves volumes are converted mathematically to equivalent barrels of oil (BOE). Peyto uses the industry-accepted standard conversion of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil (6 Mcf = 1 bbl). The 6:1 BOE ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip. It does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead and is not based on current prices. While the BOE ratio is useful for comparative measures and observing trends, it does not accurately reflect individual product values and might be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. As well, given that the value ratio, based on the current price of crude oil to natural gas, is significantly different from the 6:1 energy equivalency ratio, using a 6:1 conversion ratio may be misleading as an indication of value.

Thousand Cubic Feet Equivalent (Mcfe)

Natural gas volumes recorded in thousand cubic feet (mcf) are converted to barrels of oil equivalent (boe) using the ratio of six (6) thousand cubic feet to one (1) barrel of oil (bbl). Natural gas liquids and oil volumes in barrel of oil (bbl) are converted to thousand cubic feet equivalent (Mcfe) using a ratio of one (1) barrel of oil to six (6) thousand cubic feet. This could be misleading, particularly if used in isolation as it is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applied at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

Drilling Locations

This news release discloses drilling locations or targets with respect to the Company's assets, all of which are unbooked locations. Unbooked locations are internal estimates based on the Company's prospective acreage and an assumption as to the number of wells that can be drilled per section based on industry practice and internal review. Unbooked locations do not have attributed reserves or resources. Unbooked locations have been identified by management as an estimation of our multi-year drilling activities based on evaluation of applicable geologic, seismic, engineering, production, and reserves information. There is no certainty that the Company will drill any unbooked drilling locations and if drilled there is no certainty that such locations will result in additional oil and gas reserves, resources, or production. The drilling locations on which the Company actually drill wells will ultimately depend upon the availability of capital, receipt of regulatory approvals, seasonal restrictions, oil and natural gas prices, costs, actual drilling results, additional reservoir information that is obtained and other factors. While certain of the unbooked drilling locations may have been derisked by drilling existing wells in relatively close proximity *to such unbooked drilling locations, management has less certainty whether wells will be drilled in such locations and if drilled there is more uncertainty that such wells will result in additional oil and gas reserves, resources or production.*

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

Throughout this press release, Peyto employs certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow. These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net income (loss), cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Peyto's performance.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Funds from Operations
"Funds from operations" is a non-GAAP measure which represents cash flows from operating activities before changes in non-cash operating working capital and provision for future performance-based compensation. Management considers funds from operations and per share calculations of funds from operations to be key measures as they demonstrate the Company's ability to generate the cash necessary to pay dividends, repay debt and make capital investments. Management believes that by excluding the temporary impact of changes in non-cash operating working capital, funds from operations provides a useful measure of Peyto's ability to generate cash that is not subject to short-term movements in operating working capital. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is cash flows from operating activities.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	148,608	220,580	332,214	406,371
Change in non-cash working capital	(6,254)	(17,179)	(10,043)	523
Decommissioning expenditures	-	-	-	-
Performance based compensation	-	2,500	-	2,500
Funds from operations	142,354	205,901	322,171	409,394

Free Funds Flow
Peyto uses free funds flow as an indicator of the efficiency and liquidity of Peyto's business, measuring its funds after capital investment available to manage debt levels, pay dividends, and return capital to shareholders through activities such as share repurchases. Peyto calculates free funds flow as funds from operations generated during the period less additions to property, plant and equipment, included in cash flow from investing activities in the statement of cash flows. By removing the impact of current period additions to property, plant and equipment from funds from operations, Management monitors its free funds flow to inform its capital allocation decisions. The most directly comparable GAAP measure to free funds flow is cash from operating activities. The following table details the calculation of free funds flow and the reconciliation from cash flow from operating activities to free funds flow.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	148,608	220,580	332,214	406,371
Change in non-cash working capital	(6,254)	(17,179)	(10,043)	523
Decommissioning expenditures	-	-	-	-
Performance based compensation	-	2,500	-	2,500
Funds from operations	142,354	205,901	322,171	409,394
Total capital expenditures	(82,319)	(108,089)	(204,121)	(251,420)
Free funds flow	60,035	97,812	118,050	157,974

Total Capital Expenditures
Peyto uses the term total capital expenditures as a measure of capital investment in exploration and production activity, as well as property acquisitions and divestitures, and such spending is compared to the Company's annual budgeted capital expenditures. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for total capital expenditures is cash flow used in investing activities. The following table details the calculation of cash flow used in investing activities to total capital expenditures.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash flows used in investing activities	102,071	118,600	228,321	260,676
Change in prepaid capital	3,549	(1,842)	3,387	14,931
Corporate acquisitions	-	-	-	(22,220)
Change in non-cash working capital relating to investing activities	(23,301)	(8,669)	(27,587)	(1,967)
Total capital expenditures	82,319	108,089	204,121	251,420

Net Debt
"Net debt" is a non-GAAP financial measure that is the sum of long-term debt and working capital excluding the current financial derivative instruments and current portion of lease obligations and current portion of decommissioning provision. It is used by management to analyze the financial position and leverage of the Company. Net debt is reconciled to long-term debt which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

($000)	*As at June 30, 2023*	*As at December 31, 2022*	*As at June 30, 2022*
Long-term debt	*747,960*	*759,176*	*976,544*
Current assets	*(225,642)*	*(218,550)*	*(221,456)*
Current liabilities	*235,103*	*471,858*	*479,777*
Financial derivative instruments - current	*114,938*	*(126,081)*	*(242,247)*
Current portion of lease obligation	*(1,288)*	*(1,266)*	*(1,244)*
Decommissioning provision - current	*(1,521)*	*-*	*-*
Net debt	*869,550*	*885,137*	*991,374*

Non-GAAP Financial Ratios

Funds from Operations per Share
Peyto presents funds from operations per share by dividing funds from operations by the Company's diluted or basic weighted average common shares outstanding. "Funds from operations" is a non-GAAP financial measure. Management believes that funds from operations per share provides investors an indicator of funds generated from the business that could be allocated to each shareholder's equity position.

Netback per MCFE and BOE
"Netback" is a non-GAAP measure that represents the profit margin associated with the production and sale of petroleum and natural gas. Peyto computes "field netback per Mcfe" as commodity sales from production, plus net third party sales, if any, plus other income, less royalties, operating, and transportation expense divided by production. "Cash netback" is calculated as "field netback" less interest, less general and administration expense and plus or minus realized gain (loss) on foreign exchange, divided by production. Netbacks are per unit of production measures used to assess Peyto's performance and efficiency. The primary factors that produce Peyto's strong netbacks and high margins are a low-cost structure and the high heat content of its natural gas that results in higher commodity prices.

	Three Months Ended June 30		*Six Months Ended June 30*	
($/Mcfe)	*2023*	*2022*	*2023*	*2022*
Gross Sale Price	*3.18*	*7.30*	*4.73*	*6.76*
Realized hedging gain (loss)	*0.89*	*(1.84)*	*(0.18)*	*(1.41)*
Net Sale Price	*4.07*	*5.46*	*4.55*	*5.35*
Third party sales net of purchases	*-*	*0.02*	*-*	*0.01*
Other income	*0.02*	*-*	*0.06*	*-*
Royalties	*(0.18)*	*(0.95)*	*(0.36)*	*(0.78)*
Operating costs	*(0.47)*	*(0.39)*	*(0.49)*	*(0.40)*
Transportation	*(0.29)*	*(0.27)*	*(0.27)*	*(0.27)*
Field netback(1)	*3.15*	*3.87*	*3.49*	*3.91*
Net general and administrative	*(0.05)*	*(0.02)*	*(0.04)*	*(0.02)*
Interest on long-term debt	*(0.22)*	*(0.20)*	*(0.22)*	*(0.21)*
Realized loss on foreign exchange	*(0.02)*	*-*	*(0.01)*	*-*
Cash netback(1) ($/Mcfe)	*2.86*	*3.65*	*3.22*	*3.68*
Cash netback(1) ($/boe)	*17.13*	*21.88*	*19.34*	*22.09*

Return on Equity
Peyto calculates ROE, expressed as a percentage, as Earnings divided by Equity. Peyto uses ROE as a measure of long- term financial performance, to measure how effectively Management utilizes the capital it has been provided by shareholders and to demonstrate to shareholders the returns generated over the long term.

Return on Capital Employed
Peyto calculates ROCE, expressed as a percentage, as EBIT divided by Total Assets less Current Liabilities per the Financial Statements. Peyto uses ROCE as a measure of long-term financial performance, to measure how effectively Management utilizes the capital (debt and equity) it has been provided and to demonstrate to shareholders the returns generated over the long term.

Total Payout Ratio
"Total payout ratio" is a non-GAAP measure which is calculated as the sum of dividends declared plus additions to property, plant and equipment, divided by funds from operations. This ratio represents the percentage of the capital expenditures and dividends that is funded by cashflow. Management uses this measure, among others, to assess the sustainability of Peyto's dividend and capital program.

($000, except total payout ratio)	Three Months Ended June 30 2023	2022	Six Months Ended June 30 2023	2022
Total dividends declared	57,715	25,485	115,393	50,843
Total capital expenditures	82,319	108,089	204,121	251,420
Total payout	140,034	133,574	319,514	302,263
Funds from operations	142,354	205,901	322,171	409,394
Total payout ratio (%)	98%	65%	99%	74%

Operating Margin

Operating Margin is a non-GAAP financial ratio defined as funds from operations, before current tax, divided by revenue before royalties but including realized hedging gains/losses and third-party sales net of purchases.

Profit Margin

Profit Margin is a non-GAAP financial ratio defined as net earnings divided by revenue before royalties but including realized hedging gains/losses and third-party sales net of purchases.

Free Cash flow Ratio

Free Cash Flow Ratio is a non-GAAP financial ratio defined as Free Funds Flow for the quarter divided by Funds From Operations for the quarter. Management monitors its Free Cash Flow Ratio to inform its capital allocation decisions.

Total Cash Costs

Total cash costs is a non-GAAP financial ratio defined as the sum of royalties, operating expenses, transportation expenses, G&A and interest, on a per Mcfe basis. Peyto uses total cash costs to assess operating margin and profit margin.

Management's discussion and analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Peyto Exploration Development Corp. ("Peyto" or the "Company") is Management's analysis of the financial performance and significant trends and external factors that may affect future performance. This MD&A was prepared using information that is current as of August 9, 2023 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, and the MD&A and audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, as well as Peyto's Annual Information Form, each of which is available at www.sedar.com and on Peyto's website at www.Peyto.com.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board's ("IASB") most current International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS"). All references are to Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, Peyto adheres to GAAP, however the Company also employs certain non-GAAP and other financial measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow including, but not limited to "funds from operations", "free funds flow", "total capital expenditures" and "net debt". These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as earnings (loss), cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Peyto's performance. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" included at the end of this MD&A for an explanation of these financial measures and reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS.

Readers are cautioned that this MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and should be read in conjunction with Peyto's "Forward-Looking Statements" section included at the end of this MD&A.

OVERVIEW

Peyto is a Canadian energy company involved in the development and production of natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids in Alberta's deep basin. At December 31, 2022, the Company's total Proved plus Probable reserves were 5.6 trillion cubic feet equivalent (929 million barrels of oil equivalent) as evaluated by its independent petroleum engineers. Production is weighted approximately 89 per cent to natural gas and 11 per cent to natural gas liquids.

The Peyto model is designed to deliver a superior total return with growth in value, assets, production and income, all on a debt adjusted per share basis. The model is built around three key strategies:

- Use technical expertise to achieve the best return on capital employed through the development of internally generated drilling projects.
- Build an asset base which is made up of high-quality natural gas reserves.
- Over time, balance dividends paid to shareholders with earnings and cash flow, and balance funding for the capital program with cash flow, equity and available credit lines.

Operating results over the last 24 years indicate that these strategies have been successfully implemented. This business model makes Peyto a truly unique energy company.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	2023		2022				2021	
($000 except per share amounts)	**Q2**	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Natural gas and NGL sales, net of royalties and realized hedging losses (1)	**209,714**	248,766	282,999	239,637	253,992	253,991	208,055	146,792
Funds from operations(2)	**142,354**	179,817	220,815	197,388	205,901	203,492	166,165	104,608
Per share – basic (2)	**0.81**	1.03	1.28	1.15	1.21	1.20	0.99	0.63
Per share – diluted (2)	**0.81**	1.02	1.26	1.13	1.18	1.17	0.96	0.62
Earnings	**57,415**	89,981	113,441	84,861	94,545	97,816	71,718	29,271
Per share – basic	**0.33**	0.51	0.66	0.50	0.56	0.58	0.43	0.18
Per share – diluted	**0.33**	0.51	0.64	0.48	0.54	0.56	0.42	0.17
Total dividends declared	**57,715**	57,678	25,908	25,686	25,485	25,358	16,779	1,671
Per share	**0.33**	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.01
Total capital expenditures(2)	**82,319**	121,802	115,040	140,400	108,089	143,331	108,951	90,170
Corporate Acquisition	**-**	-	-	-	-	22,220	-	-
Total payout ratio (%)(2)	**98%**	100%	64%	84%	65%	83%	76%	88%

(1) Excludes revenue from sale of natural gas volumes from third parties
(2) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information

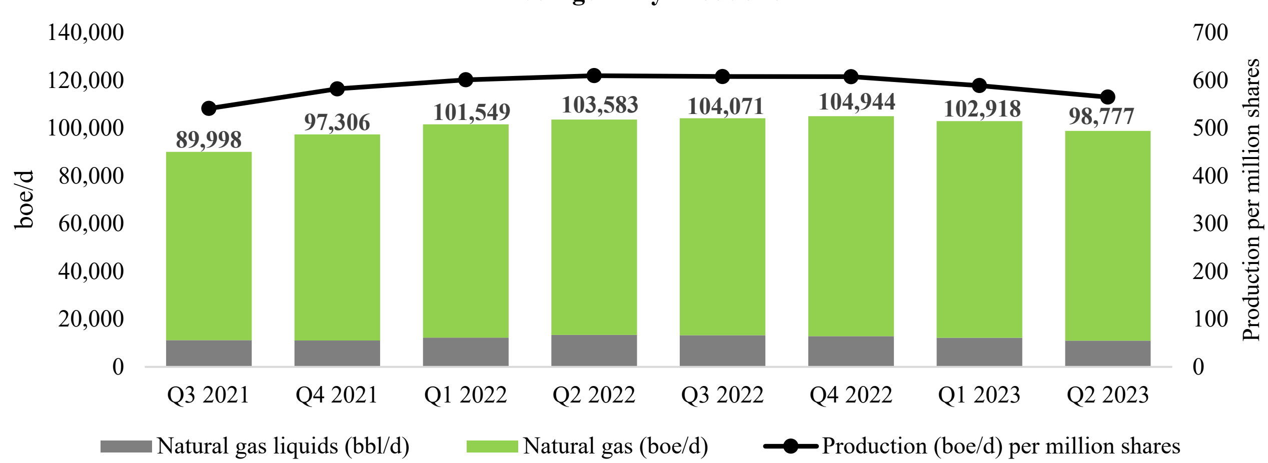
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Production

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Natural gas (MMcf/d)	**527**	541	*-3%*	**535**	538	*-1%*
NGLs (or "Liquids") (bbl/d)	**10,989**	13,411	*-18%*	**11,593**	12,845	*-10%*
Total (boe/d)	**98,777**	103,583	*-5%*	**100,836**	102,572	*-2%*
Total (MMcfe/d)	**593**	621	*-5%*	**605**	615	*-2%*

Peyto's total production in the second quarter of 2023 decreased 5 per cent to 98,777 boe/d, compared to 103,583 boe/d in the second quarter of 2022. In the first half of 2023, total production decreased to 100,836 boe/d, compared to 102,572 boe/d first half of 2022. The production decrease in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, is primarily attributable to Peyto's reduced capital expenditure program in the first half of 2023 compared to 2022, due to declining commodity prices. Additionally, Peyto briefly shut-in two gas plants in the Brazeau area as a safety precaution resulting from the Alberta wildfires in May, which reduced production by approximately 1,500 boe/d in the quarter. NGL volumes were lower in the quarter as plant refrigeration processes at all Peyto gas plants were temporarily adjusted to reduce liquids yields due to liquids egress challenges during the wildfires.

Average Daily Production



Natural Gas Liquids Production by Component

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Condensate and Pentanes Plus (bbl/d)	**6,644**	7,958	*-17%*	**6,852**	7,608	*-10%*
Other Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	**4,345**	5,453	*-20%*	**4,741**	5,237	*-9%*
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	**10,989**	13,411	*-18%*	**11,593**	12,845	*-10%*
Liquid to gas ratio (bbls/MMcf)	**20.9**	24.8	*-16%*	**21.7**	23.9	*-9%*

The liquid to gas ratio decreased 16 per cent to 20.9 bbls/MMcf in the second quarter of 2023 from 24.8 bbls/MMcf in the second quarter of 2022 due to Peyto temporarily rejecting propane and butane back into the gas stream in May to minimize liquids transportation during the wildfires.

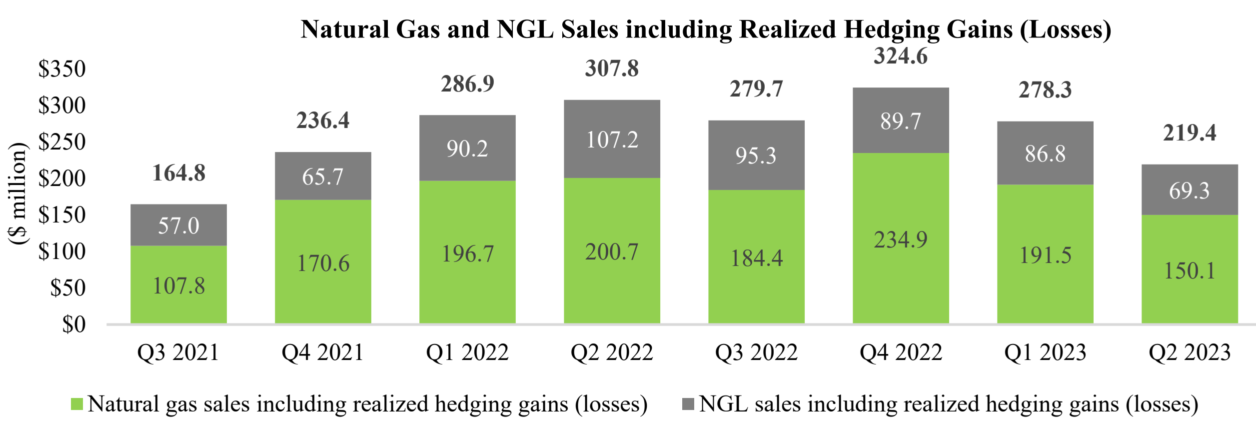
Revenue from Natural Gas and NGL Sales and Realized Hedging Gains (Losses)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
($000)	**2023**	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Natural gas sales(1)	**105,527**	286,195	*-63%*	**367,388**	520,541	*-29%*
Realized hedging gains (losses) - gas	**44,607**	(85,517)	*-152%*	**(25,731)**	(123,162)	*-79%*
Natural gas sales including realized hedging gains (losses)	**150,134**	200,678	*-25%*	**341,657**	397,379	*-14%*
NGL sales	**66,112**	125,756	*-47%*	**149,762**	231,680	*-35%*
Realized hedging gains (losses) - NGLs	**3,163**	(18,604)	*-117%*	**6,323**	(34,334)	*-118%*
NGL sales including realized hedging gains (losses)	**69,275**	107,152	*-35%*	**156,085**	197,346	*-21%*
Natural gas and NGL sales	**171,639**	411,951	*-58%*	**517,150**	752,221	*-31%*
Realized hedging gains (losses)	**47,770**	(104,121)	*-146%*	**(19,408)**	(157,496)	*-88%*
Natural gas and NGL sales including realized hedging gains (losses)	**219,409**	307,830	*-29%*	**497,742**	594,725	*-16%*

(1) Excludes revenue from sale of natural gas volumes from third parties

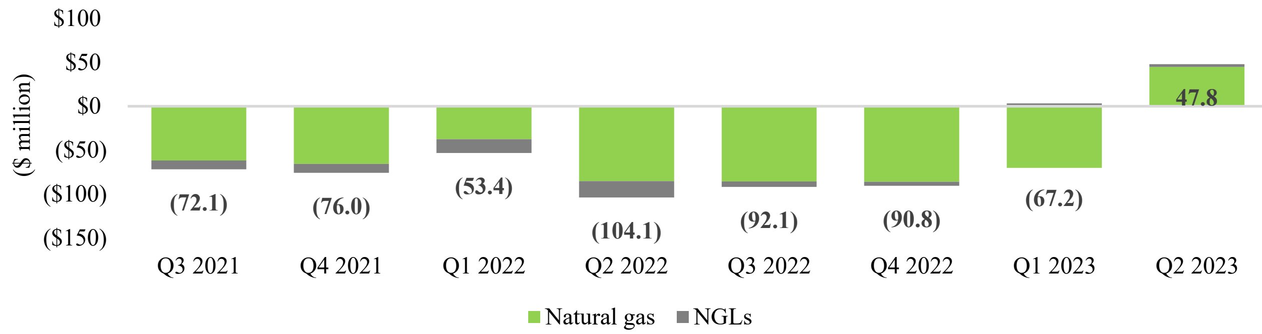
In the second quarter of 2023, natural gas and NGL sales including realized hedging gains (losses) decreased 29 per cent to $219.4 million from $307.8 million in the second quarter of 2022. For the six months ended June 30, 2023, natural gas and NGL sales including realized hedging gains (losses) decreased 16 per cent to $497.7 million from $594.7 million in the same period of 2022. The decreases for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were a result of the sharp decline in commodity prices coupled with a minor decline in production volumes.

Peyto's natural gas and NGL sales net of realized hedging losses over the past eight quarters is summarized below.



Peyto enters into risk management contracts with well-established counterparties for the purpose of protecting a portion of its future revenues from the volatility of oil and natural gas prices. In periods of increasing commodity prices, Peyto expects to realize hedging losses and in periods of falling commodity prices, Peyto expects to realize hedging gains. Peyto's hedging program since inception in 2003 has generated cumulative realized gains of $116 million.

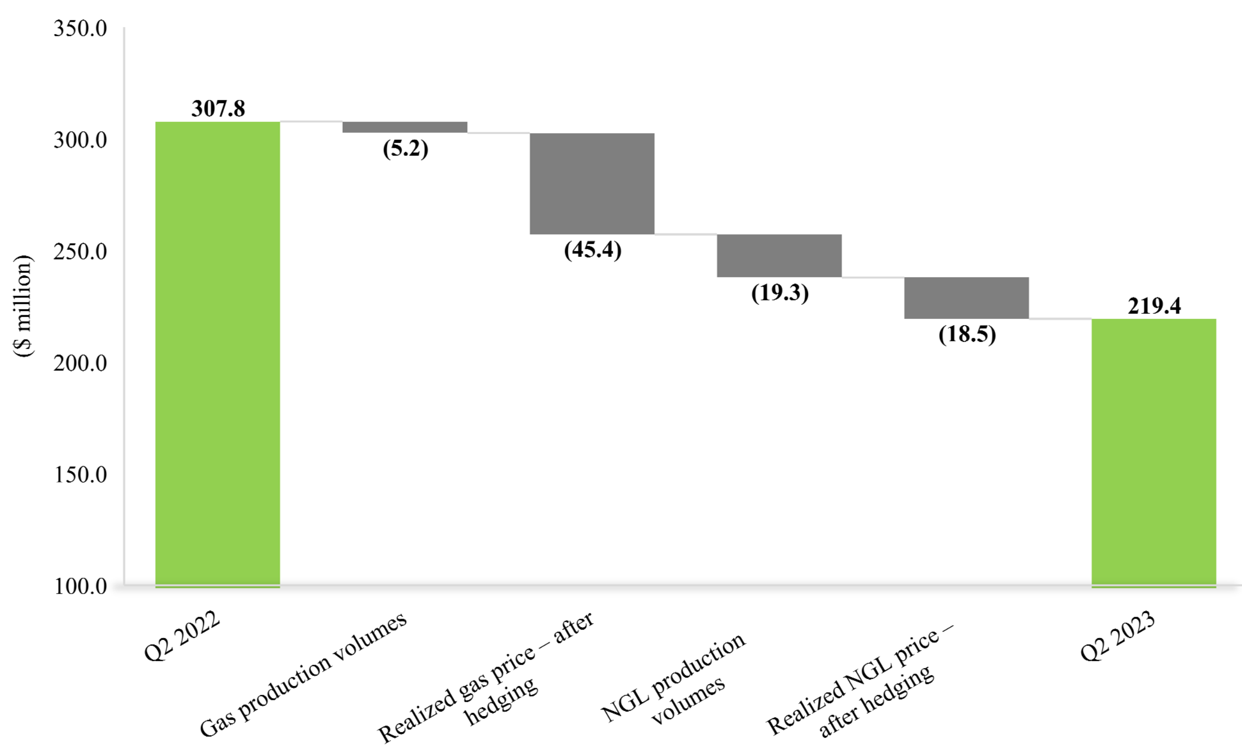
Realized hedging gains (losses) over the past eight quarters are summarized below.



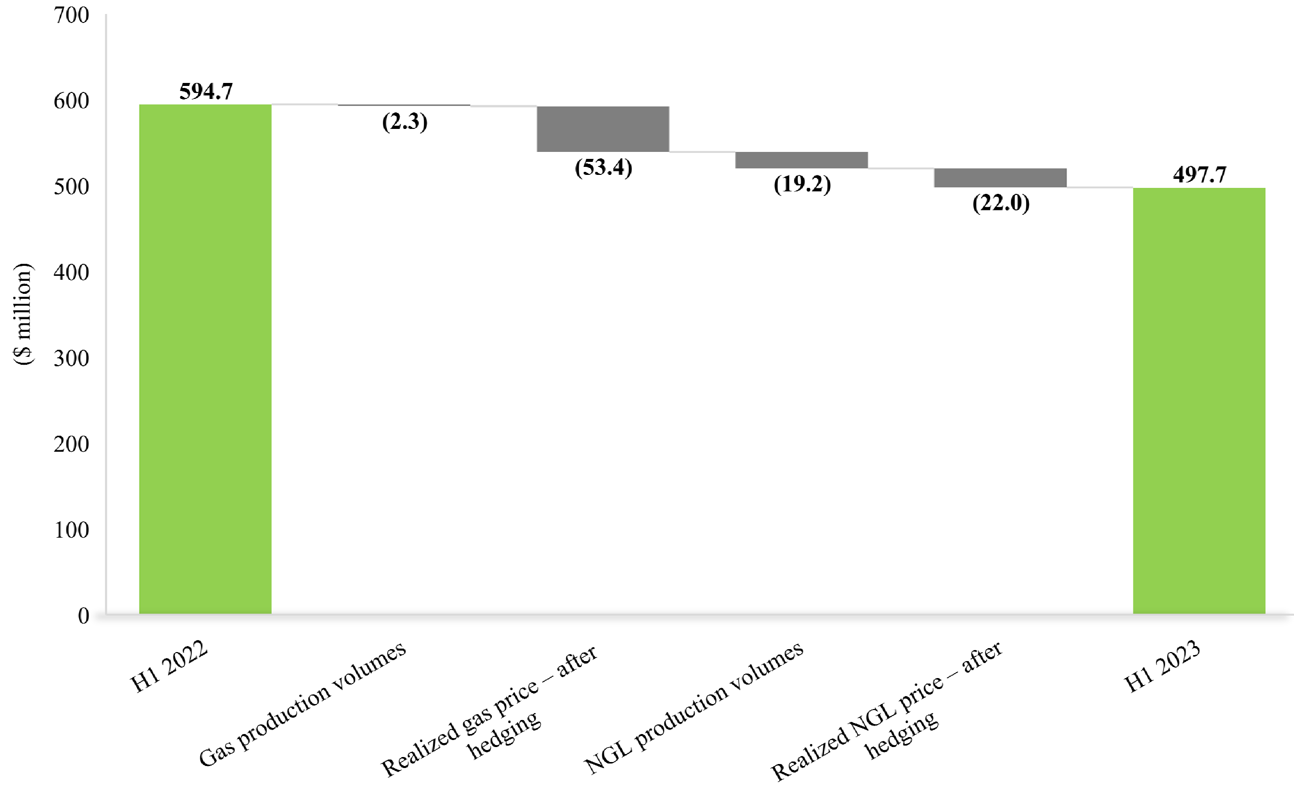
The change in revenue from natural gas and NGL sales including realized hedging losses in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 from the same periods of 2022, is detailed in the following table and charts:

	Three Months Ended June 30			**Six Months Ended June 30**		
	2023	2022	**$ million**	2023	2022	**$ million**
2022			**307.8**			**594.7**
change due to:						
Natural gas						
Volume (MMcf)	47,934	49,234	**(5.2)**	96,918	97,443	**(2.3)**
Price ($/Mcf)	3.13	4.08	**(45.4)**	3.53	4.08	**(53.4)**
NGL						
Volume (Mbbl)	1,000	1,220	**(19.3)**	2,098	2,325	**(19.2)**
Price ($/bbl)	69.28	87.80	**(18.5)**	74.38	84.88	**(22.0)**
2023			**219.4**			**497.7**

Change in Natural Gas and NGL Sales, including Realized Hedging Gains and Losses
Three Months Ended June 30



Change in Natural Gas and NGL Sales, including Realized Hedging Gains and Losses
Six Months Ended June 30



Benchmark Commodity Prices

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
AECO 7A monthly ($/GJ)	**2.22**	5.95	*-63%*	**3.17**	5.15	*-38%*
AECO 5A daily ($/GJ)	**2.32**	6.86	*-66%*	**2.69**	5.68	*-53%*
Henry Hub daily (US$/MMBtu)	**2.12**	7.39	*-71%*	**2.39**	6.00	*-60%*
Emerson2 (US$/MMBtu)	**1.96**	6.59	*-70%*	**2.31**	5.58	*-59%*
Malin monthly (US$/MMBtu)	**2.97**	6.74	*-56%*	**10.97**	6.20	*77%*
Dawn (US$/MMBtu)	**2.05**	7.21	*-72%*	**2.39**	5.82	*-59%*
Ventura daily (US$/MMBtu)	**1.93**	7.04	*-73%*	**2.35**	5.75	*-59%*
Canadian WTI ($/bbl)	**99.11**	138.44	*-28%*	**101.01**	128.92	*-22%*
Conway C3 (US$/bbl)	**27.70**	51.14	*-46%*	**30.34**	52.59	*-42%*
Exchange rate (CDN/USD)	**1.343**	1.277	*5%*	**1.348**	1.271	*6%*

Commodity Prices

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Condensate and Pentanes Plus[1] ($/bbl)	**90.97**	134.57	*-32%*	**97.17**	130.42	*-25%*
Other Natural gas liquids[1] ($/bbl)	**28.11**	57.03	*-51%*	**34.09**	54.96	*-38%*
Realized NGL price – before hedging ($/bbl)	**66.11**	103.04	*-36%*	**71.37**	99.65	*-28%*
Realized hedging gain (loss) ($/bbl)	**3.16**	(15.24)	*-121%*	**3.01**	(14.77)	*-120%*
Realized NGL price – after hedging ($/bbl)	**69.28**	87.80	*-21%*	**74.38**	84.88	*-12%*
Natural gas[2] ($/Mcf)	**2.89**	6.47	*-55%*	**4.44**	5.92	*-25%*
Diversification activities ($/Mcf)	**(0.69)**	(0.65)	*6%*	**(0.65)**	(0.58)	*12%*
Realized natural gas price ($/Mcf)	**2.20**	5.82	*-62%*	**3.79**	5.34	*-29%*
Realized hedging gain (loss) ($/Mcf)	**0.93**	(1.74)	*-153%*	**(0.26)**	(1.26)	*-79%*
Realized natural gas price – after hedging and diversification ($/Mcf)	**3.13**	4.08	*-23%*	**3.53**	4.08	*-13%*
Total realized hedging gain (loss) ($/Mcfe)	**0.89**	(1.84)	*-148%*	**(0.18)**	(1.41)	*-87%*
Total realized hedging gain (loss) ($/boe)	**5.31**	(11.05)	*-148%*	**(1.06)**	(8.48)	*-87%*

(1) Condensate, pentanes plus and other liquids prices are Peyto realized prices in Canadian dollars adjusted for fractionation and transportation
(2) Excludes revenue from sale of natural gas volumes from third parties but includes fixed price physical contracts

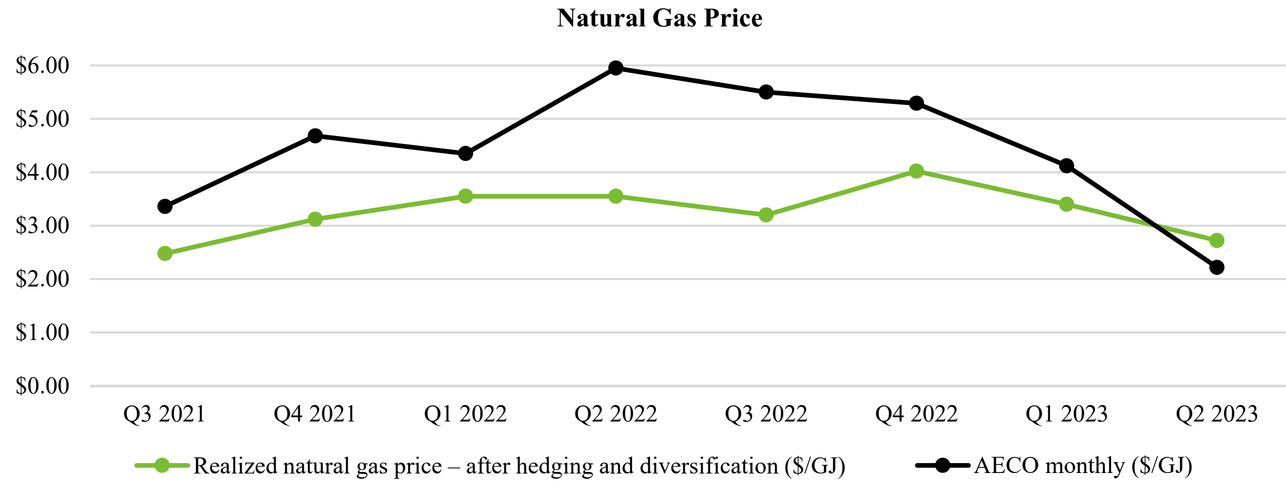
Peyto's realized natural gas price, before hedging, averaged $2.20/Mcf during the second quarter of 2023, a decrease of 62 per cent from $5.82/Mcf in the second quarter of 2022. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, Peyto's realized natural gas price, before hedging, decreased 29 per cent to $3.79/Mcf from $5.34/Mcf in the same period of 2022.

The Company's NGL price, before hedging, averaged $66.11/bbl, in the second quarter of 2023, a decrease of 36 per cent from $103.04/bbl a year earlier. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, Peyto's NGL price, before hedging, decreased 28 per cent to $71.37/bbl from $99.65/bbl in the same period of 2022.

Decreases in Peyto's natural gas and NGL prices in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, were driven by the sharp decreases in benchmark commodity prices over the past year, partially offset by realized hedging gains in the second quarter and a reduced hedging loss in the six months ended June 30, 2023. Additionally, Peyto's realized NGL price in the quarter was affected by increased liquids trucking, as a major third-party liquids pipeline was shut-in due to maintenance that was extended by the wildfires.

Peyto actively markets all components of its production stream including natural gas, condensate, pentane, butane and propane. Peyto's market diversification activity resulted in natural gas being sold at various hubs including AECO, Ventura, Emerson 2, Malin, Dawn and Henry Hub using both physical fixed price and temporary basis transactions to access those locations. Natural gas prices were left to float on daily pricing or locked in using fixed price swaps at those hubs and Peyto's realized price was benchmarked against those local prices, then adjusted for marketing arrangements (either physical or short-term synthetic) to those markets. This gas market diversification cost represents the total marketing and synthetic transportation cost, not just the difference between those markets and an AECO equivalent price.

The Company's liquids were also actively marketed with condensate being sold on a monthly index differential linked to West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") oil prices. Peyto's NGLs (a blend of pentanes plus, butane and propane) are fractionated by a third party in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta however Peyto markets each product separately. Pentanes Plus were sold on a monthly index differential linked to WTI, with some volumes forward sold on fixed differentials to WTI. Butane was sold as a percent of WTI or a fixed differential to the Mount Belvieu, Texas market. Propane was sold on a fixed differential to the Conway, Kansas market. While some products were sold pursuant to annual term contracts to ensure delivery paths remain open, others were marketed on the daily spot market.



Other Income

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
($000)	**2023**	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Other Income	**871**	386	*126%*	**5,937**	767	*674%*

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, other income totaled $0.9 million and $5.9 million, respectively, compared to $0.4 million and $0.8 million in the same periods of 2022. The increase in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to the same periods of 2022, is due to additional marketing income related to selling excess transportation service.

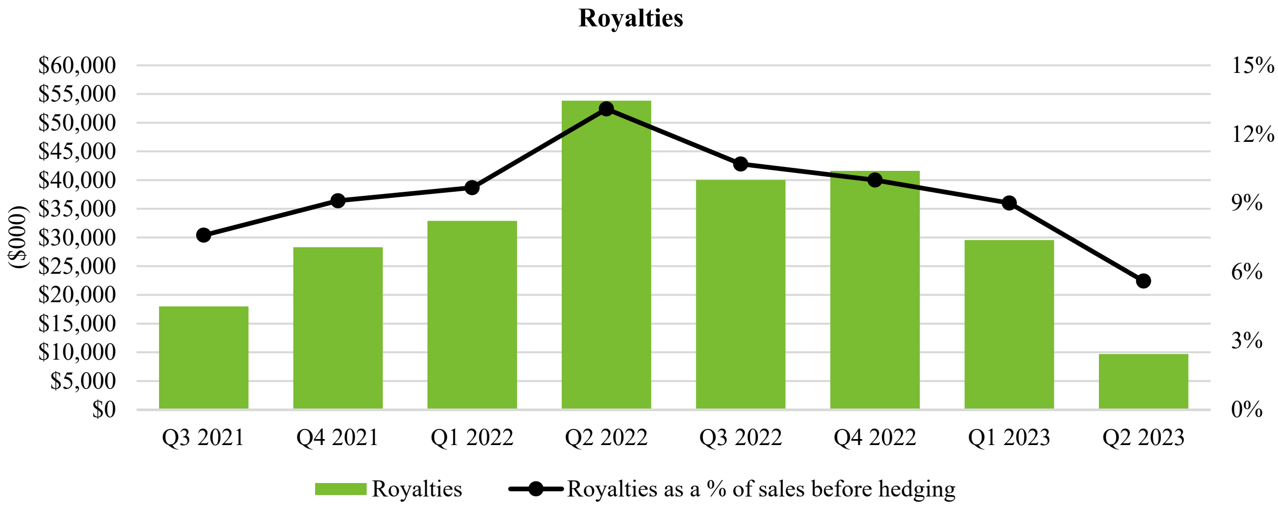
Royalties

Royalties are paid to the owners of the mineral rights with whom leases are held, including the provincial government of Alberta. Alberta Natural Gas Crown royalties are invoiced on the Crown's share of production based on a monthly established Alberta Reference Price. The Alberta Reference Price is a monthly weighted average price of gas consumed in Alberta and gas exported from Alberta reduced for transportation and marketing allowances. All Peyto's new wells qualify for the Crown's Drilling and Completion Cost Allowance program, which has a 5 per cent initial royalty rate.

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Royalties ($000)	**9,695**	53,838	*-82%*	**39,261**	86,741	*-55%*
per cent of sales before hedging	**5.6**	13.1	*-57%*	**7.6**	11.5	*-34%*
$/Mcfe	**0.18**	0.95	*-81%*	**0.36**	0.78	*-54%*
$/boe	**1.08**	5.71	*-81%*	**2.15**	4.67	*-54%*

For the second quarter of 2023, royalties decreased to $0.18/Mcfe or 5.6 per cent of Peyto's natural gas and NGL sales, compared to $0.95/Mcfe or 13.1 per cent in the same period of 2022. In the first half of 2023, royalties decreased to $0.36/Mcfe or 7.6 per cent of Peyto's natural gas and NGL sales, compared to $0.78/Mcfe or 11.5 per cent in the same period of 2022. The decreased royalties were due to declines in AECO and WTI prices coupled with higher gas cost allowance credits in the first half of 2023, compared to the same periods of 2022.

In its 24 year history, Peyto has invested $7.5 billion in capital projects, found and developed 4.9 TCFe of natural gas reserves and paid over $1.1 billion in royalties.



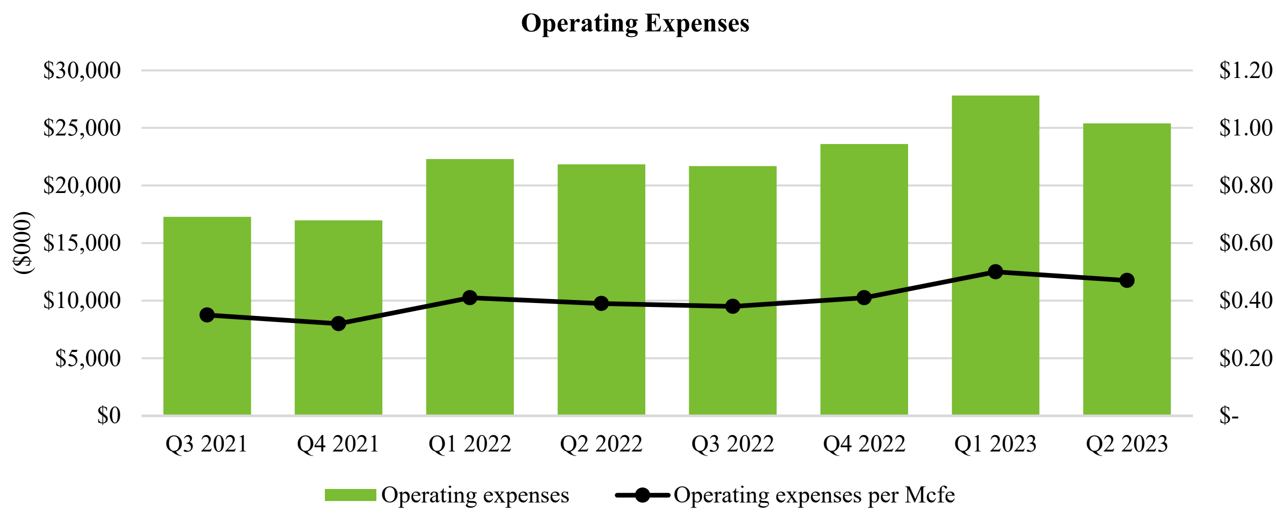
Operating Costs & Transportation

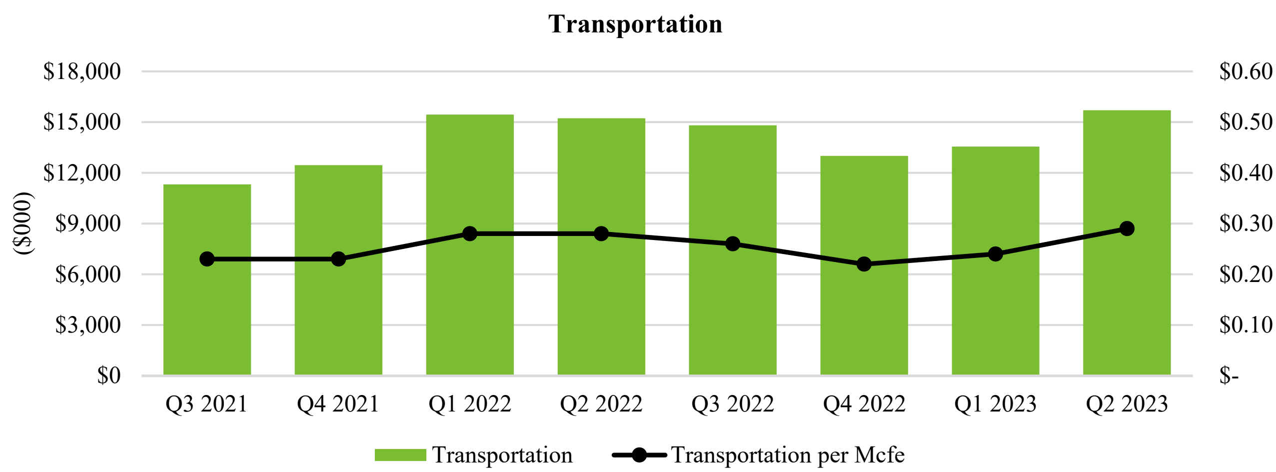
Peyto's operating expenses include all costs with respect to day-to-day well and facility operations.

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Payments to Government ($000)	**6,559**	5,753	*14%*	**11,727**	10,762	*9%*
Other expenses ($000)	**18,833**	16,085	*17%*	**41,476**	33,372	*24%*
Operating costs ($000)	**25,392**	21,838	*16%*	**53,203**	44,134	*21%*
$/Mcfe	**0.47**	0.39	*21%*	**0.49**	0.40	*23%*
$/boe	**2.82**	2.32	*22%*	**2.92**	2.38	*23%*
Transportation ($000)	**15,701**	15,223	*3%*	**29,253**	30,493	*-4%*
$/Mcfe	**0.29**	0.27	*7%*	**0.27**	0.27	-
$/boe	**1.75**	1.62	*8%*	**1.60**	1.64	*-2%*

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, operating expenses were $25.4 million and $53.2 million, respectively, compared to $21.8 million and $44.1 million in the same periods in 2022. On a unit-of-production basis, operating costs increased 21 per cent to $0.47/Mcfe in the second quarter of 2023 from $0.39/Mcfe in the same period of 2022. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, operating costs increased 23 per cent to $0.49/Mcfe compared to $0.40/Mcfe in the same period of 2022. The increases in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were due to inflationary cost pressures on plant and well maintenance, insurance, power, trucking, fuels, and lubricants compared to the same periods in 2022. Approximately 20 to 30 per cent of operating expenses are related to government fees, taxes, carbon taxes and levies. Peyto focuses on being the industry leader in operating costs and strives for cost reductions on a continuous basis.

Transportation expense increased 7 per cent on a unit-of production basis to $0.29/Mcfe in the second quarter 2023 from $0.27/Mcfe in the second quarter 2022. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, transportation expense was $0.27/Mcfe, consistent with the same period of 2021. The increased transportation expense in the quarter is due to an additional 150,000 GJ/d of Empress service that commenced in April 2023, coupled with a January 2023 fee increase on the NGTL system. Physical transportation contracts to Emerson and Empress were entered into as part of Peyto's sales diversification strategy.





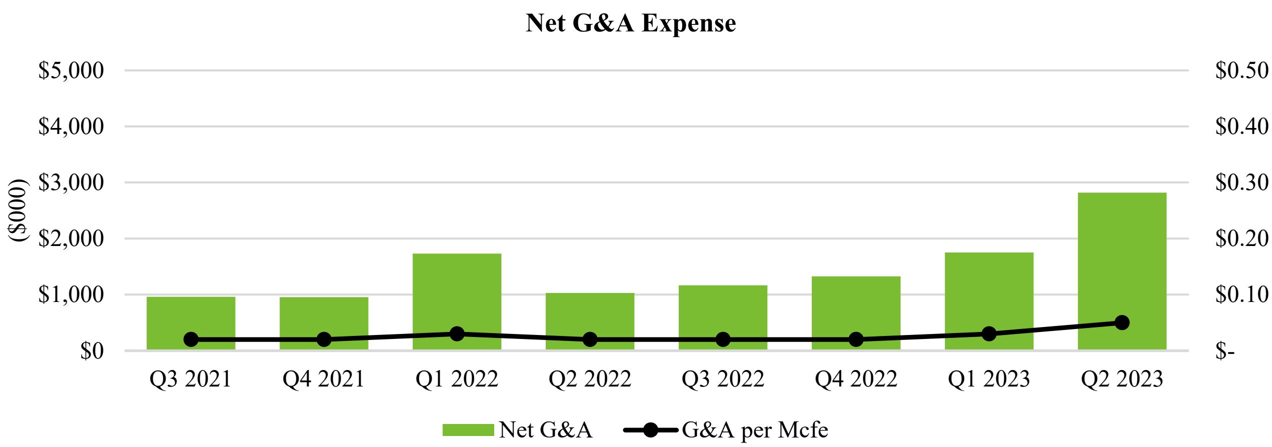
General and Administrative Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
G&A expenses ($000)	**5,121**	4,623	*11%*	**9,992**	9,792	*2%*
Overhead recoveries ($000)	**(2,302)**	(3,594)	*-36%*	**(5,421)**	(7,032)	*-23%*
Net G&A expenses ($000)	**2,819**	1,029	*174%*	**4,571**	2,760	*66%*
$/Mcfe	**0.05**	0.02	*150%*	**0.04**	0.02	*100%*
$/boe	**0.31**	0.11	*182%*	**0.25**	0.15	*67%*

For the second quarter of 2023, G&A expenses (before overhead recoveries) increased 11 per cent to $5.1 million compared to $4.6 million for the same quarter of 2022, due to increased employment and consultant costs. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, G&A expenses increased two per cent to $10.0 million compared to $9.8 million for the same period of 2022.

G&A expenses averaged $0.09/Mcfe before overhead recoveries of $0.04/Mcfe for net G&A expenses of $0.05/Mcfe in the second quarter of 2023 ($0.08/Mcfe before overhead recoveries of $0.06/Mcfe for net G&A expenses of $0.02/Mcfe in the second quarter of 2022).

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, overhead recoveries decreased 36 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2022. The decreased overhead recoveries is due to Peyto's decreased capital investing activities over the same periods of 2022.



Performance and Stock Based Compensation
The Company awards performance-based compensation to employees, key consultants and directors. Performance and stock based compensation is comprised of stock options, deferred share units, and reserve value-based components.

Performance Based Compensation
The reserve value-based component is 4 per cent of the incremental increase in per share value, if any, as adjusted to reflect changes in debt, dividends, general and administrative expenses and interest expense, of proved producing reserves calculated using realized prices at December 31 of the current year and a discount rate of 8 per cent. Peyto accrued $nil for performance based compensation expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 (June 30, 2022 - $2.5 million).

Stock Based Compensation
The Company has a stock option plan allowing for the granting of stock options to officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Stock options are to be granted periodically with a three-year vesting period. At the vesting, recipients have thirty days to exercise options after which any unexercised options expire.

Peyto has a deferred share unit plan, whereby DSUs may be issued to members of the Board of Directors. Each DSU is a notional unit equal in value to one Common Share, which entitles the holder to receive a common share upon redemption. DSUs vest immediately but can only be converted to a share upon the holder ceasing to be a Director of the Company. The expense associated with the DSU plan is determined based on the 5-day VWAP of Common Shares at the grant date. The expense is recognized in the income statement in the quarter in which the units are granted, with a corresponding charge to contributed surplus in the balance sheet.

Stock based compensation costs is calculated on 9.8 million non-vested stock options (5.6 per cent of the total number of common shares outstanding) and 0.2 million vested DSU's (0.1 per cent of the total number of common shares outstanding). The stock option plan limits the number of common shares that may be granted to 10 per cent of the outstanding common shares.

Peyto records a non-cash provision for compensation expense over the life of the stock options calculated using a Black-Scholes valuation model. Stock based compensation costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were $3.7 million and $6.7 million, respectively (June 30, 2022 - $2.6 million and $4.9 million).

Stock Option Plan

	Number of Options	**Weighted average exercise price ($)**
Balance, December 31, 2022	9,940,868	9.86
Stock options granted	2,661,600	12.24
Exercised	(1,584,701)	5.65
Forfeited	(1,248,930)	10.22
Expired	(5,467)	14.22
Balance, June 30, 2023	**9,763,370**	**11.14**

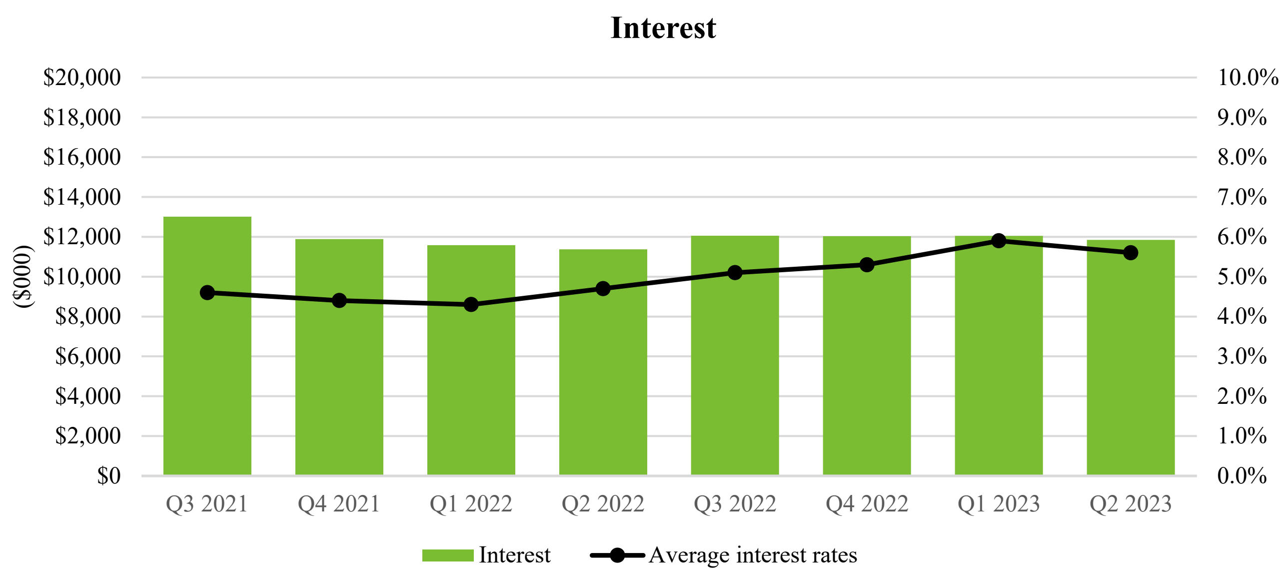
Deferred Share Units

	Number of DSUs
Balance, December 31, 2022	217,236
DSU's granted	32,045
DSU's settled	(42,994)
Balance June 30, 2023	**206,287**

Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Interest expense ($000)	**11,823**	11,374	*4%*	**23,870**	22,957	*4%*
$/Mcfe	**0.22**	0.20	*10%*	**0.22**	0.21	*5%*
$/boe	**1.32**	1.21	*9%*	**1.31**	1.24	*6%*
Average interest rate	**5.6%**	4.7%	*19%*	**5.7%**	4.5%	*27%*
Average Bank of Canada rate	**4.56%**	1.09%	*318%*	**4.50%**	0.71%	*534%*

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, interest expense increased to $11.8 million and $23.9 million, respectively, compared to $11.4 million and $23.0 million for the same periods of 2022. Peyto's average interest rate increased to 5.6 per cent and 5.7 per cent in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively compared to 4.7 per cent and 4.5 per cent in the same periods of 2022. The increase in both periods is due to higher benchmark interest rates, partially offset by lower average debt outstanding on the Company's revolving credit facility and a gain on Peyto's interest rate swaps. See "Interest Rate Contracts" in the Marketing and Risk Management section of this MD&A for additional information on the interest rate swaps.

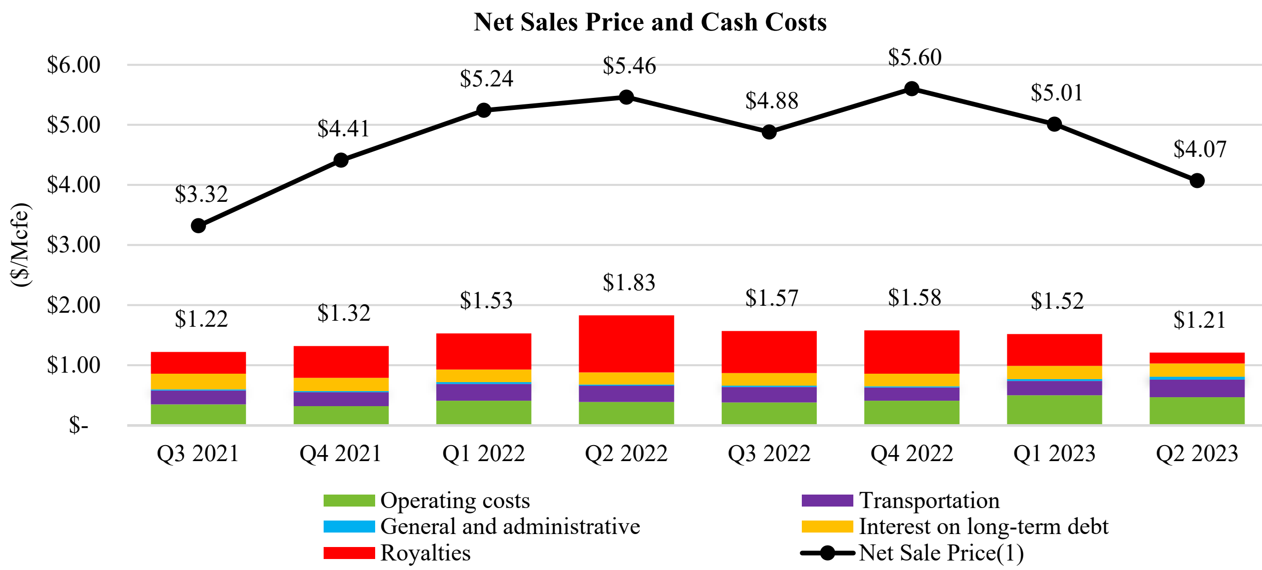


Netbacks

($/Mcfe)	Three Months Ended June 30 2023	2022	% Change	Six Months Ended June 30 2023	2022	% Change
Gross Sale Price	**3.18**	7.30	*-56%*	**4.73**	6.76	*-30%*
Realized hedging gain (loss)	**0.89**	(1.84)	*-148%*	**(0.18)**	(1.41)	*-87%*
Net Sale Price	**4.07**	5.46	*-25%*	**4.55**	5.35	*-15%*
Third party sales net of purchases	**-**	0.02	*-100%*	**-**	0.01	*-100%*
Other income	**0.02**	-		**0.06**	-	
Royalties	**(0.18)**	(0.95)	*-81%*	**(0.36)**	(0.78)	*-54%*
Operating costs	**(0.47)**	(0.39)	*21%*	**(0.49)**	(0.40)	*23%*
Transportation	**(0.29)**	(0.27)	*7%*	**(0.27)**	(0.27)	-
Field netback(1)	**3.15**	3.87	*-19%*	**3.49**	3.91	*-11%*
Net general and administrative	**(0.05)**	(0.02)	*150%*	**(0.04)**	(0.02)	*100%*
Interest on long-term debt	**(0.22)**	(0.20)	*10%*	**(0.22)**	(0.21)	*5%*
Realized loss on foreign exchange	**(0.02)**	-		**(0.01)**	-	
Cash netback(1) ($/Mcfe)	**2.86**	3.65	*-22%*	**3.22**	3.68	*-13%*
Cash netback(1) ($/boe)	**17.13**	21.88	*-22%*	**19.34**	22.09	*-12%*

(1) This is a non-GAAP ratio. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information

Netbacks are a non-GAAP measure that represent the profit margin associated with the production and sale of petroleum and natural gas. Netbacks are per unit of production measures used to assess Peyto's performance and efficiency. The primary factors that produce Peyto's strong netbacks and high margins are a low-cost structure and the high heat content of its natural gas that results in higher commodity prices.



(1) Excludes revenue from sale of natural gas volumes from third parties and other income

Depletion and Depreciation

The Company's depletion and depreciation totaled $74.8 million ($1.39/Mcfe) in the second quarter of 2023 compared to $74.1 million ($1.31/Mcfe) in the second quarter of 2022. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, depletion and depreciation totaled $151.8 million ($1.39/Mcfe) compared to $147.1 million ($1.31/Mcfe) in the same period of 2022. The increase in depletion and depreciation is due to a marginally higher depletion rate from increased exploration and development costs associated with cost inflation over the same period of 2022.

Income Taxes

Peyto recorded current income tax expense of $11.6 million and $30.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively, compared to $nil for the same periods in 2022. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, deferred income tax expense decreased to $6.5 million and $15.2 million, respectively, compared to $29.0 million and $58.9 million for the same periods in 2022.

The increase in current income tax and decrease in deferred income tax in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 is due to lower income tax pools available to claim compared to the same periods in 2022.

MARKETING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Company is a party to certain derivative financial instruments, including fixed price contracts. The Company enters into these forward contracts with well-established counterparties for the purpose of protecting a portion of its future revenues from the volatility of oil, natural gas prices, and the foreign exchange rate. To minimize counterparty risk, these marketing contracts are executed with financial institutions which are members of Peyto's banking syndicate.

Financial derivative instruments are valued on the consolidated balance sheet using quoted market prices at period end. Physical delivery contracts are not considered financial instruments and therefore, no asset or liability is recognized on the consolidated balance sheet.

Commodity Price Risk Management

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, Peyto recorded a realized hedging gain on commodity contracts of $47.8 million and a realized hedging loss on commodity contracts of $19.4 million, respectively, as compared to losses of $104.1 million and $157.5 million in the same periods of 2022. A summary of contracts outstanding in respect of the hedging activities are as follows:

Natural Gas Period Hedged – AECO Monthly Index	Type	Daily Volume (GJ)	Average Price (AECO CAD/GJ)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	187,500	$3.31
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	121,196	$4.06
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	87,500	$4.89
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	50,000	$3.42
Q3 2024	Fixed Price	50,000	$3.42
Q4 2024	Fixed Price	106,359	$4.02
Q1 2025	Fixed Price	135,000	$4.13
Q2 2025	Fixed Price	65,000	$3.53
Q3 2025	Fixed Price	65,000	$3.53
Q4 2025	Fixed Price	55,054	$3.89
Q1 2026	Fixed Price	50,000	$4.12

Natural Gas Period Hedged – AECO Daily Index	Type	Daily Volume (GJ)	Average Price (AECO CAD/GJ)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	60,000	$2.42
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	20,217	$2.42
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	45,000	$2.72
Q3 2024	Fixed Price	45,000	$2.72
Q4 2024	Fixed Price	15,163	$2.72
Q2 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.60
Q3 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.60
Q4 2025	Fixed Price	8,424	$3.60

Natural Gas Period Hedged – NYMEX	Type	Daily Volume (MMBTU)	Average Price (NYMEX USD/MMBtu)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	130,000	$3.66
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	202,935	$3.90
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	240,000	$4.19
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	115,000	$3.85
Q3 2024	Fixed Price	115,000	$3.85
Q4 2024	Fixed Price	58,641	$3.92
Q1 2025	Fixed Price	30,000	$4.07
Q2 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.78
Q3 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.78
Q4 2025	Fixed Price	8,424	$3.78

Crude Oil Period Hedged – WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Average Price (WTI CAD/bbl)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	3,000	$104.54
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	1,800	$101.96
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	800	$98.28
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	500	$96.15

Crude Oil Period Hedged – WTI	Type	Daily Volume(bbl)	Average Price (WTI USD/bbl)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	400	$71.53
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	400	$70.80
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	200	$70.15

Crude Oil Period Hedged – WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Put - Call (WTI CAD/bbl)
Q3 2023	Collar	500	$95.00–$115.25
Q4 2023	Collar	500	$90.00–$116.25
Q1 2024	Collar	500	$90.00–$110.20

As at June 30, 2023, Peyto had committed to the future sale of 111,267,500 gigajoules (GJ) of natural gas at an average price of $3.65 per GJ or $4.20 per Mcf, 86,960,000 MMBtu at an average price of $3.93 USD per MMBtu, 559,900 barrels of crude at an average price of $102.28 CAD per bbl, 91,800 barrels of crude at an average price of $70.96 USD per bbl and 137,500 barrels of crude with an average collar of $91.67–$113.91 CAD per barrel. Had these contracts closed on June 30 31, 2023, Peyto would have realized a gain in the amount of $143.0 million. Total hedged volumes represent approximately seven per cent of Peyto's December 31, 2022 Proved plus Probable Developed reserves.

Subsequent to June 30, 2023, Peyto entered into the following hedging contracts:

Natural Gas Period Hedged – AECO Monthly Index	Type	Daily Volume (Gj)	Average Price (AECO CAD/GJ)
November 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	Fixed Price	60,000	$4.16

Natural Gas Period Hedged – NYMEX	Type	Daily Volume (MMBtu)	Average Price (NYMEX USD/MMBtu)
November 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	Fixed Price	20,000	$3.54
November 1, 2024 to October 31, 2025	Fixed Price	50,000	$3.88
November 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	Fixed Price	5,000	$4.16

Crude Oil Period Hedged – WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Average Price (WTI CAD/bbl)
July 1, 2023 to September 30, 2023	Fixed Price	200	$95.30
October 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	Fixed Price	600	$100.15
January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024	Fixed Price	900	$98.68
April 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024	Fixed Price	500	$96.09
July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024	Fixed Price	400	$96.48
October 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	Fixed Price	200	$97.50

Crude Oil Period Hedged - WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Put - Call (WTI CAD/bbl)
April 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024	Collar	500	$90.00–$100.25
July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024	Collar	500	$85.00–$95.00

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts
During the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, Peyto recorded realized hedging gains on foreign exchange forward contracts of $0.5 million and $0.8 million (2022 - $nil). Peyto has the following foreign exchange forward contracts in place at June 30, 2023:

Average Rate forward	Amount (USD)	Rate (CAD/USD)
Q3 2023	$30 million	1.3601
Q4 2023	$34 million	1.3589
Q1 2024	$36 million	1.3500
Q2 2024	$36 million	1.3500
Q3 2024	$6 million	1.3500
Q4 2024	$2 million	1.3500

Subsequent to June 30, 2023, Peyto entered into the following foreign exchange forward contracts:

Average Rate forward	Amount (USD)	Rate (CAD/USD)
Q4 2023	$10 million	1.3300
Q1 2024	$30 million	1.3300
Q2 2024	$10 million	1.3300
Q3 2024	$24 million	1.3231
Q4 2024	$30 million	1.3245
Q1 2025	$18 million	1.3252
Q2 2025	$18 million	1.3252
Q3 2025	$18 million	1.3252
Q4 2025	$12 million	1.3252

Interest Rate Contracts
During the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, Peyto recorded realized hedging gains on interest rate swaps of $0.2 million (2022 - $nil), which was netted against interest expense. Peyto has the following interest rate swap contracts in place at June 30, 2023:

Term	Notional Amount	Peyto pays fixed rate	Peyto receives floating rate
March 17, 2023 to March 17, 2026	$50 million	3.565%	1-Month CDOR

Commodity Price Sensitivity
Peyto's earnings are largely determined by commodity prices for crude oil and natural gas including the US/Canadian dollar exchange rate. Volatility in these oil and gas prices can cause fluctuations in Peyto's earnings and cash flow. Low operating costs and a long reserve life reduce Peyto's sensitivity to changes in commodity prices.

Currency Risk Management
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the Canadian/US dollar exchange ratio since commodities are effectively priced in US dollars and converted to Canadian dollars. Peyto mitigates exchange rate risks using foreign exchange forward contracts and by hedging certain products with Canadian dollar contracts. Additionally, the $40 million USD in senior secured notes provides structural foreign exchange risk mitigation.

Interest Rate Risk Management
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to interest expense on its revolving credit facility. Peyto uses interest rate swaps on a portion of its floating rate debt to mitigate its interest rate exposure. At June 30, 2023, the increase or decrease in earnings for each 100 bps (1 per cent) change in weighted average borrowing rate paid on the outstanding revolving demand loan amounts to approximately $2.1 million per quarter. Average debt outstanding for the quarter was $847 million (including $418 million fixed rate debt).

Cash Flow from Operating Activities, Funds from Operations and Earnings

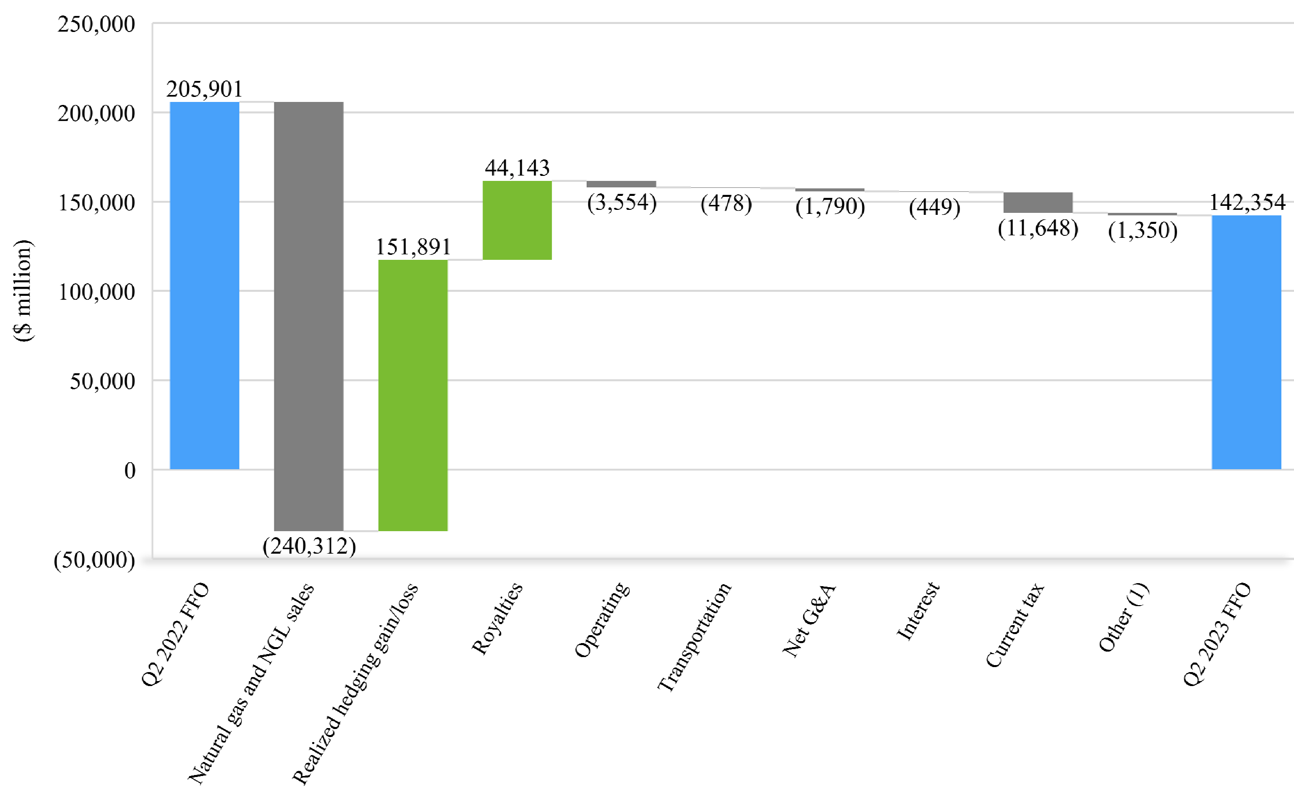
($000, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30 **2023**	2022	% Change	Six Months Ended June 30 **2023**	2022	% Change
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**148,608**	220,580	*-33%*	**332,214**	406,371	*-18%*
Funds from Operations[(1)]	**142,354**	205,901	*-31%*	**322,171**	409,394	*-21%*
Funds from operations per share[(1)] – basic	**0.81**	1.21	*-33%*	**1.84**	2.42	*-24%*
Funds from operations per share[(1)] – diluted	**0.81**	1.18	*-31%*	**1.83**	2.35	*-22%*
Free Funds Flow[(1)]	**60,035**	97,812	*-39%*	**118,050**	157,974	*-25%*
Earnings	**57,415**	94,545	*-39%*	**147,396**	192,361	*-23%*
Earnings per share – basic	**0.33**	0.56	*-41%*	**0.84**	1.14	*-26%*
Earnings per share – diluted	**0.33**	0.54	*-39%*	**0.84**	1.10	*-24%*

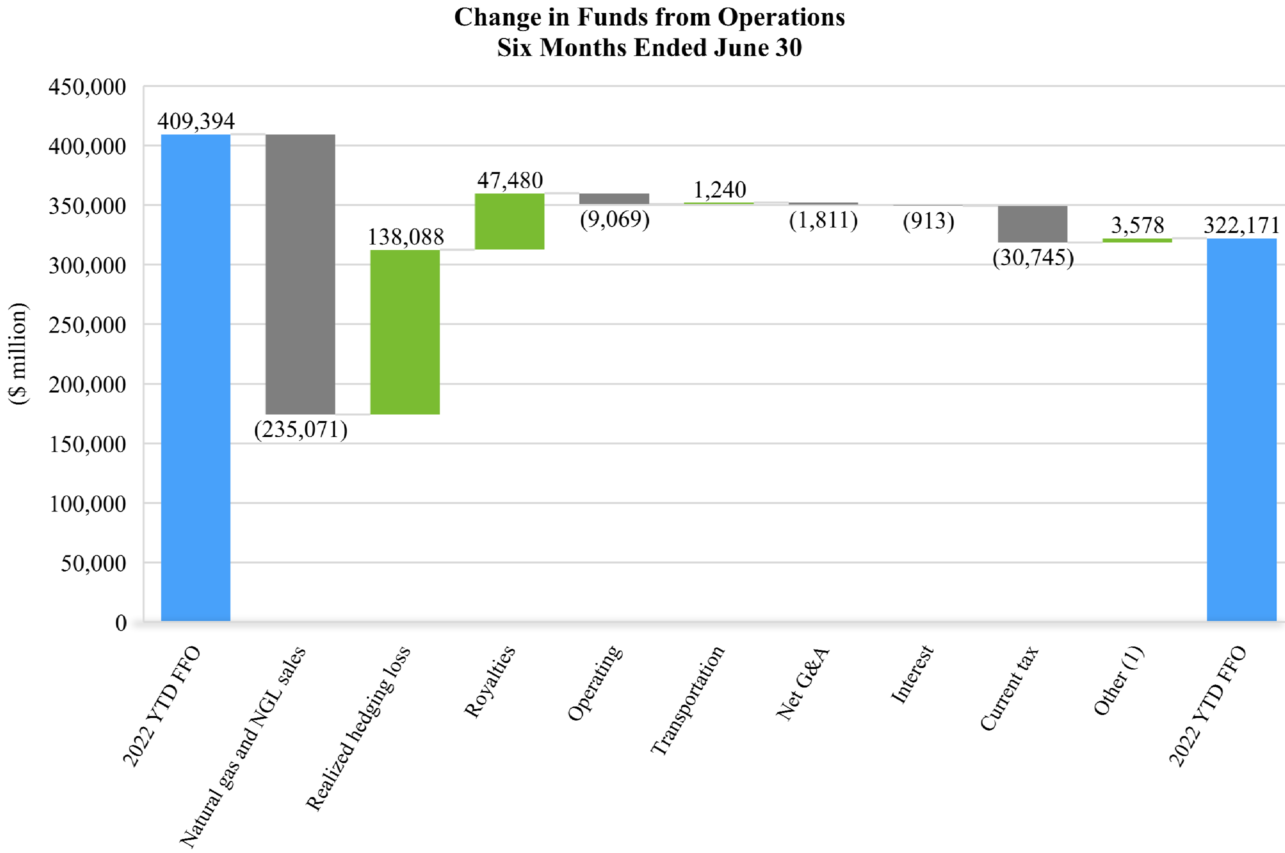
(1) This is a non-GAAP measure or ratio. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information.

Funds from Operations and Cash Flow from Operating Activities

For the second quarter of 2023, funds from operations ("FFO") decreased 31 per cent to $142.4 million, compared to $205.9 million in the second quarter of 2022. Cash flow from operating activities decreased to $148.6 million in the second quarter of 2023 from $220.6 million in the second quarter of 2022. For the six months ended June 30, 2023, FFO totaled $322.2 million, compared to $409.4 million for the same period of 2022. Cash flow from operating activities decreased to $332.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2023 from $406.4 million for the same period of 2022. The decreases in FFO and cash flow from operating activities was mainly due to sharp decreases in commodity prices, lower production volumes, increased operating costs and higher current taxes, partially offset by realized hedging and lower royalties. Funds from operations is a non-GAAP financial measure, refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" for additional information contained within this MD&A.

Change in Funds from Operations
Three Months Ended June 30





(1) "Other" includes other income, net third-party sales, and realized gain/loss on foreign exchange

Free Funds Flow

Peyto uses free funds flow, defined as funds from operations less total capital expenditures, as an indicator of the funds available for capital allocation. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, free funds flow decreased to $60.0 million and $118.1 million, respectively, from $97.8 million and $158.0 million for the same periods of 2022. Free funds flow is a non-GAAP financial measure, refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" for additional information contained within this MD&A.

Earnings

The Company's earnings in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 decreased to $57.4 million and $147.4 million, respectively, from $94.5 million and $192.4 million for the same periods of 2022. The decreased earnings is driven by the decreased funds from operations, partially offset by lower deferred tax expense.

Capital Expenditures

Peyto invested $82.3 million in capital expenditures for the second quarter of 2023. The Company drilled 15 gross (13.7 net) wells, completed 16 gross (14.5 net) wells and brought 14 gross (13.1 net) wells on production for drilling, completions, equipping and tie-in capital of $72.2 million. Facilities and major pipeline projects included $9.1 million for debottlenecking pipeline projects and gas plant upgrades. Land and seismic investments totaled $1.1 million in the quarter.

The following table summarizes capital expenditures for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
($000)	**2023**	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Land	**1,039**	6,313	*-84%*	**1,521**	6,368	*-76%*
Seismic	**61**	1,419	*-96%*	**861**	2,647	*-67%*
Drilling	**41,127**	44,751	*-8%*	**98,117**	96,820	*1%*
Completions	**24,314**	25,244	*-4%*	**49,550**	58,486	*-15%*
Equipping & tie-ins	**6,714**	9,553	*-30%*	**13,299**	19,528	*-32%*
Facilities & pipelines	**9,064**	20,809	*-56%*	**40,773**	67,623	*-40%*
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**82,319**	108,089	*-24%*	**204,121**	251,472	*-19%*
Asset acquisitions & dispositions	**-**	-	-	**-**	(52)	*-100%*
Total capital expenditures(1)	**82,319**	108,089	*-24%*	**204,121**	251,420	*-19%*
Corporate acquisition	**-**	-	-	**-**	22,220	*-100%*

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure or ratio. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Net Debt

Net debt is a non-GAAP financial measure used by the Company in monitoring and assessing its capital structure. Net debt as at June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022 is summarized as follows:

($000)	**As at June 30, 2023**	As at December 31, 2022	As at June 30, 2022
Long-term debt	**747,960**	759,176	976,544
Current assets	**(225,642)**	(218,550)	(221,456)
Current liabilities	**235,103**	471,858	479,777
Financial derivative instruments - current	**114,938**	(126,081)	(242,247)
Current portion of lease obligation	**(1,288)**	(1,266)	(1,244)
Decommissioning provision - current	**(1,521)**	-	-
Net debt(1)	**869,550**	885,137	991,374

(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information.

Peyto's net debt of $869.6 million as at June 30, 2023 decreased by $15.6 million from December 31, 2022 and $121.8 million from June 30, 2022.

The Company's 2023 capital expenditure budget is $425 to $475 million. Peyto believes funds from operations based on current strip pricing, together with available borrowings under the credit facility will be sufficient to maintain dividends, finance current operations, and fund the planned capital expenditure program. Peyto has specifically designed the program to have flexibility in the back half of the year when natural gas prices are forecasted to strengthen. Until that time, the Company plans to target the low end of capital guidance and will react to changes in commodity prices as they unfold.

The total amount of capital invested in 2023 will be driven by the number and quality of projects generated. Capital will only be invested if it meets the long-term return objectives of the Company. The majority of the capital program will involve drilling, completion and tie-in of lower risk development gas wells. Peyto's rapidly scalable business model has the flexibility to match planned capital expenditures to actual cash flow.

Current and Long-Term Debt

($000)	**June 30, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Bank credit facility	**430,000**	440,000
Current senior secured notes	**100,000**	100,000
Long-term senior secured notes	**317,960**	319,176
Balance, end of period	**847,960**	859,176

At June 30, 2023, Peyto had a $800 million senior secured covenant-based credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with a syndicate of lenders. The maturity date is October 13, 2025. The Credit Facility includes a $40 million working capital sub-tranche and a $760 million production line and is available on a revolving basis. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at Canadian bank prime or US base rate, or, at Peyto's option, Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances or US dollar LIBOR loan rates, plus applicable margin and stamping fees. The undrawn portion of the Credit Facility totaled $370 million at June 30, 2023 ($360 million at December 31, 2022), and is subject to standby fees.

Peyto is subject to financial covenants as defined in the credit facility and note purchase agreements. The Company's financial covenants include financial measures defined within its revolving credit facility agreement that are not defined under IFRS. These financial measures are defined in the amended credit facility agreement as follows:

- Total Debt: includes long-term debt and subordinated debt plus bank overdraft and letters of credit.
- Senior Debt: includes long-term debt plus bank overdraft and letters of credit.
- EBITDA: trailing twelve-month net income before non-cash items, interest, and income taxes.

Financial covenant	Limit	**June 30, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Total Debt to EBITDA	Less than 4.0	**1.01**	0.97
Senior Debt to EBITDA	Less than 3.5	**1.01**	0.97
Interest coverage	Greater than 3.0	**17.59**	18.99

Peyto is in compliance with all financial covenants at June 30, 2023.

Outstanding secured senior notes are as follows:

Senior Secured Notes	**Date Issued**	**Rate**	**Maturity Date**
$100 million (CAD)	October 24, 2016	3.70%	October 24, 2023
$65 million (CAD)	May 1, 2015	4.26%	May 1, 2025
$100 million (CAD)	January 3, 2012	4.39%	January 3, 2026
$100 million (CAD)	January 2, 2018	3.95%	January 2, 2028
$40 million (USD)	October 29, 2021	3.98%	October 29, 2028

Senior secured notes in the amount of $100 million with a coupon rate of 3.70% mature on October 24, 2023 and are classified as a current liability. Peyto will assess market conditions and interest rates at maturity and will either renew or repay the note with available borrowings from its credit facility.

Capital

Authorized: Unlimited number of voting common shares
Issued and Outstanding

Common Shares (no par value)	**Number of Common Shares**	**Amount $000**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**173,470,242**	**1,697,803**
Common shares issued on exercise of stock options	1,584,701	8,955
Common shares issued on settlement of DSUs	42,994	250
Contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	-	2,484
Balance, June 30, 2023	**175,097,937**	**1,709,492**

Total Payout Ratio
"Total payout ratio" is a non-GAAP measure which is calculated as the sum of dividends declared plus total capital expenditures, divided by funds from operations. This ratio represents the percentage of the capital expenditures and dividends that is funded by cashflow. Management uses this measure, among others, to assess the sustainability of Peyto's dividend and capital program. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in this MD&A for further information.

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
($000, except total payout ratio)	**2023**	2022	% Change	**2023**	2022	% Change
Total dividends declared	**57,715**	25,485	*126%*	**115,393**	50,843	*127%*
Total capital expenditures(1)	**82,319**	108,089	*-24%*	**204,121**	251,420	*-19%*
Total payout(1)	**140,034**	133,574	*5%*	**319,514**	302,263	*6%*
Funds from operations(1)	**142,354**	205,901	*-31%*	**322,171**	409,394	*-21%*
Total payout ratio(1)	**98%**	65%	*51%*	**99%**	74%	*34%*

(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information.

Contractual Obligations
In addition to those recorded on the Company's balance sheet, the following is a summary of Peyto's contractual obligations and commitments at June 30, 2023:

($000)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter
Interest payments (1)	6,504	13,258	11,874	8,294	6,099	4,124
Transportation commitments	29,424	58,714	59,690	40,617	30,411	364,017
Operating leases	1,114	2,227	2,227	2,227	-	-
Methanol	585	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37,627	74,199	73,791	51,138	36,510	368,141

(1) Fixed interest payments on senior secured notes

Related Party Transactions

Certain directors of Peyto are considered to have significant influence over other reporting entities that Peyto engages in transactions with. Such services are provided in the normal course of business and at market rates. These directors are not involved in the day-to-day operational decision making of the Company. The dollar value of the transactions between Peyto and the related reporting entities is summarized below:

Expense				Accounts Payable	
Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30		As at June 30	
2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
32.0	110.2	**127.2**	828.4	**9.2**	24.8

RISK FACTORS

Investors who purchase common shares are participating in the total returns from a portfolio of western Canadian natural gas producing properties. As such, the total returns earned by investors and the value of the shares are subject to numerous risks inherent in the oil and natural gas industry.

Expected returns depend largely on the volume of petroleum and natural gas production and the price received for such production, along with the associated costs. The price received for oil depends on a number of factors, including West Texas Intermediate oil prices, Canadian/US currency exchange rates, quality differentials and Edmonton par oil prices. The price received for natural gas production is dependent on current Alberta, Henry Hub, Malin, Dawn, Ventura, and Emerson market prices and Canadian/US currency exchange rates. Peyto's marketing strategy is designed to smooth out short term fluctuations in the price of natural gas through future sales. It is meant to be methodical and consistent and to avoid speculation.

Although Peyto's focus is on internally generated drilling programs, any acquisition of oil and natural gas assets depends on an assessment of value at the time of acquisition. Incorrect assessments of value can adversely affect dividends to shareholders and the value of the shares. Peyto employs experienced staff and performs appropriate levels of due diligence on the analysis of acquisition targets, including a detailed examination of reserve reports; if appropriate, re-engineering of reserves for a large portion of the properties to ensure the results are consistent; site examinations of facilities for environmental liabilities; detailed examination of balance sheet accounts; review of contracts; review of prior year tax returns and modeling of the acquisition to attempt to ensure accretive results to the shareholders.

Inherent in development of the existing oil and gas reserves are the risks, among others, of drilling dry holes, encountering production or drilling difficulties or experiencing high decline rates in producing wells. To minimize these risks, Peyto employs experienced staff to evaluate and operate wells and utilize appropriate technology in operations. In addition, prudent work practices and procedures, safety programs and risk management principles, including insurance coverage protect Peyto against certain potential losses.

Peyto's operating costs could escalate and become uncompetitive due to supply chain disruptions, inflationary cost pressures, equipment limitations, escalating supply costs, commodity prices, and additional government intervention through stimulus spending or additional regulations. Peyto's inability to manage costs may impact project returns and future development decisions, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial performance and cash flows.

The cost or availability of oilfield services may adversely affect Peyto's ability to undertake exploration, development and construction projects. The crude oil and natural gas industry is cyclical in nature and is prone to shortages of supply of equipment and services including drilling rigs, geological and geophysical services, engineering and construction services, major equipment items for infrastructure projects, and construction materials generally. These materials and services may not be available when required at reasonable prices. A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to Peyto's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on Peyto's financial performance and cash flows.

Peyto routinely monitors its financial forecasts, capital spending, balance sheet and dividend policy and has the ability to make operational and financial changes to help ensure Peyto remains compliant with all financial covenants. If necessary, Peyto can request temporary relief from financial covenants from lenders. In the event Peyto does not comply with it's financial covenants and lenders do not grant covenant relief, Peyto's access to capital could be restricted or repayment required.

The value of Peyto's common shares is based on, among other things, the underlying value of the oil and natural gas reserves. Geological and operational risks can affect the quantity and quality of reserves and the cost of ultimately recovering those reserves. Lower oil and gas prices increase the risk of write-downs on oil and gas property investments. In order to mitigate this risk, proven and probable oil and gas reserves are evaluated each year by a firm of independent reservoir engineers. Both the reserves committee and the Board of Directors reviews and approves the reserve report.

Access to markets may be restricted at times by pipeline or processing capacity. These risks are minimized by controlling as much of the processing and transportation activities as possible and ensuring transportation and processing contracts are in place with reliable cost-efficient counterparties.

The petroleum and natural gas industry is subject to extensive controls, regulatory policies and income and resource taxes imposed by various levels of government. These regulations, controls and taxation policies are amended from time to time. Peyto has no control over the level of government intervention or taxation in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Peyto operates in such a manner to ensure, to the best of its knowledge that it is in compliance with all applicable regulations and are able to respond to changes as they occur.

The petroleum and natural gas industry is subject to both environmental regulations and an increased environmental awareness. Peyto has reviewed its environmental risks and is, to the best of its knowledge, in compliance with the appropriate environmental legislation and have determined that there is no current material impact on operations. Peyto employs environmentally responsible business operations and looks to both Alberta provincial authorities and Canada's federal authorities for direction and regulation regarding environmental and climate change legislation.

Changes to the demand for oil and natural gas products and the rise of petroleum alternatives may negatively affect Peyto's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas and technological advances in fuel economy and renewable energy generation systems could reduce the demand for oil, natural gas and liquid hydrocarbons. Recently, certain jurisdictions have implemented policies or incentives to decrease the use of hydrocarbons and encourage the use of renewable fuel alternatives, which may lessen the demand for petroleum products and put downward pressure on commodity prices. Advancements in energy efficient products have a similar effect on the demand for oil and natural gas products. Peyto cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on Peyto's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow by decreasing Peyto's profitability, increasing its costs, limiting its access to capital and decreasing the value of its assets.

A number of factors, including the effects of the use of hydrocarbons on climate change, the impact of crude oil and natural gas operations on the environment, environmental damage relating to spills of crude oil products during production and transportation, and Indigenous rights, have affected certain investors' sentiments towards investing in the crude oil and natural gas industry. As a result of these concerns, some institutional, retail and governmental investors have announced that they are no longer funding or investing in crude oil and natural gas assets or companies, or are reducing the amount thereof over time. In addition, certain institutional investors are requesting that issuers develop and implement more robust ESG policies and practices. Developing and implementing such policies and practices can involve significant costs and require a significant time commitment from the Board, Management and employees of Peyto. Failing to implement the policies and practices, as requested by institutional investors, may result in such investors reducing their investment in Peyto, or not investing in Peyto at all. Any reduction in the investor base interested or willing to invest in the crude oil and natural gas industry and more specifically, Peyto, may result in limiting Peyto's access to capital, increasing the cost of capital, and decreasing the price and liquidity of Peyto's securities even if Peyto's operating results, underlying asset values, or cash flows have not changed.

Peyto is subject to financial market risk. In order to maintain substantial rates of growth, Peyto must continue reinvesting in, drilling for or acquiring petroleum and natural gas. The capital expenditure program is funded primarily through funds from operations, debt and, if appropriate, equity.

Breaches of Peyto’s cyber-security and loss of, or unauthorized access to, electronic data may adversely impact Peyto’s operations and financial position. Peyto has become increasingly dependent upon the availability, capacity, reliability, and security of our information technology infrastructure and our ability to expand and continually update this infrastructure to conduct daily operations. Peyto depends on various information technology systems to estimate reserve quantities, process and record financial data, manage Peyto’s land base, manage financial resources, analyze seismic information, administer contracts with operators and lessees, and communicate with employees and third-party partners.

Further, Peyto is subject to a variety of information technology and system risks as a part of its normal course operations, including potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, and destruction or interruption of Peyto’s information technology systems by third parties or insiders. Unauthorized access to these systems by employees or third parties could lead to corruption or exposure of confidential, fiduciary or proprietary information, interruption to communications or operations or disruption to business activities, or Peyto’s competitive position. In addition, cyber-phishing attempts, in which a malicious party attempts to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, credit card and banking details, or approval of wire transfer requests by disguising as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication, have become more widespread and sophisticated in recent years.

Increasingly, social media is used as a vehicle to carry out cyber-phishing attacks. Information posted on social media sites, for business or personal purposes, may be used by attackers to penetrate Peyto's systems and obtain confidential information. Peyto provides employees with social media guidelines that align with its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy. Despite these efforts, as social media continues to grow in influence and access to social media platforms becomes increasingly prevalent, there are significant risks that Peyto may not be able to properly regulate social media use and preserve adequate records of business activities.

If Peyto becomes a victim to a cyber-phishing attack it could result in a loss or theft of Peyto’s financial resources or critical data and information, or could result in a loss of control of Peyto’s technological infrastructure or financial resources. Peyto’s employees are often the targets of such cyber-phishing attacks, as they are and will continue to be targeted by parties using fraudulent "spoof" emails to misappropriate information or to introduce viruses or other malware through "Trojan horse" programs to Peyto’s computers. These emails appear to be legitimate emails, but direct recipients to fake websites operated by the sender of the email or request recipients to send a password or other confidential information through email or to download malware.

Peyto maintains policies and procedures that address and implement employee protocols with respect to electronic communications and electronic devices and conducts regular cyber-security risk assessments and training and education programs for its employees. Peyto also employs encryption protection of its confidential information on all computers and other electronic devices. Despite Peyto’s efforts to mitigate such cyber-phishing attacks through education and training, cyber-phishing activities remain a serious problem that may damage its information technology infrastructure. Peyto applies technical and process controls in line with industry-accepted standards to protect its information, assets and systems, including a written incident response plan for responding to a cybersecurity incident. However, these controls may not adequately prevent cyber-security breaches. Disruption of critical information technology services, or breaches of information security, could have a negative effect on Peyto’s performance and earnings, as well as its reputation, and any damages sustained may not be adequately covered by Peyto’s current insurance coverage, or at all. The significance of any such event is difficult to quantify, but may in certain circumstances be material and could have a material adverse effect on Peyto’s business, financial condition, and results of operations.

For a detailed discussion of the risks, uncertainties and industry conditions associated with Peyto’s business, refer to the Company’s Annual Information Form dated March 31, 2023, which is available under Peyto’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com and at www.peyto.com.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that: (i) material information relating to the Company is made known to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer by others, particularly during the period in which the annual and interim filings are being prepared; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in securities legislation. Such officers have evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under their supervision, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures at the year end of the Company and have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the financial period end of the Company for the foregoing purposes.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal control over financial reporting 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. Such officers have evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under their supervision, the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting at the financial period end of the Company and concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective, at the financial period end of the Company, for the foregoing purpose.

Peyto is required to disclose herein any change in Peyto's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period ended June 30, 2023 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Peyto's internal control over financial reporting. No material changes in Peyto's internal control over financial reporting were identified during such period that has materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Peyto's internal control over financial reporting.

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.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Reserve Estimates

Estimates of oil and natural gas reserves, by necessity, are projections based on geologic and engineering data, and there are uncertainties inherent to the interpretation of such data as well as the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. Reserve engineering is an analytical process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that can be difficult to measure. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and future net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the area compared with production from other producing areas, the assumed effects of regulations by governmental agencies and assumptions governing future oil and natural gas prices, future royalties and operating costs, development costs and workover and remedial costs, all of which may in fact vary considerably from actual results. For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities of oil and natural gas attributable to any particular group of properties, classifications of such reserves based on risk recovery, and estimates of the future net cash flows expected there from may vary substantially. Any significant variance in the assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantity and value of the reserves, which could affect the carrying value of Peyto's oil and natural gas properties and the rate of depletion of the oil and natural gas properties as well as the calculation of the reserve value based compensation. Actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to Peyto's reserves will likely vary from estimates, and such variances may be material.

Peyto's estimated quantities of proved and probable reserves at December 31, 2022 were evaluated by independent petroleum engineers GLJ Ltd.

Depletion and Depreciation Estimate
All costs of exploring for and developing petroleum and natural gas reserves, together with the costs of production equipment, are capitalized and then depleted and depreciated on the unit-of-production method based on proved plus probable reserves. Petroleum and natural gas reserves and production are converted into equivalent units based upon estimated relative energy content (6 mcf to 1 barrel of oil). Costs for gas plants and other facilities are capitalized and depreciated on a declining balance basis.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets
Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the long-lived asset or oil and gas cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount under IFRS. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the long-lived asset is charged to earnings. The determination of the recoverable amount for impairment purposes under IFRS involves the use of numerous assumptions and judgments including future net cash flows from oil and gas reserves, future third-party pricing, inflation factors, discount rates and other uncertainties. Future revisions to these assumptions impact the recoverable amount.

Decommissioning Provision
The decommissioning provision is estimated based on existing laws, contracts or other policies. The fair value of the obligation is based on estimated future costs for abandonment and reclamation discounted at a credit adjusted risk free rate. The liability is adjusted each reporting period to reflect the passage of time and for revisions to the estimated future cash flows, with the accretion charged to earnings. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the impact on the financial statements could be material.

Reserve Value Performance Based Compensation
The reserve value-based compensation is calculated using the year end independent reserves evaluation which was completed in February 2023. A quarterly provision for the reserve value-based compensation is calculated using estimated proved producing reserve additions adjusted for changes in debt, equity and dividends. Actual proved producing reserves additions and forecasted commodity prices could vary significantly from those estimated and may have a material effect on the calculation.

Income Taxes
The determination of the Company's income and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations often involving multiple jurisdictions. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time. Accordingly, the actual income tax liability may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded.

Accounting Changes
Voluntary changes in accounting policy are made only if they result in financial statements which provide more reliable and relevant information. Accounting policy changes are applied retrospectively unless it is impractical to determine the period or cumulative impact of the change. Corrections of prior period errors are applied retrospectively and changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively by including these changes in earnings. When the Company has not applied a new primary source of GAAP that has been issued, but is not effective, the Company will disclose the fact along with information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new primary source of GAAP will have on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Peyto Exploration & Development Corp. can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and www.Peyto.com.

NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, Peyto employs certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow. These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net income (loss), cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Peyto's performance.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Funds from Operations

"Funds from operations" is a non-GAAP measure which represents cash flows from operating activities before changes in non-cash operating working capital and provision for future performance-based compensation. Management considers funds from operations and per share calculations of funds from operations to be key measures as they demonstrate the Company's ability to generate the cash necessary to pay dividends, repay debt and make capital investments. Management believes that by excluding the temporary impact of changes in non-cash operating working capital, funds from operations provides a useful measure of Peyto's ability to generate cash that is not subject to short-term movements in operating working capital. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is cash flows from operating activities.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000)	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	**148,608**	220,580	**332,214**	406,371
Change in non-cash working capital	**(6,254)**	(17,179)	**(10,043)**	523
Decommissioning expenditures	**-**	-	**-**	-
Performance based compensation	**-**	2,500	**-**	2,500
Funds from operations	**142,354**	205,901	**322,171**	409,394

Free Funds Flow

Peyto uses free funds flow as an indicator of the efficiency and liquidity of Peyto's business, measuring its funds after capital investment available to manage debt levels, pay dividends, and return capital to shareholders through activities such as share repurchases. Peyto calculates free funds flow as funds from operations generated during the period less total capital expenditures. By removing the impact of current period total capital expenditures from funds from operations, Management monitors its free funds flow to inform its capital allocation decisions. The most directly comparable GAAP measure to free funds flow is cash from operating activities. The following table details the calculation of free funds flow and the reconciliation from cash flow from operating activities to free funds flow.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000)	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	**148,608**	220,580	**332,214**	406,371
Change in non-cash working capital	**(6,254)**	(17,179)	**(10,043)**	523
Decommissioning expenditures	**-**	-	**-**	-
Performance based compensation	**-**	2,500	**-**	2,500
Funds from operations	**142,354**	205,901	**322,171**	409,394
Total capital expenditures	**(82,319)**	(108,089)	**(204,121)**	(251,420)
Free funds flow	**60,035**	97,812	**118,050**	157,974

Total Capital Expenditures

Peyto uses the term total capital expenditures as a measure of capital investment in exploration and production activity, as well as property acquisitions and divestitures, and such spending is compared to the Company's annual budgeted capital expenditures. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for total capital expenditures is cash flow used in investing activities. The following table details the calculation of cash flow used in investing activities to total capital expenditures.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000)	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Cash flows used in investing activities	**102,071**	118,600	**228,321**	260,676
Change in prepaid capital	**3,549**	(1,842)	**3,387**	14,931
Corporate acquisitions	**-**	-	**-**	(22,220)
Change in non-cash working capital relating to investing activities	**(23,301)**	(8,669)	**(27,587)**	(1,967)
Total capital expenditures	**82,319**	108,089	**204,121**	251,420

Net Debt
"Net debt" is a non-GAAP financial measure that is the sum of long-term debt and working capital excluding the current financial derivative instruments, current portion of lease obligations and current portion of decommissioning provision. It is used by management to analyze the financial position and leverage of the Company. Net debt is reconciled to long-term debt which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

($000)	**As at June 30, 2023**	As at December 31, 2022	As at June 30, 2022
Long-term debt	**747,960**	759,176	976,544
Current assets	**(225,642)**	(218,550)	(221,456)
Current liabilities	**235,103**	471,858	479,777
Financial derivative instruments - current	**114,938**	(126,081)	(242,247)
Current portion of lease obligation	**(1,288)**	(1,266)	(1,244)
Decommissioning provision - current	**(1,521)**	-	-
Net debt	**869,550**	885,137	991,374

Non-GAAP Financial Ratios

Funds from Operations per Share
Peyto presents funds from operations per share by dividing funds from operations by the Company's diluted or basic weighted average common shares outstanding. "Funds from operations" is a non-GAAP financial measure. Management believes that funds from operations per share provides investors an indicator of funds generated from the business that could be allocated to each shareholder's equity position.

Netback per MCFE and BOE
"Netback" is a non-GAAP measure that represents the profit margin associated with the production and sale of petroleum and natural gas. Peyto computes "field netback per Mcfe" as commodity sales from production, plus third party sales net of purchases, if any, plus other income, less royalties, operating, and transportation expense divided by production. "Cash netback" is calculated as "field netback" less interest, less general and administration expense and plus or minus realized gain on foreign exchange, divided by production. Netbacks are before tax, per unit of production measures used to assess Peyto's performance and efficiency. The primary factors that produce Peyto's strong netbacks and high margins are a low-cost structure and the high heat content of its natural gas that results in higher commodity prices.

	Three Months Ended June 30		**Six Months Ended June 30**	
($/Mcfe)	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Gross Sale Price	**3.18**	7.30	**4.73**	6.76
Realized hedging loss (gain)	**0.89**	(1.84)	**(0.18)**	(1.41)
Net Sale Price	**4.07**	5.46	**4.55**	5.35
Third party sales net of purchases	**-**	0.02	**-**	0.01
Other income	**0.02**	-	**0.06**	-
Royalties	**(0.18)**	(0.95)	**(0.36)**	(0.78)
Operating costs	**(0.47)**	(0.39)	**(0.49)**	(0.40)
Transportation	**(0.29)**	(0.27)	**(0.27)**	(0.27)
Field netback(1)	**3.15**	3.87	**3.49**	3.91
Net general and administrative	**(0.05)**	(0.02)	**(0.04)**	(0.02)
Interest on long-term debt	**(0.22)**	(0.20)	**(0.22)**	(0.21)
Realized loss on foreign exchange	**(0.02)**	-	**(0.01)**	-
Cash netback(1) ($/Mcfe)	**2.86**	3.65	**3.22**	3.68
Cash netback(1) ($/boe)	**17.13**	21.88	**19.34**	22.09

Return on Equity
Peyto calculates ROE, expressed as a percentage, as Earnings divided by the Equity. Peyto uses ROE as a measure of long-term financial performance, to measure how effectively Management utilizes the capital it has been provided by shareholders and to demonstrate to shareholders the returns generated over the long term.

Return on Capital Employed
Peyto calculates ROCE, expressed as a percentage, as EBIT divided by Total Assets less Current Liabilities per the Financial Statements. Peyto uses ROCE as a measure of long-term financial performance, to measure how effectively Management utilizes the capital (debt and equity) it has been provided and to demonstrate to shareholders the returns generated over the long term.

Total Payout Ratio
"Total payout ratio" is a non-GAAP measure which is calculated as the sum of dividends declared plus total capital expenditures, divided by funds from operations. This ratio represents the percentage of the capital expenditures and dividends that is funded by cashflow. Management uses this measure, among others, to assess the sustainability of Peyto's dividend and capital program.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
($000, except total payout ratio)	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Total dividends declared	**57,715**	25,485	**115,393**	50,843
Total capital expenditures	**82,319**	108,089	**204,121**	251,420
Total payout	**140,034**	133,574	**319,514**	302,263
Funds from operations	**142,354**	205,901	**322,171**	409,394
Total payout ratio (%)	**98%**	65%	**99%**	74%

Supplementary Financial Measures

"Diversification activities" are the costs of the basis and the gains/losses on the physical fixed price natural gas sales contracts divided the Company's natural gas production.

"DD&A expense per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of DD&A expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Funds from operations per basic share" is comprised of funds from operations divided by basic weighted average common shares.

"Funds from operations per diluted share" is comprised of funds from operations divided by diluted weighted average common shares.

"Gross sale price" is comprised of natural gas and natural gas liquids sales, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"G&A expense per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of G&A expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"G&A expense before share-based compensation expense per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of G&A expense as determined in accordance with IFRS, excluding share-based compensation expense, divided by the Company's total production.

"Interest and financing expense per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of interest and financing expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Liquids production to sales gas ratio" is comprised of NGLs production, divided by the Company's natural gas production.

"Net sale price" is comprised of natural gas and natural gas liquids sales including hedging gains or losses, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Third party sales net of purchases per Mcfe" is comprised of sales of natural gas from third parties less natural gas purchased from third parties, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Operating costs per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of operating expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Other income per Mcfe" is comprised of other income, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Production per million common shares" is comprised of the Company’s total production divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the period.

"Realized condensate and pentanes plus price" is comprised of condensate and pentanes commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's condensate and pentanes production.

"Realized gain on foreign exchange per Mcfe" is comprised of realized gain on foreign exchange, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Realized natural gas price" is comprised of natural gas commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's natural gas production.

"Realized NGLs price" is comprised of NGLs commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's NGLs production.
Realized gain on foreign exchange and other income

"Royalties as a percentage of sales" is comprised of royalties, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by commodity sales from production as determined in accordance with IFRS.

"Royalties per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of royalties, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Sale price" is comprised of total commodity sales from production including hedging gains or losses, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Total dividends per common share" is comprised of dividends declared, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the number of shares outstanding at the dividend record date.

"Transportation per Mcfe and boe" is comprised of transportation expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements or forward-looking information (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. These forward-looking statements relate to future events or Peyto's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "should", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such forward-looking statements but which may prove to be incorrect. Although Peyto believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because Peyto can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified in this MD&A, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic and political environment in which Peyto operates; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the ability of Peyto to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; drilling results; the ability of the operator of the projects which Peyto has an interest in to operate the field in a safe, efficient and effective manner; the ability of Peyto to obtain financing on acceptable terms; field production rates and decline rates; the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas reserves through acquisitions, development and exploration; the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion and the ability of Peyto to secure adequate product transportation; future oil and natural gas prices; currency, exchange and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes, environmental and climate change matters in the jurisdictions in which Peyto operates; and the ability of Peyto to successfully market its oil and natural gas products.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following:

- the 2023 capital expenditure budget of $425 to $475 million;
- Peyto's belief that funds from operations based on current strip pricing, together with available borrowings under the credit facility will be sufficient to maintain dividends, finance current operations, and fund the planned capital expenditure program;
- the existence, operation and strategy of Peyto's commodity price risk management program; and
- the approximate and maximum amount of forward sales and hedging to be employed by Peyto.

The actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this MD&A:

- public health risks;
- volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates and stock market volatility;
- loss of markets;
- changes to the Corporation's capital budget;
- liabilities inherent in oil and natural gas operations;
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves;
- risks and uncertainties associated with Peyto's oil and natural gas exploration and development program;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
- restrictions and/or limitations on transportation, including pipeline systems;
- uncertainties associated with changes in legislation, including, but not limited to, changes in income tax laws, oil and natural gas royalty and regulatory frameworks and climate change laws and frameworks; and
- the other factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in Peyto's latest Annual Information Form.

Statements relating to reserves are deemed to be forward-looking statements as they involve the implied assessment, based on current estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. The foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Peyto does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities law.

CONVERSION RATIO

Natural gas liquids volumes are recorded in barrels of oil (bbl) and are converted to a thousand cubic feet equivalent (Mcfe) using a ratio of six (6) thousand cubic feet to one (1) barrel of oil (bbl). Natural gas volumes recorded in thousand cubic feet (mcf) are converted to barrels of oil equivalent (boe) using the ratio of six (6) thousand cubic feet to one (1) barrel of oil (bbl). Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 bbl is based in an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In addition, given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared with natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalent of six to one, utilizing a boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 bbl may be misleading as an indication of value.

GLOSSARY

The following is a list of abbreviations that may be used in this MD&A:

Measurement
bbl barrel
bbl/d barrels per day
Mbbl thousand barrels
MMbbl million barrels
boe (1) barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d (1) barrels of oil equivalent per day
Mboe (1) thousands of barrels of oil equivalent
MMboe (1) millions of barrels of oil equivalent
Mcf thousand cubic feet
Mcf/d thousand cubic feet per day
MMcf million cubic feet
MMcf/d million cubic feet per day
Bcf billion cubic feet
MMBtu million British thermal units
GJ gigajoule

Quarterly information

	2023		2022		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Operations					
Production					
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	**526,732**	544,278	552,627	544,843	541,030
NGLs (bbl/d)	**10,989**	12,205	12,840	13,263	13,411
Total (boe/d @ 6:1)	**98,777**	102,918	104,944	104,071	103,583
Total (Mcfe/d @ 6:1)	**592,655**	617,508	629,667	624,426	621,499
Liquid to gas ratio (bbl per MMcf)	**20.9**	22.4	23.2	24.3	24.8
Average product prices					
Realized natural gas price – after hedging and diversification ($/Mcf)	**3.13**	3.91	4.62	3.68	4.08
Realized NGL price – after hedging ($/bbl)	**69.28**	79.03	75.95	78.07	87.80
$/Mcfe					
Net sale price ($/Mcfe)	**4.07**	5.01	5.60	4.88	5.45
Net third party sales ($/Mcfe)	**-**	-	0.01	0.07	0.02
Other income ($/Mcfe)	**0.02**	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.01
Royalties ($/Mcfe)	**(0.18)**	(0.53)	(0.72)	(0.70)	(0.95)
Operating costs ($/Mcfe)	**(0.47)**	(0.50)	(0.41)	(0.38)	(0.39)
Transportation ($/Mcfe)	**(0.29)**	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.26)	(0.27)
Field netback ($/Mcfe) (2)	**3.15**	3.82	4.39	3.65	3.87
General & administrative expense ($/Mcfe)	**(0.05)**	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Interest expense ($/Mcfe)	**(0.22)**	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.20)
Realized gain (loss) on foreign exchange	**(0.02)**	0.01	-	0.02	-
Cash netback ($/Mcfe) (2)	**2.86**	3.58	4.16	3.44	3.65
Financial ($000 except per share)					
Revenue and realized hedging gains (losses) (1)	**219,409**	278,332	324,614	279,661	307,830
Royalties	**9,695**	29,566	41,615	40,024	53,838
Funds from operations(2)	**142,354**	179,817	220,815	197,388	205,901
Funds from operations per share(2)	**0.81**	1.03	1.28	1.15	1.21
Funds from operations per diluted share(2)	**0.81**	1.02	1.26	1.13	1.18
Total dividends declared	**57,715**	57,678	25,908	25,686	25,485
Total dividends declared per share(2)	**0.33**	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.15
Earnings	**57,415**	89,981	113,441	84,861	94,545
Earnings per share	**0.33**	0.51	0.66	0.50	0.56
Earnings per diluted share	**0.33**	0.51	0.64	0.48	0.54
Total capital expenditures(2)	**82,319**	121,802	115,040	140,400	108,089
Total payout ratio (%)(2)	**98%**	100%	64%	84%	65%
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	**174,895,215**	174,778,048	172,726,293	171,230,853	169,896,849
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	**176,305,942**	176,570,310	175,892,139	175,140,910	175,040,905

(1) Excludes revenue from sale of natural gas volumes from third parties
(2) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the section entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A for further information

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet *(unaudited)*

(Amount in $ thousands)

	June 30 2023	December 31 2022
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	9,319	11,905
Accounts receivable (*Note 10)*	79,851	188,036
Prepaid expenses	21,534	18,609
Derivative financial instruments *(Note 11)*	114,938	-
	225,642	218,550
Long-term derivative financial instruments *(Note 11)*	34,374	15,033
Property, plant and equipment, net *(Note 3)*	3,833,432	3,778,940
	3,867,806	3,793,973
	4,093,448	4,012,523
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	88,310	215,560
Dividends payable *(Note 7)*	19,261	8,674
Income tax payable	24,723	20,277
Current portion of lease obligation *(Note 6)*	1,288	1,266
Decommissioning provision *(Note 5)*	1,521	-
Current portion of long-term debt *(Note 4)*	100,000	100,000
Derivative financial instruments *(Note 11)*	-	126,081
	235,103	471,858
Long-term debt *(Note 4)*	747,960	759,176
Decommissioning provision *(Note 5)*	151,002	144,725
Lease obligation *(Note 6)*	3,424	4,074
Deferred income taxes	646,114	571,024
	1,548,500	1,478,999
Equity		
Share capital *(Note 7)*	1,709,492	1,697,803
Contributed surplus	20,283	16,274
Retained earnings	463,446	431,443
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) *(Note 7)*	116,624	(83,854)
	2,309,845	2,061,666
	4,093,448	4,012,523

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors

(signed) *"Michael MacBean"*
Director

(signed) *"Jean-Paul Lachance"*
Director

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement *(unaudited)*

(Amount in $ thousands except earnings per share amount)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Revenue				
Natural gas and natural gas liquid sales (*Note 10)*	171,639	411,951	517,150	752,221
Royalties	(9,695)	(53,838)	(39,261)	(86,741)
Sales of natural gas from third parties	**-**	40,530	-	40,530
Natural gas and natural gas liquid sales, net of royalties	**161,944**	398,643	**477,889**	706,010
Realized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments *(Note 11)*	47,770	(104,121)	(19,408)	(157,496)
Other Income	871	386	5,937	767
	210,585	294,908	**464,418**	549,281
Expenses				
Natural gas purchased from third parties	-	39,543	-	39,543
Operating	25,392	21,838	53,203	44,134
Transportation	15,701	15,223	29,253	30,493
General and administrative	2,819	1,029	4,571	2,760
Performance based compensation	-	2,500	-	2,500
Stock based compensation *(Note 9)*	3,655	2,571	6,743	4,860
Interest	11,823	11,374	23,870	22,957
Realized loss on foreign exchange	848	-	605	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange	(1,172)	1,560	(1,216)	832
Accretion of decommissioning provision (*Note 5)*	1,167	1,645	2,247	2,841
Depletion and depreciation (*Note 3)*	74,784	74,071	151,793	147,090
	135,017	171,354	**271,069**	298,010
Earnings before taxes	**75,568**	123,554	**193,349**	251,271
Income tax				
Current tax	11,648	-	30,745	-
Deferred tax	6,505	29,009	15,208	58,910
Total income taxes	**18,153**	29,009	**45,953**	58,910
Earnings for the period	**57,415**	94,545	**147,396**	192,361
Earnings per share *(Note 7)*				
Basic	**$0.33**	$0.56	**$0.84**	$1.14
Diluted	**$0.33**	$0.54	**$0.84**	$1.10

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income *(unaudited)*

(Amount in $ thousands)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Earnings for the period	**57,415**	94,545	**147,396**	192,361
Other comprehensive income				
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	47,524	(54,842)	241,129	(383,471)
Deferred income tax recovery (expense)	41	(11,334)	(59,882)	51,974
Realized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	(47,703)	104,121	19,231	157,496
Comprehensive income	**57,277**	132,490	**347,874**	18,360

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity *(unaudited)*

(Amount in $ thousands)

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	**2022**
Share capital, beginning of period	**1,697,803**	1,664,508
Common shares issued on exercise of stock options and private placement	8,955	11,342
Issued on settlement of DSU's	250	-
Contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	2,484	4,930
Share capital, end of period	**1,709,492**	1,680,780

Contributed surplus, beginning of period	**16,274**	13,123
Stock based compensation expense	6,743	4,860
Recognized under stock-based compensation plans	(2,734)	(4,930)
Contributed surplus, end of period	**20,283**	13,053

Retained earnings, beginning of period	**431,443**	143,217
Earnings for the period	147,396	192,361
Dividends *(Note 7)*	(115,393)	(50,843)
Retained earnings, end of period	**463,446**	284,735

Accumulated other comprehensive loss, beginning of period	**(83,854)**	(54,842)
Other comprehensive gain (loss)	200,478	(174,001)
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss), end of period	**116,624**	(228,843)

Total equity	**2,309,845**	1,749,725

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows *(unaudited)*

(Amount in $ thousands)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Cash provided by (used in)				
Operating activities				
Earnings	57,415	94,545	147,396	192,361
Items not requiring cash:				
Deferred income tax	6,505	29,009	15,208	58,910
Depletion and depreciation	74,784	74,071	151,793	147,090
Accretion of decommissioning provision	1,167	1,645	2,247	2,841
Stock based compensation	3,655	2,571	6,743	4,860
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange	(1,172)	1,560	(1,216)	832
Change in non-cash working capital related to operating activities	6,254	17,179	10,043	(523)
	148,608	220,580	**332,214**	406,371
Financing activities				
Common shares issued on exercise of stock options and private placement	1,552	6,591	8,955	11,342
Cash dividends paid	(57,682)	(25,427)	(104,806)	(50,734)
Lease interest *(Note 6)*	42	53	86	106
Principal repayment of lease *(Note 6)*	(357)	(357)	(714)	(713)
Increase (decrease) in bank debt	15,000	(65,000)	(10,000)	(90,000)
	(41,445)	(84,140)	**(106,479)**	(129,999)
Investing activities				
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(82,319)	(108,089)	(204,121)	(251,420)
Change in prepaid capital	3,549	(1,842)	3,387	14,931
Corporate Acquisition	-	-	-	(22,220)
Change in non-cash working capital relating to investing activities	(23,301)	(8,669)	(27,587)	(1,967)
	(102,071)	(118,600)	**(228,321)**	(260,676)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**5,092**	17,840	**(2,586)**	15,696
Cash, beginning of period	**4,227**	3,574	**11,905**	5,718
Cash, end of period	**9,319**	21,414	**9,319**	21,414

The following amounts are included in cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash interest paid	**15,445**	13,563	**21,926**	21,780
Cash taxes paid	**6,000**	-	**26,278**	-

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of operations

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp and its subsidiaries (together "Peyto" or the "Company") is a Calgary based oil and natural gas company. Peyto conducts exploration, development, and production activities in Canada. Peyto is incorporated and domiciled in the Province of Alberta, Canada. The address of its registered office is 300, 600 – 3rd Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 0G5.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee of Peyto on August 9, 2023.

2. Basis of presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and reported in Canadian dollars in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Significant Accounting Judgments Estimates and Assumptions

The timely preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingencies, if any, as at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. By their nature, estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and changes in such estimates in future years could require a material change in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

All accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements are the same as those disclosed in Note 2 of Peyto's consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(b) Adoption of new standards January 1, 2023

IAS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Effective January 1, 2023, the amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies, while providing guidance on how entities can identify material accounting policy information and examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material. This does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

Effective January 1, 2023, the amendments distinguish how an entity should present and disclose different types of accounting changes in its financial statements and provides updated definitions to changes in accounting estimates to assist issuers in assessing between a change in accounting policy and a change in accounting estimate. This will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 12 – Income Taxes

Effective January 1, 2023, the amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption provided in IAS 12.15(b) and IAS 12.24 does not apply to transactions in which both deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition that result in the recognition of equal deferred tax assets and liabilities. This will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Property, plant and equipment, net

Cost	
At December 31, 2022	**6,979,099**
Additions	200,734
Decommissioning provision additions	5,551
At June 30, 2023	**7,185,384**
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	
At December 31, 2022	**(3,200,159)**
Depletion and depreciation	(151,793)
At June 30, 2023	**(3,351,952)**
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	**3,778,940**
Carrying amount at June 30, 2023	**3,833,432**

During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2023, Peyto capitalized $2.0 million and $4.9 million (2022- $3.5 million and $7.0 million) of general and administrative expense directly attributable to exploration and development activities.

As at June 30, 2023, the Company identified no indicators of impairment and therefore a test was not performed.

4. Long-term debt

	June 30, 2023	**December 31, 2022**
Bank credit facility	430,000	440,000
Current senior secured notes	100,000	100,000
Long-term senior Secured notes	317,960	319,176
Balance, end of the period	**847,960**	859,176

On October 3, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with its syndicate of lenders to amend and extend its senior secured covenant-based credit facility to reflect a reduction in credit limit to $800 million. The facility has a maturity date of October 13, 2025, and is made up of a $40 million working capital tranche, a $760 million production line, and is available on a revolving basis. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at Canadian bank prime or US base rate, or, at Peyto's option, Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances or US dollar LIBOR loan rates, plus applicable margin, and stamping fees.

Peyto is subject to the following financial covenants as defined in the credit facility and note purchase agreements:

- Long-term debt and subordinated debt plus bank overdraft and letters of credit not to exceed 4.0 times trailing twelve-month net income before non-cash items, interest and income taxes;

- Long-term debt plus bank overdraft and letters of credit not to exceed 3.5 times trailing twelve-month net income before non-cash items, interest and income taxes.
- Trailing twelve months net income before non-cash items, interest and income taxes to exceed 3.0 times trailing twelve months interest expense.

Outstanding senior notes are as follows:

Senior Secured Notes	Date Issued	Rate	Maturity Date
$100 million (CAD)	October 24, 2016	3.70%	October 24, 2023
$65 million (CAD)	May 1, 2015	4.26%	May 1, 2025
$100 million (CAD)	January 3, 2012	4.39%	January 3, 2026
$100 million (CAD)	January 2, 2018	3.95%	January 2, 2028
$40 million (USD)	October 29, 2021	3.98%	October 29, 2028

Senior secured notes in the amount of $100 million with a coupon rate of 3.70% mature on October 24, 2023, and are classified as a current liability. Peyto has the ability to repay the senior secured noted with available borrowing from its credit facility.

Peyto is in compliance with all financial covenants at June 30, 2023.

Total interest expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2023, was $11.8 million and $23.9 million (2022 - $11.4 million and $23.0 million) and the average borrowing rate for the period was 5.6% and 5.7% (2022– 4.7% and 4.5%).

5. Decommissioning provision

The following table reconciles the change in decommissioning provision:

Balance, December 31, 2022	**144,725**
New provisions	2,039
Accretion of decommissioning provision	2,247
Change in discount rate and estimates	3,512
Balance, June 30, 2023	**152,523**
Current	**1,521**
Non-current	**151,002**

The Company has estimated the net present value of its total decommissioning provision to be $152.5 million as at June 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022 – $144.7 million) based on a total escalated future undiscounted liability of $401.9 million ((December 31, 2022 – $398.8 million). At June 30, 2023 management estimates that these payments are expected to be made over the next 48 years (December 31,2022 – 48 years) with the majority of payments being made in years 2024 to 2071. The Bank of Canada's long-term bond rate of 3.09 per cent (December 31, 2022 – 2.00 per cent) and an inflation rate of 2.0 per cent (December 31, 2022 – 2.0 per cent) were used to calculate the present value of the decommissioning provision.

6. Leases

The ROU asset and lease obligation relates to the Company's head office lease in Calgary.

Right of use Asset

Balance as at December 31, 2022	**4,034**
Depreciation	(504)
Balance at June 30, 2023	**3,530**

The ROU asset is included in Property plant & equipment, refer to Note 3.

Lease Obligation

Lease obligation at December 31, 2022	**5,340**
Lease interest expense	86
Principal repayment of lease	(714)
Lease obligation at June 30, 2023	**4,712**

Current portion of lease obligation at June 30, 2023	**1,288**
Non-current portion of lease obligation at June 30, 2023	**3,424**

The variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the office lease obligation is $0.2 million and $0.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 (2022-$0.2 million and $0.4 million). The variable lease payments are recognized through general and administration expense.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, $6.8 million and $14.3 million (2022- $7.6 million and $15.9 million) was capitalized in relation to short-term leases.

The following sets forth future commitments associated with its lease obligation:

	As at June 30, 2023
Less than 1 year	714
1-3 years	4,286
Total lease payment	5,000
Amount representing interest	(288)
Present value of lease payments	**4,712**
Current portion of lease obligation	**1,288**
Non-current portion of lease obligation	**3,424**

7. Share capital

Authorized: Unlimited number of voting common shares

Issued and Outstanding

Common Shares (no par value)	Number of Common Shares	Amount $
Balance, December 31, 2022	**173,470,242**	**1,697,803**
Common shares issued on exercise of stock options	1,584,701	8,955
Issued on settlement of DSU's	42,994	250
Contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	-	2,484
Balance, June 30, 2023	**175,097,937**	**1,709,492**

Earnings per common share has been determined based on the following:

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Weighted average common shares basic	**174,895,215**	169,896,849	**174,836,955**	169,479,830
Weighted average common shares diluted	**176,305,942**	175,040,905	**176,460,770**	174,248,420

Dividends
During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2023, Peyto declared and paid dividends of $0.11 per common share per month totaling $57.7 million and $115.4 million respectively (2022 - $0.05 per common share per month totaling $25.4 million and $50.8 million respectively).

Comprehensive income
Comprehensive income consists of earnings and other comprehensive income ("OCI"). OCI comprises the change in the fair value of the effective portion of the derivatives used as hedging items in a cash flow hedge. "Accumulated other comprehensive income" is an equity category comprised of the cumulative amounts of OCI.

Accumulated hedging gains and losses
Gains and losses from financial derivative instruments are accumulated until settled. These outstanding hedging contracts are recognized in earnings on settlement. Further information on these contracts is set out in Note 11.

8. Performance-based compensation

Reserve based component
The reserves value-based component is 4% of the incremental increase in value, if any, as adjusted to reflect changes in debt, dividends, general and administrative expenses and interest expense, of proved producing reserves calculated using a realized price at December 31 of the current year and a discount rate of 8%. For three and six months ended June 30, 2023 is $nil, (2022 - $2.5 million) was expensed.

9. Stock based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan allowing for the granting of stock options to officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. This plan limits the number of options and DSU's that may be granted to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Equity compensation arrangements

Stock option plans

The following tables summarize the stock options outstanding at June 30, 2023:

		Weighted average exercise price $
Balance, December 31, 2022	**9,940,868**	**9.86**
Stock options granted	2,661,600	12.24
Exercised	(1,584,701)	5.65
Forfeited	(1,248,930)	10.22
Expired	(5,467)	14.22
Balance, June 30, 2023	**9,763,370**	**11.14**

The Company estimates the fair value of options under the stock option plan using the Black-Scholes pricing model. During the 6 months period ended June 30, 2023, the weighted-average fair value per option was $3.81. The following tables summarize the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model:

The following tables summarizes the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model:

	June 30, 2023	June 20, 2022
Fair value of options granted (weighted average)	$3.81	$3.71
Expected volatility	51.74%	55.63%
Average option life	2 years	2 years
Risk-free interest rate	4.19%	1.80%
Forfeiture rate	5.11%	3.89%

Options are granted throughout the year and vest 1/3 on each of the first, second and third anniversaries from the date of grant. At the vesting, recipients have thirty days to exercise options after which any unexercised options are expired.

At June 30, 2023, no stock options were exercisable.

Deferred Share Units ("DSU's")

The following tables summarize the DSU's outstanding at June 30, 2023:

Balance, December 31, 2022	**217,236**
DSU's granted	32,045
DSU's settled	(42,994)
Balance June 30, 2023	**206,287**

10. Revenue and receivables

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Natural Gas Sales	105,527	286,195	367,388	520,541
Natural Gas Sales from third parties	-	40,530	-	40,530
Natural Gas Liquid sales	66,112	125,756	149,762	231,680
Natural gas and natural gas liquid sales	**171,639**	452,481	**517,150**	792,751

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable from customers	60,102	184,207
Accounts receivable from realized risk management contracts	16,942	92
Accounts receivable from joint venture partners and other	2,807	3,737
	79,851	188,036

A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable is with petroleum and natural gas marketing entities. Industry standard dictates that commodity sales are settled on the 25th day of the month following the month of production.

11. Financial instruments and capital management

Financial instrument classification and measurement

Financial instruments of the Company carried on the condensed consolidated balance sheet are carried at amortized cost with the exception of cash and derivative financial instruments. There are no significant differences between the carrying amount of financial instruments and their estimated fair values as at June 30, 2023 except for derivative financial instruments.

The Company's areas of financial risk management and risks related to financial instruments remained unchanged from December 31, 2022.

The fair value of the Company's cash and financial derivative instruments are quoted in active markets. The Company classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following hierarchy.

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments.
- Level 2 – quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 – valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The Company's cash and financial derivative instruments have been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above and classified as Level 1.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividend payable, long term debt and derivative financial instruments. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, cash and derivative financial instruments, are carried at fair value. Accounts receivable and current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of the long-term debt approximates its fair value due to the floating rate of interest charged under the credit facility.

Commodity price risk management
Peyto uses derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. Peyto considers all these transactions to be effective economic hedges for accounting purposes.

Following is a summary of all risk management contracts in place as at June 30, 2023:

Commodity contracts

Natural Gas Period Hedged- Monthly Index	Type	Daily Volume (GJ)	Average Price (AECO CAD/GJ)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	187,500	$3.31
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	121,196	$4.06
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	87,500	$4.89
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	50,000	$3.42
Q3 2024	Fixed Price	50,000	$3.42
Q4 2024	Fixed Price	106,359	$4.02
Q1 2025	Fixed Price	135,000	$4.13
Q2 2025	Fixed Price	65,000	$3.53
Q3 2025	Fixed Price	65,000	$3.53
Q4 2025	Fixed Price	55,054	$3.89
Q1 2026	Fixed Price	50,000	$4.12

Natural Gas Period Hedged- Daily Index	Type	Daily Volume (GJ)	Average Price (AECO CAD/GJ)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	60,000	$2.42
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	20,217	$2.42
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	45,000	$2.72
Q3 2024	Fixed Price	45,000	$2.72
Q4 2024	Fixed Price	15,163	$2.72
Q2 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.60
Q3 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.60
Q4 2025	Fixed Price	8,424	$3.60

Natural Gas Period Hedged - NYMEX	Type	Daily Volume (MMBtu)	Average Price (Nymex USD/MMBtu)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	130,000	$3.66
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	202,935	$3.90
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	240,000	$4.19
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	115,000	$3.85
Q3 2024	Fixed Price	115,000	$3.85
Q4 2024	Fixed Price	58,641	$3.92
Q1 2025	Fixed Price	30,000	$4.07
Q2 2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.78
Q3,2025	Fixed Price	25,000	$3.78
Q4,2025	Fixed Price	8,424	$3.78

Crude Oil Period Hedged - WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Average Price (WTI CAD/bbl)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	3,000	$104.54
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	1,800	$101.96
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	800	$98.28
Q2 2024	Fixed Price	500	$96.15

Crude Oil Period Hedged - WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Average Price (WTI USD/bbl)
Q3 2023	Fixed Price	400	$71.53
Q4 2023	Fixed Price	400	$70.80
Q1 2024	Fixed Price	200	$70.15

Crude Oil Period Hedged - WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)_	Put - Call (WTI CAD/bbl)
Q3 2023	Collar	500	$95.00–$115.25
Q4 2023	Collar	500	$90.00–$116.25
Q1 2024	Collar	500	$90.00–$110.20

As at June 30, 2023, Peyto had committed to the future sale of 111,267,500 gigajoules (GJ) of natural gas at an average price of $3.65 per GJ or $4.20 per Mcf, 86,960,000 MMBtu at an average price of $3.93 USD per MMBtu, 559,900 barrels of crude at an average price of $102.28 CAD per bbl, 91,800 barrels of crude at an average price of $70.96 USD per bbl and 137,500 barrels of crude with an average collar of $91.67 -$113.91 CAD per bbl. Had these contracts closed on June 30, 2023, Peyto would have realized a gain in the amount of $143.0 million. If the gas price on June 30, 2023 were to increase by $0.10/GJ, the unrealized gain would decrease by approximately $20.3 million. An opposite change in commodity prices would result in an opposite impact on other comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange contracts

Average Rate Forward	Amount (USD)	Rate (CAD/USD)
Q3 2023	$30 million	1.3601
Q4 2023	$34 million	1.3589
Q1 2024	$36 million	1.3500
Q2 2024	$36 million	1.3500
Q3 2024	$6 million	1.3500
Q4 2024	$2 million	1.3500

Had these contracts closed on June 30, 2023, Peyto would have realized a gain in the amount of $4.9 million.

Interest rate contracts

Term	Notional Amount	Peyto pays fixed rate	Peyto receives floating rate
March 17, 2023 to March 17, 2026	$50 million	3.565%	1- month CDOR

Had these contracts closed on June 30, 2023, Peyto would have realized a gain in the amount of $1.5 million.

Subsequent to June 30, 2023, Peyto entered into the following contracts:

Natural Gas Period Hedged- Monthly Index	Type	Daily Volume (GJ)	Average Price (AECO CAD/GJ)
November 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	Fixed Price	60,000	$4.16

Natural Gas Period Hedged - NYMEX	Type	Daily Volume (MMBtu)	Average Price (NYMEX USD/MMBtu)
November 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	Fixed Price	20,000	$3.54
November 1. 2024 to October 31, 2025	Fixed Price	50,000	$3.88
November 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	Fixed Price	5,000	$4.16

Crude Oil Period Hedged - WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Average Price (WTI CDN/bbl)
July 1, 2023 to September 30, 2023	Fixed Price	200	$95.30
October 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	Fixed Price	600	$100.15
January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024	Fixed Price	900	$98.68
April 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024	Fixed Price	500	$96.09
July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024	Fixed Price	400	$96.48
October 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	Fixed Price	200	$97.50

Crude Oil Period Hedged - WTI	Type	Daily Volume (bbl)	Put - Call (WTI CAD/bbl)
April 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024	Collar	500	$90.00–$100.25
July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024	Collar	500	$85.00–$95.00

Foreign exchange contracts

Average Rate Forward	Amount (USD)	Rate (CAD/USD)
Q4 2023	$10 million	1.3300
Q1 2024	$30 million	1.3300
Q2 2024	$10 million	1.3300
Q3 2024	$24 million	1.3231
Q4 2024	$30 million	1.3245
Q1 2025	$18 million	1.3252
Q2 2025	$18 million	1.3252
Q3 2025	$18 million	1.3252
Q4 2025	$12 million	1.3252

12. Related party transactions

Certain directors of Peyto are considered to have significant influence over other reporting entities that Peyto engages in transactions with. Such services are provided in the normal course of business and at market rates. These directors are not involved in the day to day operational decision making of the Company. The dollar value of the transactions between Peyto and the related reporting entities is summarized below:

Expense				Accounts Payable	
Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30		As at June 30	
2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
32.0	110.2	**127.2**	828.4	**9.2**	24.8

13. Commitments

Following is a summary of Peyto's contractual obligations and commitments as at June 30, 2023:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter
Interest payments [(1)]	6,504	13,258	11,874	8,294	6,099	4,124
Transportation commitments	29,424	58,714	59,690	40,617	30,411	364,017
Operating leases	1,114	2,227	2,227	2,227	-	-
Methanol	585	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37,627	74,199	73,791	51,138	36,510	368,141

(1) Fixed interest payments on senior secured notes

Officers

Jean-Paul Lachance
President and Chief Executive Officer

Kathy Turgeon
Chief Financial Officer

Lee Curran
Vice President, Drilling and Completions

Todd Burdick
Vice President, Production

Derick Czember
Vice President of Land and Business Development

Riley Frame
Vice President, Engineering

Tavis Carlson
Vice President, Finance

Stephen Chetner
Corporate Secretary

Directors

Don Gray, Chairman
Brian Davis
Michael MacBean, Lead Independent Director
Darren Gee
John Rossall
Debra Gerlach
Jean-Paul Lachance
Jocelyn McMinn

Auditors

Deloitte LLP

Solicitors

Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP

Bankers

Bank of Montreal
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
ATB Financial
China Construction Bank (Canada)
Canadian Western Bank
Bank of China (Canada)
National Bank of Canada
Business Development Bank of Canada
The Toronto-Dominion Bank

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