



WHO IS PEYTO | HIGHLIGHTS

Focused Assets

25-year publicly traded company focused exclusively in the Alberta Deep Basin

5th Largest Canadian Gas Producer

~127,000 boe/d (~13% liquids)
Long reserve life assets (10yr PDP, 30yr 2P @ 2023YE)

Low-Cost Operator

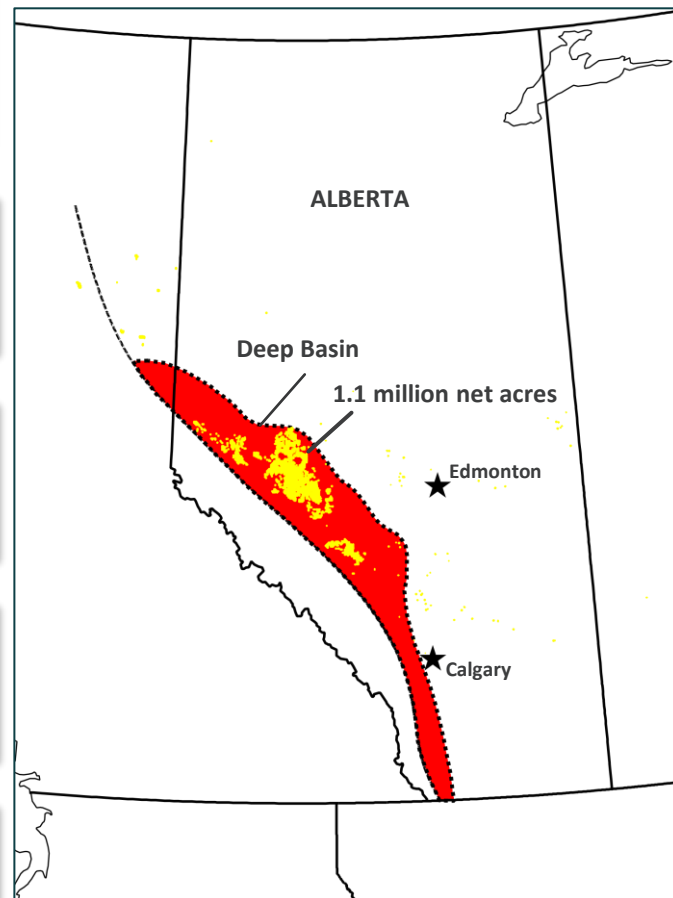
Operate and control production with operated gas processing capacity of 1.5 bcf/d

Shareholder Returns

Current dividends \$0.11/share/month
Avg ROCE⁽¹⁾ 14%, ROE⁽¹⁾ 25% (average over 25 years to the end of Dec 31, 2023)

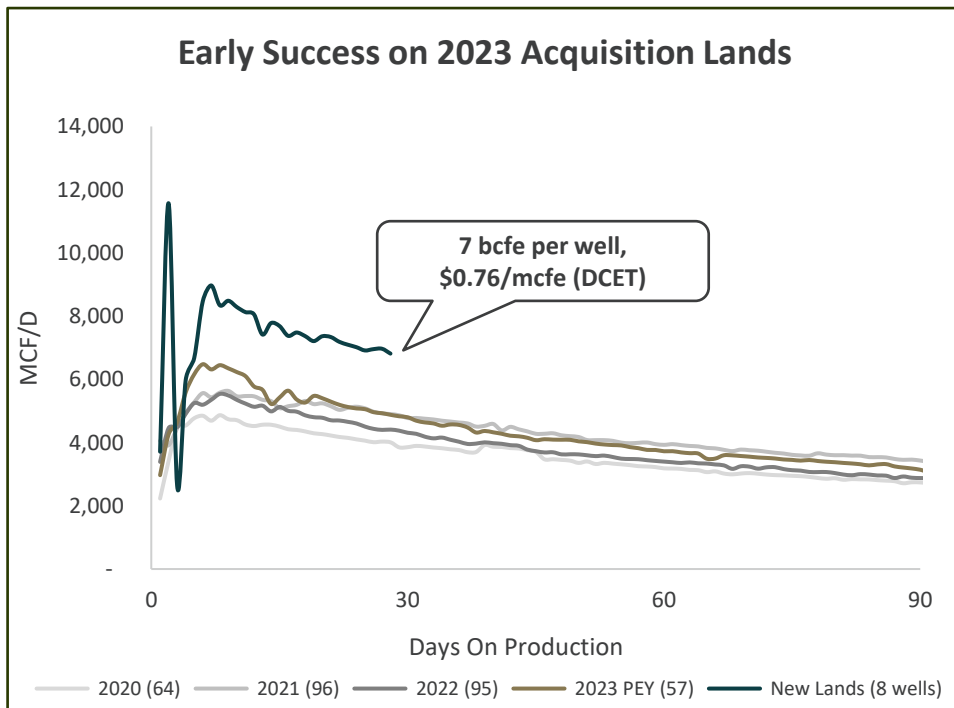
PEYTO

194 MM shares (3% insiders)
Net Debt⁽¹⁾ \$1.36B
Enterprise Value = \$4.3B (at \$15/sh)

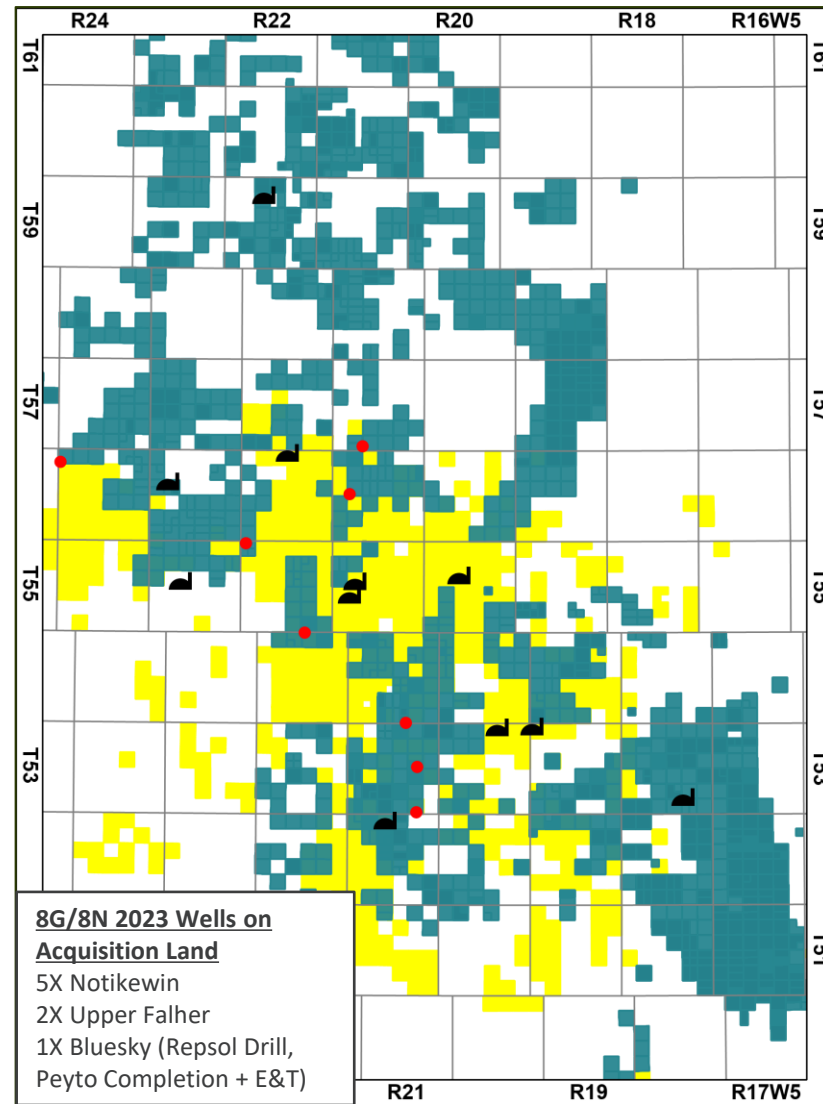


(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information.

ACQUISITION | EARLY SUCCESSES

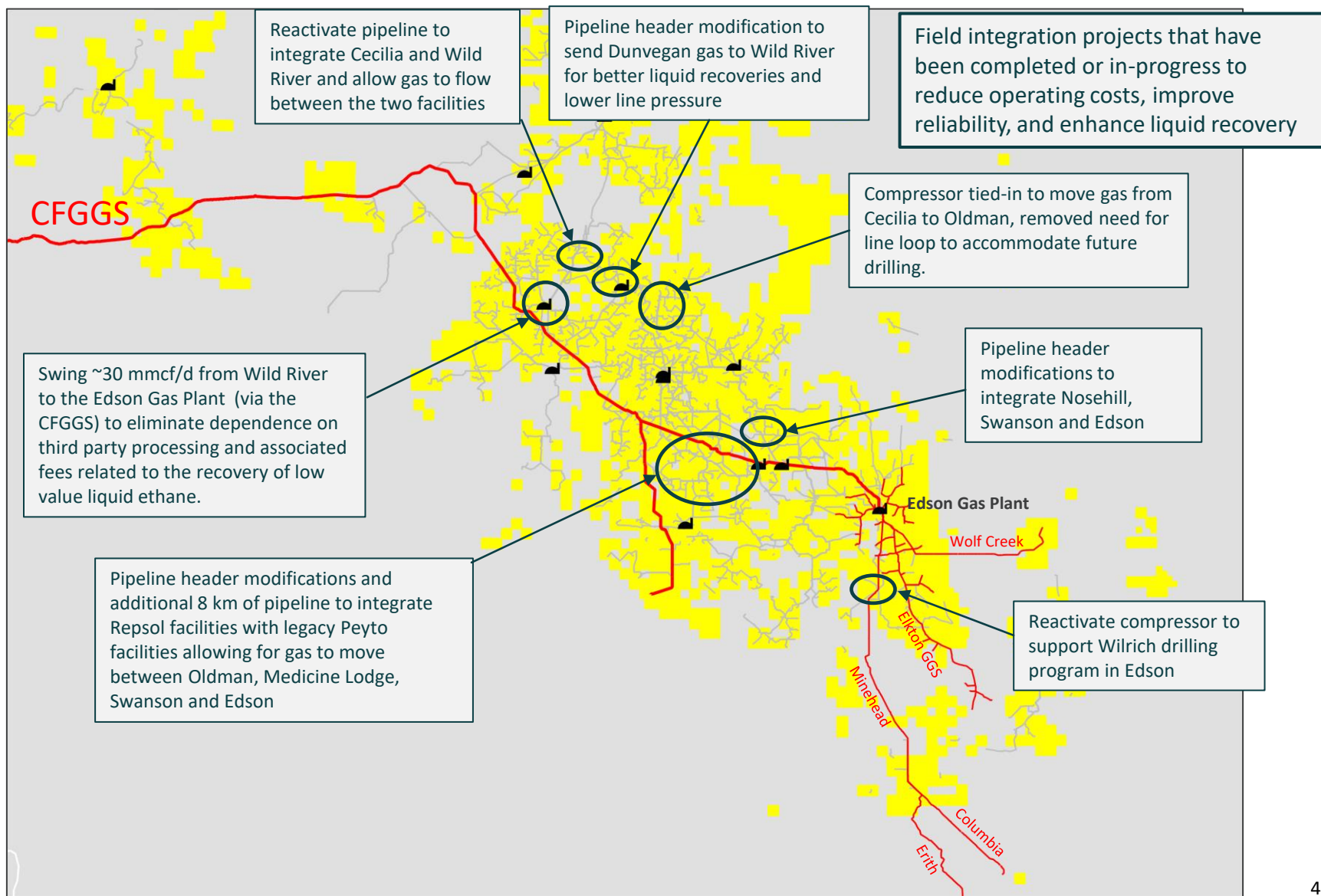


	Acquisition Reserves Metrics ⁽¹⁾
Gross Well Count	299
2P ½-Cycle F&D	\$0.93/mcfe, \$5.60/boe
2P EUR/well	5.0 bcfe, 835 Mboe
Volumes	92 MMboe PDP, 300 MMboe P+P
BTAX Value, NPV10	\$628MM PDP, \$2,647MM P+P



(1) As per 2023 YE Reserves

ACQUISITION | FIELD INTEGRATION

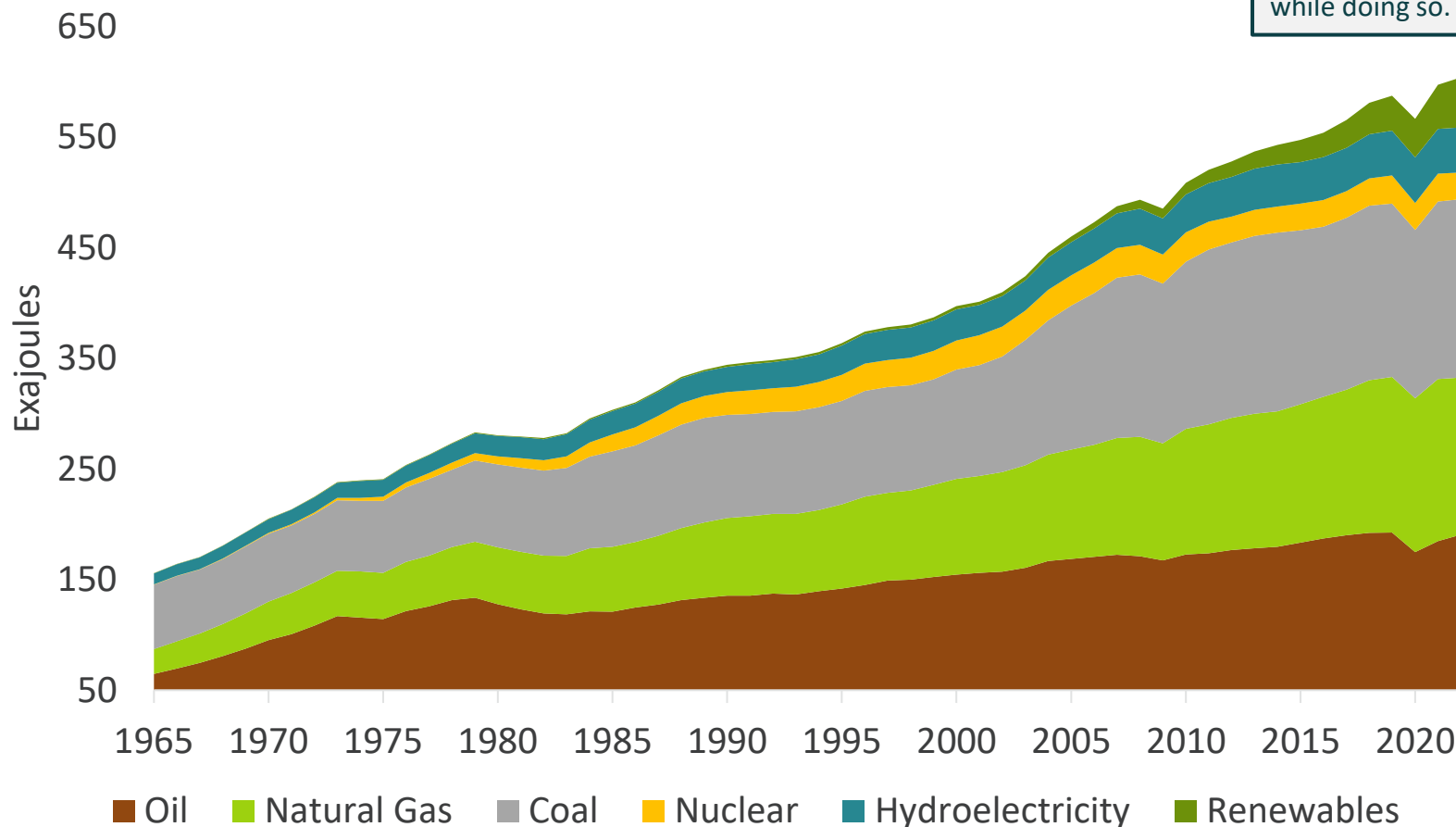


WHY WE DO IT | NATURAL GAS

Demand for Natural Gas Continues

Fossil fuels represent **80%** of the world's energy consumption. Natural gas can play a significant role to displace coal in the future and reduce emissions while doing so.

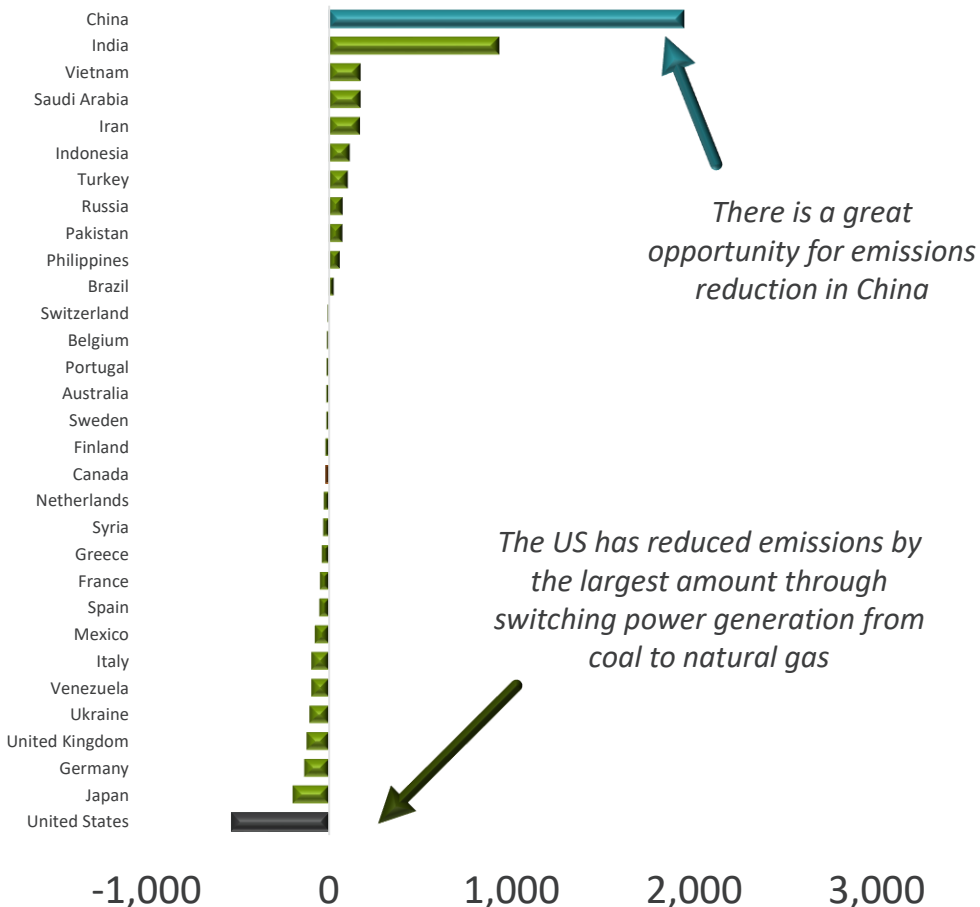
World Energy Consumption by Source (1965-2022)



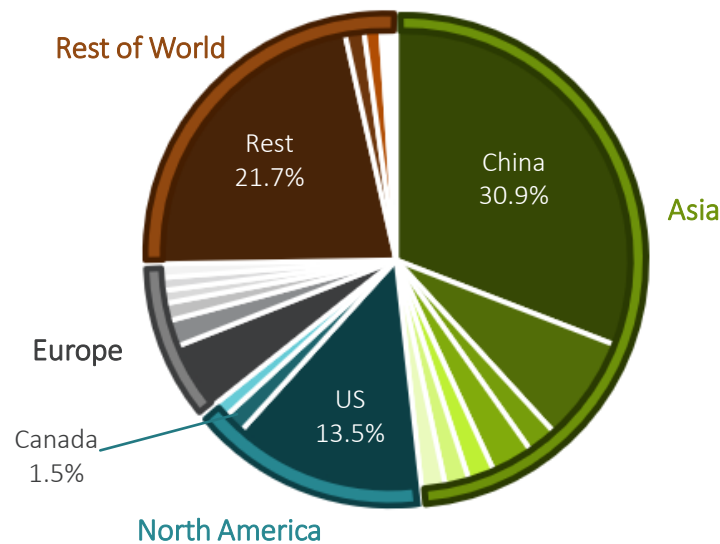
Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy (2023)

WHY WE DO IT | NAT GAS IS THE SOLUTION

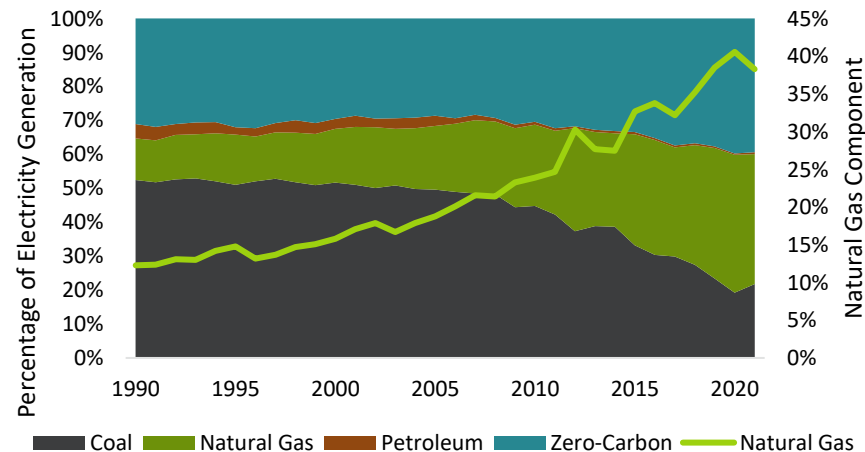
Absolute Change in CO2 Emissions from Fossil Fuels (2011-2021)
 (million tonnes of CO2)



Global Carbon Emissions (2021)

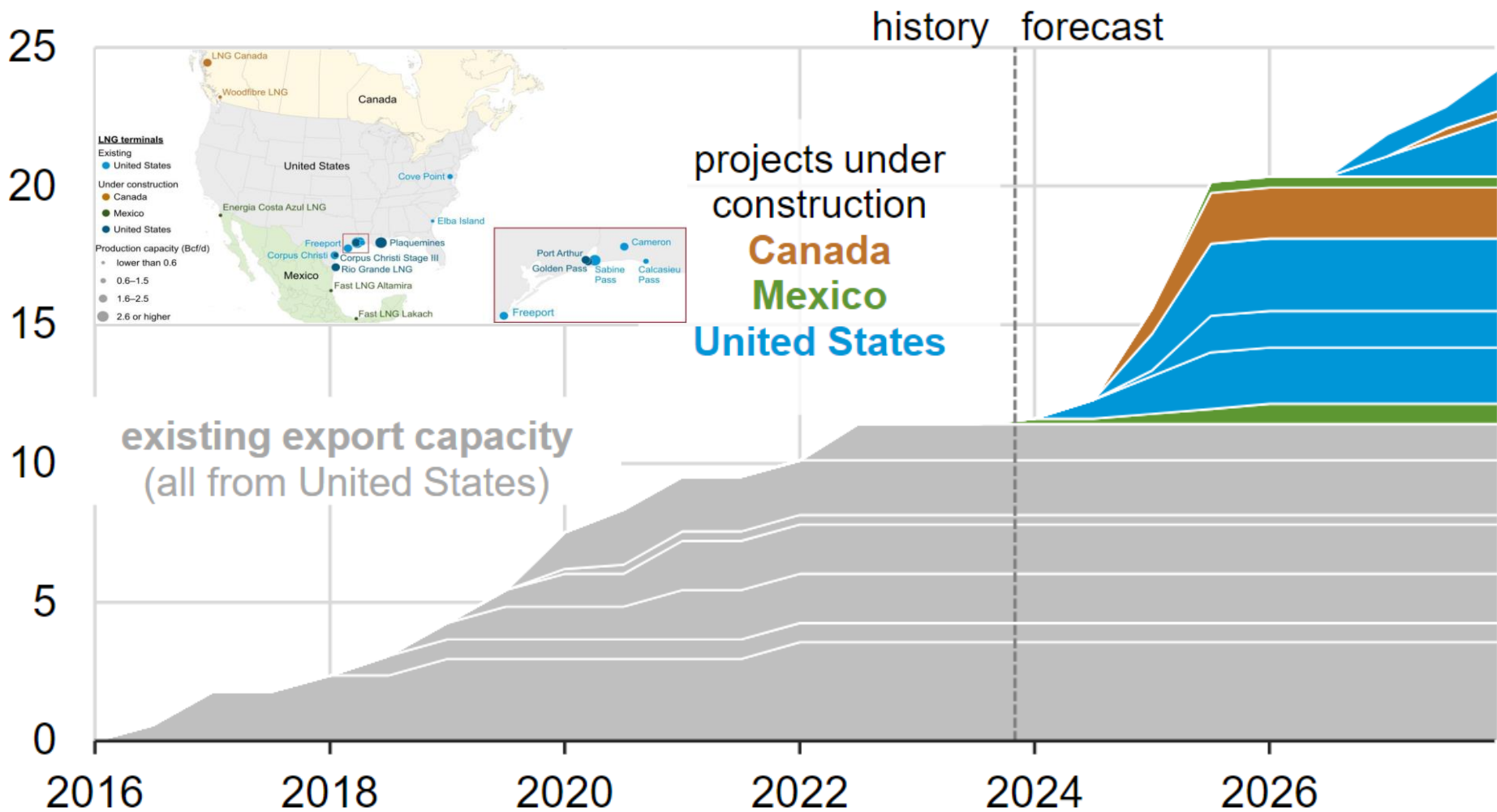


US Annual Electricity Generation by Component



Source: Our World in Data CO2 and Greenhouse gas Emissions dataset (2023)

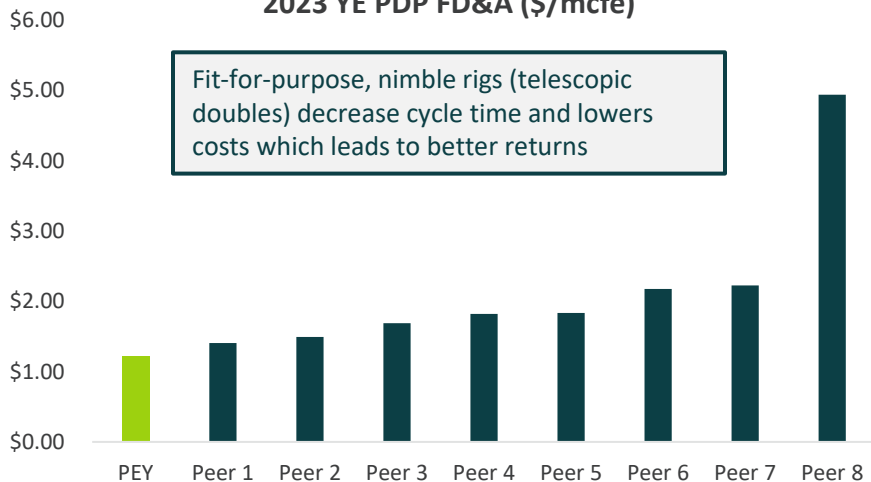
WHY WE DO IT | GROWING LNG CAPACITY



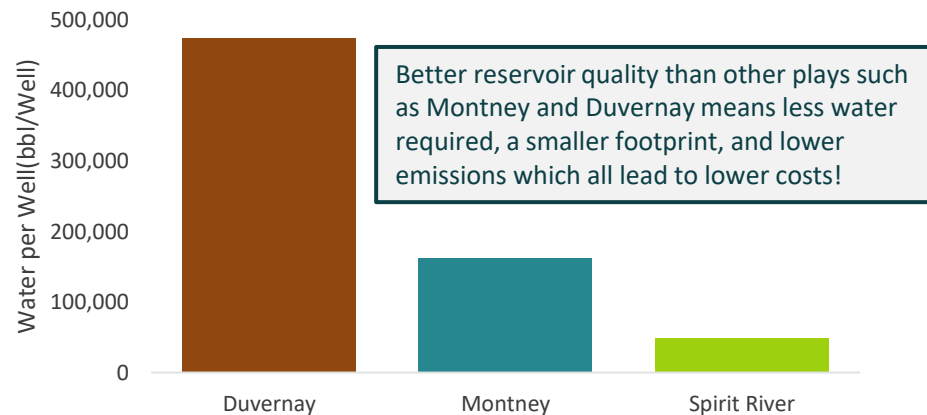
- Current North American LNG export capacity is 11.4 bcf/d
- By end of 2025, capacity is expected to grow to 20 bcf/d and approach 25 bcf/d by the end of the decade

HOW WE DO IT | DEEP BASIN ADVANTAGE

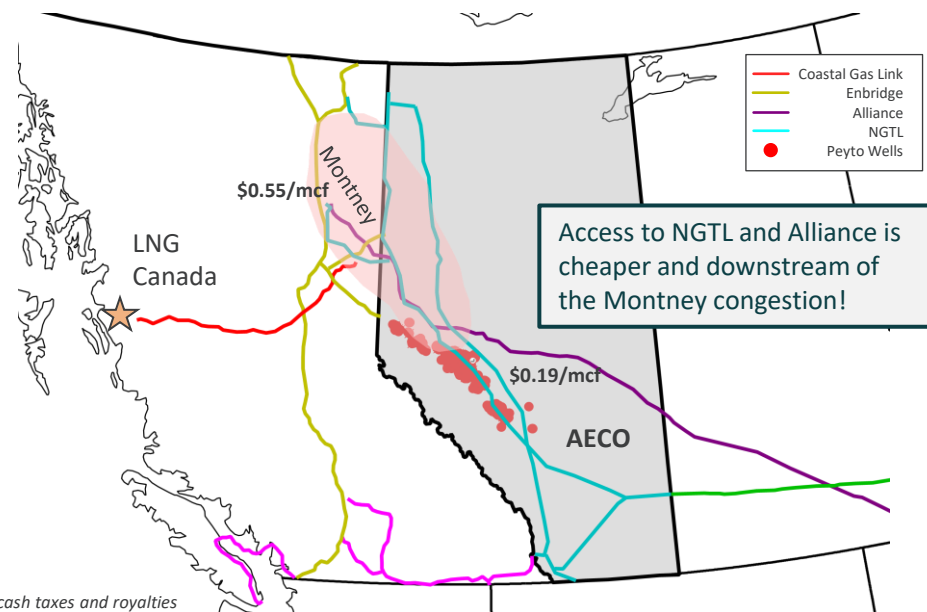
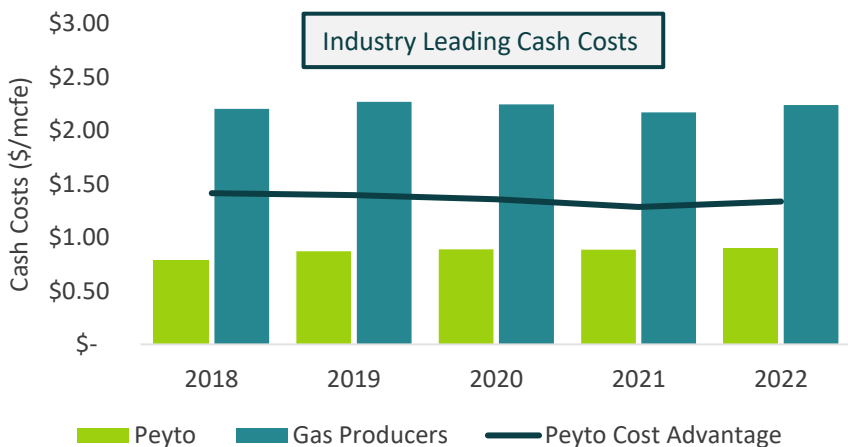
2023 YE PDP FD&A (\$/mcf)⁽¹⁾



Average Injected Water per Well by Formation,⁽³⁾ 2022



Total Cash Costs (excluding Royalties and Taxes)⁽²⁾



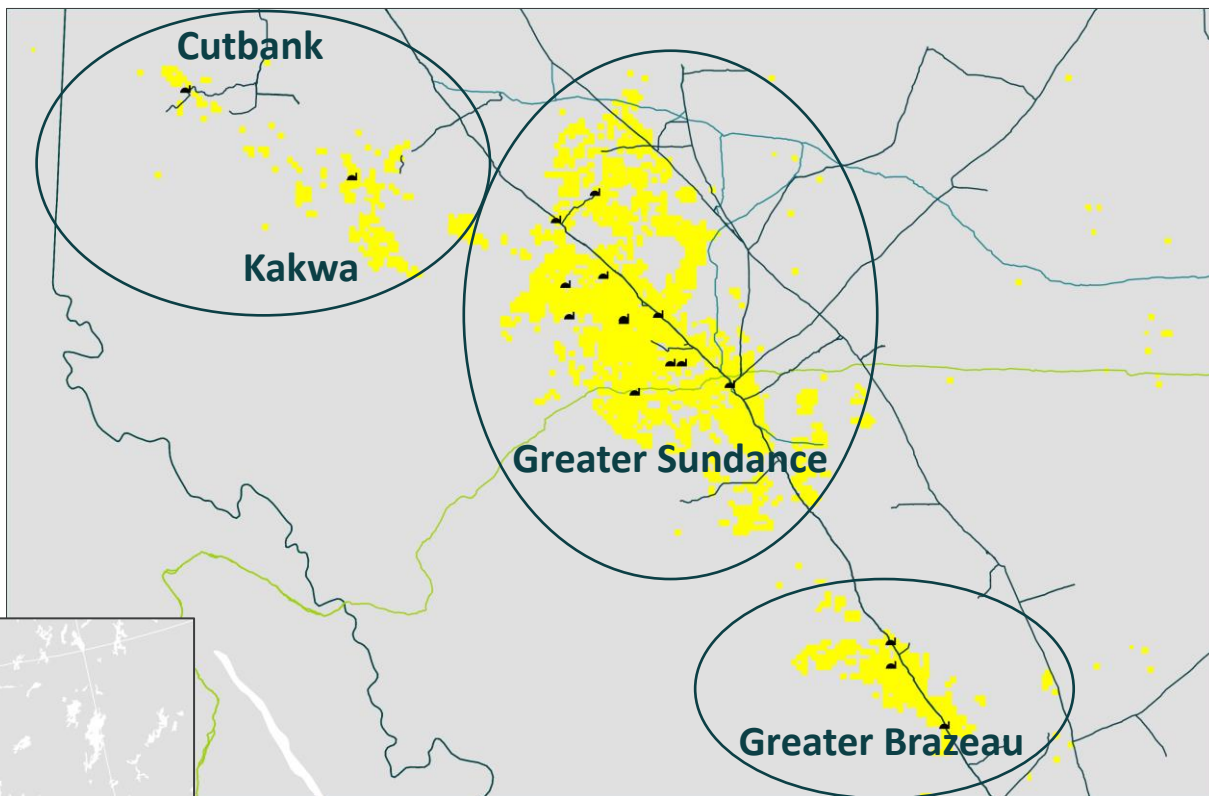
(1) FD&A costs based on the most recent annual reserves reports, Peers include: AAV,ARX,BIR,CR,KEL,NVA,POU,TOU

(2) Peter's & Co. – cash costs include operating and transportation costs, G&A and interest expenses but excludes current cash taxes and royalties

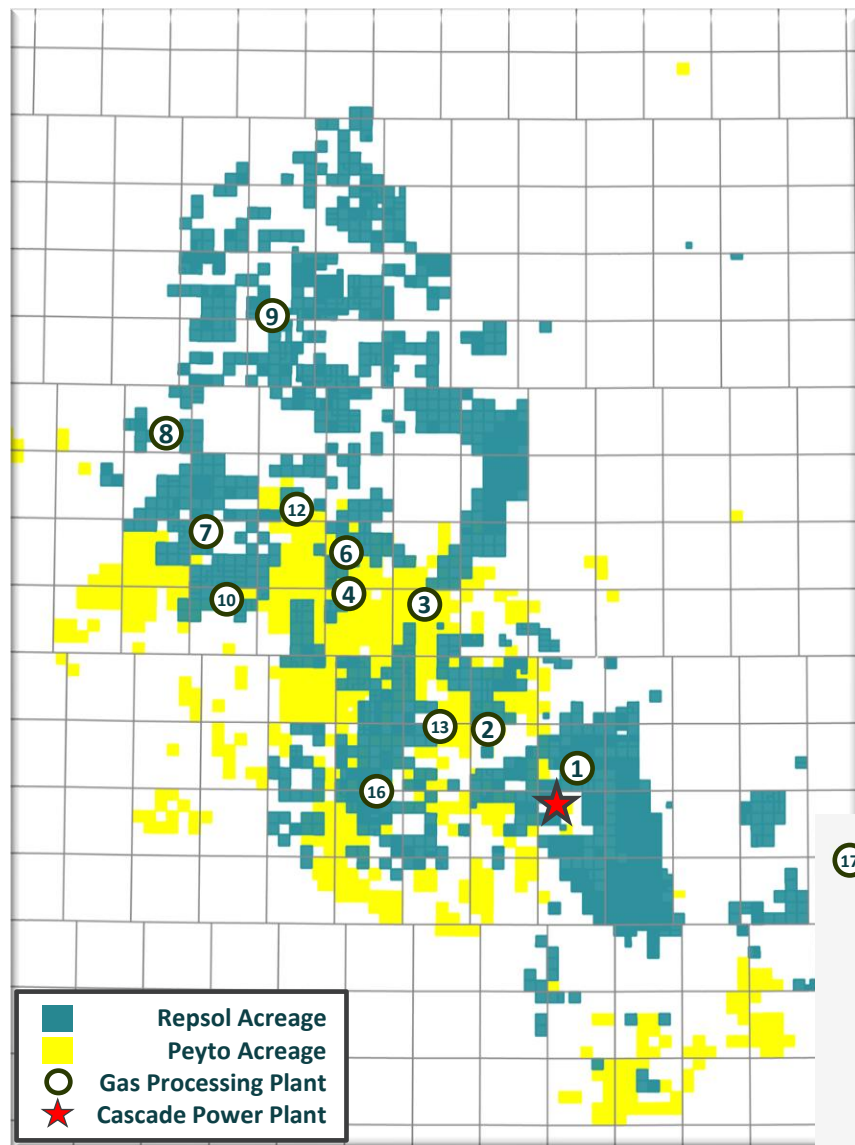
(3) S&P Global Data

HOW WE DO IT | FOCUSED CORE AREAS

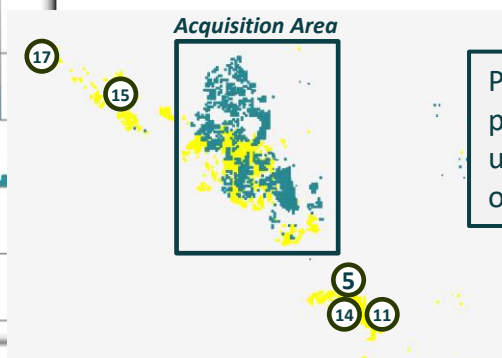
- ✓ 1.1MM net acres of Alberta Deep Basin Lands
- ✓ 17 gas processing facilities with over 1.5 bcf/d of gross production capacity
- ✓ Proximal to major pipeline egress (NGTL, Alliance)
- ✓ Over 1,300 horizontals drilled to date across 13 discrete horizons totaling over 5,500 km of measured depth



HOW WE DO IT | OWN AND CONTROL

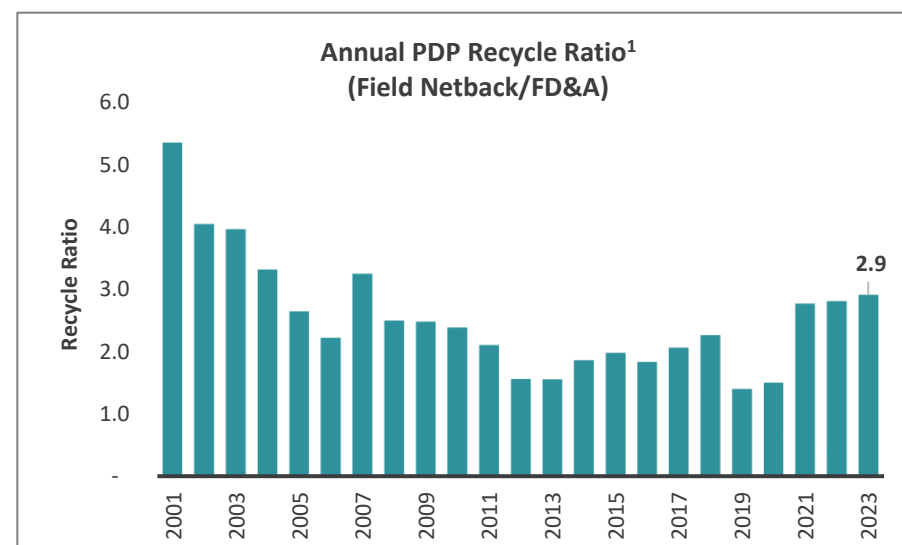
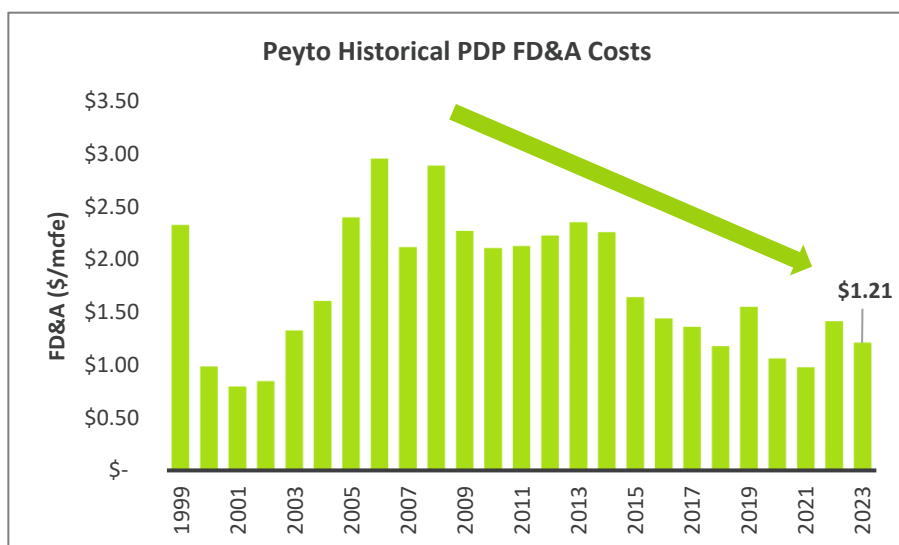
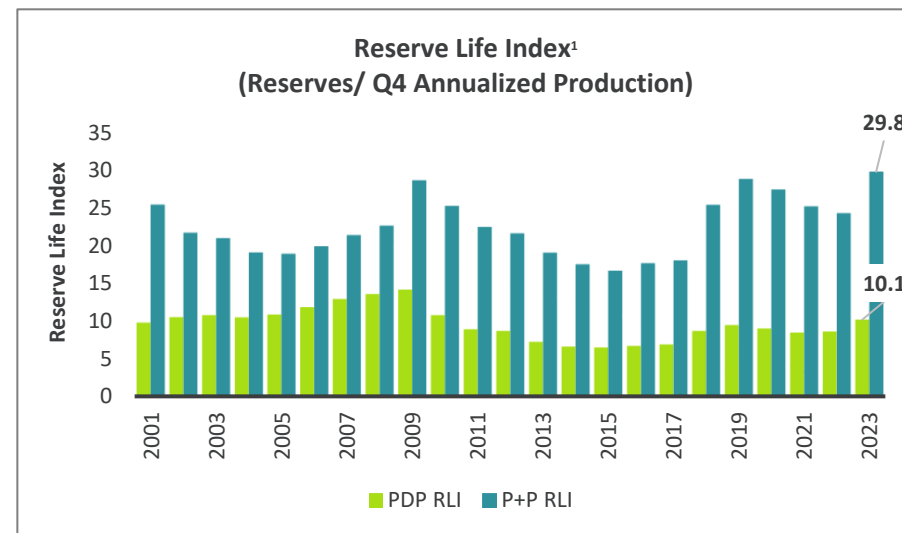
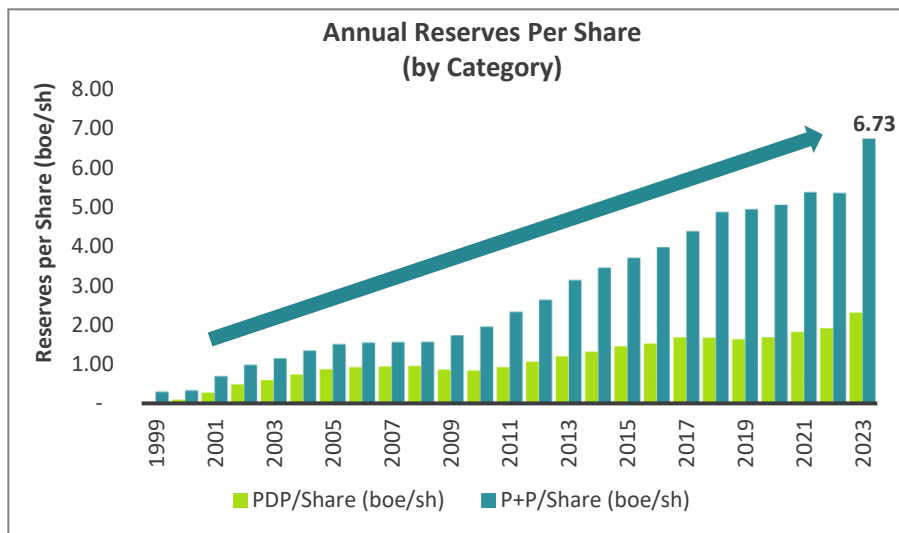


Gas Plants	Gross Capacity (MMcf/d)	Net Capacity (MMcf/d)	Gross Raw Throughput (MMcf/d)
① Edson (WI: 83%)	275	228	96
② Swanson	130	130	73
③ Nosehill	125	125	73
④ Oldman (Deep Cut)	125	125	85
⑤ Brazeau	120	120	62
⑥ Oldman North	105	105	85
⑦ Wild River (WI: 81%)	100	81	48
⑧ Jupiter (suspended)	100	100	0
⑨ Bigstone (WI: 50%)	80	40	43
⑩ Wildhay	75	75	51
⑪ Chambers	75	75	76
⑫ Cecilia	65	65	35
⑬ Galloway (suspended)	60	60	0
⑭ Aurora	50	50	35
⑮ Kakwa	35	35	12
⑯ Med Lodge	16	16	5
⑰ Cutbank	5	5	1
Total Pro Forma	1,541	1,435	780
<i>Key Acquired Gas Processing Infrastructure</i>			



Peyto controls 1.5 bcf/d of gross processing capacity with total utilization of 51%. This leaves plenty of room for growth in the future.

HOW WE DO IT | PROFITABLE RESERVES GROWTH



(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information.

HOW WE DO IT | COST CONTROL

Peyto has been successfully controlling supply costs to preserve margin >30% on average during last 10 years.

\$/mcfe	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
PDP FD&A ⁽¹⁾	\$2.25	\$1.64	\$1.44	\$1.36	\$1.18	\$1.55	\$1.06	\$0.97	\$1.41	\$1.21 ⁽³⁾
Cash Costs ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$1.08</u>	<u>\$0.81</u>	<u>\$0.76</u>	<u>\$0.83</u>	<u>\$0.92</u>	<u>\$0.95</u>	<u>\$1.01</u>	<u>\$1.25</u>	<u>\$1.62</u>	<u>\$1.42</u>
Total Supply Cost	\$3.33	\$2.45	\$2.20	\$2.19	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.07	\$2.22	\$3.03	\$2.63
Sales Price	<u>\$5.04</u>	<u>\$3.83</u>	<u>\$3.19</u>	<u>\$3.39</u>	<u>\$3.27</u>	<u>\$2.80</u>	<u>\$2.29</u>	<u>\$3.60</u>	<u>\$5.36</u>	<u>\$4.59</u>
Full Cycle Netback	\$1.71	\$1.38	\$0.99	\$1.20	\$1.17	\$0.30	\$0.22	\$1.38	\$2.33	\$1.96
Margin ⁽²⁾	34%	36%	31%	35%	36%	11%	10%	38%	43%	43%
Dividend (\$/mcfe)	\$1.05	\$1.11	\$1.01	\$0.97	\$0.59	\$0.22	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.45	\$1.04

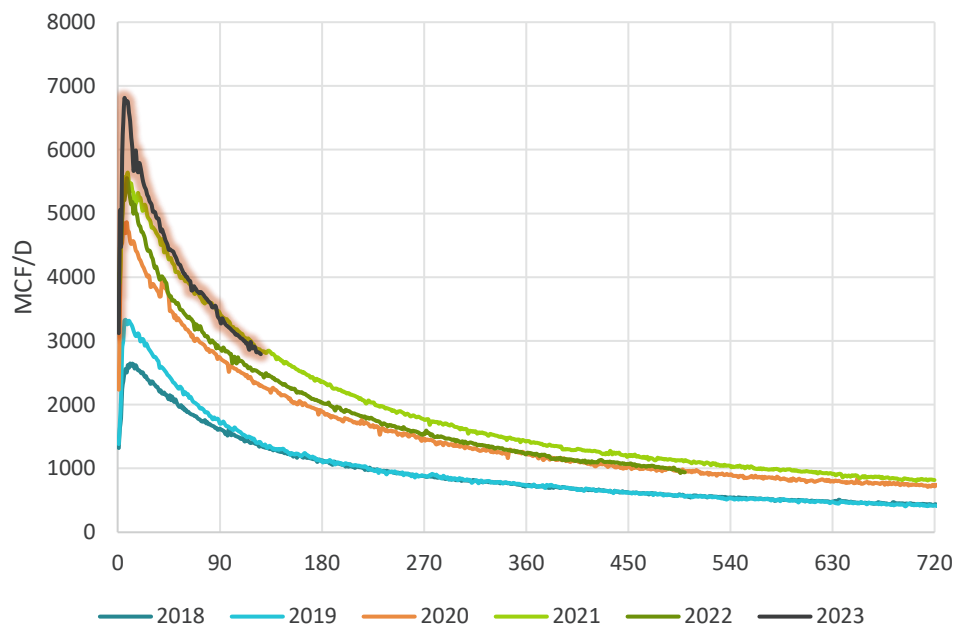
(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information. BOE factor - 6 mcfe = 1 bbl of oil equivalent

(2) Calculated before tax as the ratio of full cycle netback to sales price

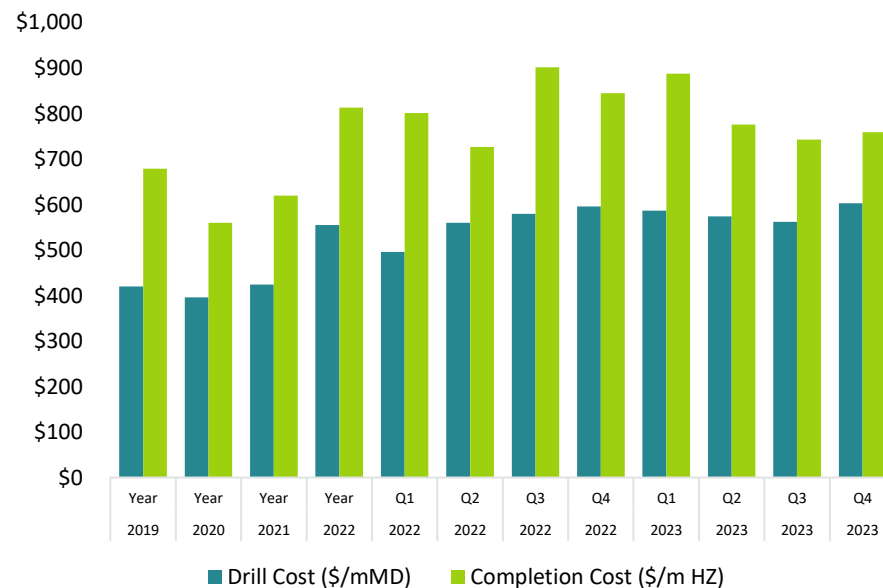
(3) PDP FD&A at 2023 YE

HOW WE DO IT | CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Average Well Production by Spud Year



Unit Drill and Complete Costs

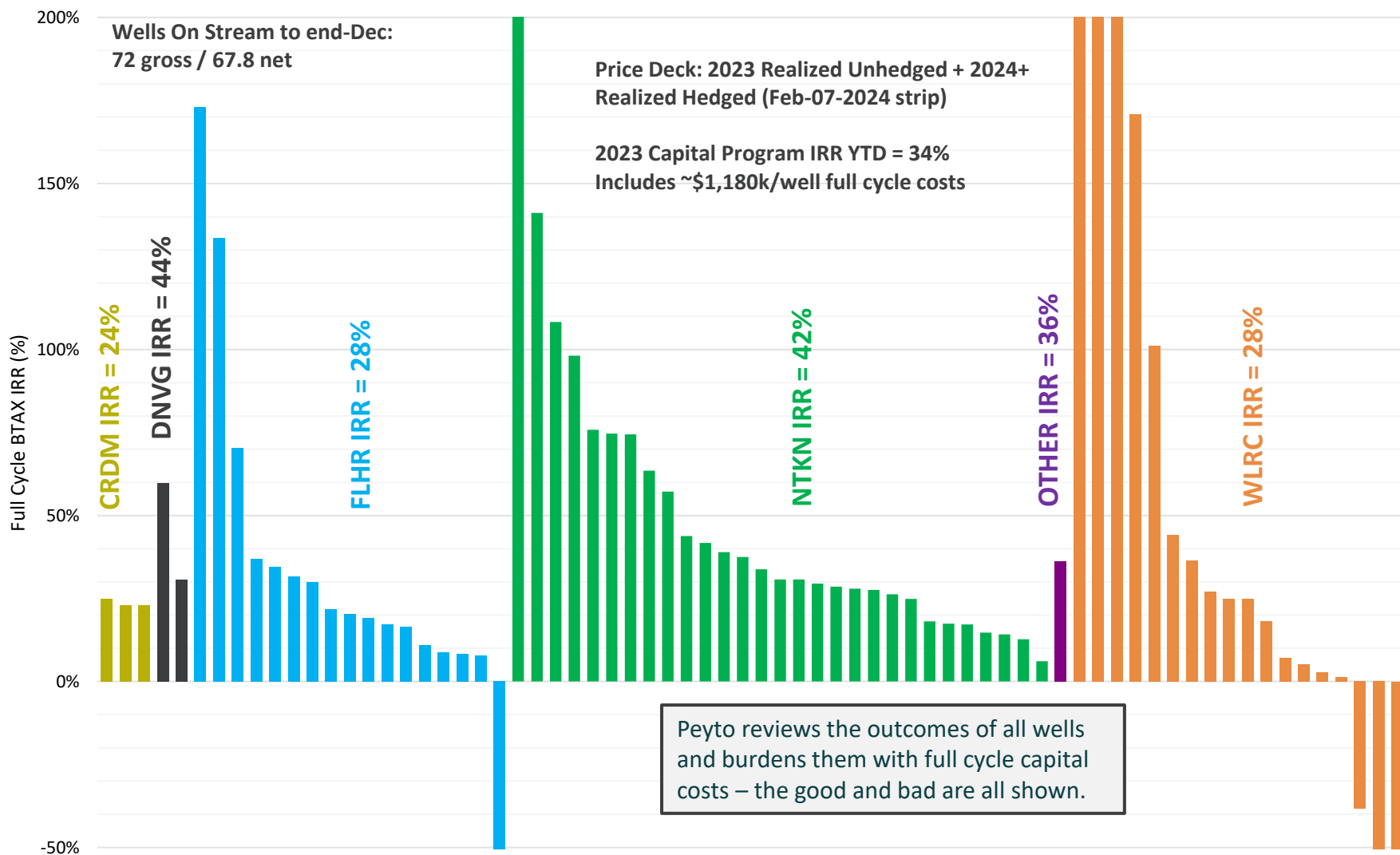


	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4
mMD	3,848	4,247	4,453	4,611	4,891	5,189	4,768	4,728	4,868
Drill \$/mMD	\$420	\$396	\$424	\$555	\$582	\$587	\$574	\$559	\$603
HZ Length (m)	1,484	1,682	1,612	1,661	1,969	1,947	2,140	1,853	1,949
Completion (\$/m)	\$679	\$560	\$620	\$813	\$781	\$888	\$776	\$780	\$759

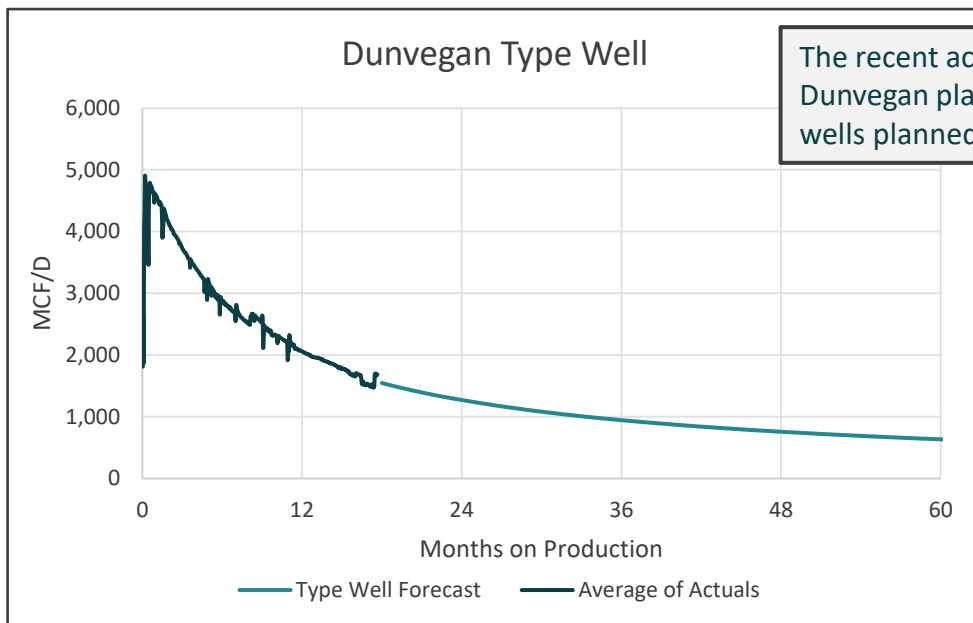
(1) Based on field estimates and subject to small adjustments going forward

PEYTO'S RETURNS | ROBUST RESULTS

2023 Drilling Program Individual Well Results

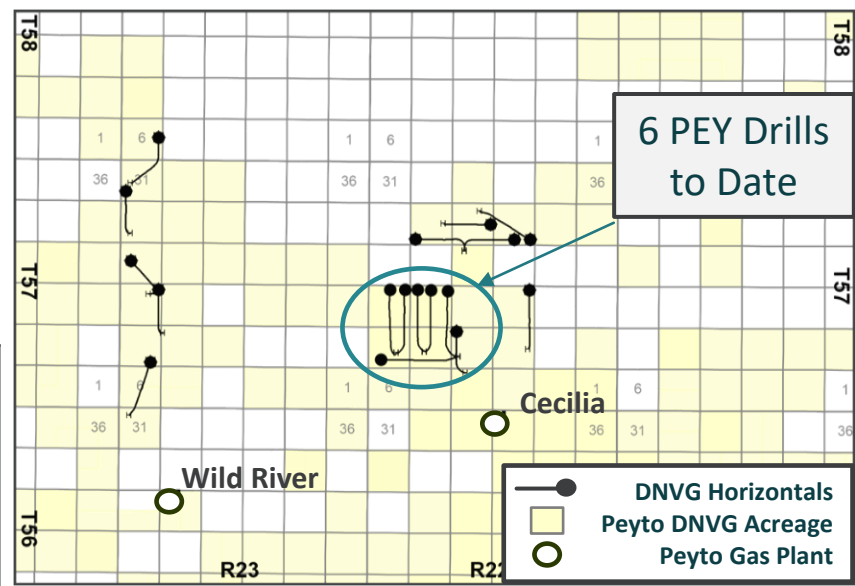


PEYTO'S RETURNS | DUNVEGAN HZ



The recent acquisition expands an emerging Dunvegan play. Peyto has approximately 10-15 wells planned for 2024.

101 DNVG Booked⁽¹⁾ Locations



	AECO \$2.00/GJ	AECO \$3.00/GJ	AECO \$4.00/GJ
Rate of Return	53%	105%	162%
NPV10	\$4.2MM	\$7.3MM	\$9.7MM
Payout	1.9 years	1.1 years	0.9 years
DCET	\$4.5MM		
Estimated Ultimate Recovery	5.8 bcfe		
2P Locations ⁽¹⁾	101 booked (2023 reserves)		

⁽¹⁾ Consists of 71 Proved and 30 Probable undeveloped locations

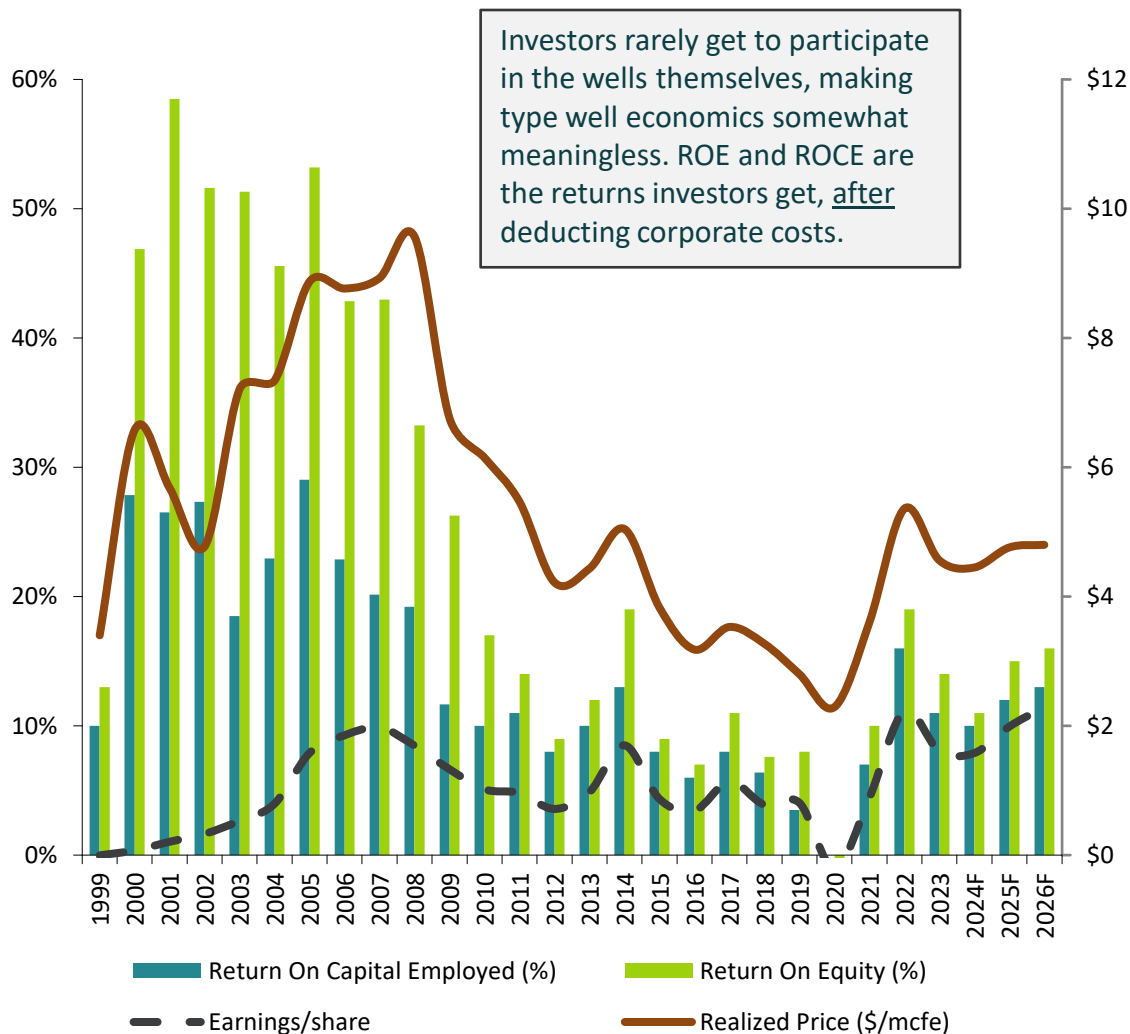
PEYTO'S RETURNS | RETURN ON EQUITY

25%

25 yr Avg ROE to 2023

14%

25 yr Avg ROCE to 2023



Return on Equity (ROE) is earnings for the period divided by average shareholders equity – reveals how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested (25 yrs 1999-2023)
 Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) is earnings before interest and tax for the period divided by total assets less current liabilities - indicates the efficiency and profitability of a company's capital investments
 ROE and ROCE are non-GAAP financial ratios. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information.

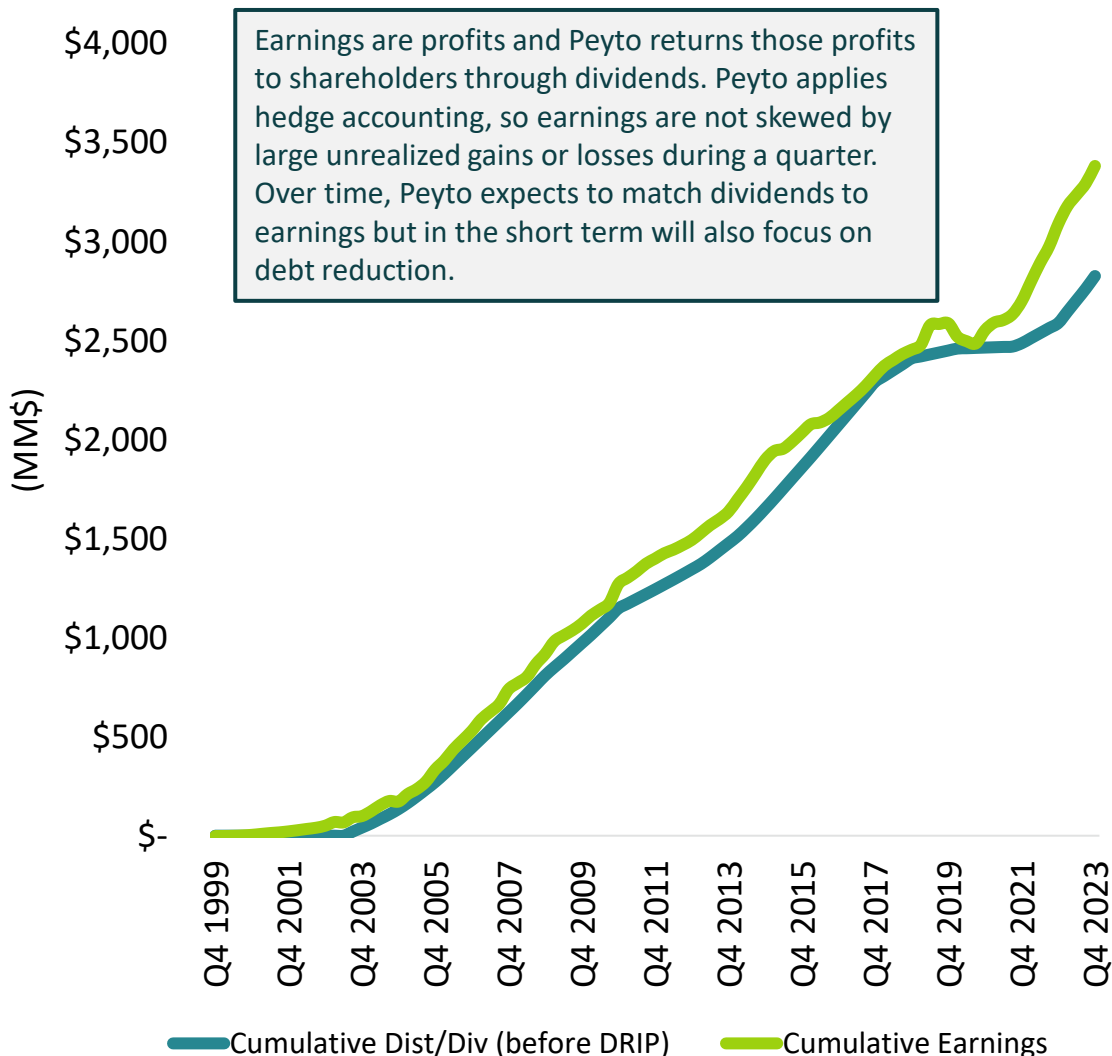
PEYTO'S RETURNS | DIVIDENDS

\$3.4B

Peyto Ctd. Earnings
 Q4/23

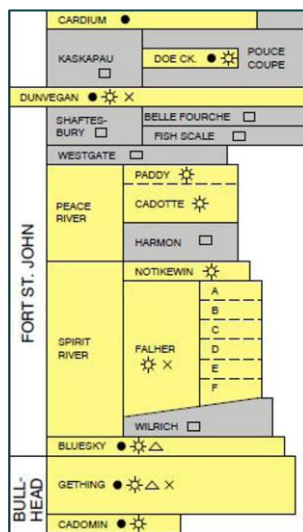
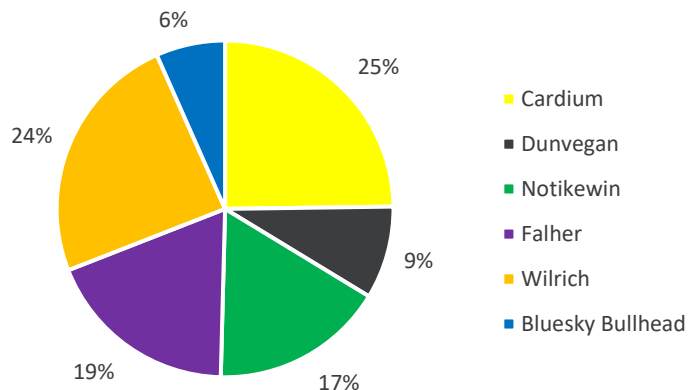
\$2.8B

Peyto Ctd. Dist/Div.
 Q4/23

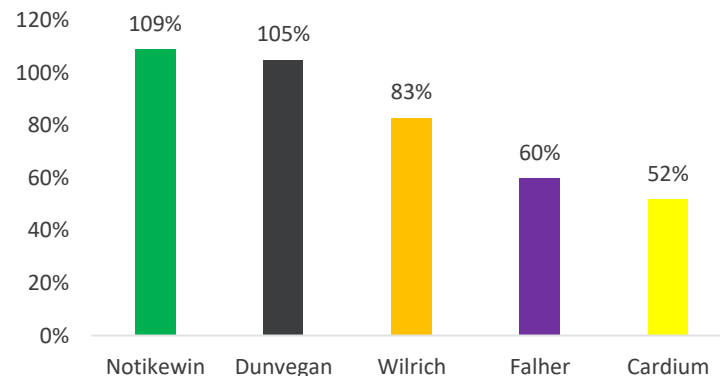


PEYTO'S FUTURE | UNDRILLED INVENTORY⁽¹⁾

Booked Inventory (Volume weighted)



Average IRR by Species (3-year plan)
 \$3.00/GJ and US\$70/bbl WTI



Species	\$2.00/GJ			\$3.00/GJ			\$4.00/GJ		
	BTAX NPV10 (M\$)	IRR (%)	Payout (years)	BTAX NPV10 (M\$)	IRR (%)	Payout (years)	BTAX NPV10 (M\$)	IRR (%)	Payout (years)
Cardium	\$1,092	29%	2.4	\$2,091	52%	1.7	\$2,699	68%	1.4
Dunvegan	\$4,204	53%	1.7	\$7,279	105%	1.1	\$9,735	162%	0.9
Notikewin	\$3,234	47%	1.8	\$6,283	109%	1.0	\$8,875	188%	0.8
Falher	\$2,041	28%	2.8	\$4,482	60%	1.5	\$6,537	99%	1.1
Wilrich	\$3,584	39%	2.1	\$7,036	83%	1.3	\$9,979	136%	0.9

(1) See "Advisory – Drilling Locations"
 Flat price decks assume CA\$2.00/GJ, CA\$3.00/GJ and CA\$4.00/GJ at AECO and US\$70 WTI
 Economics were run on internal type curves for each species across areas where Peyto is actively drilling and then averaged by species

1,571 booked locations across the cretaceous stack resulting in a 2P reserve life of 30 years. Peyto sees over 1,800 additional internal locations!⁽¹⁾

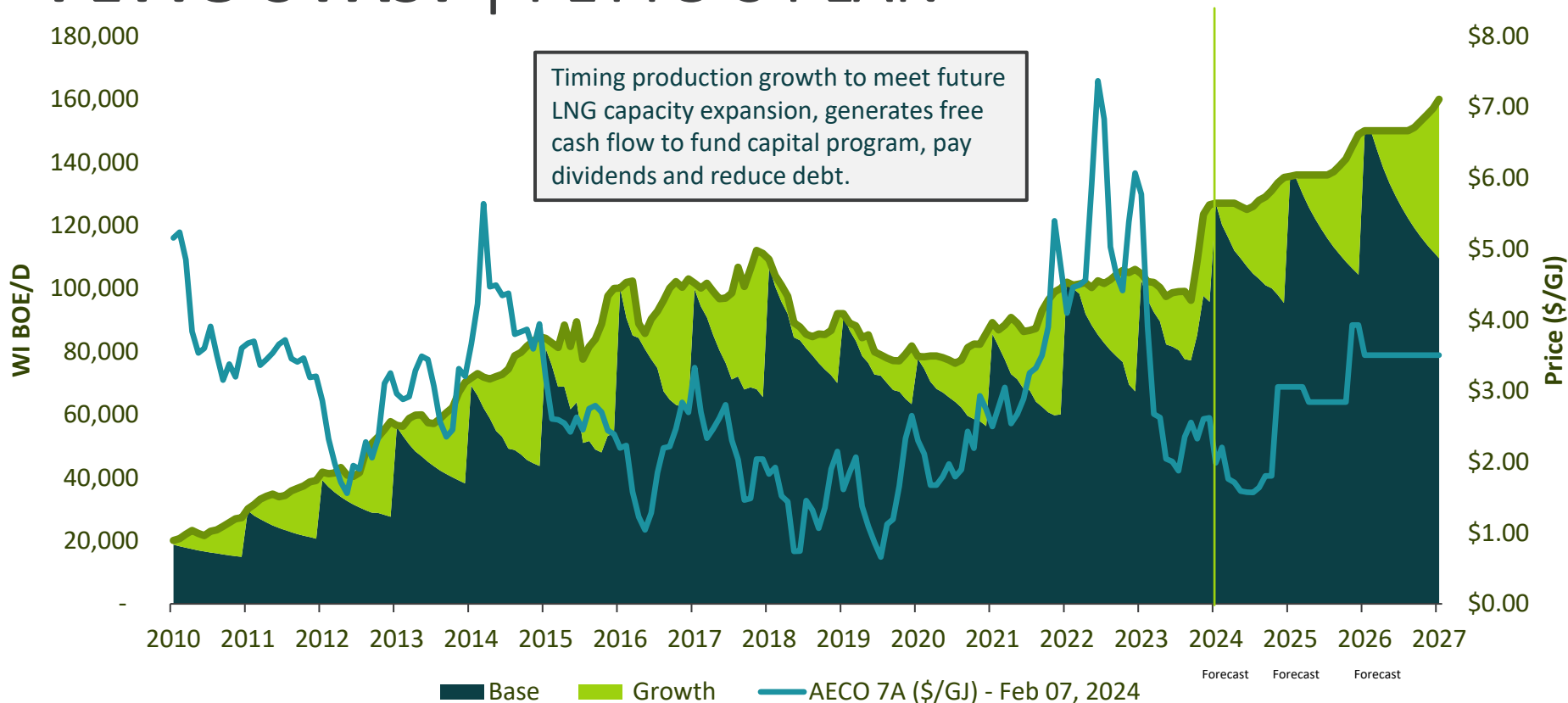
PEYTO'S FUTURE | 2024 FOCUS

\$450M-
\$500M

2024 Capital Program

- ✓ **Drill ~70 – 80 Net Hz Wells**
Focused on newly acquired lands and legacy Peyto properties
Adds of 40,000 – 45,000 boe/d (~\$11,000/boed) to offset 25% base production
- ✓ **Optimize Infrastructure**
Realize synergies and debottlenecking opportunities with newly acquired infrastructure
Optimize existing core areas to reduce operating costs
- ✓ **Increase Opportunities**
Exploring new drilling horizons and technology, farm-ins, swaps, and acquisitions
- ✓ **Diversify Markets and Protect Revenues**
Continue to diversify to external markets and hedge
- ✓ **Shareholder Returns**
Dividend at \$0.11/share/month and fund capital program with free cashflow while reducing debt

PEYTO'S PAST | PEYTO'S PLAN



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024e ⁽²⁾	2025e ⁽²⁾	2026e ⁽²⁾
Base Decline	22%	33%	35%	34%	38%	40%	40%	37%	35%	29%	23%	27%	30%	29%	25%		
FFO (MM\$)⁽¹⁾			\$309	\$438	\$663	\$565	\$515	\$574	\$474	\$323	\$213	\$470	\$828	\$670			
CAPEX (MM\$)⁽¹⁾			\$618	\$578	\$690	\$594	\$469	\$521	\$232	\$206	\$236	\$365	\$529	\$413	\$450 - \$500		
Capital Efficiency (\$/boe/d)⁽¹⁾	\$17,300	\$17,500	\$20,600	\$15,100	\$16,800	\$11,600	\$10,800	\$10,900	\$9,800	\$12,000	\$8,900	\$9,000	\$13,600	\$13,500	\$10,000 - \$11,000		

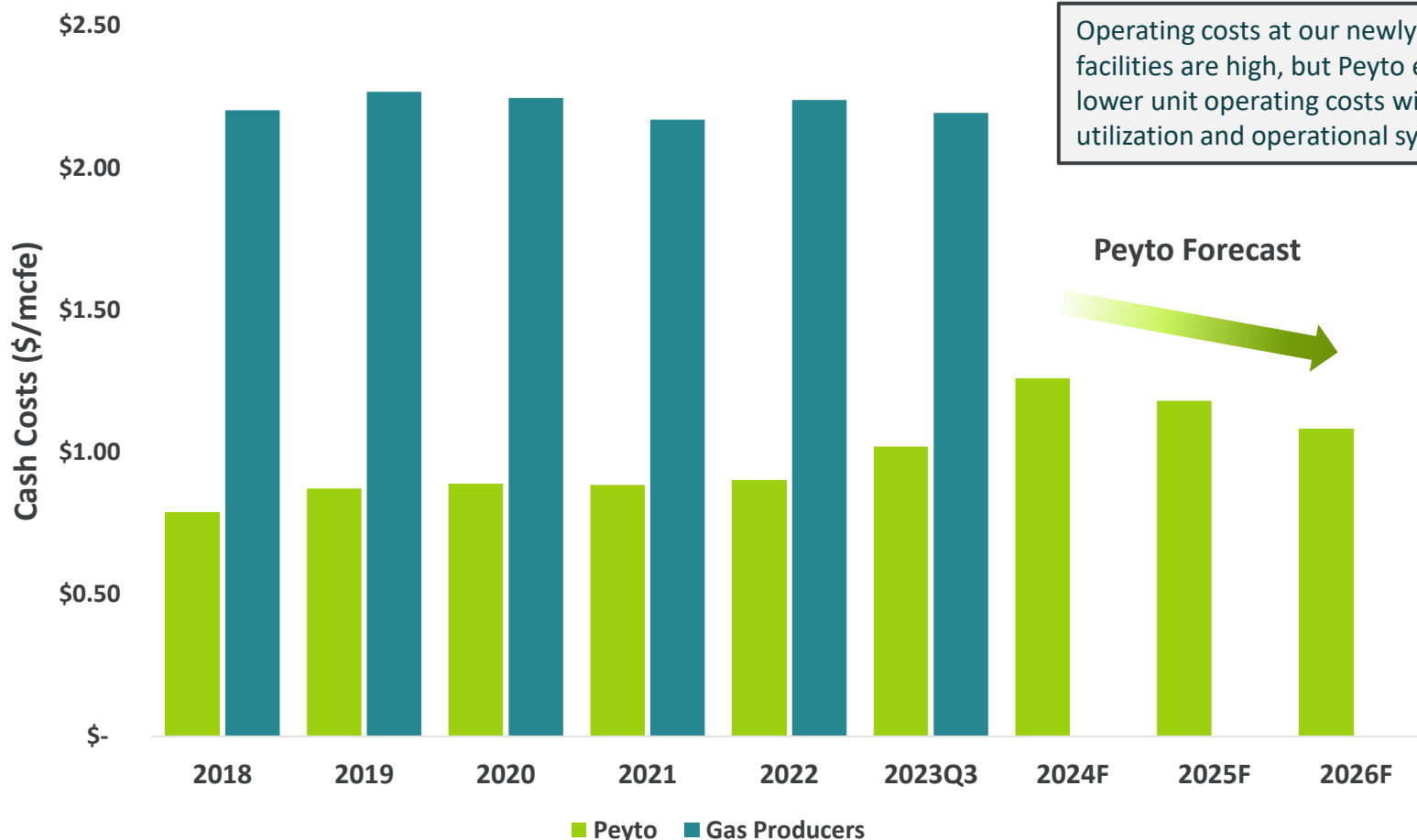
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(2) 2024 and beyond provided for illustration only. Budgets and forecasts are subject to change due to a variety of factors including but not limited to prior year's results. Future illustration derived from historical well performance and cost assumptions.

PEYTO'S FUTURE | CASH COSTS

Still a Leader in the Industry

Total Cash Costs⁽¹⁾ (excluding Royalties and Taxes)



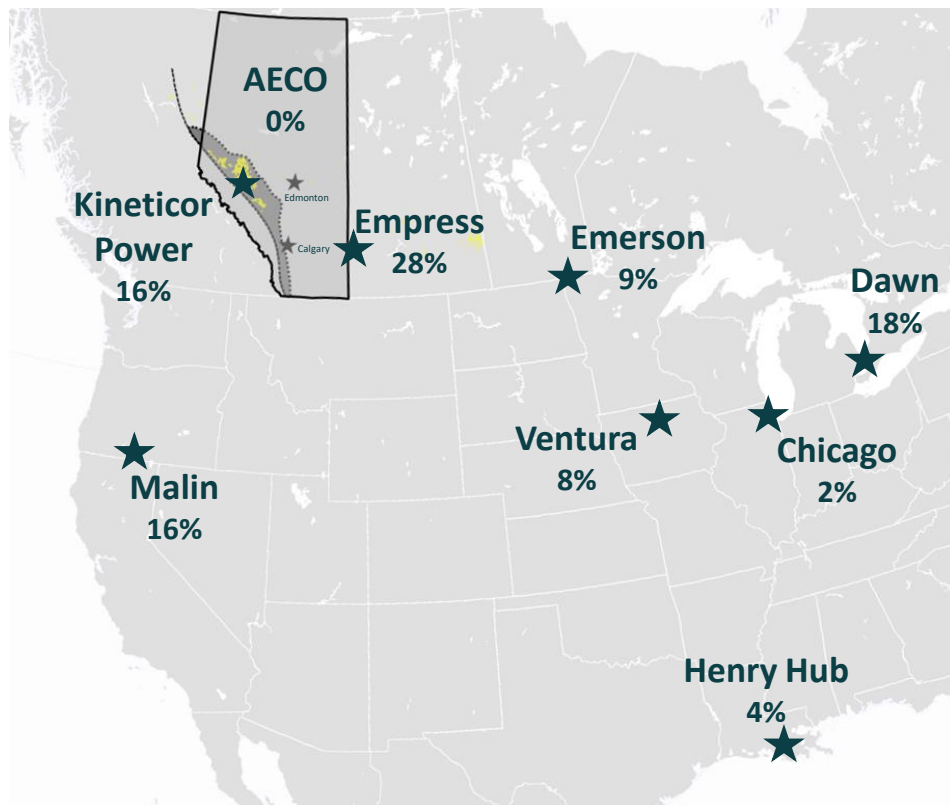
Operating costs at our newly acquired facilities are high, but Peyto expects to lower unit operating costs with higher utilization and operational synergies.

Data from Peter's & Co. Gas Producers include: AAV, ARX, BIR, CR, KEL, NVA, PIPE, PMT, PNE, POU, SDE, TOU

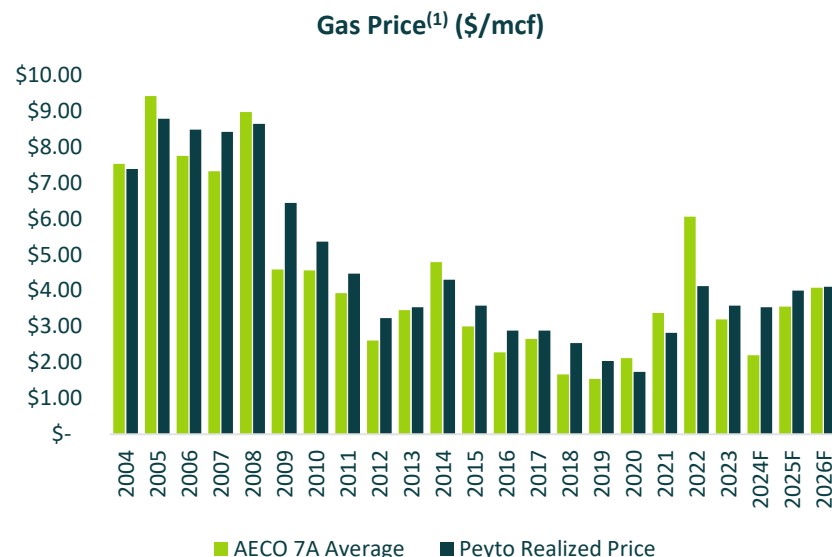
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PEYTO'S MARKETING

Gas Hedging and Diversification Strategy Moderates Volatility



2024E Natural Gas Marketing



- Peyto has beat the AECO monthly price in 13 of the last 18 years using a methodical hedging and diversification strategy
- Since 2003, through to the end of Q4-2024, we have realized a cumulative gain of \$196MM from all our hedging activities
- **Hedging gains are expected through 2024 and 2025 based on current strip pricing⁽¹⁾**

- For 2024, Peyto has fixed ~70% of it's volumes while the remaining 30% "floats" at the hubs and in the proportions shown on the map
- This reduces single market risk and minimizes exposure to a potential disconnection in the AECO market that can dislocate, especially in summer.

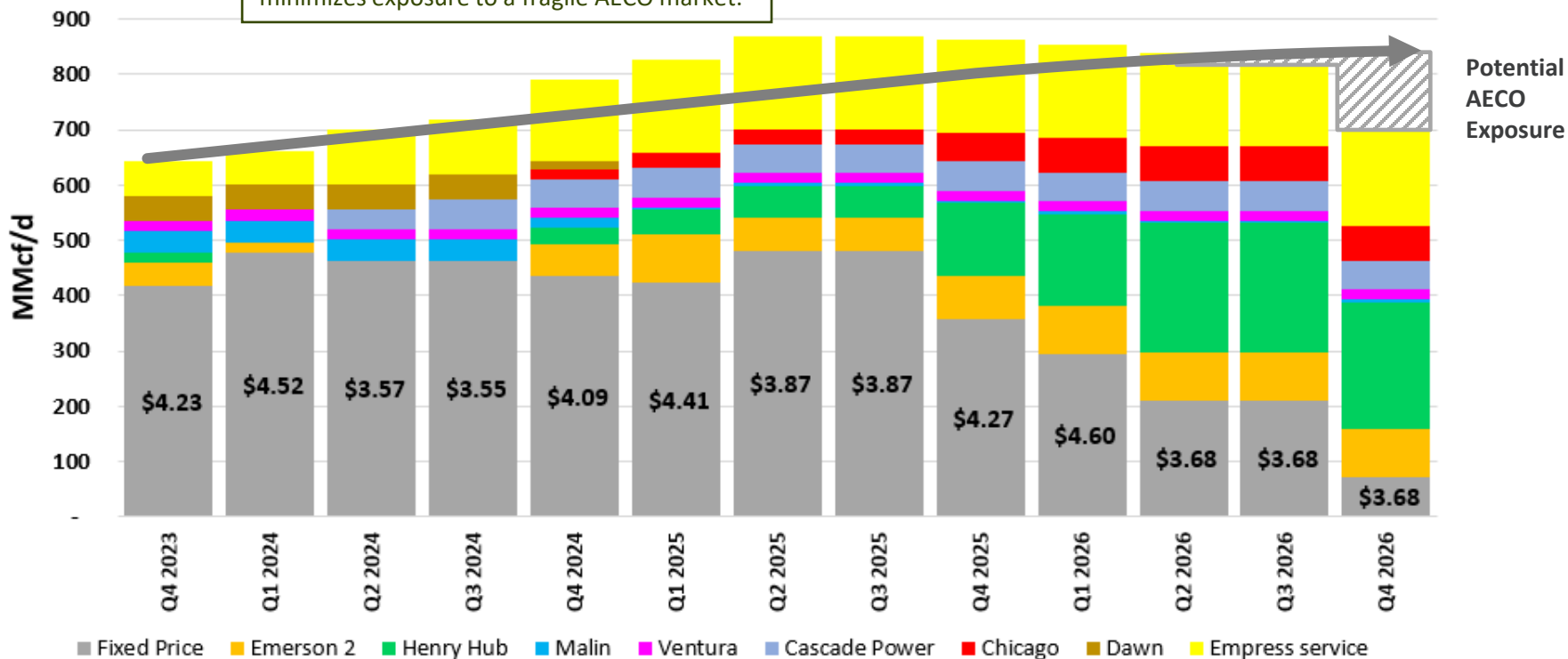
(1) Forecasted prices are based on April 4, 2024 strip price forecast

GAS MARKETING

Future Market Diversification and Gas Price Protection

Peyto has used financial basis deals between AECO and other hubs to gain market diversification and allow us to hedge at various markets. This reduces market risk and minimizes exposure to a fragile AECO market.

459 MMcf/d fixed at \$3.93/Mcf in 2024 and 435 MMcf/d fixed at \$4.08/Mcf in 2025



- Average fixed price volumes include all fixed price financial and physical contracts, foreign exchange forward contracts, fuel deduction of ~2% and all market diversification costs. USD contracts are converted at 1.35 CAD/USD
- Empress service allows Peyto to diversify from the AECO market for future basis deals and physical contracts. Peyto incurs transportation costs of ~\$0.19/GJ to get to Empress
- Assumes average heating value of approximately 1.15 GJ/mcf for Peyto's gas

GAS MARKETING

Fixed Price Gas Contracts

Peyto uses a dollar cost averaging approach to smooth out the volatility in future prices by forward selling smaller blocks of production. Fixed price swaps give price certainty.

	Q4 2023	2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	2024	2025	2026
AECO 7A Fixed Price Swaps (CAD\$/GJ)									
Volume GJ/d	179,212	189,726	175,000	170,000	170,000	232,989	187,077	275,479	176,438
Price CAD\$/GJ	3.70	3.41	3.91	2.83	2.83	3.65	3.34	3.59	3.60
AECO 5A Fixed Price Swaps (CAD\$/GJ)									
Volume GJ/d	20,217	45,123	-	45,000	45,000	15,163	26,311	14,658	-
Price CAD\$/GJ	2.42	3.12	-	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	3.60	-
NYMEX (AECO & Empress Basis) Fixed Price (US\$/MMBtu)									
Volume MMBtu/d	229,457	160,000	280,000	205,000	205,000	208,315	224,481	181,986	46,877
Price US\$/MMBtu	2.97	2.88	3.20	2.64	2.64	2.91	2.88	2.89	2.77
Price CAD\$/GJ	3.80	3.68	4.10	3.38	3.38	3.72	3.68	3.70	3.54
EMERSON 2 Fixed Price (US\$/MMBtu)									
Volume MMBtu/d	36,685	9,247	75,000	94,782	94,782	31,937	74,067	17,589	-
Price US\$/MMBtu	3.04	3.04	3.03	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.72	2.70	-
Fixed AECO Netback US\$/MMBtu	2.61	2.61	2.60	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.29	2.27	-
Fixed AECO Netback CAD\$/GJ	3.34	3.34	3.33	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.93	2.90	-

Prices do not include a deducts for Fuel (~2%).
USD contracts converted at 1.35 CAD/USD

Please refer to <https://www.peyto.com/Marketing.aspx> for the most recent marketing data and slides.

GAS MARKETING

Floating Price Gas Contracts

Peyto has exposure to natural gas price upside with its diversification to premium markets in California, Ontario and the US mid-west and its Cascade Power contract.

	Q4 2023	2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	2024	2025	2026
Henry Hub (AECO/Empress/Emerson 2 Basis) MMBtu/d									
Volume MMBtu/d	20,217	35,178	-	-	-	33,152	8,333	81,356	235,671
Basis cost US\$/MMBtu	(0.64)	(0.64)	-	-	-	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.82)	(0.92)
Malin									
Volume MMBtu/d	42,652	30,805	44,000	44,000	44,000	17,478	37,333	4,000	4,000
Basis cost US\$/MMBtu	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)
Dawn									
Volume MMBtu/d	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	16,848	41,667	-	-
Basis cost US\$/MMBtu	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.63)	-	-
Chicago									
Volume MMBtu/d	-	-	-	-	-	19,891	5,000	36,685	70,000
Basis cost US\$/MMBtu	-	-	-	-	-	(1.01)	(1.01)	(1.01)	(1.01)
Ventura									
Volume MMBtu/d	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Transport, marketing, fuel US\$/MMBtu	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)
Emerson 2									
Volume GJ/d	47,817	66,792	20,869	-	-	66,304	21,856	81,442	100,000
Transport costs \$/GJ	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.59)
Cascade Power									
Volume GJ/d	-	-	-	40,220	60,000	60,000	40,164	60,000	60,000

- Henry Hub, Malin, Dawn and Chicago volumes are sold using physical basis deals from AECO and Empress and are priced on the respective indexes less the hub basis shown above and fuel of ~ 2%
- Ventura volumes are priced on the Ventura index less transportation, marketing and fuel for total deductions of ~ \$US1.10/MMBtu
- Cascade Power pricing is a floating price that fluctuates with Alberta pool power prices. Peyto forecasts gas deliveries to Cascade to commence in Q2 2024, but actual commencement may differ from anticipated date.

NGL MARKETING

Fixed Price Gas Contracts

Peyto uses swaps and costless collars to secure liquids revenue as well.

	Q4 2023	2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	2024	2025	2026
WTI SWAPS									
Volume USD bbls/d	400	202	200	-	-	-	50	-	-
Price US\$	70.80	71.16	70.15	-	-	-	70.15	-	-
Volume CAD bbls/d	3,500	3,499	4,400	5,000	4,100	3,200	4,172	644	-
Price CAD\$	105.92	107.84	103.72	103.54	102.40	100.98	102.81	98.00	-
Price CAD\$ (Equiv)	104.86	107.20	103.33	103.54	102.40	100.98	102.72	98.00	-
TOTAL bbls/d	3,900	3,701	4,600	5,000	4,100	3,200	4,222	644	-
WTI COLLARS									
Volume CAD bbls/d	500	252	500	500	500	500	500	371	-
Put CAD\$	90.00	92.50	90.00	90.00	85.00	90.00	88.75	87.50	-
Call CAD\$	116.25	115.75	110.20	100.25	95.00	104.50	102.49	101.44	-

DIVERSIFICATION | POWER

Cascade Gas Supply Agreement

- **15-year Gas Supply Agreement for ~52 MMcf/d to Kinetico's Cascade Power Project, a 900MW combined cycle power generating facility**
- **Expected onstream in Q2 2024 (once Cascade is fully operational)**
- **Contract price scales with Alberta monthly power prices, not AECO.**
- **Gas to be supplied from Peyto's GSA interconnected plants. Peyto's Swanson plant is directly connected through a new 23km, large diameter pipeline to Cascade**
- **Direct connection avoids NGTL transportation costs**

Peyto gas market diversification includes exposure to Alberta power pool prices



GAS DIVERSIFICATION | LNG OPPORTUNITY

Our Partners

Rockies LNG is a partnership of Canadian natural gas producers working together to advance West Coast LNG opportunities.

Rockies LNG Partners together represent:

- 8 billion cubic feet per day, 1/2 of Canada's natural gas production
- 80 trillion cubic feet, 1/2 of Canada's proven natural gas reserves
- 70% lower average upstream emissions intensity vs US gas producers

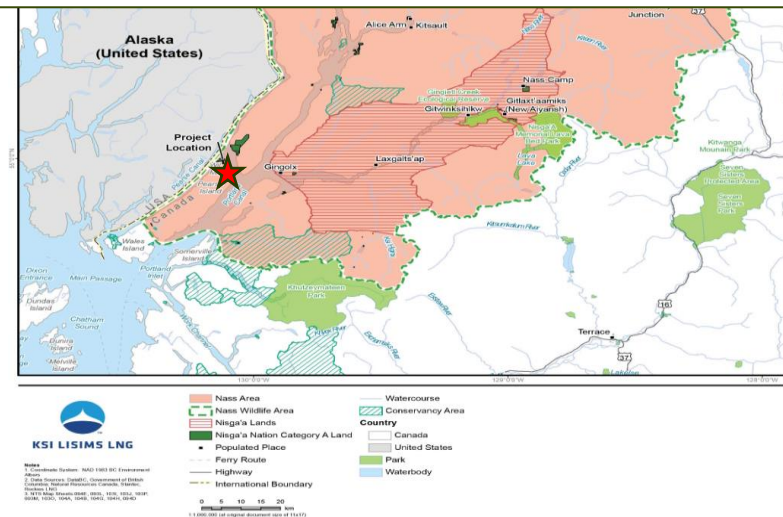
Rockies LNG Partners include:

- Advantage Energy
- Birchcliff Energy
- Canadian Natural Resources Limited
- Crescent Point Energy
- NuVista Energy
- Ovintiv Inc.
- Paramount Resources
- Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.
- Tourmaline Oil Corp.
- Whitecap Resources Inc.
- Woodside Energy International (Canada) Limited.



<https://www.rockieslng.com>

Peyto is proud to participate in the Rockies LNG Consortium whose goal is to support the construction of another LNG project off the Westcoast of BC to supply the World with responsibly-developed Canadian natural gas.



Rockies LNG Partners is collaborating with the Nisga'a Nation and Western LNG to develop the Ksi Lisims LNG project, an LNG export opportunity on the west coast of British Columbia.

<https://www.ksilisimslng.com/project>

Ksi Lisims LNG pronounced as s'lisims, means "from the Nass River" in the Nisga'a language. Designed as a 12 million tonnes per year floating liquefaction project, Ksi Lisims LNG represents a unique partnership between the Nisga'a Nation, a modern treaty Nation in British Columbia, Western LNG, an experienced LNG developer, and Rockies LNG, a partnership of Canadian natural gas producers.

Ksi Lisims LNG offers an extraordinary economic and social opportunity for Canadians. A net zero design, combined with the supply of responsibly-produced, low emission gas from Rockies LNG partners, Ksi Lisims will help in the global fight against climate change. The project will provide an opportunity for Rockies' producers to access growing markets for natural gas, bringing reliable, safe, clean energy to customers in Asia.

PEYTO'S DEBT

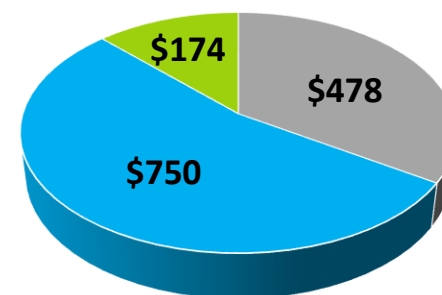
Peyto plans to reduce debt over the next 3 years targeting leverage under 1.0 Debt/EBITDA⁽²⁾.

Net Debt⁽¹⁾ of \$1.36 billion as at December 31, 2023:

- **\$478 million of notes fixed at attractive interest rates of ~4.92%**
- **\$750 million drawn on \$1B revolving credit facility**
- **\$174 million drawn on a new term loan**
- **Debt/EBITDA⁽²⁾ of 1.66 at December 31, 2023**

	Date Issued	Rate	Maturity Date
Senior Secured Notes			
\$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
\$160 million (CAD)	October 24, 2023	6.46%	October 24, 2030*
Upsized Revolving Credit Facility			
\$1 billion limit (CAD)	October 17, 2023	Variable	October 13, 2025
New 2-Year Amortizing Term Loan			
\$174 million (CAD)	October 17, 2023	Variable	October 13, 2025

Current and Long-Term Debt at Dec 31/23 (millions)

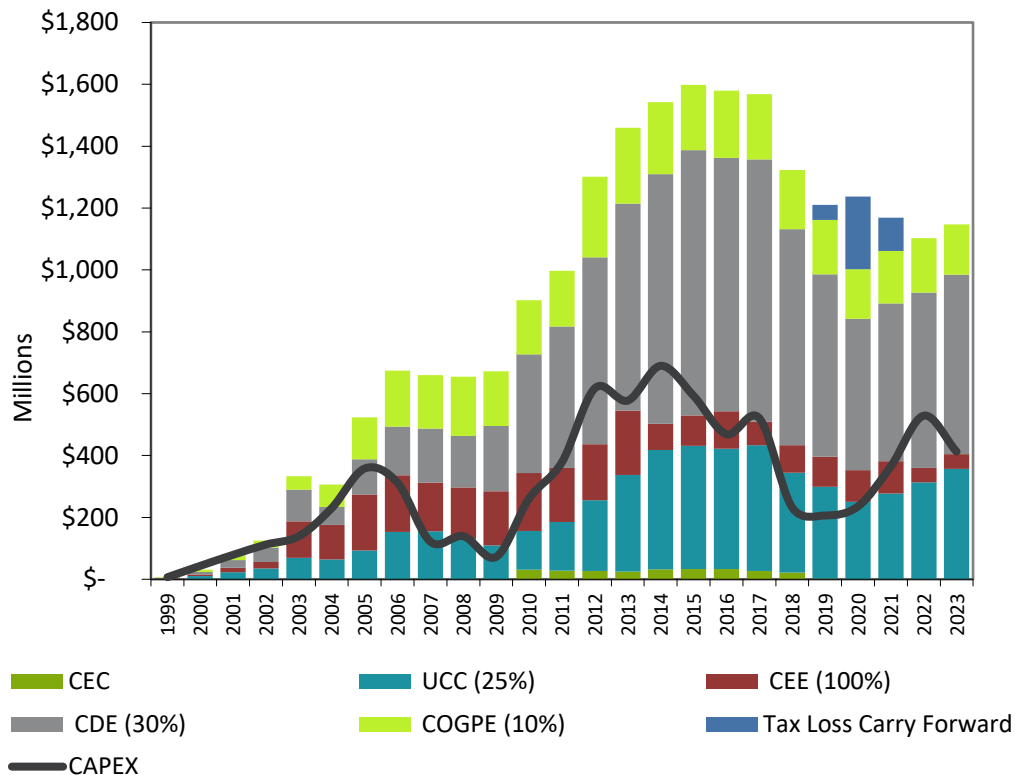


■ Notes ■ Drawn Bank Debt ■ Term Loan

(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information.

(2) Debt to EBITDA ratio is a specified financial measure that is calculated in accordance with the financial covenants in the Company's credit agreement.. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

PEYTO'S TAX POOLS



\$1.1B

Federal Tax Pools
 Q4/23

\$7.7B

Peyto CTD. CapEx
 Q4/24

2021* includes the Corporate acquisition Peyto closed effective Jan 1, 2022

ADVISORIES

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking information (forward-looking statements). Words such as "guidance", "may", "can", "would", "could", "should", "will", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "aim", "seek", "propose", "contemplate", "estimate", "focus", "strive", "forecast", "expect", "project", "target", "potential", "objective", "continue", "outlook", "vision", "opportunity" and similar expressions suggesting future events or future performance, as they relate to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this presentation contains forward-looking statements with respect to, among other things, production; reserves; undeveloped land holdings; reserve life index; product mix; business strategy; future development and growth prospects, profile targets and rates; prospects; asset base; decline rates; tax pools; drilling locations and inventory; exploration risk; access to capital; future cash flow, value, debt levels and debt to cash flow; debt reduction targets; capital investment and expenditure programs and the funding thereof; net asset value; credit facility; and statements with respect to levels of dividends to be paid to shareholders, dividend policy, and the timing of payment of such dividends. Statements relating to "reserves" are also deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and that the reserves can be profitably produced in the future. Such statements reflect Peyto's current expectations, estimates, and projections based on certain material factors and assumptions at the time the statement was made. Material assumptions include: dividend levels; debt levels, current forward curves, well type curves, effective tax rates, the U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate, financing initiatives, the performance of the Peyto's business, impacts of the hedging program, commodity prices, weather, access to capital, timing and receipt of regulatory approvals, timing of in-service dates of new projects and acquisition and divestiture activities, operational expenses, and returns on investments. Peyto's forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which could cause results or events to differ from current expectations, including, without limitation: risks related to the closing of the Acquisition, risks that current assumptions and estimates may be inaccurate, health and safety risks; operating risks; service interruptions; transportation of petroleum products; market risk; inflation; general economic conditions; changes in commodity prices, unknown liabilities or deficiencies in the acquired business; ability of Peyto to use its current tax pools and attributes in the future and that the use of such tax pools and attributes will not be successfully challenged by any taxing authority; cyber security, information, and control systems; climate-related risks; environmental regulation risks; regulatory risks; litigation; changes in law; Indigenous and treaty rights; dependence on certain partners; political uncertainty and civil unrest; decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation costs; reputation risk; weather data; capital market and liquidity risks; interest rates; internal credit risk; foreign exchange risk; debt financing, refinancing, and debt service risk; counterparty and supplier risk; technical systems and processes incidents; growth strategy risk; construction and development; underinsured and uninsured losses; impact of competition in Peyto's businesses; counterparty credit risk; composition risk; collateral; market value of common shares and other securities; variability of dividends; potential sales of additional shares; labor relations; key personnel; risk management costs and limitations; commitments associated with regulatory approvals for the Acquisition; transition cost risks; failure of service providers; risks related to pandemics, epidemics or disease outbreaks, including COVID-19; and the other factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2022 and set out in Peyto's other continuous disclosure documents. Many factors could cause Peyto's or any particular business segment's actual results, performance or achievements to vary from those described in this presentation, including, without limitation, those listed above and the assumptions upon which they are based proving incorrect. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should assumptions underlying forward-looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this presentation as intended, planned, anticipated, believed, sought, proposed, estimated, forecasted, expected, projected or targeted and such forward-looking statements included in this presentation, should not be unduly relied upon. The impact of any one assumption, risk, uncertainty, or other factor on a particular forward-looking statement cannot be determined with certainty because they are interdependent and Peyto's future decisions and actions will depend on management's assessment of all information at the relevant time. Such statements speak only as of the date of this presentation. Peyto does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements except as required by law. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements. Financial outlook information contained in this presentation about prospective financial performance, financial position, or cash flows is based on assumptions about future events, including the closing the Acquisition, economic conditions and proposed courses of action, based on Peyto management's assessment of the relevant information currently available. Readers are cautioned that such financial outlook information contained in this presentation should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed herein.

Development Plan

The Company has presented herein a three-year illustrative development plan that provides for developing both the acquired assets and Peyto's current assets. The development plan is based on a number of assumptions including, without limitation: the required reinvestment rates to maintain production; expected results from wells drilled in the areas; expected recovery factors enhanced oil recovery options; average production per year resulting from such development plan; expected cash flow and free cash flow; capital expenditures per year; expectations as to commodity prices, royalty rates, production costs, general and administrative expenses and certain other assumptions. Such plan is not based on a budget or capital expenditures plan approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and is not intended to present a forecast of future performance or a financial outlook. In addition, such three-year plan does not represent management's expectations of the Company's future performance but rather is intended to present readers insight into management's view of the opportunities associated with the Acquisition as used by management for planning and strategy purposes based on the commodity pricing and other assumptions used for such strategy. In addition, the plan does not represent an estimate of reserves or the future net present value of reserves. There is no certainty that the Company will proceed with all of the drilling of wells or capital expenditures contemplated by the plan and even if the Company does proceed with such plans there is no certainty that the reserves recovered will match the expectations used for such plan. All future drilling and capital expenditures will ultimately depend upon the availability of capital, regulatory approvals, seasonal restrictions, oil and natural gas prices, costs, actual drilling results, additional reservoir information that is obtained and other factors. The assumptions used for the plan presented herein are subject to a number of risks including the risks set out under the forward-looking advisory set out above.

Drilling Locations

This presentation discloses drilling locations in three categories: (i) proved locations; (ii) probable locations; and (iii) unbooked locations. In respect of the Acquisition, proved locations and probable locations are derived from the GLJ Acquisition Report and account for drilling locations that have associated proved and/or probable reserves, as applicable. In respect of Peyto, proved locations and probable locations are derived from the independent engineering evaluation of Peyto's oil, NGLs and natural gas interests prepared by GLJ dated February 15, 2024 and effective December 31, 2023 (the "**Peyto Reserves Report**"). Unbooked locations are internal estimates based on 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. Unbooked locations have been identified by management as an estimation of Peyto's multi-year drilling activities based on evaluation of applicable geologic, seismic, engineering, production and reserves information. There is no certainty that Peyto will drill all unbooked drilling locations and if drilled there is no certainty that such locations will result in additional oil and gas reserves or production. The drilling locations on which Peyto actually drill wells will ultimately depend upon the availability of capital, 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 have been de-risked by drilling existing wells in relative close proximity to such unbooked drilling locations, some of the other unbooked drilling locations are further away from existing wells where management has less information about the characteristics of the reservoir and therefore there is more uncertainty 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 or production.

Reserves and BOEs

The reserves disclosures contained in this presentation with respect to Peyto and the assets associated with the potential Repsol acquisition are derived from the Peyto Reserves Report. The foregoing reports were prepared using assumptions and methodology guidelines outlined in the COGE Handbook and in accordance with NI 51-101. The reserves have been categorized in accordance with the reserves definitions as set out in the COGE Handbook, which are set out below. Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of petroleum anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, as of a given date, based on the analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical, and engineering data; the use of established technology; and specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable. Reserves are further classified according to the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on development and production status. Proved Reserves are those quantities of petroleum, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. Probable Reserves are those additional quantities of petroleum that are less certain to be recovered than Proved Reserves, but which, together with Proved Reserves, are as likely as not to be recovered. It should not be assumed that the future net revenues (NPV 0, 5 and 10) included in this presentation represent the fair market value of the reserves. The estimates of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves and future net revenue for all properties due to the effects of aggregation.

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 either energy content or 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 conversion ratio on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

Oil and Gas Metrics

Peyto has used a number of oil and gas metrics herein which do not have standardized meanings and therefore may be calculated differently from the metrics presented by other oil and gas companies. Such metrics include "DCET", "EUR", "payout", "Before tax IRR" and "NPV @ 10%". DCET includes all capital spent to drill, complete, equip and tie-in a well (also referred to as a future drilling location). EUR represents the estimated ultimate recovery of resources associated with the type curve presented. Payout means the anticipated years of production from a well required to fully pay for the DCET of such well. Before tax IRR means the rate of return of a well (before giving effect to any taxes) or the discount rate required to arrive at a net present value equal to zero. The Company uses IRR as a measure of return on capital investment. NPV @ 10% means net present value, before tax discounted at 10%.

IP12 represents the total production from a well over its initial 12-month period.

These oil and gas metrics do not have any standardized meanings or standard methods of calculation and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies where similar terminology is used. As such, they should not be used to make comparisons. Peyto management uses these oil and gas metrics for its own performance measurements and to provide investors with measures to compare Peyto's performance over time; however, such measures are not reliable indicators of Peyto's future performance, which may not compare to Peyto's performance in previous periods, and therefore should not be unduly relied upon.

Peyto has presented type curves and well economics for Peyto and acquired assets which are based on the historical production for such assets, in addition to production history from analogous developments located in close proximity to the assets. Such type curves and well economics are useful in understanding Peyto management's assumptions of well performance in making investment decisions in relation to development drilling in the Deep Basin area and for forecasting future production; however, such type curves and well economics are not necessarily determinative of the production rates and performance of existing and future wells and such type curve does not necessarily reflect the type curves used by GLJ in estimating the reserves volumes in relation to the subject assets. There is no certainty that Peyto will be able to achieve the optimized type curves presented, well economics and estimated ultimate recoverable volumes described. In this presentation, estimated ultimate recovery represents the estimated ultimate recovery associated with the type curve presented; however, there is no certainty that Peyto will ultimately recover such volumes from the wells it drills.

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

This presentation contains references to certain non-GAAP financial measures and ratios and industry measures that are used by the Company as supplemental indicators of the financial performance of the Company. Such measures and ratios include capital expenditures, capital efficiencies, debt to EBITDA, cash costs, FD&A, total supply costs, netback, funds from operations, ROE, and ROCE. Such measures and ratios are not recognized under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. The Company believes presenting non-GAAP financial measures helps readers to better understand how management analyzes results, shows the impacts of specified items on the results of the reported periods, and allows readers to assess results without the specified items if they consider such items not to be reflective of the underlying performance of the Company's operations. Management considers these to be important supplemental measures of the Company's performance and believes these measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in industries with similar capital structures. Readers are encouraged to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons the Company considers it appropriate for supplemental analysis. 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.

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.

Capital efficiency is the cost to add new production in the year and is calculated as capital expenditures (a non-GAAP measure described above) divided by total production added at year end.

Total Debt to EBITDA is a leverage ratio that is used in the Company's credit facility as a financial covenant. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in the Interim MD&A incorporated by reference herein.

Peyto uses the term cash costs to evaluate its operating performance against the Company's historical results and its peers. Cash Costs are reported on a per unit basis and include operating, transportation, royalties, G&A and interest costs.

FD&A (finding, development and acquisition) costs are used as a measure of capital efficiency and are calculated by dividing the capital costs for the period, including the change in undiscounted FDC, by the change in the reserves, incorporating revisions and production, for the same period.

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.

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.

Peyto calculates return on equity ("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.

Peyto calculates return on capital employed ("ROCE"), expressed as a percentage, as Earnings before Interest and Tax 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.

Capital expenditures, netback, funds from operations and various other supplementary financial measures are defined in the Company's management and discussion and analysis for the period ended December 31, 2023 and reconciled to their most directly comparable financial measures under IFRS for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2023. All such reconciliations in respect of the Corporation are in the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measure" section of the Interim MD&A, which is available on Peyto's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.com and such reconciliation is incorporated by reference herein.

In respect of any non-GAAP measure or ratio that is forward looking, including capital efficiency and capital expenditures, there are no significant differences between the non-GAAP financial measures that are forward-looking information as set forth below and the equivalent applicable historical non-GAAP financial measure noted herein. Such measure may also constitute future-oriented financial information or financial outlook, which are subject to the same assumptions, risk factors, limitations, and qualifications as set forth herein and above under "Forward-Looking Statements". Peyto's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, such future-oriented financial information or financial outlook, or if any of them do so, what benefits Peyto will derive therefrom. Peyto has included this future-oriented financial information or financial outlook in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Peyto's business following the Acquisition and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. This future-oriented financial information or financial outlook is prepared as of the date of this presentation.

Material assumptions relating to capital expenditures include internal cost estimates and planned activity levels. Material assumptions relating to capital efficiencies include Peyto's internal capital expenditure estimates and aggregated well production estimates at year end, from new wells brought on production in the year.

PEYTO'S HISTORY

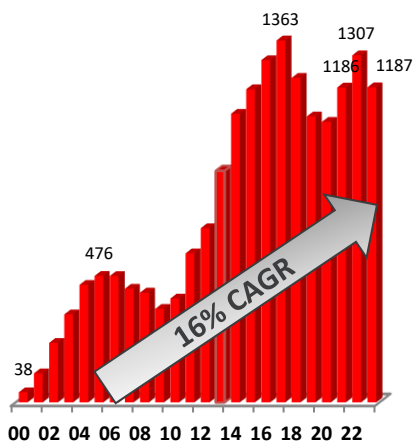


The Ensign #401 rig has been drilling for Peyto since November 2009.

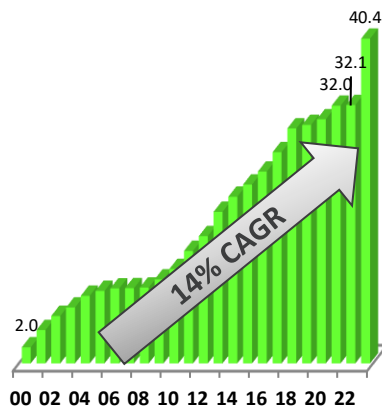
PEYTO'S HISTORY | PER SHARE GROWTH

Over time, the Peyto model is designed to deliver a superior total return with per share growth in value, income and assets.

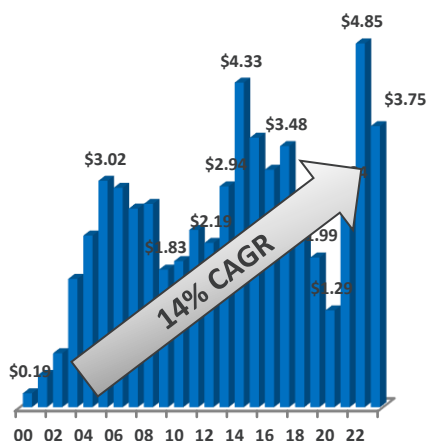
Production/share
 (MMcfe/y/mm sh)



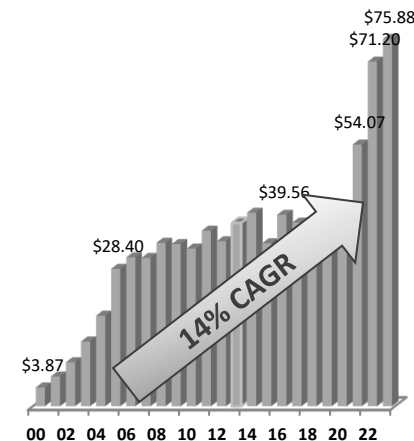
Reserves/share¹
 (2P Bcfe/mm sh)



FFO/share²
 (\$/sh)



2P NPV₅/debt adj. share³
 (\$/sh)



YoY -9%

+26%

-22%

7%

(1) Total Proved + Probable reserves

(2) Funds from operations ("FFO") is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information.

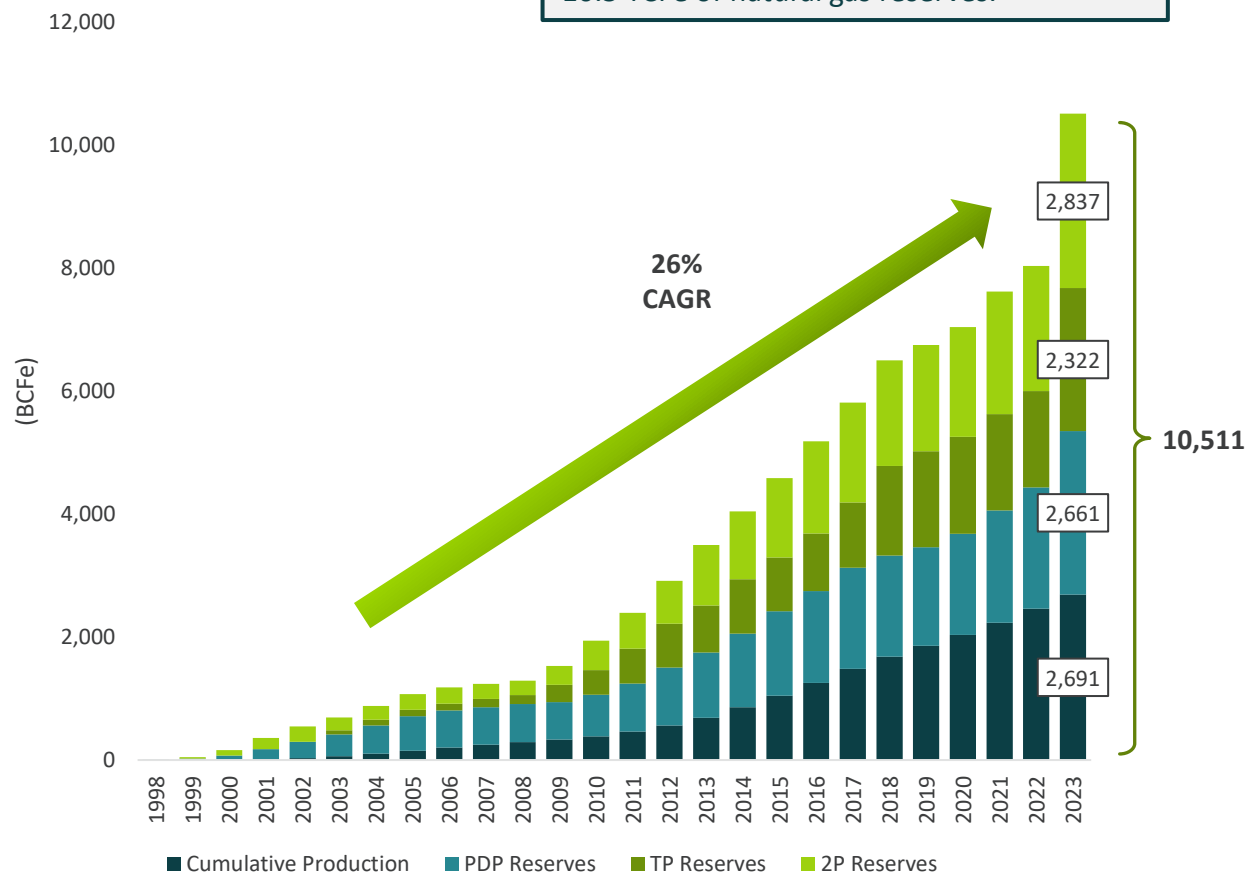
(3) Total Proved + Probable reserves value, discounted at 5%, less net debt, divided by year end shares outstanding. The estimated net present values do not represent fair market value

(4) Historical Per Share (or unit) and Shares (units) Outstanding numbers (end of period) have been adjusted to reflect the May 27, 2005 2:1 stock split

PEYTO'S HISTORY | RESERVE GROWTH

Over the past 25 years, Peyto has discovered 10.5 TCFe of natural gas reserves.

10.5
 TCFe of
 Discovered Reserves



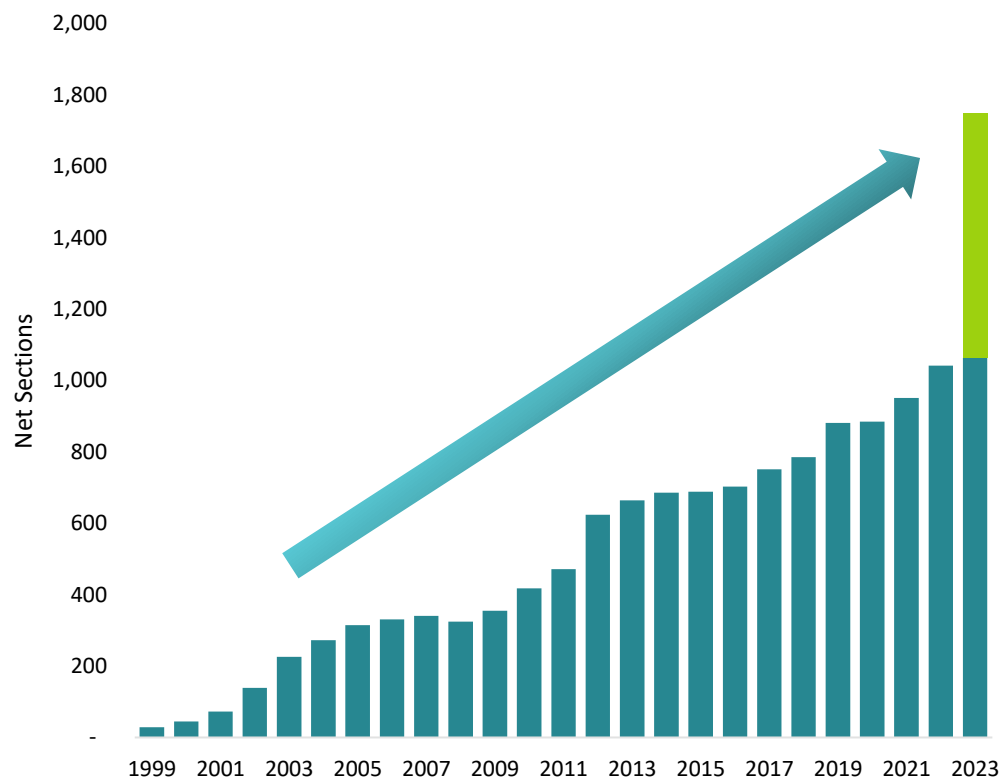
PEYTO'S HISTORY | LAND GROWTH

Peyto continues to expand its Alberta Deep Basin footprint with additional drilling inventory.

1.5
 Million Gross Acres

1,747
 Net Peyto Sections

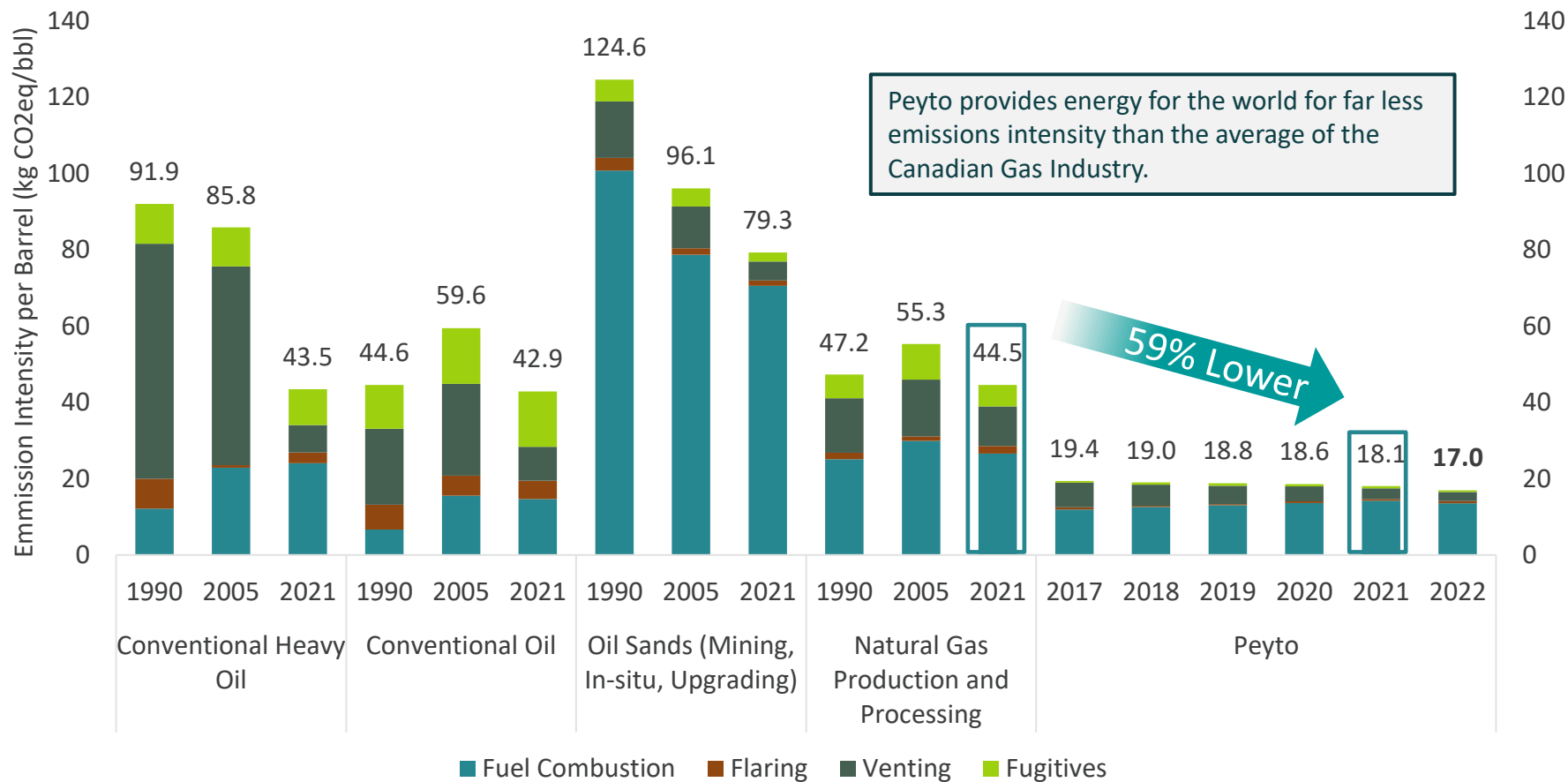
Peyto Lands



Lands at Dec 31, 2023 and includes Alberta Deep Basin lands acquired in 2023 (Green).

PEYTO'S HISTORY | EMISSIONS LEADER

Emission Intensity by Source Type for Canadian Oil and Gas (1990, 2005, 2021)



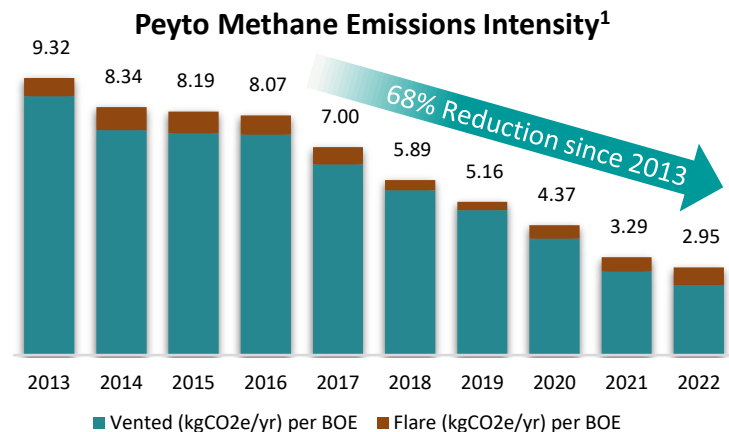
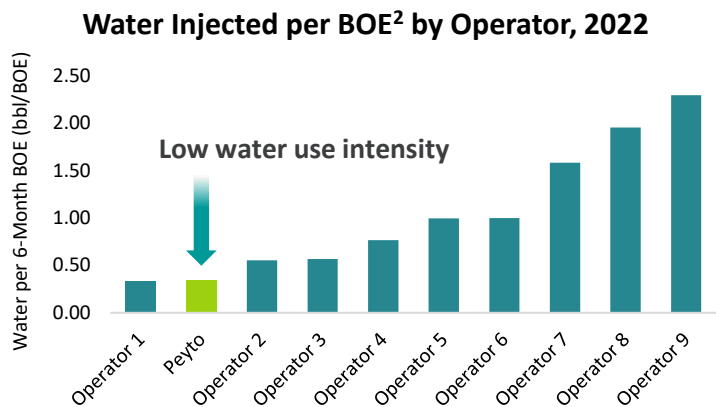
Peyto provides energy for the world for far less emissions intensity than the average of the Canadian Gas Industry.

59% Lower

NIR Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada, 2023 Edition, Part 1, Figure 2-25
<https://unfccc.int/documents/627833>

2023 SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Environmental



Social



2022 Key Figures

60
 Total Employees

52%
 Women in the workforce

10 Years
 Average tenure of staff

2%
 Average employee turnover rate since 2017

11 MMSCFE/D
 Per Employee

Governance



Peyto Board of Directors

Peyto Board Oversight of risks and opportunities



Peyto Executive Leadership Team
 ESG alignment with strategy

Board Composition
 9 Board members
 7 Independent members³
 33% Female members

¹ Peyto believes Emissions Intensity is the best way to measure a company's performance when investors have choices of who produces the natural gas, we all need. Peyto includes all Scope 1 and 2 emissions generated at its facilities and calculates intensity by dividing through total production including third party volumes. Since Peyto operates almost entirely all its production, we believe this is an accurate representation of Peyto's total Emissions Intensity. Caution should be used when comparing other producer's intensities as many companies fail to count emissions through third party facilities (like midstream operators) yet use their total corporate production in the calculation. Refer to page 20 in Peyto's 2022 ESG Report for more details.

² Water pumped during fracturing operations in 2022 divided by total production (converted at 6mcf:1 boe) from wells completed in the Montney, Duvernay or Spirit River with a minimum of 6 months (4400 hours) history. All operators in the Deep Basin area of Alberta have been included but only the lowest 10 water intensity producers are shown for comparison: ARC Resources, Canadian Natural Resources, Nuvista Energy, Ovintiv, Paramount Resources, Spartan Delta, Tourmaline Oil, Westbrick Energy, and Whitecap Resources.

Source: IHS Markit (Alberta 2022 data)

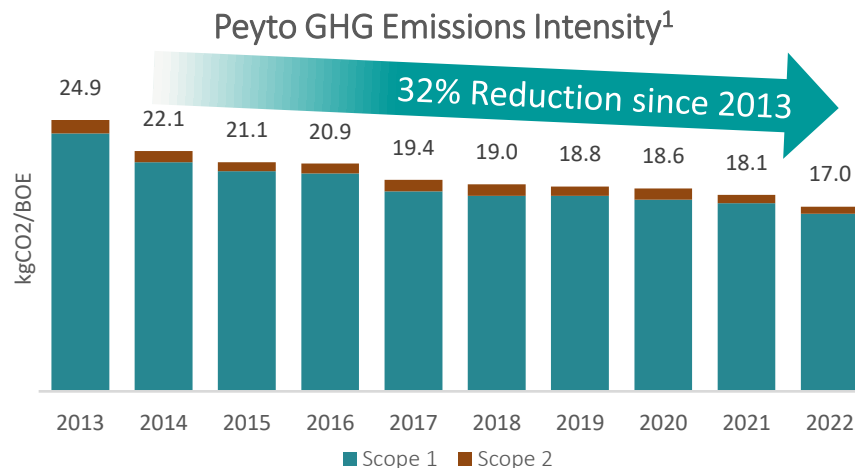
³ According to TSX definition

PEYTO'S HISTORY | EMISSIONS

Continuous Improvement

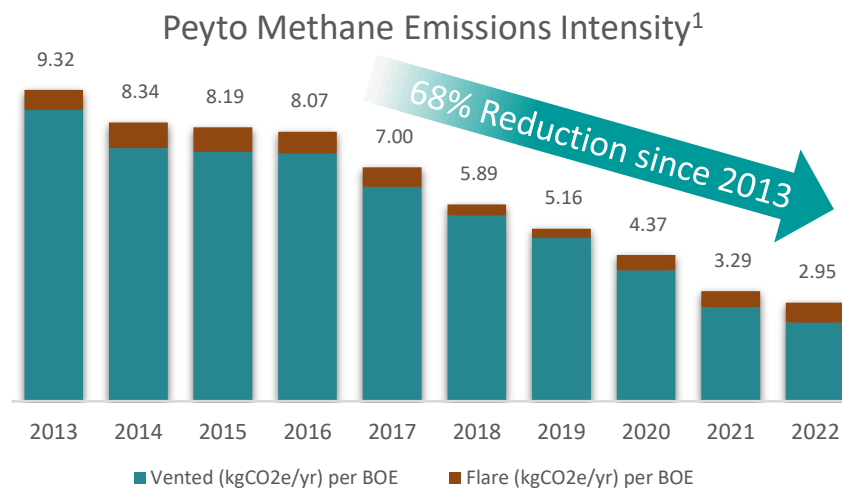
-32%

in GHG Emissions Intensity¹
Since 2013



-68%

In Flared/Vented Methane¹
Since 2013



¹ Peyto believes Emissions Intensity is the best way to measure a company's performance when investors have choices of who produces the natural gas, we all need. Peyto includes all Scope 1 and 2 emissions generated at its facilities and calculates intensity by dividing through total production including third party volumes. Since Peyto operates almost entirely all its production, we believe this is an accurate representation of Peyto's total Emissions Intensity. Caution should be used when comparing other producer's intensities as many companies fail to count emissions through third party facilities (like midstream operators) yet use their total corporate production in the calculation. Refer to page 20 in Peyto's 2022 ESG Report for more details.