



TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE CELEBRATES

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

PEY  
TSX  LISTED  
25  
YEARS

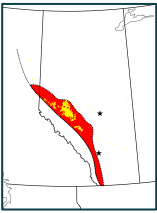
# 2026 AGM | AGENDA



Welcome / Intro / Who We Are



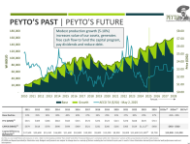
Natural Gas – Here to Stay



Peyto's Deep Basin Business



2025 Results



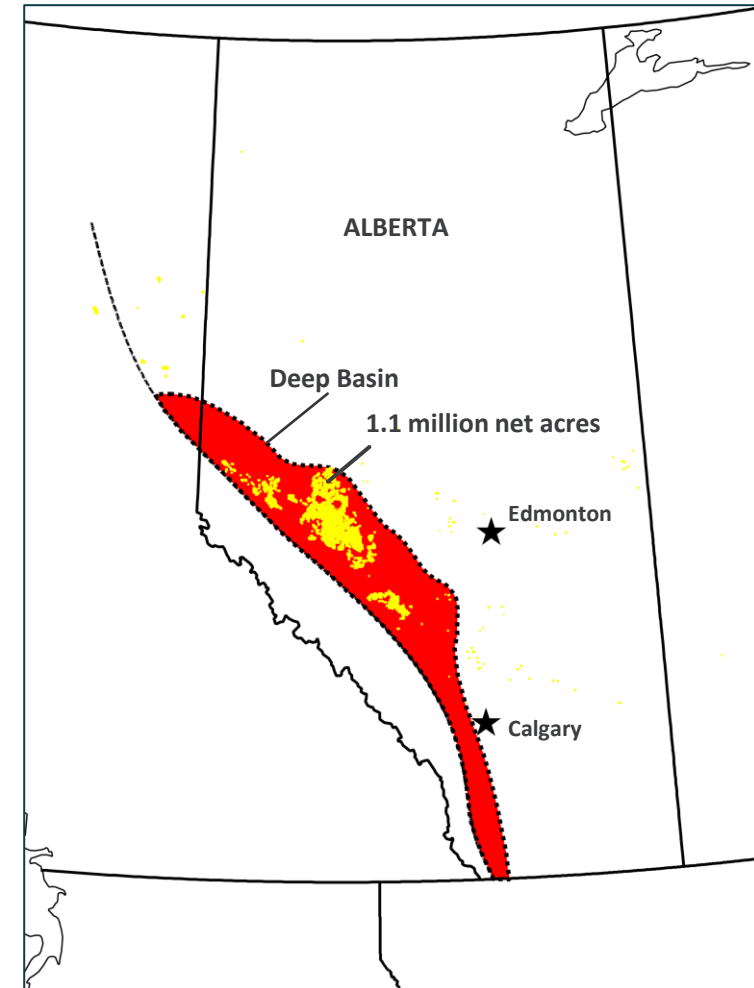
What's Next - 2026 Plans +



Questions/Comments

# WHO IS PEYTO | CORPORATE OVERVIEW

<b>Focused Assets</b>	27-year publicly traded company focused exclusively on the Alberta Deep Basin
<b>One of Canada's Largest Natural Gas Producers</b>	148,000 boe/d (~12% liquids, 98% operated) Apr-26 Long reserve life assets (10yr PDP RLI , 28yr 2P RLI @ 2025YE)
<b>Lowest-Cost Operator</b>	Own and control production with operated processing capacity of 1.5 bcf/d with over 90% ownership and only 63% full (lots of room to grow)
<b>Prudent Risk Management</b>	Active hedging to secure revenues and market diversification to sell gas to multiple demand centres across North America
<b>Shareholder Returns</b>	Current dividends \$0.12/share/month Avg ROCE <sup>(1)</sup> 17%, ROE <sup>(1)</sup> 24% (average over 27 years to the end of Dec 31, 2025)

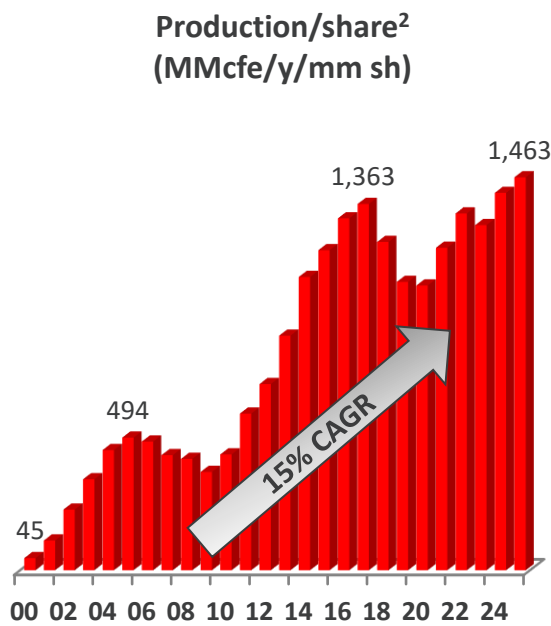


(1) This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information.

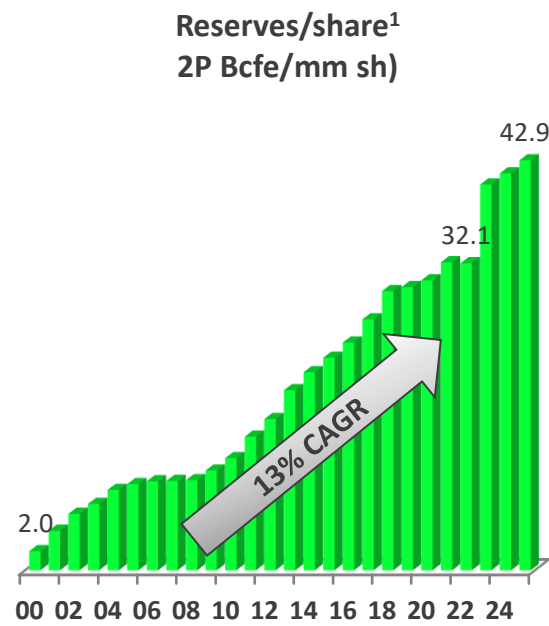


# WHO IS PEYTO | PER SHARE GROWTH TO 2025

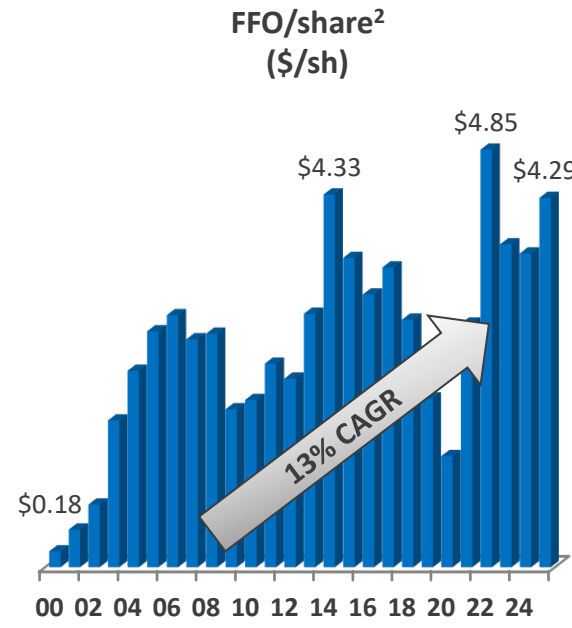
"We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence is not an act, but a habit." — Aristotle



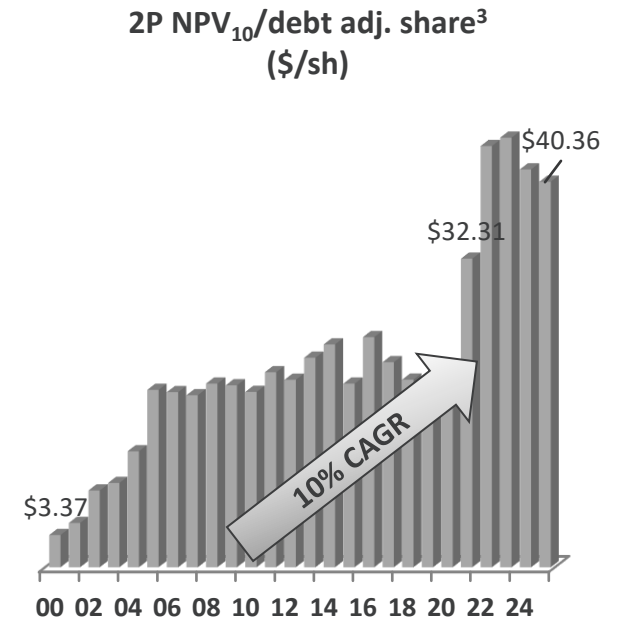
YoY 4%



3%



18%



-3%

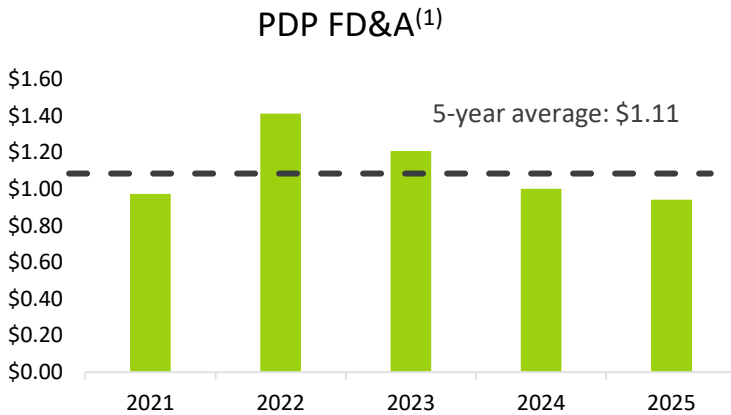
(1) Total Proved + Probable reserves per share are calculated using year ending basic shares outstanding  
 (2) Funds from operations ("FFO") is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. Refer to the heading entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained within the "Advisories" section of this presentation for further information. Production per share and FFO per share are calculated using annual average basic shares outstanding.  
 (3) Total Proved + Probable reserves value, discounted at 10%, 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



# WHO IS PEYTO | THE FORMULA FOR PROFITABILITY

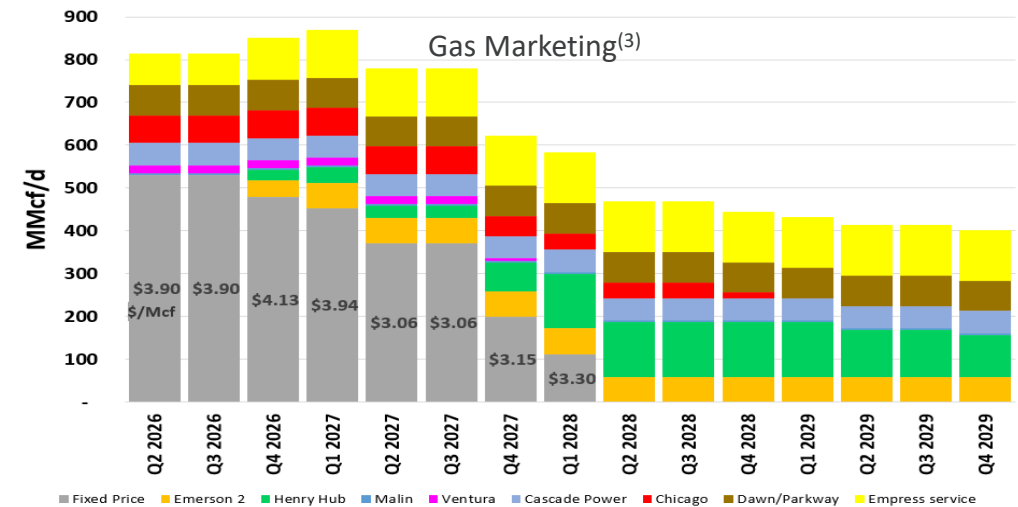
## Manage the things we can control and execute well

- Industry leading cash costs
- Industry leading finding costs

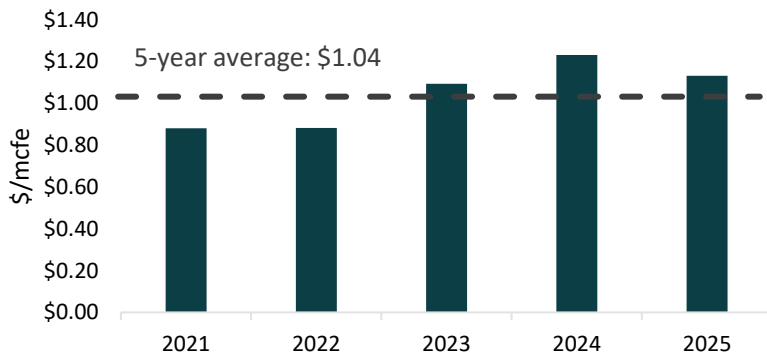


## Manage the risks we cannot control

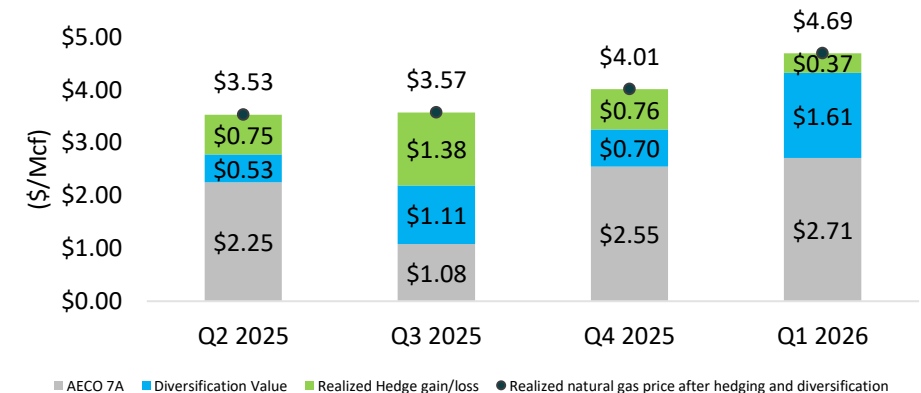
- Disciplined, mechanistic hedging to smooth prices and avoid speculation in the short term
- Diversified exposure to multiple demand markets



## Cash Costs Before Royalties & Taxes<sup>(1,2)</sup>



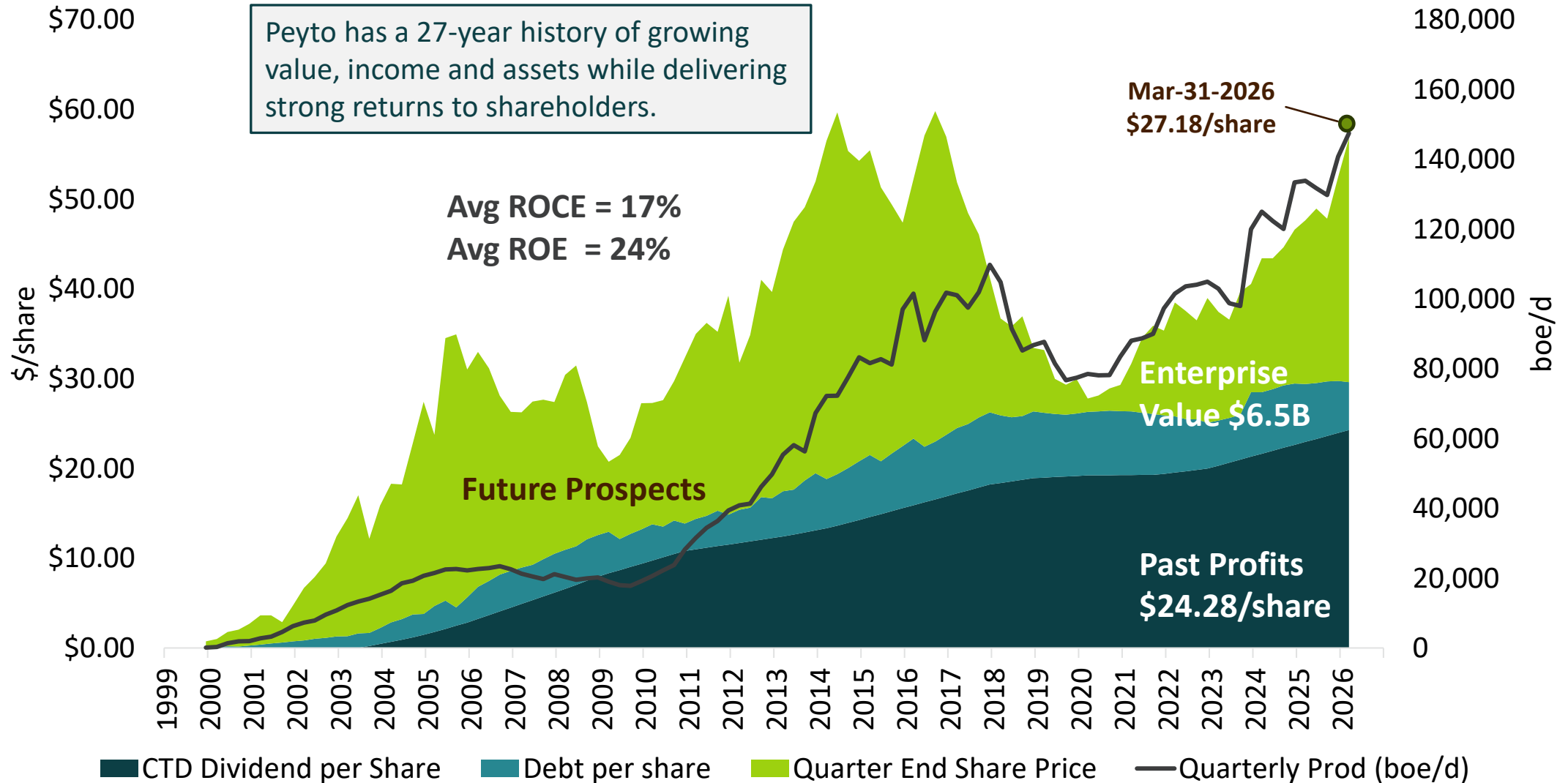
## Natural Gas Price<sup>(4)</sup>



1,2,3,4: See the latest [Corporate Presentation](#) for references



# WHO IS PEYTO | SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

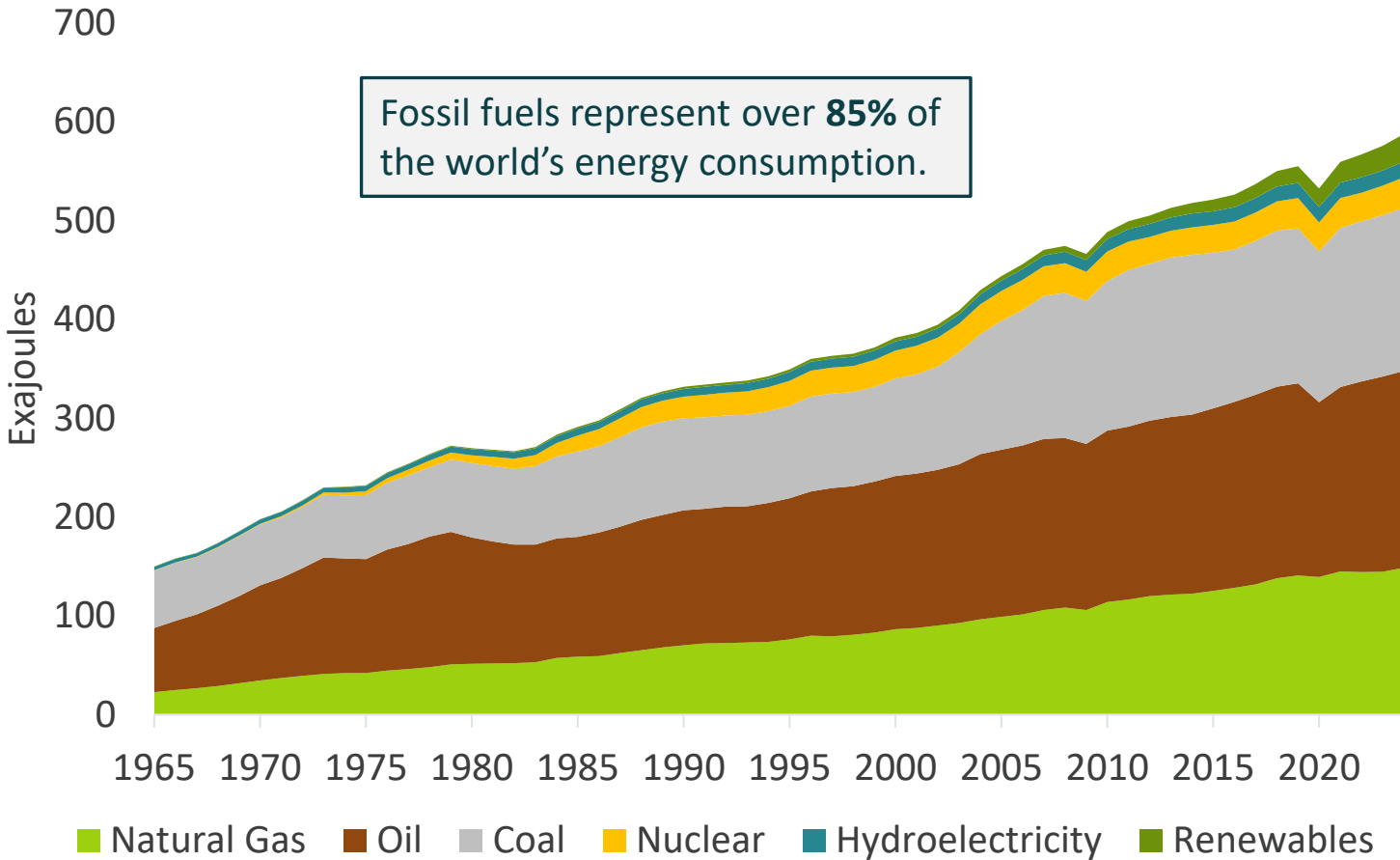


BOE Factor – 6 mcf = 1 bbl of oil equivalent



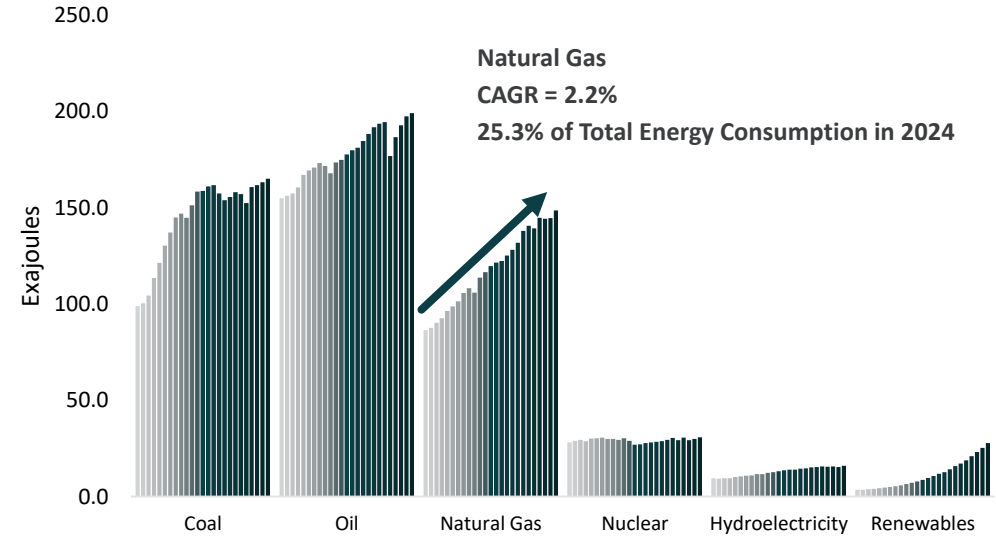
# NATURAL GAS - HERE TO STAY | GLOBAL DEMAND

## World Total Energy Consumption by Source (1965-2024)

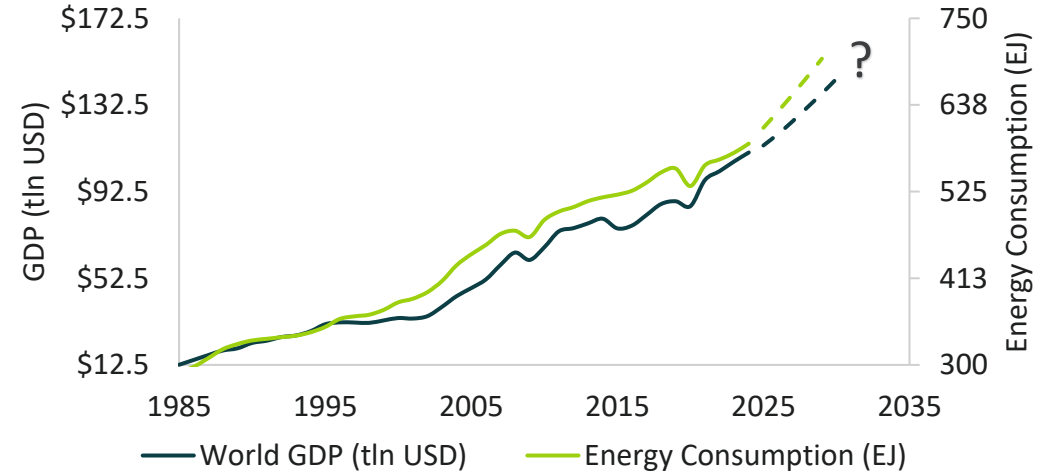


Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy (2025)

## Global Energy Consumption by Source (2000 – 2024)



## Global GDP and Energy Consumption





# NATURAL GAS – HERE TO STAY | DEMOGRAPHICS OF POWER

## North American Power Generation by Source:

### Natural Gas (37%)

- 26 states
- 2 provinces

### Coal (16%)

- 9 states
- 1 province

### Oil (2%)

- 1 state
- 1 territory

### Nuclear (16%)

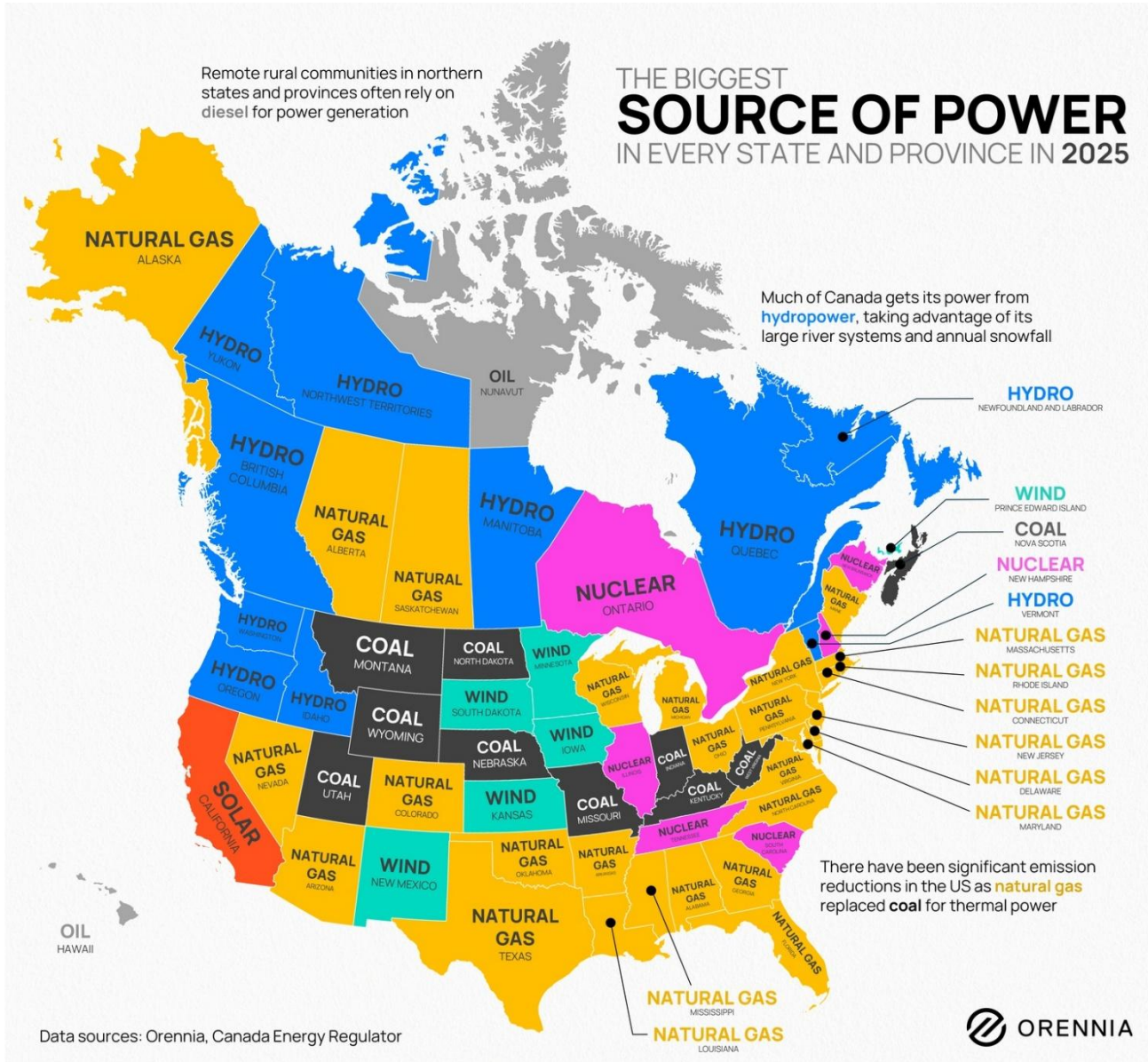
- 4 states
- 2 provinces

### Hydro (13%)

- 4 states
- 4 provinces
- 2 territories

### Wind (9%) / Solar (4%)

- 6 states
- 1 province



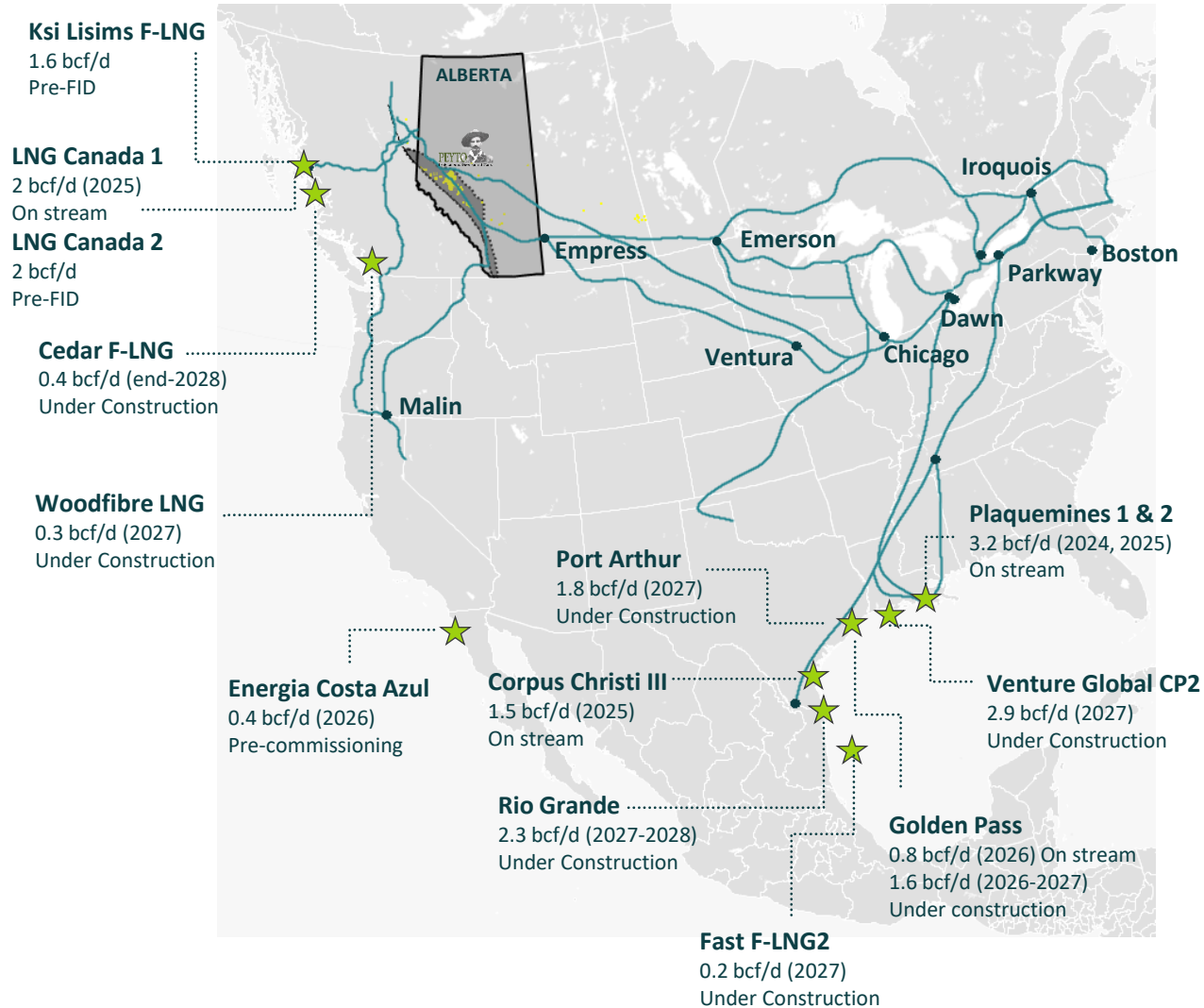
Data sources: Orennia, Canada Energy Regulator



- North America is heavily reliant on natural gas as a primary source for generating electricity with **37% of electricity sourced from natural gas in 2024**
- Variation across the continent exists due to variation in local resources
- In **Mexico**, **62%** of electrical generation came **from natural gas** in 2024
- Coal remained an important component of the energy mix in the US in 2024 but will likely decline and be replaced by cleaner burning natural gas in the years to come
- Hydro is the primary source for electrical generation in Canada responsible for over 50% of all generation in 2024

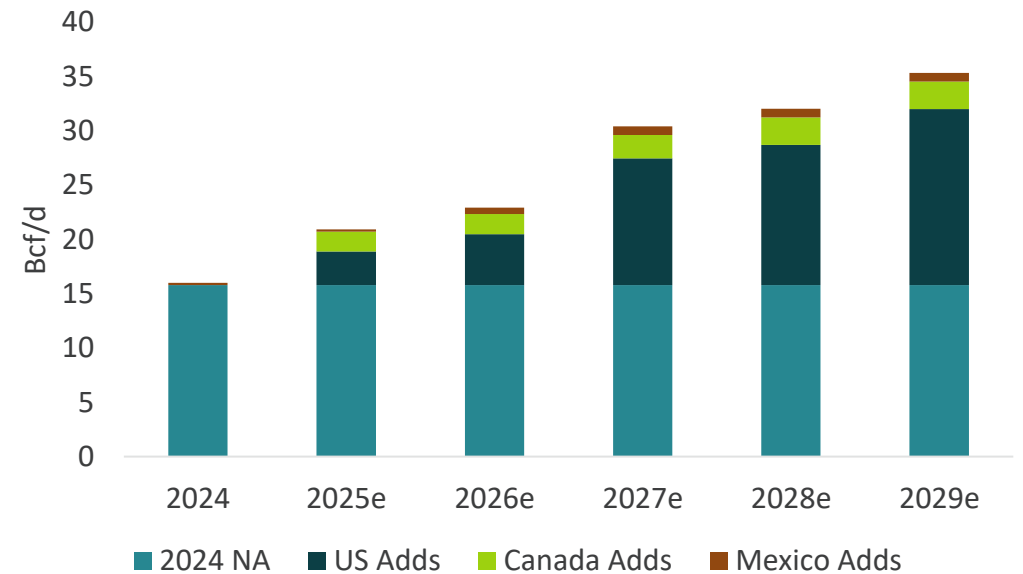


# NATURAL GAS – HERE TO STAY | GROWING LNG CAPACITY



LNG export capacity across North America grew by 31% in 2025, the largest increase since 2019, growing demand for natural gas in NA by over 5 bcf/d. Export capacity is expected to continue to expand over the next several years, doubling by the end of 2029.

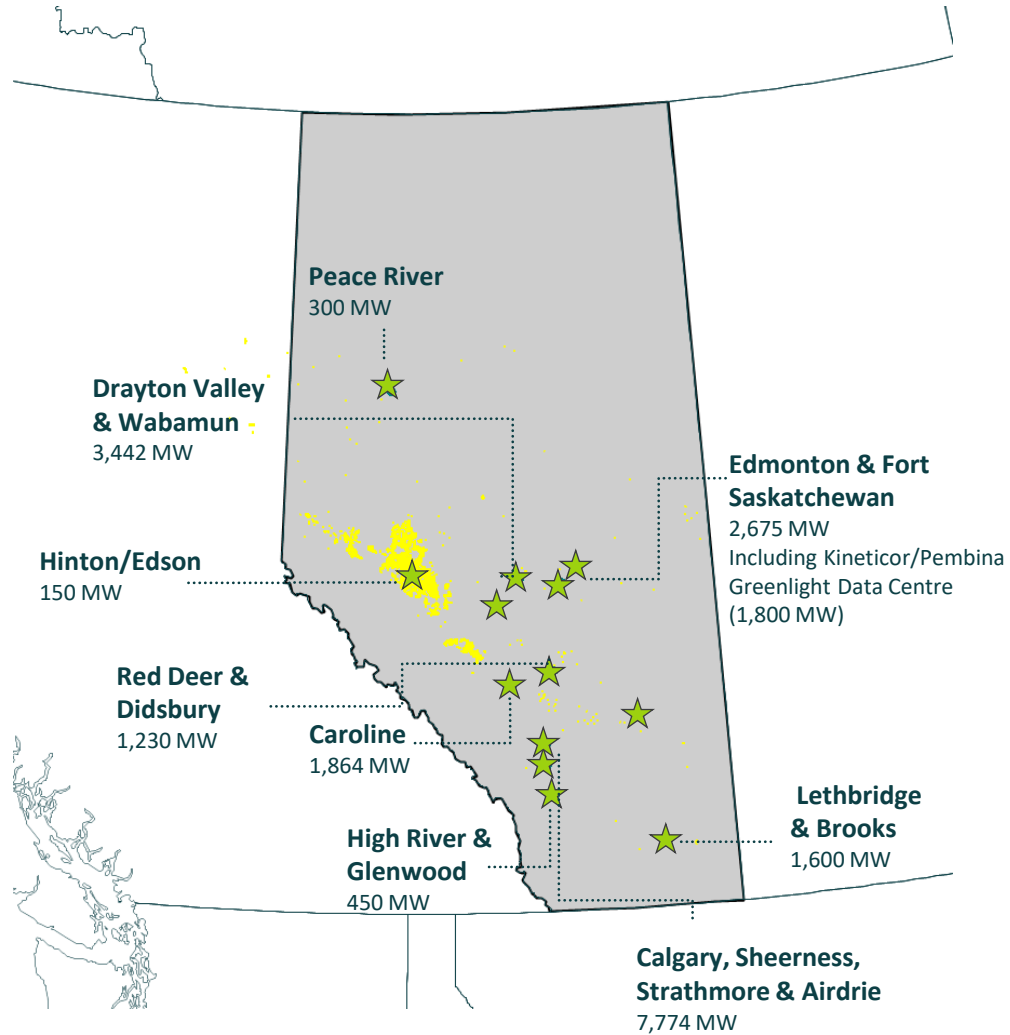
### North American LNG Export Capacity Forecast



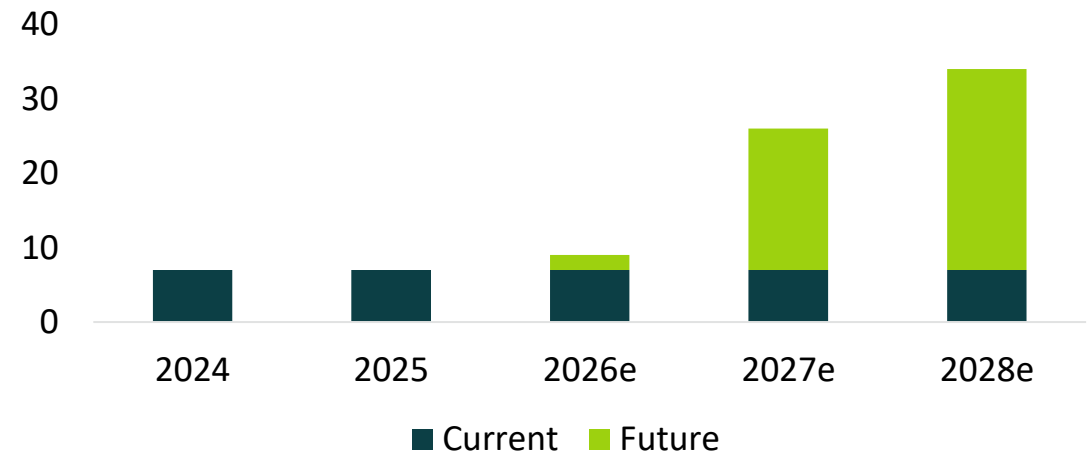


# NATURAL GAS – HERE TO STAY | ALBERTA POWER DEMAND

- ✓ AESO lists 40 Data Centre / AI projects currently under review for approval in Alberta that would add 19.5 GW of power demand over time if all the projects are developed
- ✓ AESO has approved data centre connections for 1.2 GW to date
- ✓ Natural gas generation is the only reliable source for power generation in Alberta
- ✓ If even half of these projects were to come to fruition and powered by natural gas, it could increase demand in Alberta by 20% or 1.5 bcf/d



### Number of Data Centres in Alberta

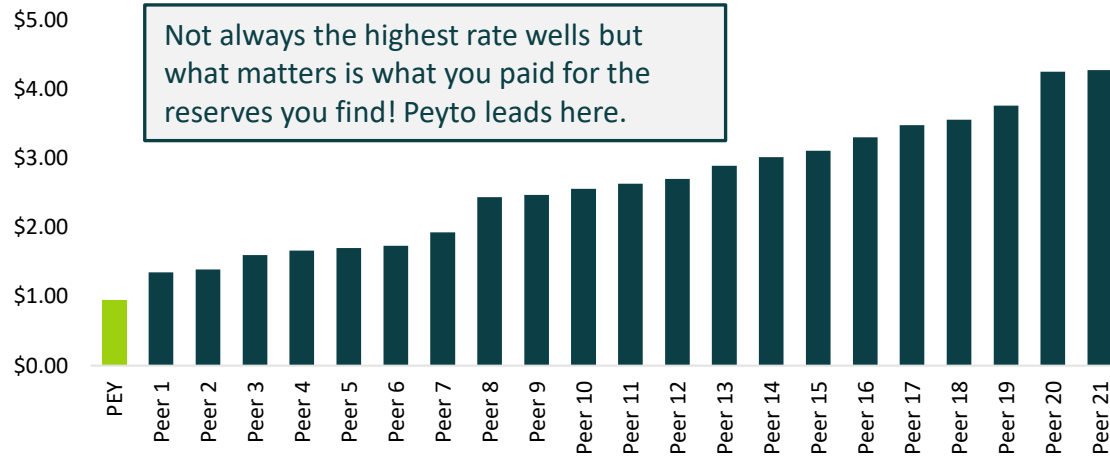


Source: [AESO Website](#), [May 2026 project file](#)

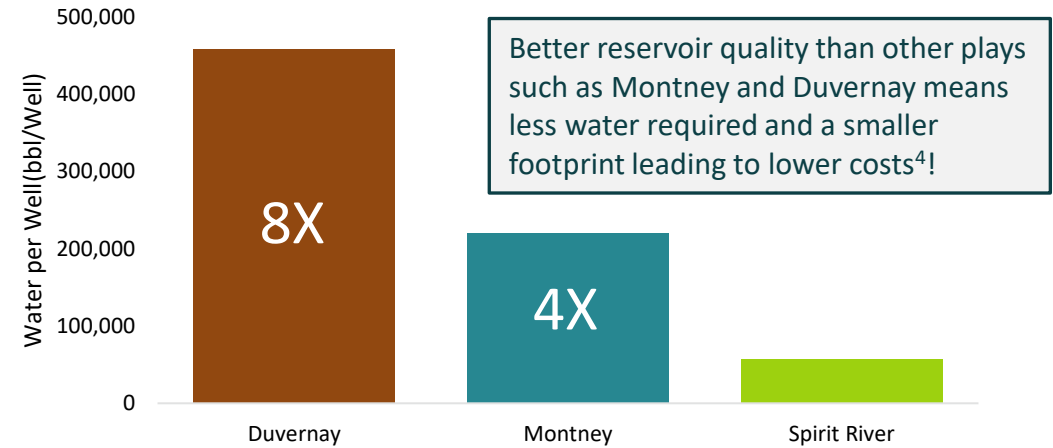


# PEYTO'S DEEP BASIN BUSINESS | OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

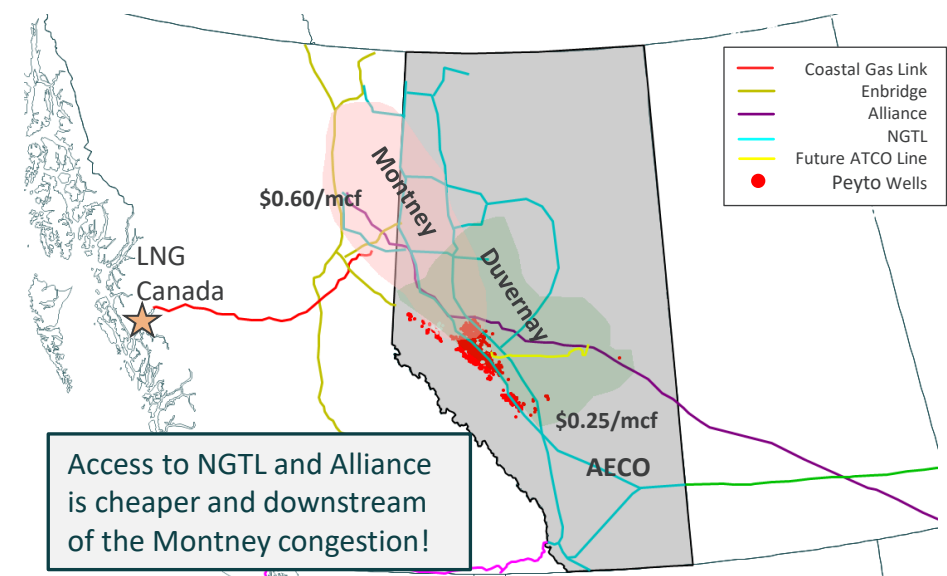
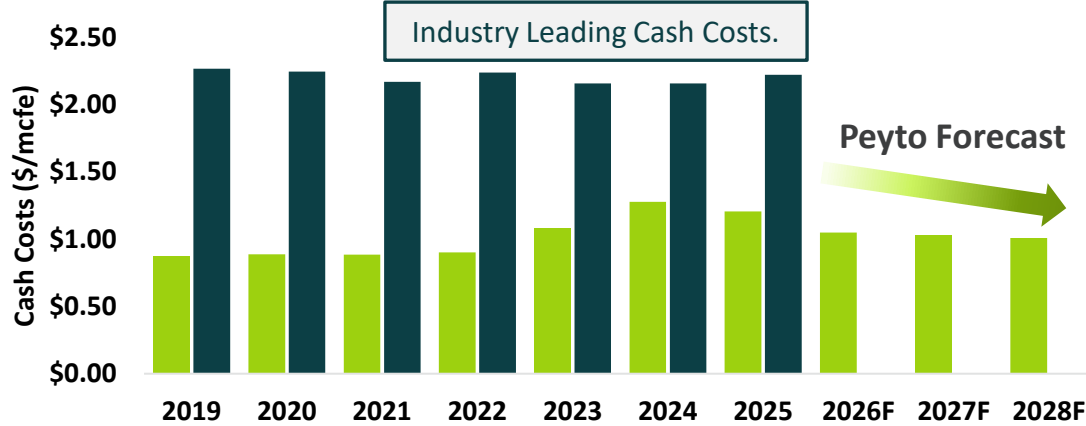
2025 YE PDP FD&A<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/mcf)



Average Injected Water per Well by Formation<sup>(3)</sup>, 2024



Total Cash Costs (excluding<sup>(2)</sup> Royalties and Taxes)



■ Peyto ■ Gas Producers

(1) FD&A costs based on analysis from Peter's & Co, Peers include: AAV, ARX, BIR, BNE, BTE, CJ, GTE, HWX, IPCO, KEL, LGN, PXT, RBY, SDE, SGY, SOIL, TOU, TVE, VET, WCP, YGR

(2) 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, Source: Peter's & Co. – cash costs include operating and transportation costs, G&A and interest expenses but excludes current cash taxes and royalties, 2025e is an internal estimate for YE2025 sourced from public documents for peers who had reported at the time of this release

(3) Source: S&P Global Data

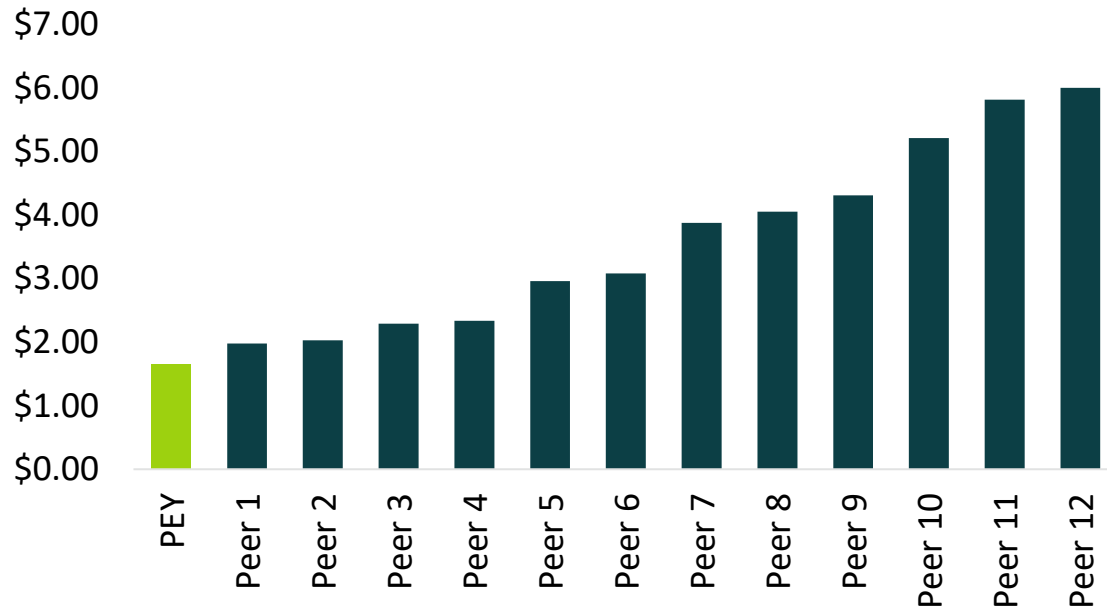
(4) Over the last 5 years, Peyto's Spirit River water costs average \$8/bbl of water pumped or \$0.3MM per well. Using this metric, the Duvernay water costs would average \$3.7MM, the Montney would average \$1.8MM and Industry Spirit River would average \$0.5MM



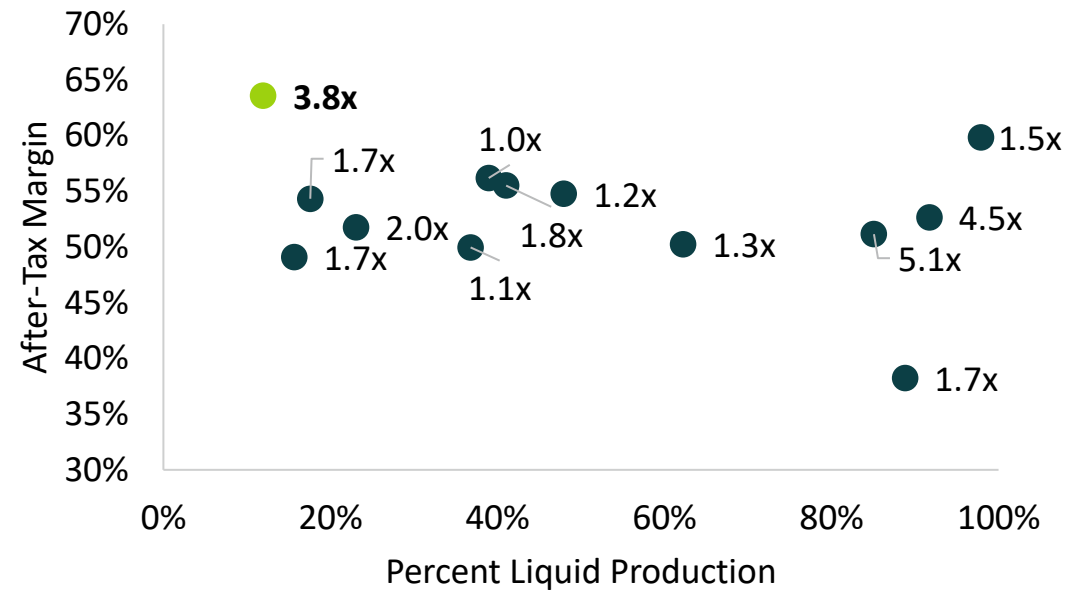
# PEYTO DEEP BASIN BUSINESS | LOW COSTS DRIVE MARGINS

At Peyto we focus on costs since they are “sticky” and drive superior margins. Peyto’s margins were even stronger than liquids-weighted producers in 2025.

### 2025 Cash Costs<sup>1</sup> (\$/mcf)



### 2025 YE Results<sup>2</sup> (PDP Recycle Ratio Callouts)



Gas Weighted Peers include: AAV, ARX, BIR, KEL, POU, SDE, TOU

Oil Weighted Peers include: ATH, BTE, HWX, TVE, WCP

1- Cash costs include royalties, operating costs, transportation, G&A, interest and cash taxes

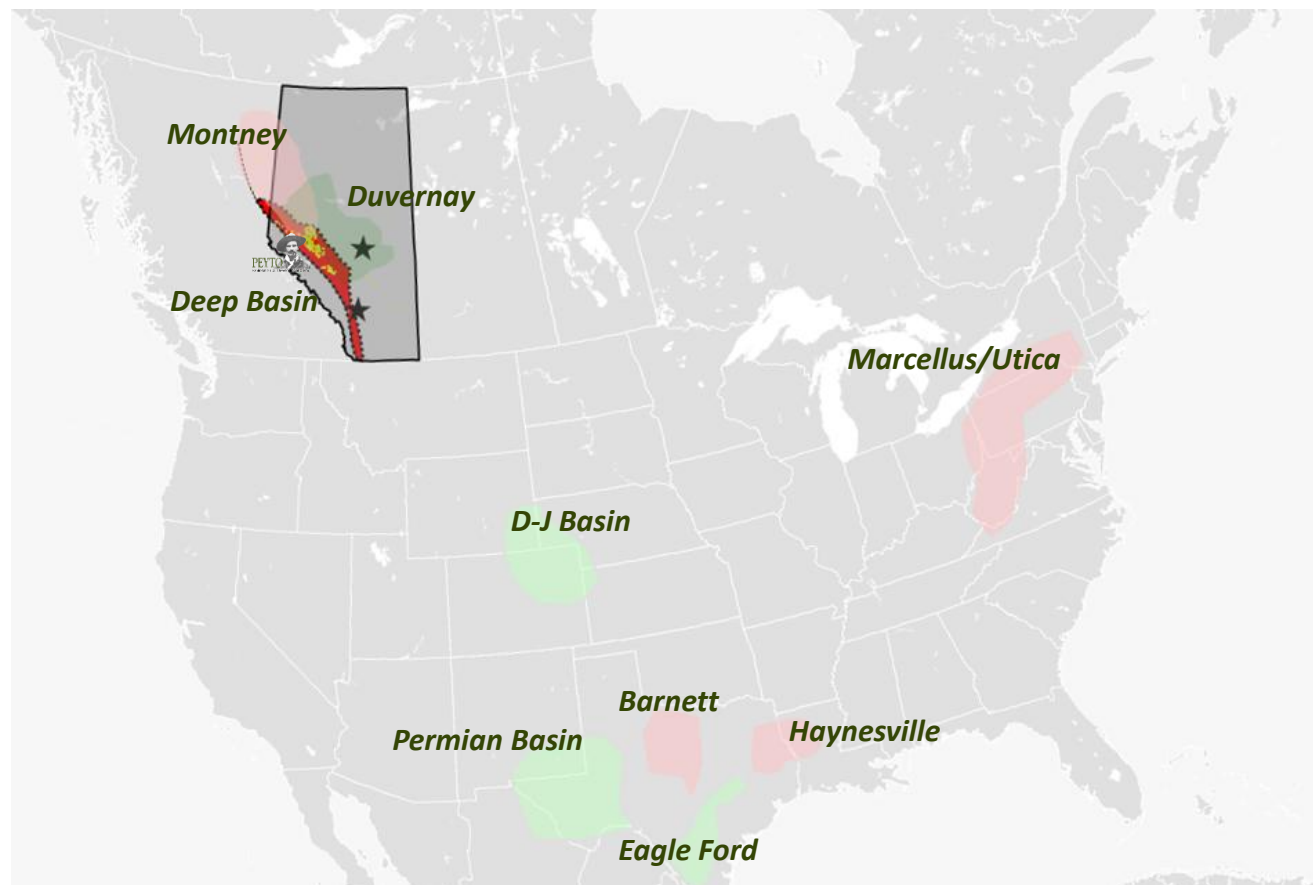
2- Peers include: AAV, ARX, ATH, BIR, BTE, HWX, KEL, POU, SDE, TOU, TVE, WCP

# PEYTO DEEP BASIN BUSINESS | BASIN COMPARISONS

<i>\$/mcf</i>	<b>100% Deep Basin PEY (2023-2025)</b>
PDP FD&A	\$1.05
Cash Costs	<u>\$1.39</u>
Total Supply Cost	\$2.44
Sales Price	<u>\$4.50</u>
Full Cycle Netback	\$2.06
Full Cycle Margin	<b>46%</b>

<u>100% Montney Peer 1 (2023-2025)</u>	<u>100% Montney Peer 2 (2023-2025)</u>
\$1.92	\$1.82
<u>\$2.19</u>	<u>\$2.19</u>
\$4.11	\$4.01
<u>\$4.09</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
\$0.02	\$0.99
<b>0%</b>	<b>20%</b>

<u>100% Permian Peer 3 (2023-2025)</u>
\$4.17
<u>\$1.92</u>
\$6.09
<u>\$7.64</u>
\$1.54
<b>20%</b>



<u>100% Marcellus/Utica Peer 4 (2023-2025)</u>	<u>100% Marcellus/Utica Peer 5 (2023-2025)</u>
\$0.48	\$1.23
<u>\$1.97</u>	<u>\$1.33</u>
\$2.46	\$2.56
<u>\$3.37</u>	<u>\$2.91</u>
\$0.92	\$0.35
<b>27%</b>	<b>12%</b>

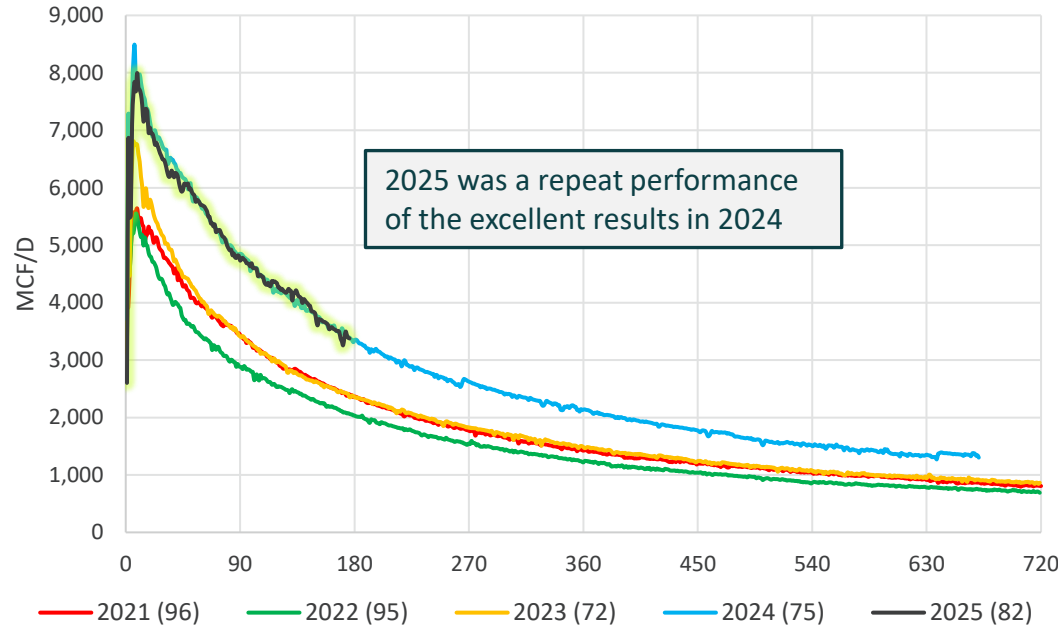
<u>100% Haynesville Peer 6 (2022&amp;2024)</u>	<u>44% HV / 56% M&amp;U Peer 7 (2022&amp;2024- 2025)</u>
\$1.76	\$1.04
<u>\$1.17</u>	<u>\$1.38</u>
\$2.92	\$2.42
<u>\$3.54</u>	<u>\$3.77</u>
\$0.62	\$1.35
<b>17%</b>	<b>36%</b>

Peyto generates repeatable annual profits and continues to deliver best in class margins across North America

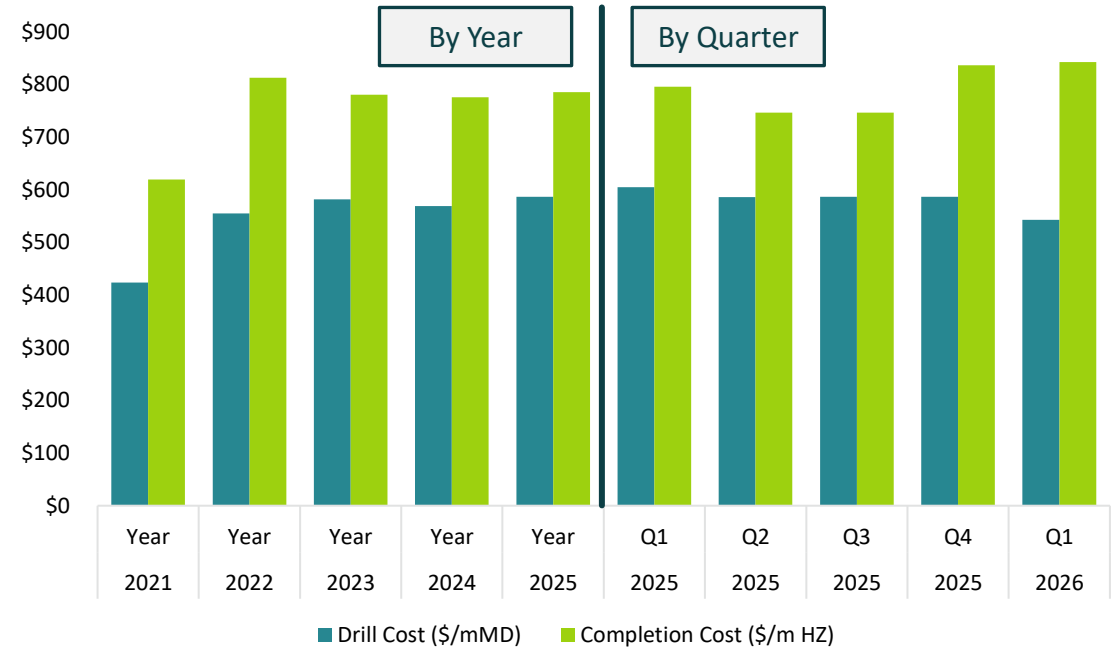


# 2025 RESULTS | CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Average Well Production by Spud Year



Unit Drill and Complete Costs



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025Q1	2025Q2	2025Q3	2025Q4	2026Q1
Depth (mMD)	4,453	4,611	4,891	5,092	4,963	4,976	5,021	5,053	4,834	5,206
Drill (\$/mMD)	\$424	\$555	\$582	\$569	\$591	\$605	\$586	\$587	\$587	\$543
HZ Length (m)	1,612	1,661	1,969	2,184	2,123	1,961	2,311	2,185	2,036	2,011
Completion (\$/m)	\$620	\$813	\$781	\$776	\$787	\$796	\$747	\$747	\$837	\$843

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

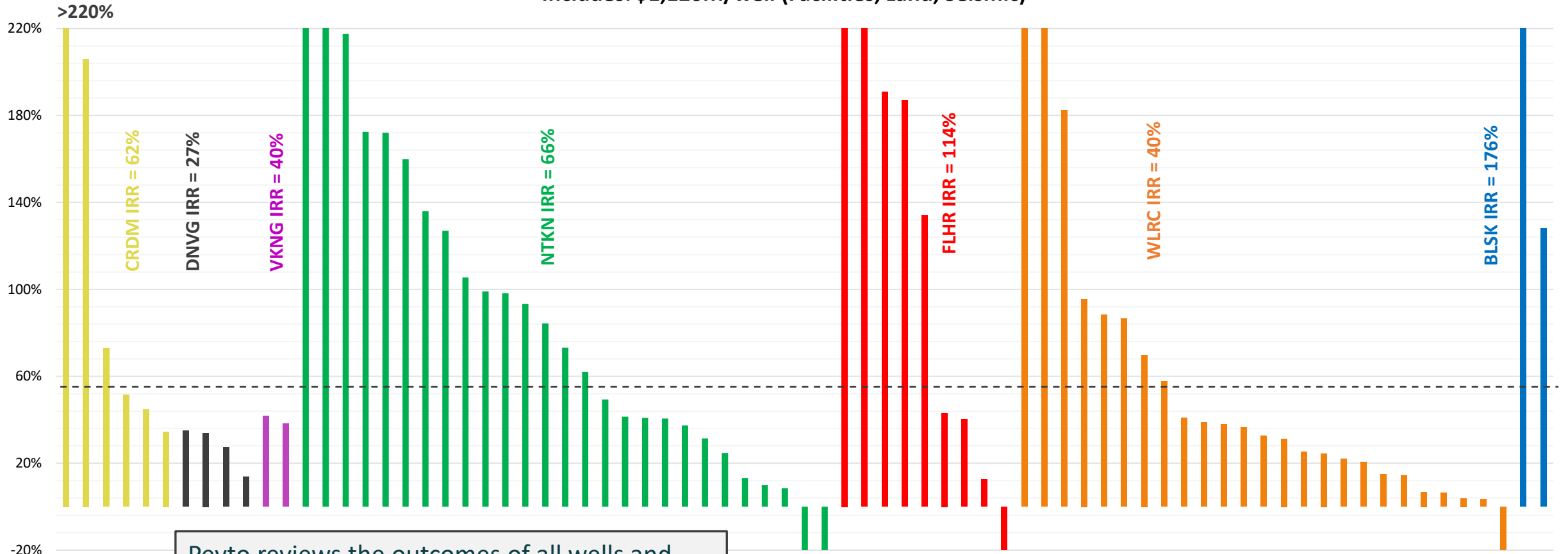


# 2025 RESULTS | ROBUST RETURNS

Wells On Stream to end-Dec:  
75 gross / 71.2 net

2025 Drilling Program  
Price Deck: \$3.00/GJ Flat, US\$60/bbl  
BTAX IRR: 56.3%

Includes: \$1,120M/well (Facilities, Land, Seismic)

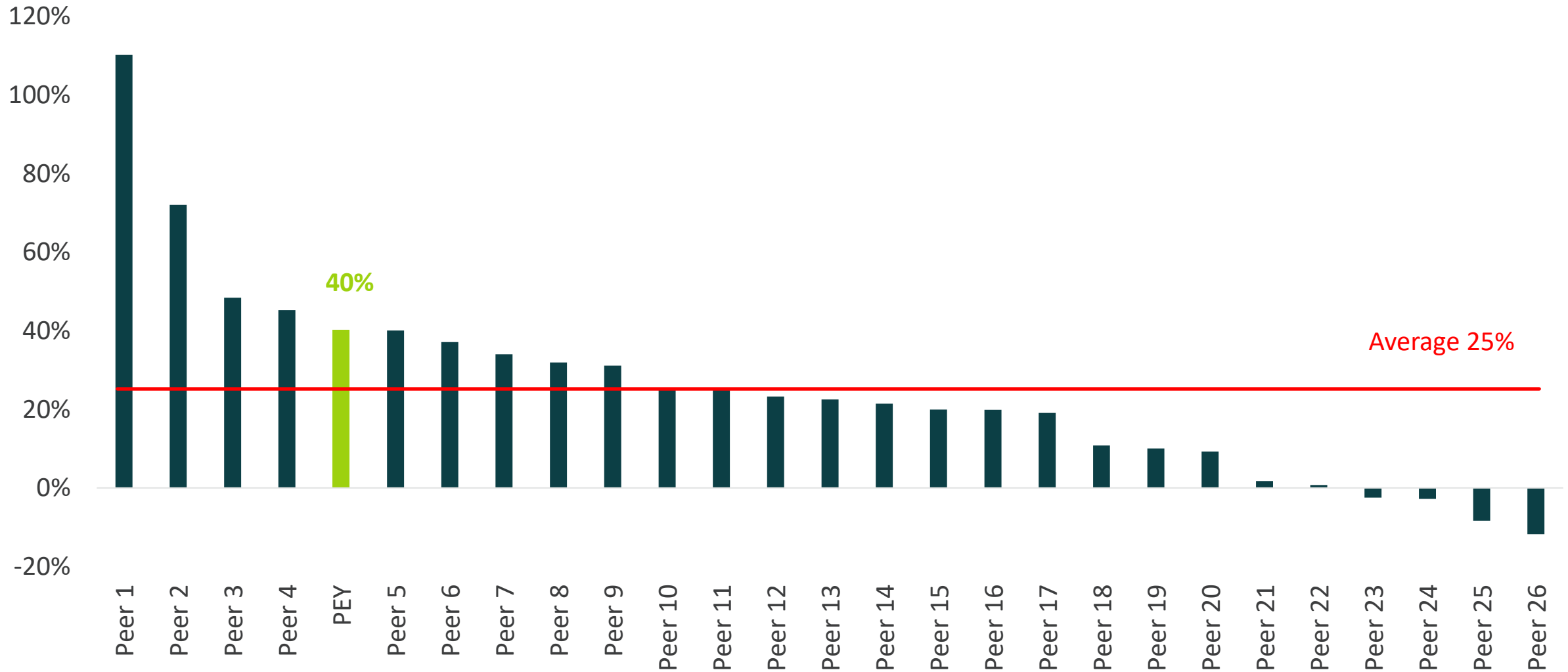


Peyto reviews the outcomes of all wells and burdens them with full cycle capital costs – the good, the bad, and the ugly are all shown.



# 2025 RESULTS | TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS – 1 YR

## Total Return - 2025 Close vs 2024 Close + Dividends

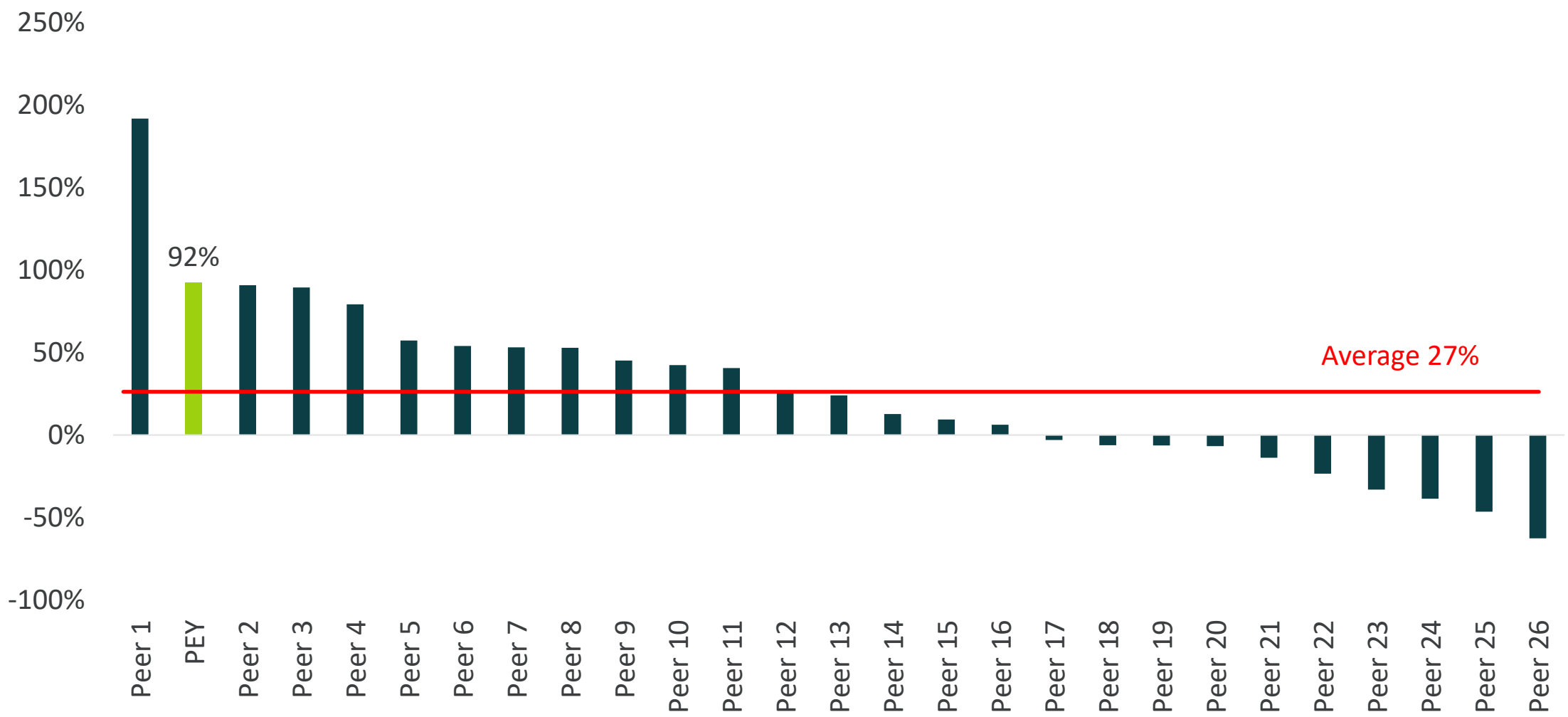


Peers include: AAV, ARX, ATH, BIR, BNE, BTE, CJ, CNQ, CVE, HWX, IMO, KEL, LGN, NVA, OBE, PNE, POU, PRQ, SCR, SDE, SU, TOU, TVE, VET, WCP, & YGR



# 2025 RESULTS | TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS – 3 YRS

## Total Return - 2025 Close vs 2022 Close, + Dividends



Peers include: AAV, ARX, ATH, BIR, BNE, BTE, CJ, CNQ, CVE, HWX, IMO, KEL, LGN, NVA, OBE, PNE, POU, PRQ, SCR, SDE, SU, TOU, TVE, VET, WCP, & YGR

# PEYTO'S FUTURE | 2026 FOCUS

**\$450M-**  
**\$500M**

2026 Capital Program

- ✓ **Drill ~70 – 80 Net Hz Wells**  
4-5 rig program contemplated using ~80% of capital budget for well-related costs  
Add 43,000 – 48,000 boe/d (~\$10,500/boed) to offset 26%-28% base production decline
- ✓ **Optimize Infrastructure**  
Gathering and Plant Debottlenecking Projects including Nosehill pipeline looping
- ✓ **Increase Opportunities**  
Explore new drilling horizons and technology, farm-ins, swaps, and acquisitions
- ✓ **Diversify Markets and Protect Revenues**  
Continue to diversify to external markets and layer in future hedges
- ✓ **Generate Shareholder Returns**  
Payout dividend at \$0.12/share/month, a \$0.01/share increase (9%) over the previous dividend of \$0.11/share/month, starting in May-2026  
**Fund capital program and dividend with cashflow while reducing debt**



# PEYTO'S FUTURE | SUPPLY COST GOALS

\$/mcf	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PDP FD&A <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.97	\$1.41	\$1.21	\$1.00	\$0.94
Cash Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1.25	\$1.62	\$1.42	\$1.46	\$1.29
Total Supply Cost	\$2.22	\$3.03	\$2.63	\$2.46	\$2.23
Sales Price	\$3.60	\$5.36	\$4.59	\$4.31	\$4.59
Full Cycle Netback	\$1.38	\$2.33	\$1.96	\$1.85	\$2.36
Margin <sup>(2)</sup>	38%	43%	43%	43%	51%
Dividend (\$/mcf)	\$0.11	\$0.45	\$1.04	\$0.94	\$0.90
Dividend (\$/sh/year)	\$0.08	\$0.60	\$1.32	\$1.32	\$1.32

OPEX	\$0.52
Transport	\$0.30
G&A	\$0.06
Interest	\$0.25
<b>Controllable</b>	<b>\$1.13</b>
Royalties	\$0.16
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$1.29</b>

Revenue	\$3.68
Hedge Gain	\$0.85
Other Income	\$0.06
<b>Total Realized</b>	<b>\$4.59</b>

## 2026 Goals

OPEX	\$0.48
Transport	\$0.30
G&A	\$0.06
Interest	\$0.19
<b>Controllable</b>	<b>\$1.03</b>
Royalties <sup>(3)</sup>	\$0.24
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$1.27</b>

Revenue	\$4.25
Hedge Gain	\$0.25
Other Income	\$0.05
<b>Total Realized<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$4.55</b>

**51%**

**\$1.40**

In 2026, royalties are forecasted to increase 60%. Peyto has a goal to reduce controllable costs by 10% year-over-year with interest down from reducing debt and lower rates and opex continuing to improve since acquisition.

(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 mcf = 1 bbl of oil equivalent  
 (2) Calculated before tax as the ratio of full cycle netback to sales price  
 (3) Assumes CA\$2.75/GJ at AECO, US\$3.75/MMBtu at Henry Hub and US\$60/bbl WTI. Production assumes 88% Natural Gas and 12% NGLs

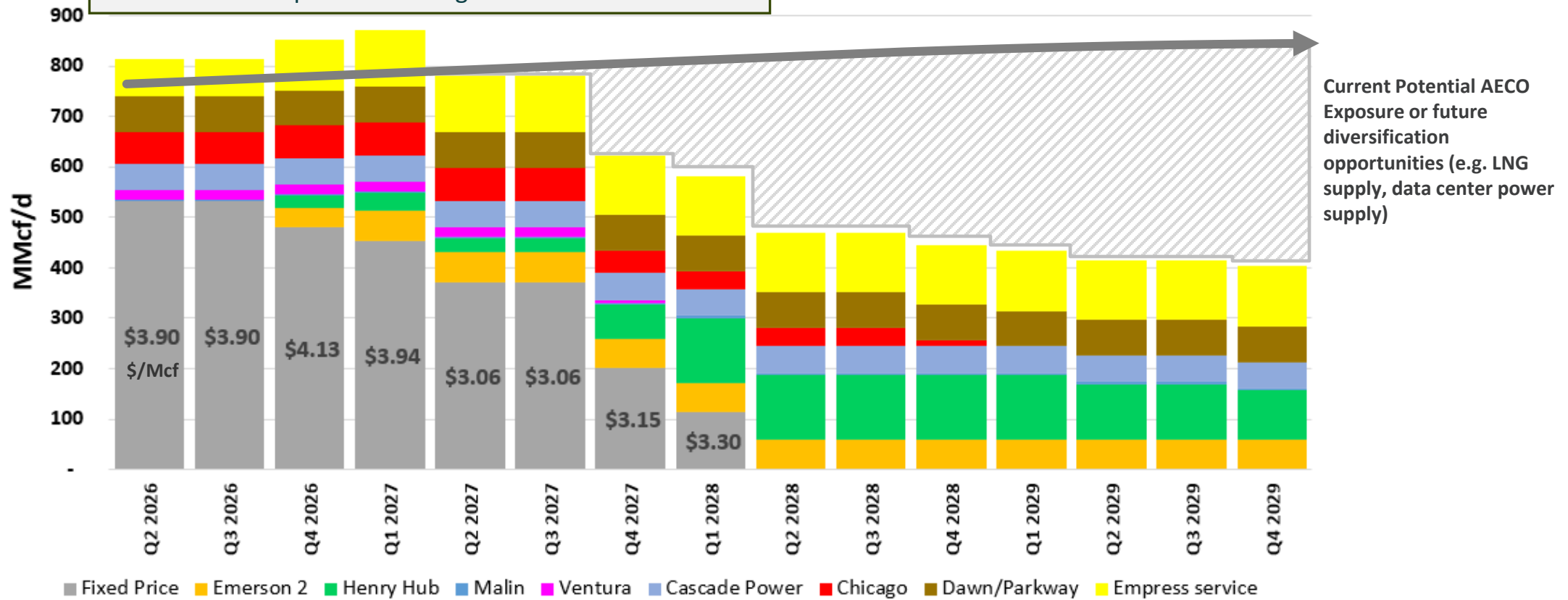


# GAS MARKETING

## Future Market Diversification and Gas Price Protection

Peyto has used financial basis and physical transportation agreements between AECO and other hubs to gain market diversification and exposure to demand regions. This reduces risk of exposure to a single market.

**514 MMcf/d fixed at \$3.96/Mcf for Q2-Q4 2026**  
**348 MMcf/d fixed at \$3.35/Mcf for 2027**  
 Total fixed-price volume represent **3%** of Peyto's proved plus probable gas reserves



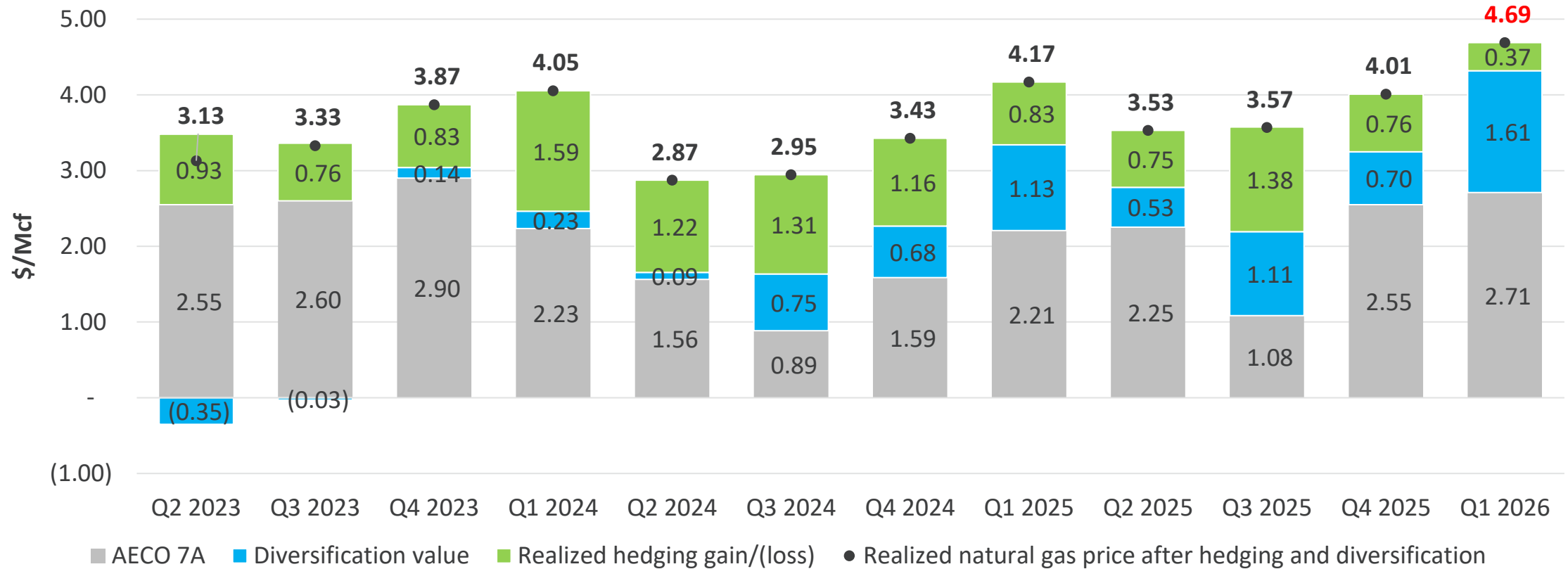
- Average fixed price volumes include all fixed price financial and physical contracts, foreign exchange forward contracts, fuel deduction of ~2% and all market diversification costs. USD contracts are converted at 1.37CAD/USD
- Empress service allows Peyto to diversify from the AECO market for future basis deals and physical contracts. Peyto incurs transportation costs of ~ \$0.22/GJ to get to Empress
- Assumes average heating value of approximately 1.15 GJ/mcf for Peyto's gas



# GAS MARKETING | REALIZED PRICES

Peyto embarked upon a diversification strategy several years ago. This has complimented our hedging program to yield superior prices over AECO.

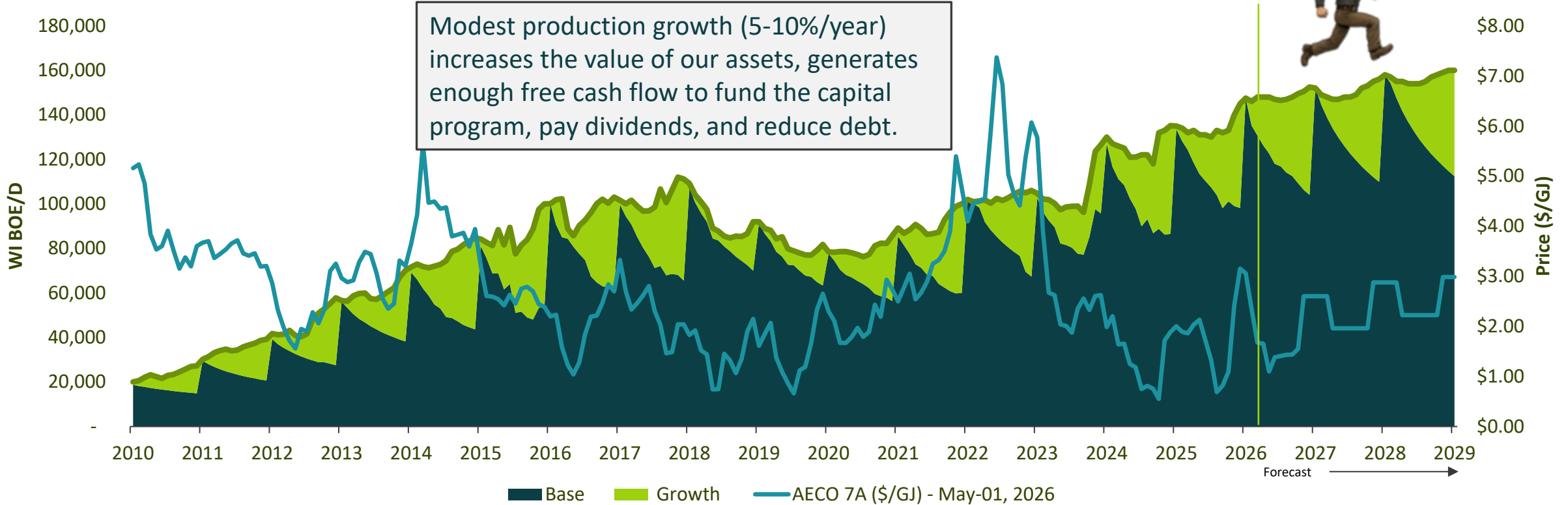
### Natural Gas Price



(1) AECO 7A monthly benchmark has been converted to \$/Mcf at Peyto's average heat content of 1.15 GJ/Mcf.  
 (2) Diversification value represents the difference between Peyto's realized natural gas price (before hedging) and the AECO 7A monthly benchmark price net of costs to get to the market.



# PEYTO'S PAST | PEYTO'S FUTURE



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026e <sup>(2)</sup>	2027e <sup>(2)</sup>	2028e <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Base Decline</b>	35%	34%	38%	40%	40%	37%	35%	29%	23%	27%	30%	29%	27%	28%	26% - 28%		
<b>FFO (MM\$)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$309	\$438	\$663	\$565	\$515	\$574	\$474	\$323	\$213	\$470	\$828	\$670	\$713	\$860			
<b>CAPEX (MM\$)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$618	\$578	\$690	\$594	\$469	\$521	\$232	\$206	\$236	\$365	\$529	\$1,112 <sup>(3)</sup>	\$458	\$475	\$450 - \$500		
<b>Capital Efficiency (\$/boe/d)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$20,600	\$15,100	\$16,800	\$11,600	\$10,800	\$10,900	\$9,800	\$12,000	\$8,900	\$9,000	\$13,600	\$21,500 <sup>(3)</sup>	\$9,700	\$9,900	\$10,000 - \$11,000		

(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) 2026 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.

(3) 2023 capital efficiency includes the Repsol acquisition for \$699MM. Organic efficiency for 2023 was \$13,500/boe/d.

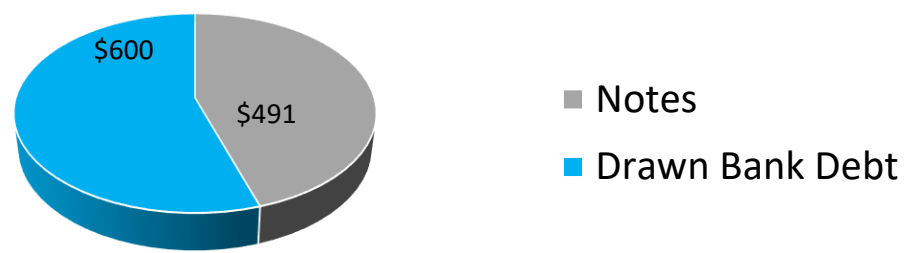


# PEYTO'S DEBT PROFILE

Net Debt<sup>(1)</sup> of \$1.09 billion at March 31, 2026. Notes and credit facility include:

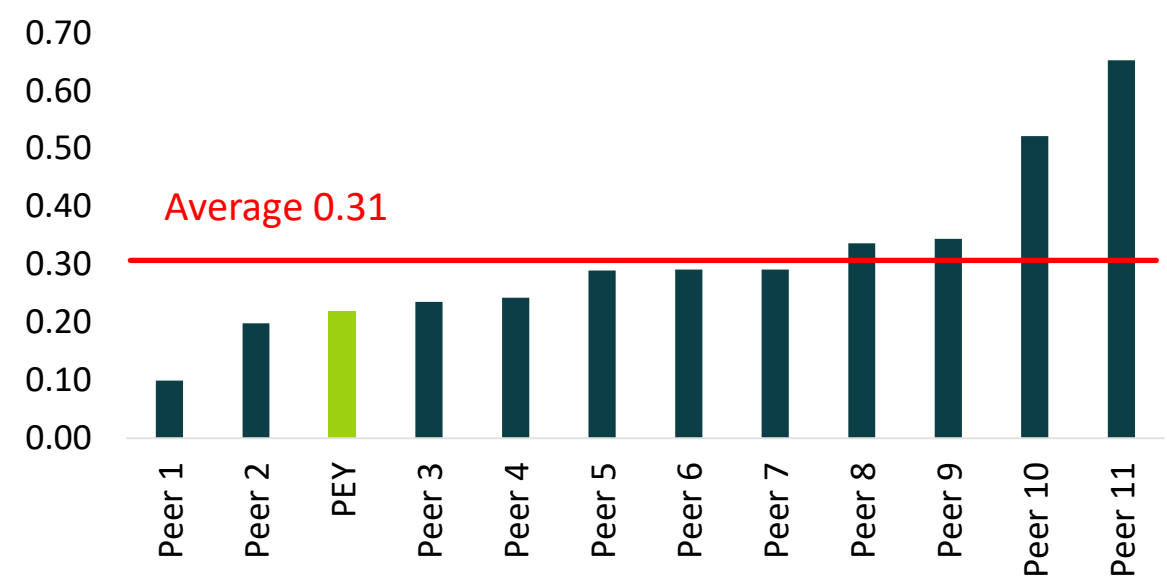
- \$491 million of notes fixed at attractive interest rates of ~5.3%
- \$600 million drawn on \$1.05B revolving credit facility as at March 31, 2026
- Debt/EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup> of 1.00 at March 31, 2026
- *“With favorable pricing of Peyto’s private notes, cost of debt is more comparable to investment grade peers (TOU, ARX, WCP)” – BMO*

**Current and Long-Term Debt at Mar '26 (millions)**



Peyto's debt is low relative to its reserves value

**Net Debt/PDP NPV<sub>10</sub>**



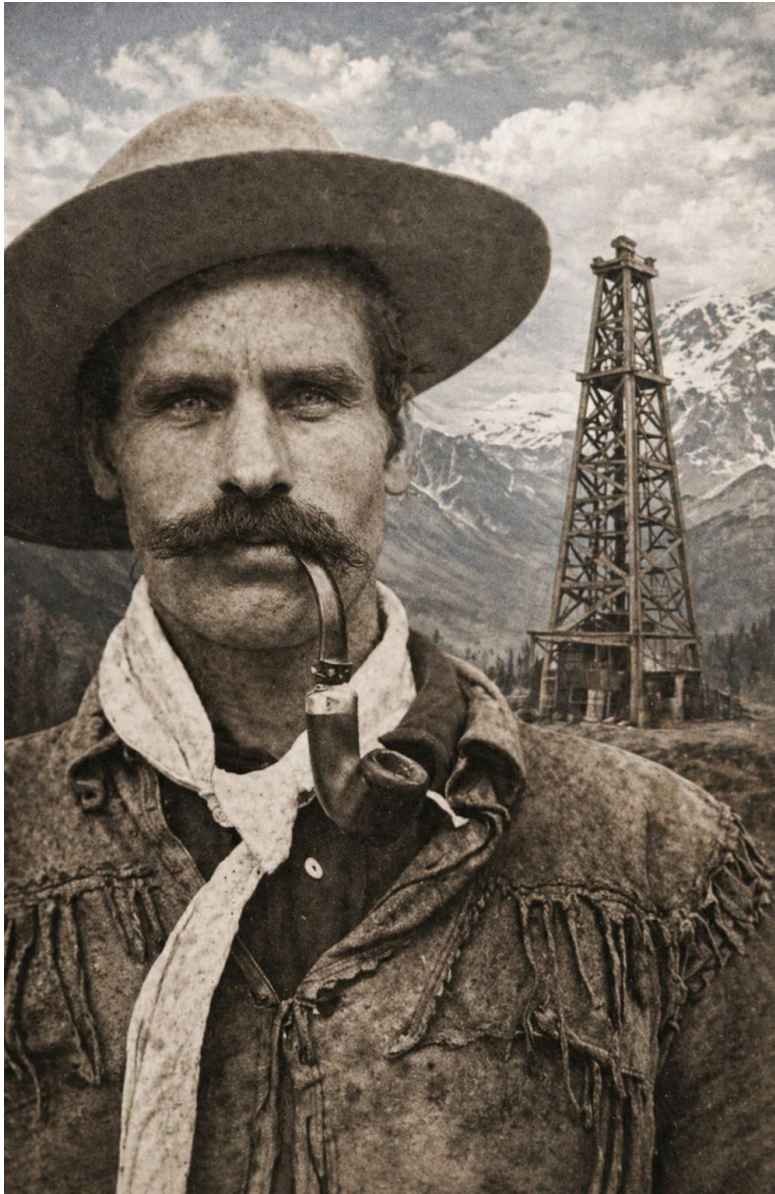
Peers include: AAV, BIR, KEL, LGN, OBE, PNE, SDE, TOU, TVE, VET, & WCP

# SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



## Built to Last

- ✓ Operational excellence
- ✓ Lowest cost producer (Finding & Cash)
- ✓ Quality Assets with Long Reserves Life
- ✓ Strong natural gas price protection
- ✓ Diversified North American demand market exposure
- ✓ Strong dividend yield with plenty of growth upside
- ✓ Strong balance sheet
- ✓ Fitter than ever



QUESTIONS?

# 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 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; and the other factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's latest Annual Information Form 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.*

## **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 19, 2026 and effective December 31, 2025 (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, 2024 and reconciled to their most directly comparable financial measures under IFRS for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2024. 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](http://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.*