



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – THIRD QUARTER, 2025

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") was prepared on November 5, 2025 and is management's assessment of Journey Energy Inc.'s ("Journey" or the "the Company") financial and operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 along with the notes related thereto.

Journey prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

Forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. The Company's forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

These MD&A contain forward-looking statements. More particularly, this MD&A contains statements concerning anticipated: (i) timing and completion of the acquisitions, expectations and assumptions concerning timing of receipt of required regulatory approvals and the satisfaction of other conditions to the completion of the acquisitions, (ii) potential development opportunities and drilling locations associated with the acquisitions, expectations and assumptions concerning the success of future drilling and development activities, the performance of existing wells, the performance of new wells, the successful application of technology and the geological characteristics of the acquisitions, (iii) oil and natural gas production growth (iv) debt and bank facilities, (v) capital expenditures, (vi) primary and secondary recovery potentials and implementation thereof, (vii) decline rates, (viii) Adjusted Funds Flow from operations, (ix) operating and Adjusted Funds Flow netbacks, (x) operating expenses, (xi) general and administrative expenses, and (xii) realization of anticipated benefits of acquisitions.

The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by Journey, including expectations and assumptions concerning the performance of existing wells and success obtained in drilling new wells, anticipated expenses, Adjusted Funds Flow and capital expenditures, the application of regulatory and royalty regimes, prevailing commodity prices and economic conditions, development and completion activities, the performance of new wells, the successful implementation of waterflood programs, the availability of and performance of facilities and pipelines, the geological characteristics of Journey's properties, the successful application of drilling, completion and seismic technology, prevailing weather conditions, exchange rates, licensing requirements, the impact of completed facilities on operating costs and the availability, costs of capital, labor and services, and the creditworthiness of industry partners.

Although Journey believes that the expectations and assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements because Journey can give no assurance that they will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks. These include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general (e.g., operational risks in development, exploration and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses, and health, safety and environmental risks), commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations and constraint in the availability of services, adverse weather or break-up conditions, and uncertainties resulting from

potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration, development or power projects. Certain of these risks are set out in more detail in this MD&A under the heading ‘Risk Factors’.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

In this MD&A, we refer to financial measures that do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures are line items, headings or subtotals in addition to those required under GAAP, and financial measures disclosed in the notes to the most recently audited consolidated financial statements, which are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements and are not presented elsewhere in the financial statements. These measures have been described and presented herein to provide shareholders and potential investors with additional measures for analyzing our ability to generate funds to finance our operations and information regarding our liquidity. Users are cautioned that non-GAAP financial measures presented by the Corporation may not be comparable with measures provided by other entities. Below are the non-GAAP measures that Journey uses.

“Adjusted Funds Flow” is calculated by taking “cash flow provided by operating activities” from the financial statements and adding or deducting: changes in non-cash working capital; transaction costs; and decommissioning costs. Adjusted Funds Flow per share is calculated as Adjusted Funds Flow divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding in the period. Because Adjusted Funds Flow and Adjusted Funds Flow per share are not impacted by fluctuations in non-cash working capital balances, Journey believes these measures are more indicative of performance than the GAAP measured “cash flow provided by operating activities”. In addition, Journey excludes transaction costs from Adjusted Funds Flow, as these expenses are generally in respect of capital acquisition transactions. The Company considers Adjusted Funds Flow a key performance measure as it demonstrates the Company’s ability to generate funds necessary to repay debt, fund future growth through capital investment, and fund future asset retirement obligations. Journey’s determination of Adjusted Funds Flow may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. The reconciliation between cash flow provided operating activities on the consolidated financial statements, and Adjusted Funds Flow can be found in the table below. Journey also presents Adjusted Funds Flow per share where per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average and diluted shares outstanding, which is consistent with the calculation of net income per share, which per share amount is calculated under IFRS and is more fully described in the notes to the audited, year-end consolidated financial statements.

The reconciliation of Adjusted Funds Flow to the GAAP measured cash flow from operating activities is presented in the following table:

	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Cash flow provided by operating activities	12,778	6,249	104	37,552	22,501	67
Add (deduct):						
Changes in non-cash working capital	4,738	4,831	(2)	13,227	14,143	(6)
Transaction costs	-	-	-	81	189	(57)
Decommissioning costs incurred	2,938	2,472	19	5,102	3,946	29
Adjusted Funds Flow	20,454	13,552	51	55,962	40,779	37

“Expenses related to borrowings” include interest incurred on the Company’s credit facilities and convertible debentures. It excludes all other financing-related items such as accretion, amortization of financing costs, bank fees, realized and unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchanges fees or other financial instruments, and interest income. Management believes this measure provides meaningful information as it isolates the core, recurring cash cost of debt, offering a clear view of the Company’s direct borrowing costs. It also enhances comparability with peers by removing non-cash and non-recurring financing impacts, and assists in evaluating leverage, liquidity, and debt service capacity.

“**Netbacks**” is a term used throughout these MD&A. The Company uses netbacks to help evaluate its performance, leverage, and liquidity; comparisons with peers; as well as to assess potential acquisitions. Management considers netbacks as a key performance measure as it demonstrates the Company’s profitability relative to current commodity prices. Management also uses them in operational and capital allocation decisions. Journey uses three types of netbacks to assess its own performance and its performance in relation to its peers. These netbacks are operating, Adjusted Funds Flow and net income (loss). “**Operating netback**” is calculated as the average sales price of the commodities sold (excluding financial hedging gains and losses), less royalties, transportation costs and operating expenses. “**Adjusted Funds Flow netback**” begins with the operating netback and deducts general and administrative costs, interest costs and then adds or deducts any realized gains or losses on derivative contracts. To calculate the “**net income netback**”, Journey takes the Adjusted Funds Flow netback and then adds or deducts: unrealized gains/losses on derivative contracts; share-based compensation expense; depletion; depreciation; accretion; loss and gains on dispositions; asset impairments and reversals; exploration and evaluation expenses; and deferred income taxes. There is no GAAP measure that is reasonably comparable to netbacks.

“**Net operating expenses**” are calculated by taking the operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income and subtracting the ancillary income related to Journey’s field activities, which is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income as “other income”. The activities that generate this income include: processing income from jointly or wholly owned natural gas plants and oil batteries; oil treating income; transporting third party natural gas and oil through gathering and sales pipelines; and water disposal fees. Journey considers this income ancillary to its main operations as the various operations which generate this income also process Journey’s production. They are not considered separate profit centers and immaterial internal resources are devoted to generating this income. Therefore, for purposes of these MD&A, Journey considers it more relevant to show this income as a cost recovery and therefore nets these amounts with field operating expenses. In addition, operating expenses related to Journey’s power generation asset in Countess are subtracted from the financial statement number to get to net operating expenses that relate solely to the Company’s exploration and production operations. Management believes that showing this adjusted operating expense number provides better information to make decisions on its primary business and allows for better peer company comparisons.

“**Net debt**” is used to assess efficiency, liquidity and general financial strength of Journey and is used to compare this financial strength to its peers. Net debt as at the end of each relevant period is calculated as follows:

	Sept. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	%
			Change
Term debt ¹	12,400	18,248	(32)
Bank debt ¹	4,227	-	-
Convertible debentures ¹	38,000	38,000	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	31,574	41,177	(23)
Other loans ¹	375	417	(10)
<u>Deduct:</u>			
Cash in bank	(164)	(8,213)	(98)
Accounts receivable	(17,695)	(25,458)	(30)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(12,740)	(3,232)	294
Other receivable	(619)	(619)	-
Net debt	55,358	60,320	(8)

1. Principal amount of the debt.

Abbreviations and BOE Advisory

The following abbreviations are used throughout these MD&A and have the ascribed meanings:

<i>API</i>	<i>American Petroleum Institute</i>
<i>bbl</i>	<i>Barrel</i>

<i>bbls</i>	<i>Barrels</i>
<i>boe</i>	<i>barrels of oil equivalent (see conversion statement below)</i>
<i>boe/d</i>	<i>barrels of oil equivalent per day</i>
<i>CGUs</i>	<i>Cash Generating Units as defined in IFRS</i>
<i>gj</i>	<i>Gigajoules</i>
<i>GAAP</i>	<i>Generally Accepted Accounting Principles</i>
<i>IFRS</i>	<i>International Financial Reporting Standards</i>
<i>Mbbls</i>	<i>thousand barrels</i>
<i>Mboe</i>	<i>thousand boe</i>
<i>mcf</i>	<i>thousand cubic feet</i>
<i>Mmcf</i>	<i>million cubic feet</i>
<i>Mmcf/d</i>	<i>million cubic feet per day</i>
<i>MSW</i>	<i>Mixed sweet Alberta benchmark oil price at Edmonton Alberta</i>
<i>MW</i>	<i>One million watts of power</i>
<i>NGL's</i>	<i>natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, butane and condensate)</i>
<i>WCS</i>	<i>Western Canada Select benchmark oil price. This crude oil is heavy/sour with API gravity of 19-22 degrees and sulphur content of 1.8-3.2%.</i>
<i>WTI</i>	<i>West Texas Intermediate benchmark Oil price. This crude oil is light/sweet with API gravity of 39.6 degrees and sulfur content of 0.24%.</i>

Where amounts are expressed in a barrel of oil equivalent (“boe”), or barrel of oil equivalent per day (“boe/d”), natural gas volumes have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent at six (6) thousand cubic feet (“mcf”) to one (1) barrel. Use of the term “boe” may be misleading particularly if used in isolation. The boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf to 1 barrel (“bbl”) of oil or natural gas liquids is based on an energy equivalency conversion methodology primarily applicable at the burner tip, and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. This conversion conforms to the Canadian Securities Regulators’ National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities.

In these MD&A, where the Company uses the term “crude oil” it is referring to the aggregate of light, medium and heavy crude oil volumes or dollars as is required. Where the Company uses the term “natural gas” it is referring to the aggregate of conventional natural gas and coal-bed methane natural gas volumes or dollars as is required.

All volumes in these MD&A refer to the sales volumes of crude oil, natural gas and associated by-products measured at the point of sale to third-party purchasers. For natural gas, this occurs after the removal of natural gas liquids.

Amounts

All dollar amounts quoted are in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. All share data is quoted in thousands of shares, except per share data or as specifically otherwise noted.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

Financial

Average realized commodity prices including hedging was 3% higher in the current quarter to the same quarter of 2024. Operating expenses were lower by 7%, G&A costs were lower by 21%, finance expenses related to borrowings were lower by 11%, while royalty expense was 6% higher. Taken together, Journey generated Adjusted Funds Flow

of \$20,454 (\$0.30 per basic and diluted share) in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$13,552 (\$0.22 and 0.20 per basic and diluted share respectively) in the third quarter of 2024. Journey realized net earnings of \$4,439 (\$0.06 per weighted average basic and diluted share respectively) in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to net earnings of \$598 (\$0.01 per weighted average and diluted share) in the same quarter of 2024. Cash flow from operating activities was \$12,778 in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$6,249 in the third quarter of 2024.

Capital spending

The Company spent \$11,247 in its oil and gas development and power capital programs during the third quarter of 2025, excluding any acquisitions or dispositions. Drilling and completion spending declined in the quarter as the Duvernay capital spending program was weighted towards higher spending in the first half of the year. 7 new Duvernay wells were drilled in 2025 and are all on-production with results exceeding Management’s expectations. In addition, \$6,823 of capital was spent on advancing the Gilby and Mazeppa power projects during the quarter. Journey spent \$2,938 in respect of abandonment and reclamation work during the third quarter of 2025.

Sales volumes

Journey achieved sales volumes of 11,862 boe/d (50% crude oil and 11% NGL’s) in the third quarter of 2025. Sales volumes were 6% higher in the quarter compared to 11,152 boe/d in the third quarter of 2024. Quarter over quarter volumes were 8% higher between the third quarter of 2025 when compared to the second quarter of 2025 of 10,950 boe/d. The increase in production is largely attributable to the successful drilling program in the Duvernay play.

Liquidity

The principal balance of all indebtedness to Journey’s new bank at the end of the third quarter was \$16,627, while net debt came in at \$55,358, which was 8% lower than \$60,320 at December 31, 2024. The decrease is largely due to lower capital spending during the third quarter as the 2025 Duvernay drilling program was weighted towards the first half of the year. The net debt to annualized third quarter Adjusted Funds Flow ratio at September 30, 2025 was 0.74.

Outlook

There is no change to the guidance last updated on August 7, 2025. The Company is still planning to spend approximately \$54 million in capital, net of dispositions and inclusive of asset retirement obligation spending. Sales volumes are still projected to be in the 10,800 – 11,200 boe/d range with current indications being closer to the top end.

This guidance incorporates many material underlying assumptions including but not limited to:

- Forecasted commodity prices by month;
- Forecasted operating costs, including forecasted prices for power;
- Forecasted costs for the capital program and the timing of the spending; and
- Forecasted results and phasing of production additions from the capital program;

	August 7, 2025
Annual average daily sales volumes	10,800–11,200 boe/d (60% crude oil & NGL’s)
Capital spending (including ARO and net A&D)	\$54 million

Notes:

1. The weighting of the corporate sales volumes guidance is as follows:
 - a. Heavy crude oil: 17%
 - b. Light/medium crude oil: 15%
 - c. Tight oil: 18%
 - d. NGL’s: 11%
 - e. Coal-bed methane natural gas: 5%
 - f. Conventional natural gas: 28%
 - g. Shale gas: 6%

The Duvernay project is expected to remain the main focus of Journey's capital plans and it is currently anticipated that 2026 will see a significant expansion of spending over 2025. Journey has already been making preliminary plans to ensure it has appropriate financial resources for 2026. These initiatives include minimizing non-Duvernay capital expenditures, and aggressively pursuing non-core asset sales. Potential asset sales could include producing assets, infrastructure, or a portion of Journey's power business. Journey will report further on these initiatives if and when binding agreements are consummated.

DETAILED FINANCIAL REVIEW

PRODUCTION REVENUE AND VOLUMES

Daily Sales Volumes

Total daily sales volumes increased 6% to 11,862 boe/d for the third quarter of 2025 from 11,152 boe/d in the third quarter of 2024. The increase in the period can be attributable successful Duvernay drilling program, which more than offset the dispositions in 2025 consisting of: i) the Brooks area assets, which closed on February 12 and had 330 boe of daily volumes associated with it (63% liquids); and ii) two minor northern Alberta non-core assets with aggregate daily sales volumes of approximately 285 boe/d (85% natural gas) and which closed in September.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Natural gas (mcf/d)						
Conventional	19,735	24,826	(21)	21,648	26,001	(17)
Shale	4,124	-	-	1,690	-	-
Coal bed methane	3,791	4,319	(12)	3,781	4,309	(12)
Total natural gas volumes	27,650	29,145	(5)	27,119	30,310	(11)
Crude oil (bbl/d)						
Light/medium	1,695	3,097	(45)	2,588	3,082	(16)
Tight (shale)	2,173	-	-	877	-	-
Heavy	2,053	2,149	(4)	2,063	2,201	(6)
Total crude oil volumes	5,921	5,246	13	5,528	5,283	5
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	1,333	1,048	27	1,225	1,095	12
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d)	11,862	11,152	6	11,273	11,430	(1)

Volumetric Product Mix

For the third quarter of 2025 natural gas sales contributed 39% (2024 – 44%) of total sales volumes; crude oil volumes were 50% (2024 – 47%) and NGL's were 11% (2024 – 9%). The volumetric mix is shifting towards crude oil weighting as the wells drilled in the Duvernay light oil play have come on-stream.

% of Aggregate Production	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Crude oil	50	47	6	49	44	11
Natural gas	39	44	(11)	40	46	(13)
Natural gas liquids	11	9	22	11	10	10
Total	100	100		100	100	

Average Benchmark Prices

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Crude Oil						
WTI (US\$/bbl)	64.93	75.13	(14)	66.70	77.55	(14)
Canadian light sweet (CDN\$/bbl)	85.00	98.43	(14)	88.70	99.95	(11)
WTI/light sweet differential (US\$/bbl)	(2.20)	(3.35)	(34)	(3.34)	(4.24)	(21)
WCS (CDN\$/bbl)	74.95	84.93	(12)	78.09	84.76	(8)
WTI/WCS differential (US\$/bbl)	(10.39)	(13.55)	(23)	(11.11)	(15.51)	(28)
Natural Gas						
NYMEX (US \$/Mmbtu)	3.03	2.11	44	3.45	2.11	64
AECO - Daily (CDN\$/mcf)	0.61	0.70	(13)	1.49	1.35	10
Foreign Exchange						
Canadian to US	1.378	1.364	1	1.399	1.360	3
US to Canadian	0.726	0.733	(1)	0.715	0.735	(3)

WTI oil prices decreased 14% in the third quarter of 2025 to average \$64.93 US/bbl as compared to \$75.13 US/bbl in the third quarter of 2024. A variety of factors caused this change including, interest rate and tariff concerns, ongoing crude oil inventory builds, global demand, and OPEC's announced supply increases. Canadian light sweet prices decreased 14% to \$85.00/bbl in the third quarter of 2025 while \$98.43/bbl was realized in the same quarter of 2024. A contraction in both crude oil differentials mitigated the decline in WTI prices. The WTI/Light Sweet oil price differential decreased by 34% to \$2.20/bbl in the third quarter of 2025 from \$3.35/bbl in the third quarter of 2024. The WCS benchmark price was 12% lower for the third quarter of 2025 compared to the third quarter of 2024 while the WTI/WCS differential decreased by 23% from the same period in 2024. Approximately 35% of Journey's crude oil sales for the third quarter of 2025 was exposed to WCS prices.

United States natural gas prices are usually referenced to the New York Mercantile Exchange Henry Hub in Louisiana (NYMEX), while in Canada the generally recognized benchmark is the AECO hub in Alberta. AECO Natural gas prices are influenced by a variety of factors such as: weather patterns; LNG exports; storage levels in western Alberta; pipeline capacity for Alberta exports; mainline maintenance schedules, demand in eastern Canada and the United States, relative storage levels in North America and conversions to alternative fuel sources from fossil fuels. AECO benchmark pricing was 13% lower at \$0.61/mcf in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$0.70/mcf during the same period in 2024.

Realized Prices

a) Realized prices excluding physical commodity contract gains were as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	0.49	0.51	(4)	1.31	1.30	1
Crude oil (\$/bbl)	78.70	85.45	(8)	79.81	86.31	(8)
Natural gas liquids (\$/bbl)	43.57	46.10	(5)	44.97	46.36	(3)
Average (\$/boe)	45.32	45.86	(1)	47.17	47.79	(1)

Average realized per boe prices (before hedging) were 1% lower at \$45.32/bbl in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$45.86/bbl in the third quarter of 2024. This overall realized decrease was comprised of a 4%, 8% and 5% decrease for natural gas, crude oil and NGL's respectively. For the nine months year-to-date, there was also a 1% decrease in average commodity prices from 2024.

- b) Journey had physical oil hedges during the first nine months of 2025. Realized prices including physical commodity contract gains are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	1.31	0.51	157	1.80	1.30	38
Crude oil (\$/bbl)	78.70	85.45	(8)	79.81	86.31	(8)
Natural gas liquids (\$/bbl)	43.57	46.10	(5)	44.97	46.36	(3)
Average (\$/boe)	47.24	45.86	3	48.35	47.79	1

There were no physical hedges in place for the nine months of 2024.

RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Realized and unrealized gains and losses on Journey's commodity risk management program are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Unrealized loss on financial derivatives	(1,243)	-	-	31	-	-
Realized loss on financial derivatives	1,037	-	-	903	-	-
Total	(206)	-	-	934	-	-

At September 30, 2025, the Company had the following physical commodity contracts:

- a) Electricity supply

Journey periodically enters into contracts with its power supplier to fix the price of electricity for its field operations. Below are the contracts that Journey currently has in place.

Commodity	Contract	Volume	Reference Price	Strike	Term Remaining
Electricity	Fixed price	5 MWh	AESO Monthly	\$78.97	Oct 1, 2025 to Dec 31, 2026
Electricity	Fixed price	2 MWh	AESO Monthly	\$77.83	Oct 1, 2025 to Dec 31, 2026

- b) Natural gas sales

Commodity	Contract	Volume	Price	Term Remaining
Natural gas	Fixed price	10,000 gj/d	\$3.22/mcf CAD	Oct 1, 2025 to Dec 31, 2025
Natural gas	Fixed price	10,000 gj/d	\$3.06/mcf CAD	Jan 1, 2026 to Mar 31, 2026

At September 30, 2025, the Company had the following financial commodity contracts:

Commodity	Contract	Volume	Reference Price	Strike	Term Remaining
Crude Oil	Put	2,000 bbl/d	WTI Nymex	\$50 USD	Oct 1, 2025 to Mar 31, 2026
Light Oil	Swap	1,000 bbl/d	WCS Diff NGX	(\$13.25) USD	Oct 1, 2025 to Dec 31, 2026
Natural Gas	Swap	5,000 GJ/d	NGX AB-NIT 7A	\$2.90 CAD	Oct 1, 2025 to Mar 31, 2026
Crude Oil	Call	2,000 bbl/d	WTI Nymex	\$85 USD	Oct 1, 2025 to Mar 31, 2026
Crude Oil	Collar	500	WTI Nymex	\$60-\$72.5 USD	Oct 1, 2025 to Mar 31, 2026
Natural Gas	Swap	10,000 GJ/d	NGX AB-NIT 7A	\$2.90 CAD	Oct 1, 2025 to Mar 31, 2027

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (“P&NG”) SALES

During the third quarter of 2025, aggregate P&NG sales were 10% higher at \$51,554 as compared to \$47,046 for the same period in 2024. The increase in sales were the result of a 3% increase in average realized prices (including hedges) and a 6% increase in boe sales volumes. Crude oil revenue made up the most significant portion of total revenues at 83% even though it contributed 50% to total boe sales volumes. Realized crude oil pricing decreased 8% while oil production increased 13%. Natural gas sales and NGL sales made up 7% and 10% of revenues for the third quarter 2025 respectively. Realized natural gas pricing increased 157% (including hedging gains) while sales volumes declined 5%. Realized NGL pricing decreased 5% while sales volumes increased 27%.

For the nine months ended September 30, aggregate P&NG sales decreased by 1% to \$148,782 in 2025 from \$149,669 in 2024. Year to date sales revenues slightly decreased due to the 1% decrease in boe sales volumes. Journey’s crude oil revenue, which realized 8% lower per boe prices, made up 81% of corporate revenues for the year to date in 2025 while contributing 49% to total boe production.

\$	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Natural gas	1,244	1,358	(8)	9,665	10,817	(11)
Crude oil	42,870	41,243	4	120,450	124,942	(4)
Natural gas liquids	5,343	4,445	20	15,039	13,910	8
Physical natural gas hedging	2,097	-	-	3,628	-	-
P&NG sales	51,554	47,046	10	148,782	149,669	(1)

Sales - % Contribution	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Natural gas	7	3	133	9	7	29
Crude oil	83	88	(6)	81	84	(4)
Natural gas liquids	10	9	11	10	9	11
Total	100	100		100	100	

ROYALTIES

For the three months ended September 30, royalties were \$8,453 in 2025 as compared to \$7,991 for the same period in 2024 and representing a 6% increase. On a per boe basis, the royalty rate decreased by 1% to \$7.75/bbl in 2025 as compared to \$7.79/bbl from the same quarter of last year. As a percentage of revenue, the rate for the third quarter of 2025 was 4% lower in 2025 at 16.4%, as compared to 17.0% for the same quarter of 2024. This decrease

was principally caused by a decrease in oil commodity prices, and the new Duvernay wells qualifying for the Alberta Crown royalty Enhanced Recovery Program royalty rate.

For the nine months ended September 30, aggregate royalty expense was \$24,818 in 2025 as compared to \$28,429 for the same period in 2024. On a per boe basis, the royalty rate decreased 11% to \$8.06 in 2025 as compared to \$9.08 in 2024. As a percentage of revenue, the rate for the nine months of 2025 was 16.7% or 12% lower than the 19.0% realized in 2024.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
\$						
Crown	4,684	5,606	(16)	15,916	19,243	(17)
Freehold/gross over-riding	3,769	2,385	58	8,902	9,186	(3)
Total royalties	8,453	7,991	6	24,818	28,429	(13)
Royalties (as a % of P&NG sales)	16.4	17.0	(4)	16.7	19.0	(12)

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
\$/boe						
Crown	4.29	5.46	(21)	5.17	6.14	(16)
Freehold/gross over-riding	3.46	2.33	48	2.89	2.94	(2)
Total royalties	7.75	7.79	(1)	8.06	9.08	(11)

PROCESSING AND OTHER INCOME

Processing and other income is comprised of the following components. First, third-party natural gas processing fees; oil treating; natural gas gathering and compression fees are what Journey considers to be operating cost recoveries and are directly tied to, or are ancillary to the Company's own field operations. For presentation in these MD&A Journey nets this income with field operating costs (see Operating Expense section below). Second is Journey's electricity generation business is comprised of one operating facility at Countess, Alberta (see full analysis below). Third, is miscellaneous other income. The breakdown of processing and other income by category is as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Processing and other cost recoveries ¹	1,111	936	19	3,160	3,086	2
Electricity income before expenses ²	228	245	(7)	537	1,236	(57)
Other income	435	363	20	1,210	889	36
Processing and other income	1,774	1,544	15	4,907	5,211	(6)

Notes:

1. Processing income and other cost recoveries are netted with operating expenses as described below in the Operating Expense section.
2. See electricity income analysis below.

Electricity income

In the third quarter 2025 Journey's Countess power facility generated 904 MWh of electricity compared to 1,309 MWh of electricity in the third quarter 2024. While benchmark power prices decreased 7% in the third quarter of 2025 compared to the same quarter in 2024, Journey operates this facility during peak prices throughout the quarter. This peaking strategy, along with Option M credits resulted in Journey realizing prices significantly greater than the

AESO pool price. Journey realized \$253.48/MWh for the third quarter of 2025, which was 392% higher than the AESO reference price of \$51.53. For the nine month periods, Journey realized \$143.23/MWh, which was 225% higher than the AESO reference price for the period.

Net electricity income for the three and nine months ended September 30 of 2025 was \$86 and \$188 respectively compared to net income of \$6 and \$321 for the same respective periods of 2024. The 31% and 64% respective decreases in MWh generated compared to the respective three and nine months periods ended in 2024 was the major factor contributing to the decrease in electricity income. The decrease in MWh generated is due to Journey only operating these facilities at periods of advantageous pricing, as such there is variability in the MWh produced. For the remainder of 2025, Journey will continue to employ this peaking strategy.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Electricity income	228	245	7	537	1,236	(57)
Operating expenses ¹	(142)	(239)	(41)	(349)	(915)	(62)
Net electricity operating income	86	6	1,333	188	321	(41)
Megawatt hours generated	904	1,309	(31)	3,760	10,451	(64)
Realized prices (\$/MWh):	253.48	186.64	36	143.23	118.22	21
AESO reference prices	51.53	55.23	(7)	44.10	66.46	(34)

Note:

1. Operating expenses related to electricity income have been reclassified to this section - see the Operating Expense section below.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Net operating expenses were \$18,815 or \$17.24 per boe for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$20,256, or \$19.74 per boe in the third quarter 2024. Lower operating costs were the result of lower fuel and power costs; and reduced requirements for workovers and turnarounds compared to 2024. On a per boe basis, the net expense for the third quarter of 2025 decreased by 14% largely due to these factors plus the increase in sales volumes of 6% as compared to the same quarter in 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, net operating costs were \$55,195 or \$17.93 per boe in 2025 as compared to \$64,354 or \$20.55 per boe in 2024. The sizeable decrease can be attributed to the second quarter of 2024 which had significantly higher workover and turnaround operating expenditures.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Operating expense per the financial statements	20,068	21,431	(6)	58,704	68,355	(14)
Less:						
Processing and other cost recoveries	(1,111)	(936)	19	(3,160)	(3,086)	2
Power generation expenses	(142)	(239)	(41)	(349)	(915)	(62)
Net operating expenses	18,815	20,256	(7)	55,195	64,354	(14)
Net expense (\$ per boe)	17.24	19.74	(13)	17.93	20.55	(13)

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation expenses were \$1,716 for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$1,183 for the same quarter of 2024. The cost per boe averaged \$1.57 in the third quarter, as compared to \$1.15 per boe in the third quarter of 2024. The increase in aggregate costs in the third quarter was the result of a reclassification of \$551 or \$0.51/boe

for NGL trucking expenses to transportation expense from revenues. There was no impact to net income or Adjusted Funds Flow from this reclassification. For the nine months ended September 30, transportation expenses were \$3,673 for 2025 or 2% lower than \$3,760 for the comparable period in 2024. On a per boe basis, costs were \$1.19 for the year to date in 2025 and \$1.20 for 2024. Transportation costs include: clean oil trucking, trucking of natural gas liquids, and transportation associated with the usage of third party natural gas sales lines used before custody transfer and ultimate sale of the natural gas. Transportation costs are dependent on a variety of factors such as: the type of production facilities; the method of transportation; the distances covered; and quantities shipped.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Transportation expense	1,716	1,183	45	3,673	3,760	(2)
Expense (\$ per boe)	1.57	1.15	37	1.19	1.20	(1)

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (“G&A”) EXPENSE

For the third quarter of 2025, gross G&A expense (before recoveries and capitalized G&A) was 12% lower at \$3,016 as compared to \$3,441 in 2024. On a per boe basis gross G&A expense was \$2.76 for the third quarter of 2025, which was 18% lower than the third quarter of 2024 of \$3.35 per boe. The decrease on a gross basis can in part be attributed to lower salaries and wage expense from a decrease in the number of employees as well as lower software expense and an increase in capital overhead recoveries in the third quarter of 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 Gross G&A expense was 16% lower at \$9,485 as compared to \$11,279 in 2024. On a per boe basis gross G&A was \$3.08 in 2025 or 14% lower than \$3.60 in 2024. The decrease period over period is largely a result of fewer employees, which has decreased salaries and wages approximately \$1.7 million.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Expense per the financial statements	2,129	2,691	(21)	6,998	8,456	(17)
Add (Deduct):						
Overhead recoveries	887	750	18	2,487	2,689	(8)
Capitalized G&A	-	-	-	-	134	(100)
Gross G&A expense (\$ per boe)	3,016	3,441	(12)	9,485	11,279	(16)
Expense per financial statements	1.95	2.62	(26)	2.27	2.70	(16)
Gross G&A expense	2.76	3.35	(18)	3.08	3.60	(14)

FINANCE EXPENSE

Finance expense is comprised of interest on term debt; interest on the revolving bank credit facility, amortization of financing fees; accretion of decommissioning obligations, accretion on lease obligations, accretion of convertible debentures; and miscellaneous bank charges. Aggregate finance expenses per the financial statements increased 1% from the third quarter of 2024 to the third quarter of 2025 due to the accretion of deferred financing charges on the Company’s term and bank debt issued in 2025. The Company’s convertible debentures have a maturity date of Mar 31, 2029 and bear interest at 10.25% per annum, payable semi-annually. At September 30, 2025 the current principal balance of the entire credit facility was \$16.6 million.

Borrowing costs for the third quarter of 2025 decreased 14% to \$1,547 from \$1,804 in 2024. Lower aggregate borrowing costs were attributable to principal repayments on term debt throughout 2024 and the first quarter of

2025. For the third quarter of 2025, the average interest-bearing debt was \$59,619 which was 8% lower than \$64,976 for the comparable period in 2024. The average effective interest rate on outstanding borrowings was 10.3% for the third quarter 2025 as compared to 11.0% in 2024. On a per boe basis, the non-accretion related finance expense (i.e. interest and other fees on borrowings) was \$1.42 for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$1.70 for the same quarter in 2024, representing a 16% decrease, period over period.

For the nine months to September 30 total finance expense was 3% lower in 2025 at \$9,974 as compared to \$10,317 in 2024. The two largest components of this expense are the interest incurred on borrowings and the accretion on asset retirement obligations.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Expense per the financial statements	3,567	3,542	1	9,974	10,317	(3)
<u>Add (Deduct):</u>						
Accretion expense	(1,494)	(1,681)	(11)	(4,373)	(4,861)	(10)
Deferred finance cost & other amortization	(528)	(118)	347	(1,164)	(355)	228
Bank fees and other charges	2	61	(97)	(12)	204	(106)
Expense related to borrowings	1,547	1,804	(14)	4,425	5,305	(17)
Average interest-bearing debt	59,619	64,976	(8)	57,872	64,380	(9)
Effective interest rate (%)	10.3	11.0	(6)	10.2	11.0	(7)
<u>Finance expense (\$ per boe)</u>						
Related to borrowings	1.42	1.70	(16)	1.44	1.63	(12)
Accretion, fees & other amortization	1.85	1.75	6	1.80	1.67	8
Total finance expense	3.27	3.45	(5)	3.24	3.30	(2)

SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

Share based compensation expense was \$837 for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$695 in 2024. For the nine months to September 30 the aggregate expense was \$2,241 in 2025 as compared to \$2,438 in 2024. The comparatively higher share-based compensation in the third quarter of 2025 was attributable to the expense in the same period of 2024 being lower due to the forfeiture of long-term incentives from employee turnover.

The fair value of all share-based compensation is estimated based on the market price of Journey shares on the date of issuance of the long-term incentives. The resulting aggregate cost is amortized over the respective vesting periods. For performance share units an estimated performance multiplier of one-times was used. The market price for Journey shares when the LTI grants are settled upon their vesting dates, and the performance multiplier for performance grants, can be significantly higher or lower than the assumptions used when the grants were made.

The LTI grants that were issued in October of 2024 were done at a much higher price than what Journey's price is today. This results in share-based compensation cost going forward that is currently expected to be much higher than what the current price of Journey shares are. Should the current share price levels persist to when the next annual LTI issuance is made in November, share-based compensation expense would be lower compared to prior years.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Expense per financial statements	837	695	20	2,241	2,438	(8)
Expense (\$ per boe)	0.77	0.68	13	0.73	0.78	(6)

DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION (“D&D”)

D&D was \$12,255 in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$9,782 in the third quarter of 2024. The increase in the aggregate D&D expense was primarily a result of increased capital spending throughout 2025 plus the increase in future development capital (“FDC”) particularly in the Gilby Duvernay area where Journey drilled seven new locations in 2025. FDC increased by approximately \$138 million in the Gilby area from September 30, 2024 to September 30, 2025 due to the booking of additional proved locations in the area which increases the depletable base. The higher depletion expense from the increase in depletable base from FDCs was partially offset by the increase in reserves in the area. On a per boe basis, D&D was \$11.22 for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to \$9.53 in the third quarter of 2024, representing an 18% increase. For the nine months ending September 30, aggregate D&D increased by 16% from \$29,047 in 2024 to \$33,612 in 2025. Management concluded there were no indicators of impairment at September 30, 2025 therefore no impairment testing was done.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Depletion and depreciation (\$)	12,255	9,782	25	33,612	29,047	16
Expense (\$ per boe)	11.22	9.53	18	10.93	9.27	18

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION (“E&E”) EXPENSE

E&E expense relates to expiries of mineral rights. During the three months ended September 30, 2025 Journey had \$7 in E&E expense, while \$255 was incurred in the same quarter of 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the expense was \$145 as compared to \$606 in 2024. Management concluded there were no indicators of impairment at September 30, 2025 and therefore no impairment testing was done.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
E&E expense	7	255	(97)	145	606	(76)
\$ per boe	0.01	0.25	(96)	0.05	0.19	(74)
E&E impairment expense	-	-	-	-	79	(100)
\$ per boe	-	-	-	-	0.03	(100)

GAIN ON DISPOSITIONS

During the third quarter 2025, the Company disposed of certain non-core assets in the Ante Creek, Kaybob, and Northern Foothills areas. During the first quarter 2025, the Company disposed of certain non-core assets in the Brooks area.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Gain on asset dispositions	1,401	-	-	6,638	-	-
\$ per boe	1.28	-	-	2.16	-	-

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2025, there was \$1,052 and \$4,783 of deferred income tax expense respectively, as compared to an expense of \$422 and \$1,686 in the same periods of 2024. The deferred tax expense for both the three month and nine month periods ended September 30, 2025 is commensurate with the net income reported. For the year to date in 2025, the effective income tax rate was 22.8%, which is directly in line with the statutory rate of 23.0%. For the same period in 2024 the effective rate is 52.6% which is reflective of the impact of a flow-through share issuance and the renunciation of tax pools.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Deferred tax expense	1,052	422	149	4,783	1,686	184
Deferred tax expense (\$ per boe)	0.96	0.41	134	1.55	0.54	187

Journey has available approximately \$633 million in deductible income tax pools for future utilization. The income tax pool balances, by category as at September 30, 2025, were as follows:

Category	Deductible rate	Amount
Canadian oil & gas property expenses	10% declining balance	121,842
Canadian development expenses	30% declining balance	39,157
Canadian exploration expenses	100%	22,033
Undepreciated tangible costs	Various (7-55%) declining balance	87,079
Financing costs	5 year straight line	6,617
Non-capital losses	100%	356,618
Total		633,346

NETBACKS (see Non-GAAP disclosures)

The operating netback of \$20.68 per boe for the third quarter of 2025 increased 20% from \$17.18 per boe for the same period in 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, the operating netback was \$21.16 per boe for 2025, which was a 25% increase from \$16.96 per boe for 2024. The change in the operating netback for the third quarter of 2025 was mainly the result of a 13% decrease in operating expenses and a 1% decrease in royalties per boe. The Adjusted Funds Flow netback per boe for the third quarter of 2025 was \$18.74 per boe, which was 42% higher than the \$13.22 per boe in the same quarter of 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, the Adjusted Funds Flow netback per boe increased 40% from \$13.02 in 2024 to \$18.19 in 2025.

After taking into account the non-cash items, there was a net income netback of \$4.07 per boe for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to a net income netback of \$0.60 per boe in 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 the net income netback was \$5.27 per boe as compared to \$0.48 per boe in the same period of 2024.

(\$ per boe)	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Realized price	47.24	45.86	3	48.34	47.79	1
Royalties	(7.75)	(7.79)	(1)	(8.06)	(9.08)	(11)
Net operating expenses	(17.24)	(19.74)	(13)	(17.93)	(20.55)	(12)
Transportation expenses	(1.57)	(1.15)	37	(1.19)	(1.20)	(1)
Operating netback	20.68	17.18	20	21.16	16.96	25
General and administrative	(1.95)	(2.62)	(26)	(2.27)	(2.70)	(16)
Finance expense - interest	(1.42)	(1.70)	(16)	(1.44)	(1.63)	(12)
Adjusted processing & other income	0.48	0.36	33	0.45	0.39	15
Realized gains (losses) on hedges	0.95	-	-	0.29	-	-
Adjusted Funds Flow netback	18.74	13.22	42	18.19	13.02	40
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedges	(1.14)	-	-	0.01	-	-
Share based compensation	(0.77)	(0.68)	13	(0.73)	(0.78)	(6)
Depletion and depreciation	(11.22)	(9.53)	18	(10.93)	(9.27)	18
Gain on PP&E dispositions	1.28	-	-	2.16	-	-
Finance expense - accretion	(1.85)	(1.75)	6	(1.80)	(1.67)	8
Exploration & evaluation	(0.01)	(0.25)	(96)	(0.05)	(0.19)	(74)
Exploration & evaluation impairment	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	(100)
Transaction costs	-	-	-	(0.03)	(0.06)	(50)
Deferred tax	(0.96)	(0.41)	134	(1.55)	(0.54)	187
Net income netback	4.07	0.60	578	5.27	0.48	998

NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, ADJUSTED FUNDS FLOW AND CASH FLOW PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Journey generated a net income for the three months ended September 30, 2025 of \$4,439 as compared to net income of \$598 in 2024. During the third quarter of 2025, Journey realized net income per share of \$0.06 per basic and diluted share as compared to net income of \$0.01 per basic and diluted share in the same quarter 2024. There was net income of \$16,232 for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, which translated into \$0.24 per basic and diluted share as compared to net income of \$1,518 or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share in 2024.

Adjusted Funds Flow during the third quarter of 2025 was \$20,454, an increase of 51% from \$13,552 realized in 2024. The increase was mainly attributable to the 7% decrease in operating expenses and a 10% increase in revenue. Adjusted Funds Flow per share for the third quarter of 2025 was \$0.30 per basic and diluted share as compared to \$0.22 per basic share and \$0.20 per diluted share for the same period in 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, Adjusted Funds Flow increased 37% from \$40,779 in 2024 to \$55,962 in 2025. Adjusted Funds Flow per share for the nine months was \$0.83 per basic and diluted share in 2025 as compared to \$0.66 per basic share and \$0.61 per diluted share in 2024.

Cash flow provided by operating activities ("Cash Flow") is the IFRS financial statement measure, which represents how much cash, was generated by Journey's business operations. Cash Flow for the third quarter of 2025 was \$12,778 versus \$6,249 during the same quarter of 2024. For the nine months year to date Cash Flow was \$37,552 in 2025 as compared to \$22,501 in 2024.

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Per share data						
Net income and comprehensive income	4,439	598	642	16,232	1,518	969
Basic (\$/share)	0.06	0.01	500	0.24	0.02	1,100
Diluted (\$/share)	0.06	0.01	500	0.24	0.02	1,100
Adjusted Funds Flow	20,454	13,552	51	55,962	40,779	37
Basic (\$/share)	0.30	0.22	36	0.83	0.66	26
Diluted (\$/share)	0.30	0.20	50	0.83	0.61	36
Cash flow provided by operating activities	12,778	6,249	104	37,552	22,501	67
Basic (\$/share)	0.19	0.10	90	0.56	0.37	51
Diluted (\$/share)	0.19	0.09	111	0.56	0.34	65

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (Non-GAAP)

For the third quarter of 2025, Journey spent \$11,247 in capital expenditures. Journey reclassified approximately \$3.2 million of drilling and completion accruals related to its Duvernay joint venture to well equipment and facility costs which explains the recovery seen in drilling and completions for the third quarter of 2025. In addition, \$6,823 was spent on the continuing construction of the Gilby and Mazeppa power generation projects. During the third quarter of 2025 Journey disposed of two minor, non-core properties for aggregate proceeds of disposition of \$3.2 million. The breakdown of capital additions for the respective three and nine month periods is as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
<u>Cash expenditures:</u>						
Land and lease rentals	431	180	139	1,100	712	54
Geological and geophysical	6	20	(70)	(5)	136	(104)
Drilling and completions	(2,992)	1,757	(270)	24,689	9,456	161
Well equipment and facilities	6,979	2,579	165	11,616	8,148	43
Power generation	6,823	3,930	74	12,305	8,437	46
Total capital expenditures	11,247	8,466	33	49,705	26,889	85
PP&E dispositions	(3,193)	(340)	839	(6,535)	(1,127)	480
Other dispositions	(5)	-	-	(78)	-	-
Net capital expenditures	8,049	8,126	(1)	43,092	25,762	67
<u>Other expenditures:</u>						
Administrative	25	-	-	91	11	727
ARO costs incurred	2,938	2,472	19	5,102	3,946	29
Total capital expenditures	11,012	10,598	4	48,285	29,719	62

The following wells were drilled in each year:

	Three months ended September 30,				Nine months ended September 30,			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
Wells drilled	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Oil wells	-	-	-	-	7	2.1	4	2.9
Gas wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	7	2.1	4	2.9
Success rate (%)	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100

All wells drilled in 2025 were in the Duvernay, light oil joint venture and all wells are now producing.

DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES (“DL”)

At September 30, 2025, Journey has recorded a DL of \$149,959 (\$163,026 at December 31, 2024) for the future abandonment and reclamation of the Company’s net ownership interests in its assets. The estimated DL includes numerous assumptions in respect of: the actual costs to abandon wells, pipelines and facilities; and reclaim the surface access; the time frame in which such costs will be incurred; and annual inflation factors in order to calculate the undiscounted total future liability. The present value of the future liability at September 30, 2025 has been escalated using an inflation rate of 2.0% (December 31, 2024 – 1.8%) and then discounted using a risk-free rate of 3.6% (December 31, 2024 – 3.3%). The Company estimates the total undiscounted, un-escalated amount of cash flows required to settle its decommissioning obligations at September 30, 2025 to be \$223,301 (December 31, 2024 - \$236,453) the majority of which will be incurred at various times between 2025 and 2059.

During the third quarter of 2025 Journey disposed of two minor, non-core assets which reduced the DL on an undiscounted, un-escalated basis by \$7.2 million.

Accretion charges of \$1,393 for the three months ended September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2024 - \$1,480), and \$4,024 for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2024 - \$4,331) have been recognized in the statements of comprehensive income to reflect the increase in DL associated with the passage of time. Spending under Journey’s abandonment and reclamation program, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2025 was \$2,938 and \$5,102 respectively (September 30, 2024 - \$2,472 and \$3,946 respectively).

Abandonment and reclamation activities continue to be made in a prudent, responsible manner by Journey with the oversight of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee of the Board. Ongoing abandonment expenditures for all of Journey’s assets are funded entirely out of Adjusted Funds Flow from operating activities.

LEASE OBLIGATION LIABILITIES (“LO”)

At September 30, 2025, Journey’s discounted lease obligations were \$766 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,194). The discounted lease obligations are accreted up to their eventual future cash obligation through a charge to finance expense. Accretion charges of \$8 and \$69 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 have been recognized in the statements of comprehensive income to reflect the increase in the LO associated with the passage of time. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 accretion charges were \$42 and \$132. Expenditures for the LO for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2025 were \$204 and \$594 respectively. For the three and nine month periods in 2024, the expenditures were \$178 and \$468 respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

On March 17, 2025 Journey entered into a new credit facility with a Canadian Chartered Bank for an aggregate amount of \$55 million and consisting of three distinct credit facilities. The first facility is a two-year amortizing term-loan, the proceeds of which have been used to repay the then outstanding balance of the Alberta Investment Management Corporation term debt of \$12.4 million. The second facility is a \$15 million operating facility to be used for working capital needs on a revolving basis. The third facility is a delayed-draw term facility of a maximum of \$27.6 million that may be used as needed to fund Journey’s Duvernay development. As at September 30, 2025 \$4.2 million was drawn on the operating facility and nothing was drawn on the Duvernay development loan.

As of September 30, 2025, the Company's principal outstanding on all debt facilities was \$16,627. Mandatory repayments of \$3,000 on the term debt facility commence on the last banking day of each fiscal quarter with the initial payment due and made on October 1, 2025. Interest is payable monthly at a rate determined based on a pricing grid from the Canadian Prime, U.S. Base, Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA"), and Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus a range of 2% to 7% depending on the component of the facility, the base rate, and the Company's consolidated net debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") ratio.

On March 20, 2024, the Company issued \$38.0 million principal amount of senior, convertible, unsecured, subordinated debentures (the "Debentures") at a price of \$1,000 per debenture. The Debentures will mature and be repayable on March 31, 2029. The Debentures bear interest at the rate of 10.25 percent per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 31 and September 30 of each year, with the first such payment made on September 30, 2024. At the holder's option, the Debentures may be convertible into Common Shares at any time prior to the close of business on the earlier of the business day immediately preceding (i) the maturity date, or (ii) if called for redemption, the date fixed for redemption by the Corporation, iii) if called for repurchase in the event of a change of control, the payment date, at a conversion price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Net Debt of the Corporation at September 30, 2025 was \$55,358, which was 8% lower than \$60,320 as at December 31, 2024. Net debt at the end of September 30, 2025 was 0.74 times annualized third quarter, 2025 Adjusted Funds Flow.

Journey's capital structure is made up of the following as at September 30 of the respective years:

	2025	2024
Shares outstanding	67,107	61,350
Closing market price (\$/share)	\$3.25	\$2.47
Market capitalization	218,098	151,535
Net debt	55,358	52,676
Total capitalization	273,456	204,211

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company considers its directors and executives to be key management personnel and are therefore related parties. As at September 30, 2025 there were twelve (September 30, 2024 – twelve) individuals that were considered key management personnel. For the three month periods ended September 30, compensation for these individuals is comprised of the following:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	%	2025	2024	%
Salaries and director fees	497	512	(3)	2,173	2,417	(10)
Short-term employee benefits	47	42	12	142	125	14
Share based payments (i)	385	331	16	1,145	1,150	-
Total	929	885	5	3,460	3,692	(6)

- (i) These amounts represent the amortization of share-based compensation associated with the Company's share based compensation plans.

The related party transactions above were recorded at the above disclosed exchange amounts. Management believes the amount agreed upon between the parties is reflective of comparable fair market value transactions.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In addition to the commitments listed below, the Company has various indemnifications in place in the ordinary course of business, none of which, as assessed by management, is expected to have a significant impact on the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

- (a) The amounts in the table below are the minimum cash obligations that the Company must pay under the terms of the following contracts:

	Total	< 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	31,574	31,574	-	-
Principal amount of term debt	12,400	12,400	-	-
Principal amount of bank debt	4,227	4,227	-	-
Interest on term borrowings	522	522	-	-
Other loans	375	375	-	-
Financial derivative liabilities	891	-	891	-
Natural gas transportation	3,030	1,497	1,118	415
Leases, including non-lease components	1,482	1,482	-	-
Principal amount of convertible debentures	38,000	-	-	38,000
Interest on Convertible Debentures	13,638	3,895	7,801	1,942
Total contractual obligations	106,139	55,972	9,810	40,357

- (b) Indemnifications

Under the terms of certain agreements and the Company's by-laws, Journey indemnifies individuals who have acted at the Company's request to be a director and/or officer, to the extent permitted by law, against any and all damages, liabilities, costs, charges or expenses suffered by or incurred by the individual as a result of their service. The Company currently has no outstanding claims having a potentially material adverse effect on the Company as a whole.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2025, Journey entered into two purchase and sale agreements to divest minor producing and non-producing assets in the Ferrier and Gilby areas for proceeds of approximately \$240 thousand. These dispositions have since closed and will reduce the undiscounted, unescalated asset retirement obligations by approximately \$9.0 million.

SHARE CAPITAL

The following table provides a summary of the outstanding common shares and fully diluted shares outstanding as at:

(000's)	November 5, 2025	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Common shares outstanding	67,107	67,107	61,350
Options, warrants, share awards	2,390	2,390	6,996
Fully diluted shares ¹	69,497	69,497	68,346

Note:

1. Fully diluted is a non-GAAP term. The convertible debentures are convertible into 7,600 thousand common shares at the option of the holder until the maturity of the debentures on March 31, 2029. This potential dilution has not been factored into the above fully diluted shares as the conversion price of \$5.00 per share is out of the money and would be anti-dilutive.

The weighted average shares outstanding at the respective periods are:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Basic	67,107	61,350	9	67,107	61,350	9
Diluted	68,425	66,673	3	67,586	66,723	1

On August 22, 2025, Journey announced it received approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) to undertake a renewal of its proposed normal course issuer bid (“NCIB”) to purchase up to 3,400,000 common shares. The NCIB renewal commenced on August 26, 2025 and terminates on August 25, 2026. All common shares purchased under the NCIB will be cancelled, subject to TSX NCIB rules. To date no shares have been repurchased under the NCIB.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Below is summarized quarterly information for the previous eight quarters.

	Sep 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Production (boe/d)	11,862	10,950	10,997	10,815
Average prices realized, including hedging (\$/boe)	47.24	45.36	52.57	47.72
Petroleum and natural gas sales	51,554	45,196	52,032	47,480
Net income	4,439	4,065	7,728	3,626
Basic – per share (\$/share)	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06
Diluted – per share (\$/share)	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06
Adjusted Funds Flow ¹	20,454	15,889	19,619	10,951
Basic – per share (\$/share) ¹	0.30	0.24	0.29	0.17
Diluted – per share (\$/share) ¹	0.30	0.24	0.29	0.17
Cash flow provided by operating activities	12,778	11,112	13,662	13,121
Total assets	579,499	590,225	584,107	585,377
Net capital expenditures ¹	8,049	25,469	9,574	15,406
Long term financial liabilities	178,892	184,755	194,093	192,590
Net debt ¹	55,358	64,452	53,199	60,320

	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Production (boe/d)	11,152	11,235	11,906	12,595
Average prices realized, including hedging (\$/boe)	45.86	49.42	48.08	48.26
Petroleum and natural gas sales	47,046	50,525	52,098	55,914
Net income (loss)	598	(2,328)	3,248	3,440
Basic – per share (\$/share)	0.01	(0.04)	0.05	0.06
Diluted – per share (\$/share)	0.01	(0.04)	0.05	0.05
Adjusted Funds Flow ¹	13,552	9,507	17,720	18,376
Basic – per share (\$/share)	0.22	0.15	0.29	0.30
Diluted – per share (\$/share)	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.27
Cash flow from operations	6,249	8,258	7,994	31,278
Total assets	592,294	598,748	610,930	610,136
Net capital expenditures	8,132	3,349	14,287	17,029
Long term financial liabilities	194,785	202,940	209,651	187,746
Net debt	52,676	55,452	60,131	61,676

Production levels are impacted by decline rates and the Company's capital program. Commodity prices are affected by both domestic and international factors that are beyond the Company's control. Petroleum and natural gas sales are impacted by production levels and the volatility of commodity pricing. In addition, royalties are affected by the underlying commodity pricing.

Significant factors and trends that have affected the Company's results during the above periods are outlined below:

- Q3 2025: The third quarter of 2025 had an increase in PNG sales of 14% from the second quarter of 2025, largely due to an increase in production of 8% and an increase in realized pricing including hedging of 4%. Adjusted Funds Flow of increased 29% to \$20,454 from \$45,196 in the second quarter of 2025 largely as a result of this increase in revenues. Journey spent \$8,049 in net capital expenditures including acquisitions and dispositions and excluding administrative and asset retirement spending in the quarter. \$6,823 was attributable to the development of its power generation assets while there were \$3,198 realized from proceeds of asset dispositions. The 14% decrease in quarter over quarter net debt was largely as result of accrued capital spending at the end of the second quarter related to the Duvernay drilling program paid in the third quarter.
- Q2 2025: The second quarter of 2025 had a decrease in PNG sales of 13% from the first quarter of 2025, largely due to a decrease in realized prices of 14%. Adjusted Funds Flow of \$15,889 also decreased 19% from the first quarter of 2025 due mainly to the decrease in prices. Journey spent \$25,469 in net capital expenditures in the quarter. \$2,129 was attributable to development of its power generation assets, and \$19,253 to drilling and completion work with a majority of these costs in the Duvernay play. The 21% increase quarter over quarter in net debt was largely a result of the Company spending more on its capital program than its Adjusted Funds Flow. The Duvernay drilling program was weighted to the front half of 2025 and capital expenditures in the last half are expected to be significantly lower.
- Q1 2025: The first quarter of 2025 had an increase in PNG sales of 10% from the fourth quarter of 2025, largely due to a pre-hedging increase in realized prices of 10% and an increase in production volumes of 2%. Adjusted Funds Flow also increased 79% from the fourth quarter of 2024 due to the increase in revenues and a decrease in operating expenses of 18%. Journey spent \$9,574 in net capital expenditures in the quarter. \$3,353 was attributable to development of its power generation assets, and \$8,428 to drilling and completion work. Journey sold its Brooks asset in the first quarter with net proceeds of \$3,363 and comprised of 330 boe/d of production. The disposition closed on February 12. The 12% decrease quarter over quarter in net debt was largely due to the scheduled repayments of term-debt in January and February.
- Q4 2024: The fourth quarter of 2024 saw increased sales of 1% from the third quarter of 2024 particularly due to a 4% increase in average realized prices, despite a 3% decrease in production. Adjusted Funds Flow decreased 19% from the third quarter of 2024. This can be attributed to the decrease in non-cash working

capital. Journey spent \$15,406 in net capital expenditures in the quarter, \$5,461 was related to power generation assets, and \$7,342 in relation to drilling and completion work. The decrease in non-cash working capital resulted in the 15% increase in the Company's net debt for the fourth quarter over the previous quarter.

- Q3 2024: The third quarter of 2024 saw decreased sales of 7% from the second quarter of 2024 particularly due to a 1% decrease in production and a 7% decrease in average realized prices. The Adjusted Funds Flow results increased 43% from the second quarter of 2024. This can be attributed to the increase in non-cash working capital. Journey spent \$8,132 in net capital expenditures in the quarter, \$3,930 was related to power generation assets, and \$1,757 in relation to drilling and completion work. The Company was able to reduce its net debt outstanding by 5% to \$52,676 in the third quarter of 2024 compared to the net debt at the end of the second quarter of 2024.
- Q2 2024: The second quarter of 2024 saw decreased sales volume of 6% from the first quarter of 2024 and an 11% decrease from the fourth quarter of 2023 attributable in part to shut-in down times. The Adjusted Funds Flow results decreased 46% and 48% from the first quarter of 2024 and the last quarter of 2023 respectively. This can be attributed to the decreased in production of 6% and 11% between those same periods. Journey spent \$3,349 in net capital expenditures in the quarter, \$1,264 was related to power generation assets, and \$676 in relation to drilling and completion work. Journey disposed of a royalty interest in the Ferrier area for \$787 in proceeds during the second quarter of 2024. Despite lower Adjusted Funds Flow, the Company was able to reduce its net debt outstanding by 8% to \$55,452 in the second quarter of 2024 compared to the net debt at the end of the first quarter of 2024.
- Q1 2024: The first quarter of 2024 saw decreased sales volumes of 5% from the fourth quarter of 2023 mainly due to natural declines and seasonality effects. The Adjusted Funds Flow results decreased 5% compared to the fourth quarter of 2023 which can be attributed to the 5% decrease in volumes and a nominal decrease in realized pricing quarter over quarter. Journey spent \$14,287 in the quarter in total capital spending of which \$7,023 was devoted to drilling and completions work; and \$3,243 was spent on advancing the Gilby power project. Journey exited the first quarter with \$60,131 of net debt.
- Q4 2023: The fourth quarter of 2023 saw increased sales volumes of 7% from the third quarter and mainly due to the positive drilling results from the 9 (8.1 net) wells drilled in the quarter. The Adjusted Funds Flow results were muted as average commodity prices softened by 11% with realized oil prices coming in 14% lower than in the third quarter. Journey spent \$18,226 in the quarter in total capital spending of which \$11,152 was devoted to drilling and completions work; and \$9,457 was spent on advancing the Gilby power project. Field operating costs were lower by 14% on a per boe basis as power prices declined significantly due to a warm start to the winter. Power is the largest single item affecting operating expenses and these costs decreased by 34% from the third to the fourth quarter. Operating expenses per boe dropped from \$20.72/boe in the third quarter to \$17.02 in the fourth quarter. In the fourth quarter Journey entered into an amendment with AIMCo for the extension and amortization of the final amounts owing under the term debt agreements currently outstanding. The amendment now extends \$10 million of term debt repayments into 2025. Journey exited the fourth quarter with \$61,676 in net debt.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

A summary of the material accounting policies used by Journey can be found in Note 3 of the December 31, 2024 audited consolidated financial statements. Note 4 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 discloses the areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements. The December 31, 2024, audited consolidated financial statements are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods

could be material. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can materially differ from these estimates.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In May 2024, the IASB announced amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 which are effective January 1, 2026. This introduces new disclosure requirements, including clarifications on the derecognition of financial liabilities settled via electronic payment systems. Additionally, this will add new disclosures for certain financial instruments with contractual terms that could change the timing and amount of contractual cash flows. Early adoption is permitted. Journey is evaluating the changes as it relates to the financial statements.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 which introduces new presentation and disclosure requirements for financial statements, effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2027. Key changes include defined categories for income and expenses, enhanced transparency of non-GAAP management-defined performance measures, and improved grouping of information, aimed at improving comparability and transparency for investors. Journey is evaluating the changes as it relates to these disclosures. Early adoption is permitted and the standard is required to be adopted retrospectively.

RISK FACTORS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The risks in the oil and gas industry are varied and wide-ranging. The primary risks and how the Company mitigates them are as follows:

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's operating results and financial condition are dependent on prices received for the production of natural gas, NGL and oil. Commodity prices have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and have the most material impact on Funds Flow. These prices are determined by supply and demand factors including: weather and general economic conditions in places that Journey does not operate and therefore are largely outside of Journey's control. Prices received in Canada also reflect changes in the Canadian/US currency exchange rate. Journey's strategy to mitigate these risks focuses on the use of fixed price contracts to limit exposure to downturns in commodity prices while allowing, to the maximum extent possible, maximum exposure to commodity price increases. The Company's hedging activities are conducted pursuant to the Company's Risk Management policy approved by the Board of Directors. Revenues and the resulting Adjusted Funds Flows fluctuate with commodity prices, which are tied directly to the US/Canadian dollar exchange rate. Commodity prices are determined on a global basis and circumstances that occur in various parts of the world are outside of the control of the Company. The Company protects itself from fluctuations in prices by maintaining an appropriate hedging strategy, diversifying its asset mix and strengthening its balance sheet in order to take advantage of low price environments by making strategic acquisitions. Journey enters into commodity price contracts to actively manage the risks associated with price volatility and thereby partially protect Adjusted Funds Flows, which are used to fund our capital program.

The risk associated with using these derivative contracts include: commodity prices moving materially in favor of the counter-party and the credit risk associated with the collection of settlements from price movements in Journey's favor. Journey mitigates these risks by dealing with its main commodity purchaser as the primary counterparty.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Journey is also exposed to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian and US dollar. Most commodity prices are based on US dollar benchmarks, which result in our realized prices being influenced by the Canadian/U.S. currency exchange rates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is impacted by many things, which are both internal and external to Canada. Currently, the world is battling inflationary forces that requires governments to take fiscal action that can be detrimental to economies. The current challenging economic climate has had, and may continue to have significant adverse impacts on the Corporation including:

- material declines in revenue and cash flows a result of the collapse in commodity prices and reductions in production levels;
- reduced capital programs which could have further negative effects on production levels;
- declines in commodity prices, revenue and cash flows have resulted in material impairments and could result in further impairment charges;
- inability to comply with debt covenants and restrictions in lending agreements;
- increased risk of collection of accounts receivable and customer defaults.

The Company continues to make substantial progress in reducing its overall debt position using its cash generated from operations. Commodity prices and the general economic environment continue to be volatile, increasing the risk that cash flow from operations could decline, which could result in Journey being unable to fund upcoming debt maturities. Journey is dependent on current commodity pricing to enable it to generate cash flow necessary to fund debt repayments.

Estimates and judgements made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are increasingly difficult and subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty during this volatile period.

Journey maintains short-term and long-term cash forecasting based on estimated production levels and estimated pricing in order to proactively enact changes to its capital spending to maintain a reasonable working capital balance. The projected balance of cash reserves (existing and forecasted) for Journey is assessed by Management to be sufficient to ensure obligations will be met as they come due.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential loss resulting from a counterparty failing to meet its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms. The Company may be exposed to third party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future joint venture partners, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to the Company, such failures may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Poor credit conditions in the industry and of joint venture partners may influence a joint venture partner's willingness to participate in the Company's ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the results of such program until the Company finds a suitable alternative partner. Substantially all of the accounts receivable are with its marketers and joint venture partners in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company generally extends unsecured credit to these parties and therefore, the collection of accounts receivable may be affected by changes in economic or other conditions. Management believes the risk is mitigated by entering into transactions with long-standing, reputable, counterparties and partners. In many cases, the Company has offsetting receivables and payables with its joint venture partners and makes use of these offsets to mitigate any payment risk. Whenever unacceptable credit risks are present, the Company requires cash calls from its partners on capital projects before they commence. On a regular basis, the Company assesses the potential for bad debts associated with these parties and provides for accordingly.

Receivables related to the sale of the Company's petroleum and natural gas production are mainly from major marketing companies who have excellent credit ratings. These revenues are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following delivery.

The counter-parties with which the Company maintains its risk management contracts are major Canadian chartered banks having investment grade rating.

Credit Facility Risk

There is still a risk that the U.S. tariff policy uncertainty, the Ukraine-Russia war, and the resulting volatility surrounding commodity prices, that Journey may not be able to make its scheduled principal and interest payments on its term debt or its revolving bank facility. Bank borrowing reviews occur twice a year on the bank debt and there is no assurance that the bank will not reduce its borrowing base based on declines in commodity prices, dispositions of assets, or asset performance that is less than forecasted. Should this occur, Journey will move into a term-out position and will then have 365 days to repay outstanding balances.

Access to Capital Markets

The Company's business plan includes the making of significant capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. As Adjusted Funds Flow may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times, the Company may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities over and above its lending facility. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss out on acquisition opportunities, and reduce or terminate operations. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Should circumstances affect the Funds Flow in a detrimental way, the Company would respond by increasing debt within the Company's self-imposed debt guideline and/or reducing capital expenditures. The Company relies on various sources of funding to support its capital expenditure program including:

- Internally generated Adjusted Funds Flows;
- Debt may be utilized to expand capital programs when deemed appropriate; and
- Additional equity, if available and on terms acceptable to the Company, may be used to expand or support exploration and development programs and fund acquisitions.

Interest Rate Risk

Journey's borrowings have a combination of fixed and variable interest rates for their respective terms. However, as the fixed rate convertible debentures mature, Journey will need to renegotiate new terms to the extent that the debt is not repaid at maturity. The interest rates could increase materially upon these renegotiations to the extent market interest rates have moved upward. For the variable rate credit facilities, the Company is exposed to higher interest rates should inflation rates start to accelerate. Conversely, if the economy slows, interest rates could decrease as prime lending rates decrease.

The maturing Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin

Land and producing assets are becoming increasingly scarce and more expensive. The Company mitigates these risks by developing its core areas to gain efficiencies. In addition, the Company participates in several farm-in opportunities wherein its exposure to increasing land prices is minimized. For riskier exploration projects, the Company will solicit partner participation to limit the downside exposure.

United States Tariffs

The imposition of U.S. tariffs to Canadian businesses poses a risk to the Company's operations by potentially increasing costs for equipment, materials, and transportation, as well as may reduce revenue margins from marketers exporting oil and gas to the U.S. These reduced margins may affect profitability and project timelines. Additionally, changes in U.S. trade policies could introduce further uncertainties regarding supply chain disruptions, access to capital, and market conditions. The Company continues to evaluate these risks and will take appropriate measures to mitigate their impact. The full impact of the potential cost increases, exchange rate fluctuations, and supplier price adjustments due to tariffs remain uncertain and subject to future regulatory changes.

Increasing United States Oil and Natural Gas Supply

Over the last decade, the advent of multi-stage fracking has unlocked previously uneconomic oil and natural gas supplies that are readily available in the United States. The Marcellus, Haynesville, and Eagle Ford shale gas plays in the Eastern United States and the Bakken in North Dakota have created a supply within the major consuming regions of the United States. This has caused a reduction in demand from Western Canada and this could possibly continue for many years to come. As a result, the Company has shifted capital to oil targets on its existing lands and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future.

Operating and finding and development costs

The industry experiences significant cost swings for its services. Field activity has accelerated with the increase in commodity prices. The Company mitigates risks by entering into strategic joint ventures to reduce exposure to high costs and diversify drilling risks. The Company employs experienced and motivated staff to evaluate and generate high quality drilling prospects. In addition, the Company seeks to utilize appropriate technology and responsible operating practices in operating its wells. The Company utilizes appropriate safety programs and insurance coverage to guard against potential losses. Concentrating on core areas wherein Journey has high degrees of ownership and operatorship further mitigates increasing operating costs as economies of scale are gained. Journey attempts to minimize finding risk by:

- Focusing its efforts on its core areas wherein its expertise and experiences can be properly leveraged;
- Generating as many internal projects as possible;
- Being the operator on the majority of projects;
- Identifying drilling opportunities with multi-zone prospects; and
- Making prudent use of seismic data to identify prospects – either by purchasing trade data or by shooting new seismic.

Administrative Risks

The increased transparency required by the securities, environmental and industry regulators are constantly evolving. Accounting and regulatory guidelines dictate significant resources be devoted to these areas. Journey maintains processes designed to comply with the required disclosures; has a strong Board of Directors and engages technical advisors to assist in meeting securities guidelines. In addition, the industry will continue to experience competitiveness with respect to finding and retaining qualified employees. Retention issues are at least partially mitigated by having all employees participate in the Company's LTI program and by paying competitive salaries.

Competition

The petroleum industry is competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with numerous other organizations in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. The Company's competitors include oil and natural gas companies that have substantially greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company. The Company's ability to increase its reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire other suitable producing properties or prospects for exploratory drilling. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price, methods, and reliability of delivery and storage. Competition may also be presented by alternate fuel sources.

Environmental Regulations

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of applicable environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger

finances and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although the Company believes that it will be in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, no assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Regulatory Risk

There can be no assurance that government regulations including: royalties, income taxes, environmental laws and other regulatory requirements will not be changed in a manner, which would adversely affect the Company or its shareholders. While Journey has no control over these regulatory risks, it monitors these changes by participating in industry organizations and wherever possible offering assistance in lobbying for any proposed changes which will benefit all stakeholders.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Journey's CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") as defined in NI 52-109. They have as at September 30, 2025, designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The control framework used to design the Corporation's ICFR is the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations.

Journey is required to comply with National Instrument 52-109 "*Certification of Disclosure on Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*" ("NI 52-109"). The CEO and CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of Journey's disclosure controls and procedures as at September 30, 2025 and have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at such date. NI 52-109 requires that Journey disclose in its most recent interim period any material weaknesses in Journey's internal control over financial and/or any changes in Journey's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect Journey's internal controls over financial reporting. Journey confirms that no material weaknesses or such changes were identified in Journey's internal controls over financial reporting during the third quarter of 2025.

The September 30, 2025 condensed, consolidated, interim financial statements are available on SEDARPLUS at www.sedarplus.com as well as the Company's website at www.journeyenergy.ca.