**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – THIRD QUARTER, 2026**

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") was prepared on November 9, 2026 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, 2026 and 2025. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, (the "Financial Statements") of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 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").

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.

This MD&A contains 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 polymer and 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 generally accepted accounting principles ("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. 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. 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 decommissioning obligations. Journey's determination of Adjusted Funds Flow may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. The reconciliation between cash flow provided by operating activities on the consolidated Financial Statements, and Adjusted Funds Flow can be found in the table below.

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

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Cash flow provided by operating activities | **15,934** | 12,778 | 25 | **49,791** | 37,552 | 33 |
| Add (deduct): | | | | | | |
| Changes in non-cash working capital | **6,551** | 4,738 | 38 | **2,062** | 13,227 | (84) |
| Transaction costs | **153** | - | - | **353** | 81 | 336 |
| Decommissioning costs incurred | **1,691** | 2,938 | (42) | **4,211** | 5,102 | (17) |
| Adjusted Funds Flow | **24,329** | 20,454 | 19 | **56,417** | 55,962 | 1 |

"**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 this 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. "**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**", is comprised of 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 net income netbacks.

"**Net operating expenses**" are calculated by taking the operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income and subtracting the ancillary resource related income related to Journey's field activities, which is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) 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 this 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 are subtracted from the operating expenses in the Financial Statement to arrive at net operating expenses that relate solely to the Company's exploration and production operations. Management believes that showing this adjusted operating expense provides better information to make decisions on its primary business and allows for better peer comparisons.

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

| | **Sep 30, 2026** | Dec 31, 2025 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Term debt[1] | **7,000** | 9,160 | (24) |
| Bank debt[1] | **-** | 6,375 | (100) |
| Convertible debentures[1] | **38,000** | 38,000 | - |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | **44,665** | 31,519 | 42 |
| Other loans[1] | **375** | 375 | - |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Cash in bank | **(9,265)** | (1,541) | 501 |
| Accounts receivable | **(23,601)** | (24,639) | (4) |
| Prepaid expenses and deposits | **(8,781)** | (8,691) | 1 |
| Net debt | **48,393** | 50,558 | (4) |

1. Principal amount of the debt.

The Company uses **"Exploration and Development Expenditures"**, and "**Net Capital Expenditures"** to measure its capital investment as compared to its budgeted capital expenditures. Exploration and Development Expenditures is the total cash outlays expended on activities used in developing Journey's resource and power asset bases. Net Capital Expenditures is calculated by taking Exploration and Development Expenditures, and adding the cash outlays for acquisitions of assets or deducting proceeds of disposition of assets deemed non-core to Journey's operations. Total Capital Expenditures further adds the cash ARO expenditures in the period to the Net Capital Expenditures to give a complete description of Journey's capital program. The directly comparable GAAP measure for Net Capital Expenditures is cash used in investing activities.

The below table reconciles Net Capital Expenditures in this MD&A to the cash flow used investing activities per the financial statements:

| | Three months ended September 30, | | Nine months ended September 30, | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | **2026** | 2025 |
| Property, plant and equipment | **29,287** | 10,818 | **71,249** | 48,621 |
| Exploration and evaluation | **30** | 432 | **110** | 574 |
| Exploration and development expenditures | **29,317** | 11,250 | **71,359** | 49,195 |
| Property dispositions | **(28,000)** | (3,176) | **(35,225)** | (6,539) |
| Property acquisitions | **11,612** | - | **11,666** | 527 |
| Net capital expenditures | **12,929** | 8,074 | **47,800** | 43,183 |
| Change in non-cash investing working capital | **(8,114)** | 3,846 | **(15,963)** | (1,567) |
| Cash flow used in investing activities | **4,815** | 11,920 | **31,837** | 41,616 |

**Abbreviations and BOE Advisory**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| *bbl* | *barrel* |
| *bbls* | *barrels* |
| *boe* | *barrels of oil equivalent (see conversion statement below)* |
| *boe/d* | *barrels of oil equivalent per day* |
| *CGUs* | *Cash Generating Units as defined in IFRS* |
| *gj* | *gigajoules* |
| *GAAP* | *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* |
| *IFRS* | *International Financial Reporting Standards* |
| *Mbbls* | *thousand barrels* |
| *Mboe* | *thousand boe* |
| *mcf* | *thousand cubic feet* |
| *Mmcf* | *million cubic feet* |
| *Mmcf/d* | *million cubic feet per day* |
| *MSW* | *Mixed sweet Alberta benchmark oil price quoted at Edmonton Alberta* |
| *MWh* | *one million watts of power generated per hour* |
| *NGL's* | *natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, butane and condensate)* |
| *WCS* | *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%.* |
| *WTI* | *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%.* |

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 this MD&A, where the Company uses the term "crude oil" it is referring to the aggregate of light, medium, tight 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, shale, and coal-bed methane natural gas volumes or dollars as is required.

All volumes in this 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, 2026

Financial

Average realized commodity prices including hedging were 39% higher in the current quarter as compared to the same quarter of 2025. This increase is largely the result of higher WTI oil prices, which rose significantly due to the onset of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. Net operating expenses were 15% lower than the same quarter in 2025 due to lower operating taxes & licenses, supplies & chemicals, and labour. The disposition of higher operating cost properties in June and September of 2026 contributed significantly to these decreases. Journey generated $24,329 of Adjusted Funds Flow ($0.36 per basic and $0.35 per diluted share) in the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $20,454 ($0.30 per basic and diluted share) in the third quarter of 2025. Journey realized net income of $16,833 ($0.25 per weighted average basic and $0.24 per diluted share) in the third quarter of 2026 as compared to net income of $4,439 ($0.07 per basic weighted average share and $0.06 per diluted share) in the same quarter of 2025. The net income in the third quarter of 2026 can be largely attributed to the increase in realized pricing, plus a gain on disposition of $17.4 million. Cash flow from operating activities was $15,934 in the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $12,778 in the third quarter of 2025.

Capital spending

The Company spent $32,870 on its oil and gas development and power capital programs during the third quarter of 2026, excluding any acquisitions or dispositions. During the third quarter of 2026, the Company disposed of producing properties for proceeds of $28.0, while also purchasing a non-operated interest in a significant gas processing plant for $8.0 million. Drilling and completion spending of $16,558 included 7 (2.1 net) new Duvernay oil wells drilled during the quarter. In addition, $3,321 of capital was spent on completing the Gilby power project and continuing to advance the Mazeppa power project. Journey spent $1,691 in respect of abandonment and reclamation work during the third quarter of 2026.

Sales volumes

Journey achieved sales volumes of 9,559 boe/d (56% crude oil and 12% NGL's) in the third quarter of 2026. Sales volumes were 19% lower in the quarter compared to 11,862 boe/d in the third quarter of 2025. Quarter over quarter volumes were 5% lower between the third quarter of 2026 when compared to the second quarter of 2026 of 10,017 boe/d. The decrease in sales volumes can be attributed to dispositions of producing assets during 2025 and 2026 and partially offset by the Company's successful drilling program in the Duvernay.

Liquidity

Net debt was $48,393 at September 30, 2026, which was 4% lower than year-end 2025. The net debt to annualized third quarter Adjusted Funds Flow ratio at September 30, 2026 was 0.5 times. The decrease in net debt was a result of positive cash flows that contributed to repayments of the Company's credit facility. The principal balance of all borrowings on Journey's bank facilities at the end of the third quarter 2026 was $7.0 million.

Outlook

Journey has updated its 2026 capital spending and production guidance as per below. The Company increased its capital spending plans from the previous guidance, accelerated the on-stream date for 02-22 wells, accelerated some facility capital from 2027 into 2026, and added capital for the first three wells from the 10-19 pad. Capital has been reduced in 2027 to reflect the acceleration of capital into 2026. Assuming current commodity prices remain elevated Journey feels that there is an upward bias toward higher 2027 capital which would result in a corresponding increase in production and funds flow.

Sales volumes have been reduced to reflect the loss of the Countess volumes effective June 1, 2026 (953 boe/d, 100% natural gas) and the Northwest Alberta volumes (1,170 boe/d, 32% natural gas) sold effective September 1, 2026. Journey has maintained its 2026 exit volumes, however, anticipates a significant production increase when the 4.0 gross (1.2 net) 02-22 Pad wells come on production in December 2026 or January 2027. The robust economic impact of volume additions from the Duvernay continues to be reinforced with every new pad brought on-stream.

| | **2026 Updated Guidance** | **2027 Preliminary Guidance** |
|---|---|---|
| Annual average daily sales volumes | 10,000–10,200 boe/d (65% crude oil & NGL's) | 10,000–10,500 boe/d (71% crude oil & NGL's) |
| Exit average daily sales volumes | 10,000–10,200 boe/d (70% crude oil & NGL's) | 11,000–11,500 boe/d (73% crude oil & NGL's) |
| Capital spending (excluding A&D) | $112 million | $90-95 million |
| Asset retirement spending | $6 million | $5 million |

**Notes:**

1. The weighting of the corporate sales volumes guidance for 2026 is as follows:
    a. Heavy crude oil: 20%
    b. Light/medium crude oil: 22%
    c. Tight oil: 9%
    d. NGL's: 12%
    e. Conventional natural gas: 29%
    f. Shale gas: 4%

## DETAILED FINANCIAL REVIEW

## PRODUCTION REVENUE AND VOLUMES

### Daily Sales Volumes

Total daily sales volumes decreased 19% to 9,559 boe/d for the third quarter of 2026 from 11,862 boe/d in the third quarter of 2025. The decrease in the current period can be partly attributed to the disposition of the Company's Countess CGU, which closed at the beginning of June 2026 and had approximately 900 boe/d of gas volumes associated with it. At the beginning of September 2026, the Company sold various non-core assets in the Ante Creek, Pine Creek, Windfall and Whitecourt areas and consisting of approximately 980 boe/d (39% natural gas). Additionally the decrease in both the three and nine months periods ended September 30, 2026 can be attributed to dispositions in 2025 consisting of: i) the Brooks area assets, which closed in February 2025 and had 330 boe/d associated with it (63% liquids); ii) two minor northern Alberta non-core assets with aggregate volumes of approximately 285 boe/d (85% natural gas), which closed in September 2025; and iii) a non-core asset in the Ferrier area with 165 boe/d (68% natural gas) which closed in October 2025. This was partly offset by the Company's successful Duvernay drilling program which increased shale gas production by 59% and tight oil production by 3% between the nine months periods.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Natural gas (mcf/d) | | | | | | |
| Conventional | **15,297** | 19,735 | (22) | **17,431** | 21,648 | (19) |
| Shale | **3,120** | 4,124 | (24) | **2,684** | 1,690 | 59 |
| Coal bed methane | **-** | 3,791 | (100) | **1,971** | 3,781 | (48) |
| Total natural gas volumes | **18,417** | 27,650 | (33) | **22,086** | 27,119 | (19) |
| Crude oil (bbl/d) | | | | | | |
| Light/medium | **1,973** | 1,695 | 16 | **2,209** | 2,588 | (15) |
| Tight (shale) | **1,271** | 2,173 | (42) | **907** | 877 | 3 |
| Heavy | **2,058** | 2,053 | - | **2,009** | 2,063 | (3) |
| Total crude oil volumes | **5,302** | 5,921 | (10) | **5,125** | 5,528 | (7) |
| Natural gas liquids (bbl/d) | **1,187** | 1,333 | (11) | **1,201** | 1,225 | (2) |
| Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d) | **9,559** | 11,862 | (19) | **10,007** | 11,273 | (11) |

**Volumetric Product Mix**

For the third quarter of 2026 crude oil volumes were 56% (2025 – 50%) of total sales volumes, while natural gas sales contributed 32% (2025 – 39%); and NGL's were 12% (2025 – 11%). The volumetric mix continues to shift towards crude oil as the wells drilled in the Duvernay light oil play continue to come on-stream. Management expects the sales volume mix to continue to this shift towards crude oil as the Duvernay play is developed.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **% of Aggregate sales volumes** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Crude oil | **56** | 50 | 12 | **51** | 49 | 4 |
| Natural gas | **32** | 39 | (18) | **37** | 40 | (8) |
| Natural gas liquids | **12** | 11 | 9 | **12** | 11 | 9 |
| Total | **100** | 100 | | **100** | 100 | |

**Average Benchmark Prices**

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| **Crude Oil** | | | | | | |
| WTI (US$/bbl) | **85.89** | 64.93 | 32 | **83.60** | 66.70 | 25 |
| Canadian light sweet (CDN$/bbl) | **120.80** | 85.00 | 42 | **115.48** | 88.70 | 30 |
| WTI/light sweet differential (US$/bbl) | **(0.62)** | (2.20) | (72) | **(0.62)** | (3.34) | (81) |
| WCS (CDN$/bbl) | **100.92** | 74.95 | 35 | **96.00** | 78.09 | 23 |
| WTI/WCS differential (US$/bbl) | **(13.89)** | (10.39) | 34 | **(14.24)** | (11.11) | 28 |
| **Natural Gas** | | | | | | |
| NYMEX (US $/Mmbtu) | **2.87** | 3.03 | (5) | **3.54** | 3.45 | 3 |
| AECO - Daily (CDN$/mcf) | **1.50** | 0.61 | 146 | **1.70** | 1.49 | 14 |
| **Foreign Exchange** | | | | | | |
| Canadian to US | **1.399** | 1.378 | 2 | **1.385** | 1.399 | (1) |
| US to Canadian | **0.715** | 0.726 | (2) | **0.722** | 0.715 | 1 |

WTI oil prices increased 32% in the third quarter of 2026 to average $85.89 US/bbl as compared to $64.93 US/bbl in the third quarter of 2025. In the third quarter of 2026 oil prices increased due to geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East which increased uncertainty in the supply of oil. Canadian light sweet prices increased 42% to $120.80/bbl in the

third quarter of 2026 while $85.00/bbl was realized in the same quarter of 2025. The WTI to light sweet oil price differential decreased by 72%. The differential was a discount to Light Sweet of $0.62/bbl in the third quarter of 2026 from a discount of $2.20 in the third quarter of 2025. The WCS benchmark price was 35% higher for the third quarter of 2026 compared to the third quarter of 2025 while the WTI/WCS differential increased by 34% from the same period in 2025. Approximately 39% of Journey's crude oil sales for the third quarter of 2026 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 146% higher at $1.50/mcf in the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $0.61/mcf during the same period in 2025.

**Realized Prices**

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

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Natural gas ($/mcf) | **1.30** | 0.49 | 165 | **1.58** | 1.31 | 21 |
| Crude oil ($/bbl) | **103.87** | 78.70 | 32 | **102.87** | 79.81 | 29 |
| Natural gas liquids ($/bbl) | **43.82** | 43.57 | 1 | **43.60** | 44.97 | (3) |
| Average ($/boe) | **65.56** | 45.32 | 45 | **61.40** | 47.17 | 30 |

Average realized per boe prices (before hedging) were 45% higher at $65.56/bbl in the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $45.32/bbl in the third quarter of 2025. This overall increase was comprised of a 32%, 165% and 1% increases in crude oil, natural gas, and NGL prices, respectively. For the nine months year-to-date, there was a 30% increase in average commodity prices from 2025. The increase in crude oil and NGL prices was largely in relation to geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East.

b) Journey had physical gas hedges during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and the nine months ended September 30, 2026, but held no physical gas hedges during the three months ended September 30, 2026. Realized prices including physical commodity contract gains are as follows:

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Natural gas ($/mcf) | **1.30** | 1.31 | (1) | **1.76** | 1.80 | (2) |
| Crude oil ($/bbl) | **103.87** | 78.70 | 32 | **102.87** | 79.81 | 29 |
| Natural gas liquids ($/bbl) | **43.82** | 43.57 | 1 | **43.60** | 44.97 | (3) |
| Average ($/boe) | **65.56** | 47.24 | 39 | **61.80** | 48.34 | 28 |

## 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, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on financial derivatives | **(6,992)** | (1,243) | 463 | **(4,779)** | 31 | (15,516) |
| Realized gain (loss) on financial derivatives | **(3,797)** | 1,037 | (466) | **(11,776)** | 903 | (1,404) |
| Total | **(10,789)** | (206) | 5,137 | **(16,555)** | 934 | (1,872) |

At September 30, 2026, the Company had the following physical commodity contracts:

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 Index | Strike $/MWh | Term Remaining |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electricity | Fixed price | 5 MWh | AESO Monthly | $78.97 | Oct 1, 2026 to Dec 31, 2026 |
| Electricity | Fixed price | 2 MWh | AESO Monthly | $77.83 | Oct 1, 2026 to Dec 31, 2026 |

At September 30, 2026, the Company had the following financial derivative commodity contracts in place:

| Commodity | Contract | Daily Volume | Reference Index | Strike Prices | Term Remaining |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude Oil | Collar | 750 | WTI Nymex | $72.50-$98 CAD | Oct 1, 2026 to Dec 31, 2026 |
| Crude Oil | Swap | 500 | WTI Nymex | $67.57 USD | Oct 1, 2026 to Dec 31, 2026 |
| Crude Oil | Swap | 500 | WTI Nymex | $90 USD | Oct 1, 2026 to Dec 31, 2026 |
| Crude Oil | Collar | 300 | WTI Nymex | $61.55-$75 USD | Oct 1, 2026 to Mar 31, 2027 |
| Natural Gas | Swap | 10,000 gj | NGX AB-NIT 7A | $2.90 CAD | Oct 1, 2026 to Mar 31, 2027 |
| Crude Oil | Put | 1,500 | WTI Nymex | $60 USD | Oct 1, 2026 to Dec 31, 2027 |
| Natural Gas | Swap | 5,000 gj | NGX AB-NIT 7A | $3.50 CAD | Nov 1, 2026 to Mar 31, 2027 |
| Crude Oil | Swap | 500 | WTI Nymex | $80 USD | Jan 1, 2027 to Mar 31, 2027 |
| Crude Oil | Collar | 500 | WTI Nymex | $65-$89 USD | Jan 1, 2027 to Dec 31, 2027 |

## PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS ("P&NG") SALES

During the third quarter of 2026, aggregate P&NG sales were 12% higher at $57,653 as compared to $51,554 for the same period in 2025. The increase in sales was the result of a 39% increase in average realized prices (including physical hedges). Crude oil revenue made up the most significant portion of total revenues at 88% while contributing 56% to total boe sales volumes. Realized crude oil pricing increased 32% while oil production decreased 10%. Natural gas sales and NGL sales made up 4% and 8% of revenues for the third quarter 2026 respectively. Realized natural gas pricing (including hedges) decreased 1% while sales volumes declined 33%. Realized NGL pricing increased 1% while sales volumes decreased 11%. The increased crude oil pricing due to the geopolitical events in the Middle East outweighed the decrease in sales volumes attributed to dispositions in the past year. The decline in NGL sales was commensurate with the decline in sales volumes.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 aggregate P&NG sales increased by 13% to $168,828 in 2026 from $148,782 in 2025. Year to date sales revenues primarily increased due to the 28% increase in realized pricing (including physical hedges). Journey's crude oil revenue, which realized 29% higher per boe prices, made up 86% of corporate revenues for the year to date in 2026 while contributing 51% to total boe production.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Natural gas | **2,203** | 1,244 | 77 | **9,523** | 9,665 | (1) |
| Crude oil | **50,665** | 42,870 | 18 | **143,929** | 120,450 | 19 |
| Natural gas liquids | **4,785** | 5,343 | (10) | **14,294** | 15,039 | (5) |
| Physical natural gas hedging | **-** | 2,097 | (100) | **1,082** | 3,628 | (70) |
| P&NG sales | **57,653** | 51,554 | 12 | **168,828** | 148,782 | 13 |

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales Contribution by Product (%)** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Natural gas | **4** | 7 | (43) | **6** | 9 | (33) |
| Crude oil | **88** | 83 | 6 | **86** | 81 | 6 |
| Natural gas liquids | **8** | 10 | (20) | **8** | 10 | (20) |
| Total | **100** | 100 | | **100** | 100 | |

**ROYALTIES**

For the three months ended September 30, royalties were $9,096 in 2026 as compared to $8,453 for the same period in 2025 and representing an 8% increase. On a per boe basis, royalties increased by 34% to $10.34/bbl in 2026 as compared to $7.75/bbl from the same quarter of last year. As a percentage of revenue, the rate for the third quarter of 2026 was 4% lower in 2026 at 15.8%, as compared to 16.4% for the same quarter of 2025. The increase in total royalties can be attributed to the increase in commodity prices over the periods, while the decrease in the royalty rate is attributable to selling higher royalty rate oil production and adding lower royalty rate Duvernay oil production.

For the nine months ended September 30, aggregate royalty expense was $30,569 in 2026 as compared to $24,818 for the same period in 2025. On a per boe basis, the royalties increased 39% to $11.19 in 2026 as compared to $8.06 in 2025. As a percentage of revenue, the rate for the nine months of 2026 was 18.1% or 9% higher than the 16.7% realized in 2025.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Crown | **4,930** | 4,684 | 5 | **18,752** | 15,916 | 18 |
| Freehold/gross over-riding | **4,166** | 3,769 | 11 | **11,817** | 8,902 | 33 |
| Total royalties | **9,096** | 8,453 | 8 | **30,569** | 24,818 | 23 |
| Royalties (as a % of P&NG sales) | **15.8** | 16.4 | (4) | **18.1** | 16.7 | 9 |

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$/boe** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Crown | **5.60** | 4.29 | 31 | **6.86** | 5.17 | 33 |
| Freehold/gross over-riding | **4.74** | 3.46 | 37 | **4.33** | 2.89 | 50 |
| Total royalties | **10.34** | 7.75 | 33 | **11.19** | 8.06 | 39 |

**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 this MD&A Journey nets this income with field operating costs (see Operating Expense section below). Second is Journey's electricity

generation business The third component is 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, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Processing and other cost recoveries | **1,117** | 1,111 | 1 | **2,913** | 3,160 | (8) |
| Electricity income before expenses | **125** | 228 | (45) | **303** | 537 | (44) |
| Other income | **583** | 435 | 34 | **1,508** | 1,210 | 25 |
| Processing and other income | **1,825** | 1,774 | 3 | **4,724** | 4,907 | (4) |

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

Journey's electricity generation business is currently comprised of one facility at Gilby , Alberta. During the third quarter 2026 Journey produced a small amount of electricity from its facility at Gilby as it was still in the final testing stage. The Mazeppa facility remains under construction. On June 1, 2026, Journey sold its power facility at Countess. The Gilby facility generated 1,817 MWh of electricity compared to 904 MWh of electricity produced from the now sold Countess facility during the third quarter 2025. While benchmark power prices decreased 31% in the third quarter of 2026 compared to the same quarter in 2025, Journey realized $66.17/MWh for the third quarter of 2026, which was 87% higher than the AESO reference price of $35.46. The Gilby facility was operating minimally as final regulatory approvals and final testing was being made throughout the quarter. The Countess facility was operating in 2026 until it was sold on June 1, 2026. This facility made up the bulk of the nine months ended 2026 electricity operations and all 2025 electricity operations in 2025. Total MWh generated during this period were 3,418 with an average realized price of $88.67/MWh and generating net income of $27.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Electricity income | **125** | 228 | (45) | **303** | 537 | (44) |
| Operating expenses[1] | **(121)** | (142) | (15) | **(276)** | (349) | (21) |
| Net electricity operating income | **4** | 86 | (95) | **27** | 188 | (86) |
| Megawatt hours generated | **1,817** | 904 | 101 | **3,418** | 3,760 | (9) |
| Realized prices ($/MWh): | **66.17** | 253.48 | (74) | **88.67** | 143.23 | (38) |
| AESO reference prices | **35.46** | 51.53 | (31) | **32.21** | 44.10 | (27) |

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 (non-GAAP) were $16,033 or $18.23 per boe for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $18,815 or $17.24 per boe in the third quarter 2025. On a per boe basis, the net expense for the third quarter of 2026 increased by 6%. The decrease in net operating expenses can be attributed to lower operating taxes and licenses expenses of $1.1 million, supplies and chemicals of $0.4 million, and labour costs of $0.4 million. These reductions were mainly attributable to the higher operating cost properties in Countess and Ante Creek, which were sold in June and September respectively.

For the nine months ended September 30, net operating costs (non-GAAP) were $55,601 or $20.35 per boe in 2026 as compared to $55,195 or $17.93 per boe in 2025. The year-to-date expense was consistent between periods.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Operating expense per the Financial Statements | **17,271** | 20,068 | (14) | **58,790** | 58,704 | - |
| Less: | | | | | | |
| Processing and other cost recoveries | **(1,117)** | (1,111) | 1 | **(2,913)** | (3,160) | (8) |
| Power generation expenses | **(121)** | (142) | (15) | **(276)** | (349) | (21) |
| Net operating expenses | **16,033** | 18,815 | (15) | **55,601** | 55,195 | 1 |
| Net expense ($ per boe) | **18.23** | 17.24 | 6 | **20.35** | 17.93 | 13 |

**TRANSPORTATION**

Transportation expenses were $1,335 for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $1,716 for the same quarter of 2025. The cost per boe averaged $1.52 in the third quarter, as compared to $1.57 per boe in the third quarter of 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, transportation expenses were $4,447 for 2026 or 21% higher than $3,673 for the comparable period in 2025. On a per boe basis, costs were $1.63 for the year to date in 2026 and $1.119 for 2025. The decrease for the three month period is a result of a decrease in oil and NGL sales volumes between periods while the increase for the nine months ended was a result of higher supplier rates and surcharges on trucking for fuel costs.

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, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Transportation expense | **1,335** | 1,716 | (22) | **4,447** | 3,673 | 21 |
| Expense ($ per boe) | **1.52** | 1.57 | (3) | **1.63** | 1.19 | 37 |

**GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ("G&A") EXPENSE**

For the third quarter of 2026, gross G&A expense (before recoveries) was 10% higher at $3,316 as compared to $3,016 in 2025. On a per boe basis, gross G&A expense was $3.77 for the third quarter of 2026, which was 37% higher than the third quarter of 2025 of $2.76 per boe. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, Gross G&A expense was 9% higher at $10,343 as compared to $9,485 in 2025. On a per boe basis, gross G&A was $3.79 in 2025 or 23% higher than $3.08 in 2025. The year to date increase is attributable to an increase in office rent costs of $0.4 million as a result of the relocation of the head office to a new space. Office rent expenses are expected to be lower in the Company's new head office lease. Computer software costs increased $0.1 million, and there was $0.2 million in addition to the provision for bad debts for the nine months ended.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Expense per the Financial Statements | **2,455** | 2,129 | 15 | **7,604** | 6,998 | 9 |
| Add (Deduct): | | | | | | |
| Overhead recoveries | **861** | 887 | (3) | **2,739** | 2,487 | 10 |
| Gross G&A expense (Non-GAAP) | **3,316** | 3,016 | 10 | **10,343** | 9,485 | 9 |
| ($ per boe) | | | | | | |
| Expense per the Financial Statements | **2.79** | 1.95 | 43 | **2.78** | 2.27 | 22 |
| Gross G&A expense | **3.77** | 2.76 | 37 | **3.79** | 3.08 | 23 |

**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 decreased 18% from the third quarter of 2025 to the third quarter of 2026 due to lower interest expenses on credit facility debts due to repayments of the Company's term debt. At September 30, 2026 the principal balance outstanding for all banking facilities was $7,000. The Company's $38 million of convertible debentures have a maturity date of March 31, 2029 and bear interest at 10.25% per annum.

Borrowing costs for the third quarter of 2026 decreased 21% to $1,221 from $1,547 in 2025. Lower aggregate borrowing costs were attributable to principal repayments on term debt throughout 2025 and 2026. On a per boe basis, the non-accretion related finance expense (i.e. interest and other fees on borrowings) was $1.36 for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $1.42 for the same quarter in 2025, representing a 4% decrease, period over period.

For the nine months to September 30 total finance expense was 6% lower in 2026 at $9,347 as compared to $9,974 in 2025. 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, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Expense per the Financial Statements | **2,927** | 3,567 | (18) | **9,347** | 9,974 | (6) |
| Add (Deduct): | | | | | | |
| Accretion expense | **(1,469)** | (1,494) | (2) | **(4,429)** | (4,373) | 1 |
| Deferred finance cost & other amortization | **(263)** | (528) | (50) | **(969)** | (1,164) | (17) |
| Bank fees and other charges | **26** | 2 | 1200 | **(54)** | (12) | 350 |
| Expense related to borrowings | **1,221** | 1,547 | (21) | **3,895** | 4,425 | (12) |
| | | | | | | |
| Finance expense ($ per boe) | | | | | | |
| Related to borrowings, bank fees and other costs | **1.36** | 1.42 | (4) | **1.45** | 1.44 | 1 |
| Accretion, fees & other amortization | **1.97** | 1.85 | 6 | **1.98** | 1.80 | 10 |
| Total finance expense | **3.33** | 3.27 | 2 | **3.43** | 3.24 | 6 |

**SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION**

Share based compensation expense was $805 for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $837 in 2025 which was relatively consistent as no new incentives have been issued in 2026. For the nine months to September 30 the aggregate expense was $2,366 in 2026 as compared to $2,241 in 2025. The higher share-based compensation for the nine months of 2026 was attributable to the issuance of long-term incentives in October of 2025 and reflects a higher share price of Journey at the time of issuance in 2026 compared to the share price on the date of issuance related to the comparative period.

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 long term incentive 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.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Expense per the Financial Statements | **805** | 837 | (4) | **2,366** | 2,241 | 6 |
| Expense ($ per boe) | **0.92** | 0.77 | 19 | **0.87** | 0.73 | 19 |

**DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION ("D&D")**

D&D expense was $10,277 in the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $12,255 in the third quarter of 2025. The decrease was primarily the result of a 19% decrease in sales volumes between the periods and dispositions of non-core properties throughout 2025 and 2026. Additionally at the 2025 year end, there was an increase in proved locations that increased reserves bookings and therefore decreased the depletion rate between periods. This more than offset the increase in future development capital which increased the depletable base. On a per boe basis, D&D was $11.69 for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $11.22 in the third quarter of 2025, representing a nominal change. For the nine months ending September 30, aggregate D&D decreased by 11% from $33,612 in 2025 to $29,926 in 2026 with similar reasoning for the decrease in the three months periods ended.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Depletion and depreciation ($) | **10,277** | 12,255 | (16) | **29,926** | 33,612 | (11) |
| Expense ($ per boe) | **11.69** | 11.22 | 4 | **10.95** | 10.93 | - |

**EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ("E&E") EXPENSE**

E&E expense relates to expiries of mineral rights. During the three months ended September 30, 2026 Journey had no E&E expense, while $7 was incurred in the same quarter of 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, there was no expense as compared to $145 in 2025.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| E&E expense | **-** | 7 | (100) | **-** | 145 | (100) |
| $ per boe | **-** | 0.01 | (100) | **-** | 0.05 | (100) |

**GAIN ON DISPOSITIONS**

During the third quarter 2026 Journey had a disposition of various non-core assets in its Ante Creek and surrounding properties for total proceeds of $28,000. During the second quarter 2026 Journey had a disposition of all its producing assets in the Countess area and its Countess power facility for total proceeds of $7,000. The gains of $17,423 and $24,581 recognized in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2026 respectively are the result of these 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. The gains are reflected in the table below for the comparative periods.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Gain on asset dispositions | **17,423** | 1,401 | 1,144 | **24,581** | 6,638 | 270 |
| $ per boe | **19.81** | 1.28 | 1,448 | **9** | 2.16 | 317 |

**DEFERRED INCOME TAXES**

For the three month period ended September 30, 2026, there was a deferred tax expense of $4,960 attributable mainly to the significant income before tax of $21,793 realized during this period. This compares to $1,052 of tax expense for the same three months of 2025. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, there was a deferred tax expense of $10,367 attributable to the income before tax of $38,176.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Deferred tax expense | **4,960** | 1,052 | 371 | **8,683** | 4,783 | 82 |
| $ per boe | **5.64** | 0.96 | 488 | **3.17** | 1.55 | 105 |

Journey has available approximately $648 million in deductible income tax pools for future utilization. The income tax pool balances, by category as at September 30, 2026, were as follows:

| **Category** | **Deductible rate** | **Amount** |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian oil & gas property expenses | 10% declining balance | 95,327 |
| Canadian development expenses | 30% declining balance | 56,599 |
| Canadian exploration expenses | 100% | 37,966 |
| Undepreciated tangible costs | Various (7-55%) declining balance | 98,064 |
| Financing costs | 5 year straight line | 5,261 |
| Non-capital losses | 100% | 355,051 |
| Total | | 648,268 |

**NETBACKS (see Non-GAAP disclosures)**

The operating netback of $35.47 per boe for the third quarter of 2026 increased 72% from $20.68 per boe for the same period in 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, the operating netback was $28.63 per boe for 2026, which was a 35% increase from $21.16 per boe for 2025. The change in the operating netback for the third quarter of 2026 was mainly the result of a 39% increase in realized prices per boe offset by higher royalites and operating expenses per boe of 33% and 6% respectively. The Adjusted Funds Flow netback per boe for the third quarter of 2026 was $27.67 per boe, which was 48% higher than the $18.74 per boe in the same quarter of 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, the Adjusted Funds Flow netback per boe increased 14% from $18.19 in 2025 to $20.65 in 2026.

After taking into account the non-cash items, there was a net income netback of $19.14 per boe for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to a net income netback of $4.07 per boe in 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 the net income netback was $10.80 per boe as compared to $5.27 per boe in the same period of 2025. The increase in the net income netbacks for both periods was largely related to the increased oil pricing and the gain on dispositions.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **($ per boe)** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| **Realized price** | **65.56** | 47.24 | 39 | **61.80** | 48.34 | 28 |
| Royalties | **(10.34)** | (7.75) | 33 | **(11.19)** | (8.06) | 39 |
| Net operating expenses | **(18.23)** | (17.24) | 6 | **(20.35)** | (17.93) | 13 |
| Transportation expenses | **(1.52)** | (1.57) | (3) | **(1.63)** | (1.19) | 37 |
| **Operating netback** | **35.47** | 20.68 | 72 | **28.63** | 21.16 | 35 |
| General and administrative | **(2.79)** | (1.95) | 43 | **(2.78)** | (2.27) | 22 |
| Finance expense - interest | **(1.36)** | (1.42) | (4) | **(1.45)** | (1.44) | 1 |
| Processing, power & other income | **0.67** | 0.48 | 40 | **0.56** | 0.45 | 24 |
| Realized gain (loss) on hedges | **(4.32)** | 0.95 | (555) | **(4.31)** | 0.29 | (1586) |
| **Adjusted Funds Flow netback** | **27.67** | 18.74 | 48 | **20.65** | 18.19 | 13 |
| Unrealized gain on hedges | **(7.95)** | (1.14) | 597 | **(1.75)** | 0.01 | (17,600) |
| Share based compensation | **(0.92)** | (0.77) | 19 | **(0.87)** | (0.73) | 19 |
| Depletion and depreciation | **(11.69)** | (11.22) | 4 | **(10.95)** | (10.93) | - |
| Gain on dispositions | **19.81** | 1.28 | 1448 | **9.00** | 2.16 | 317 |
| Finance expense - accretion | **(1.97)** | (1.85) | 6 | **(1.98)** | (1.80) | 10 |
| Exploration & evaluation | **-** | (0.01) | (100) | **-** | (0.05) | (100) |
| Transaction costs | **(0.17)** | - | - | **(0.13)** | (0.03) | 333 |
| Deferred tax | **(5.64)** | (0.96) | 488 | **(3.17)** | (1.55) | 105 |
| **Net income netback** | **19.14** | 4.07 | 370 | **10.80** | 5.27 | 105 |

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

Journey realized net income for the three months ended September 30, 2026 of $16,833 as compared to net income of $4,439 in 2025. During the third quarter of 2026, Journey realized net income per share of $0.25 per basic and $0.24 per diluted share as compared to net income of $0.07 per basic weighted average share and $0.06 per diluted share in the same quarter 2025. The increase in net income in the third quarter of 2026 was mainly due to the large increase in oil prices as a result of geopolitical events and the gain on disposition in the third quarter. There was net income of $29,493 for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, which translated into $0.44 per basic and $0.42 per diluted share as compared to net income of $16,232 or $0.24 per basic and diluted share in 2025.

Adjusted Funds Flow during the third quarter of 2026 was $24,329, an increase of 19% from $20,454 realized in 2025. The increase was mainly attributable to the 39% increase in realized prices (including physical hedges). For the nine months ended September 30, Adjusted Funds Flow increased 1% from $55,962 in 2025 to $56,417 in 2026.

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 2026 was $15,934 versus $12,778 during the same quarter of 2025. For the nine months year to date Cash Flow was $49,791 in 2026 as compared to $37,552 in 2025.

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Per share data** | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Net income and comprehensive income | **16,833** | 4,439 | 279 | **29,493** | 16,232 | 82 |
| Basic ($/share) | **0.25** | 0.07 | 257 | **0.44** | 0.24 | 83 |
| Diluted ($/share) | **0.24** | 0.06 | 300 | **0.42** | 0.24 | 75 |
| Adjusted Funds Flow | **24,329** | 20,454 | 19 | **56,417** | 55,962 | 1 |
| Basic ($/share) | **0.36** | 0.30 | 20 | **0.84** | 0.83 | 1 |
| Diluted ($/share) | **0.35** | 0.30 | 17 | **0.81** | 0.83 | (2) |
| Cash flow provided by operating activities | **15,934** | 12,778 | 25 | **49,791** | 37,552 | 33 |
| Basic ($/share) | **0.24** | 0.19 | 26 | **0.74** | 0.56 | 32 |
| Diluted ($/share) | **0.23** | 0.19 | 21 | **0.71** | 0.56 | 27 |

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (Non-GAAP)**

For the third quarter of 2026, Journey spent $32,870 in total capital expenditures excluding acquisitions and dispositions, which included the drilling of 7 (2.1 net) Duvernay oil wells. In addition, $3,321 was spent on the continuing construction of the Gilby and Mazeppa power generation projects in the third quarter of 2026. Gilby is in the final stages of testing and Mazeppa is still awaiting final connection work. The directly comparable GAAP measure for Net Capital Expenditures is cash used in investing activities. 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, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Land and lease rentals | **3,746** | 431 | 769 | **3,881** | 1,100 | 253 |
| Geological and geophysical | **5** | 6 | (17) | **175** | (5) | (3600) |
| Drilling and completions | **16,558** | (2,992) | (653) | **35,716** | 24,689 | 45 |
| Well equipment and facilities | **9,240** | 6,979 | 32 | **16,294** | 11,616 | 40 |
| Power generation | **3,321** | 6,823 | (51) | **19,006** | 12,305 | 54 |
| Exploration & Development Expenditures | **32,870** | 11,247 | 192 | **75,072** | 49,705 | 51 |
| PP&E acquisitions (dispositions) | **(19,982)** | (3,193) | 526 | **(27,207)** | (6,535) | 316 |
| Other dispositions | **-** | (5) | (100) | **(106)** | (78) | 36 |
| Administrative | **41** | 25 | 64 | **41** | 91 | (55) |
| Net capital expenditures | **12,929** | 8,074 | 60 | **47,800** | 43,183 | 11 |
| Other expenditures: | | | | | | |
| ARO costs incurred | **1,691** | 2,938 | (42) | **4,211** | 5,102 | (17) |
| Total expenditures | **14,620** | 11,012 | 33 | **52,011** | 48,285 | 8 |

The following wells were drilled in the respective periods:

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | | 2025 | | **2026** | | 2025 | |
| **Wells drilled** | **Gross** | **Net** | Gross | Net | **Gross** | **Net** | Gross | Net |
| Oil wells | **7** | **2.1** | - | - | **15** | **4.5** | 7 | 2.1 |
| Total | **7** | **2.1** | - | - | **15** | **4.5** | 7 | 2.1 |
| Success rate (%) | **100** | **100** | 100 | 100 | **100** | **100** | 100 | 100 |

In the third quarter 2026 7 (2.1 net) wells were drilled in the Duvernay, light oil joint venture. These wells were all placed on-production in Q3 2026.

## DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES ("DL")

At September 30, 2026, Journey recorded a DL of $106,444, ($138,369 at December 31, 2025) 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, oilfield facilities, power generation facilities; reclaiming 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, 2026 has been escalated using an inflation rate of 2.3% (December 31, 2025 – 2.0%) and then discounted using a risk-free rate of 4.3% (December 31, 2025 – 3.9%). The Company estimates the total undiscounted, un-escalated amount of cash flows required to settle its decommissioning obligations at September 30, 2026 to be $167,284 (December 31, 2025 - $216,321) the majority of which will be incurred at various times between 2026 and 2059. The decrease from December 31, 2025 is significantly attributable to the Countess and North West Alberta asset dispositions in June and September of 2026 wherein Journey divested approximately $50.7 million of undiscounted, un-escalated DL.

Accretion charges of $1,255 and $3,857 for the three and nine month periods respectively ended September 30, 2026 (September 30, 2025 - $1,393 and $4,024 respectively) and 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, 2026 was $1,691 and $4,211 respectively (September 30, 2025 - $2,938 and $5,102 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, 2026, Journey's discounted lease obligations were $2,067 (December 31, 2025 - $621). The increase from the end of 2025 was attributable to the new head office lease commencing on September 1, 2026. The discounted lease obligations are accreted up to their eventual future cash obligation through a charge to finance expense. Accretion charges of $42 and $66 for the three and nine months respectively ended September 30, 2026 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, 2025 accretion charges were $8 and $69 respectively. Expenditures for the LO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 were $194 and $605 respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the expenditures were $204 and $594 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. On May 29, 2026 the Credit facility was renewed with a $45.8 million borrowing base. The first facility is a two-year amortizing term-loan. Mandatory repayments of the Term Facility of $3,000 were required in each fiscal quarter with the initial payment due and made on October 1, 2025. In June 2026 this facility was fully repaid and no further borrowing under this facility is available. The second facility is a $15 million Operating Facility to be used for working capital needs on a revolving basis. The maturity date of the Operating Facility is May 31, 2028. 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. The maturity date of the Delayed Draw Facility is the earlier of two years from the final advance date of the facility or March 17, 2028. As at September 30, 2026 nil was drawn on the operating facility, and $7.0 million was drawn on the Duvernay development loan. As of September 30, 2026, the Company has $35.6 million available credit available, of which $15.0 million is the revolving operating line and $20.6 million on the Duvernay development facility.

Interest is payable monthly on all facilities at rates that are based on a pricing grid for 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 prifncipal 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, or 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, 2026 was $48,393, which was 13% lower than the $55,358 outstanding as at September 30, 2025. Net debt at the end of September 30, 2026 was 0.5 times annualized third quarter, 2026 Adjusted Funds Flow calculated as follows:

| | **2026** | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Net Debt | **48,393** | 55,358 |
| Annualized third quarter Adjusted Funds Flow | **97,316** | 81,816 |
| Net Debt to annualized current quarter Adjusted Funds Flow | **0.5** | 0.7 |

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

| | **2026** | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Shares outstanding | **67,481** | 67,107 |
| Closing market price ($/share) | **$5.02** | $3.25 |
| Market capitalization | **338,755** | 218,098 |
| Net debt | **48,393** | 55,358 |
| Total capitalization | **387,148** | 273,456 |

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company considers its directors and executives to be key management personnel and are therefore related parties. As at September 30, 2026 there were thirteen (September 30, 2025 – twelve) individuals that were considered key management personnel. For the three and nine months period ended September 30, compensation for these individuals is comprised of the following:

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Salaries and director fees | **521** | 497 | 5 | **2,536** | 2,173 | 17 |
| Short-term employee benefits | **36** | 47 | (23) | **120** | 142 | (15) |
| Share based payments[1] | **444** | 385 | 15 | **1,317** | 1,145 | 15 |
| Total | **1,001** | 929 | 8 | **3,973** | 3,460 | 15 |

1. 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 audited 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** | **1-3 years** | **4-5 years** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | **44,665** | 44,665 | - | - |
| Principal amount of delayed draw term debt | **7,000** | 7,000 | - | - |
| Interest on term borrowings | **270** | 270 | - | - |
| Other loans | **375** | 375 | - | - |
| Financial derivative liabilities | **3,761** | 3,564 | 197 | - |
| Natural gas transportation | **1,486** | 845 | 440 | 201 |
| Leases, including non-lease components | **2,558** | 713 | 1,353 | 492 |
| Principal amount of convertible debentures | **38,000** | - | 38,000 | - |
| Interest on Convertible Debentures | **9,743** | 3,895 | 5,848 | - |
| Total contractual obligations | **107,858** | 61,327 | 45,838 | 693 |

(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.

## SHARE CAPITAL

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

| ***(000's)*** | **Aug 6, 2026** | **September 30, 2026** | September 30, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common shares outstanding | **67,481** | **67,481** | 67,107 |
| Convertible debentures | **7,600** | **7,600** | 7,600 |
| Share based compensation awards | **2,789** | **2,789** | 2,390 |
| Fully diluted shares[1] | **77,870** | **77,870** | 77,097 |

Note:

1. See Non-GAAP disclosure. Fully diluted shares includes 7.6 million shares from the potential conversion of convertible debentures at $5.00/share. Should this conversion occur, which is at the holder's option, net debt will concurrently decrease by $38.0 million.

The weighted average shares outstanding at the respective periods are:

| | Three months ended September 30, | | | Nine months ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 | % Change | **2026** | 2025 | % Change |
| Basic | **67,481** | 67,106 | 1 | **67,481** | 67,106 | 1 |
| Diluted [1] | **69,812** | 68,425 | 2 | **69,674** | 67,586 | 3 |

1. When the Company incurs a loss the basic and diluted weighted average shares equal each other. For purposes of calculating other diluted metrics, such as Adjusted Funds Flow per shares, Journey calculated the diluted number of shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 as 69,812 and 69,674 respectively. The diluted number of shares for these periods in the table above was calculated consistent with the requirements of IFRS.

## SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2026, the following derivative contracts were entered into:

| Term | Option traded | Daily Volume | Price | Reference Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 1, 2027 to Dec 31, 2027 | Crude Oil Collar | 500 bbl | $110-$130 CAD | WTI Nymex |
| Jan 1, 2027 to Dec 31, 2027 | Crude Oil Collar | 1,500 bbl | $97-$135 CAD | WTI Nymex |

## SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Below is summarized quarterly information for the previous eight quarters.

| | **Sep 30, 2026** | Jun 30, 2026 | Mar 31, 2026 | Dec 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales volumes (boe/d) | **9,559** | 10,017 | 10,456 | 11,226 |
| Average prices realized, including hedging ($/boe) | **65.56** | 69.31 | 51.00 | 44.26 |
| Petroleum and natural gas sales | **57,653** | 63,186 | 47,989 | 45,711 |
| Net income (loss) | **16,833** | 18,509 | (5,849) | 9,690 |
| Basic – per share ($/share) | **0.25** | 0.27 | (0.09) | 0.14 |
| Diluted – per share ($/share) | **0.24** | 0.26 | (0.09) | 0.14 |
| Adjusted Funds Flow[1] | **24,329** | 18,388 | 13,700 | 15,017 |
| Basic – per share ($/share) [1] | **0.36** | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| Diluted – per share ($/share) [1] | **0.35** | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| Cash flow provided by operating activities | **15,934** | 19,490 | 14,367 | 12,752 |
| Total assets | **586,632** | 590,621 | 588,254 | 576,135 |
| Net capital expenditures[1] | **12,929** | 17,838 | 17,033 | 6,346 |
| Long term financial liabilities | **135,862** | 161,198 | 166,290 | 165,912 |
| Net debt[1] | **48,393** | 57,755 | 55,985 | 50,558 |

| | Sep 30, 2025 | Jun 30, 2025 | Mar 31, 2025 | Dec 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales volumes (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) | 0.07 | 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] | 8,074 | 25,535 | 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 |

1. See non-GAAP measures

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 2026: The third quarter of 2026 had a decrease in PNG sales of 9% from the second quarter of 2026, as a result of a decrease in realized pricing (including physical hedging) of 5% and a decrease in sales volumes of 5% to 9,559 boe/d mainly due to asset dispositions in the quarter. Adjusted Funds Flow increased 32% to $24,329 from $18,388 in the second quarter of 2026 largely as a result of favourable changes in operating working capital items. Journey spent $12,929 in net capital expenditures including acquisitions and dispositions and excluding administrative and asset decommissioning spending in the quarter. $3,321 was attributable to the continued development of its power generation assets. The 16% decrease in quarter over quarter net debt was the result of strong cash flow from operations and the $28.0 million disposition of non-core assets.
- Q2 2026: The second quarter of 2026 had an increase in PNG sales of 32% from the first quarter of 2026, largely due to an increase in realized pricing (including hedging) of 36% despite a decrease in sales volumes of 4% to 10,017 boe/d. Adjusted Funds Flow increased 34% to $18,388 from $13,700 in the first quarter of 2026 largely as a result of an increase in PNG sales. Journey spent $17,838 in net capital expenditures including acquisitions and dispositions and excluding administrative and asset decommissioning spending in the quarter. $5,258 was attributable to the continued development of its power generation assets. The 3% increase in quarter over quarter net debt was largely as a result of a $7 million draw on its Duvernay development term debt credit facility in order to support the Company's capital program.
- Q1 2026: The first quarter of 2026 had an increase in PNG sales of 5% from the fourth quarter of 2025, largely due to an increase in realized pricing including hedging of 15% despite a decrease in sales volumes of 7% to 10,456 boe/d. Adjusted Funds Flow decreased 9% to $13,700 from $15,017 in the fourth quarter of 2025 largely as a result of an increase in net operating expenses 8%. Journey spent $17,033 in net capital expenditures including acquisitions and dispositions and excluding administrative and asset decommissioning spending in the quarter. $10,427 was attributable to the continued development of its power generation assets. The 11% increase in quarter over quarter net debt was largely as a result of the decrease in Adjusted Funds Flow and working capital adjustments.
- Q4 2025: The fourth quarter of 2025 had a decrease in PNG sales of 11% from the third quarter of 2025, largely due to a decrease in production of 5% to 11,226 boe/d, and a decrease in realized pricing including hedging of 6%. There were two producing asset dispositions in the quarter, which had an approximately 156 boe/d negative impact on daily volumes, but resulted in an approximately $9.0 million reduction in undiscounted decommissioning liabilities. Adjusted Funds Flow decreased 27% to $15,017 from $20,454 in the third quarter of 2025 largely as a result of this decrease in revenues. Journey spent $6,346 in net capital expenditures including acquisitions and dispositions and excluding administrative and asset decommissioning spending in the quarter. $4,203 was attributable to the continued development of its power generation assets. The 9% decrease in quarter over quarter net debt was largely as a result of repayments of the Company's term debt and an increase in the receivables between periods.
- 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 increased 29% to $20,454 from $15,889 in the second quarter of 2025 largely as a result of this increase in revenues. Journey spent $8,074 in net capital expenditures including acquisitions and dispositions and excluding administrative and decommissioning 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 (including hedging) 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 $25,535 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 2024, 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.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

A summary of the material accounting policies used by Journey can be found in Note 3 of the December 31, 2025 audited consolidated Financial Statements. Note 4 of the Company's audited consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 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, 2025, audited consolidated Financial Statements are available on SEDARPLUS at www.sedarplus.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 were effective January 1, 2026. This introduced new disclosure requirements, including clarifications on the derecognition of financial liabilities settled via electronic payment systems. This includes disclosures for certain financial instruments with contractual terms that could change the timing and amount of contractual cash flows. These changes have no material impact on the Company.

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. The new accounting standard introduces the following key new requirements.

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Net profit or loss will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") are disclosed in a single note in the Financial Statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the Financial Statements.

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 as result of collapses 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 the 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 25$^{th}$ 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, the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East in the Strait of Hormuz, 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 for the banking credit facilities 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.

Geopolitical Conflicts

The Company continues to monitor ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which have introduced significant volatility into global energy markets. While these events have contributed to a premium in commodity benchmark prices they also present secondary risks to Journey's operations. These risks include rapid fluctuations in price differentials and global demand, increased pressure on global supply chains which can lead to delays or higher costs for specialized equipment, and heightened market uncertainty which may impact interest rates and the cost of capital. Journey does not have direct operations in these affected regions and continues to maintain a disciplined hedging and capital program to mitigate sudden shifts in the market in relation to these global events.

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 fines 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, 2026, 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 Corporations 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, 2026 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 2026.

The September 30, 2026 condensed consolidated interim Financial Statements are available on SEDARPLUS+ at www.sedarplus.com as well as the Company's website at www.journeyenergy.ca.