



Premium Oil Assets Driving Free Cash Flow and Shareholder Returns

TSX: SGY

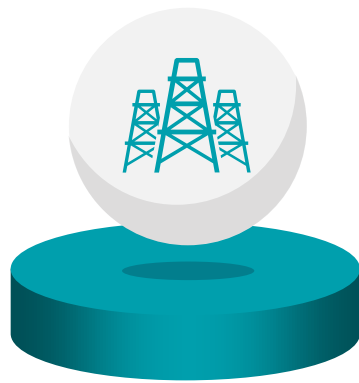


CORPORATE PRESENTATION
Winter 2025

The Surge Value Proposition



High quality assets and strategic capital allocation maximize shareholder value and returns



High Quality Conventional Assets

- Light/medium oil asset base
- Large OOIP (>2.7 billion barrels)
- High operating netbacks¹ (\$37/boe)
- Low recoveries (6.7%)
- Low decline (25%)
- 12-year drilling inventory



Disciplined Capital Allocation

- Drilling capital is focused on two of the top crude oil plays in Canada (Sparky and SE Saskatchewan)²
- Returning free cash flow¹ to shareholders through a sustainable base dividend and NCIB share repurchases



Proven Management and Board

- Seasoned management team with a proven track record
- Strong governance with significant insider ownership = shareholder alignment and commitment to long-term sustainability and success



Maximize Free Cash Flow and Shareholder Returns

- Focus on enhanced free cash flow¹ and financial flexibility
- A shareholder returns-based model with an increasing, compounding dividend
- \$1.2 billion in tax pools allows for maximum distribution of free cash flow¹ on a tax-efficient basis³

¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

² Source: Peters & Co. (September 2025 North American Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plays).

³ This represents a 6-year tax horizon at US\$65 WTI pricing.

Proven Business Strategy



Focused on sustainable returns and enhancing free cash flow

Surge executes on a simple, repeatable business strategy:

- Develop high quality conventional oil reservoirs with proven technology, and further enhance recovery through waterflood;
- Strategically allocate capital to highest return opportunities to maximize free cash flow generation; and
- Positively impact the communities in which we operate through our commitment to strong environment, social, and governance principles.



Recent Highlights



Surge's strong drilling and operational results in Q3/25 continue to drive outperformance of budgeted estimates, highlighted by:

- Delivering **average daily production of 23,622 boepd** (88% liquids), more than **1,100 boepd higher** than budgeted production of 22,500 boepd;
- Generating **adjusted funds flow ("AFF")¹ of \$70.1 million**;
- **Drilling 13 gross (10.8 net) wells**, including 5 gross (5.0 net) wells at Hope Valley in Surge's Sparky core area, where IP90 production rates have exceeded type curve expectations by >30%; and
- **Returning \$25.3 million to shareholders** (36% of Q3/25 AFF) by way of:
 - An attractive (~6.7% yield²) annual cash dividend (\$12.9 million returned to shareholders in Q3/25);
 - Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") share buybacks (\$0.7 million returned to shareholders in Q3/25); **and**
 - **Net debt¹** reduction of \$11.7 million from Q2/25, with annualized AFF representing 0.78x Q3/25 net debt.

¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

² Based on a \$7.80 share price as at November 20, 2025.

Corporate Guidance for 2026

Key Guidance & Assumptions¹

US\$65 WTI⁶

2026 Adjusted Funds Flow ²	\$265 MM
2026 Cash Flow From Operating Activities ³	\$245 MM
2026 Free Cash Flow ²	\$95 MM
2026 Free Cash Flow Margin ²	36%

Market Snapshot

Basic Shares Outstanding ⁴	99.0 MM
Average Daily Volume	0.6 MM Shares
Market Capitalization / Net Debt / Enterprise Value ⁵	\$772 MM / \$217 MM / \$989 MM

23,000 BOEPD

2026 Average Production
(est.) (88% liquids)

\$150 MILLION

Sustainably-Oriented
2026 Capital Budget (est.)

\$0.52

Annual Per Share
Dividend

\$1.2B

Tax Pools

¹ Based on the following pricing assumptions: US\$65 WTI, US\$12.00 WCS differential, US\$4.00 EDM differential, \$0.715 CAD/USD FX, and \$2.95 AECO.

² Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

³ Assumes nil change in non-cash working capital.

⁴ As at September 30, 2025.

⁵ Market Capitalization and Enterprise Value are based on a \$7.80 share price as at November 20, 2025, and net debt of \$217.4 MM.

⁶ Every US\$1 increase in WTI pricing adds \$8 million to Surge's cash flow.

SURGE

**Focused on returns and
enhancing free cash
flow while managing risk**

• **Greater Sawn/minor areas**
~2,000 boepd

• **Sparky**
>13,500 boepd

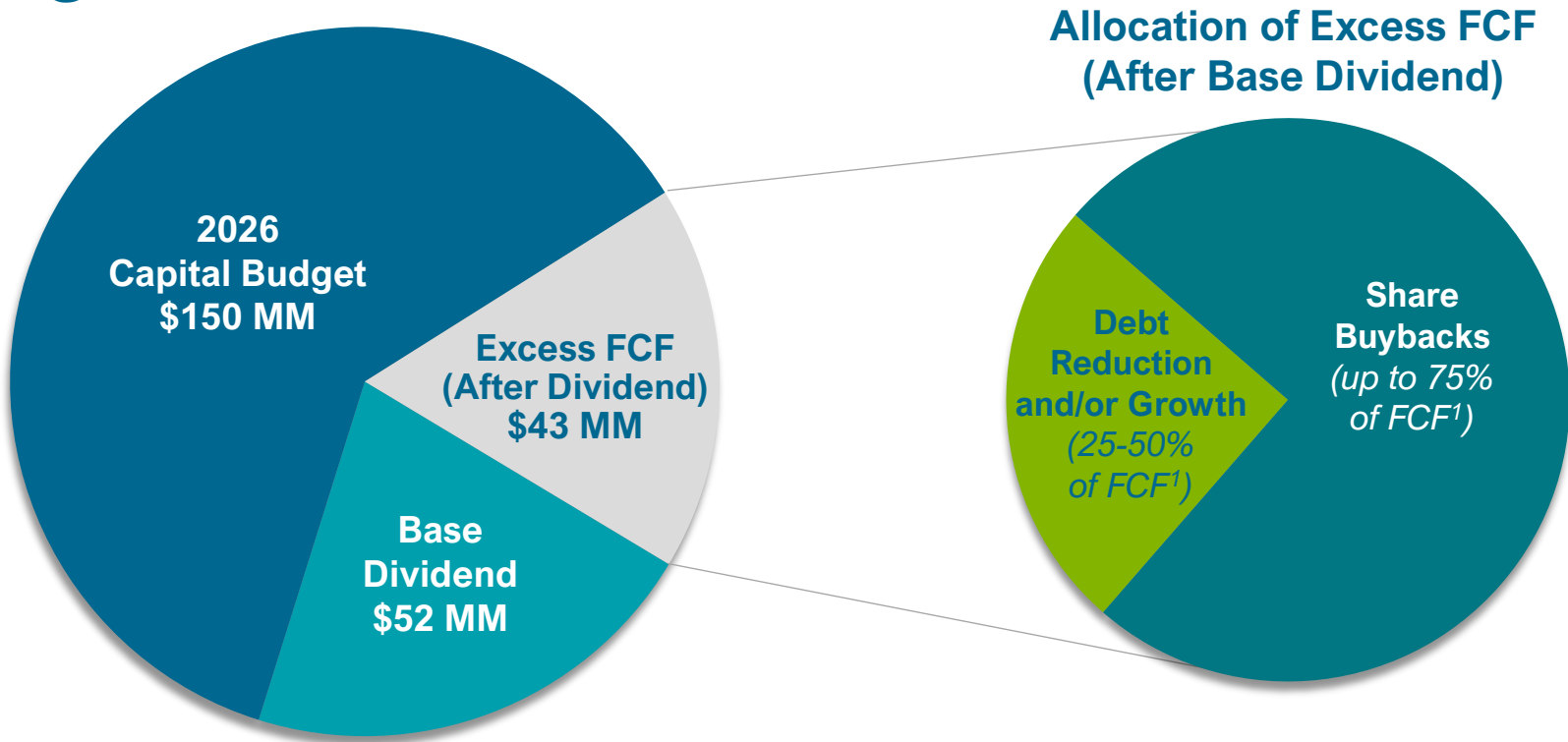
• **SE Saskatchewan**
~7,500 boepd

Return of Capital Framework



Surge is well positioned to deliver returns to shareholders through its base dividend and excess free cash flow (FCF)¹

2026 Guidance Cash Flow
@ US\$65 WTI: **\$245 MM**



Surge has returned **\$340 million to shareholders** since 2021 by way of:

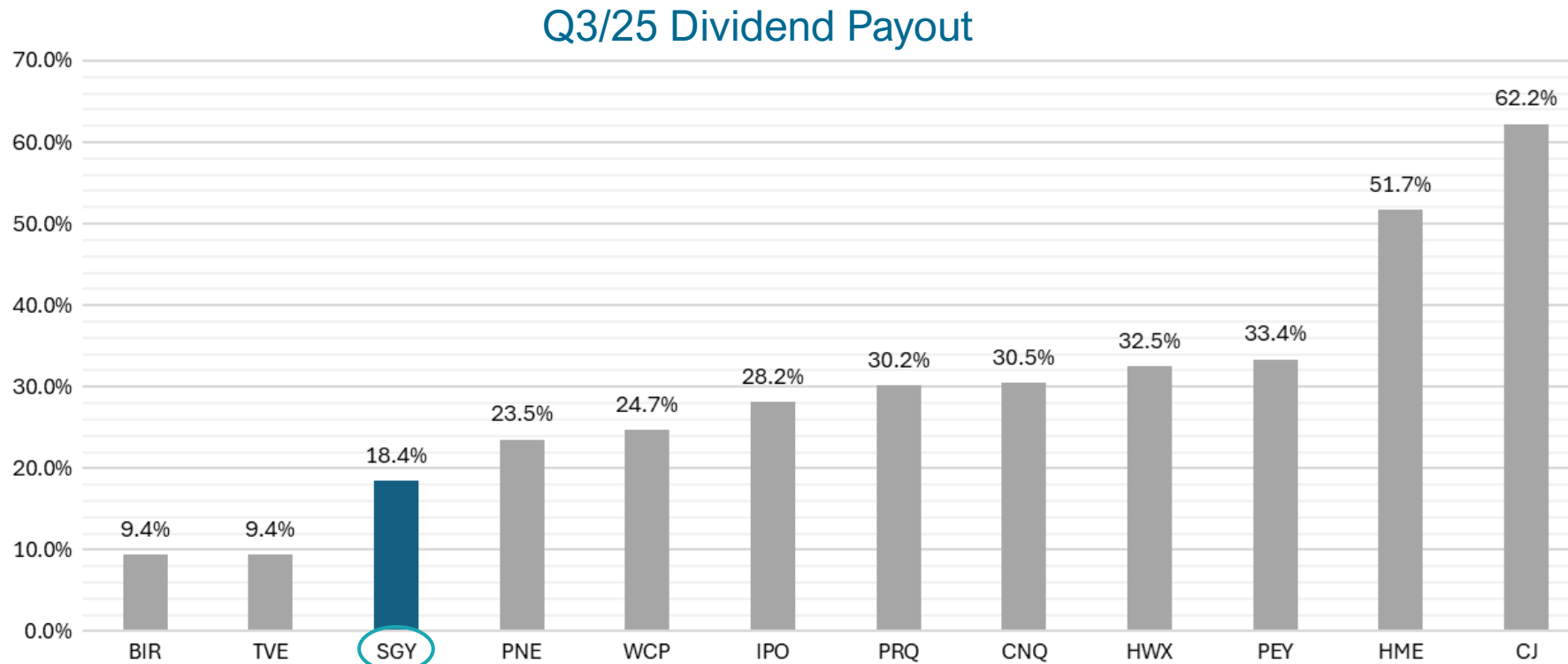
- Base cash dividend (\$158 million in total)
- NCIB share buybacks (\$19 million in total)
- Debt reduction (\$163 million in total)

¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

Attractive Dividend: Low Payout Ratio



Surge's attractive \$0.52 per share annual base cash dividend (currently a ~6.7% yield) is accompanied by a low dividend payout ratio of just 18.4% of Q3/25 cash flow.



Source: Company reports; 2Q25- HME, *HME includes special and base dividend

Surge has increased its base cash dividend **TWICE** over the past three years (23% in total) **AND** maintained a low dividend payout ratio of only 18.4% of Q3/25 AFF¹.

¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

Compelling opportunity for energy investors

While global oil demand is at a record high, global crude inventories remain near the lowest levels on record since at least 2017.

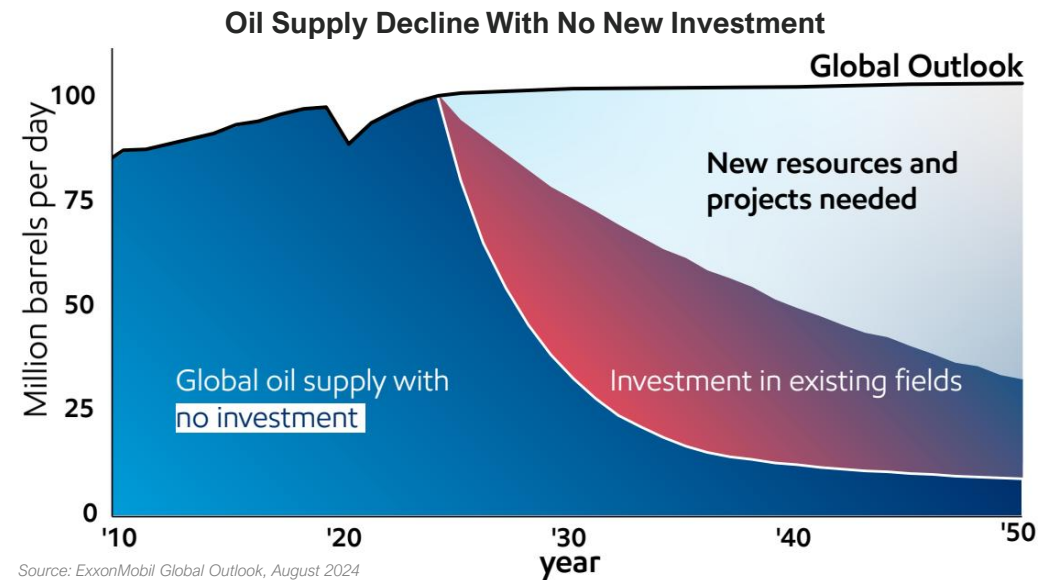
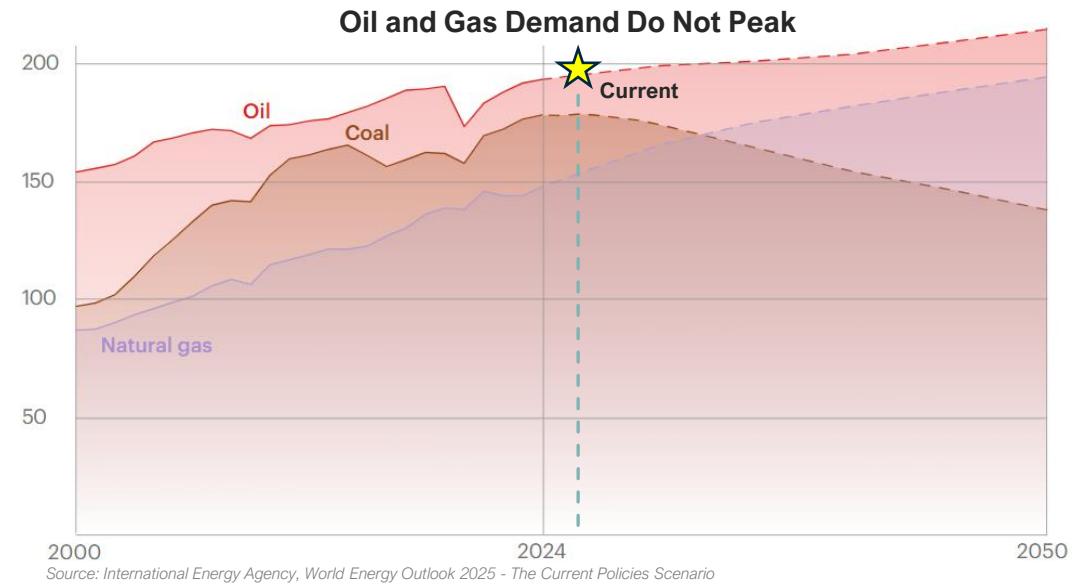
With growing geopolitical tensions increasing the possibility of supply disruptions and price volatility, this uncertainty (and compelling oil market fundamentals) supports higher crude prices over the coming months.

With low debt levels and excellent free cash flow margins¹, Surge offers attractive returns to investors.

¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

Please see the Advisories section at the back of this presentation for further detail regarding forward-looking statements, oil and gas information, and non-GAAP and other financial measures.

Energy will continue to offer investors an attractive value proposition in 2026 and beyond



Spotlight:

Sparky and SE Saskatchewan

*Surge offers exposure to **three of the top four**
conventional oil growth plays in Canada*

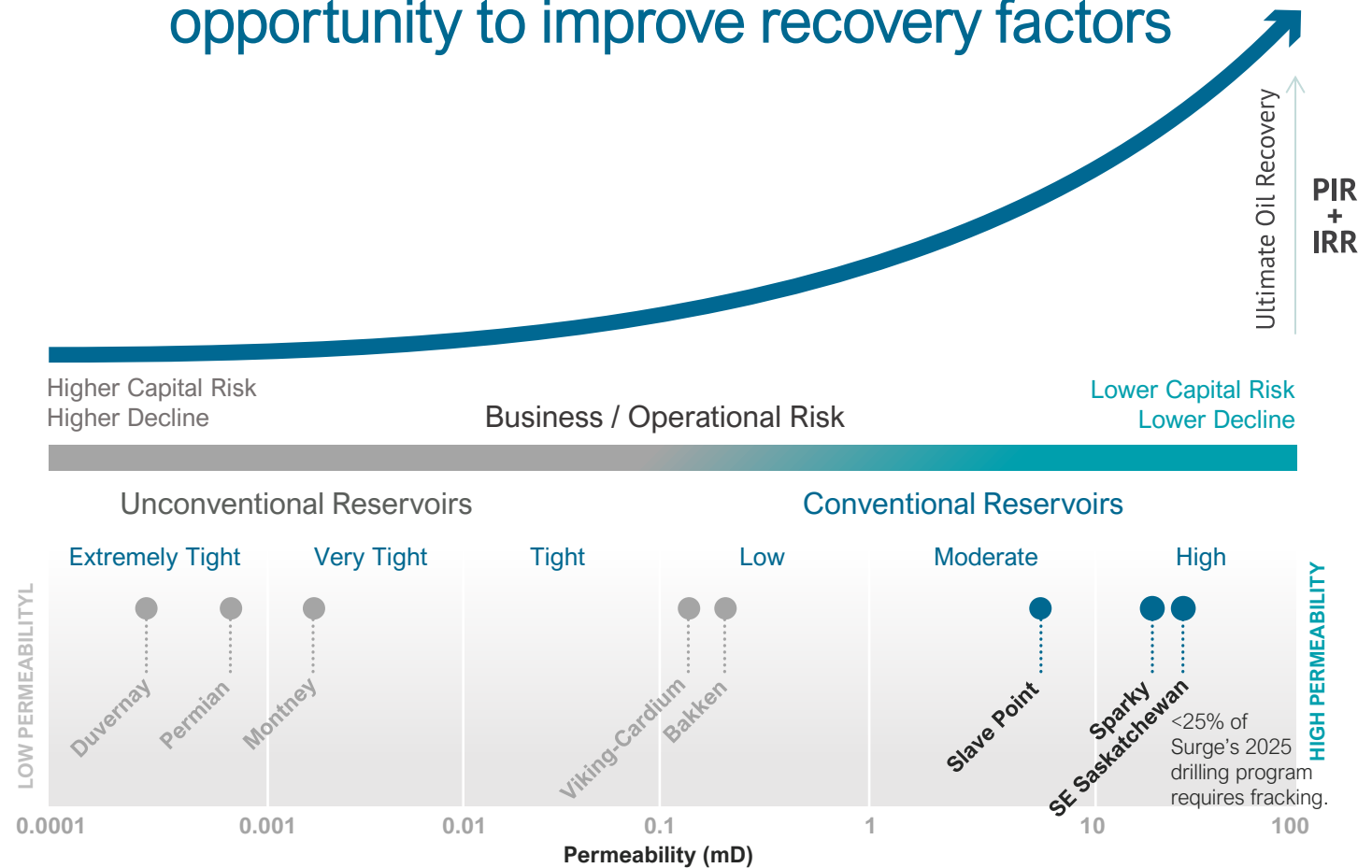


Advantages of Conventional Reservoirs

Surge proactively targets low risk conventional reservoirs and currently has >2.7 billion barrels of net OOIP with a 6.7% recovery factor (cumulative to date).

- High permeability conventional reservoirs lower capital risk and decline profiles.
- Potential for greatly improved ultimate oil recovery and greater IRR and PIR.
- Enhanced oil recovery from waterflood potential lowers decline rates and adds incremental barrels at a low cost.

Conventional reservoirs offer lower risk, predictable, repeatable development with opportunity to improve recovery factors



Increasing permeability = higher quality reservoir

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Core Area Focused



Sparky and SE Saskatchewan provide exceptional economics and a depth of drilling inventory

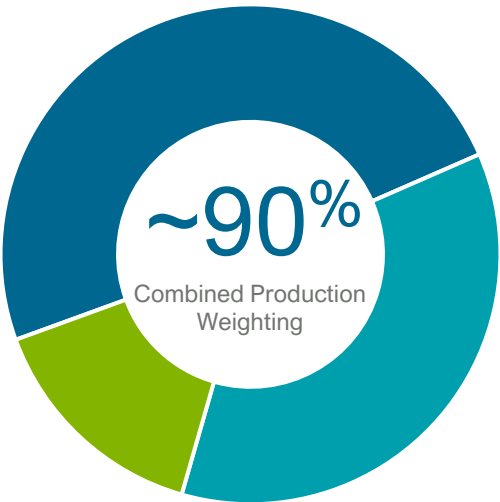
Sparky

Light/medium crude oil production with compelling returns. Low on-stream costs with extensive drilling and waterflood inventory provides excellent long term sustainable growth potential.

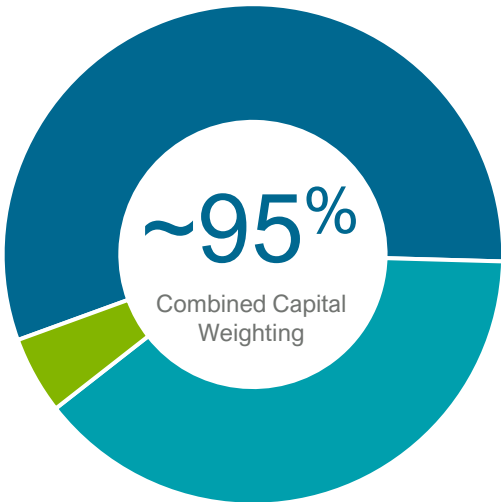
SE Saskatchewan

Highly focused, operated asset base with excellent light oil operating netbacks. Low-cost wells with short payouts. Potential for continued area consolidation.

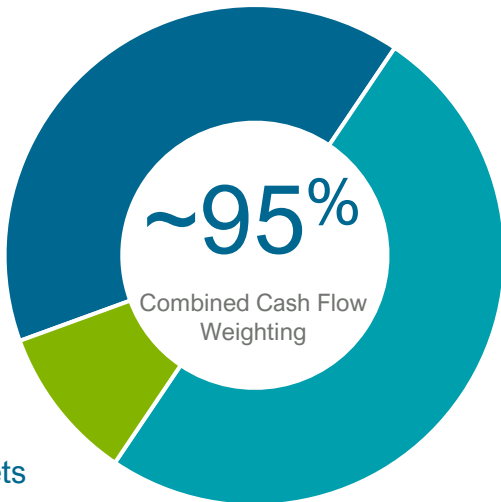
Production Weighting by Area



Capital Weighting by Area



Cash Flow Weighting by Area



● Sparky ● SE Saskatchewan ● Other Surge Assets

Sparky

A One-of-a-Kind Position

Surge holds a dominant land position and is drilling a mix of horizontal multi-frac and horizontal open hole multi-lateral wells in the Sparky area

Sparky Formation Facts

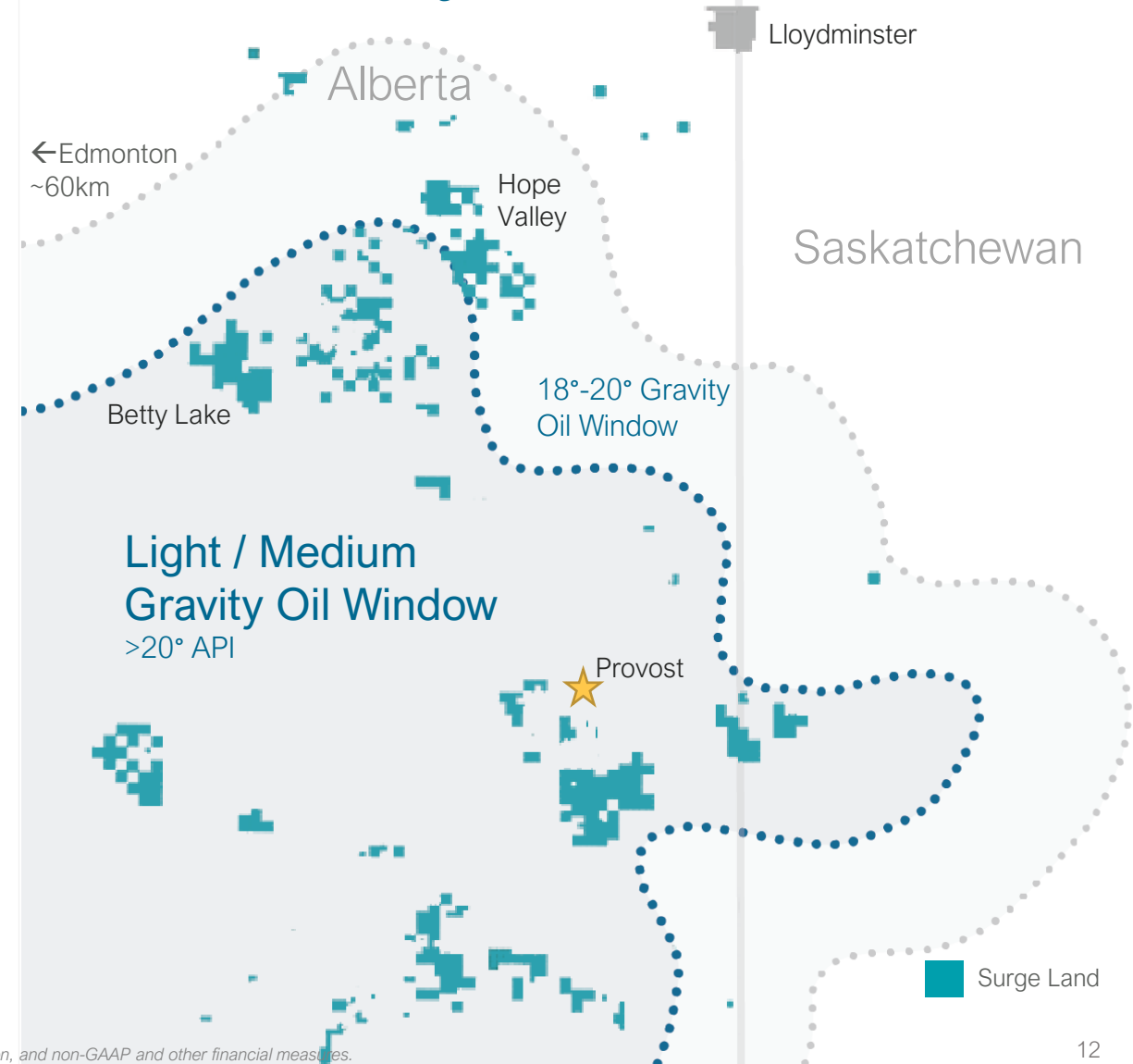
First Production	May 1922
Original Oil in Place	>11 Bbbls
Cumulative Production	~1.4 Bbbls
Recovery Factor to date	~13%
Producing Wells	~24,100
Hz Wells	~1,650
Multi-Frac Hz Wells	~480
Surge Drilled Multi-Frac Hz	>265
Multi-Leg Hz Wells	~600
Surge Drilled Multi-Leg Hz	40

Data sourced from Canadian Discovery and Geoscout

- Large, well established oil producing fairway in Western Canada
- Increased market focus with operators implementing multi-lateral horizontals in areas of higher oil viscosity; being compared to the Clearwater
- Per well economics with quick payouts and excellent rates
- Conventional sandstone reservoirs support top-tier capital efficiencies
- Shallow depth (700-900m)
- Low geological risk due to 3D seismic and thousands of vertical penetrations

Over 11 Billion Barrel Trend

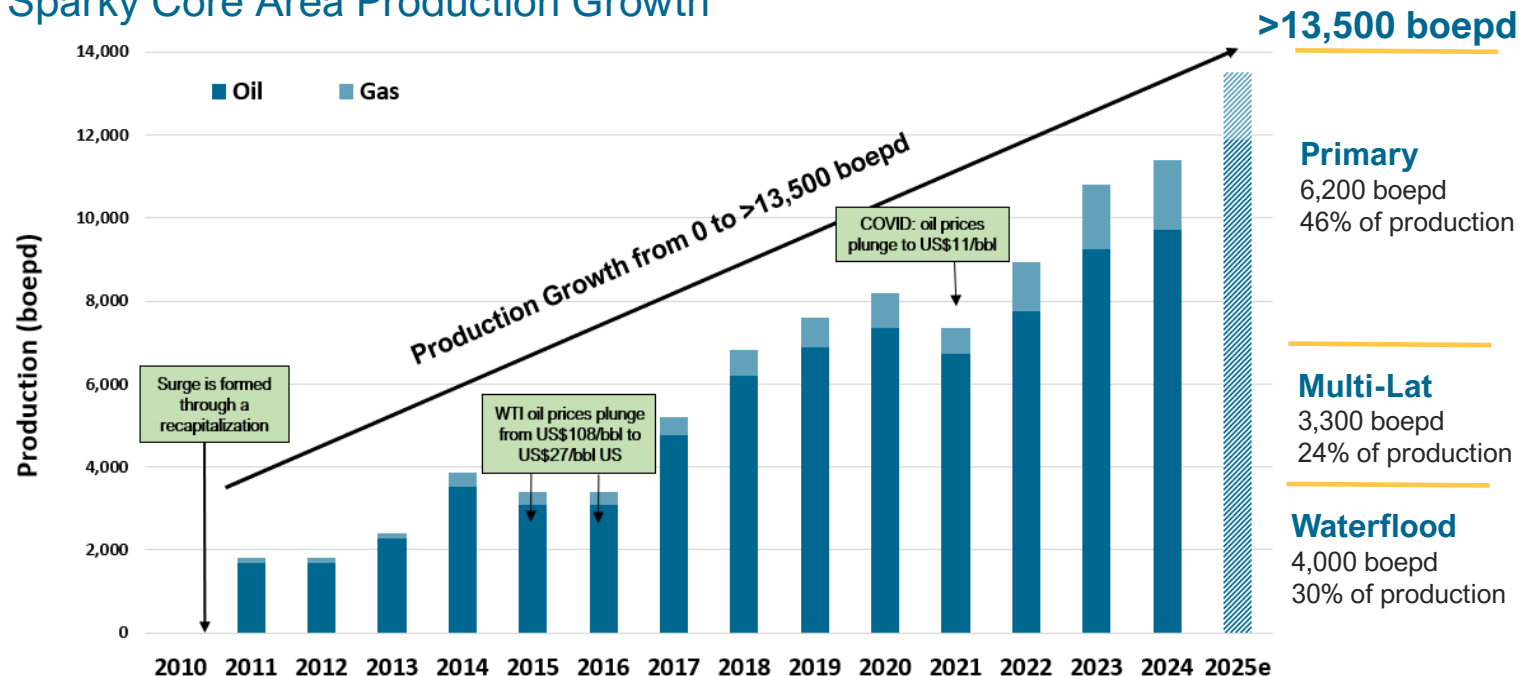
One of Canada's Largest Accumulations of Oil



Long-Term Growth Potential

Pad drilling, advanced horizontal multi-stage fracturing technology, and multi-lateral horizontal success have unlocked the potential of the Sparky play

Sparky Core Area Production Growth



~1.4 billion bbls

OOIP net to SGY (internally estimated)

>510 net

>160 Multi-Lateral Locations

* Internally estimated as of July 1, 2025

>13,500 boepd

Production (88% liquids)

~15 year

Drilling Inventory (based on 34 wells per year)

31 net wells

To be drilled in 2026

16 multi-lateral, 10 single-leg producers, and 5 single-leg water injectors

- Production has grown by 650% from 1,800 boepd in 2011 to >13,500 boepd today
- Low-cost drilling (DCET¹ of ~\$1.6MM per well)
- Focus on lighter WCS oil gravity (18-31° API) = higher operating netbacks²
- Proven waterflood potential (Wainwright pool at >30% recovery factor)

¹ Drill case equipment tie-in.

² Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

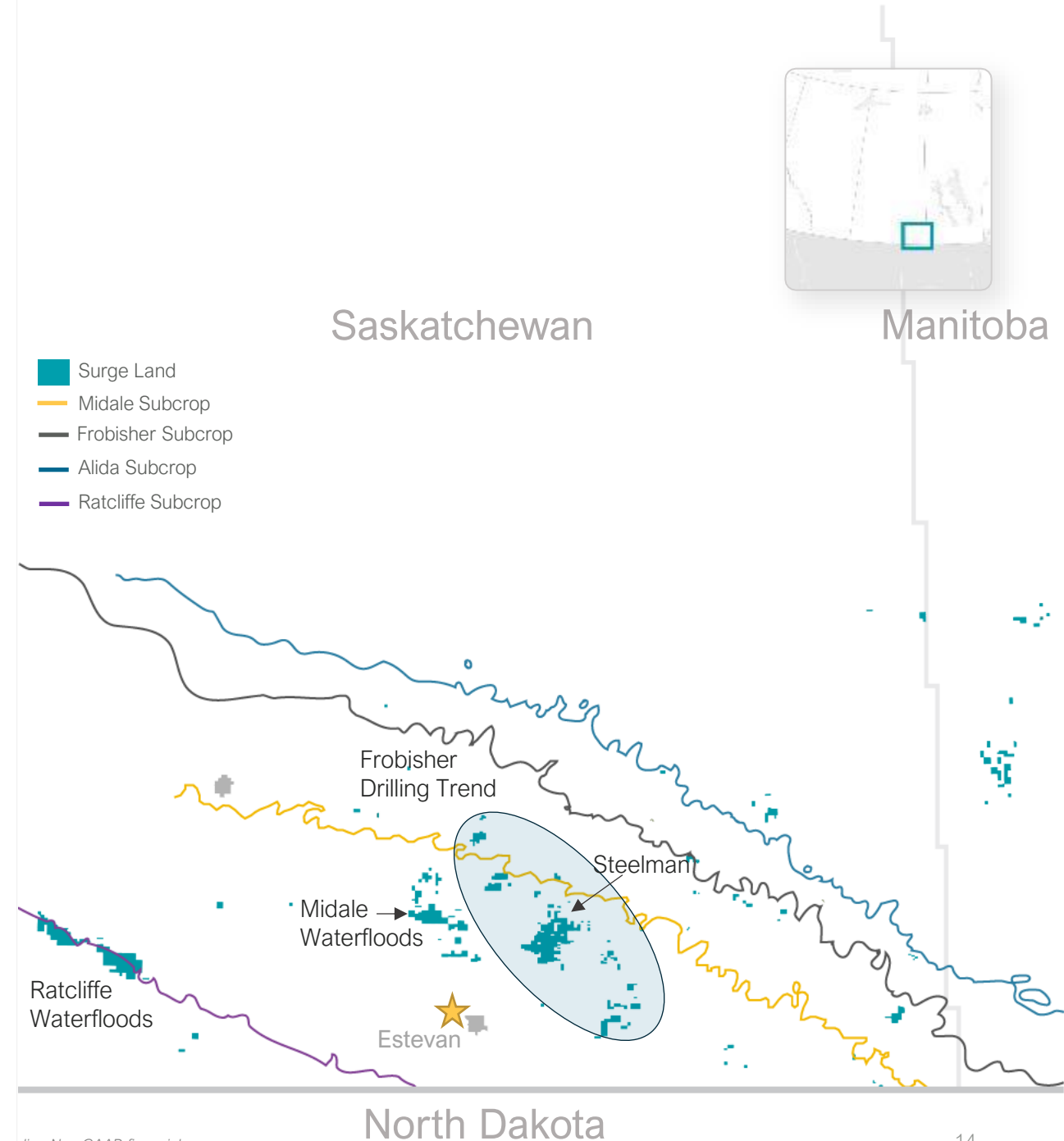
SE Saskatchewan

A Light Oil Balance

Surge's operational track record of success in SE Saskatchewan makes this an exciting growth area

Area Benefits

- Organic growth opportunities
- Strategic acquisitions or tuck-in consolidation opportunities
- Cost-efficient drilling
- Extremely quick turnaround from spud to on production (under two weeks)
- High operating netback¹ (\$44 at \$65 WTI)
- Mix of low decline waterfloods & highly economic drilling
- Assets have low liabilities; minimal inactive ARO
- Year-round access



Data sourced from Canadian Discovery and Geoscout.

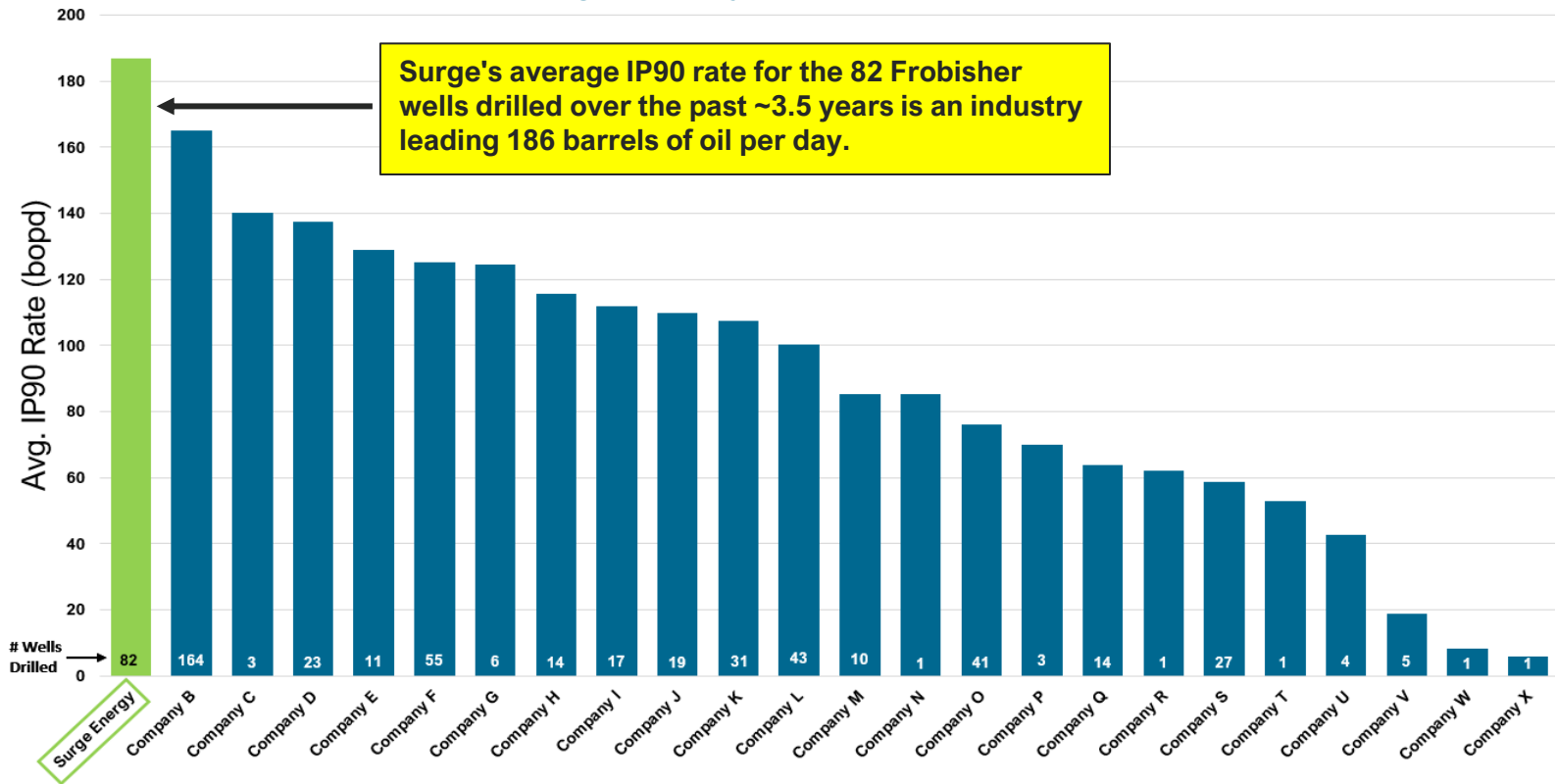
¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.



Key Growth Driver

High operating netback¹ light oil production and reserves from low risk, proven conventional reservoirs

SE Saskatchewan Frobisher Average IP90 By Operator (January 2022 – September 2025)



>500 million bbls

OOIP net to SGY (internally estimated)

>320 net

SE Saskatchewan drilling locations

* Internally estimated as of July 1, 2025

~7,500 boepd

Production (90% liquids)

~10 year

Drilling Inventory (based on ~30 wells per year)

23.5 net wells

To be drilled in 2026

19.5 multi-lateral and 4 single-leg wells

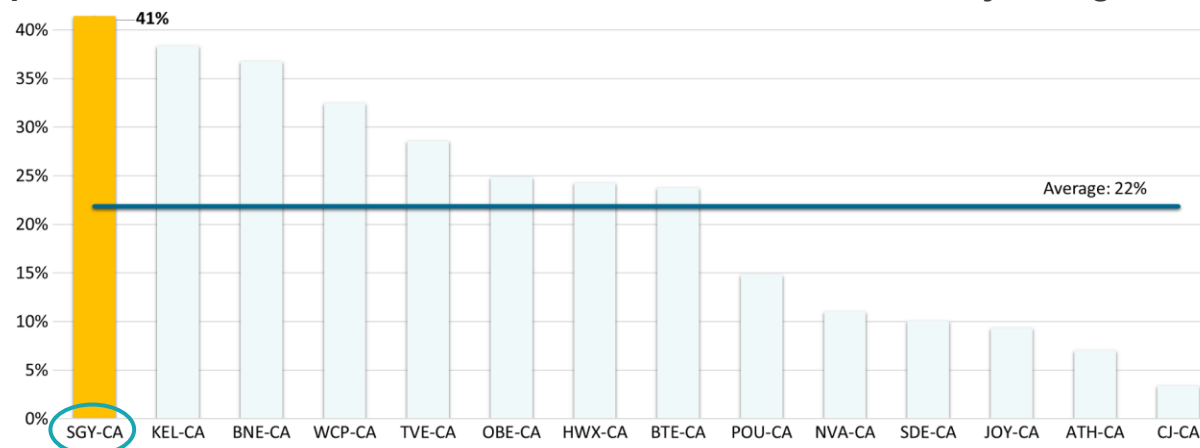
¹ Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details regarding Non-GAAP financial measures.

Analyst Coverage

Financial Institution	Analyst	Email Address	SGY 12-Month Target Price
Acumen Capital Partners	Trevor Reynolds	treynolds@acumencapital.com	\$9.50
ATB Capital Markets	Amir Arif	aarif@atb.com	\$8.25
BMO Capital Markets	Jeremy McCrea	jeremy.mccrea@bmo.com	\$10.00
Canaccord Genuity	Mike Mueller	mmueller@cgf.com	\$9.00
National Bank Financial	Dan Payne	dan.payne@nbc.ca	\$9.50
Peters & Co.	Christian Comeau	ccomeau@petersco.com	\$9.00
Raymond James	Luke Davis	luke.davis@raymondjames.ca	\$9.00
Roth Canada	Jamie Somerville	jsomerville@rothcanada.ca	\$9.00
Schachter Energy Report	Josef Schachter	josef@schachterenergyreport.ca	\$14.00
Velocity Trade Capital	Mark Heim	mark.heim@velocitytradecapital.com	\$10.50

Average: \$9.78

Upside Above Current Share Price to Consensus Factset Analyst Target Price¹



¹ Based on share prices as at November 4, 2025.



Leadership



Paul Colborne

President & CEO



Jared Ducs

CFO



Murray Bye

COO



Derek Christie

Senior VP, Exploration



Margaret Elekes

Senior VP, Land & BD

Dan Kelly

VP, Finance



Grant Cutforth

VP, Business Development



Board of Directors



Paul Colborne

President & CEO



Jim Pasieka^{1,3}

Chairman



Marion Burnyeat^{2,3}

Independent Director



Daryl H. Gilbert^{3,4}

Independent Director



Michelle Gramatke^{2,5}

Independent Director



Robert Leach^{2,5,6}

Independent Director



Allison Maher^{4,5}

Independent Director

Board Committees

1. Chair of the Board
2. Member of the Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Ms. Burnyeat serves as Chair.
3. Member of the Environment, Health and Safety Committee. Mr. Gilbert serves as Chair.
4. Member of the Reserves Committee.
5. Member of the Audit Committee. Ms. Maher serves as Chair.
6. Lead independent director of the Board.

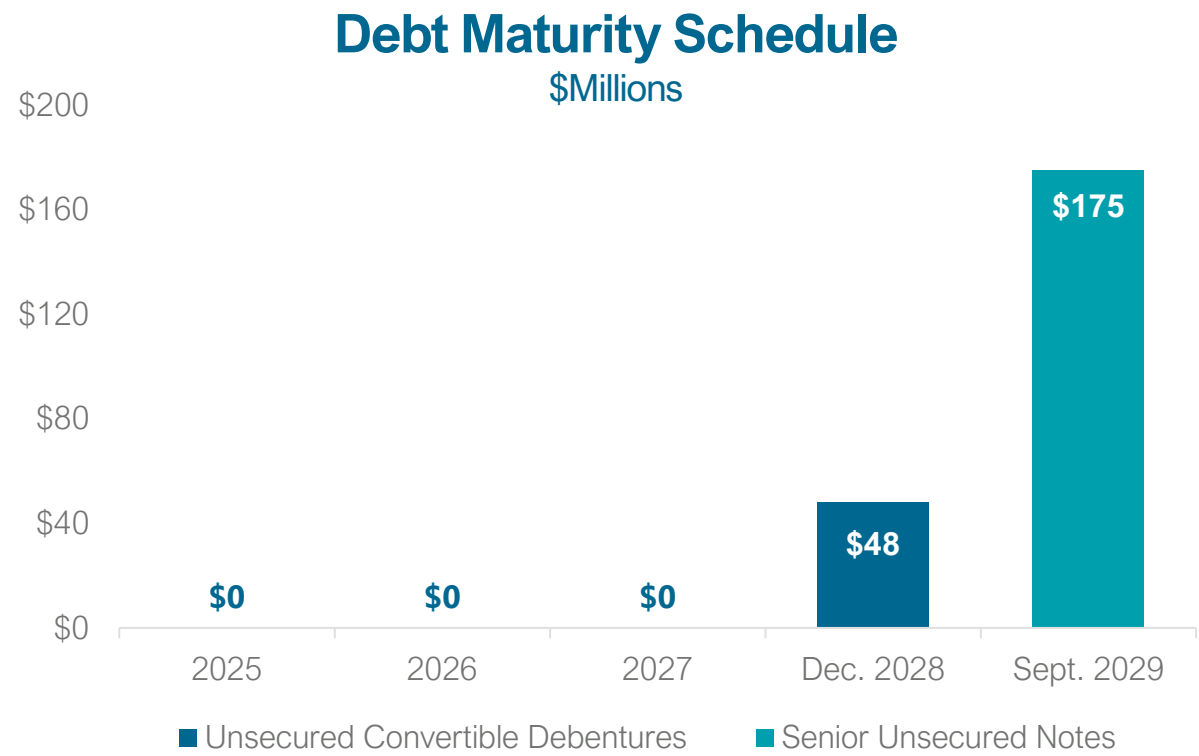
Appendix

Significant Liquidity

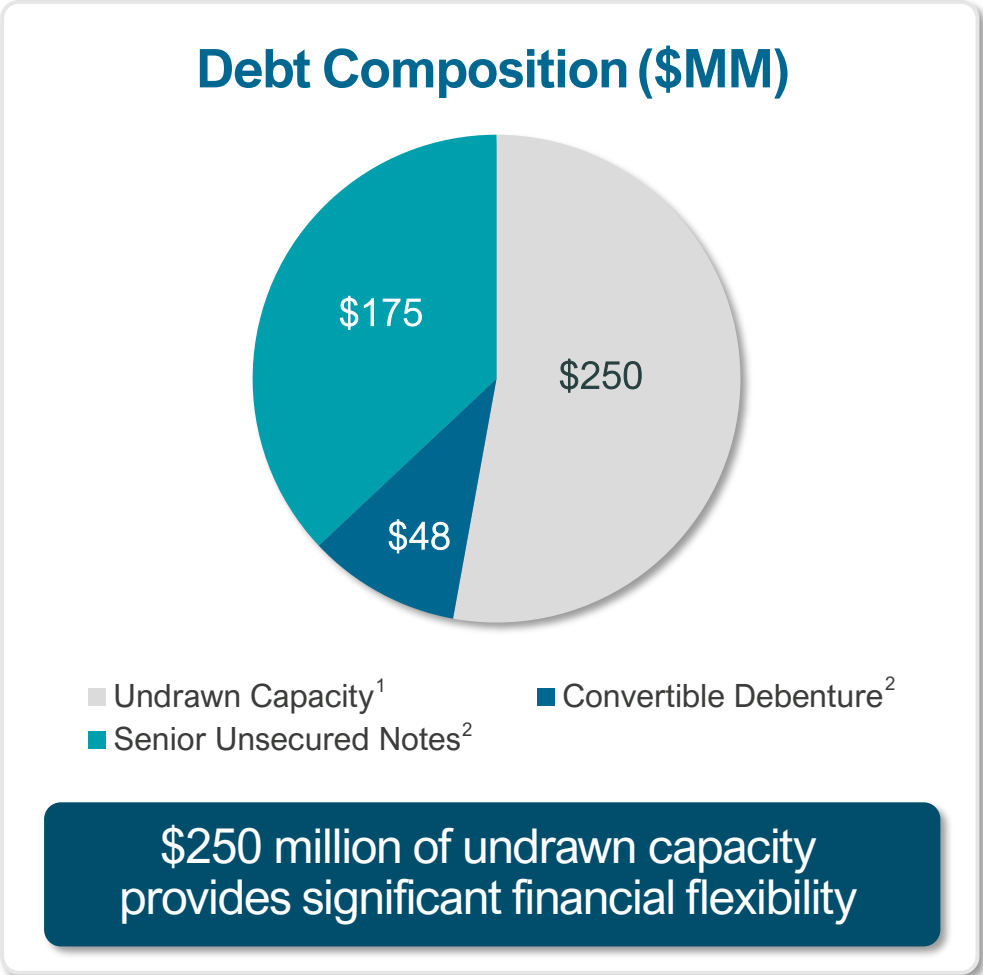
Debt structure supports return of capital framework



Surge’s current drawn debt has long-dated maturities, termed out through late 2028 and 2029, with attractive interest rates.



Please see the Advisories section at the back of this presentation for further detail regarding forward-looking statements, oil and gas information, and non-GAAP and other financial measures.



¹ Historical Working Capital Deficit of \$25-30MM
² Represents the estimated balance sheet liability as at December 31, 2024

Hedging Program



Minimizing the impact of volatility in global markets and crude oil pricing

Crude Oil Derivative Contracts

WTI: Swaps			WCS: Swaps		MSW: Swaps	
Period	Volumes	Avg. Price	Volumes	Avg. Price	Volumes	Avg. Price
Q4 2025	3,500	\$68.11	5,000	-\$13.59	2,000	-\$3.93
Q1 2026	3,000	\$67.49	4,000	-\$13.20	-	\$ -
Q2 2026	-	\$ -	1,500	-\$13.05	-	\$ -
Q3 2026	-	\$ -	1,500	-\$13.05	-	\$ -

Natural Gas Derivative Contracts

Swaps			Collars		
Period	Vol.	Avg. Price	Vol.	Average Bought Put	Average Sold Call
Q4 2025	3,888	\$3.38	1,112	\$4.18	\$4.88
Q1 2026	5,000	\$3.18	-	\$ -	\$ -
Q2 2026	3,000	\$3.01	-	\$ -	\$ -
Q3 2026	3,000	\$3.01	-	\$ -	\$ -
Q4 2026	3,000	\$3.01	-	\$ -	\$ -
Q1 2027	3,000	\$3.01	-	\$ -	\$ -

Foreign Currency Exchange Derivative Contracts

Type	Term	Notional Amount (USD)	Floor	Ceiling	Forward Rate
Average Rate Collar	Jan 2025 – Dec 2025	\$5,000,000	\$1.3300	\$1.4050	-
Average Rate Collar	Jan 2025 – Jun 2026	\$5,000,000	\$1.3850	\$1.4610	-
Average Rate Collar	Jul 2025 – Dec 2025	\$5,000,000	\$1.3900	\$1.4650	-
Average Rate Collar	Jan 2026 – Dec 2026	\$5,000,000	\$1.3800	\$1.4450	-
Average Rate Swap	Jan 2026 – Dec 2026	\$3,000,000	-	-	\$1.3775

Power Hedges

Swaps		
Period	MW (24 x7)	Avg. Price
2025	5.5	\$56.91
2026	5.5	\$64.60
2027	3.5	\$75.39

All WTI, WCS, MSW prices and FX hedges are displayed in USD. Gas and Power hedges shown in CAD.

Advisories - Forward-Looking Statements



This presentation contains forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words “anticipate”, “continue”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “should”, “believe” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements.

More particularly, this presentation contains statements concerning: Surge's declared focus and primary goals; Management's 2026 operating and capital budget guidance, average and annual production guidance, capital expenditure budget guidance and FCF forecast; expectations with respect to the Company's spend on property, plant and equipment in 2026; projections with respect to the Company's capital efficiencies; crude oil fixed price hedges protecting the Company's 2026 free cash flow profile; share repurchases under the Company's NCIB; the repeatability and consistency of drilling results at Hope Valley and moving this asset to the full development phase; estimated Sparky drilling locations remaining on the Company's Hope Valley land and the future development of such land; Surge's planned 2026 drilling program and focus, including expectations regarding the number of wells to be drilled and the types thereof; Surge's 2026 capital program and focus; the resumption of drilling in SE Saskatchewan to mid-July; estimates with respect to its

drilling inventory of more than 12 years; expectations with respect to Surge's shareholder returns in 2025 and beyond and the key corporate fundamentals underlining such expectations; and management's expectations regarding Surge's 2025 average production, AFF, cash flow from operating activities, dividends, drilling inventory and locations, annual corporate decline rates, tax pools and tax horizon.

The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by Surge, including expectations and assumptions concerning the performance of existing wells and success obtained in drilling new wells; anticipated expenses; cash flow and capital expenditures; compliance with and application of regulatory and royalty regimes; prevailing commodity prices and economic conditions; the Company's expectations regarding well production rates, production decline of existing wells and performance and geographic location of new wells drilled; the ability of the Company to achieve its objectives and goals; the application of regulatory and royalty regimes; the financial assumptions used by Surge's reserve evaluators in assessing potential impairment of Surge assets; Surge's belief that the majority of cash flow's associated with its proved and probable reserves will be realized prior to the elimination of carbon based energy; the Company's belief in the uncertainty regarding the ultimate period in which global energy markets can transition from carbon based sources to alternative energy; management's expectations as to the cause of fluctuation in corporate royalty rates; management's beliefs regarding the estimates of the future values for certain assets and liabilities of the Company; underlying causes of the fluctuations in Surge's revenue and net income (loss) from quarter to quarter; the Company's estimates with respect to incremental borrowing rates and lease terms; development and completion activities and the costs relating thereto; the performance of new wells and the ability of the Company to bring new wells on stream; the successful implementation of waterflood programs; the availability of and performance of facilities and pipelines; the geological characteristics of Surge's properties; and any acquired assets; the successful application of drilling, completion and seismic technology; the determination of decommissioning obligations; the ability to obtain approval from the syndicate to increase or maintain its credit facilities; the ability to continue borrowing under the Company's credit facilities and the syndicate's interpretation of the Company's obligations thereunder; ability of the Company to obtain alternative forms of debt and equity financing on terms acceptable to the Company to meet its capital requirements; prevailing weather conditions; exchange rates; licensing requirements; the impact of completed facilities on operating costs; that

prevailing regulatory, tax and environmental laws and regulations apply or are introduced as expected, and the timing of such introduction; and the availability of costs of capital, labour and services; and the creditworthiness of industry partners.

Although Surge 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 Surge 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 condition of the global economy, including trade, public health and other geopolitical risks; 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; the imposition or expansion of tariffs imposed by domestic and foreign governments or the imposition of other restrictive trade measures, retaliatory or countermeasures implemented by such governments, including the introduction of regulatory barriers to trade and the potential effect on the demand and/or market price for Surge's products and/or otherwise adversely affects Surge; uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; and failure to obtain the continued support of the lenders under Surge's bank line. Certain of these risks are set out in more detail in Surge's AIF dated March 5, 2025 and in Surge's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2024, both of which have been filed on SEDAR+ and can be accessed at www.sedarplus.ca.

The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are made as of the date hereof and Surge undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

Advisories - Oil and Gas Advisories



The term “boe” means barrel of oil equivalent on the basis of 1 boe to 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas. Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 1 boe for 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. “Boe/d” and “boepd” mean barrel of oil equivalent per day. Bbl means barrel of oil and “bopd” means barrels of oil per day. NGLs means natural gas liquids.

This presentation contains certain oil and gas metrics and defined terms which do not have standardized meanings or standard methods of calculation and therefore such measures may not be comparable to similar metrics/terms presented by other issuers and may differ by definition and application.

“Internally estimated” means an estimate that is derived by Surge’s internal Qualified Reserve Evaluators (“QREs”) and prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities and the Canadian Oil And Gas Evaluations (“COGE”) Handbook. All internal estimates contained in this presentation have been prepared effective as of January 1, 2025.

“Capital payout” or “payout per well” is the time period for the operating netback of a well to equate to the individual cost of drilling, completing and equipping the well. Management uses capital payout and payout per well as a measure of capital efficiency of a well to make capital allocation decisions.

“Original oil in place (OOIP)” refers to the initial volume of oil present in the reservoir at the time of its formation.

“Net Asset Value (NAV)” is calculated as reserve value discounted at 10% on a BTax basis, less the Company’s net debt, a non-GAAP financial measure, at September 30, 2025 of \$217.4 million and is divided by 99.0 million common shares outstanding as at September 30, 2025.

“Decline” is the amount existing production decreases year over year, without new drilling. Sproule’s 2024 year end reserves have a PDP decline of 27 percent and a P+PDP decline of 25 percent.

Management uses these oil and gas metrics for its own performance measurements and to provide shareholders with measures to compare our operations over time. Readers are cautioned that the information provided by these metrics, or that can be derived from the metrics presented in this presentation, should not be relied upon for investment or other purposes.

Drilling Inventory

This presentation discloses drilling locations in two categories: (i) booked locations; and (ii) unbooked locations. Booked locations are proved locations and probable locations derived from an external evaluation using standard practices as prescribed in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluations Handbook and account for drilling locations that have associated proved and/or probable reserves, as applicable.

Unbooked locations are internal estimates based on prospective acreage and assumptions as to the number of wells that can be drilled per section based on industry practice and internal review. Unbooked locations do not have attributed reserves or resources. Unbooked locations have been identified by Surge’s internal certified Engineers and Geologists (who are also Qualified Reserve Evaluators (“QRE”)) as an estimation of our multi-year drilling activities based on evaluation of applicable geologic, seismic, engineering, production and reserves information. There is no certainty that the Company will drill all unbooked drilling locations and if drilled there is no certainty that such locations will result in additional oil and gas reserves, resources or production. The drilling locations on which the Company actually drills wells will ultimately depend upon the availability of capital, regulatory approvals, seasonal restrictions, oil and natural gas prices, costs, actual drilling results, additional reservoir information that is obtained and other factors. While certain of the unbooked drilling locations have been de-risked by drilling existing wells in relative close proximity to such unbooked drilling locations, the majority of other unbooked drilling locations are farther away from existing wells where Management has less information about the characteristics of the reservoir and therefore there is more uncertainty whether wells will be drilled in such locations and if drilled there is more uncertainty that such wells will result in additional oil and gas reserves, resources or production.

Assuming a January 1, 2025 reference date, the Company will have over >975 gross (>900 net) drilling locations identified herein; of these >575 gross (>525 net) are unbooked locations. Of the 367 net booked locations identified herein, 284 net are Proved locations and 83 net are Probable locations based on Sproule’s 2024 year end reserves. Assuming an average number of net wells drilled per year of 75, Surge’s >900 net locations provide 12 years of drilling.

Assuming a January 1, 2025 reference date, the Company will have over >500 gross (>475 net) Sparky Core area drilling locations identified herein; of these >300 gross (>300 net) are unbooked locations. Of the 196 net booked locations identified herein, 143 net are Proved locations and 53 net are Probable locations based on Sproule’s 2024 year end reserves. Assuming an average number of wells drilled per year of 40, Surge’s >475 net locations provide >12 years of drilling.

Surge’s internally used type curves were constructed using a representative, factual and balanced analog data set, as of January 1, 2024. All locations were risked appropriately, and Estimated Ultimate Recovery (“EUR”) was measured against Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (“DPIIP”) estimates to ensure a reasonable recovery factor was being achieved based on the respective spacing assumption. Other assumptions, such as capital, operating expenses, wellhead offsets, land encumbrances, working interests and NGL yields were all reviewed, updated and accounted for on a well-by-well basis by Surge’s QRE’s. All type curves fully comply with Part 5.8 of the Companion Policy 51 – 101CP.

Surge’s internal Hope Valley type curve profile of 172 bopd (IP30), 168 bopd (IP90) and 175 mbbl (175 mboe) EUR reserves per well, with assumed \$2.66 MM per well capital, has a payout of approximately 10 months at US\$65/bbl WTI (C\$83.33/bbl LSB) and an approximate 150 percent IRR.

Surge’s internal Sparky single lateral high density 52 frac stage type curve profile of 173 bopd (monthly peak rate), 130 bopd (IP90) and 161 mboe EUR reserves per well, with assumed \$2.0 MM per well capital, has a payout of approximately 12 months at US\$65/bbl WTI (C\$83.33/bbl LSB) and an approximate 110 percent IRR. This is in comparison to the Sparky single lateral 26 frac stage type curve profile of 114 bopd (monthly peak rate), 87 bopd (IP90) and 134 mboe EUR reserves per well, with assumed \$1.7 MM per well capital, and a payout of approximately 14 months at US\$65/bbl WTI (C\$83.33/bbl LSB).

Advisories - Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures



This presentation includes references to non-GAAP and other financial measures used by the Company to evaluate its financial performance, financial position or cash flow. These specified financial measures include non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios and are not defined by IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and therefore are referred to as non-GAAP and other financial measures.

These non-GAAP and other financial measures are included because Management uses the information to analyze business performance, cash flow generated from the business, leverage and liquidity, resulting from the Company's principal business activities and it may be useful to investors on the same basis. None of these measures are used to enhance the Company's reported financial performance or position. The non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. They are common in the reports of other companies but may differ by definition and application. All non-GAAP and other financial measures used in this document are defined below, and as applicable, reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measure for the period ended September 30, 2025, have been provided to demonstrate the calculation of these measures:

Adjusted Funds Flow and Adjusted Funds Flow Per Share

Adjusted funds flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Company adjusts cash flow from operating activities in calculating adjusted funds flow for changes in non-cash working capital, decommissioning expenditures, and cash settled transaction and other costs (income). Management believes the timing of collection, payment or incurrence of these items involves a high degree of discretion and as such, may not be useful for evaluating Surge's cash flows.

Changes in non-cash working capital are a result of the timing of cash flows related to accounts receivable and accounts payable, which Management believes reduces comparability between periods. Management views decommissioning expenditures predominately as a discretionary allocation of capital, with flexibility to determine the size

and timing of decommissioning programs to achieve greater capital efficiencies and as such, costs may vary between periods. Transaction and other costs (income) represent expenditures associated with property acquisitions and dispositions, debt restructuring and employee severance costs as well as other income, which Management believes do not reflect the ongoing cash flows of the business, and as such, reduces comparability. Each of these expenditures, due to their nature, are not considered principal business activities and vary between periods, which Management believes reduces comparability.

Adjusted funds flow per share is a non-GAAP ratio, calculated using the same weighted average basic and diluted shares used in calculating income (loss) per share.

The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities to adjusted funds flow and adjusted funds flow per share:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(\$000s except per share)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities	66,392	73,420	206,206	213,809
Change in non-cash working capital	(441)	(10,357)	7,158	(12,494)
Decommissioning expenditures	4,025	4,016	9,636	9,640
Cash settled transaction and other costs (income)	74	5,631	(87)	7,047
Adjusted funds flow	70,050	72,710	222,913	218,002
Per share - basic (\$)	0.71	0.72	2.24	2.16
Per share - diluted (\$)	0.69	0.71	2.21	2.13

Free Cash Flow, Excess Free Cash Flow, Free Cash Flow Yield, and Free Cash Flow Margin

Free cash flow ("FCF") and excess free cash flow ("excess FCF") are non-GAAP financial measures. FCF is calculated as cash flow from operating activities, adjusted for changes in non-cash working capital, decommissioning expenditures, and cash settled transaction and other costs (income), less expenditures on property, plant and equipment. Excess FCF is calculated as cash flow from operating activities, adjusted for changes in non-cash working capital, decommissioning expenditures, and cash settled transaction and other costs (income), less expenditures on property, plant and equipment, and dividends paid. Management uses FCF and excess FCF to determine the amount of funds available to the Company for future capital allocation decisions.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(\$000s)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities	66,392	73,420	206,206	213,809
Change in non-cash working capital	(441)	(10,357)	7,158	(12,494)
Decommissioning expenditures	4,025	4,016	9,636	9,640
Cash settled transaction and other costs (income)	74	5,631	(87)	7,047
Adjusted funds flow	70,050	72,710	222,913	218,002
Less: expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(32,805)	(51,361)	(118,034)	(136,826)
Free cash flow	37,245	21,349	104,879	81,176
Less: dividends paid	(12,878)	(12,741)	(38,790)	(36,870)
Excess free cash flow	24,367	8,608	66,089	44,306

FCF yield is a non-GAAP ratio, calculated as free cash flow divided by the number of basic shares outstanding, divided by the Company's share price at the date indicated herein. Management uses this measure as an indication of the cash flow available for return to shareholders based on current share prices.

FCF margin is a non-GAAP ratio, calculated as FCF divided by adjusted funds flow.

Advisories - Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures



Net Debt

Net debt is a non-GAAP financial measure, calculated as bank debt, senior unsecured notes, term debt, plus the liability component of the convertible debentures plus current assets, less current liabilities, however, excluding the fair value of financial contracts, decommissioning obligations, and lease and other obligations. There is no comparable measure in accordance with IFRS for net debt. This metric is used by Management to analyze the level of debt in the Company including the impact of working capital, which varies with the timing of settlement of these balances.

	As at September 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025	As at September 30, 2024
<i>(\$000s)</i>			
Cash	20,494	8,434	11,500
Accounts receivable	52,305	49,569	53,193
Prepaid expenses and deposits	4,572	5,349	4,215
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(72,373)	(70,883)	(93,094)
Dividends payable	(4,289)	(4,294)	(4,395)
Senior unsecured notes	(171,526)	(171,308)	(170,642)
Term debt	(5,872)	(5,753)	(9,094)
Convertible debentures	(40,704)	(40,253)	(38,997)
Net debt	(217,393)	(229,139)	(247,314)

Operating Netback, Operating Netback per boe, and Adjusted Funds Flow per boe

Operating netback is a non-GAAP financial measure, calculated as petroleum and natural gas revenue and processing income, less royalties, realized gain (loss) on commodity and FX contracts, operating expenses, and transportation expenses. Operating netback per boe is a non-GAAP ratio, calculated as operating netback divided by total barrels of oil equivalent produced during a specific period of time. There is no comparable measure in accordance with IFRS. This metric is used by Management to evaluate the Company's ability to generate cash margin on a unit of production basis.

Adjusted funds flow per boe is a non-GAAP ratio, calculated as adjusted funds flow divided by total barrels of oil equivalent produced during a specific period of time.

Operating netback & adjusted funds flow are calculated on a per unit basis as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
<i>(\$000s)</i>	2025	2024	2025	2024
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	143,301	162,191	445,238	493,531
Processing income	1,905	2,054	5,967	6,812
Royalties	(25,212)	(32,581)	(77,808)	(90,226)
Realized gain (loss) on commodity and FX contracts	3,701	(217)	11,194	(3,229)
Operating expenses	(40,340)	(43,242)	(120,909)	(141,075)
Transportation expenses	(2,045)	(3,035)	(6,658)	(8,328)
Operating netback	81,310	85,170	257,024	257,485
G&A expense	(5,344)	(5,154)	(16,539)	(15,437)
Interest expense	(5,916)	(7,306)	(17,572)	(24,046)
Adjusted funds flow	70,050	72,710	222,913	218,002
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe)	2,173,225	2,189,137	6,440,909	6,604,665
Operating netback (\$ per boe)	37.41	38.91	39.91	38.98
Adjusted funds flow (\$ per boe)	32.23	33.22	34.61	33.00

Corporate Information



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