SURGE ENERGY INC

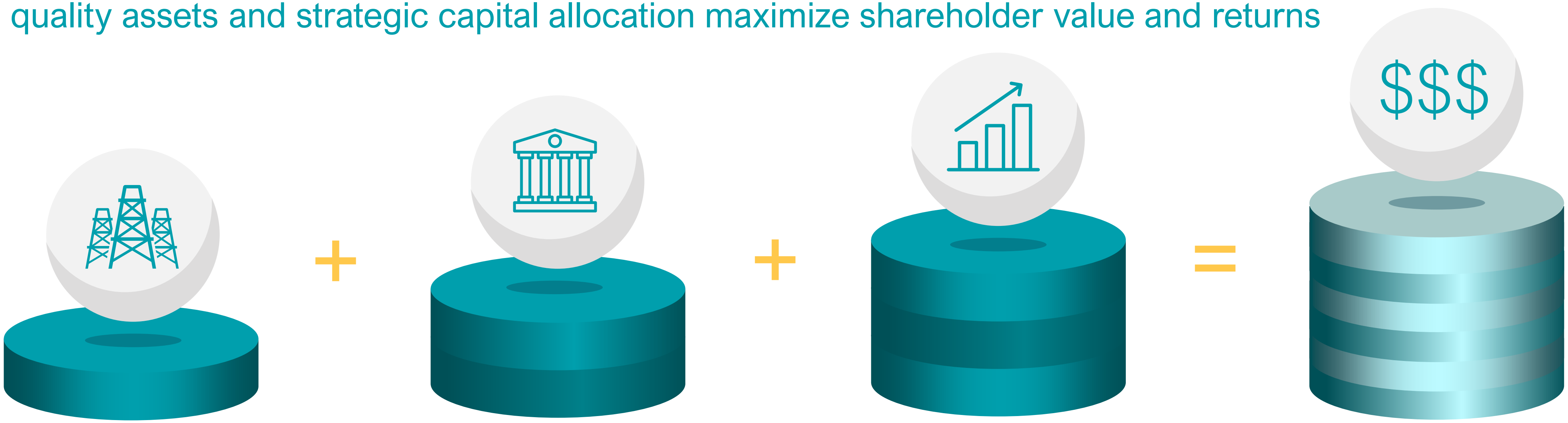
TSX: **SGY**
OTCQX: **SGYEF**

Premium Oil Assets Driving Free Cash Flow and Shareholder Returns

CORPORATE PRESENTATION
Fall 2026

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 (>3.0 billion barrels)
- High operating netbacks[1,2] (~$48/boe)
- Low recoveries (6.5%)
- Low decline (25%)
- 16-year drilling inventory

Disciplined Capital Allocation

- Drilling capital is focused on two of the top crude oil plays in Canada (Sparky and SE Saskatchewan)[3]
- Returning free cash flow[2] 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 flow 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 flow on a tax-efficient basis[4]

[1] Represents an operating netback on an unhedged basis and based on the following pricing assumptions US$80 WTI, US$14.00 WCS differential, US$1.50 EDM differential, $0.73 CAD/USD FX and $2.25 AECO.
[2] Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.
[3] Source: Peters & Co. (January 2026 North American Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plays).
[4] This represents a 4-year tax horizon at US$80 WTI pricing.

Proven Business Strategy

SURGE

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.

1

DISCIPLINED CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Undertake low cost, low risk projects that support sustainability

2

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

Focus on high return strategic opportunities to maximize free cash flow and shareholder returns, and enhance liquidity

3

RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES

Continued focus on minimizing environmental impact and investing in community engagement

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY

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.

Q2/26 Highlights

During the second quarter of 2026, Surge:

- Achieved average production of 23,376 boepd (89% liquids) in 1H/26, exceeding its initial 2026 average production guidance of 23,000 boepd, and delivered average production of 22,865 (89% liquids) in Q2/26;
- Generated adjusted funds flow ("AFF")[1] of $91.5 million in Q2/26, an increase of 26% over Q2/25 AFF of $72.8 million;
- Generated free cash flow ("FCF")[1] of $58.7 million in Q2/26, representing 64% of Q2/26 AFF;
- Delivered total shareholder returns of $44.6 million (49% of AFF) in Q2/26 by way of:
    - An attractive (4.4% yield[2]) annual cash dividend ($12.9 million returned to shareholders in Q2/26);
    - Net debt[1] reduction of $16.7 million, with Q2/26 annualized AFF representing 0.54x net debt; and
    - Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") share buybacks ($15.0 million returned to shareholders in Q2/26);
- Completed the strategic acquisition of the Hansman Lake gas plant in Surge's Sparky core area, which is expected to increase Surge's FCF by ~$4.6 million annually beginning in Q3/26; and
- Closed a 2-year extension of its undrawn first-lien credit facilities, providing up to $250 million in total available credit facilities.

[1] *Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.*
[2] *Based on an $11.75 share price as at September 9, 2026.*

Corporate Guidance for 2026

Key Guidance & Assumptions[1,6]	$80 WTI
2026 Adjusted Funds Flow[2]	**$335 MM**
2026 Cash Flow From Operating Activities[3]	**$320 MM**
2026 Free Cash Flow[2]	**$145 MM**
2026 Free Cash Flow Margin[2]	**43%**
2026 Exit Production (est.)	**24,000 boepd**
2026 Capital Budget (est.)	**$175 million**

Market Snapshot

Basic Shares Outstanding[4]	**98.8 MM**
Average Daily Volume	**0.9 MM shares**
Market Capitalization[5] / Net Debt[2] / Enterprise Value[5]	**$1.16 B / $197 MM / $1.36 B**

24,000 BOEPD
2026 Exit Production (est.)
(89% liquids)

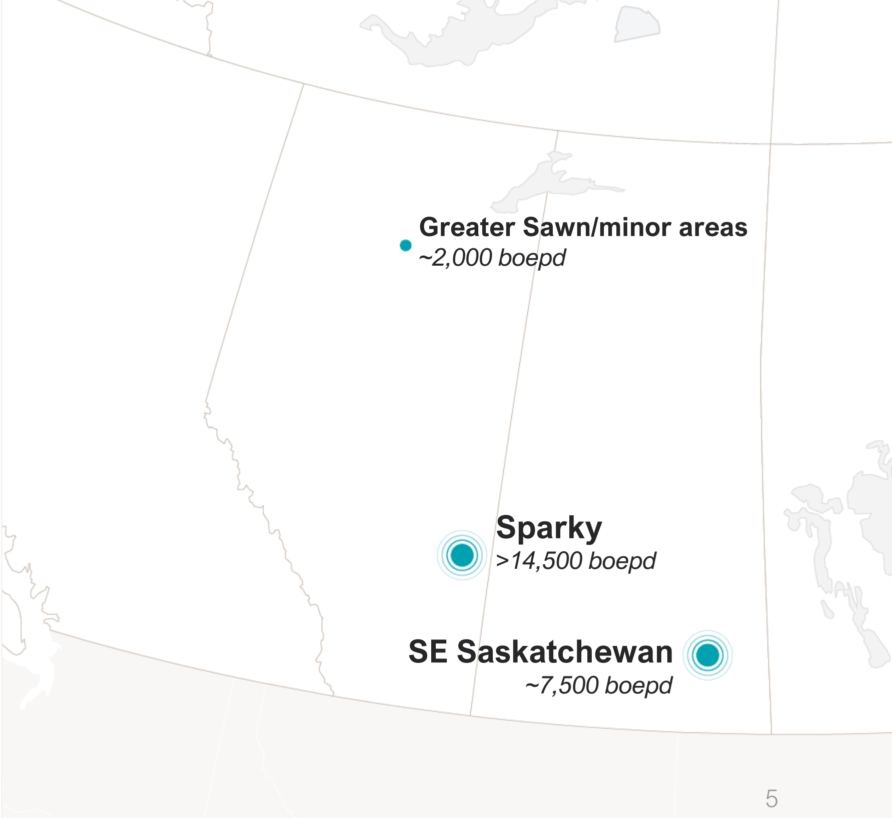
$175 MILLION
Sustainably-Oriented
2026 Capital Budget (est.)

$0.52
Annual Per Share
Dividend

$1.2B
Tax Pools

[1] Pricing Assumptions: US$80 WTI, US$14.00 WCS differential, US$1.50 EDM differential, $0.73 CAD/USD FX and $2.25 AECO.
[2] Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.
[3] Assumes nil change in non-cash working capital.
[4] As at August 31, 2026.
[5] Market Capitalization and Enterprise Value are based on an $11.75 share price as at September 9, 2026, and net debt of $196.6 MM.
[6] Every US$1 increase in WTI pricing adds $8 million to Surge's cash flow (unhedged).

Focused on returns and enhancing free cash flow while managing risk



Maximizing Free Cash Flow[1]

Surge's shareholder returns-based business model focuses on generating excess FCF[1]

In recent years, the oil and gas industry has increasingly focused on FCF as a key metric (and risk-assessment tool) in evaluating a company's cash available for shareholder returns.

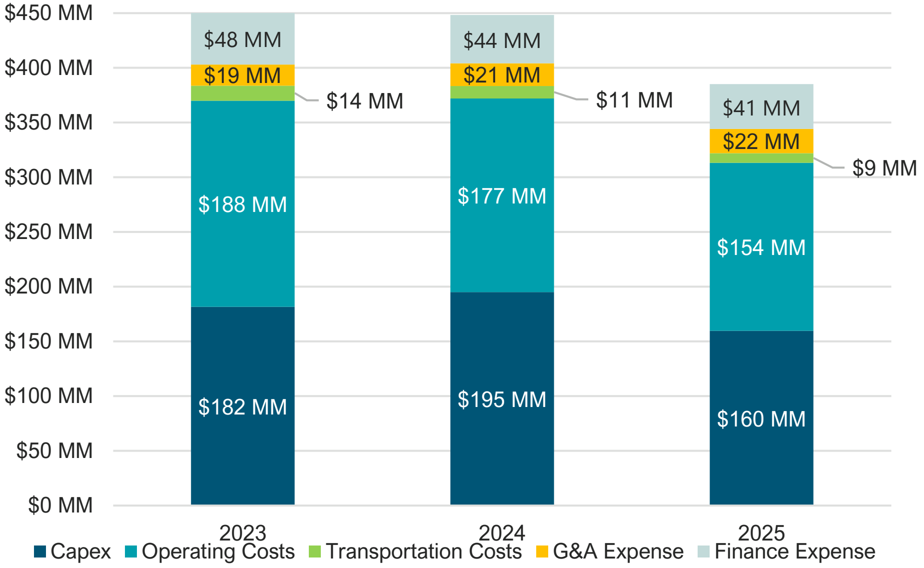
In 2025, Surge systematically:

- Reduced capital spending by >$35mm (18%) over 2024 while increasing average production; <u>and</u>
- Lowered net operating expenses[1] by $2.11 per boe (11%) over 2024.

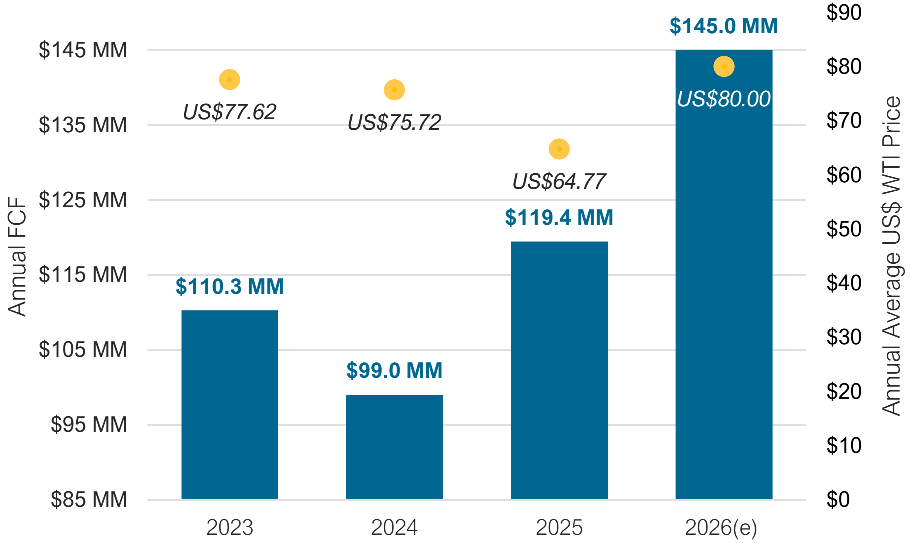
Despite oil prices dropping significantly in 2025 (US$11 per bbl lower than 2024), Surge generated substantially higher FCF in 2025 ($119.4 million, or 21% higher than 2024), thereby increasing free cash flow available for shareholder returns.

Increased production + lower capex + lower opex per boe = significantly higher FCF!!

Total Cost Reduction



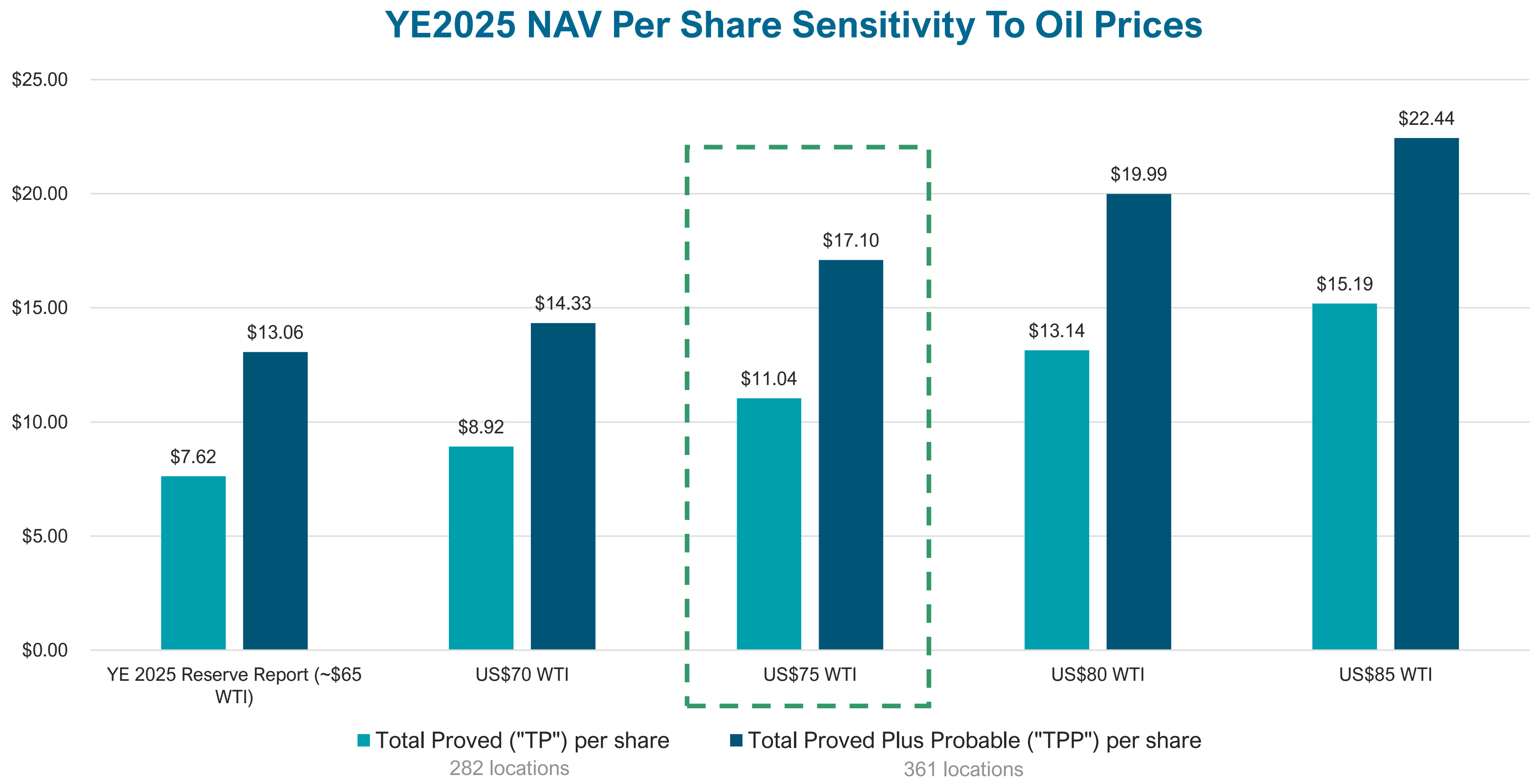
Free Cash Flow and Oil Price



[1] Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.

NAV Sensitivity to Rising Oil Prices

89% liquids-weighted portfolio positions Surge for significant oil price upside

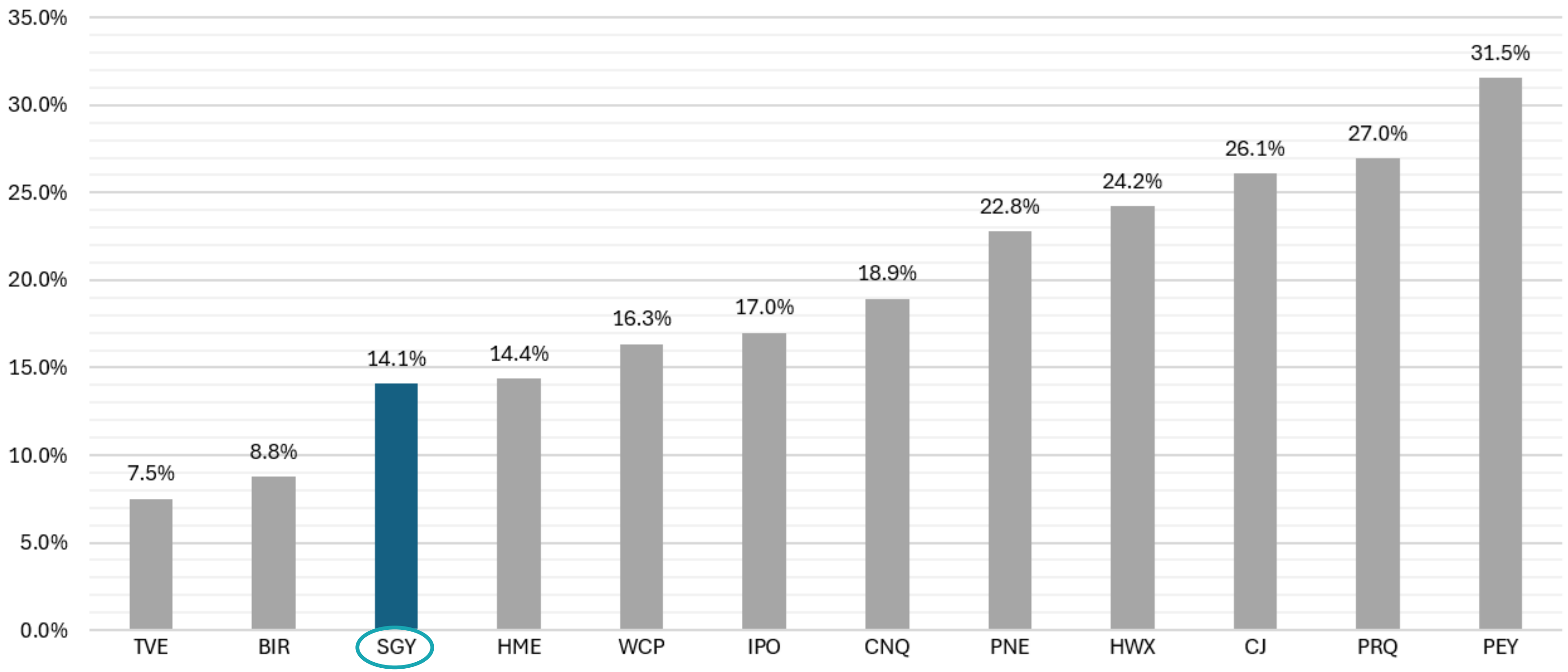


** Based on the year-end 2025 independent GLJ Reserve Report*

Attractive Dividend: Low Payout Ratio

Surge's $0.52 per share annual base cash dividend is accompanied by a low dividend payout ratio of 15% of forecasted 2026 cash flow

Q2/26 Dividend Payout



Source: Company reports

Surge has increased its base cash dividend <u>TWICE</u> over the past four years (23% in total) <u>AND</u> maintained a low dividend payout ratio of 15% of forecasted 2026 AFF[1].

[1] *Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.*

Compelling Opportunity For Energy Investors

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

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

With minimal debt and strong free cash flow margins[1], Surge offers attractive returns to investors.

[1] *Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.*

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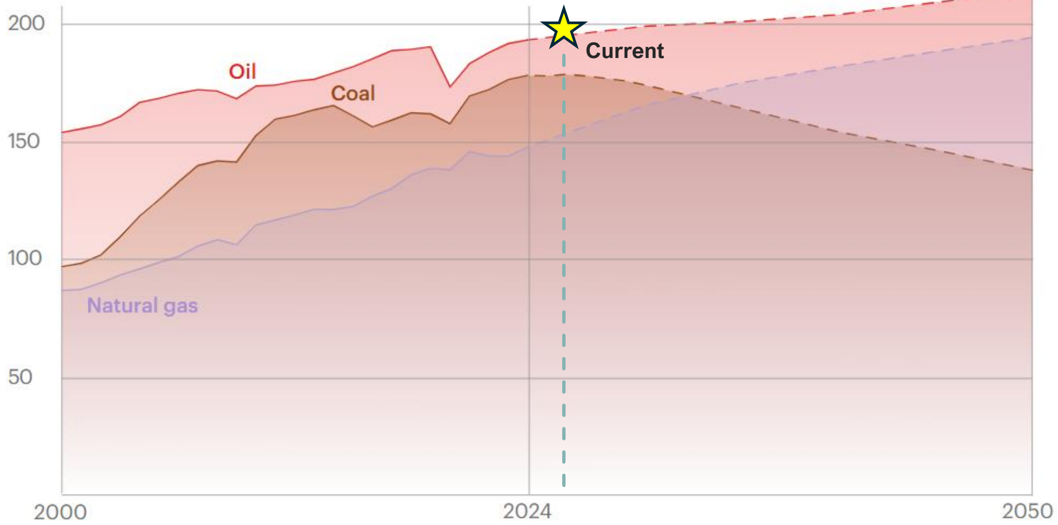
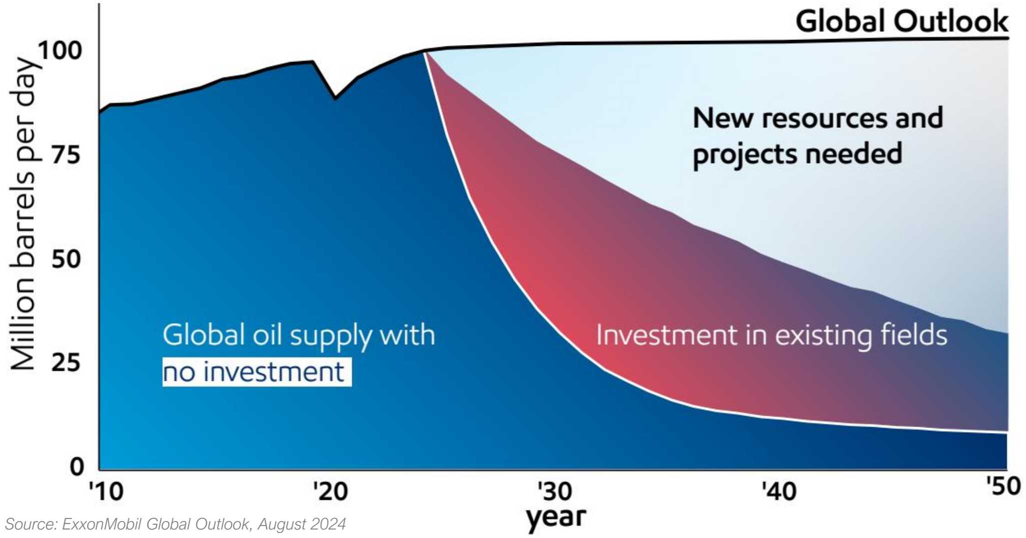
Energy will continue to offer investors an attractive value proposition in 2026 and beyond

Oil and Gas Demand Do Not Peak



Source: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2025 - The Current Policies Scenario

Oil Supply Decline With No New Investment



Source: ExxonMobil Global Outlook, August 2024

Spotlight:

Sparky and SE Saskatchewan

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

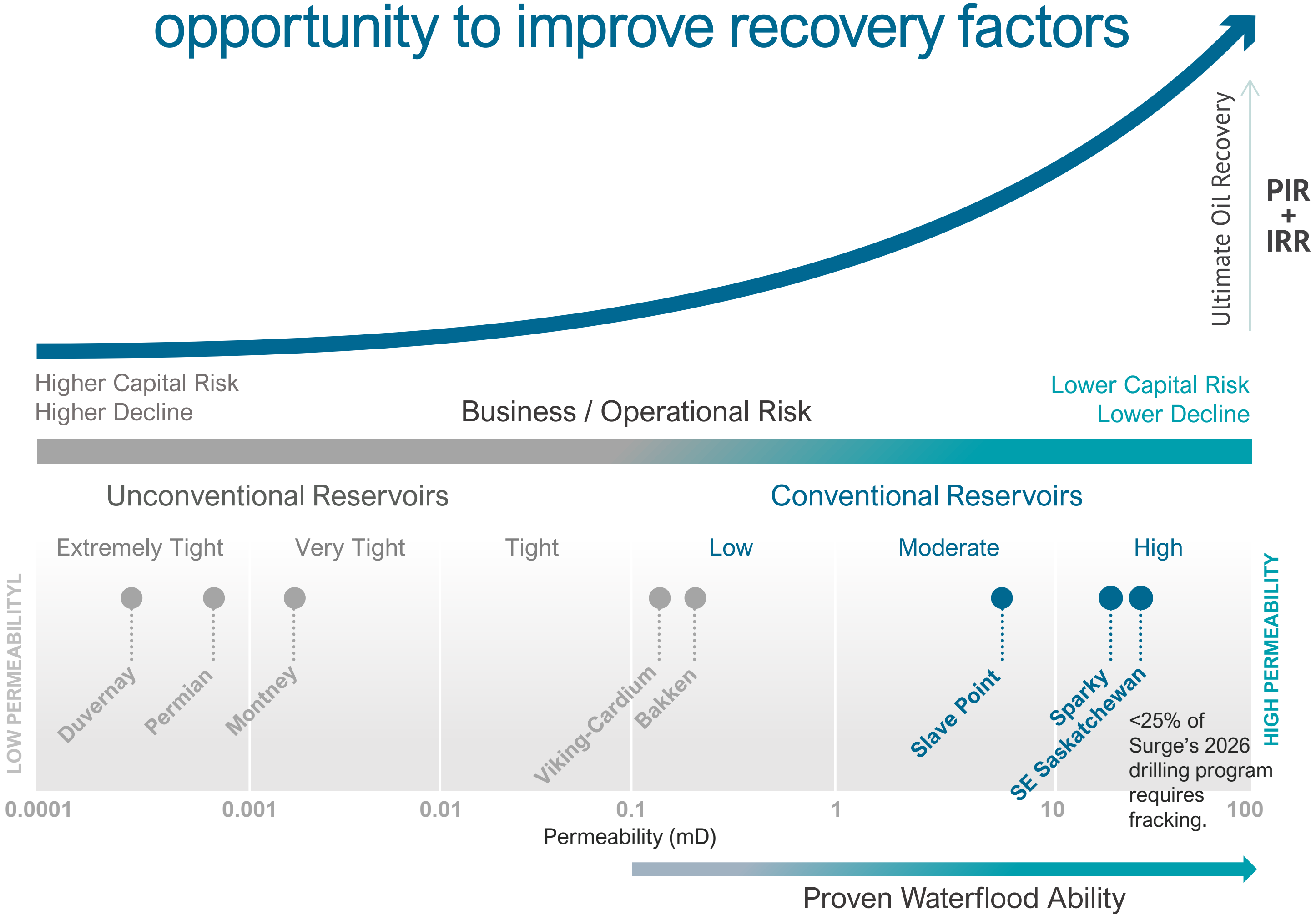
SURGE ENERGY INC

Advantages Of Conventional Reservoirs

Surge proactively targets low risk conventional reservoirs and currently has >3 billion barrels of net OOIP with a 6.5% 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

SURGE

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

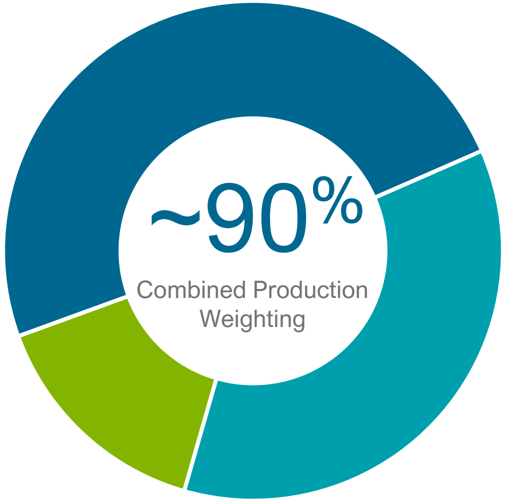
Sparky

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.

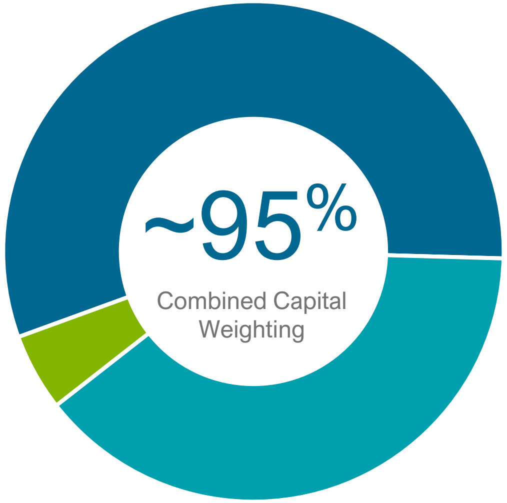
SE Saskatchewan

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

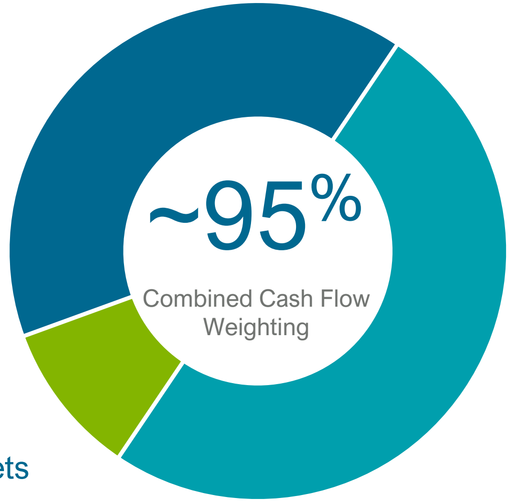
Production Weighting by Area



Capital Weighting by Area



Cash Flow Weighting by Area



Sparky SE Saskatchewan Other Surge Assets

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.

Sparky

A One-of-a-Kind Position

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

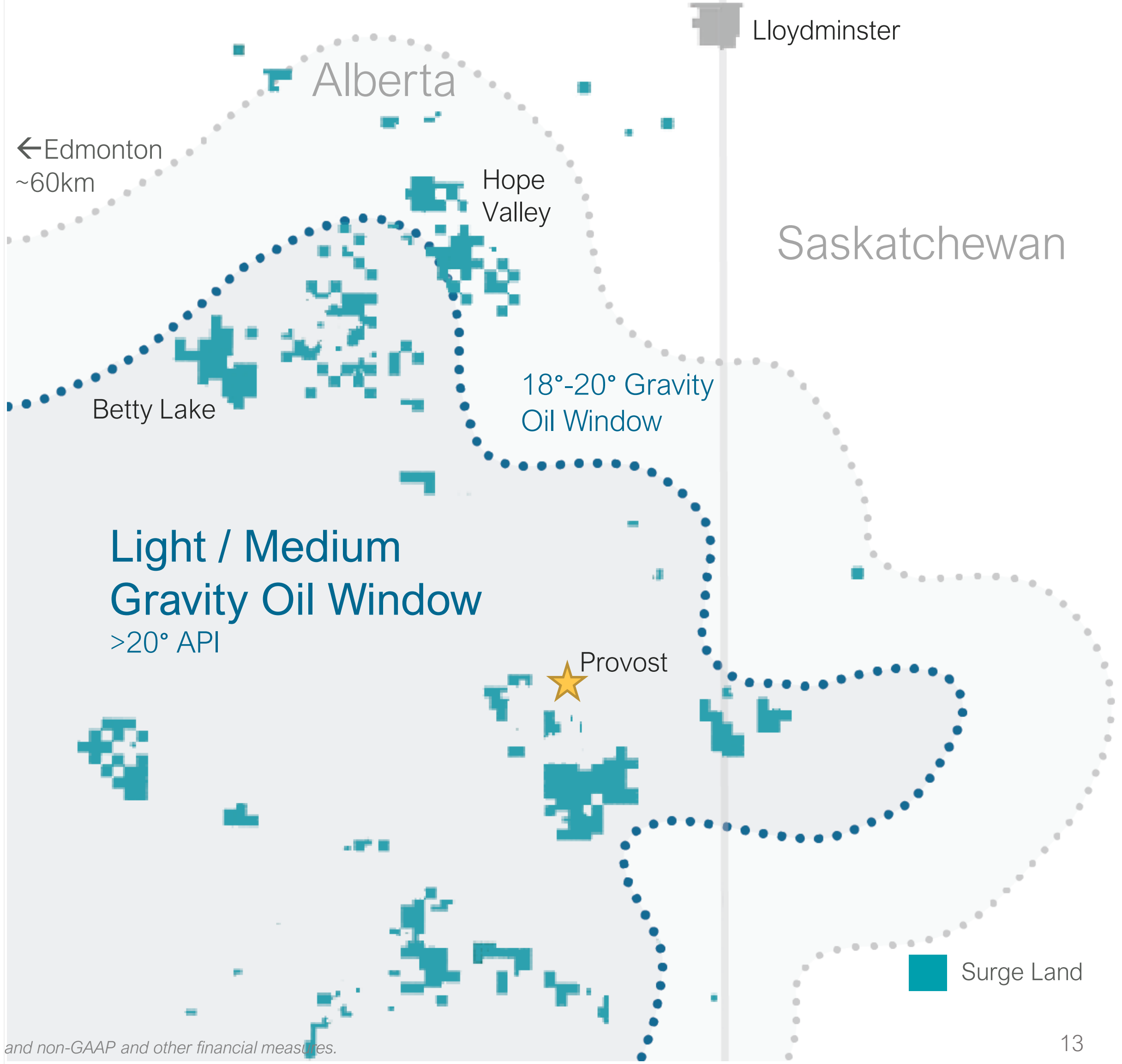
Sparky Formation Facts

First Production	May 1922
Original Oil in Place	>11 Bbbls
Cumulative Production	~1.4 Bbbls
Recovery Factor to date	~13%
Producing Wells	~24,600
Hz Wells	~1,700
Multi-Frac Hz Wells	~485
Surge Drilled Multi-Frac Hz	>265
Multi-Leg Hz Wells	~650
Multi-Leg Hz Wells 4+ Legs	~530
Surge Drilled Multi-Leg Hz	38

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

>11 Billion Barrel Trend

One of Canada's Largest Accumulations of Oil



Data sourced from Canadian Discovery and Geoscout

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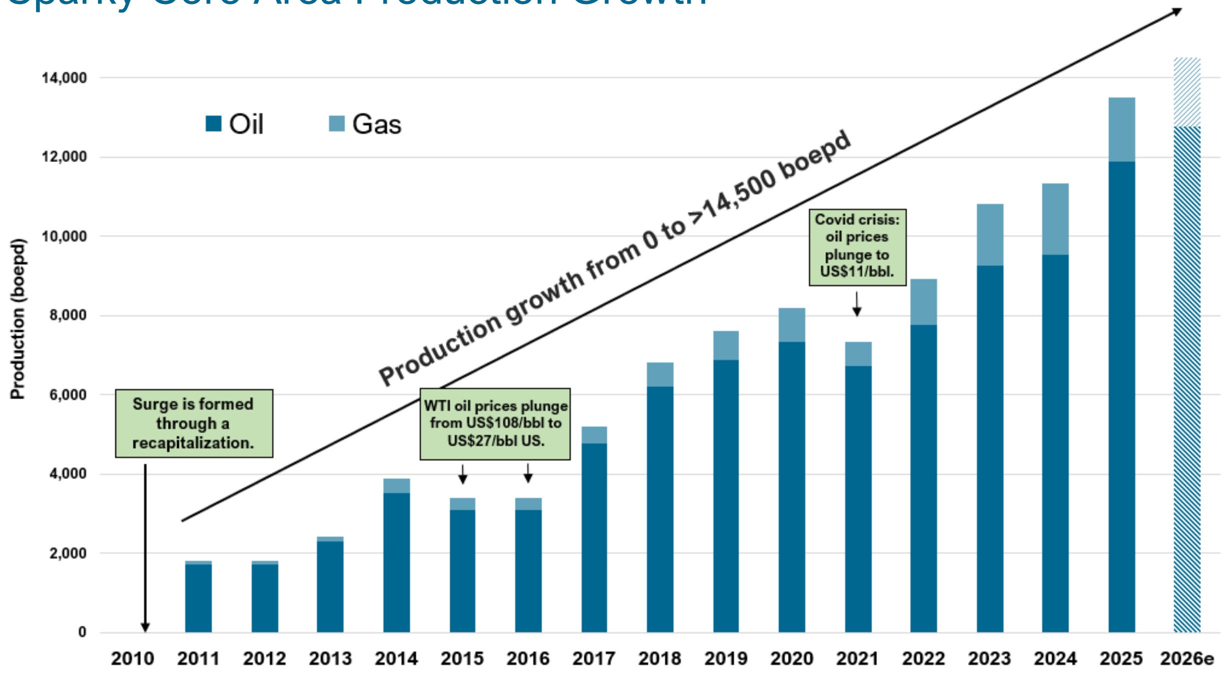
Long-Term Growth Potential

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



>14,500 boepd

Primary (Non-ML)
5,300 boepd
37% of production

Multi-Lat
3,500 boepd
24% of production

Waterflood
5,700 boepd
39% of production

- Production has grown by 675% from 1,800 boepd in 2011 to >14,500 boepd today
- Low-cost horizontal drilling (DCE[1] of $2.0-$2.5MM per well)
- Focus on lighter WCS oil gravity (16-28° API) = higher operating netbacks[2]
- Proven waterflood potential (Wainwright pool at >30% recovery factor)

>1.5 billion bbls
OOIP net to SGY (internally estimated)

>500 net
>160 Multi-Lateral Locations
* Internally estimated as of January 1, 2026

>14,500 boepd
Production (87% liquids)

>16 year
Drilling Inventory (based on 2026 drill pace)

41 net wells
To be drilled in 2026
- 30 net producers
- 11 dedicated injectors
- 14 waterflood conversions

[1] *Drilled, Cased & Equipped.*
[2] *Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.*

SE Saskatchewan

A Light Oil Balance

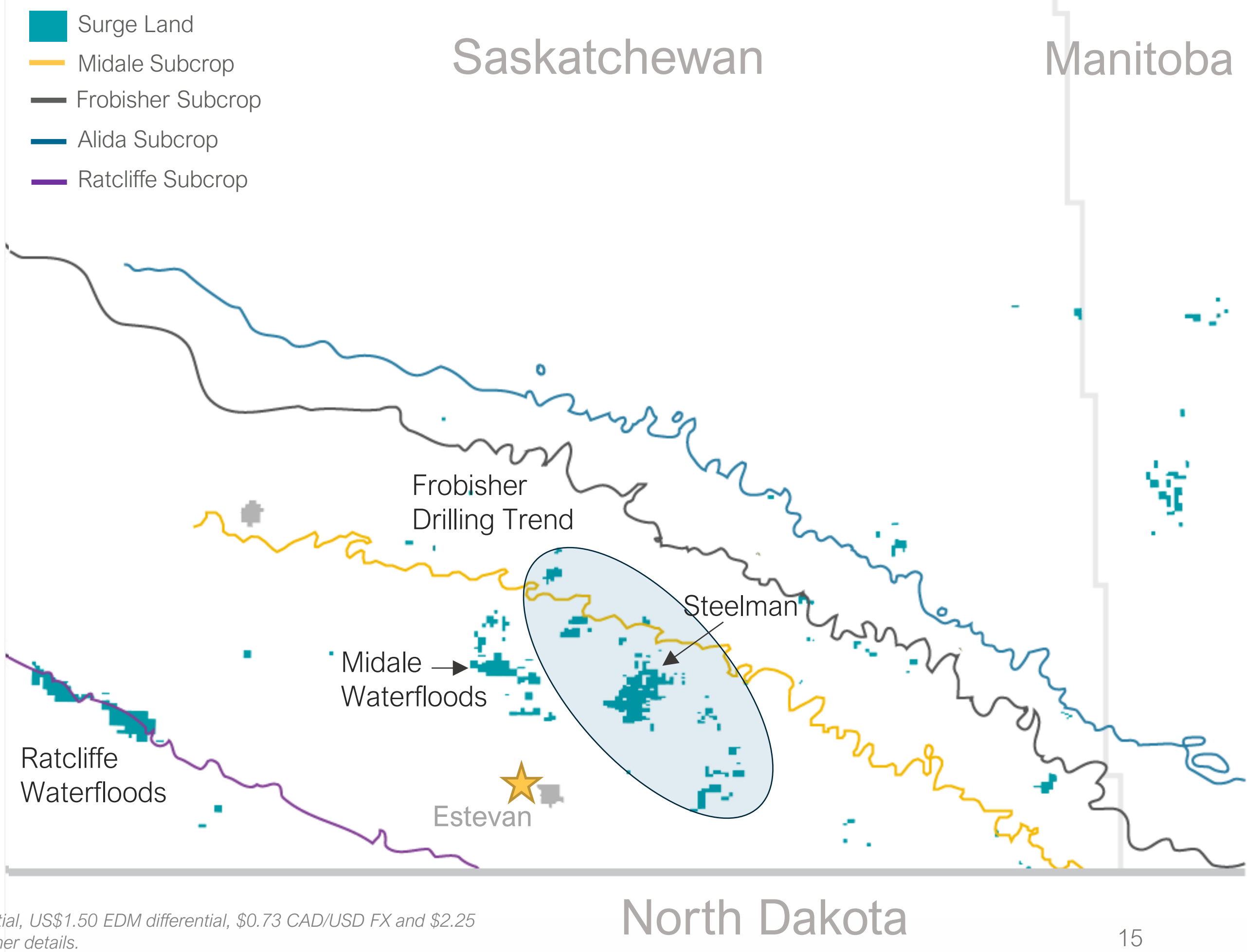
Surge's operational track record of success in SE Saskatchewan makes this an exciting growth area

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 netback[1] (>$55 at $80 WTI)
- Mix of low decline waterfloods & highly economic drilling
- Assets have low liabilities; minimal inactive ARO
- Year-round access

Production/Support Mix

	Production (boepd)	% of Total Production	
Aquifer	4,500	60	High Recovery Factor
Waterflood	2,250	30	Low Decline
Primary	750	10	Small % of Total Prod
Total	7,500	100	



Data sourced from Canadian Discovery and Geoscout.

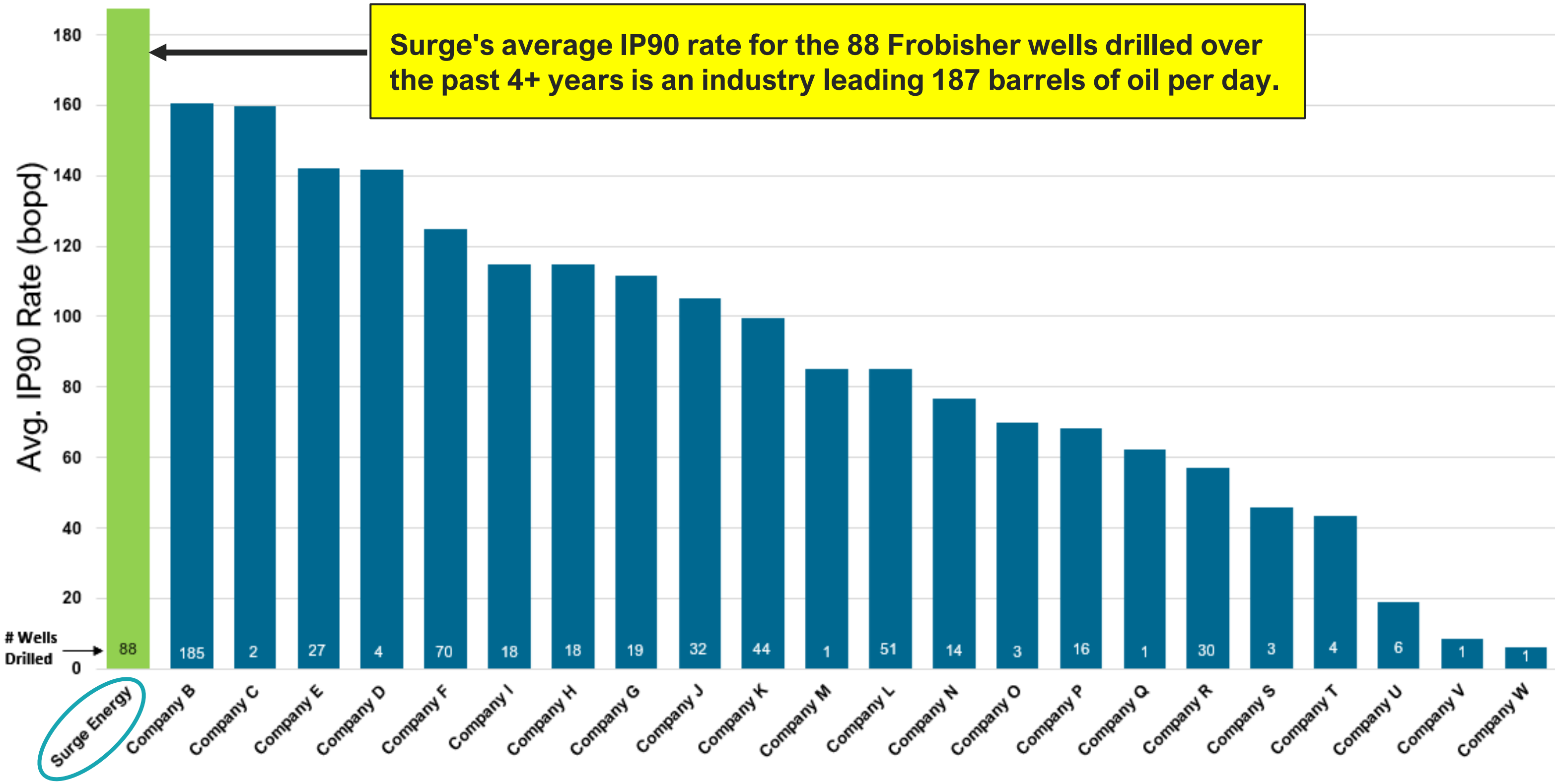
[1] Represents an operating netback on an unhedged basis and based on the following pricing assumptions US$80 WTI, US$14.00 WCS differential, US$1.50 EDM differential, $0.73 CAD/USD FX and $2.25 AECO. Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.

SE Saskatchewan

Key Growth Driver

High operating netback[1] light oil production and reserves from low risk, proven conventional reservoirs

SE Saskatchewan Frobisher Average IP90 By Operator *(January 2022 – February 2026)*



Data based on 3-month average producing day oil rate as per GeoScout public data as at April 20, 2026..

[1] Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.

>600 million bbls
OOIP net to SGY *(internally estimated)*

>300 net
SE Saskatchewan drilling locations
** Internally estimated as of Jan 1, 2026*

~7,500 boepd
Production (93% liquids)

>12 year
Drilling Inventory (based on 2026 drill pace)

23.5 net wells
To be drilled in 2026
23.5 net producers and 5 waterflood conversions

Analyst Coverage

Financial Institution	Analyst	Email Address	SGY 12-Month Target Price
Acumen Capital Partners	Trevor Reynolds	treynolds@acumencapital.com	$13.75
ATB Cormark Capital Markets	Amir Arif	aarif@atb.com	$13.00
BMO Capital Markets	Jeremy McCrea	jeremy.mccrea@bmo.com	$12.00
Canaccord Genuity	Mike Mueller	mmueller@cgf.com	$13.00
National Bank Financial	Dan Payne	dan.payne@nbc.ca	$13.50
Peters & Co.	Christian Comeau	ccomeau@petersco.com	$14.50
Raymond James	Luke Davis	luke.davis@raymondjames.ca	$12.00
Roth Capital Partners	Jamie Somerville	jsomerville@rothcanada.ca	$12.00
Schachter Energy Report	Josef Schachter	josef@schachterenergyreport.ca	$14.00
Velocity Trade Capital	Mark Heim	mark.heim@velocitytradecapital.com	$14.50
		Average:	$13.23

Leadership

Paul Colborne

President and CEO

Jared Ducs

Chief Financial Officer

Murray Bye

Chief Operating Officer

Derek Christie

Senior Vice President,

Exploration

Margaret Elekes

Senior Vice President,

Land and Business Development

Dan Kelly

Vice President, Finance

Grant Cutforth

Vice President, Business Development

Board of Directors

Paul Colborne

President & CEO

Jim Pasieka[1]

Chairman

Myles Bosman [3,4]

Independent Director

Marion Burnyeat [2,3]

Independent Director

Daryl H. Gilbert [3,4]

Independent Director

Michelle Gramatke[2,5]

Independent Director

Ryan Gritzfeldt[3,4]

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. Mr. Bosman serves as Chair.
5. Member of the Audit Committee. Ms. Maher serves as Chair.
6. Lead independent director of the Board.

Appendix

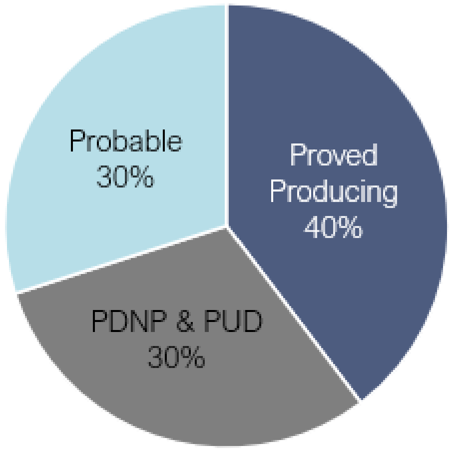
2025 Reserves and Net Asset Value

SURGE

Dec. 31, 2025 GLJ Reserves @ US$75 WTI flat pricing

Gross Reserves[1]	Oil Equivalent Total Reserves (Mboe)	Oil & Liquids (%)	BTax NPV10 ($MM)[2,3]
Proved Developed Producing (PDP)	40,374	90%	$846
Total Proved (1P) *(282 net locations)*	69,758	90%	$1,315
Total Proved Plus Probable (2P) *(361 net locations)*	99,827	90%	$1,912

2025 Reserves



Dec. 31, 2025 Net Asset Value on YE2025 GLJ Reserves @ US$75 WTI flat pricing

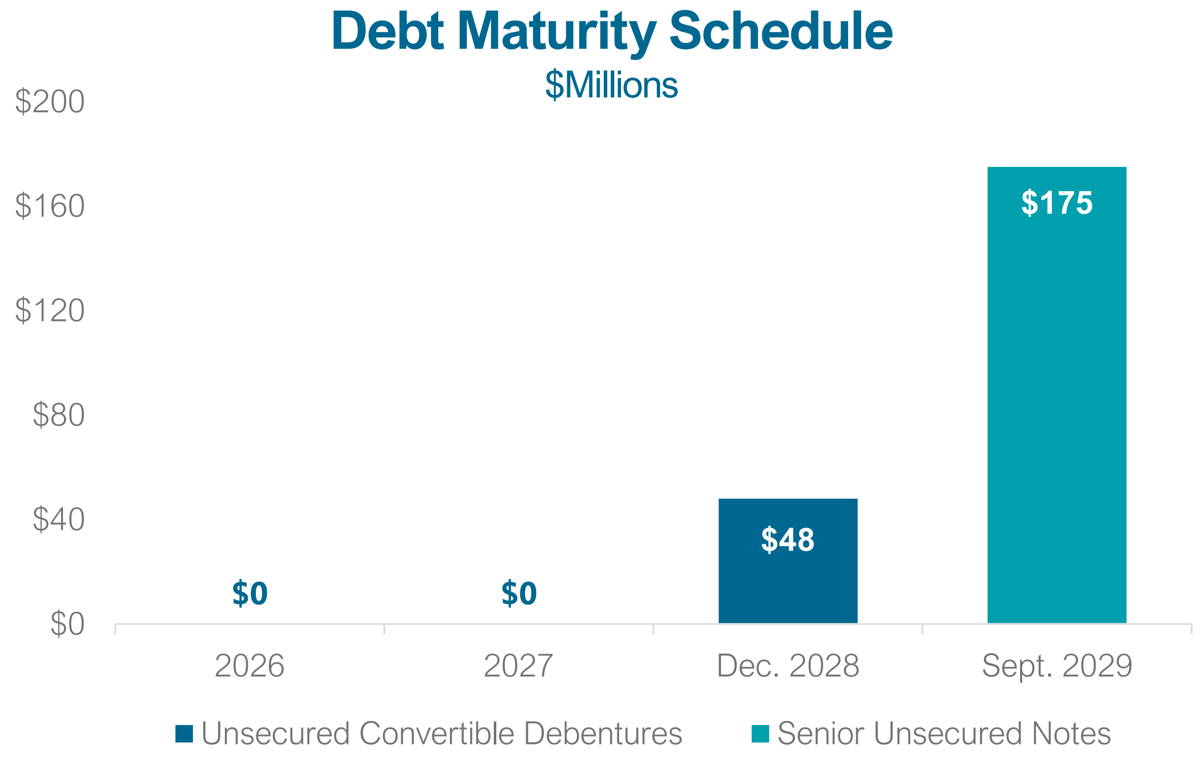
	Total Proved (1P)	Proved + Probable (2P)
BTax NPV10 ($MM)	$1,315	$1,912
Net Debt ($MM)	($221)	($221)
Total Net Assets ($MM)	$1,094	$1,691
Basic Shares Outstanding (MM)	98.9	98.9
Estimated NAV per Basic Share	$11.04/share	$17.10/share

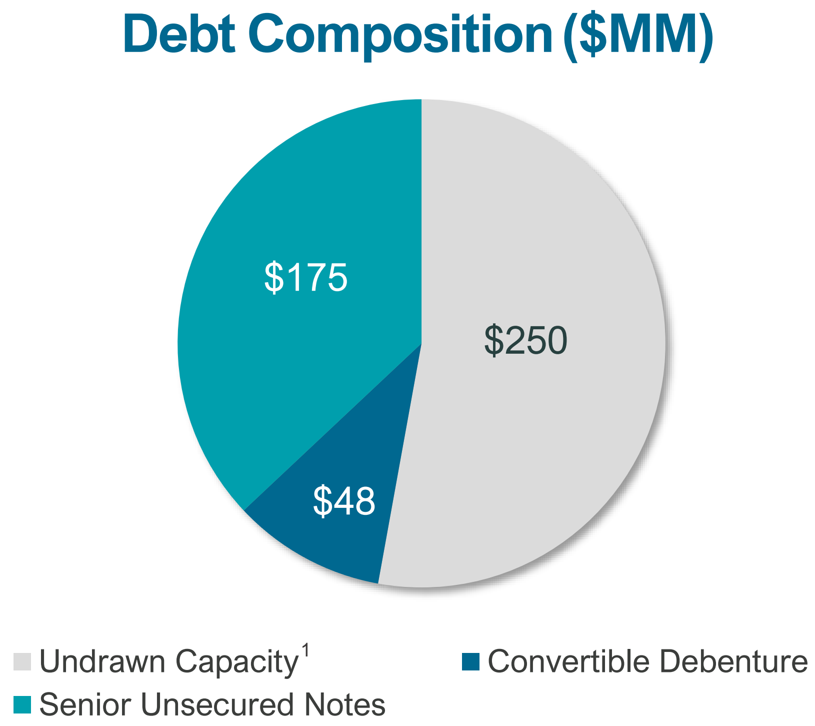
[1] Amounts might not add due to rounding
[2] Before Tax Net Present Value of Future net Revenue discounted at 10%
[3] Total ADR (Abandonment, Decommissioning, Reclamation) costs for active and inactive wells, facilities and pipelines are included in the reserves report, as it is best practice as stated in the COGE Handbook.
Please see 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.

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.





$250 million of undrawn capacity provides significant financial flexibility

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[1] Represents a $175MM committed revolving first-lien term facility, $50MM operating loan facility, and $25MM uncommitted accordion. Historical Working Capital Deficit of $25-30MM.

Hedging Program

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

Crude Oil Derivative Contracts

	WTI: Swaps		WTI: 3 Way				WCS: Swaps		MSW: Swaps	
Period	Volumes	Avg. Price	Volumes	Avg. Sold Put	Avg. Bought Put	Avg. Sold Call	Volumes	Avg. Price	Volumes	Avg. Price
Q3 2026	7,000	$66.14	1,000	$59.00	$71.50	$93.97	5,000	-$13.26	3,000	-$2.12
Q4 2026	6,000	$66.88	2,000	$59.25	$71.50	$90.75	3,000	-$13.57	3,000	-$2.12
Q1 2027	4,000	$69.20	500	$58.00	$70.00	$90.02	-	$ -	-	$ -
Q2 2027	4,000	$72.44	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -
Q3 2027	1,000	$71.30	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -
Q4 2027	1,000	$71.30	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -

Natural Gas Derivative Contracts

	Swaps	
Period	Volumes	Average Price
Q3 2026	6,000	$3.01
Q4 2026	4,011	$3.00

Foreign Currency Exchange Derivative Contracts

Type	Term	Notional Amount (USD)	Floor	Ceiling	Forward Rate
Average Rate Collar	Jul 2026 – Dec 2026	$5,000,000	$1.3800	$1.4450	-
Average Rate Swap	Jul 2026 – Dec 2026	$3,000,000	-	-	$1.3775
Average Rate Swap	Jan 2027 – Dec 2027	$5,000,000	-	-	$1.3685

Power Hedges

	Swaps	
Period	MW (24 x7)	Average Price
2026	5.5	$64.60
2027	5.5	$65.52

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", "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 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; Surge's intention to have a dedicated rig drilling multi-lateral wells in Hope Valley for the entire year; Surge's expectations that wells drilled as part of its winter drilling program will be completed and on production in early Q2/26; Surge's reserves, future net revenue, future development capital and reserve life index; Surge continuing to execute an active drilling program at both the Sparky and SE Saskatchewan core areas during the first half of 2026 and the number of wells to be drilled thereat; management's belief that Surge is well positioned to deliver attractive shareholder returns; and management's expectations regarding Surge's 2026 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 form 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 4, 2026 and in Surge's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2025, 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 Engineers and Geologists and reviewed by Surge's 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, 2026.

"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.

"**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 December 31, 2025 of $220.6 million and is divided by 98.9 million common shares outstanding as at December 31, 2025.

"**Reserve Life Index**" is calculated as total Company share reserves divided by Surge's estimated average 2026 production (23,000 boepd).

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

"Decline" is the amount existing production decreases year over year (March 2025 to March 2026), without new drilling. GLJ's 2025 year-end reserves have a PDP decline of 25 percent and a P+PDP decline of 23 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 Engineers and Geologists (and have been reviewed by Surge's Qualified Reserve Evaluators) 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, 2026 reference date, the Company will have over >1,000 gross (>900 net) drilling locations identified herein; of these >600 gross (>525 net) are unbooked locations. Of the 361 net booked locations identified herein, 282 net are Proved locations and 78 net are Probable locations based on GLJ's 2025YE reserves. Assuming an average number of net wells drilled per year of 65, Surge's >900 net locations provide 13 years of drilling.

Assuming a January 1, 2026 reference date, the Company will have over >500 gross (>500 net) Sparky Core area drilling locations identified herein; of these >300 gross (>300 net) are unbooked locations. Of the 191 net booked locations identified herein, 142 net are Proved locations and 50 net are Probable locations based on GLJ's 2025YE reserves. Assuming an average number of wells drilled per year of 35, Surge's >500 net locations provide >14 years of drilling.

Assuming a January 1, 2026 reference date, the Company will have over >325 gross (>300 net) SE Saskatchewan drilling locations identified herein; of these >170 gross (>145 net) are unbooked locations. Of the 143 net booked locations identified herein, 115 net are Proved locations and 29 net are Probable locations based on GLJ's 2025YE reserves. Assuming an average number of wells drilled per year of 30, Surge's >300 net locations provide >10 years of drilling.

Assuming a January 1, 2026 reference date, the Company will have 22 gross (21.5 net) Ratcliffe SE Saskatchewan drilling locations identified herein; of these 16 gross (16.0 net) are unbooked locations. Of the 5.5 net booked locations identified herein, 3.5 net are Proved locations and 2.0 net are Probable locations based on GLJ's 2025YE reserves.

Surge's internally used type curves were constructed using a representative, factual and balanced analog data set, as of January 1, 2026. All locations were risked appropriately, and EUR's were measured against OOIP 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 (and reviewed by Surge's Qualified Reserve Evaluators). All type curves fully comply with Part 5.8 of the Companion Policy 51 – 101CP.

Over the past 18 months the Company has successfully implemented high-density frac technology (doubling the stages per well), drilling 20 gross (20 net) single lateral multi-frac wells in the Sparky core area. In Provost, this strategic modification to Surge's frac design has resulted in a >50 percent increase in IP90 average production rates (from 94 bopd to 211 bopd on a 1P basis, and from 118 bopd to 210 bopd on a 2P basis) and a >20 percent increase in average oil EUR bookings (from 82 Mstb to 107 Mstb on a 1P basis, and from 110 Mstb to 148 Mstb on a 2P basis). The cost increase associated with this is approximately 15 percent ($0.3 million per well) in the Company's independent reserve auditor type curve as compared to the standard stage spacing bookings.

The Company's initial well drilled in Q4/25 at Freda Lake in the Ratcliffe formation (103/09-23-004-18W2/00) had an IP180 production rate of 244 bblpd. These IP results are >500 percent better than the Company's independent reserve auditor IP180 Proved Undeveloped (PUD) type curve expectations of 47 bblpd (137 mbbl EUR).

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 capital management measures, 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 June 30, 2026, have been provided to demonstrate the calculation of these measures:

Adjusted Funds Flow & Adjusted Funds Flow Per Share

AFF is a capital management measure. The Company adjusts cash flow from operating activities in calculating AFF 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.

AFF per share is a supplementary financial measure 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 AFF and adjusted funds flow per share:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
($000s except per share)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	95,291	56,344	155,263	139,814
Change in non-cash working capital	(3,505)	15,317	3,663	7,599
Decommissioning expenditures	1,275	1,086	5,018	5,611
Cash settled transaction and other costs (income)	(1,564)	9	(1,522)	(161)
Adjusted funds flow	91,497	72,756	162,422	152,863
Per share - basic ($)	0.92	0.73	1.63	1.53
Per share - diluted ($)	0.89	0.73	1.59	1.52

Free Cash Flow, Excess Free Cash Flow, Free Cash Flow Yield, & Free Cash Flow Margin

FCF and 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
($000s)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	95,291	56,344	155,263	139,814
Change in non-cash working capital	(3,505)	15,317	3,663	7,599
Decommissioning expenditures	1,275	1,086	5,018	5,611
Cash settled transaction and other costs (income)	(1,564)	9	(1,522)	(161)
Adjusted funds flow	91,497	72,756	162,422	152,863
Less: expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(32,823)	(30,830)	(77,441)	(85,229)
Free cash flow	58,674	41,926	84,981	67,634
Less: dividends paid	(12,945)	(12,914)	(25,796)	(25,912)
Excess free cash flow	45,729	29,012	59,185	41,722

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 AFF.

Advisories - Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures

Net Debt

Net debt is a capital management 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. 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.

($000s)	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at June 30, 2025
Cash	45,697	22,096	8,434
Accounts receivable	64,465	76,130	49,569
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,587	2,266	5,349
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(89,868)	(92,183)	(70,883)
Dividends payable	(4,298)	(4,283)	(4,294)
Senior unsecured notes	(172,184)	(171,965)	(171,308)
Term debt	(3,813)	(3,736)	(5,753)
Convertible debentures	(42,155)	(41,654)	(40,253)
Net Debt	(196,569)	(213,329)	(229,139)

Net Operating Expenses & Net Operating Expenses per boe

Net operating expenses is a non-GAAP financial measure, determined by deducting processing income, primarily generated by processing third party volumes at processing facilities where the Company has an ownership interest. It is common in the industry to earn third party processing revenue on facilities where the entity has a working interest in the infrastructure asset. Under IFRS this source of funds is required to be reported as revenue. However, the Company's principal business is not that of a midstream entity whose activities are dedicated to earning processing and other infrastructure payments. Where the Company has excess capacity at one of its facilities, it will look to process third party volumes as a means to reduce the cost of operating/owning the facility. As such, third party processing revenue is netted against operating costs when analyzed by management.

Net operating expenses per boe is a non-GAAP ratio, calculated as net operating expenses divided by total barrels of oil equivalent produced during a specific period of time.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
($000s)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating expenses	38.605	38.573	80.831	80.569
Less: processing income	(2.209)	(1.900)	(4.229)	(4.062)
Net operating expenses	36,396	36,673	76,602	76,507
$ per boe	17.49	17.08	18.10	17.93

Operating Netback, Operating Netback per boe, & 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. 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
($000s)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	208.713	141.215	366.724	301.937
Processing and other income	2.209	1.900	4.229	4.062
Royalties	(37.061)	(24.139)	(64.284)	(52.596)
Realized gain (loss) on commodity and FX contracts	(29.796)	6.066	(35.580)	7.493
Operating expenses	(38.605)	(38.573)	(80.831)	(80.569)
Transportation expenses	(2.284)	(2.155)	(4.694)	(4.613)
Operating netback	103.176	84.314	185.564	175.714
G&A expense	(5.959)	(5.597)	(11.701)	(11.195)
Interest expense	(5.720)	(5.961)	(11.441)	(11.656)
Adjusted funds flow	91.497	72.756	162.422	152.863
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe)	2.080.650	2.146.594	4.231.060	4.267.684
Operating netback ($ per boe)	49.59	39.29	43.86	41.18
Adjusted funds flow ($ per boe)	43.98	33.90	38.39	35.83

Corporate Information

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SGY.TO

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National Bank of Canada

ATB Financial

BDC Capital

BMO Financial Group

Auditor

KPMG LLP

Legal Counsel

McCarthy Tétrault LLP

Evaluation Engineers

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