SURGE ENERGY INC

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

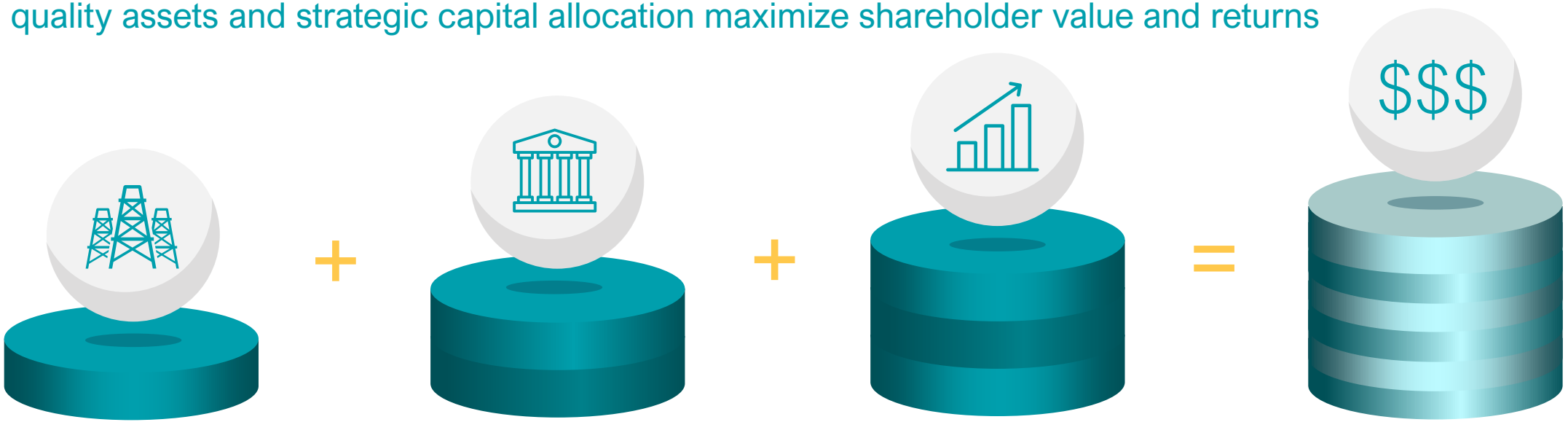


Premium Oil Assets Driving Free Cash Flow and Shareholder Returns

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
- $1.1 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$16.00 WCS differential, US$3.00 EDM differential, $0.71 CAD/USD FX and $2.00 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. (September 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

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



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.

Recent Highlights

On November 4th, Surge released its 2027 capital and operating budget, notably:

- Increasing production guidance by another 1,000 boepd to 25,000 boepd (90% liquids) exit 2027;
- Expanding its capital program to $210 million, including $25 million allocated to waterflood development;
- Forecasting adjusted funds flow ("AFF")[1] of $370 million ($3.75 per share) at US$80 WTI flat pricing; and
- Forecasting free cash flow ("FCF")[1] of $145 million to be delivered to shareholders by way of:
  - An increased annual base dividend of $54 million ($0.55 per share);
  - Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") share buybacks (up to $60 million in 2027); and
  - Further net debt[1] reduction.

During Q3/26, Surge:

- Saw its most active drilling quarter of 2026, with October weekly production rates exceeding the upwardly revised 2026 exit production guidance of 24,000 boepd;
- Generated AFF of $80.0 million in Q3/26, an increase of 14% over Q3/25 AFF of $70.1 million; and
- Generated FCF of $15.6 million in Q3/26, representing 20% of Q3/26 AFF.

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

Corporate Guidance for 2027

Key Guidance & Assumptions[1,6]	$75 WTI	$80 WTI	$85 WTI
2027 Adjusted Funds Flow[2]	**$335 MM**	**$370 MM**	**$405 MM**
2027 Cash Flow From Operating Activities[3]	**$320 MM**	**$355 MM**	**$390 MM**
2027 Free Cash Flow[2]	**$110 MM**	**$145 MM**	**$180 MM**
2027 Free Cash Flow Margin[2]	**33%**	**39%**	**44%**

Market Snapshot

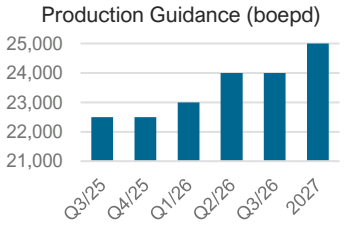
Basic Shares Outstanding[4]	**98.6 MM**
Average Daily Volume	**1.1 MM shares**
Market Capitalization[5] / Net Debt[2] / Enterprise Value[5]	**$1.08 B / $200.3 MM / $1.28 B**

25,000 BOEPD
2027 Exit Production (est.)
(90% liquids)

$210 MILLION
2027 Capital Budget (est.)

$0.55
Annual Per Share Dividend

$1.1 BILLION
Tax Pools



[1] *Pricing Assumptions: US$16.00 WCS differential, US$3.00 EDM differential, $0.71 CAD/USD FX and $2.00 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 September 30, 2026.*
[5] *Market Capitalization and Enterprise Value are based on an $11.00 share price as at November 4, 2026 and net debt of $200.3 MM.*
[6] *Every US$1 per barrel increase in WTI crude oil prices provides Surge with an estimated C$7 million of additional FCF in 2027.*

SURGE

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

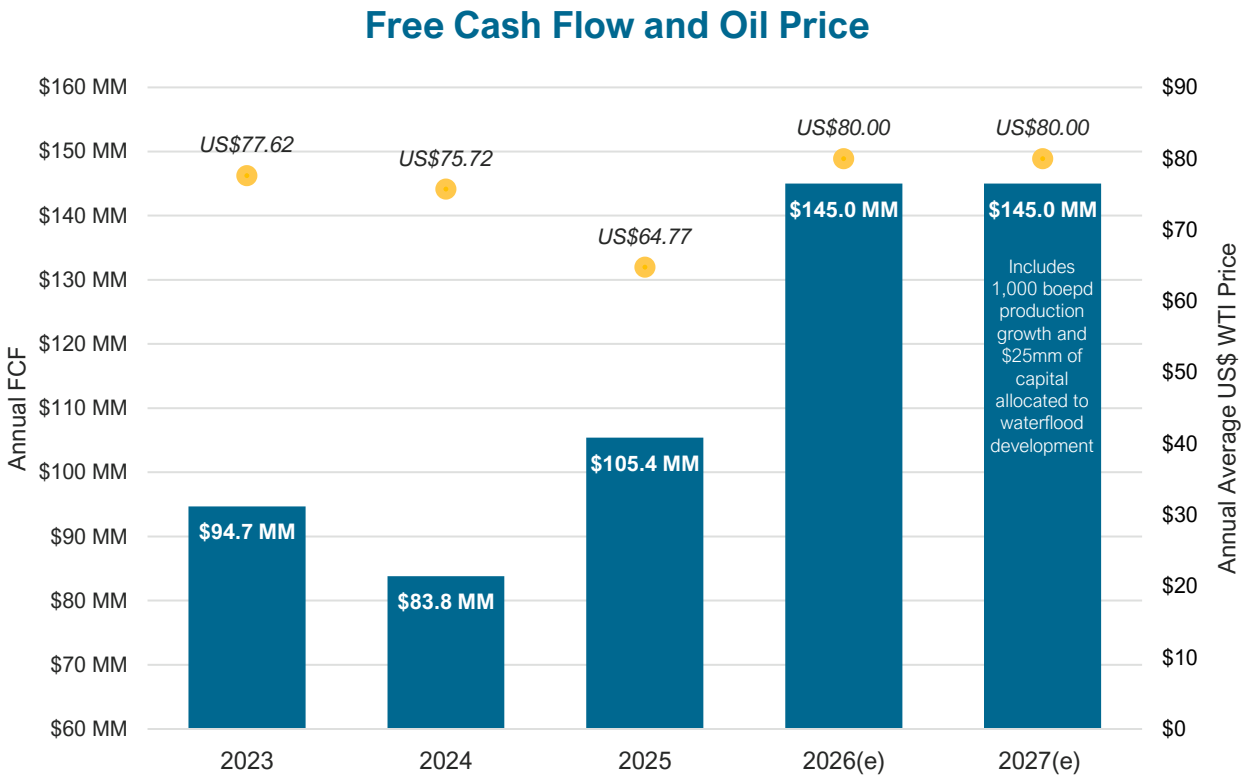


Maximizing Free Cash Flow[1]

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.

Despite oil prices dropping significantly in 2025 (US$11 per bbl lower than 2024), Surge generated substantially higher FCF in 2025 ($105.4 million, a 26% increase over 2024), thereby increasing cash available for shareholder returns.

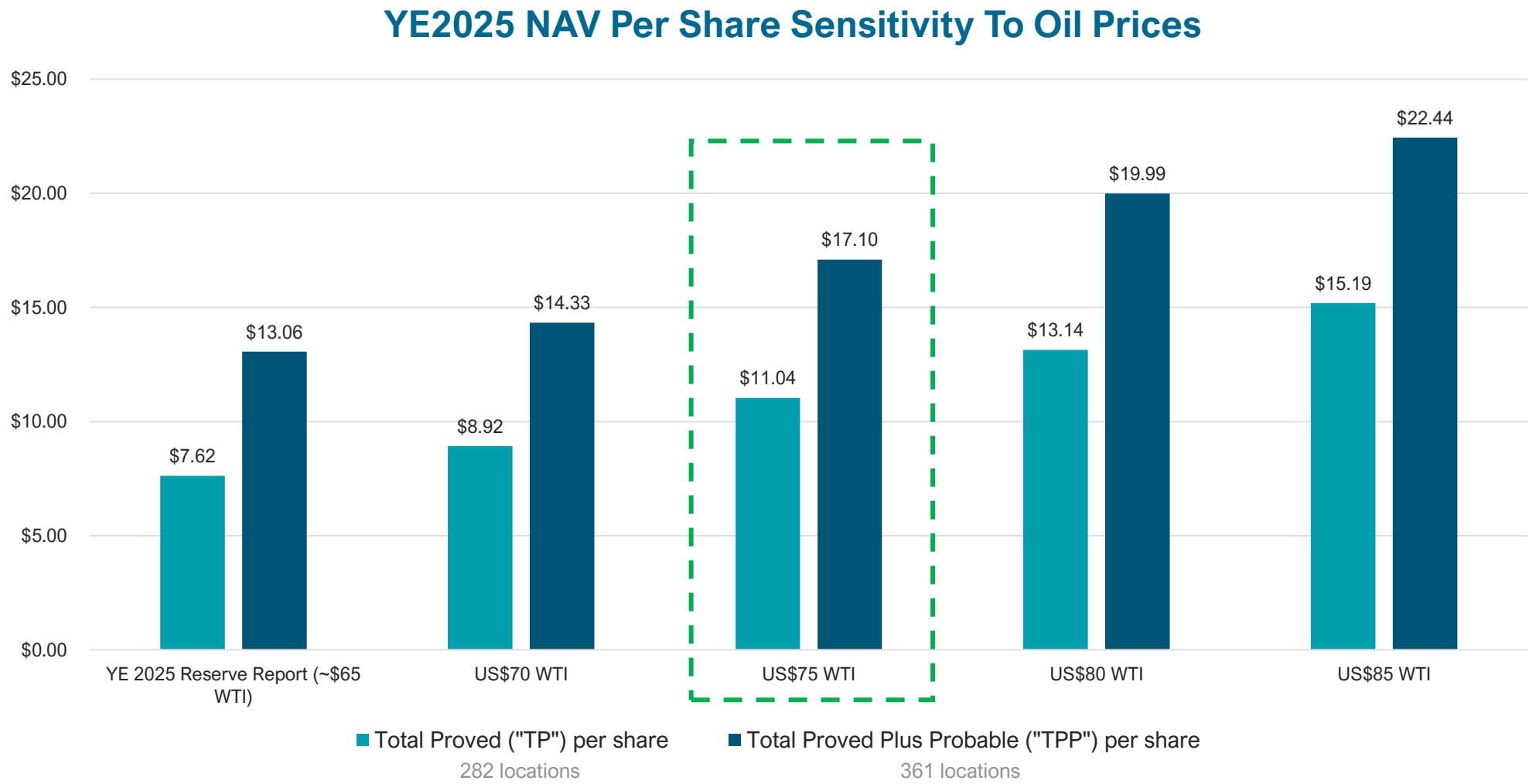


FCF Formula: Increased production + lower capex + lower opex per boe = significantly higher FCF!!

[1] *Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details. Prior period calculations of FCF have been restated to reflect the changed composition of FCF made during the period.*

NAV Sensitivity to Rising Oil Prices

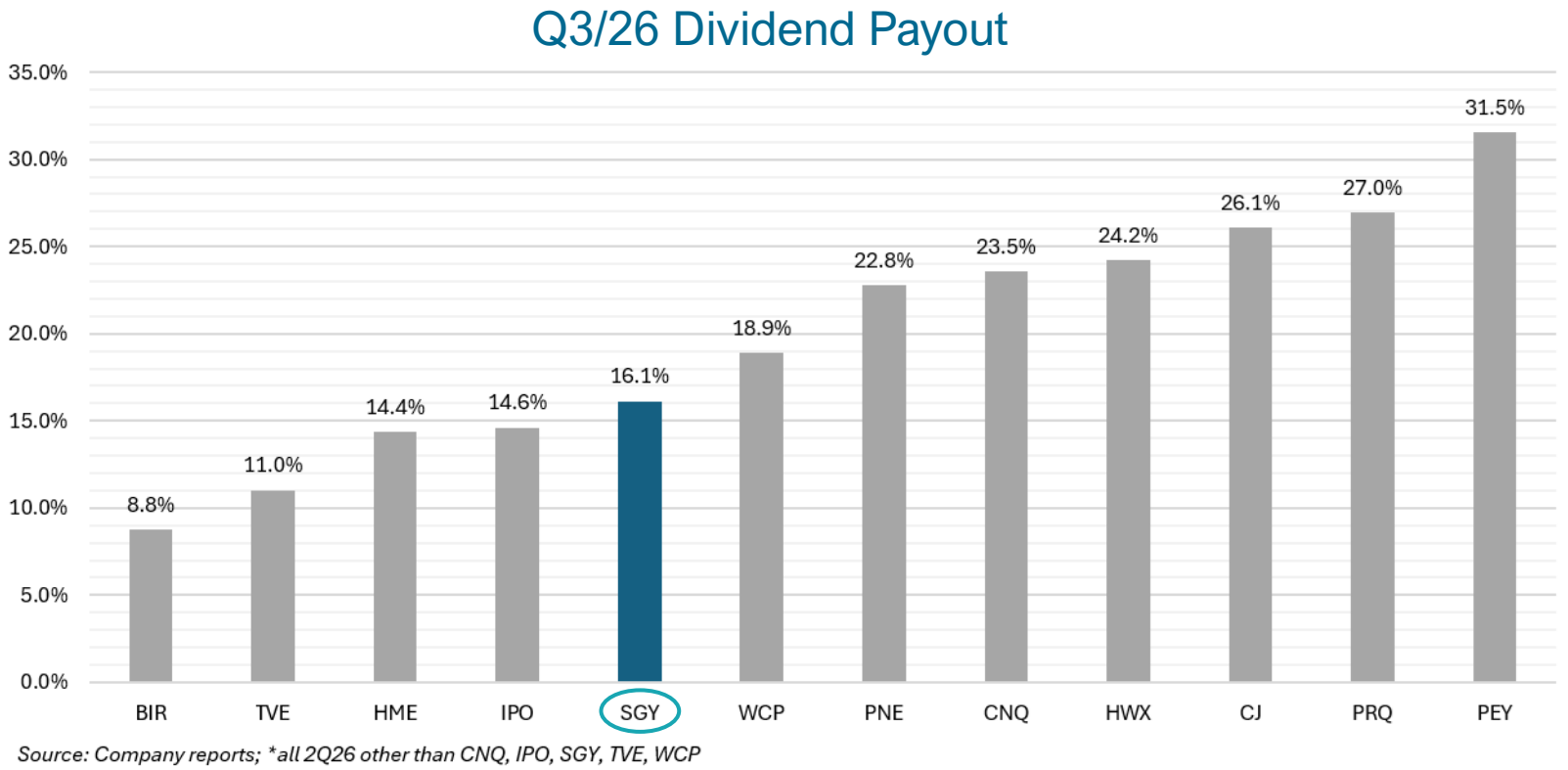
90% liquids-weighted portfolio positions Surge for significant oil price upside



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

Attractive Dividend: Low Payout Ratio

Surge's $0.55 per share annual base cash dividend is accompanied by a low dividend payout ratio of 15% of forecasted 2027 cash flow



*Source: Company reports; *all 2Q26 other than CNQ, IPO, SGY, TVE, WCP*

Surge has increased its base cash dividend **three times** over the past four years (31% in total) **AND** maintained a low dividend payout ratio of 15% of forecasted 2027 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.

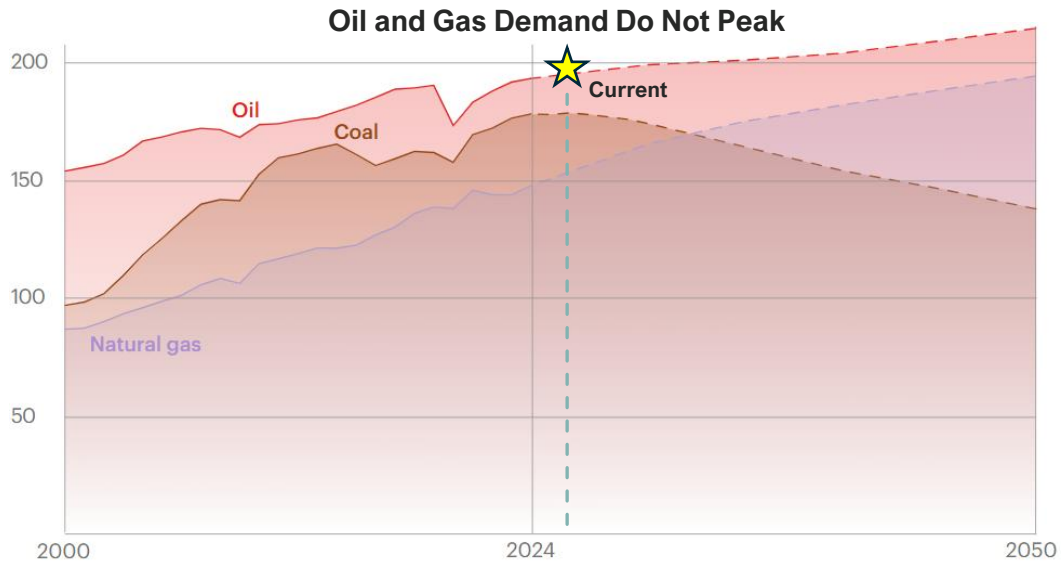
With rising geopolitical tensions heightening the risk of supply disruptions and price volatility, this uncertainty (and compelling oil market fundamentals) supports higher crude prices over the coming months.

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

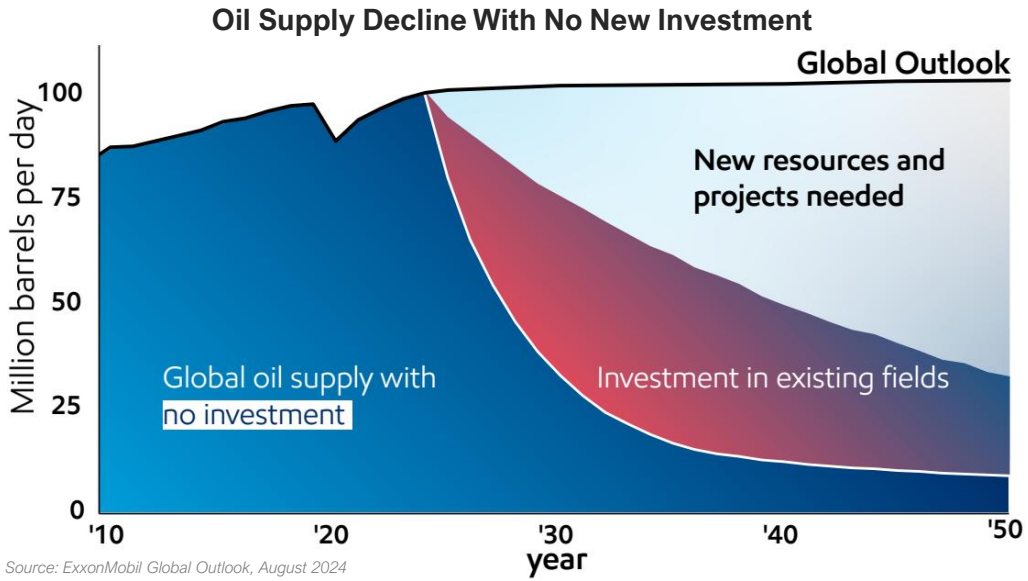
[1] *Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back of this presentation for further details.*

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 2027 and beyond



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



Source: ExxonMobil Global Outlook, August 2024

Spotlight:

Sparky and SE Saskatchewan

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

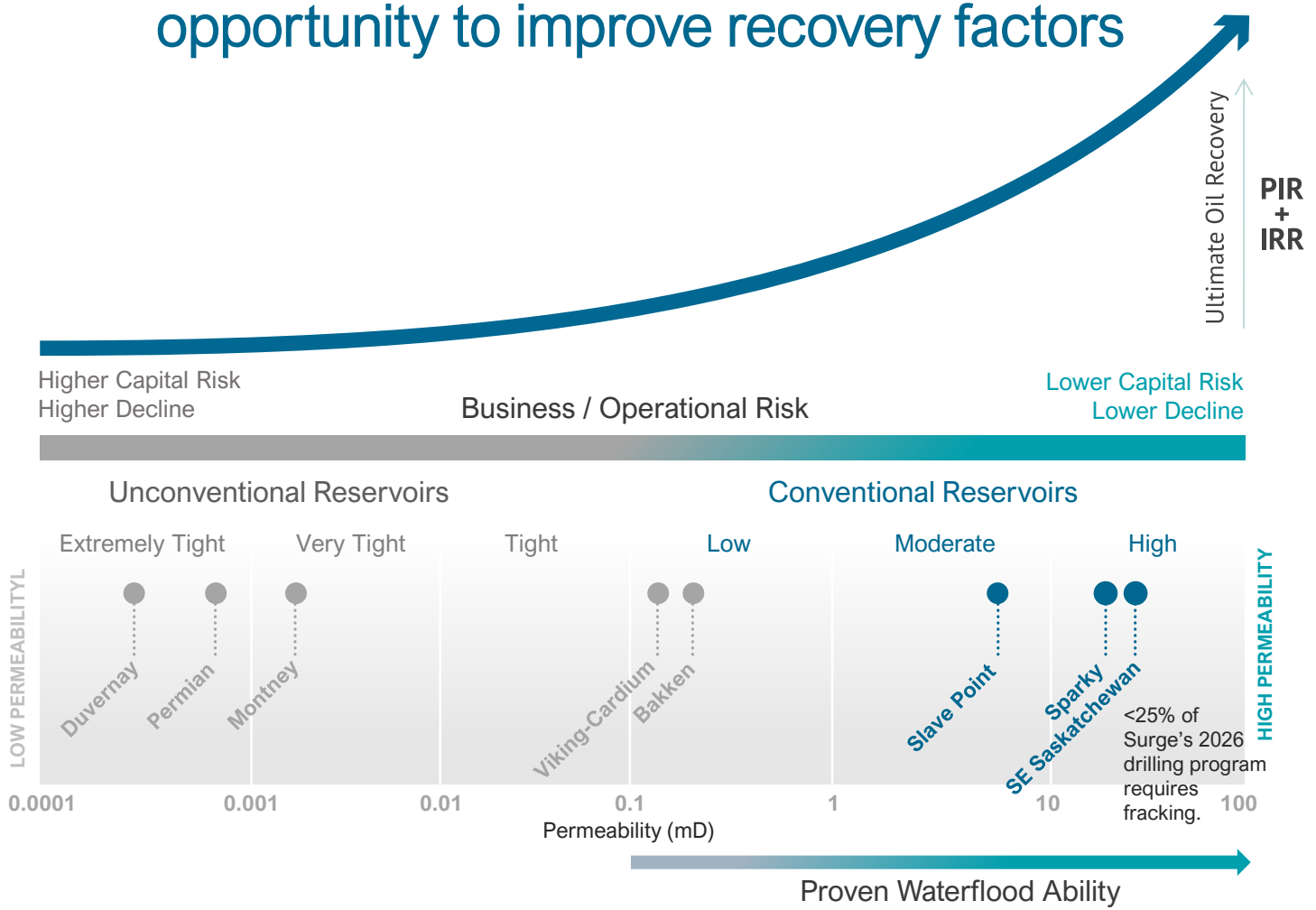
SURGE ENERGY INC

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

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.

Core Area Focused

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

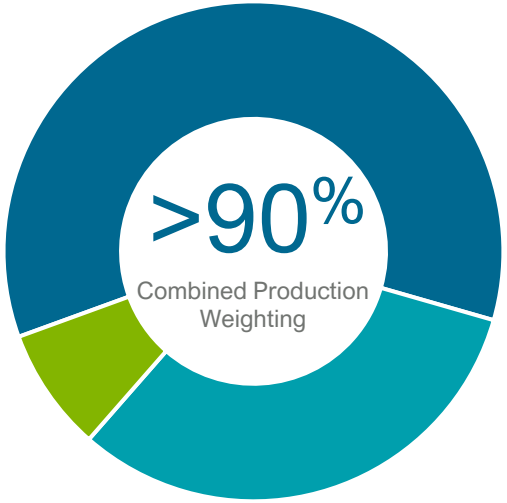
Sparky

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.

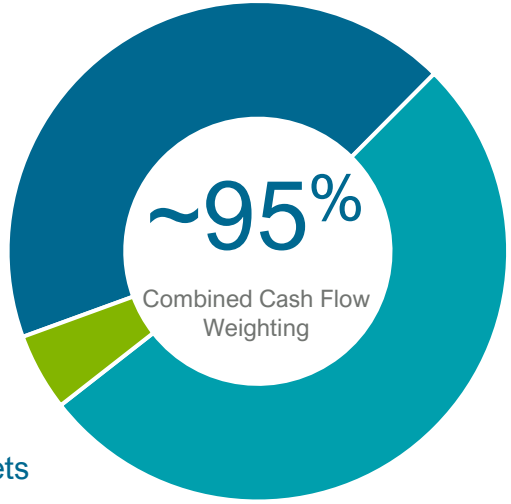
Production Weighting by Area



Capital Weighting by Area



Cash Flow Weighting by Area



Sparky SE Saskatchewan Other Surge Assets

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/Mannville

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

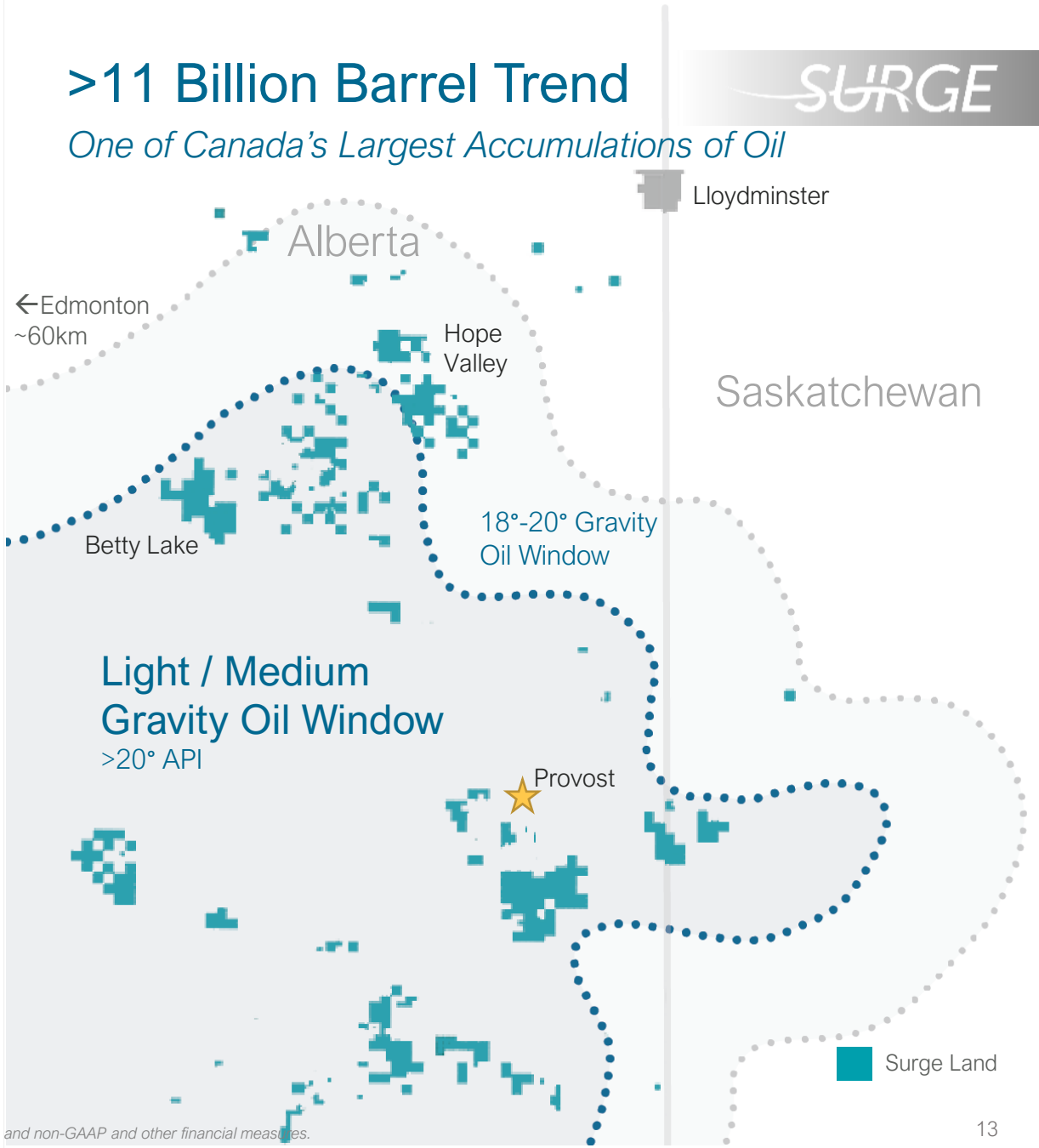
Sparky Formation Facts

First Production	May 1922
Original Oil in Place	>11 Bbbls
Cumulative Production	~1.5 Bbbls
Recovery Factor to date	~14%
Producing Wells	~25,000
Hz Wells	~1,830
Multi-Frac Hz Wells	~498
Surge Drilled Multi-Frac Hz	>274
Multi-Leg Hz Wells	~740
Multi-Leg Hz Wells 4+ Legs	~600
Surge Drilled Multi-Leg Hz	46

- 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

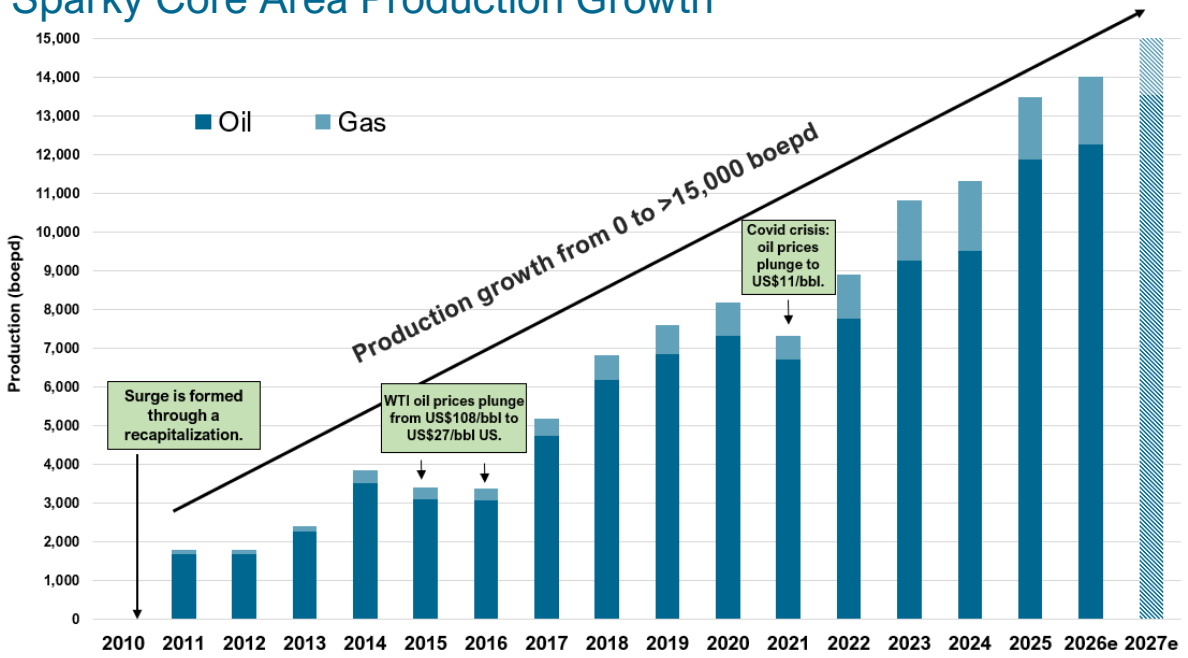
Please see the Advisories section at the back of this presentation for further detail regarding forward-looking statements, oil and gas information, and non-GAAP and other financial measures.

Sparky

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



- Production has grown by 730% from 1,800 boepd in 2011 to ~15,000 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)

~15,000 boepd

Primary
6,000 boepd
40% of production

Waterflood
6,900 boepd
46% of production

Multi-Lat
2,100 boepd
14% of production

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

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

~15,000 boepd
Production (90% liquids), 46% waterflooded

>14 year
Drilling Inventory (based on 2027 drill pace)

51 net wells
To be drilled in 2027
- 37 net producers
- 14 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

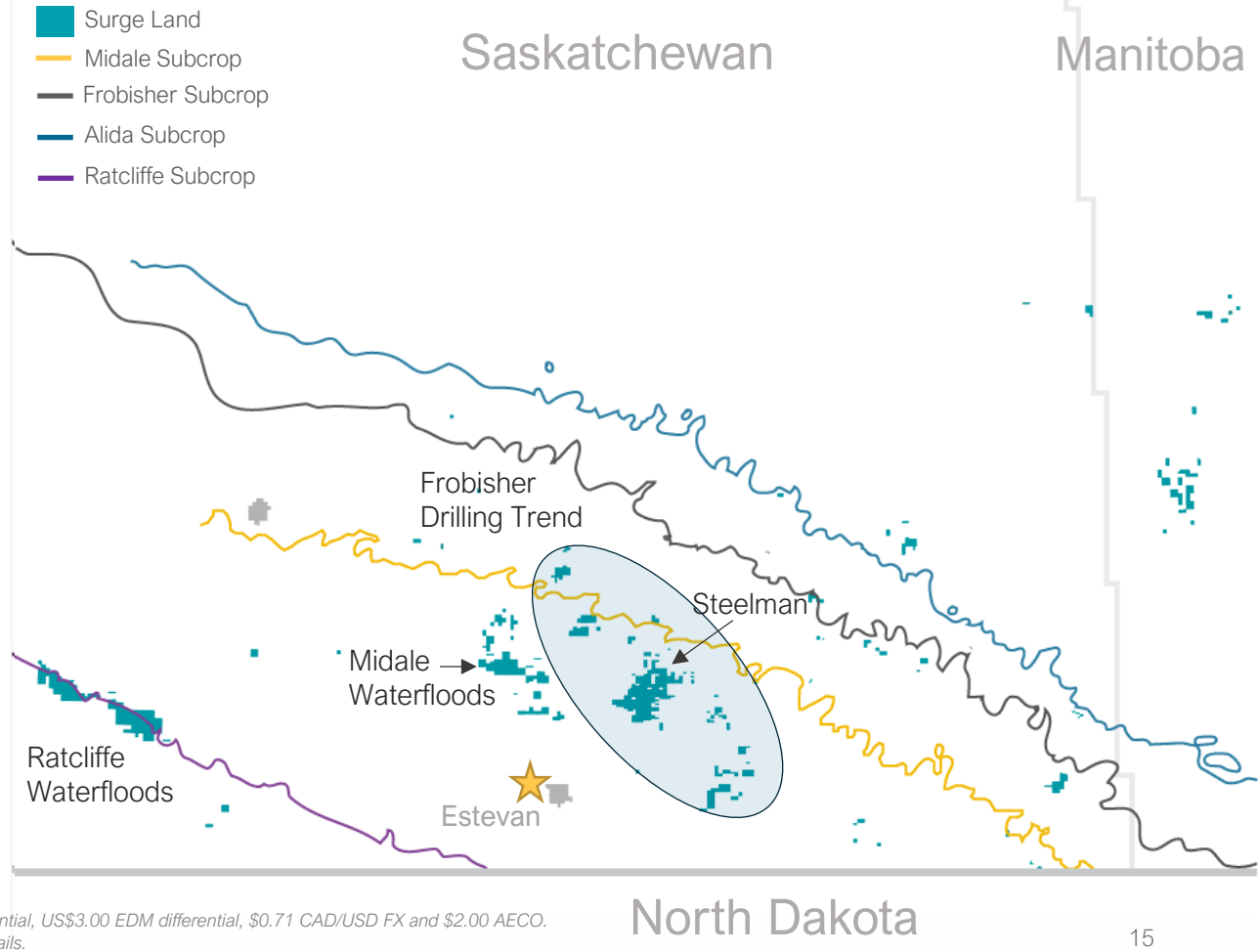
Surge's operational track record of success in SE Saskatchewan makes this an exciting growth area

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	4,750	60	High Recovery Factor
Waterflood	2,100	26	Low Decline
Primary	1,150	14	Small % of Total Prod
Total	**8,000**	**100**	



Data sourced from Canadian Discovery and Geoscout.

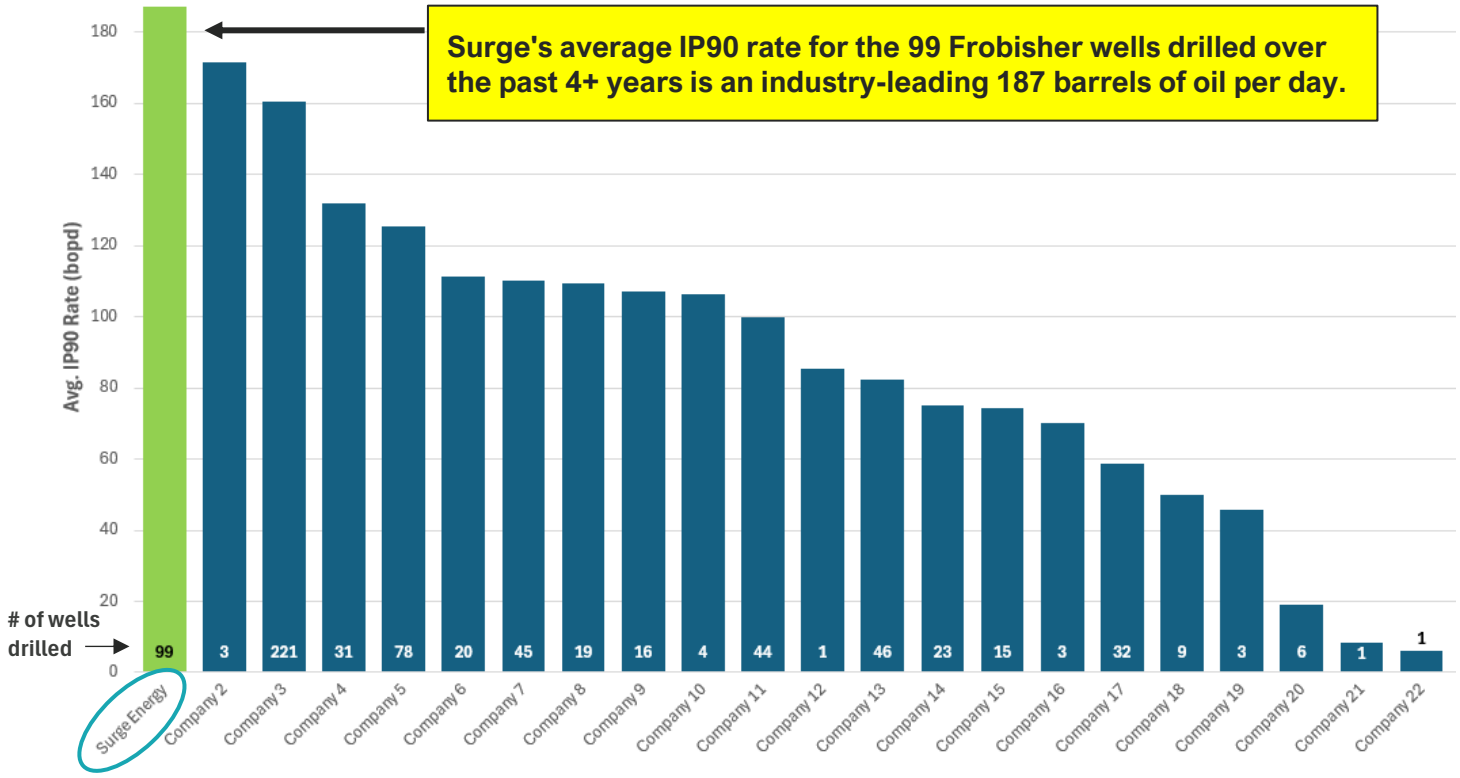
[1] Represents an operating netback on an unhedged basis and based on the following pricing assumptions: US$80 WTI, US$16.00 WCS differential, US$3.00 EDM differential, $0.71 CAD/USD FX and $2.00 AECO. Non-GAAP or other financial measure. See the Non-GAAP & Other Financial Measures Advisory at the back 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 *(2022 – 2026)*



Data based on 3-month average producing day oil rate as per GeoScout public data as at October 14, 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*

~8,000 boepd
Production (91% liquids)

>12 year
Drilling Inventory (based on 2027 drill pace)

25.0 net wells
To be drilled in 2027
25.0 net producers and 2 waterflood conversions

Analyst Coverage

Financial Institution	Analyst	Email Address	SGY 12-Month Target Price
Acumen Capital Partners	Trevor Reynolds	treynolds@acumencapital.com	$15.50
ATB Cormark Capital Markets	Amir Arif	aarif@atb.com	$16.00
BMO Capital Markets	Jeremy McCrea	jeremy.mccrea@bmo.com	$14.00
Canaccord Genuity	Mike Mueller	mmueller@cgf.com	$15.00
National Bank Financial	Dan Payne	dan.payne@nbc.ca	$15.00
Peters & Co.	Christian Comeau	ccomeau@petersco.com	$16.50
Raymond James	Luke Davis	luke.davis@raymondjames.ca	$15.00
Roth Capital Partners	Christopher True	ctrue@rothcanada.ca	$14.50
Schachter Energy Report	Josef Schachter	josef@schachterenergyreport.ca	$14.00
Velocity Trade Capital	Mark Heim	mark.heim@velocitytradecapital.com	$14.50
		Average:	$15.00



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.

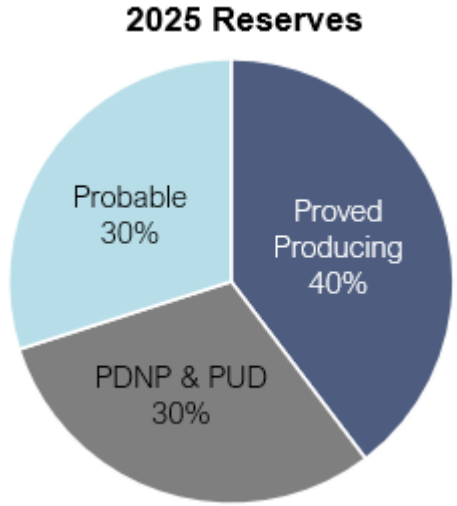
Appendix

SURGE ENERGY INC

2025 Reserves and Net Asset Value

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



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	$1,912
Net Debt[4] ($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

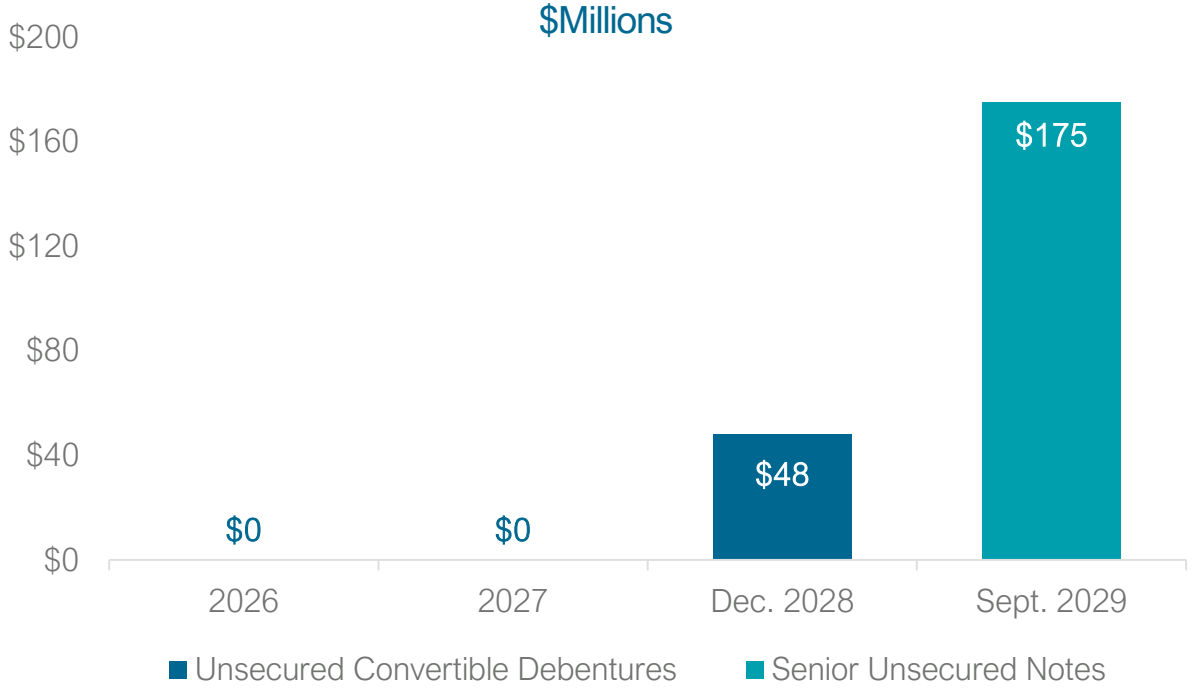
[1] Amounts might not add due to rounding
[2] Before Tax Net Present Value of Future net Revenue discounted at 10%
[3] Total ADR (Abandonment, Decommissioning, Reclamation) costs for active and inactive wells, facilities and pipelines are included in the reserves report, as it is best practice as stated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

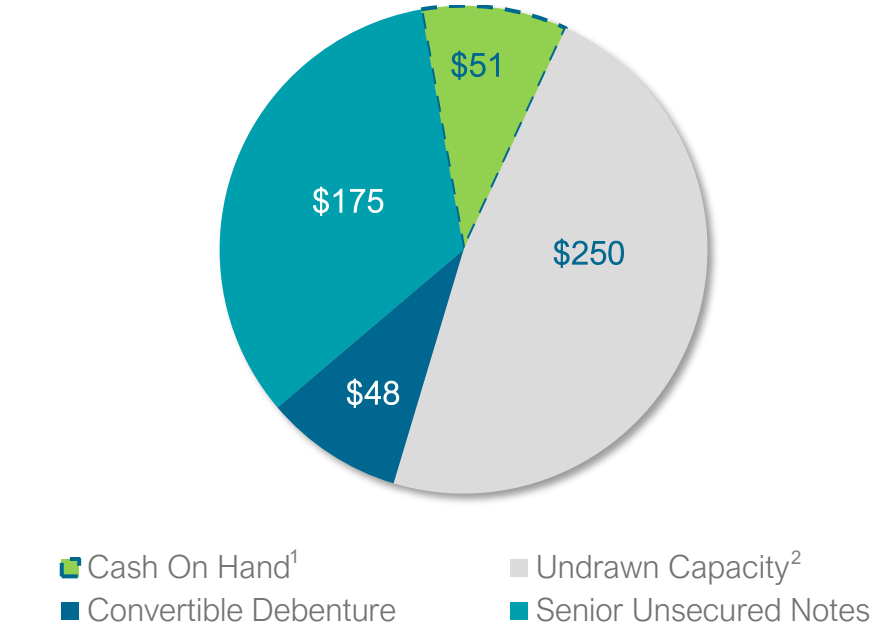
Debt structure supports return of capital framework

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

Debt Maturity Schedule



Debt Composition ($MM)



$250 million of undrawn capacity provides significant financial flexibility

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 As at September 30, 2026.

2 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
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	2,000	$75.59	1,000	$60.00	$72.00	$86.80	-	$ -	-	$ -
Q4 2027	1,000	$71.30	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -

Natural Gas Derivative Contracts

Swaps

Period	Volumes	Average Price
Q4 2026	4,011	$3.00

Foreign Currency Exchange Derivative Contracts

Type	Term	Notional Amount (USD)	Floor	Ceiling	Forward Rate
Average Rate Collar	Oct 2026 – Dec 2026	$5,000,000	$1.3800	$1.4450	-
Average Rate Swap	Oct 2026 – Dec 2026	$3,000,000	-	-	$1.3775
Average Rate Swap	Jan 2027 – Dec 2027	$5,000,000	-	-	$1.3685
Average Rate Collar	Jan 2027 – Dec 2027	$5,000,000	$1.3800	$1.4259	-

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”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “should”, “believe”, “potential” 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 anticipated increase to the Company’s annual dividend; the estimated amount of additional FCF from increases in WTI crude oil prices; Surge’s 2027 capital and operating budget and the forecasts, estimates and expectations related thereto; the Company’s anticipated allocation towards share repurchases and return of capital to shareholders in 2027; Surge’s 2027 guidance including, exit 2027 production, average 2027 production, 2027(e) exploration and development expenditures, 2027(e) AFF, 2027(e) AFF per share, 2027(e) cash flow from operating activities, 2027(e) cash flow from operating activities per share, 2027(e) free cash flow, 2027(e) free cash flow per share, 2027(e) base dividend, 2027(e) base dividend per share, 2027(e) royalties as a % of revenue, 2027(e) net operating expenses, 2027(e) general & administrative expenses, 2027(e) interest expenses and tax pools; the expectation that an increase in waterflood capital will improve oil recoveries and reduce corporate decline rates; Surge’s expectations regarding its drilling program and budget for the remainder of 2026 and in 2027 including the areas of focus; the Company’s expectation that wells will be brought on production in the fourth quarter; that Surge continues to expand the Company’s capital waterflood capital program; Management’s expectations regarding its pilot ‘double barrel’ water injectors and anticipated timing for production; the planned conversion of additional single-leg horizontal wells to water injection in the fourth quarter; the continued implementation by the Company of a disciplined capital allocation business model, with cash flow strategically allocated between focused capital projects and returns to shareholders in 2027; Management’s expectation it will allocate the majority of the Company’s remaining FCF in 2027 to share repurchases under its existing NCIB, as well as continued reduction of net debt; the Company’s anticipated production growth, AFF and FCF; Surge’s 2027 budget highlights including forecasted AFF, estimated annual cash flow from operating activities, forecasted FCF, the Company’s capital expenditure program, drilling at capital efficient net drilling locations; utilization with respect to the Company’s internally estimated drilling location inventory; that Surge’s 2027 capital program will be focused in the Company’s Sparky and SE Saskatchewan core areas; projections with respect to the Company’s capital efficiencies; Surge’s planned 2026 drilling program and focus for the remainder of 2026, including expectations regarding the number of wells to be drilled and the types thereof; Surge’s expectations with respect to well conversions in the Sparky area for the remainder of 2026; expectations with respect to Surge’s application of single-leg multi-frac drilling technology, utilizing additional frac stages combined with high-volume lift; Surge’s 2026 capital program and focus; expectations with respect to Surge’s allocation of FCF, and similar statements.

The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by Surge, including: expectations that the Board will approve the dividend increase; the assumption that the Company will continue to be able to make share repurchases under its NCIB; oil and natural gas production levels and the timing of new wells coming on-stream; the success of the Company’s operations and exploration and development activities; expectations and assumptions concerning the performance of existing wells and success obtained in drilling new wells; the Company's critical accounting estimates; the size of Surge’s oil, natural gas and natural gas liquid reserves and the recoverability of its reserves; prevailing weather conditions, commodity prices and exchange rates; the availability of labour, services and drilling equipment; the availability of capital to fund planned expenditures; ability of Surge to meet its objectives; anticipated expenses; cash flow and capital expenditures; recoverable and carrying value of certain assets; underlying causes of the fluctuations in Surge’s revenue and net income (loss) from quarter to quarter; Surge’s ability to fund future capital requirements and the nature and source of such funding; timing and amount of capital expenditures; timing of production curtailments; future operating costs and future cash flow; the Company’s future debt levels; general economic and financial market conditions; 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 Company’s ability to market production of oil and natural gas successfully to customers; the applicability of technologies for recovery and production of the Company’s reserves; the success, nature and timing of waterflood activities; the impact of any new pandemic or epidemic and other international or geopolitical events, including government responses related thereto and their impact on global energy pricing, oil and gas industry exploration and development activity levels and production volumes; the financial assumptions used by Surge’s reserve evaluators in assessing potential impairment of Surge assets; Surge’s belief that the majority of cash flows associated with its proved and probable oil and gas 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; 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 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 of the Company to return capital to its shareholders through the payment of its dividend including timing thereof; 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 meet its obligations under its credit facilities; ability of the Company to continue to make repurchases under its NCIB and the timing thereof; 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; the availability, costs of capital, labour and services, and the creditworthiness of industry partners; and the ability of the Company to secure necessary capital, personnel, equipment and services.

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, international conflict and other geopolitical tensions and events (including war, military action, terrorism, trade disputes, and international responses thereto); foreign and domestic relations including government responses related thereto; risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general (e.g., operational risks in development, exploration and production; changes with respect to foreign and domestic trade policy; 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; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses, and health, safety and environmental risks); uncertainty surrounding the amount that will be available under the credit facilities in the future and the ability to obtain approval from the syndicate to increase or maintain its credit facilities; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; inability to secure labour, services or equipment on a timely basis or on favourable terms; failure to obtain industry partner, regulatory or other third-party consents and approvals, when and if required; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; fluctuations in the cost of borrowing; the marketability of production and demand of Surge’s products; the inability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; inability of Surge to fund its future capital requirements and business plan; uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; changes in general economic, market and business conditions; a decrease or elimination of the payment of dividends by the Company as a result of the Board’s determination or restrictions under applicable agreements or corporate laws; unanticipated operating events which can reduce production or cause production to be shut in or delayed; commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations and constraint in the availability of services, adverse weather or break-up conditions; unfavourable weather conditions; a failure of the Company to hire or retain key personnel; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, dispositions and exploration and development programs; geological, technical, drilling, completion and processing problems; results of waterflood responses; the outcome of litigation or regulatory proceedings brought against the Company or other disputes involving the Company; changes in legislation, including changes in tax laws, environmental laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; the impact of natural disasters including earthquakes, typhoons, floods and fires; cyber-security issues; failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions; changes in laws and regulations that affect the Company; risks related to decommissioning obligations including as a result of changes to laws or regulations, reserves estimates, costs and technology; failure to obtain the continued support of the lenders under Surge’s current credit; potential decrease in the available lending limits under Surge’s credit as a result of the syndicate’s interpretation of the Company’s reserves, commodity prices and decommissioning obligations; or the inability to obtain consent of lenders to increase or maintain the Facilities. Certain of these risks are set out in more detail in Surge’s Annual Information Form dated March 4, 2026 and in Surge’s Management’s Discussion & Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025, both of which have been filed on SEDAR+ and can be accessed on Surge’s profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

The guidance in respect of the Company’s expectations of AFF, FCF and Net Operating Expense in 2027 herein, and other financial metrics of a forward-looking nature (as may be identified herein by “2027e” or otherwise), may be considered to be a financial outlook for the purposes of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such information is based on assumptions about future events, including economic conditions and proposed courses of action, based on Management's assessment of the relevant information currently available, and which may become available in the future. These projections constitute forward-looking statements and are based on several material factors and assumptions set out above. Actual results may differ significantly from such projections. See above for a discussion of certain risks that could cause actual results to vary. The financial outlook contained herein has been approved by Management as of the date of this presentation. Readers are cautioned that any such financial outlook contained herein should not be used for purposes other than those for which it is disclosed herein. Surge and its Management believe that the financial outlook contained herein has been prepared based on assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances, reflecting Management's best estimates and judgments, and represents, to the best of Management's knowledge and opinion, expected and targeted financial results. However, because this information is highly subjective, it should not be relied on as necessarily indicative of future results.

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 capital management 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 14 gross (8.7 net) State A SE Saskatchewan drilling locations booked; of these 14 gross (8.5 net) are booked locations. Proved locations are 7 gross (7.0 net) and Probable locations are 2 gross (1.5 net) based on GLJ's 2025YE reserves.

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).

Surge's internal Provost type curve profile of 240 bopd (IP30) and 123 mbbl (145 mboe) EUR reserves per well, with assumed $2.05 MM per well capital, has a payout of approximately 6 months at US$75/bbl WTI (C$79.06/bbl WCS) and an approximate 367 percent IRR.

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") and therefore are referred to as non-GAAP and other financial measures. Certain secondary financial measures in this presentation are not prescribed by GAAP. 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, 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.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($000s except per share)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Cash flow from operating activities	73,528	66,392	228,791	206,206
Change in non-cash working capital	6,330	(441)	9,993	7,158
Decommissioning expenditures	3,670	4,025	8,688	9,636
Cash settled transaction and other costs (income)	(3,567)	74	(5,089)	(87)
Adjusted funds flow	79,961	70,050	242,383	222,913
Per share - basic ($)	0.81	0.71	2.44	2.24
Per share - diluted ($)	0.78	0.69	2.37	2.21

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 and decommissioning expenditures. 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, decommissioning expenditures and dividends paid. During the period, Management changed the composition of FCF and excess FCF by reducing AFF by decommissioning expenditures. This change was made as Management uses FCF and excess FCF to assess how much cash was generated in excess of the Company's capital investment and settlement of decommissioning obligations, which is used to make future capital allocation decisions and fund available investing and financing activities. Prior period calculations of FCF and excess FCF have been restated in the table below to reflect this change.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($000s)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Cash flow from operating activities	73,528	66,392	228,791	206,206
Change in non-cash working capital	6,330	(441)	9,993	7,158
Decommissioning expenditures	3,670	4,025	8,688	9,636
Cash settled transaction and other costs (income)	(3,567)	74	(5,089)	(87)
Adjusted funds flow	79,961	70,050	242,383	222,913
Less: expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(60,666)	(32,805)	(138,107)	(118,034)
Less: decommissioning expenditures	(3,670)	(4,025)	(8,688)	(9,636)
Free cash flow	15,625	33,220	95,588	95,243
Less: dividends paid	(12,868)	(12,878)	(38,664)	(38,790)
Excess free cash flow	2,757	24,367	56,924	66,089

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 current assets, less bank debt, senior unsecured notes, term debt, the liability component of the convertible debentures and 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 September 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2025
Cash	50,625	45,697	20,494
Accounts receivable	79,235	64,465	52,305
Prepaid expenses and deposits	4,858	5,587	4,572
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(111,814)	(89,868)	(72,373)
Dividends payable	(4,273)	(4,298)	(4,289)
Senior unsecured notes	(172,403)	(172,184)	(171,526)
Term debt	(3,891)	(3,813)	(5,872)
Convertible debentures	(42,675)	(42,155)	(40,704)
Net Debt	(200,338)	(196,569)	(217,393)

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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($000s)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating expenses	43,299	40,340	124,130	120,909
Less: processing income	(1,696)	(1,905)	(5,925)	(5,967)
Net operating expenses	41,603	38,435	118,205	114,942
$ per boe	19.89	17.69	18.70	17.85

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.

AFF 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 and AFF are calculated on a per unit basis as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($000s)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	192,301	143,301	559,025	445,238
Processing and other income	1,696	1,905	5,925	5,967
Royalties	(39,872)	(25,212)	(104,156)	(77,808)
Realized gain (loss) on commodity and FX contracts	(17,575)	3,701	(53,155)	11,194
Operating expenses	(43,299)	(40,340)	(124,130)	(120,909)
Transportation expenses	(2,834)	(2,045)	(7,528)	(6,658)
Operating netback	90,417	81,310	275,981	257,024
G&A expense	(5,227)	(5,344)	(16,928)	(16,539)
Interest expense	(5,229)	(5,916)	(16,670)	(17,572)
Adjusted funds flow	79,961	70,050	242,383	222,913
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe)	2,091,667	2,173,225	6,322,727	6,440,909
Operating netback ($ per boe)	43.24	37.41	43.65	39.91
Adjusted funds flow ($ per boe)	38.24	32.23	38.33	34.61

Corporate Information

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