Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Cavvy Energy Ltd. ("Cavvy", "we", "our" or the "Company") provides a review by management of the financial performance and position of the Company, as well as the trends and external factors which may impact the Company's prospects. This MD&A has been prepared as of November 6, 2025, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, (the "Interim Financial Statements") and the MD&A and audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (the "Consolidated Financial Statements") as well as Cavvy's Annual Information Form ("AIF"). The Interim Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar ("CAD"). All amounts are presented in CAD, unless otherwise stated.

When preparing the MD&A, the Company considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. The Company evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Condensate is a natural gas liquid as defined by National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*. Throughout this MD&A, natural gas liquids ("NGLs") comprise all NGLs as defined by NI 51-101 other than condensate, which is disclosed separately. Reference is made to crude oil and natural gas in common units called barrel of oil equivalent ("boe"). A boe is derived by converting six thousand cubic feet ("mcf") of natural gas to one barrel ("bbl") of crude oil (6 mcf:1 bbl). This conversion may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation, since the 6 mcf:1 bbl ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In comparing the value ratio using current crude oil prices relative to natural gas prices, the 6 mcf:1 bbl conversion ratio may be misleading as an indication of value.

During the second quarter of 2025 Cavvy underwent a rebranding process. With the approval of shareholders at the May 8th 2025 Annual General Meeting, the name change from Pieridae Energy Limited was made official. Cavvy trades on the TSX under the symbol CVVY. Continuous disclosure materials are available on our website. www.cavvyenergy.com, or on SEDAR, www.sedarplus.com.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A includes references to financial measures such as net operating income ("NOI"), netback, operating netback ("Operating Netback"), net debt, adjusted operating expense, adjusted working capital and funds flow from operations ("FFO"). Management believes these financial measures are important to the understanding of the Company's business activities. These financial measures are not defined by IFRS and therefore are referred to as non-GAAP measures. The non-GAAP measures Cavvy uses may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company uses these non-GAAP measures to evaluate its performance. The non-GAAP measures should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, measures determined in accordance with IFRS, as an indication of its performance. The non-GAAP measures are reconciled to their closest GAAP measure. Non-GAAP measures are defined as they are used throughout this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain of the statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking information relating to, without limitation, management expectations, intentions and assessments of future plans, strategies and operations, the Company's expected capital budget, the Company's future business plan and strategy, the Company's criteria for evaluating acquisitions and other opportunities, intentions with respect to future acquisitions and other opportunities, plans and timing for development of undeveloped and probable resources, timing of when the Company may be taxable, estimated abandonment and reclamation costs, plans regarding hedging, wells to be drilled, the weighting of commodity expenses, expected production and performance of oil and natural gas properties, results and timing of projects, access to adequate pipeline capacity and third-party infrastructure, growth expectations, supply and demand for oil, NGLs, and natural gas, industry conditions, government regulations and regimes, and capital expenditures and the nature of capital expenditures and the timing and method of financing thereof, may constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws (as defined herein) (collectively "forward-looking statements"). Words such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "focus", "plan", "ensure", "grow", "sustain", "potential", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "project", "forecast", "target", "future", and similar expressions may be used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's current beliefs, estimates and opinions regarding the Company's future growth, results of operations, performance and plans and timing for development of business prospects and opportunities and are based on information currently available to management.

The forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the Company and the industry in which the Company operates, which speak only as of the earlier of the date such statements were made or as of the date of the report or document in which they are contained, and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others: general economic and business conditions which will, among other things, impact demand for and market prices of the Company's products, and volatility of and assumptions regarding crude oil, natural gas, and NGL prices.

Forward-looking statements involve significant risk and uncertainties. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements including, but not limited to: general economic and business conditions, tariffs or other trade restrictions imposed on Canada by the United States, risks associated with oil and gas exploration, development, exploitation, production, marketing and transportation, loss of markets, volatility of commodity prices and interest rates, currency fluctuations, imprecision of resources estimates, environmental risks, competition from other producers, incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, expectations on leveraging ability to increase third-party utilization and associated revenues, delays resulting from or inability to obtain required regulatory approvals, ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources and the risk factors outlined under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere herein. The recovery and resource estimates of the Company's reserves provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated resources will be recovered. Consequently, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such forward-looking statements, but which may prove to be incorrect. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified in this document, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic and political environment in which the Company operates; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the Company's ability to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; the feasibility of and effectiveness of management's mitigation plans; the expectations that the current claims and litigation of the Company will not materially affect the Company's Interim Financial Statements, the ability of the operator of the projects which the Company has an interest in to operate the field in a safe, efficient and effective manner; the Company's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms; the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas resources through acquisition, development and exploration; the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion and the Company's ability to secure adequate product transportation; expectations on future oil and natural gas prices and anticipated production volumes and recoverable quantities; currency, exchange and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes and environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which Cavvy operates; timing and amount of capital expenditures, future sources of funding, production levels, weather conditions, success of exploration and development activities, access to gathering, processing and pipeline systems, advancing technologies, and the Company's ability to successfully market oil and natural gas products.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other factors that could affect Cavvy's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedarplus.com), and on Cavvy's website (www.cavvyenergy.com). Although the forward-looking statements contained herein are based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, management cannot assure that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company assumes no obligation to update or review them to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by applicable securities laws.

Forward-looking statements contained herein concerning the oil and gas industry and the Company's general expectations concerning this industry are based on estimates prepared by management using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from reserve reports, market research, industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry which the Company believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise, although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics. While the Company is not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, the industry involves risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on numerous factors.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Bcf	Billion cubic feet	**MMcf**	Million cubic feet
Mcf	Thousand cubic feet	**MMcf/d**	Million cubic feet per day
Mcf/d	Thousand cubic feet per day	**MMBtu**	Million British thermal units
GJ	Gigajoules	**Bbl**	Barrel
GJ/d	Gigajoules per day	**Boe**	Barrel of oil equivalent
USD	United States Dollars	**Boe/d**	Barrel of oil equivalent per day
AECO	Alberta benchmark price for natural gas	**WTI**	West Texas Intermediate benchmark for crude oil
MW	Megawatt	**C4**	Butane
MWh	Megawatt hour	**C5/C5+**	Condensate or pentane
C2	Ethane	**AB**	Alberta
C3	Propane	**BC**	British Columbia
FOB	Free on Board	**US**	United States
mt	Metric tonne	**mt/d**	Metric tonne per day
NM	Not meaningful is used to indicate that the current and prior year figures are not comparable or not meaningful.		

CAVVY'S OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

Cavvy is a Canadian energy company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, and a significant upstream producer and midstream gathering and processing ("G&P") operator with core assets concentrated in western Alberta. Cavvy's business is focused on safely producing, processing and delivering treated natural gas, condensate, NGLs and sulphur to market.

Management is optimistic about the opportunities within the asset base and in the regions where the Company operates. As Cavvy continues to mature its deep inventory of conventional drilling prospects, it is focused on diversifying revenue and improving cash flow by increasing third-party utilization of owned G&P infrastructure, which consists primarily of three major sour gas processing and fractionation facilities – the "Waterton Facility", the "Jumping Pound Facility" and the "Caroline Facility", and associated gathering systems. These assets are strategically located in central and southern Alberta to provide local customers competitive processing and egress to natural gas, condensate, NGL, and sulphur markets. Cavvy continues to leverage the long-term, low decline characteristics of its reserve base and supporting infrastructure to create long-term shareholder value. The following items are also fundamental to Cavvy's strategic vision:

- Sustaining a safe and regulatory compliant business.
- Expanding utilization of the Company's G&P assets by competitively attracting third-party volumes derived from existing production, local capacity consolidation, and new development drilling within the reach and capacity of its gathering systems.
- Proving the Company's resource upside by successfully investing in identified high impact drilling opportunities.
- Improving capital structure and financial flexibility by reducing leverage.
- Identifying and pursuing cashflow growth and revenue diversification opportunities.
- Instilling and driving a high-performance culture.
- Expanding the Company's carbon emissions management plan with focus on mitigating or eliminating Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction Regulation ("TIER Regulation") carbon compliance cost.
- Applying technology solutions to improve profitability.
- Seeking new markets for its products; and
- Pursuing emerging opportunities aligned with implementing a "new ventures" strategy.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

The tables below provide a summary of the consolidated financial results for the current quarter and the previous seven quarters:

	2025			2024				2023
($ 000s unless otherwise noted)	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Production								
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**115,467**	126,198	105,338	111,787	115,196	157,077	175,356	174,211
Condensate (bbl/d)	**2,258**	2,507	2,454	2,149	2,191	2,472	2,781	2,384
NGLs (bbl/d)	**2,454**	2,524	2,574	1,788	1,726	2,210	2,613	1,921
Sulphur (mt/d)	**1,120**	1,128	1,076	968	1,444	1,376	1,491	1,284
Total production (boe/d) (1)	**23,956**	26,064	22,584	22,568	23,116	30,861	34,620	33,340
Third-party volumes processed (mcf/d) (2)	**136,134**	119,761	81,777	71,497	66,518	53,763	58,423	67,350
Financial								
Natural gas price ($/mcf)								
Realized before Risk Management Contracts (3)	**0.66**	1.73	2.24	1.55	0.77	1.14	2.53	2.32
Realized after Risk Management Contracts (3)	**3.25**	3.23	3.58	3.36	3.43	2.71	3.21	3.12
Benchmark natural gas price (AECO)	**0.62**	1.72	2.14	1.46	0.68	1.17	2.48	2.29
Condensate price ($/bbl)								
Realized before Risk Management Contracts (3)	**82.65**	84.60	95.15	94.87	92.13	99.96	91.18	97.15
Realized after Risk Management Contracts (3)	**83.66**	85.88	88.29	90.61	84.61	87.75	84.49	86.34
Benchmark condensate price (C5 at Edmonton)	**86.58**	87.71	100.24	98.85	97.10	105.62	98.43	104.30
Sulphur price ($/mt)								
Realized sulphur price (4)	**34.59**	32.40	17.00	12.09	8.86	18.43	14.49	22.54
Benchmark sulphur price USD (Vancouver FOB)	**264.38**	269.45	171.65	129.23	94.18	75.43	70.38	86.88
Net income (loss)	**(10,086)**	4,147	2,666	(20,921)	7,496	(19,196)	(6,284)	7,414
Net income (loss) $ per share, basic	**(0.03)**	0.01	0.01	(0.08)	0.04	(0.12)	(0.04)	0.06
Net income (loss) $ per share, diluted	**(0.03)**	0.01	0.01	(0.08)	0.04	(0.12)	(0.04)	0.04
Net operating income (5)	**30,631**	26,491	32,550	13,720	19,818	7,652	23,418	25,441
Cashflow provided by (used in) operating	**4,466**	1,599	22,612	(592)	2,260	(1,555)	7,049	31,983
Funds flow from operations (5)	**12,898**	14,502	21,707	2,824	8,234	(4,874)	12,044	14,269
Total assets	**536,274**	553,216	571,470	612,423	615,040	585,940	590,531	638,541
Adjusted working capital deficit (5)	**(10,631)**	(20,144)	(30,540)	(29,777)	(42,658)	(37,986)	(31,671)	(31,830)
Net debt (5)	**(163,697)**	(166,878)	(185,438)	(197,564)	(206,779)	(219,204)	(209,964)	(204,046)
Capital expenditures (6)	**4,022**	2,391	6,542	5,800	10,002	5,003	4,897	9,306

(1) Total production excludes sulphur.
(2) Third-party volumes processed are raw inlet natural gas volumes reported by activity month, which do not include accounting accruals.
(3) Includes physical commodity and financial risk management contracts inclusive of cash flow hedges, (together "Risk Management Contracts"). The realized natural gas price after Risk Management Contracts shown above is normalized to exclude the impact of the hedge monetization.
(4) Realized sulphur price is net of deductions such as transportation, marketing and storage fees.
(5) Refer to the "Net Operating Income", "Capital Resources", "Funds Flow from Operations" and "Working Capital and Capital Strategy" sections of this MD&A for reference to non-GAAP measures.
(6) Excludes reclamation and abandonment activities.

THIRD QUARTER 2025 OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for the third quarter of 2025 include:

- Generated NOI of $30.6 million ($0.11 per basic and fully diluted share) and FFO of $12.9 million ($0.04 per basic and fully diluted share).
- Increased third-party raw gas processing volumes to 136.1 MMcf/d, a 69.6 MMcf/d (105%) increase compared to third quarter of 2024. This resulted in an increase of $4.8 million (87%) in third-party processing and marketing revenue for the quarter compared to the third quarter of 2024.
- Reduced Net Debt by $3.2 million from the second quarter of 2025 to $163.7 million.
- Reduced operating expenses by $1.8 million (5%) to $36.7 million compared to the third quarter of 2024.
- Produced 23,956 boe/d (80% natural gas), up 4% from the third quarter of 2024.
- Produced 1,120 mt/d of sulphur, 85% of which was sold under the below-market contract that expires December 31, 2025.

During the second and third quarters of 2024, several low margin, dry gas properties in Northern Alberta Foothills, Northeast BC, and CAB which produce to non-operated facilities were shut-in due to low AECO natural gas prices and high variable operating costs. During February and March 2025 AECO pricing improved sufficiently to reactivate approximately 1,000 boe/d of production in Northern Alberta Foothills and 800 boe/d of production in Northeast BC. However, these properties were again shut-in during June 2025 as AECO prices weakened. This production will be reactivated when AECO pricing improves. Shut-in production in CAB, representing approximately 8,000 boe/d or 24% of the Company's production capability, is expected to remain shut-in at least through 2025. Subsequent well performance is not expected to be negatively impacted by voluntary shut-ins.

2025 OUTLOOK

Management's near-term priority remains strengthening our balance sheet while safely and responsibly operating our assets. Delivering on this priority requires continued focus on attracting incremental third-party volumes, implementing cost reduction initiatives, optimizing infrastructure, and executing non-core asset dispositions to maintain profitability during all periods of the commodity cycle. Our long-term strategy requires continuous improvement in the business while identifying opportunities to generate growth for our shareholders.

With continued success in attracting third-party volumes into our facilities, strong hedge gains, and meaningful progress reducing operating costs, management is increasing Cavvy's 2025 NOI and Operating Netback guidance. The Company's 2025 production and capital program are expected to remain within the previously disclosed guidance ranges. Improved NOI and Operating Netback guidance without increasing capital investment, production or pricing illustrates Cavvy's strength and differentiated midstream business model relative to exploration and production peers.

The Company's revised 2025 guidance is as follows:

	Revised 2025 Guidance		Previous 2025 Guidance	
($ 000s unless otherwise noted)	Low	High	Low	High
Total production (boe/d) (1)	23,000	25,000	23,000	25,000
Net operating income (2)(4)(5)	$100,000	$110,000	$75,000	$95,000
Operating Netback ($/boe) (3)(4)(5)	$11.50	$12.50	$9.00	$11.00
Capital expenditures	$25,000	$30,000	$25,000	$30,000

(1) 2025 production guidance assumes persistence of previously announced shut-ins in CAB and periodic, price dependent production of previously announced shut-in volumes in Northern AB and Northeast BC through 2025.
(2) Refer to the "Net Operating Income" section of this MD&A for reference to this non-GAAP measure.
(3) Refer to "Operating Netback" section of this MD&A for reference to this non-GAAP measure.
(4) Assumes unhedged average 2025 AECO price of $1.61/GJ and average 2025 WTI price of US$65.55/bbl.
(5) Includes the impact of hedge contracts in place at November 6, 2025.

Cavvy's specific priorities for 2025 remain to:

- Sustain a safe and regulatory compliant business.
- Maximize facility reliability to maximize sales and processing revenue.
- Capture opportunities to grow our third-party G&P business.
- Meaningfully reduce operating expenses to improve corporate netback.
- Deliver attractive return on investment on value adding optimization projects included in the 2025 capital program.
- Reduce long-term debt to improve financial flexibility.

The legacy sulphur offtake agreement (the "Sulphur Contract"), entered into in 2019, expires on December 31, 2025. Under this contract, the Company receives a fixed price of approximately $6/mt for the majority of its sulphur production. The expiration of this contract, and resulting exposure to market sulphur prices, represents a significant accretive revenue opportunity for Cavvy shareholders.

On November 6, 2025, management signed a structured sulphur pricing agreement (the "Pricing Agreement"), under which Cavvy will receive between US$205/mt and US$250/mt (less transportation and handling deductions) for two thirds of the Company's sulphur sales for the twelve month period commencing January 1, 2026. This leaves one third of the Company's sulphur sales fully exposed to the spot FOB Vancouver market price. The Pricing Agreement applies to 100% of marketed sulphur but does not contain a minimum volume commitment. Cavvy currently produces and markets in excess of 1,100 mt/d of sulphur with full production capability of approximately 1,400 mt/d, when currently shut-in sour gas properties are on production.

Due to the current outlook for North American natural gas prices, Cavvy is not planning to resume development drilling in 2025 but is currently participating in a low working interest, non-operated, liquids rich gas well in CAB, that spud in October. The Company will only develop its portfolio of high impact conventional Foothills drilling opportunities once natural gas prices sustainably recover and the Company has achieved its deleveraging target.

FUNDS FLOW FROM OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes the Company's FFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
($ 000s)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**4,466**	2,260	**28,677**	7,754
Settlement of decommissioning obligations	**1,129**	306	**1,667**	4,990
Changes in non-cash working capital	**7,303**	5,668	**18,764**	2,660
Funds Flow from Operations	**12,898**	8,234	**49,108**	15,404

(1) FFO is a non-GAAP measure. Management considers FFO an important measure to evaluate operational performance as it demonstrates ability to generate cash. FFO equals cash provided by operating activities, less settlement of decommissioning obligations and changes in non-cash working capital.

NET OPERATING INCOME

The following table summarizes the Company's NOI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Revenue before Risk Management Contracts	**34,052**	32,746	4	**135,779**	153,675	(12)
Gain on physical commodity contracts	**1,246**	1,928	(35)	**2,652**	5,466	(51)
Realized gains on Financial Contracts [1][2]	**26,399**	24,736	7	**64,224**	50,230	28
Revenue after Risk Management Contracts	**61,697**	59,410	4	**202,655**	209,371	(3)
Processing, marketing and other revenue [3]	**11,407**	5,736	99	**27,409**	15,299	79
Revenue	**73,104**	65,146	12	**230,064**	224,668	2
Royalties	**(1,219)**	(2,608)	(53)	**(5,163)**	(16,970)	(70)
Operating	**(36,677)**	(38,447)	(5)	**(121,071)**	(142,950)	(15)
Transportation	**(4,577)**	(4,273)	7	**(14,158)**	(13,861)	2
Net Operating Income [4]	**30,631**	19,818	55	**89,672**	50,889	76

(1) Includes gains or losses on financial risk management contracts and cash flow hedges, together ("Financial Contracts").
(2) The nine month period ended September 30, 2025 includes the early monetization of certain AECO natural gas contracts for proceeds of $10.2 million net of transaction costs.
(3) Other revenue includes marketing and transportation and gathering income.
(4) NOI is a non-GAAP measure. Management considers NOI an important measure to evaluate operational performance as it demonstrates field level profitability. NOI equals revenue including realized gains (losses) on Financial Contracts, less royalties, operating expenses, and transportation expenses.

OPERATING NETBACK PER BOE

The following table summarizes the Company's Operating Netback for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ per boe)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Revenue before Risk Management Contracts	**15.45**	15.40	-	**20.55**	19.01	8
Gain on physical commodity contracts	**0.56**	0.90	(38)	**0.40**	0.68	(41)
Realized gains on Financial Contracts	**11.98**	11.63	3	**9.72**	6.21	57
Revenue after Risk Management Contracts	**27.99**	27.93	-	**30.67**	25.90	18
Processing, marketing and other revenue (1)	**5.18**	2.70	92	**4.15**	1.89	120
Revenue	**33.17**	30.63	8	**34.82**	27.79	25
Royalties	**(0.55)**	(1.23)	(55)	**(0.78)**	(2.10)	(63)
Operating	**(16.64)**	(18.08)	(8)	**(18.32)**	(17.68)	4
Transportation	**(2.08)**	(2.01)	3	**(2.14)**	(1.71)	25
Operating Netback ($/boe) (2)	**13.90**	9.31	49	**13.58**	6.30	116

(1) Other revenue includes marketing and transportation and gathering income.
(2) Operating Netback per boe is a non-GAAP measure. Management considers Operating Netback per boe an important measure to evaluate the Company's operational performance as it demonstrates Cavvy's field level profitability relative to current commodity prices.

NET OPERATING INCOME SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the Company's NOI sensitivity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025:

	Three months ended September 30				Nine months ended September 30			
	2025	% Change	$ Impact	% Impact	2025	% Change	$ Impact	% Impact
Business Environment (1)(2)								
WTI price (USD/bbl) (3)	**65.03**	10	852	3	**66.85**	10	3,178	3
AECO price ($/mcf) (4)	**0.62**	10	89	-	**1.49**	10	35	-
Sulphur price (USD/mt)	**264.38**	10	208	1	**235.50**	10	1,379	1
USD/CAD average exchange rate (5)	**0.7262**	10	774	3	**0.7154**	10	2,889	3
Operational (1)(6)(7)								
NGLs & condensate production (bbl/d)	**4,712**	10	1,263	4	**4,923**	10	4,886	5
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**115,467**	10	2,974	10	**115,704**	10	2,877	3
Sulphur production (mt/d)	**1,120**	10	344	1	**1,108**	10	822	1
Royalty burden	**3%**	1	353	1	**4%**	1	1,384	1
Operating expense ($/boe)	**(16.64)**	10	3,668	12	**(18.32)**	10	12,107	12

(1) Calculations are performed independently and may not be indicative of actual results that would occur when multiple variables change simultaneously.
(2) The indicative impact on NOI is only applicable within a limited range of these amounts as royalty burden is held constant.
(3) Includes the impact of WTI price on NGL (C3, C4) and condensate (C5) prices assuming a correlation to USD WTI.
(4) Includes the impact of AECO price on NGL (C2) price assuming a correlation to AECO.
(5) Includes the impact of foreign exchange on NGL and Condensate prices assuming a correlation to USD WTI.
(6) Includes the impact of commodity hedges that were in place during the period.
(7) Operational assumptions are based upon the results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and the calculated impact on NOI is only applicable within a limited range of these amounts.

PRODUCTION

The following table summarizes the Company's production by commodity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(boe/d)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**115,467**	115,196	-	**115,704**	149,086	(22)
Condensate (bbl/d)	**2,258**	2,191	3	**2,406**	2,480	(3)
NGLs (bbl/d)	**2,454**	1,726	42	**2,517**	2,181	15
Sulphur (mt/d)	**1,120**	1,444	(22)	**1,108**	1,437	(23)
Total production (boe/d) (1)	**23,956**	23,116	4	**24,207**	29,509	(18)
Natural gas production (%)	**80**	83	-	**80**	84	-
Liquids production (%)	**20**	17	-	**20**	16	-

(1) Total production excludes sulphur.

Production By Area

The following table summarizes the Company's production by core area for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(boe/d)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Waterton	**8,290**	6,594	26	**8,565**	8,447	1
Jumping Pound	**7,246**	7,374	(2)	**6,451**	5,605	15
Caroline	**4,910**	4,011	22	**5,030**	5,410	(7)
CAB	**1,509**	2,710	(44)	**1,239**	6,541	(81)
Northern Alberta Foothills	**1,982**	2,408	(18)	**2,685**	3,125	(14)
Northeast BC	**19**	19	-	**237**	381	(38)
Total production (boe/d)	**23,956**	23,116	4	**24,207**	29,509	(18)

Total production remained relatively stable during the three-month period but declined over the nine month period, primarily due to ongoing voluntary production shut-ins in the CAB and Northern areas. Additional items that impacted year-to-date production include:

- Waterton production for the third quarter of 2025 remained stable; the comparative change reflects a planned Waterton turnaround which took place in the third quarter of 2024.
- A Jumping Pound Facility sulphur condenser repair affected production for nine weeks from late February to early April 2025. In 2024, similar repairs impacted the facility and associated production for ten weeks between March and May.
- Caroline production in the third quarter remained stable; the comparative quarter reflects a debottlenecking project which required a temporary outage at the Caroline Facility in 2024. Production into the Caroline Facility was temporarily restricted in the first and second quarters due to third-party volume prioritization and tie-ins.

BENCHMARK PRICES

The following table summarizes benchmark commodity pricing for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30				Nine months ended September 30		
	2025	2024	% Change	Q2 2025	2025	2024	% Change
Natural Gas							
AECO ($/mcf)	**0.62**	0.68	(9)	1.72	**1.49**	1.44	3
Henry Hub (USD/MMbtu)	**3.03**	2.10	44	3.14	**3.47**	2.19	58
Chicago Citygate (USD/MMbtu)	**2.79**	1.77	58	2.85	**3.22**	2.07	56
Basis Differential AECO-NYMEX Premium (Discount) (USD/MMbtu)	**(2.58)**	(1.60)	61	(1.91)	**(2.41)**	(1.13)	113
Condensate							
C5 at Edmonton ($/bbl)	**86.58**	97.10	(11)	87.71	**91.51**	100.28	(8)
West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil (USD/bbl)	**65.03**	75.40	(14)	64.04	**66.85**	77.76	(14)
Vancouver FOB Sulphur (USD/mt)	**264.38**	94.18	181	269.45	**235.50**	80.00	194
USD/CAD average exchange rate	**0.7262**	0.7330	(1)	0.7229	**0.7154**	0.7352	(3)

Cavvy sells natural gas into the TC Energy Nova Gas Transmission Ltd. System; 100% of natural gas production is priced at AECO. AECO pricing is generally correlated with the Henry Hub and Chicago markets and adjusted for an AECO basis differential related to the transportation of Canadian gas into the US gas transportation system.

The decrease in AECO pricing during the third quarter of 2025 was the result of constrained pipeline takeaway capacity leading to elevated storage levels in Western Canada. The pipeline constraints were mainly driven by the ongoing commissioning work at LNG Canada’s Kitimat export facility as well as Eastern Canadian pipeline restrictions and maintenance work further limiting supply exports through the summer months. Additionally, the Canadian natural gas market is not fully integrated with the US market, limiting AECO’s ability to benefit from the broader North American price strength primarily driven by Southern US LNG exports. The infrastructure and market access challenges contributed to a widening price differential between AECO and key US benchmarks. However, as major projects like LNG Canada near completion and temporary constraints ease, AECO pricing and market connectivity are expected to improve.

Cavvy primarily sells produced condensate into the Edmonton market for use as diluent to reduce the viscosity of heavy oil for transportation through pipelines. Condensate pricing is highly correlated to the WTI crude oil price. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, C5 and WTI pricing declined compared to the same periods in the prior year which was largely driven by reduced consumption and market volatility stemming from global trade tensions involving the US.

The Company’s sulphur production is sold into a variety of markets including directly to North American fertilizer manufacturers as well as international markets through Vancouver or Tampa Bay sulphur export terminals. In the third quarter and the year-to-date period, sulphur benchmark prices increased significantly as compared to the same periods in 2024. The sharp increase in sulphur prices in both periods was primarily driven by increased demand in the agriculture and mining sectors which are consumers of sulphur-derived inputs. Supply has also been constrained by maintenance outages, logistical disruptions, and reduced export volumes from key producers, creating tighter market conditions. Elevated freight costs and shifting trade flows supported sulphur prices throughout the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

REALIZED PRICES

The following table summarizes the Company’s realized pricing for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30				Nine months ended September 30		
	2025	2024	% Change	Q2 2025	2025	2024	% Change
Realized Natural Gas Price							
Before Risk Management Contracts ($/mcf)	**0.66**	0.77	(14)	1.73	**1.53**	1.59	(4)
After Risk Management Contracts ($/mcf)(1)	**3.25**	3.43	(5)	3.23	**3.66**	3.10	18
Realized Condensate Price							
Before Risk Management Contracts ($/bbl)	**82.65**	92.13	(10)	84.60	**87.53**	94.37	(7)
After Risk Management Contracts ($/bbl)	**83.66**	84.61	(1)	85.88	**85.99**	85.61	-
NGLs ($/bbl)	**27.89**	30.23	(8)	28.49	**31.40**	32.30	(3)
Sulphur ($/mt) (2)	**34.59**	8.86	290	32.40	**28.22**	13.84	104

(1) The realized price of natural gas after Risk Management Contracts was normalized for the hedge monetization in the first quarter of 2025, which also affects the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025.

(2) The realized price of sulphur is net of deductions such as transportation, processing and marketing.

The following table outlines volumes sold at spot price versus volumes sold under Risk Management Contracts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30				Nine months ended September 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
(% of product volume)	% spot	% hedge	% spot	% hedge	% spot	% hedge	% spot	% hedge
Natural gas	**5**	**95**	16	84	**5**	**95**	25	75
Condensate	**26**	**74**	19	81	**30**	**70**	31	69
NGLs	**100**	**-**	100	-	**100**	**-**	100	-
Sulphur	**15**	**85**	30	70	**16**	**84**	23	77
Total production (1)	**17**	**83**	23	77	**18**	**82**	31	69

(1) Total production excludes sulphur.

RISK MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The Company's risk management program is governed by its hedge policy. Cavvy's hedge policy is designed to manage risks associated with volatility in natural gas, NGLs, power prices, and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Risk management contracts are not meant to be speculative and are considered within the broader framework of financial stability and flexibility. Management continuously reviews the need or requirement to utilize risk management contracts. As at September 30, 2025, future production is also hedged in accordance with the thresholds of the Senior Facility agreements.

Financial Contracts are considered financial derivative instruments. Their impacts are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value and unrealized gains and losses being recognized in net income if hedge accounting is not applied and through other comprehensive income ("OCI") if hedge accounting is applied. Realized gains and losses are recognized in net income. Cavvy classifies AECO natural gas swaps and WTI crude oil collars and swaps as cash flow hedges and applies hedge accounting accordingly. There was no hedge ineffectiveness identified as of September 30, 2025.

Fixed price physical power purchase and commodity sales contracts are recognized in the applicable financial statement line item they are associated with; physical power contracts are recognized in operating expense and physical commodity contracts are recognized in revenue. Physical risk management contracts are not considered to be derivative financial instruments as they are settled based on physical receipt or delivery of the product and therefore are not recorded at fair value.

During the first quarter, the Company elected to unwind and monetize certain in-the-money AECO natural gas contracts, originally scheduled to mature between January 2026 and May 2027. The transaction reduced the Company's hedge position by approximately 30% or 24,862 GJ/d over the 17-month future period. In addition, the strike price on the remaining AECO hedges between June 2026 and May 2027 was adjusted to $3.40/GJ from $3.78/GJ. This monetization transaction resulted in proceeds of $10.2 million, net of transaction costs, which was recognized as a realized gain on financial contracts in March 2025. During the second quarter the Company entered new AECO Natural Gas Swaps totalling 10,000 GJ/d from July 2026 to March 2027 at $3.45/GJ.

On November 6, 2025, the Company entered into the Pricing Agreement with a third-party, under which Cavvy will receive the following prices for its sulphur sales for a twelve month period commencing January 1, 2026:

- One third of sulphur sales will receive a fixed price of US$225/mt less transportation and handling costs.
- One third of sulphur sales will receive a price determined using a collar structure with a floor of US$205/mt and a cap of US$250/mt less transportation and handling costs.
- One third of sulphur sales will receive spot FOB Vancouver market price less transportation and handling costs.

The following realized gains or losses were generated from risk management contracts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
(Loss) gain on physical power contracts	**(3,318)**	(1,458)	128	**(12,319)**	(1,005)	1,126
(Loss) on physical Sulphur Contract	**(14,093)**	(3,606)	291	**(34,010)**	(10,986)	210
Gain on physical commodity contracts						
AECO	**1,246**	1,928	(35)	**2,652**	5,466	(51)
Realized gain (loss) on Financial Contracts						
AECO	**26,252**	26,252	-	**64,879**	56,183	15
WTI	**210**	(1,516)	(114)	**(1,014)**	(5,953)	(83)
Foreign exchange	**(63)**	-	(100)	**359**	-	100
Total realized gain on risk management contracts	**10,234**	21,600	(53)	**20,547**	43,705	(53)

The following unrealized gains or losses were generated from Financial Contracts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Unrealized gain (loss) on Financial Contracts (1)						
Foreign exchange	**65**	-	100	**(455)**	-	(100)
Unrealized gain (loss) on Financial Contracts, net of tax (2)						
AECO	**(9,757)**	(13,009)	(206)	**(37,506)**	(33,713)	(493)
WTI	**(1,756)**	13,529	(114)	**9,943**	7,558	234
Total unrealized (loss) gain on Financial Contracts (3)	**(11,448)**	520	(153)	**(28,018)**	(26,155)	(281)

(1) Recognized in net income (loss) on the Interim Financial Statements.
(2) Recognized in OCI on the Interim Financial Statements.
(3) Unrealized gains on Financial Contracts include financial risk management contracts inclusive of cash flow hedges and are net of tax.

The following fixed price physical commodity sales contracts and power contracts were in place at September 30, 2025:

Type of contract	Quantity	Time Period	Average Contract Price
Fixed Price - Natural Gas Sales	5,000 GJ/d	Oct 2025 - Oct 2026	CAD $3.31 /GJ
Fixed Price - Power Purchases	55 MW	Oct 2025 - Dec 2025	CAD $79.08 /MWh
Fixed Price - Power Purchases	45 MW	Jan 2026 - Dec 2026	CAD $75.88 /MWh
Fixed Price - Power Purchases	25 MW	Jan 2027 - Dec 2027	CAD $70.19 /MWh

The company added the following fixed price power contracts subsequent to September 30, 2025:

Type of contract	Quantity	Time Period	Average Price
Fixed Price – Power Purchases	5 MW	Jan 2026 – Dec 2026	CAD $54.30/MWh

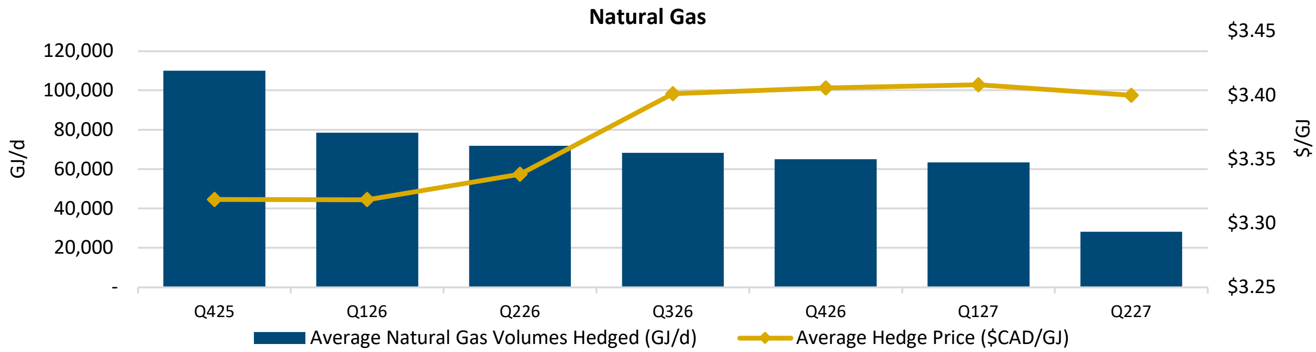
The following Financial Contracts, which hedge accounting was applied, were in place at September 30, 2025:

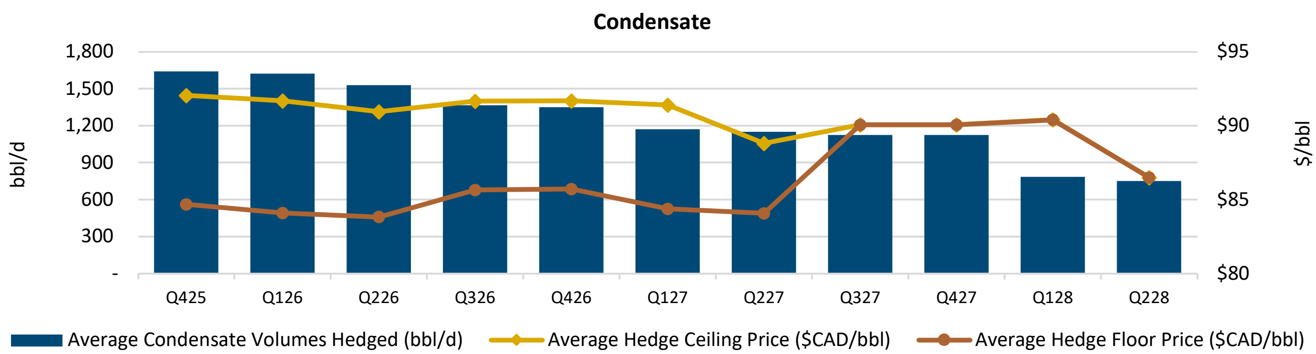
Type of contract	Quantity	Time Period	Contract Price
AECO Natural Gas Swap	105,000 GJ/d	Oct 2025 - Dec 2025	CAD $3.32 /GJ
AECO Natural Gas Swap	73,500 GJ/d	Jan 2026 - May 2026	CAD $3.32 /GJ
AECO Natural Gas Swap	53,340 GJ/d	Jun 2026	CAD $3.40 /GJ
AECO Natural Gas Swap	63,340 GJ/d	Jul 2026 - Mar 2027	CAD $3.41 /GJ
AECO Natural Gas Swap	42,000 GJ/d	Apr 2027 - May 2027	CAD $3.40 /GJ
WTI Crude Oil Collar	1,126 bbl/d	Oct 2025 - Dec 2025	CAD $80.00 - $90.75 /bbl
WTI Crude Oil Collar	917 bbl/d	Jan 2026 - Dec 2026	CAD $80.00 - $90.75 /bbl
WTI Crude Oil Collar	761 bbl/d	Jan 2027 - May 2027	CAD $80.00 - $90.75 /bbl
WTI Crude Oil Swap	515 bbl/d	Oct 2025 - Dec 2025	CAD $94.89 /bbl
WTI Crude Oil Swap	549 bbl/d	Jan 2026 - Dec 2026	CAD $92.82 /bbl
WTI Crude Oil Swap	828 bbl/d	Jan 2027 - Dec 2027	CAD $90.57 /bbl
WTI Crude Oil Swap	767 bbl/d	Jan 2028 - Jun 2028	CAD $88.44 /bbl

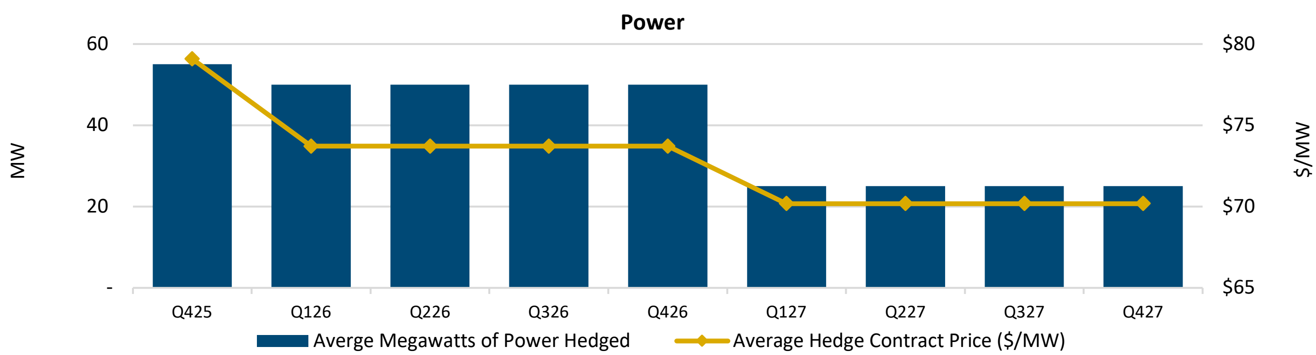
The following financial risk management contracts, for which hedge accounting was not applied, were in place at September 30, 2025, to manage foreign exchange cash flow exposure:

Type of contract	Quantity (USD) *($ 000s)*	Time Period	Average Contract Price
USD Forward	US$2.483	Dec 2025	CAD $1.4105
USD Forward	US$2.483	Dec 2025	CAD $1.3786
USD Collar	US$2.308	Mar 2026	CAD $1.3355 - $1.3700
USD Collar	US$2.283	Jun 2026	CAD $1.3355 - $1.3700

The following charts outline Cavvy's hedge position at November 6, 2025:







REVENUE

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s except per boe)	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Natural gas	**8,266**	10,127	(18)	**50,833**	70,258	(28)
Condensate	**17,171**	18,569	(8)	**57,486**	64,125	(10)
NGLs	**6,296**	4,801	31	**21,575**	19,308	12
Sulphur	**3,565**	1,177	203	**8,537**	5,450	57
Petroleum and natural gas revenue (1)	**35,298**	34,674	2	**138,431**	159,141	(13)
Petroleum and natural gas revenue ($/boe)	**16.01**	16.30	(2)	**20.95**	19.68	6
Processing and marketing revenue	**10,398**	5,561	87	**26,171**	14,836	76
Other revenue (2)	**1,009**	175	477	**1,238**	463	167
Realized gain on Financial Contracts	**26,399**	24,736	7	**64,224**	50,230	28
Total revenue	**73,104**	65,146	12	**230,064**	224,670	2

(1) Petroleum and natural gas revenue includes gains and losses on physical commodity contracts.
(2) Other revenue includes road use income, contract operating income and business interruption insurance proceeds for the 2023 wildfire damage in the Northern CGU.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Revenue

Petroleum and natural gas revenue is derived from the sale of natural gas, condensate, NGLs and sulphur. Fluctuations in revenue occur due to production variability and commodity price volatility which is mitigated through the Company's hedge policy.

ROYALTIES

The following table summarizes the Company's royalty obligations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s except per boe)	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Gross royalties	**9,709**	9,049	7	**32,393**	37,555	(14)
Gas cost allowance	**(8,490)**	(6,441)	32	**(27,230)**	(20,585)	32
Royalties	**1,219**	2,608	(53)	**5,163**	16,970	(70)
Royalties ($/boe)	**0.55**	1.23	(55)	**0.78**	2.10	(63)
Royalties as percentage of revenue (%)	**3**	8	-	**4**	11	-

Gross natural gas royalties are reduced by Gas Cost Allowance ("GCA"), which is provided by the Alberta Crown ("Crown") to account for operating and capital expenses incurred to process and transport the Crown's royalty portion of natural gas production. For the three months ended September 30, 2025 gross royalties remained relatively stable. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 gross royalties decreased, primarily due to lower volumes compared to the prior year. GCA increased in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 due to an annual estimate revision made during the three and nine of 2025.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING REVENUE

Processing and Marketing Volumes

Cavvy owns and operates three gas processing facilities and related infrastructure located through the Alberta foothills. In addition to Cavvy's produced volumes, these facilities process working interest owner production and third-party production. These three facilities offer various services including raw gas sweetening, deep-cut NGL recovery, NGL fractionation, sulphur processing, and product marketing.

The following table summarizes the gross raw inlet third-party volumes processed by facility for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(mcf/d) [1]	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Caroline	**86,870**	32,793	165	**80,429**	31,062	159
Jumping Pound	**44,706**	30,171	48	**31,483**	22,669	39
Waterton	**4,558**	3,555	28	**4,964**	4,985	-
Total	**136,134**	66,518	105	**116,876**	58,716	99

(1) Volumes shown are reported on a raw basis by activity month, which does not include timing differences due to accounting accruals.

Third-party processed volumes fluctuated in 2025 as a result of:

- Caroline – Ongoing success attracting and tying in new volumes from several processing customers has led to higher throughput volumes in 2025
- Jumping Pound – Ongoing success attracting and tying in new volumes from certain processing customers has led to higher throughput volumes in 2025. Additionally, unplanned maintenance at the Jumping Pound Facility in 2024 affected the comparative year figures.

Processing and Marketing Revenue

Processing and marketing revenue is primarily derived from fees charged to third parties for processing and handling their produced volumes through the gas processing facilities.

The following table summarizes the Company's processing and marketing revenue by area for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s except per boe)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Caroline	**5,061**	1,102	359	**13,252**	4,836	174
Jumping Pound	**4,327**	3,576	21	**10,402**	7,285	43
Waterton	**807**	740	9	**2,093**	2,067	1
Other [1]	**203**	143	42	**424**	648	(35)
Total	**10,398**	5,561	87	**26,171**	14,836	76

(1) Other contains third-party processing and transportation revenue that is not related to the three major gas processing facilities.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 processing and marketing revenue increased by 87% and 76%, respectively. Revenues are tied to third-party volumes, as previously discussed, and are influenced by market prices for G&P and marketing services, which are subject to various industry conditions.

OPERATING EXPENSE

The following table summarizes the Company's operating expense and adjusted operating expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s except per boe)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Operating expense	**36,677**	38,447	(5)	**121,071**	142,950	(15)
Operating expense ($/boe)	**16.64**	18.08	(8)	**18.32**	17.68	4

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, operating expense decreased by 5% and 15% respectively, primarily due to lower processing costs incurred following the voluntary production shut-ins, lower realized carbon compliance costs, and various other operating expense reductions related to ongoing cost reduction efforts. In both periods, decreases were partially offset by higher power costs related to both higher realized power prices and increased power consumption driven by higher facility utilization.

Cavvy remains committed to reducing operating costs, in absolute and on a per boe basis, through cost reduction initiatives and by increasing facility throughput volumes. Ongoing and future cost reduction efforts are focused on:

- Reducing fuel gas consumption in the field and in facilities. Lower fuel gas use increases natural gas sales and decreases carbon emission intensity and associated emission compliance costs.
- Reducing power consumption through optimization while continuing to hedge power price exposure.
- Reducing dependence on third-party contractors for routine operations by training and empowering employees.
- Centralizing contracting and procurement and deploying category management to ensure efficiencies and economies of scale in the supply chain.
- Optimizing maintenance activities and costs while maintaining and improving operating reliability.

The following table summarizes the Company's operating cost per boe by core area for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ per boe)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Caroline	**27.27**	17.03	60	**27.22**	18.24	49
Jumping Pound	**14.31**	14.98	(4)	**18.08**	18.87	(4)
Waterton	**13.11**	15.65	(16)	**14.21**	14.62	(3)
Other [(1)]	**NM**	NM	-	**NM**	NM	-

(1) Other is made up of CAB, Northern Alberta Foothills and Northeast BC, these areas were impacted by voluntary shut-ins in the three and nine month periods thus per boe measures have been removed as they are not reflective of normal operating conditions.

Operating expense per boe among Cavvy's core areas is influenced by whether production from the area flows into a Company-owned or a third-party processing facility. Caroline, Jumping Pound and Waterton areas all have Company-owned processing facilities with dedicated feedstock, fixed operating costs, and hedged power costs, which stabilizes operating expense; costs per boe in these areas vary mainly due to production volume variability. CAB, Northern Alberta Foothills and Northeast BC volumes currently flow to third-party processing facilities creating a significant variable component to operating expense.

Adjusted Operating Expense

While Cavvy's three facilities are significantly more complex and costly to operate than similar sweet-gas processing facilities, they offer acid gas extraction, deep-cut NGL recovery, NGL fractionation (at two of the three), and sulphur recovery. As a result, they contribute to Cavvy's ability to process sour gas into sulphur, earn G&P fees and associated marketing income. These revenue streams contribute to Operating Netback but cannot be used in the calculation of "operating expense per boe" which is a significant industry comparator.

The following table summarizes the Company's adjusted operating expense by area for the three months ended September 30, 2025:

Three months ended September 30 *($ per boe)*	Caroline	Jumping Pound	Waterton	Other [(1)]	Total
Operating expense	27.27	14.31	13.11	14.95	**16.64**
Less:					
G&P and marketing revenue	11.20	6.49	1.06	0.63	**4.72**
Sulphur revenue	3.11	0.79	1.69	1.06	**1.62**
Adjusted operating expense - 2025	**12.96**	**7.03**	**10.36**	**13.26**	**10.30**
Adjusted operating expense - 2024	**13.27**	**9.52**	**13.90**	**25.21**	**14.91**

(1) Other is impacted by voluntary shut-ins thus per boe measures have been removed as they are not reflective of normal operating conditions.

The following table summarizes the Company's adjusted operating expense by area for the nine months ended September 30, 2025:

Nine months ended September 30 *($ per boe)*	Caroline	Jumping Pound	Waterton	Other [(1)]	Total
Operating expense	27.22	18.08	14.21	16.39	**18.32**
Less:					
G&P and marketing revenue	9.65	5.91	0.90	0.37	**3.96**
Sulphur revenue	2.24	0.58	1.47	0.89	**1.29**
Adjusted operating expense - 2025	**15.33**	**11.59**	**11.84**	**15.13**	**13.07**
Adjusted operating expense - 2024	**14.25**	**13.94**	**13.28**	**17.93**	**15.18**

(1) Other is impacted by voluntary shut-ins thus per boe measures have been removed as they are not reflective of normal operating conditions.

Processing third-party volumes does not add materially to the cost of operating the Company's gas processing facilities, in some cases additional volumes decrease absolute cost through process efficiency. Due to the high proportion of fixed operating costs, volume changes are highly impactful to per boe values.

By disclosing adjusted operating expense, Cavvy is able to better demonstrate the significant value of its owned infrastructure, and the growing importance of sulphur production and third-party G&P revenue to net income.

Adjusted operating expense is a non-GAAP measure. Adjusted operating expense provides an industry-comparable view of the cash cost to operate.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE

The following table summarizes the Company's transportation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s except per boe)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Transportation expense	**4,577**	4,273	7	**14,158**	13,861	2
Transportation expense ($/boe)	**2.08**	2.01	3	**2.14**	1.71	25

Approximately 96% of Cavvy's natural gas production is shipped under firm service transport contracts, which provide Cavvy guaranteed fixed cost access to firm pipeline transportation capacity. Transportation expense is partially influenced by the cost of fuel gas, which is based on AECO pricing. Transportation expense per boe increased slightly primarily due to higher transportation rate in the current periods. Transportation expense per boe increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 primarily due to the voluntary shut-in of uneconomic production.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

The following table summarizes the Company's general and administrative ("G&A") expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s except per boe)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
General and administrative expense	**5,557**	5,195	7	**17,049**	17,106	-
General and administrative expense ($/boe)	**2.52**	2.44	3	**2.58**	2.12	22

G&A expenses were relatively stable for both periods. On a per boe basis, the nine month period is higher due to the voluntary shut-in of uneconomic production.

FINANCE EXPENSE

The following table summarizes the Company's finance expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Cash portion of interest expense	**4,867**	5,695	(15)	**13,586**	16,400	(17)
Non-cash interest paid in-kind	**-**	453	-	**1,577**	2,449	(36)
	4,867	6,148	(21)	**15,163**	18,849	(20)
Accretion of financing costs	**1,246**	1,344	(7)	**3,638**	3,758	(3)
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	**674**	589	14	**1,952**	1,738	12
Interest on lease liabilities	**138**	55	151	**403**	177	128
Other charges	**(28)**	404	(107)	**472**	545	(13)
Total finance expense	**6,897**	8,385	(18)	**21,628**	25,067	(14)

The majority of Cavvy's interest expense relates to variable rate debt tied to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 6.75%. Total interest expense has declined in both periods due to a combination of lower outstanding debt levels and a reduction in the SOFR rate.

Under the debt facilities, interest is incurred in USD and is subject to fluctuations in the USD/CAD exchange rates. Cavvy has currency hedge instruments in place to provide downside protection on a portion of USD-denominated debt service cost.

DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION

The following table summarizes the Company's depletion and depreciation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Depletion and depreciation	**13,606**	12,172	12	**40,692**	43,545	(7)

Depletion and depreciation expense increased during the three months ended September 30, 2025 primarily due to a lower reserve balance, increasing the depletion rate as well as higher turnaround depreciation. In the nine months ended September 30, 2025 depletion and depreciation decreased due to a lower depletion rate as a result of lower production related to the shut-ins as discussed in the Highlights section of this MD&A.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes the Company's share-based compensation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Share-based compensation	**6,814**	42	NM	**9,876**	1,471	NM

Share-based compensation is comprised of expense recognized under the Stock Option Plan, Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") Plan and Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan. Share based compensation expense is primarily made up of expenses related to the RSU Plan. Share-based compensation increased in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 reflecting a higher share price compared to the prior period, resulting in a higher fair value of outstanding units.

RSUs and DSUs are non-dilutive, cash settled and valued based on the five-day volume-weighted average share price and the number of awards outstanding at each reporting period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The following table summarizes the Company's capital expenditures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024:

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
($ 000s)	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Turnarounds	**1,215**	9,649	(87)	**4,502**	13,403	(60)
Facilities and well optimization	**1,248**	(692)	(280)	**4,430**	3,460	28
Facilities maintenance	**195**	(102)	(291)	**619**	120	416
Land	**104**	94	11	**330**	341	(3)
Development	**(50)**	1	NM	**(50)**	5	NM
Corporate	**1,310**	1,052	25	**3,124**	2,573	21
Capital expenditures	**4,022**	10,002	(60)	**12,955**	19,902	(35)
Reclamation and abandonment	**1,129**	306	269	**1,667**	4,990	(67)
Total capital expenditures	**5,151**	10,308	(50)	**14,622**	24,892	(41)

Cavvy's focus during the current reporting periods was, and continues to be, capital optimization and preservation. Notable capital spending for the third quarter and year-to-date 2025 includes:

- Turnarounds – A turnaround was conducted during the third quarter on a facility in northern Alberta in which Cavvy owns a small non-operating working interest. Repairs to the sulphur condenser at the Jumping Pound Facility took place from late February to early April impacting the nine month period.
- Facilities and Well Optimization – A debottlenecking enhancement to a Jumping Pound sulfinol unit began in the third quarter of 2025. Approximately $10.0 million of the equity raised during the fourth quarter of 2024 was allocated to high-impact well and facility optimization expenditures to support mitigation of the natural reserve decline and facility reliability, of which $4.5 million has been incurred year-to-date ($6.0 million has been incurred in total), generating returns in excess of 100%.
- Corporate – Primarily comprised of capitalized G&A and field information technology expenses.
- Reclamation and Abandonment – Cavvy's 2025 reclamation and abandonment program is primarily focused in BC. This program began in the third quarter and will continue through the fourth quarter. In 2024, the BC program was mainly concentrated in the first quarter.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2025, Cavvy's capital structure was comprised of share capital, adjusted working capital and long-term debt. The following table summarizes the capital structure at September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

($ 000s)	**September 30, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Adjusted working capital deficit [(1)]	**(10,631)**	(29,777)
Current portion of long-term debt	**(9,856)**	(9,885)
Long-term debt	**(143,210)**	(157,902)
Net debt [(2)]	**(163,697)**	(197,564)
Shareholders' equity	**137,148**	168,428

(1) Adjusted working capital is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated as accounts payable and accrued liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other. Please refer to the working capital table below for this calculation.

(2) Net debt is a non-GAAP measure. Management considers net debt an important measure as it demonstrates the ability to pay off debt and take on new debt, if necessary. Net debt is calculated as adjusted working capital less the current and long-term portions of debt.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cavvy held $10.2 million in cash and no cash equivalents as at September 30, 2025.

Guarantee Facility from Export Development Canada

Cavvy holds a $12.0 million unsecured guarantee facility with Export Development Canada ("EDC"). In July 2025 a portion of this facility previously allocated to a foreign exchange facility was repurposed back to the trade and commercial facility. This facility provides for 100% guarantee to the issuing bank of the Company's existing and future letters of credit of which $8.4 million was drawn at September 30, 2025.

Long-Term Debt

The table below summarizes long-term debt obligations as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

($ 000s)	Maturity		September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Senior Facility				
Revolving Loan $22,000	March 2027	USD	**17,100**	15,000
Term Notes $81,500	March 2027	USD	**65,920**	78,230
Subordinated Notes $33,606 (1)	September 2027	USD	**33,606**	32,509
Total debt		USD	**116,626**	125,739
USD/CAD exchange rate (2)			**1.3921**	1.4394
Total principal outstanding		CAD	**162,355**	180,989

(1) Excludes unamortized deferred financing fees of USD $3.6 million (December 31, 2024 – USD $4.6 million), which includes warrants issued in concurrence with the debt refinancing. Includes interest payable in-kind of USD $2.1 million.
(2) USD to CAD exchange rate at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The monetization of certain risk management contracts, as previously outlined in the Risk Management section, plus internally generated cash flow enabled net payments of $14.6 million (USD $10.2 million) toward long-term debt reduction during the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

As at September 30, 2025, and as at the date of this MD&A, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

The table below summarizes available liquidity as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

($ 000s)	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	**10,192**	8,576
Undrawn Revolving Loan (1)	**4,900**	10,072
Total available liquidity (2)	**15,092**	18,648

(1) Converted to CAD using the September 30, 2025 month end exchange rate.
(2) Total available liquidity is a non-GAAP measure. Management considers total available liquidity an important measure to evaluate Cavvy's cash available to meet financial obligations. Total available liquidity equals cash and cash equivalents plus the undrawn portions of the delayed draw term loan and the undrawn portion of the Revolving Loan

Working Capital and Capital Strategy

The following table summarizes the Company's working capital position at September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

($ 000s)	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	**10,192**	8,576
Accounts receivable	**36,980**	50,166
Prepaids expenses and other	**6,058**	7,311
Total current assets	**53,230**	66,053
Accounts payable	**18,713**	32,997
Accrued liabilities	**45,148**	62,833
Total current liabilities	**63,861**	95,830
Adjusted working capital (deficit) (1)	**(10,631)**	(29,777)

(1) Adjusted working capital (deficit) is a non-GAAP measure. Management considers adjusted working capital (deficit) an important measure to evaluate operational liquidity. Adjusted working capital (deficit) equals operational current assets less operational current liabilities.

Cavvy generally operates with a sustainable working capital deficit. Adjusted working capital deficit at September 30, 2025 decreased compared to December 31, 2024; primarily driven by lower accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflecting lower processing costs incurred and carbon compliance costs, partially offset by lower accrued receivables.

Management monitors working capital on a continuous basis with a focus on strengthening the balance sheet through sustaining production, and rigorous cost control across operations and administration. The Company's capital strategy is aligned with its business strategy and is focused on maintaining sufficient liquidity to fund operations, expanding third-party processing revenues and marketing income, and partially mitigating reserves decline. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are the undrawn balance of the Revolving Loan, available capacity on the EDC guarantee facility, and any future debt and equity offerings.

SHARE CAPITAL, WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS OUTSTANDING

The following table outlines the Company's share capital, stock options and warrants outstanding at November 6, 2025, September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	November 6, 2025	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Share capital	**290,616,070**	**290,616,070**	290,387,642
Stock options	**6,984,409**	**6,984,409**	6,948,475
Stock options – weighted average exercise price ($/share)	**$0.51**	**$0.51**	$0.49
Warrants	**24,804,414**	**24,804,414**	24,804,414
Warrants – weighted average exercise price ($/warrant)	**$0.50**	**$0.50**	$0.50

COMMITMENTS, PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into several financial obligations during the normal course of business. As at September 30, 2025, these obligations and the expected timing of their settlement, are detailed below:

($ 000s)	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Firm transportation	3,337	13,731	4,313	-	21,381

Provisions and Contingencies

The Company is involved in various claims and litigation arising in the normal course of business. While the outcome of these matters is uncertain, Management believes that any liabilities that may arise from such matters are not likely to have a material effect on the Interim Financial Statements.

Off Balance Sheet Transactions

Cavvy does not have any financial arrangements that are excluded from the Interim Financial Statements, nor are any such arrangements outstanding as of the date at this MD&A.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

Cavvy conducts its operations with high standards, aiming to meet or exceed all regulations. The Company's prime consideration is to protect employees and consultants, the general public, and the environment. The Company is compliant with both the British Columbia Energy Regulators Permittee Capability Assessment and the Alberta Energy Regulators ("AER") Licensee Capability Assessment ("LCA"). The LCA replaced the AER's Liability Management Rating ("LMR") in February 2025.

The amendments to the Competition Act, and the absence of any transition period or guidance from the government, have created uncertainty with respect to how organizations can communicate about their environmental performance. The Company remains committed to meeting or exceeding environmental and safety standards applicable to the business. Management will continue to prioritize the safety and security of employees, contractors, customers, neighbors and the environment, and will monitor developments relating to the Competition Act and will re-evaluate website content and other Company disclosures as more clarity is obtained.

RISK FACTORS

The Company complies with current government regulations that affect its activities, although operations may be adversely affected by changes in government policy, regulations, or taxation. In addition, Cavvy maintains a level of liability, and property and business interruption insurance, which is believed adequate for its size and activities, but it is unable to obtain insurance to cover all risks within the business or in amounts to cover all possible claims. Risk to the business and operations include, but are not limited to:

Risks Related to Cavvy's Business and Industry
Adverse Economic Conditions
Access to Capital
Liquidity
Prices, Volatility and Marketing of Oil, Natural Gas and NGLs
Operational Matters and Hazards
Labour Relations
Development and Production
Regulatory Permits, Licenses and Approvals
Variations in Foreign Exchange and Interest Rates
Skilled Workforce
Pipeline Systems, Rail, Co-ownership of Assets, and Operational Dependence
Facilities Throughput and Utilization
Information Technology Systems and Cyber-Security
Inflation and Cost Management
Hedging Activities
Political Uncertainty and Geo-Political Risk
Project Execution
Climate Change
Climate Change – Physical Risks
Climate Change – Transition Risks
Climate Change Regulations and Carbon Pricing
Royalty Regimes
Environmental
Reputational
Third-Party Credit Risk
Technological Change
Competition
Conflicts of Interest
Indigenous Land Rights Claims
Reserve Estimates
Litigation
Insurance Coverage
Breach of Confidentiality
Risks Related to Cavvy's Common Shares
Volatility
Return on Investment
Dilution
Liquidity

Refer to the Company's AIF for the year ended December 31, 2024, for fulsome discussion of these risks. See also "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information" in this MDA.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The timely preparation of the Interim Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The use of significant judgments and estimates made by management in the preparation of the Interim Financial Statements are discussed in Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The Company is required to comply with National Instrument 52-109 “Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings.” The certification of interim filings for the period ended September 30, 2025, requires that the Company disclose in the interim MD&A any changes in disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal controls over financial reporting (ICFR) that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal controls over financial reporting. No such changes were made to our DC&P and ICFR during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. Internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company’s significant accounting policies under IFRS are presented in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain information and disclosures normally required to be included in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in accordance with IFRS have been condensed or omitted in the Interim Financial Statements.