



Hemisphere

ENERGY

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended December 31, 2025

April 14, 2026

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APPENDICES

- "A" – NI 51-101F2 REPORT ON RESERVES DATA BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR
- "B" – NI 51-101F3 REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE
- "C" – AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbl	barrels
bbl/d	barrels per day
bopd	barrels of oil per day
boe	barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	boe per day
Mboe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent
Mbbl	thousand barrels
NGL	natural gas liquids

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMcf	million cubic feet
MMbtu	million British thermal units
Bcf	billion cubic feet
GJ	gigajoule

Other

M\$	thousands of dollars
\$/boe	dollar per barrel of oil equivalent
\$/bbl	dollar per barrel
\$/MMbtu	dollar per million British thermal units
ha	Hectare
3D	three dimensional
API	American Petroleum Institute
°API	an indication of the specific gravity of crude oil measured on the API gravity scale
AECO	the natural gas storage facility located at Suffield, Alberta, connected to TransCanada's Alberta System
m ³	Cubic metres
WTI	West Texas Intermediate, the reference price paid in U.S. dollars at Cushing, Oklahoma for crude oil of standard grade

CONVERSIONS

The following table sets forth certain conversions between Standard Imperial Units and the International System of Units (or metric units):

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Mcf	cubic metres	28.174
cubic metres	cubic feet	35.494
bbl	cubic metres	0.159
cubic metres	Bbl	6.289
feet	Metres	0.305
metres	Feet	3.281
miles	Kilometres	1.609
kilometres	Miles	0.621
acres	Hectares	0.405
hectares	Acres	2.471
gigajoules	MMbtu	0.950
MMbtu	Gigajoules	1.0526

BARREL OF OIL EQUIVALENCY

Barrels of oil equivalent ("**boe**") may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not

represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency conversion ratio of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis is misleading as an indication of value.

CURRENCY

All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained herein including, without limitation: payment of dividends, share repurchases and exercisable options; Hemisphere Energy Corporation's ("**Hemisphere**" or the "**Company**") tax pools and when the Company expects it may pay income taxes; financial and business prospects and financial outlook; reserve and production forecasts and estimates; estimated abandonment and reclamation costs; operating costs; drilling plans; activities to be undertaken in various locations on which the Company's assets and properties are situated; timing of drilling; Credit Facility renewal; tax horizon; the Company's plans to develop its proven and probable undeveloped reserves; development costs; future capital expenditures; expiration of leases, licenses or exploration, development and exploitation rights; commodity prices and foreign exchange rates; the Company's ability to maximize value-per-share growth; the Company's ability to realize benefits from its high netback, low decline conventional heavy oil assets; the Company's anticipated results from its recovery methods; and the method of funding may be forward-looking statements which reflect management's expectations regarding future plans and intentions, growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Words such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "plan", "potential", "continue" and similar expressions may be used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on information currently available to management. 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: risks associated with oil and gas exploration; development, exploitation, production, marketing and transportation; loss of markets; changes in environmental or other legislation; reliance on key management personnel; changes in general economic and business conditions; volatility of commodity prices; currency fluctuations; inflation and cost management; risks relating to the Credit Facility; fluctuations in the availability and costs of borrowing; imprecision of reserve estimates; environmental risks; competition from other producers; inability to retain drilling rigs and other services; incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions; failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions; delays resulting from or inability to obtain required regulatory approvals; ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; the risk that (i) the tariffs that are currently in effect on goods exported from or imported into Canada continue in effect for an extended period of time, the tariffs that have been threatened are implemented, that tariffs that are currently suspended are reactivated, the rate or scope of tariffs are increased, or new tariffs are imposed, including on oil and natural gas, (ii) the U.S. and/or Canada imposes any other form of tax, restriction or prohibition on the import or export of products from one country to the other, including on oil and natural gas, and (iii) the tariffs imposed or threatened to be imposed by the U.S. on other countries and retaliatory tariffs imposed or threatened to be imposed by other countries on the U.S., will trigger a broader global trade war which could have a material adverse effect on the Canadian, U.S. and global economies, and by extension the Canadian oil and natural gas industry and the Company, including by decreasing demand for (and the price of) oil and natural gas, disrupting supply chains, increasing costs, causing volatility in global financial markets, and limiting access to financing; the Company will realize the anticipated benefits of its enhanced oil recovery operations; and the risk factors outlined under "*Risk Factors*" and elsewhere herein. The recovery and reserve estimates of the Company's reserves provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. As a consequence, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements may include statements attributable to third party industry sources. There can be no assurances that the plans and intentions upon which such forward-looking statements are based will occur.

Forward-looking statements and information are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such statements and information, but which may prove to be incorrect. Although Hemisphere believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because Hemisphere 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 Hemisphere operates; uninterrupted access to infrastructure; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the ability of Hemisphere to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; drilling results; future operating costs; the ability of the operator of the projects which Hemisphere has an interest in to operate the project in a safe, efficient and effective manner; the ability of Hemisphere to obtain financing on acceptable terms; well production rates and decline rates; the ability to replace and expand the oil and natural gas reserves through acquisition, development of exploration; recoverability of reserves; the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion and the ability of Hemisphere to secure adequate product transportation; future oil and natural gas prices; currency, exchange, interest and inflation rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes and environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which Hemisphere operates; the duration and impact of tariffs that are currently in effect on goods exported from or imported into Canada, and that other than the tariffs that are currently in effect, neither the U.S. nor Canada (i) increases the rate or scope of such tariffs, reenacts tariffs that are currently suspended, or imposes new tariffs, on the import of goods from one country to the other, including on oil and natural gas, and/or (ii) imposes any other form of tax, restriction or prohibition on the import or export of products from one country to the other, including on oil and natural gas; that the current commodity price and foreign exchange environment will continue or improve; conditions in general economic and financial markets; and the ability of Hemisphere to successfully market its 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 Hemisphere's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and Hemisphere's website at www.hemisphereenergy.ca. Although the forward-looking statements and information contained herein are based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, management cannot give assurance that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking statements and information. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information. These forward-looking statements and information are made as of the date of this annual information form ("AIF") and Hemisphere assumes no obligation to update or review them to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by applicable securities laws.

Forward-looking statements and information contained herein concerning the oil and gas industry and Hemisphere's general expectations concerning this industry is based on estimates prepared by management using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from reserve reports, market research and industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry, which Hemisphere believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise. While Hemisphere 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 various factors.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

Within this AIF, references are made to terms commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry which do not have standardized measures prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles in Canada, including "capital expenditures", "operating field netback", and "operating netback". Operating field netback is a benchmark used in the oil and natural gas industry and a key indicator of profitability relative to current commodity prices. Operating field netback is calculated by the Company as oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating expenses and transportation costs on an absolute and per boe basis. Operating netback is calculated by the Company as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain and/or loss on an absolute and per barrel of oil

equivalent basis. These terms should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash flow from operating activities or net income or loss as determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as an indicator of the Company's performance. The Company uses operating field netback and operating netback as key performance indicators and for operational and capital allocation decisions. Readers are cautioned, however, that operating field netback and operating netback do not have standardized measures prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles in Canada and as a result, the Company may calculate these measures differently than other companies, including its industry peers. Refer to the section entitled "*Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures*" contained within the Company's management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") for the year ended December 31, 2025, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, for additional disclosures relating to these non-IFRS measures.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

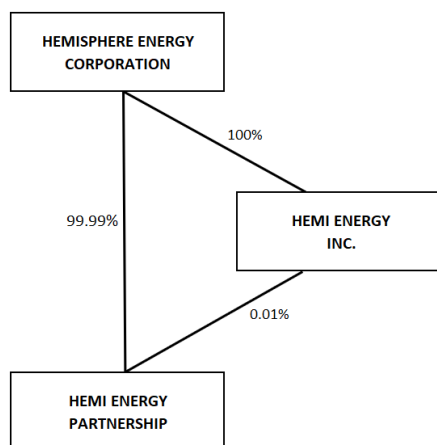
Hemisphere Energy Corporation was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on March 6, 1978 and is governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). Hemisphere's head office is located at Suite 501, 905 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1L6 and its registered office is located at Harper Grey LLP, Suite 3200, 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 4P7.

Intercorporate Relationships

On January 2, 2024, the Company formed one wholly-owned corporate subsidiary, HEMI Energy Inc., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta. HEMI Energy Inc. is a general partner of HEMI Energy Partnership and Hemi Energy Partnership II. Each general partnership is formed under the laws of the Province of Alberta and the Company is the managing partner of each of such partnerships. HEMI Energy Partnership owns substantially all of the Company's producing assets and HEMI Energy Partnership II does not currently own any assets or properties but may be used to hold other assets of the Company in the future. The Company owns directly or indirectly, through HEMI Energy Inc., all of the partnership interest of HEMI Energy Partnership and Hemi Energy Partnership II.

Organizational Structure of the Company

The following illustrates the relationship between the Company and its partnerships as at the date of this AIF:



Note: The interest ownership of HEMI Energy Partnership II is the same as set forth above in respect of HEMI Energy Partnership.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History of the Company

Financial year ended December 31, 2023

In May 2023, the Company completed its annual bank review and renewed its \$35.0 million Credit Facility, with the next scheduled annual review date set for May 31, 2024.

Hemisphere paid \$0.025 per share in quarterly dividends to its shareholders during the year ended December 31, 2023. Additionally, the Company paid a special dividend of \$0.03 per share to shareholders on November 1, 2023.

In July 2023, the Company announced the renewal of the Company's normal course issuer bid ("**NCIB**") to purchase up to 8,670,636 of its common shares (approximately 10% of the public float of the Company's common shares at the time of announcement) through the facilities of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**TSX-V**"). The NCIB commenced on July 14, 2023 and expires on July 13, 2024. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 3,188,600 shares under the NCIB for \$4.1 million, at an average price of \$1.284 per share.

On December 18, 2023, the Company announced that Ashley Ramsden-Wood had been appointed as Chief Development Officer of the Company (formerly Vice President of Engineering of the Company).

In 2023, Hemisphere invested \$16 million to drill eight successful Atlee Buffalo wells, upgrade facilities in Atlee Buffalo, purchase land and seismic, and pre-purchase some of the materials for its 2024 development program.

Financial year ended December 31, 2024

In May 2024, the Company completed its annual bank review and renewed its \$35.0 million Credit Facility, with the next scheduled annual review date set for May 31, 2025.

Hemisphere paid \$0.025 per share in quarterly dividends to its shareholders during the year ended December 31, 2024. Additionally, the Company made two special dividend payments of \$0.03 per share to shareholders on July 26, 2024 and October 25, 2024.

In July 2024, the Company announced the renewal of the Company's NCIB to purchase up to 8,255,766 of its common shares (approximately 10% of the public float of the Company's common shares at the time of announcement) through the facilities of the TSX-V. The NCIB commenced on July 14, 2024 and expires on July 13, 2025. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2024, the Company repurchased 3,372,800 shares under the NCIB for \$5.5 million, at an average price of \$1.619 per share.

In 2024, Hemisphere invested \$22 million to drill five wells (three production wells and two injection wells) and build the facilities required to produce and inject polymer at Marsden, Saskatchewan. Hemisphere also drilled nine wells, and upgraded facilities at Atlee Buffalo in Alberta.

Financial year ended December 31, 2025

In May 2025, the Company completed its annual bank review and renewed its \$35.0 million Credit Facility, with the next scheduled annual review date set for May 31, 2026.

Hemisphere paid \$0.025 per share in quarterly dividends to its shareholders during the year ended December 31, 2025. Additionally, the Company made two special dividend payments of \$0.03 per share to shareholders on April 28, 2025 and August 15, 2025.

In July 2025, the Company announced the renewal of the Company's NCIB to purchase up to 7,934,731 of its common shares (approximately 10% of the public float of the Company's common shares at the time of announcement) through the facilities of the TSX-V. The NCIB commenced on July 14, 2025 and expires on July 13, 2026. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 3,487,300 shares under the NCIB for \$6.5 million, at an average price of \$1.88 per share.

In 2025, Hemisphere invested \$16.3 million in capital expenditures focused on Hemisphere's long life, low decline assets.

Significant Acquisitions

The Company did not make any significant acquisitions during 2025.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Hemisphere is a dividend-paying Canadian oil company focused on maximizing value-per-share growth with the sustainable development of its high netback, low decline conventional heavy oil assets through polymer flood enhanced recovery methods. The Company's core assets are located in Atlee Buffalo and Jenner, in Southeast Alberta, and Marsden, in Saskatchewan. Hemisphere trades on the TSX-V as a Tier 1 issuer under the symbol "HME" and on the OTCQX Venture Marketplace under the symbol "HMENF".

Competition

The oil and gas industry is competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. The Company's competitors include resource companies that have greater financial resources, staff, and facilities than those of the Company. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery. The Company believes that its competitive position is equivalent to that of other oil and gas issuers of similar size and at a similar stage of development.

Seasonal Factors

The exploration for and development of oil and natural gas reserves is dependent on access to areas where production is to be conducted. Seasonal weather variations, including freeze-up and break-up, affect access to the Company's oil and gas properties in certain circumstances.

Commodity Prices

The Company's operational results and financial condition will be dependent on the prices received for oil and natural gas production. Oil and natural gas prices have fluctuated widely during recent years and are determined by supply and demand factors, including, but not limited to, weather and general economic conditions, as well as conditions in other oil and natural gas regions. Any decline in oil and natural gas prices could have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and such effect could be material. See "*Risk Factors*".

Environmental Regulation

The oil and gas industry is subject to environmental regulations pursuant to applicable legislation. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations, and requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of environmental authorities. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of the Company will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. See "*Risk Factors*".

Human Resources

As at December 31, 2025, Hemisphere had eight full-time head office employees and one full-time field employee. Additionally, the Company had 10 part-time consultants and four full-time field contractors.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The Company relies on specialized skills and knowledge to gather, interpret and process geophysical data, operate production facilities and numerous additional activities required to produce oil and natural gas. The Company has employed a strategy of contracting consultants and other service providers to supplement the skills and knowledge of its permanent staff in order to provide the specialized skills and knowledge to undertake its oil and natural gas operations effectively.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein and in the Company's other public filings before making an investment decision. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list and should not be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with the Company's business and the oil and natural gas business generally. The risks discussed below are based on certain assumptions made by the Company which later may prove to be incorrect or incomplete. Investors are encouraged to perform their own investigation with respect to the business, financial condition and prospects of the Company.

The Company's business could also be affected by additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that it currently deems to be immaterial. If any of these risks occur, it could materially harm the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, or impair the Company's ability to implement business plans or complete development activities as scheduled. In that case, the market price of the securities of the Company could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment. Before deciding whether to invest in any of the Company's securities, investors should carefully consider the risks set out below. If any of the risks described below materialize, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that the Company currently view as immaterial may also materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. The information set forth below contains "forward-looking statements", which are qualified by the information contained in the section of this AIF entitled Forward-Looking Statements.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

The Company's future performance may be affected by the financial, operational, environmental and safety risks associated with the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas.

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of the Company depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, the Company's existing reserves, and the production from them, will decline over time as the Company produces from such reserves. A future increase in the Company's reserves will depend on both the ability of the Company to explore and develop its existing properties and its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to find satisfactory properties to acquire or participate in. Moreover, management of the Company may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition or participation or pricing conditions make potential acquisitions or participation uneconomic. There is also no assurance that the Company will discover or acquire further commercial quantities of oil or natural gas.

Future oil and natural gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts from dry wells or from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient petroleum substances to return a profit after drilling, completing (including hydraulic fracturing), operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not ensure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs.

Drilling hazards, environmental damage and various field operating conditions could greatly increase the cost of operations and adversely affect the production from successful wells. Field operating conditions include, but are not limited to, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut ins of wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision, effective maintenance operations and the development of enhanced oil recovery technologies can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, it is not possible to eliminate production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions, which can negatively affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including, but not limited to, fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, sour gas releases, spills, and other environmental hazards. These typical risks and hazards could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment and cause personal injury or threaten wildlife. Particularly, the Company may explore for and produce sour gas in certain areas. An unintentional leak of sour gas could result in personal injury, loss of life or damage to property and may necessitate an evacuation of populated areas, all of which could result in liability to the Company.

Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to geological and seismic risks, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As is standard industry practice, the Company is not fully insured against all risks, nor are all risks insurable. Although the Company maintains liability insurance in an amount that it considers consistent with industry practice, liabilities associated with certain risks could exceed policy limits or not be covered. See "*Risk Factors – Insurance*". In either event, the Company could incur significant costs.

Prices, Markets and Marketing

Various factors may adversely impact the marketability of oil and natural gas, affecting net production revenue, production volumes and development and exploration activities.

Numerous factors beyond the Company's control do, and will continue to, affect the marketability and price of oil and natural gas acquired, produced or discovered by the Company. The Company's ability to market its oil and natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire capacity in pipelines that deliver oil and natural gas to commercial

markets or contract for the delivery of oil by rail. Deliverability uncertainties related to the distance of the Company's reserves from pipelines, railway lines, processing and storage facilities; operational problems affecting pipelines, railway lines and processing and storage facilities; and government regulation relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business may also affect the Company.

Oil and natural gas prices may be volatile for a variety of reasons including market uncertainties over the supply and demand of these commodities due to the current state of the world economies, actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), political uncertainties, sanctions imposed on certain oil producing nations by other countries, the Russian Ukrainian war, conflicts in the Middle East, geopolitical developments in Venezuela or other adverse economic or political development in the United States, South America, Europe, or Asia. Additionally, the occurrence or threat of terrorist attacks in the United States or other countries could adversely affect the global economy. Prices of oil and natural gas are also subject to the availability of foreign markets and the Company's ability to access such markets.

A material decline in prices could result in a reduction of the Company's net production revenue. The economics of producing from some wells may change because of lower prices, which could result in reduced production of oil or natural gas and a reduction in the volumes and the value of the Company's reserves. The Company might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. Any substantial and extended decline in the price of oil and natural gas would have an adverse effect on the Company's carrying value of its reserves, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See "*Industry Conditions – Transportation Constraints and Market Access*".

Volatile oil and natural gas prices make it difficult to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisitions and often cause disruption in the market for oil and natural gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on such value. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for, and project the return on, acquisitions and development and exploitation projects.

Market Price

The trading price of the common shares of the Company may be adversely affected by factors related and unrelated to the oil and natural gas industry.

The trading price of the securities of oil and natural gas issuers is subject to substantial volatility often based on factors related and unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the issuers involved. Factors unrelated to the Company's performance could include: macroeconomic developments nationally, within North America or globally, domestic and global commodity prices, current perceptions of the oil and natural gas market and worldwide pandemics. In recent years, the volatility of commodities prices has increased due, in part, to the implementation of computerized trading and the decrease of discretionary commodity trading. In addition, the volatility, trading volume and share price of issuers have been impacted by increasing investment levels in passive funds that track major indices, as such funds only purchase securities included in such indices. Similarly, the market price of the common shares of the Company could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in the Company's operating results, financial condition, liquidity and other internal factors. Accordingly, the price at which the common shares of the Company will trade cannot be accurately predicted.

Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions and Dispositions

The anticipated benefits of acquisitions may not be achieved, and the Company may dispose of non-core assets for less than their carrying value on the financial statements as a result of weak market conditions.

The Company considers acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner and the Company's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Company. The integration of acquired businesses and assets may require substantial management effort, time and resources diverting management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters. Management continually assesses the value and contribution of services provided by third parties and the resources required to provide such services. In this regard, non-core assets may be periodically disposed of so the Company can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets of the Company, if disposed of, may realize less on disposition than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Company.

Adverse Economic Conditions

Adverse general economic, business, and industry conditions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flow.

The demand for energy, including crude oil, NGL and natural gas, is generally linked to broad-based economic activities. If there was a slowdown in economic growth, an economic downturn or recession, or other adverse economic or political development in the United States, Europe, or Asia, there could be a significant adverse effect on global financial markets and commodity prices. In addition, hostilities in the Middle East, South America and Ukraine, and the occurrence or threat of terrorist attacks in the United States or other countries could adversely affect the global economy. Global or national health concerns, including the outbreak of pandemic or contagious diseases may adversely affect the Company by (i) reducing global economic activity thereby resulting in lower demand for crude oil, NGL and natural gas, (ii) impairing its supply chain, for example, by limiting the manufacturing of materials or the supply of goods and services used in the Company's operations, and (iii) affecting the health of its workforce, rendering employees unable to work or travel. These and other factors disclosed elsewhere in this AIF that affect the supply and demand for crude oil, NGL and natural gas, and Hemisphere's business and industry, could ultimately have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, financial performance, and cash flows.

Political Uncertainty

The Company's business may be adversely affected by political and social events and decisions made in Canada, the United States, South America, Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere

The Company's results may be adversely impacted by political, legal, or regulatory developments in Canada and elsewhere that affect local operations and local and international markets. Changes in government, government policy or regulations, changes in law or interpretation of settled law, third party opposition to industrial activity generally or projects specifically, and duration of regulatory reviews could impact the Company's existing operations and planned projects. This includes actions by regulators or other political actors to delay or deny necessary licences or permits for the Company's activities or restrict the operation of third party infrastructure on which the Company relies. Additionally, changes in environmental regulations, assessment processes or other laws, and increasing and expanding stakeholder consultation (including Indigenous stakeholders), may increase the cost of compliance or reduce or delay available business opportunities and adversely impact the Company's results.

The current U.S.-Canada tariff environment remains highly dynamic and uncertain. Legislative or regulatory changes by the U.S. administration could materially impact the Company's operations and financial condition. In March 2025, the United States imposed a series of tariffs on goods imported from Canada and other countries, triggering a *de facto* global trade war, and prompting Canada and several trading partners to implement retaliatory measures. Since then, tariff policies have continued to evolve, creating ongoing uncertainty regarding U.S. support for existing trade agreements, including the USMCA.

At present, the United States maintains tariffs on a range of Canadian exports and Canada has implemented certain reciprocal tariffs. Additionally, U.S. tariffs apply to Canadian potash and energy products that do not qualify for USMCA exemptions. On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Trump administration lacked legal authority to impose certain tariffs under the *International Emergency Economic Powers Act* and the Trump administration indicated that it intends to impose alternative tariffs or adopt other trade measures. Changes to existing tariffs or new trade restrictions could materially impact the Canadian economy, the oil and gas sector, and the Company. Additionally, further U.S. tariffs on other countries could exacerbate global trade tensions, increase costs, reduce U.S. demand for the Company's products, and negatively affect its operations.

Other government and political factors that could adversely affect the Company's financial results include increases in taxes or government royalty rates (including retroactive claims) and changes in trade policies and agreements. Further, the adoption of regulations mandating efficiency standards or the use of alternative fuels or uncompetitive fuel components could affect the Company's operations. Many governments are providing tax advantages and other subsidies to support alternative energy sources or are mandating the use of specific fuels or technologies. Governments and others are also promoting research into new technologies to reduce the cost and increase the scalability of alternative energy sources. The success of these initiatives may decrease demand for the Company's products.

A change in federal, provincial or municipal governments in Canada may have an impact on the directions taken by such governments on matters that may impact the oil and natural gas industry including the balance between economic development and environmental policy. The oil and natural gas industry has become an increasingly politically polarizing topic resulting in a rise in civil disobedience surrounding oil and natural gas development – particularly with respect to infrastructure projects. Protests, blockades and demonstrations have the potential to delay and disrupt the Company's activities. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*" and "*Industry Conditions – Transportation Constraints and Market Access*".

Israel-Hamas War

The Company's business may be adversely affected by geopolitical conflicts abroad.

Hostilities that began in October 2023 between Israel and Hamas have evolved into a broader regional conflict. The Syrian Assad regime collapsed in late 2025, and the political climate remains in flux. In June 2025, U.S. airspace strikes targeted Iranian nuclear facilities at Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan, prompting Iranian missile attacks on U.S. assets in Qatar. A ceasefire between Hamas and Israel has held since mid-2025, but tensions remain high, with sporadic clashes continuing in Gaza and southern Lebanon.

On February 28, 2026, the U.S. and Israel launched a large scale coordinated missile and airstrike campaign across Iran striking multiple military and governmental sites. Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and various other senior regime leaders were killed in the campaign. Iran immediately retaliated with missile and drone attacks targeting U.S. and Israeli assets across the region as well as neighbouring Middle East countries. This conflict has resulted and is expected to continue to result in disruptions to global energy supply and transportation routes.

These developments present continuing risks to regional stability in the Middle East, a critical hub of global oil and gas production. The duration and long-term consequences of the conflict remain uncertain, particularly regarding future Middle Eastern oil and gas output and the movement of those commodities worldwide. Any sustained or intensified conflict could further disrupt supply chains, increase volatility in global energy markets, and adversely affect the global economy. It is uncertain how these developments will impact the Canadian oil and gas industry and the Company.

Russian Ukrainian War

The Company's business may be adversely affected by geopolitical conflicts abroad.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has developed into a prolonged and intense conflict, with heavy fighting continuing in eastern Ukraine and ongoing missile and drone attacks. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO") and allied nations, including Canada, have provided substantial military and financial support to Ukraine, while maintaining strict sanctions against Russia. Although peace negotiations have advanced, no comprehensive settlement has been reached, and territorial and security issues remain unresolved. These developments pose ongoing risks to regional stability, global energy and industrial supply chains, and international markets, which could negatively impact the world economy, the Canadian oil and gas industry, and the Company.

U.S.-Venezuela Conflict

The Company's business may be adversely affected by geopolitical conflicts abroad

On January 3, 2026, United States military forces conducted an operation in Caracas, Venezuela, resulting in the capture of President Nicolás Maduro and his spouse, Cilia Flores. Subsequent statements by U.S. leadership indicated an intention to administer Venezuela temporarily and facilitate significant investment by American oil companies in Venezuela's petroleum sector. These actions have drawn widespread international attention, and the extent of resulting political and economic repercussions remains uncertain. Given that the United States is the primary destination for Canadian crude oil exports, increased U.S. access to Venezuela's substantial reserves could reduce U.S. demand for Canadian crude and negatively affect pricing and market competitiveness.

Operational Dependence

The successful operation of a portion of the Company's properties is dependent on third parties.

On a limited basis, other companies operate some of the assets in which the Company has an interest. The Company has limited ability to exercise influence over the operation of those assets or their associated costs, which could adversely affect the Company's financial performance. The Company's return on assets operated by others depends upon a number of factors that may be outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, the timing and amount of capital expenditures, the operator's expertise and financial resources, the approval of other participants, the selection of technology and risk management practices.

In addition, due to volatile commodity prices, many companies, including companies that may operate some of the assets in which the Company has an interest, may encounter financial difficulty. This could impact their ability to fund and pursue capital expenditures, carry out their operations in a safe and effective manner and satisfy regulatory requirements with respect to abandonment and reclamation obligations. If companies that operate some of the assets in which the Company has an interest fail to satisfy regulatory requirements with respect to abandonment and reclamation obligations, the Company may be required to satisfy such obligations and to seek reimbursement from such companies. To the extent that any such companies go bankrupt, become insolvent or make a proposal or institute any proceedings relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, it could result in such assets being shut-in, the Company potentially becoming subject to additional liabilities relating to such assets and the Company having difficulty collecting revenue due from such operators or recovering amounts owing to the Company from such operators for their share of abandonment and reclamation obligations. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial and operational results.

Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

The Company may have to pay certain costs associated with abandonment and reclamation.

The Company will need to comply with the terms and conditions of environmental and regulatory approvals and all legislation regarding the abandonment of its projects and reclamation of the project lands at the end of their economic life, which may result in substantial abandonment and reclamation costs. Any failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the Company's approvals and legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties,

which may be material. Generally, abandonment and reclamation costs are substantial and, while the Company accrues a reserve in its financial statements for such costs in accordance with IFRS, such accruals may be insufficient.

It is not possible at this time to estimate abandonment and reclamation costs reliably since they will, in part, depend on future regulatory requirements. In addition, in the future, the Company may determine it prudent or be required by applicable laws, regulations or regulatory approvals to establish and fund one or more reclamation funds to provide for payment of future abandonment and reclamation costs. If the Company establishes a reclamation fund, its liquidity and cash flow may be adversely affected.

Alberta has developed liability management programs designed to prevent taxpayers from incurring costs associated with suspension, abandonment, remediation and reclamation of wells, facilities and pipelines if a licensee or permit holder is unable to satisfy its regulatory obligations. The implementation of or changes to the requirements of liability management programs may result in significant increases to the security that must be posted by licensees, increased and more frequent financial disclosure obligations or may result in the denial of licence or permit transfers, which could impact the availability of capital to be spent by such licensees which could in turn materially adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition. In addition, these liability management programs may prevent or interfere with a licensee's ability to acquire or dispose of assets, as both the vendor and the purchaser of oil and natural gas assets must comply with the liability management programs (both before and after the transfer of the assets) for the applicable regulatory agency to allow for the transfer of such assets.

Project Risks

The success of the Company's operations may be negatively impacted by factors outside of its control resulting in operational delays and cost overruns.

The Company manages a variety of small and large projects in the conduct of its business. Project interruptions may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost overruns could make a project uneconomic. The Company's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas depends upon numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including:

- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of pipeline capacity;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- the availability of, and the ability to acquire, water supplies needed for drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and waterfloods or the Company's ability to dispose of water used or removed from strata at a reasonable cost and in accordance with applicable environmental regulations;
- effects of inclement and severe weather events, including fire, drought, extreme cold and flooding;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected cost increases;
- accidental events;
- currency fluctuations;
- regulatory changes;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour;
- political uncertainty;
- environmental and Indigenous activism that may result in delays or cancellations or projects; and
- the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

Because of these factors, the Company may be unable to execute projects on time, on budget, or at all. The Company does have property, liability and business interruption insurance that would mitigate some of these risks.

Gathering and Processing Facilities, Pipeline Systems and Rail

Lack of capacity and/or regulatory constraints on gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems and railway lines may have a negative impact on the Company's ability to produce and sell its oil and natural gas.

The Company delivers its products through gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems and, in certain circumstances, by truck and rail. The amount of oil and natural gas that the Company can produce and sell is subject to the accessibility, availability, proximity and capacity of these gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems, trucking routes and railway lines. Unexpected shutdowns or curtailment of capacity of pipelines for maintenance or integrity work or because of actions taken by regulators could also affect the Company's production, operations and financial results.

A portion of the Company's production may, from time to time, be processed through facilities owned by third parties and over which the Company does not have control. From time to time, these facilities may discontinue or decrease operations either as a result of normal servicing requirements or as a result of unexpected events. A discontinuation or decrease of operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to process its production and deliver the same to market. Midstream and pipeline companies may take actions to maximize their return on investment, which may in turn adversely affect producers and shippers, especially when combined with a regulatory framework that may not always align with the interests of particular shippers.

Industry Competition

The Company competes with other oil and natural gas companies, some of which have greater financial and operational resources.

The petroleum industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other entities in the exploration for, and the development, production and marketing of, oil and natural gas. The Company's competitors include oil and natural gas companies that have substantially greater financial resources, staff, and facilities than those of the Company. Some of these companies not only explore for, develop and produce oil and natural gas, but also carry on refining operations and market oil and natural gas on an international basis. As a result of these complementary activities, some of these competitors may have greater and more diverse competitive resources to draw on than the Company. The Company's ability to increase its reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire other suitable producing properties or prospects for exploratory drilling. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price, process, methods and reliability of delivery and storage.

Cost of New Technologies

The Company's ability to successfully implement new technologies into its operations in a timely and efficient manner will affect its ability to compete.

The petroleum industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological advancements and introductions of new products and services utilizing new technologies. Other companies may have greater financial, technical and personnel resources that allow them to implement and benefit from technological advantages. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to respond to such competitive pressures and implement such technologies on a timely basis, or at an acceptable cost. If the Company does implement such technologies, there is no assurance that the Company will do so successfully. One or more of the technologies currently utilized by the Company or implemented in the future may become obsolete. If the Company is unable to utilize the most advanced commercially available technology, or is unsuccessful in implementing certain technologies, its business, financial condition, and results of operations could also be adversely affected in a material way.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Changes to the demand for oil and natural gas products and the rise of petroleum alternatives may negatively affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas and technological advances in fuel economy and renewable energy generation systems could reduce the demand for oil and natural gas. In recent years, certain jurisdictions have implemented policies or incentives to decrease the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable fuel alternatives, which may lessen the demand for petroleum products and put downward pressure on commodity prices. Advancements in energy-efficient products have a similar effect on the demand for oil and natural gas products. The Company cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow by decreasing the Company's profitability, increasing its costs, limiting its access to capital, and decreasing the value of its assets.

Regulatory Landscape

Modification to current, or implementation of additional, regulations may reduce the demand for oil and natural gas and/or increase the Company's costs and delay planned operations.

The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and natural gas industry could reduce demand for oil and natural gas and increase the Company's costs, either of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Further, third party challenges to regulatory decisions and orders can reduce the efficiency of the regulatory regime, as the implementation of decisions and orders may be delayed resulting in uncertainty and interruption to the business of the oil and natural gas industry.

To conduct oil and natural gas operations, the Company will require regulatory permits, licences, registrations, approvals and authorizations from various governmental authorities at the municipal, provincial and federal level. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all of the permits, licences, registrations, approvals and authorizations that may be required to conduct operations that it may wish to undertake. In addition, certain federal legislation such as the *Competition Act* and the *Investment Canada Act* could negatively affect the Company's business, financial condition and the market value of its common shares or its assets, particularly when undertaking, or attempting to undertake, acquisition or disposition activity. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*".

Royalty Regimes

Changes to royalty regimes may negatively impact the Company's cash flows.

Governments in the jurisdictions in which the Company has assets may adopt new royalty regimes, or modify the existing royalty regimes, which may have an impact on the economic viability of the Company's projects. An increase in royalties will reduce the Company's earnings and could make future capital investments, or the Company's operations, less economic. See "*Industry Conditions – Royalties and Incentives*".

Waterflood

Regulatory water use restrictions and/or limited access to water or other fluids may impact the Company's production volumes from its waterflood.

The Company undertakes or intends to undertake certain waterflooding programs, which involve the injection of water or other liquids into an oil reservoir to increase production from the reservoir and to decrease production declines. To undertake such waterflooding activities the Company needs to have access to sufficient volumes of water, or other liquids, to pump into the reservoir to increase the pressure in the reservoir. There is no certainty that the Company will have access to the required volumes of water. In addition, in certain areas there may be restrictions on water use for activities such as waterflooding. If the Company is unable to access such water it may not be able to undertake waterflooding activities, which may reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that the Company is ultimately able to produce from its reservoirs. In addition, the Company may undertake certain waterflood programs that ultimately prove unsuccessful in increasing production from the reservoir and as a result have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations.

Environmental Regulation

Compliance with environmental regulations requires the dedication of a portion of the Company's financial and operational resources.

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial, and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, the initiation and approval of new oil and natural gas projects, restrictions and prohibitions on the spill, release or emission of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas industry operations. In addition, such legislation sets out the requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance, abandonment, and reclamation of well and facility sites. New environmental legislation at the federal and provincial levels may increase uncertainty among oil and natural gas industry participants as the new laws are implemented, and the effects of the new rules and standards are felt in the oil and natural gas industry. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*".

Compliance with environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of applicable environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liabilities and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge. In November 2024, the federal government published a draft of the proposed *Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap Regulations*, which, if enacted as currently drafted, would cap emissions from a range of industrial activities in the oil and gas sector, establish a cap-and-trade system for emissions allowances, and require facility operators to comply with various reporting and remittance obligations. Such proposed regulations, which could affect investor confidence, suppress spending on decarbonization initiatives and lead to production cuts, are expected to be finalized and come into force in 2026.

Although the Company believes that it is in material compliance with current applicable environmental legislation, no assurance can be given that environmental compliance requirements will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Anti-greenwashing rules introduce risk into making certain environmental-related disclosures

Amendments to the *Competition Act* introduced in June 2024 prohibit companies from making false or misleading environmental claims. The new rules are complex and uncertain, and initially led many companies to suspend voluntary sustainability reporting. While private rights of action for greenwashing came into effect in June 2025, *Budget 2025 Implementation Act, No. 1* subsequently removed this access and clarified substantiation requirements to address unintended consequences. Despite these improvements, the regulatory landscape continues to evolve

and penalties for non-compliance remain significant, including up to the greater of \$10 million for a first order, \$15 million for subsequent orders, or 3% of global annual revenues. Companies making voluntary environmental disclosures face ongoing risk of liability and reputational harm.

Climate Change

Climate change concerns could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the Company's products and shares, while the potential physical effects of climate change could disrupt the Company's production and cause it to incur significant costs in preparing for or responding to those effects.

Global climate issues continue to attract public and scientific attention. Numerous reports, including reports from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, have engendered concern about the impacts of human activity, especially fossil fuel combustion, on global climate issues. In turn, increasing public, government, and investor attention is being paid to global climate issues and to emissions of greenhouse gases ("GHG"), including emissions of carbon dioxide and methane from the production and use of oil and natural gas. The majority of countries, including Canada, have agreed to reduce their carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement and in November 2025 at COP30 in Brazil, Canada reaffirmed its commitments to transitioning away from fossil fuels in line with the Paris Agreement. As discussed below, the Company faces both transition risks and physical risks associated with climate change and climate change policy and regulations. See "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*".

Transition risks

Foreign and domestic governments continue to evaluate and implement policy, legislation, and regulations focused on restricting GHG emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is not possible to predict what measures foreign and domestic governments may implement in this regard, nor is it possible to predict the requirements that such measures may impose or when such measures may be implemented. However, international multilateral agreements, the obligations adopted thereunder and legal challenges concerning the adequacy of climate-related policy brought against foreign and domestic governments may accelerate the implementation of these measures. Given the evolving nature of climate change policy and the control of GHG emissions and resulting requirements, including carbon taxes and carbon pricing schemes implemented by varying levels of government, it is expected that current and future climate change regulations will have the effect of increasing the Company's operating expenses, and, in the long-term, potentially reducing the demand for oil and natural gas and related products, resulting in a decrease in the Company's profitability and a reduction in the value of its assets.

Claims have been made against certain energy companies alleging that GHG emissions from oil and natural gas operations constitute a public nuisance under certain laws or that such energy companies provided misleading disclosure to the public and investors of current or future risks associated with climate change. Individuals, governmental authorities, or other organizations may make claims against oil and natural gas companies, including the Company, for alleged personal injury, property damage, or other potential liabilities. While the Company is not a party to any such litigation or proceedings, it could be named in actions making similar allegations. An unfavourable ruling in any such case could adversely affect the demand for and price of securities issued by the Company, impact its operations and have an adverse impact on its financial condition.

Due to long-term risks from environmental policy changes, regulations, legal challenges, and market shifts related to climate change, recent efforts have targeted the financial sector. Investment advisors, banks, pension funds, universities, and other institutional investors are engaging companies on climate action, using voting rights, and reallocating capital toward low-carbon assets while divesting from high-emission businesses. Stakeholders are also pressuring insurers and banks to stop financing or insuring oil, gas, and related infrastructure. These efforts may negatively impact the Company's operations, securities demand and pricing, and its cost and access to capital.

Climate-related regulations and reporting standards continue to evolve. In June 2023, the International Sustainability Standards Board ("ISSB") issued two global disclosure standards, IFRS S1 and S2, to promote consistent, comparable, and reliable environmental reporting. In December 2024, the Canadian Sustainability Standards Board finalized similar Canadian standards, CSDS 1 and CSDS 2 (the "**Canadian Standards**"). In December 2025, the ISSB announced targeted amendments to IFRS S2; whether the Canadian Standards will be revised remains uncertain. Meanwhile, in April 2025, due to significant changes in the global economic and geopolitical landscape, the Canadian Securities Administrators paused work on its own climate disclosure initiative. If the Company is not able to meet future climate-related reporting requirements of regulators or current and future expectations of investors, insurance providers, or other stakeholders, its business and ability to attract and retain skilled employees, obtain regulatory permits, licences, registrations, approvals, and authorizations from various governmental authorities, and raise capital, may be adversely affected. See "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*".

Physical risks

Based on the Company's current understanding, the potential physical risks resulting from climate change are long-term in nature and associated with a high degree of uncertainty regarding timing, scope, and severity of potential impacts. Many experts believe global climate change could increase extreme variability in weather patterns such as increased frequency of severe weather, rising mean temperature and sea levels, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns. Extreme hot and cold weather, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall, drought and wildfires may restrict the Company's ability to access its properties and cause operational difficulties, including damage to equipment and infrastructure. Extreme weather also increases the risk of personnel injury as a result of dangerous working conditions. Certain of the Company's assets are proximate to forests and rivers and a wildfire or flood may lead to significant downtime and/or damage to the Company's assets or cause disruptions to the production and transport of its products or the delivery of goods and services in its supply chain.

Indigenous Land and Rights Claims

Opposition by Indigenous groups to the conduct of the Company's operations, development or exploratory activities may negatively impact the Company.

Opposition by Indigenous groups to the conduct of the Company's operations, development or exploratory activities in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company conducts business may negatively impact it in terms of public perception, diversion of management's time and resources, and legal and other advisory expenses, and could adversely impact the Company's progress and ability to explore and develop properties.

Some Indigenous groups have established or asserted Indigenous treaty, title and rights to portions of Canada. Although there are no Indigenous and treaty rights claims on lands where the Company operates, no certainty exists that any lands currently unaffected by claims brought by Indigenous groups will remain unaffected by future claims. Such claims, if successful, could have a material adverse effect on its operations or pace of growth.

The Canadian federal and provincial governments have a duty to consult with Indigenous peoples when contemplating actions that may adversely affect asserted or proven Indigenous or treaty rights and, in certain circumstances, accommodate them. The scope of the duty to consult by federal and provincial governments varies with the circumstances and is often the subject of litigation. The fulfillment of the duty to consult Indigenous peoples and any associated accommodations may adversely affect the Company's ability to, or increase the timeline to, obtain or renew, permits, leases, licences and other approvals, or to meet the terms and conditions of those approvals. For example, a 2021 British Columbia Supreme Court decision determined that the cumulative impacts of government sanctioned industrial development on the traditional territories of a First Nation in northeast British Columbia breached that group's treaty rights. In 2023, the Government of British Columbia and the First Nation came to an agreement relating to further industrial activities in the area. The developments in northeastern British Columbia relating to Indigenous rights may lead to similar claims of cumulative effects across Canada in other areas

covered by treaties. The long-term impacts and associated risks of the decision on the Canadian oil and natural gas industry and Hemisphere remain uncertain.

In addition, the federal government has introduced legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("**UNDRIP**") and British Columbia has adopted similar provincial legislation under the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* ("**DRIPA**"). The practical implications of these statutes have remained uncertain; however, recent judicial decisions in 2025 provide important guidance.

In February 2025, the Federal Court in *Kebaowek First Nation v Canadian Nuclear Laboratories* directed a decision-maker to reconsider whether the duty to consult and accommodate had been satisfied in light of UNDRIP principles. In December 2025, the British Columbia Court of Appeal in *Gitxaala v British Columbia (Chief Gold Commissioner)* held that DRIPA imposes immediate, positive statutory obligations on the provincial government, including taking concrete and diligent steps to align provincial laws with UNDRIP. British Columbia Premier, David Eby, has since announced that the government plans to amend DRIPA to remove the courts' ability to scrutinize that alignment process.

Although the scope of UNDRIP implementation continues to evolve, these recent decisions demonstrate a judicial willingness to confer substantive legal effect on UNDRIP both in British Columbia and federally. Additional processes may be created and legislation associated with project development and operations may be amended or introduced, further increasing uncertainty with respect to project regulatory approval timelines and requirements. See "*Industry Conditions – Indigenous Rights*".

Inflation and Interest Rates

A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to the Company's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and cash flows.

The Company's financial performance and cash flows may be adversely affected by inflationary pressures and fluctuations in interest rates. Inflation can lead to increased operating costs through higher prices for labour, equipment, materials, and services, as well as contribute to supply chain disruptions and regulatory changes. If the Company is unable to effectively manage these cost increases, project economics and future development decisions may be negatively impacted.

Although interest rates have begun to decline, they remained elevated for an extended period as central banks implemented measures to curb inflation. Higher borrowing costs during these periods may affect the Company's financing expenses and reduce returns on capital projects. Sustained periods of elevated interest rates can also slow economic growth, reduce energy demand, depress commodity prices, and limit industry activity. The duration and combined impact of inflationary pressures and interest rate volatility on energy demand, commodity pricing, and the Company's operations remain uncertain.

Seasonality

Oil and natural gas operations are subject to seasonal weather conditions and the Company may experience significant operational delays as a result.

The level of activity in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry is influenced by seasonal weather patterns. Wet weather and spring thaw may make the ground unstable. Consequently, municipal and provincial transportation departments enforce road bans that restrict the movement of rigs and other heavy equipment, thereby reducing activity levels. Road bans and other restrictions generally result in a reduction of drilling and exploratory activities and may also result in the shut-in of some of the Company's production. Certain oil and natural gas producing assets

are located in areas that are inaccessible other than during the winter months because the ground surrounding the sites in these areas consists of muskeg. In addition, extreme cold weather, heavy snowfall and heavy rainfall may restrict access to properties in which the Company has an interest and cause operational difficulties. Seasonal factors and unexpected weather patterns may lead to declines in exploration and production activity and corresponding decreases in the demand for the goods and services of the Company.

Variations in Foreign Exchange Rates and Interest Rates

Variations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates could adversely affect the Company's financial condition.

World oil and natural gas prices are quoted in United States dollars. The Canadian/United States dollar exchange rate, which fluctuates over time, consequently affects the price received by Canadian producers of oil and natural gas. Material increases in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar will negatively affect the Company's production revenues. Accordingly, exchange rates between Canada and the United States could affect the future value of the Company's reserves as determined by independent evaluators. Although a low value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar may positively affect the price the Company receives for its oil and natural gas production, it could also result in an increase in the price for certain goods used in the Company's operations, which may have a negative impact on the Company's financial results.

To the extent that the Company engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange and interest rates, there is a credit risk associated with counterparties with which the Company may contract.

An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount the Company pays to service debt, resulting in a reduced amount of funds available to fund its exploration and development activities, and if applicable, the cash available for dividends. Such an increase could also negatively impact the market price of the common shares of the Company.

Substantial Capital Requirements

The Company's access to capital may be limited or restricted as a result of factors related and unrelated to it, impacting its ability to conduct future operations and acquire and develop reserves.

The Company anticipates making substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. As future capital expenditures will be financed out of cash generated from operations, borrowings, proceeds from asset sales and possible future equity sales, the Company's ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors:

- the overall state of the capital markets;
- the Company's credit rating (if applicable);
- commodity prices;
- interest rates;
- royalty rates;
- tax burden due to current and future tax laws; and
- investor appetite for investments in the energy industry and the Company's securities.

Further, if the Company's revenues or reserves decline, it may not have access to the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling programs. The conditions in, or those affecting, the oil and natural gas industry have negatively impacted the ability of oil and natural gas companies, including the Company, to access financing and/or the cost thereof. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company may be required to seek additional

equity financing on terms that are highly dilutive to existing shareholders. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company may require additional financing from time to time to fund the acquisition, exploration and development of properties and its ability to obtain such financing in a timely fashion and on acceptable terms may be negatively impacted by current economic conditions and global market volatility.

The Company's cash flow from its reserves may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times and, from time to time, the Company may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and natural gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce its operations. As a result of global economic and political volatility, the Company may, from time to time, have restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs. Failure to obtain suitable financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. If the Company's revenues from its reserves decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it will affect the Company's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production. To the extent that external sources of capital become limited, unavailable, or available on onerous terms, the Company's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be affected materially and adversely as a result. In addition, the future development of the Company's petroleum properties may require additional financing and there are no assurances that such financing will be available or, if available, will be available upon acceptable terms. Alternatively, any available financing may be highly dilutive to existing shareholders. Failure to obtain any financing necessary for the Company's capital expenditure or acquisition plans may result in a delay in development of or production from the Company's properties.

Credit Facility Arrangements

Failing to comply with covenants under the Credit Facility could result in restricted access to additional capital or being required to repay all amounts owing thereunder.

The Company currently has a credit facility and the amount authorized thereunder is dependent on the borrowing base determined by its lenders. The Company is required to comply with covenants under the Credit Facility and in the event that the Company does not comply with these covenants, the Company's access to capital could be restricted or repayment could be required. Events beyond the Company's control may contribute to the failure of the Company to comply with such covenants. A failure to comply with covenants could result in default under the Credit Facility, which could result in the Company being required to repay amounts owing thereunder. The acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under one agreement may permit acceleration of indebtedness under other agreements that contain cross default or cross-acceleration provisions. In addition, the Company's Credit Facility may impose certain operating and financial restrictions on the Company that could include restrictions on, the payment of dividends, repurchase or making of other distributions with respect to the Company's securities, incurring of additional indebtedness, the provision of guarantees, the assumption of loans, making of capital expenditures, entering into of amalgamations, mergers, take-over bids or disposition of assets, among others.

The Company's lenders use the Company's reserves, commodity prices, applicable discount rates and other factors to periodically determine the Company's borrowing base, under the Credit Facility. Commodity prices have recently increased but they remain volatile as a result of various factors including limited egress options for Western Canadian oil and natural gas producers, global geopolitical tensions, actions taken to limit OPEC and non-OPEC production and increasing production by US shale producers. Depressed commodity prices could reduce the Company's borrowing

base, reducing the funds available to the Company under the Credit Facility. This could result in the requirement to repay a portion, or all, of the Company's indebtedness. If the Company's lender requires repayment of all or a portion of the amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility for any reason, including for a default of a covenant or the reduction of a borrowing base, there is no certainty that the Company would be in a position to make such repayment. Even if the Company is able to obtain new financing in order to make any required repayment under the Credit Facility, such financing may not be on commercially reasonable terms, or terms that are acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to repay amounts owing under its Credit Facility, the lender under such credit facilities could proceed to foreclose or otherwise realize upon the collateral granted to them to secure the indebtedness.

Issuance of Debt

Increased debt levels may impair the Company's ability to borrow additional capital on a timely basis to fund opportunities as they arise.

From time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or shares of other organizations. These transactions may be financed in whole, or in part, with debt, which may increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards for oil and natural gas companies of similar size. Depending on future exploration and development plans, the Company may require additional debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms. Neither the Company's articles nor its by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that the Company may incur. The level of the Company's indebtedness from time to time could impair the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Hedging

Hedging activities expose the Company to the risk of financial loss and counterparty risk.

From time to time, the Company may enter into agreements to receive fixed prices or derivative contracts on its oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline. However, to the extent that the Company engages in price risk management activities to protect itself from commodity price declines, it may also be prevented from realizing the full benefits of price increases above the levels of the derivative instruments used to manage price risk. In addition, the Company's hedging arrangements may expose it to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

- production falls short of the hedged volumes or prices fall significantly lower than projected;
- there is a widening of price-basis differentials between delivery points for production and the delivery point assumed in the hedge arrangement;
- the counterparties to the hedging arrangements or other price risk management contracts fail to perform under those arrangements; or
- a sudden unexpected event materially impacts oil or natural gas prices.

Similarly, from time to time, the Company may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian dollars to United States dollars or other currencies in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the Canadian dollar increases in value compared to other currencies. However, if the Canadian dollar declines in value compared to such fixed currencies, the Company will not benefit from the fluctuating exchange rate.

Diluent Supply

A decrease in, or restriction in access to, diluent supply may increase the Company's operating costs.

Heavy oil and bitumen are characterized by high specific gravity or weight and high viscosity or resistance to flow. Diluent is required to facilitate the transportation of heavy oil and bitumen. A shortfall in the supply of diluent, or a restriction in access to diluent, may cause its price to increase, increasing the cost to transport heavy oil and bitumen to market. An increase to the cost of bringing heavy oil and bitumen to market may increase the Company's overall operating cost and result in decreased net revenues, negatively impacting the overall profitability of the Company's heavy oil and bitumen projects.

Title to and Right to Produce from Assets

Defects in the title or rights to produce the Company's properties may result in a financial loss.

The Company's actual title to and interest in its properties, and its right to produce and sell the oil and natural gas therefrom, may vary from the Company's records. In addition, there may be valid legal challenges or legislative changes that affect the Company's title to and right to produce from its oil and natural gas properties, which could impair the Company's activities and result in a reduction of the revenue received by the Company.

If a defect exists in the chain of title or in the Company's right to produce, or a legal challenge or legislative change arises, it is possible that the Company may lose all, or a portion of, the properties to which the title defect relates and/or its right to produce from such properties. This may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Reserves Estimates

The Company's estimated reserves are based on numerous factors and assumptions which may prove incorrect, and which may affect the Company.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating reserves, and the future cash flows attributed to such reserves. The reserves and associated cash flow information set forth in this document are estimates only. Generally, estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves (including the breakdown of reserves by product type) and the future net cash flows from such estimated reserves are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as:

- historical production from properties;
- production rates;
- ultimate reserve recovery;
- timing and amount of capital expenditures;
- marketability of oil and natural gas;
- royalty rates; and
- the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and future operating costs (all of which may vary materially from actual results).

For those reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues associated with reserves prepared by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary. The Company's actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to its reserves will vary from estimates and such variations could be material.

The estimation of proved reserves that may be developed and produced in the future is often based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves rather than actual production history. Recovery factors and drainage areas are often estimated by experience and analogy to similar producing pools. Estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of

the same reserves based upon production history and production practices will result in variations in the estimated reserves and such variations could be material.

In accordance with applicable securities laws, the Company's independent reserves evaluator has used forecast prices and costs in estimating the reserves and future net cash flows as summarized herein. Actual future net cash flows will be affected by other factors, such as actual production levels, supply and demand for oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by oil and natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulation or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs.

Actual production and cash flows derived from the Company's oil and natural gas reserves will vary from the estimates contained in the reserve evaluation, and such variations could be material. The reserve evaluation is based in part on the assumed success of activities the Company intends to undertake in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom and contained in the reserve evaluation will be reduced to the extent that such activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the reserve evaluation. The reserve evaluation is effective as of a specific effective date and, except as may be specifically stated, has not been updated and therefore does not reflect changes in the Company's reserves since that date.

Insurance

Not all risks of conducting oil and natural gas opportunities are insurable and the occurrence of an uninsurable event may have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas properties may result in the Company becoming subject to liability for pollution, blowouts, leaks of sour gas, property damage, personal injury, or other hazards. Although the Company maintains insurance in accordance with industry standards to address certain of these risks, such insurance has limitations on liability and may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, certain risks are not, in all circumstances, insurable or, in certain circumstances, the Company may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of any uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. The occurrence of a significant event that the Company is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The Company's insurance policies are generally renewed on an annual basis and, depending on factors such as market conditions, the premiums, policy limits and/or deductibles for certain insurance policies can vary substantially. In some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. Significantly increased costs could lead the Company to decide to reduce, or possibly eliminate, coverage. In addition, insurance is purchased from a number of third party insurers, often in layered insurance arrangements, some of which may discontinue providing insurance coverage for their own policy or strategic reasons. Should any of these insurers refuse to continue to provide insurance coverage, the Company's overall risk exposure could be increased and the Company could incur significant costs.

Non-Governmental Organizations

The Company's properties may be subject to action by non-governmental organizations or terrorist attack.

In addition to the risks outlined above related to geopolitical developments, the Company's oil and gas properties, wells and facilities could be subject to a terrorist attack, physical sabotage or public opposition. Such public opposition could expose the Company to the risk of higher costs, delays or even project cancellations due to increased pressure on governments and regulators by special interest groups including Indigenous groups, landowners, environmental interest groups (including those opposed to oil and natural gas production operations)

and other non-governmental organizations, blockades, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support from the federal, provincial or municipal governments, delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licences, and direct legal challenges, including the possibility of climate-related litigation. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to satisfy the concerns of the special interest groups and non-governmental organizations and attempting to address such concerns may require the Company to incur significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures.

Reputational Risk Associated with the Company's Operations

The Company relies on its reputation to continue its operations and to attract and retain investors and employees.

The Company's business, operations or financial condition may be negatively impacted by any negative public opinion toward the Company or as a result of any negative sentiment toward, or in respect of, the Company's reputation with stakeholders, special interest groups, political leadership, the media or other entities. Public opinion may be influenced by certain media and special interest groups' negative portrayal of the industry in which the Company operates as well as such groups' opposition to certain oil and natural gas projects. Potential impacts of negative public opinion or reputational issues may include delays or interruptions in operations, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, blockades, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support for, delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licences and increased costs and/or cost overruns. The Company's reputation and public opinion could also be impacted by the actions and activities of other companies operating in the oil and natural gas industry, particularly other producers, over which the Company has no control. Similarly, the Company's reputation could be impacted by negative publicity related to loss of life, injury or damage to property and the environment caused by the Company's operations. In addition, if the Company develops a reputation of having an unsafe work site, this may impact the ability of the Company to attract and retain the necessary skilled employees and consultants to operate its business. Opposition from special interest groups opposed to oil and natural gas development and the possibility of climate related litigation against governments and fossil fuel companies may impact the Company's reputation. See "*Risk Factors – Climate Change*".

Reputational risk cannot be managed in isolation from other forms of risk. Credit, market, operational, insurance, regulatory and legal risks, among others, must all be managed effectively to safeguard the Company's reputation. Damage to the Company's reputation could result in negative investor sentiment towards the Company, which may result in limiting the Company's access to capital, increasing the cost of capital, and decreasing the price and liquidity of the Company's securities.

Changing Investor Sentiment

Changing investor sentiment towards the oil and natural gas industry may impact the Company's access to, and cost of, capital.

A number of factors, including the concerns of the effects of the use of fossil fuels on climate change, the impact of oil and natural gas operations on the environment, environmental damage relating to spills of petroleum products during production and transportation and Indigenous rights, have affected certain investors' sentiments towards investing in the oil and natural gas industry. As a result of these concerns, some institutional, retail and public investors have announced that they are no longer willing to fund or invest in oil and natural gas properties or companies, or are reducing the amount thereof over time. In addition, certain institutional investors are requesting that issuers develop and implement more robust social, environmental and governance policies and practices. Developing and implementing such policies and practices can involve significant costs and require a significant time commitment from the Company's Board of Directors, management, and employees of the Company. Failing to implement the policies and practices, as requested by institutional investors, may result in such investors reducing their investment in the Company, or not investing in the Company at all. Any reduction in the investor base interested or willing to invest in the oil and natural gas industry and more specifically, the Company, may limit the

Company's access to capital, increasing the cost of capital, and decreasing the price and liquidity of the Company's securities even if the Company's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed.

Dilution

The Company may issue additional common shares, diluting current shareholders.

The Company may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of the Company, which may be dilutive to shareholders.

Management of Growth

The Company may not be able to effectively manage the growth of its business.

The Company may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. To continue to manage growth effectively, the Company will need to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems, and to train and manage, and potentially expand, its employee base. If the Company is unable to deal with this growth, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Expiration of Licences and Leases

The Company, or its working interest partners, may fail to meet the requirements of a licence or lease, causing its termination or expiry.

The Company's properties are held in the form of licences and leases and working interests in licences and leases. If the Company, or the holder of a licence or lease, fails to meet the specific requirement of the licence or lease, the licence or lease may terminate or expire. There can be no assurance that any of the obligations required to maintain each licence or lease will be met. The termination or expiration of the Company's licences or leases or the working interests relating to a licence or lease and the associated abandonment and reclamation obligations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Dividends

The amount of and frequency at which future cash dividends are paid may vary and there is no assurance that the Company will pay dividends in the future.

The amount of future cash dividends paid by the Company, if any, will be subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and may vary depending on a variety of factors and conditions existing from time to time, including, among other things, fluctuations in commodity prices, production levels, capital expenditure requirements, debt service requirements and debt levels, operating costs, royalty burdens, foreign exchange rates, restrictions under contracts on the payment of dividends, and the satisfaction of the liquidity and solvency tests imposed by applicable corporate law for the declaration and payment of dividends. Depending on these and various other factors, many of which will be beyond the control of the Company, the dividend policy of the Company from time to time and future cash dividends could be reduced or suspended entirely.

The market value of the common shares may deteriorate if cash dividends are reduced or suspended. Furthermore, the future treatment of dividends for tax purposes will be subject to the nature and composition of dividends paid by the Company and potential legislative and regulatory changes. Dividends may be reduced during periods of lower funds from operations, which result from lower commodity prices and any decision by the Company to finance capital expenditures using funds from operations.

To the extent that external sources of capital, including capital in exchange for the issuance of additional common shares, become limited or unavailable, the ability of the Company to make the necessary capital investments to maintain or expand petroleum and natural gas reserves and to invest in assets, as the case may be, will be impaired. To the extent that the Company is required to use funds from operations to finance capital expenditures or property acquisitions, the cash available for dividends may be reduced. See "*Dividends*".

Share Repurchases

There is no assurance that the Company will repurchase its Common Shares in the future acquisition by the Company of Common Shares pursuant to its share repurchase program (including through its NCIB), if any, and the level thereof is uncertain. Any decision to acquire Common Shares pursuant to the share repurchase program will be subject to the discretion of the board of directors of the Company and may depend on a variety of factors, including, without limitation, fluctuations in commodity prices, production levels, capital expenditure requirements, debt service requirements and debt levels, operating costs, royalty burdens, foreign exchange rates, the Company's business performance, financial condition, financial requirements, growth plans, expected capital requirements and other conditions existing at such future time including, without limitation, contractual restrictions and satisfaction of the solvency tests imposed on the Company under applicable corporate law. There can be no assurance of the number of Common Shares that the Company will acquire pursuant to its share repurchase program, if any, in the future.

Litigation

The Company may be involved in litigation in the course of its normal operations and the outcome of the litigation may adversely affect the Company and its reputation.

In the normal course of the Company's operations, it may become involved in, be named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions. Potential litigation may develop in relation to personal injuries (including resulting from exposure to hazardous substances, property damage, property taxes, land and access rights and environmental issues, including claims relating to contamination or natural resource damages and contract disputes). The outcome with respect to outstanding, pending, or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to the Company and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if the Company prevails in any such legal proceedings, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from business operations, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

Breach of Confidentiality

Breach of confidentiality by a third party could impact the Company's competitive advantage or put it at risk of litigation.

While discussing potential business relationships or other transactions with third parties, the Company may disclose confidential information relating to its business, operations, or affairs. Although confidentiality agreements are generally signed by third parties prior to the disclosure of any confidential information, a breach could put the Company at competitive risk and may cause significant damage to its business. The harm to the Company's business from a breach of confidentiality cannot presently be quantified, but may be material and may not be compensable in damages. There is no assurance that, in the event of a breach of confidentiality, the Company would be able to obtain equitable remedies, such as injunctive relief, from a court of competent jurisdiction in a timely manner, if at all, in order to prevent or mitigate any damage to its business that such a breach of confidentiality may cause.

Income Taxes

Taxation authorities may reassess the Company's tax returns.

The Company files all required income tax returns and believes that it is in full compliance with the provisions of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and all applicable provincial tax legislation. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of the Company, whether by re-characterization of exploration and development expenditures or otherwise, such reassessment may have an impact on current and future taxes payable.

Income tax laws relating to the oil and natural gas industry, such as the treatment of resource taxation or dividends, may in the future be changed or interpreted in a manner that adversely affects the Company. Furthermore, tax authorities having jurisdiction over the Company may disagree with how the Company calculates its income for tax purposes or could change administrative practices to the Company's detriment.

Third Party Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk of third party operators or partners of properties in which it has an interest.

The Company may be exposed to third party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future joint venture partners, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. In addition, the Company may be exposed to third party credit risk from operators of properties in which the Company has a working or royalty interest. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to the Company, such failures may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, poor credit conditions in the industry, generally, and of the Company's joint venture partners may affect a joint venture partner's willingness to participate in the Company's ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the results of such program until the Company finds a suitable alternative partner. To the extent that any of such third parties go bankrupt, become insolvent or make a proposal or institute any proceedings relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, it could result in the Company being unable to collect all or a portion of any money owing from such parties. Any of these factors could materially adversely affect the Company's financial and operational results.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise for the Company's directors and officers who are also involved with other industry participants.

Certain directors or officers of the Company may also be directors or officers of other oil and natural gas companies and as such may, in certain circumstances, have a conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or proposed material contract with the Company to disclose his or her interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). See "*Directors and Officers – Conflicts of Interest*".

Reliance on a Skilled Workforce and Key Personnel

An inability to recruit and retain a skilled workforce and key personnel may negatively impact the Company.

The operations and management of the Company require the recruitment and retention of a skilled workforce, including engineers, technical personnel, and other professionals. The loss of key members of such workforce, or a

substantial portion of the workforce as a whole, could result in the failure to implement the Company's business plans which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Competition for qualified personnel in the oil and natural gas industry is intense and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business. The Company does not have any key personnel insurance in place.

Contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near-term operations of the Company are likely to be of central importance. In addition, certain of the Company's current employees may have significant institutional knowledge that must be transferred to other employees prior to their departure from the work force. If the Company is unable to: (i) retain current employees; (ii) successfully complete effective knowledge transfer; and/or (iii) recruit new employees with the requisite knowledge and experience, the Company could be negatively impacted. In addition, the Company could experience increased costs to retain and recruit these professionals. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Company.

Information Technology Systems and Cyber-Security

Breaches of the Company's cyber-security and loss of, or access to, electronic data may adversely impact the Company's operations and financial position.

The Company is increasingly dependent upon the availability, capacity, reliability and security of its information technology infrastructure and its ability to expand and continually update this infrastructure, to conduct daily operations. The Company depends on various information technology systems to estimate reserve quantities, process and record financial data, manage its land base, manage financial resources, analyze seismic information, administer contracts with operators and lessees and communicate with employees and third party partners.

Further, the Company is subject to a variety of information technology and system risks as a part of its normal course operations, including potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, and destruction or interruption of the Company's information technology systems by third parties or insiders. Unauthorized access to these systems by employees or third parties could lead to corruption or exposure of confidential, fiduciary or proprietary information, interruption to communications or operations or disruption to business activities or the Company's competitive position.

Phishing attacks (i.e., fraudulent attempts to obtain sensitive information such as passwords, financial details, or funds) have become increasingly sophisticated. A successful attack could result in loss of financial resources, theft of critical data, or compromise of the Company's technology infrastructure. Employees are frequent targets, often through emails that appear legitimate but direct recipients to fraudulent websites, request confidential information, or install malware such as "Trojan horse" programs.

Increasingly, social media is used as a vehicle to carry out cyber phishing attacks. Information posted on social media sites for business or personal purposes may be used by attackers to gain entry into the Company's systems and obtain confidential information. There are significant risks that the Company may not be able to properly regulate social media use and preserve adequate records of business activities and client communications conducted through the use of social media platforms.

The Company maintains policies and procedures that address and implement employee protocols with respect to electronic communications and electronic devices and conducts annual cyber-security risk assessments. The Company also employs encryption protection of its confidential information, and all its computers, and other electronic devices. Despite the Company's efforts to mitigate such cyber phishing attacks through education and

training, cyber phishing activities remain a serious problem that may damage its information technology infrastructure. The Company applies technical and process controls in line with industry-accepted standards to protect its information, assets, and systems, including a written incident response plan for responding to a cyber-security incident. However, these controls may not adequately prevent cyber-security breaches. Disruption of critical information technology services, or breaches of information security, could have a negative effect on the Company's performance and earnings, as well as reputation, and any damages sustained may not be adequately covered by the Company's current insurance coverage, or at all. The significance of any such event is difficult to quantify but may in certain circumstances be material and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The handling of secure information exposes the Company to potential data security risks that could result in monetary damages against the Company and could otherwise damage its reputation, and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The protection of customer, employee, and company data is critical to the Company's business. The regulatory environment in Canada surrounding information security and privacy is increasingly demanding, with the frequent imposition of new and constantly changing requirements. Certain legislation, including the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* in Canada, require documents to be securely destroyed to avoid identity theft and inadvertent disclosure of confidential and sensitive information. A significant breach of customer, employee, or company data could attract a substantial amount of media attention, damage the Company's customer relationships and reputation, and result in lost sales, fines, or lawsuits. In addition, an increasing number of countries have introduced and/or increased enforcement of comprehensive privacy laws or are expected to do so. The continued emphasis on information security as well as increasing concerns about government surveillance may lead customers to request the Company to take additional measures to enhance security and/or assume higher liability under its contracts. As a result of legislative initiatives and customer demands, the Company may have to modify its operations to further improve data security. Any such modifications may result in increased expenses and operational complexity, and adversely affect its reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Expansion into New Activities

Expanding the Company's business exposes it to new risks and uncertainties.

The operations and expertise of the Company's management are currently focused primarily on oil and natural gas production, exploration, and development in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin. In the future, the Company may acquire or move into new industry related activities or new geographical areas and may acquire different energy-related assets. As a result, the Company may face unexpected risks or, alternatively, its exposure to one or more existing risk factors may be significantly increased, which may in turn result in the Company's future operational and financial conditions being adversely affected.

Forced or Child Labour in Supply Chains

The introduction of new supply chain due diligence and reporting requirements could expose the Company to certain risks.

In May 2023, the *Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act* was passed and came into force on January 1, 2024. Pursuant to the new legislation, any company that is subject to the reporting requirements, including the Company, is required to conduct certain due diligence on its supply chains and to file an annual report accordingly. Due to the fact that the reporting requirements are new and the industry standard is still being determined, the Company may be at risk of inadvertently preparing a report that is insufficient. Further, in late 2024 the federal government signaled its intention to create a new and more onerous supply chain due diligence regime overseen by a new oversight agency, whereby reporting entities would be required to scrutinize their international supply chains for human rights risks and take action to resolve any such risks. While the Company is currently unaware of any forced or child labour in any of its supply chains, the increased scrutiny on the supply chains of Canadian

companies could uncover the risk or existence of forced or child labour in a supply chain to which the Company has a connection, which could negatively impact the reputation of the Company. In addition, complying with any new legislative requirements related to due diligence of its supply chain will increase the Company's costs and regulatory burdens.

Pandemics and their Effect on the Global Economy

Pandemics may cause disruptions in economic activity.

In the event of a global pandemic, countries around the world may close international borders and order the closure of institutions and businesses deemed non-essential. This could result in a significant reduction in economic activity in Canada and internationally along with a drop in demand for oil and natural gas. Any reduction in economic activity in certain countries resulting from outbreaks, government-imposed lockdowns and other restrictions could have a negative effect on demand for oil and natural gas and could aggravate the other risk factors identified herein.

Forward-Looking Information

Forward-Looking Information May Prove Inaccurate.

Shareholders and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional information on the risks, assumption and uncertainties are found under the heading "*Forward-Looking Statements*" in this AIF.

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

Companies operating in the Canadian oil and gas industry are subject to extensive regulation and control of operations (including matters related to land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining and upgrading, transportation, and marketing) as a result of legislation enacted by various levels of government regarding the pricing and taxation of petroleum and natural gas through legislation enacted by, and agreements among, the federal and provincial governments of Canada, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the Western Canadian oil and gas industry. All current legislation is a matter of public record; however, the Company is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments governments may enact in the future.

The Company holds interests in crude oil and natural gas properties, along with related assets, primarily in the Canadian province of Alberta. The Company's assets and operations are regulated by administrative agencies that derive their authority from legislation enacted by the applicable level of government. Regulated aspects of the Company's upstream crude oil and natural gas business include all activities associated with the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, including, among other matters: (i) permits for drilling wells and constructing related infrastructure; (ii) technical drilling and well requirements; (iii) permitted locations and access of operation sites; (iv) operating standards regarding conservation of produced substances and avoidance of waste, such as restrictions on flaring and venting; (v) minimizing environmental impacts, including reducing emissions; (vi) storage, injection and disposal of substances associated with production operations; and (vii) abandonment and reclamation of impacted sites.

To conduct crude oil and natural gas operations and remain in good standing with applicable federal or provincial regulatory regimes, producers must comply with applicable legislation, regulations, orders, directives, and other directions, all of which are subject to governmental oversight, review and revision, from time to time. Compliance can be costly and breaches may result in fines or other sanctions. The discussion below outlines some of the principal

aspects of the legislation, regulations, agreements, orders, directives and other pertinent conditions that impact the oil and gas industry in Western Canada. While these matters do not affect the Company's operations in any manner that is materially different from the way they affect other similarly-sized industry participants with comparable assets and operations, investors should consider such matters carefully.

Exports of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and NGL from Canada

Over the past year, U.S. tariffs on certain Canadian products, including energy, along with Canada's reciprocal measures, have added complexity to cross-border energy trade. The U.S.-Canada tariff environment remains volatile, with duties affecting products that do not qualify for United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement ("USMCA") exemptions. On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ("SCOTUS") held that the Trump administration lacked legal authority to impose certain tariffs under the *International Emergency Economic Powers Act* and U.S. Customs and Border Protection announced that it would cease collecting the affected tariffs. In response to the SCOTUS decision, the Trump administration indicated that it intends to impose alternative tariffs or adopt other trade measures on its trading partners, including Canada. SCOTUS' decision, the Trump's administration's response and the ongoing USMCA review add further uncertainty regarding whether crude oil, natural gas, and NGL exports to the U.S. could ultimately be subject to tariffs or other trade measures. These dynamics influence export costs, market access, and demand for Canadian energy products. The impact of continuing or new tariffs or other trade measures on the Canadian economy and Canadian energy producers is uncertain.

In recent years, Canada has expanded oil and gas exports beyond the U.S. The completion of the Trans Mountain Expansion has enabled crude shipments to Asia and Europe, with China, South Korea, and India emerging as major buyers. Seaborne exports to Europe have also increased. In natural gas, Canada's first large-scale liquefied natural gas ("LNG") terminal began operations in mid-2025, opening access to global markets. These developments mark a strategic shift toward diversified energy export destinations; however, the U.S. remains the largest customer of Canadian energy products. As a result, actions taken by the U.S. administration or other events impacting U.S. demand for Canadian energy products can result in a significant impact on the pricing the Company and other Canadian producers receive for their energy products.

Pricing and Marketing in Canada

The price of crude oil, natural gas, and NGLs is negotiated between buyers and sellers. A number of factors may influence prices, including global supply and demand, product quality, distance to market, availability of transportation, value of refined products, prices of competing products, price of competing stock, contract terms, weather conditions, supply/demand balance, and other contractual provisions.

Transportation Constraints and Market Access

Despite having significant capacity to move crude oil, natural gas, and NGLs from Western Canada, much of this transportation infrastructure is oriented toward the United States. As a result, even though Western Canada possesses the ability to transport large volumes, market access remains constrained because limited capacity is available for deliveries to Eastern Canada and overseas markets. This reliance on U.S.-bound infrastructure continues to restrict Canada's ability to diversify export destinations. Many proposed projects that could broaden access, particularly those aimed at enabling greater movement to other international markets, have been cancelled or delayed due to regulatory hurdles, court challenges, and economic or socio-political factors.

Oil Pipelines

In Canada, producers negotiate with pipeline operators to transport their products to market on a firm, spot or interruptible basis depending on the specific pipeline and the specific substance. Transportation availability is highly

variable across different jurisdictions and regions. This variability can determine the nature of transportation commitments available, the number of potential customers and the price received.

Under Canadian constitutional law, the development and operation of interprovincial and international pipelines fall within federal jurisdiction and, under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*, new interprovincial and international pipelines require a federal regulatory review and Cabinet approval before they can proceed. In recent years, however, there has been a perceived lack of policy and regulatory certainty in this regard such that, even when projects are approved, they often face delays due to actions taken by provincial and municipal governments and legal opposition related to issues such as Indigenous rights and title, the government's duty to consult and accommodate Indigenous peoples and the sufficiency of relevant environmental review processes. Export pipelines from Canada to the United States face additional unpredictability as such pipelines also require approvals from several levels of government in the United States.

In June 2025, Bill C-5 (the *One Canadian Economy Act*) came into force, granting the federal government authority to expedite approval of "national interest" infrastructure projects, including pipelines. While the legislation aims to reduce regulatory delays, it has drawn mixed reactions: industry stakeholders generally support its streamlining measures, whereas certain rights holders, particularly Indigenous groups, have expressed concerns regarding its implications. The federal government is currently engaged in consultations with provinces, territories, and Indigenous communities regarding implementation.

On November 27, 2025, the governments of Canada and Alberta signed a Memorandum of Understanding (**MOU**) to collaborate on supporting the development of oil and gas resources, renewable energy, critical minerals, and other resource sectors in Western Canada. The MOU includes a federal government commitment to not implement the Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap Regulations ("**Oil and Gas Emissions Cap**") and the commitment of both levels of government to design and commit to sector-specific stringency factors for large Alberta emitters under Alberta's Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction Regulation ("**TIER**"), and to continue the annual carbon tax rate increase up to \$130 per tonne.

The agreements to be established under the MOU are expected to be finalized in 2026 and 2027.

Natural Gas and LNG

Natural gas prices in Western Canada have been constrained in recent years, reaching record lows in 2025 due to increasing North American supply, limited market access, and restricted storage capacity. Companies that secure firm access to infrastructure for transporting natural gas out of Western Canada may be able to access additional markets and achieve better pricing. Companies without firm access may be forced to accept spot pricing in Western Canada, which is generally lower than prices in other North American regions.

In October 2020, TC Energy Corporation ("**TC**") received federal approval to expand the Nova Gas Transmission Line system (the "**NGTL System**"). The NGTL system is currently implementing a \$9.9 billion infrastructure program. In July 2024, TC announced an historic equity interest purchase agreement with an Indigenous-owned investment partnership which will enable up to 72 Indigenous communities to become equity owners of the network of infrastructure assets spanning Western Canada, however as of September 2024, the deal has been delayed.

In 2025, LNG Canada became fully operational as the country's first large-scale LNG export terminal, marking a significant milestone in Canada's emergence as a global LNG supplier. The project exported its first cargo from the Kitimat terminal in July 2025, and by September had already shipped ten cargoes to international markets, with export volumes continuing to rise thereafter. In addition, on August 6, 2025, JGC and Fluor were awarded a contract to update the Front-End Engineering and Design for the proposed Phase 2 expansion, which aims to double the facility's annual LNG production capacity.

A wide range of energy infrastructure projects, including natural gas pipelines, oil pipelines, LNG export facilities, and related transmission upgrades, remain in various stages of development across Canada. These include projects that are under construction, as well as others that are proposed, awaiting regulatory approvals, or still pending final investment decisions. Together, these projects reflect a significant pipeline of potential development subject to evolving market conditions, regulatory processes, and investment decisions.

Land Tenure

Mineral Rights

Except in Manitoba, each provincial government in Western Canada owns most of the mineral rights to oil and natural gas located within its borders. Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas through leases, licences, and permits (collectively, "leases") for varying terms, and subject to provincial legislation, including requirements to perform specific work or make payments in lieu thereof. The provincial governments in Western Canada conduct regular land sales where oil and natural gas companies bid for the leases necessary to explore for and produce provincially owned oil and natural gas. These leases generally have fixed terms, but may be continued beyond their initial terms if the required conditions are satisfied.

Private ownership of oil and natural gas (i.e. freehold mineral lands) also exists in Western Canada, as well as rights to explore for and produce privately owned oil and natural gas are granted by a lease or other contract on terms and conditions negotiated between the mineral rights holder and companies seeking to explore for and/or develop oil and natural gas reserves.

Where the Company operates on, or near, First Nation reserve lands or in areas subject to Indigenous rights or title, its success is closely tied to building and maintaining strong, respectful, and durable relationships with Indigenous peoples. This may take various forms, including the negotiation of Impact Benefit Agreements, participation in equity ownership frameworks, collaboration on environmental stewardship, and engagement protocols that reflect the priorities, governance structures, and decision-making processes of the potentially affected Nations. Many proposed and ongoing energy and infrastructure projects across Canada increasingly require proactive partnership with Indigenous communities, both to secure regulatory approvals and to support long-term operational certainty. As such, constructive engagement, grounded in transparency, mutual benefit, and recognition of Indigenous rights, is a critical component of the Company's ability to advance and sustain its activities in these regions.

An additional category of mineral rights ownership is Canadian federal government ownership of mineral rights on Indian reserves (as designated under the *Indian Act*), which is managed and regulated by a separate government body according to distinct legislation.

An additional category of mineral rights ownership is Canadian federal government ownership of mineral rights on Indian reserves (as designated under the *Indian Act*). Indian Oil and Gas Canada manages subsurface and surface leases in consultation with applicable First Nations, for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas on Indian reserves through *An Act to Amend the Indian Oil and Gas Act* and the accompanying Indian Oil and Gas Regulations.

Surface Rights

To develop oil and natural gas resources, producers must also secure access rights to the surface lands required to conduct operations. For Crown lands, surface access rights can be obtained directly from the government. For private lands, access rights are typically negotiated with the landowner. Where an agreement cannot be reached, however, each province has developed its own process that producers can follow to obtain and maintain the surface access necessary to conduct operations.

Royalties and Incentives

Each province has legislation and regulations in place to govern Crown royalties and establish the royalty rates that producers must pay for the production of Crown resources. The royalty regime in a given province is in addition to applicable federal and provincial taxes and are a significant factor in the profitability of oil sands projects and oil, natural gas and NGL production. Royalties payable on production from lands where the Crown does not hold the mineral rights are negotiated between the mineral freehold owner and the lessee, although certain provincial taxes and other charges on production or revenues may still apply. Royalties from production on Crown lands are determined by provincial regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of production.

Producers and working interest owners of oil and natural gas rights may create additional royalties or royalty-like interests, such as overriding royalties, net profits interests and net carried interests, through private transactions, the terms of which are subject to negotiation.

Occasionally, both the federal and the provincial governments in Western Canada create incentive programs for the oil and gas industry. These programs often provide for volume-based incentives, royalty rate reductions, royalty holidays or royalty tax credits and may be introduced when commodity prices are low to encourage exploration and development activity. Governments may also introduce incentive programs to encourage producers to prioritize certain kinds of development or utilize technologies that may enhance or improve recovery of oil, natural gas and NGLs, or improve environmental performance.

Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation

The Canadian oil and gas industry is subject to environmental regulation under a variety of federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal laws and regulations, all of which are subject to governmental review and revision from time to time. These regulations provide for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on the spill, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide. The regulatory regimes set out the requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance, abandonment and reclamation of well, facility and pipeline sites. Compliance with such regulations can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability, and the imposition of material fines and penalties. In addition, future changes to environmental legislation, including legislation related to air pollution and GHG emissions (typically measured in terms of their global warming potential and expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent ("**CO₂e**")), may impose further requirements on operators and other companies in the oil and gas industry. Companies that have hydraulic fracturing operations have additional operational regulatory and reporting requirements.

Liability Management

The Alberta Energy Regulator ("**AER**") administers several liability management programs to manage liability for most conventional upstream oil and natural gas wells, facilities, and pipelines in Alberta. The province continues to transition from a prescriptive framework toward a more holistic approach under its Liability Management Framework.

Alberta maintains an orphan fund to cover the costs of suspending, abandoning, remediating, and reclaiming wells, facilities, or pipelines included in certain AER programs if a licensee or working interest participant becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its obligations. The orphan fund is financed through levies imposed on industry participants and provincial loans. In March 2025, the Alberta government approved a \$144.45 million levy for the Orphan Well Association's 2025/26 operating budget.

The Supreme Court of Canada's ("**SCC**") decision in *Orphan Well Association v. Grant Thornton* (often referred to as the "Redwater" decision) continues to shape Alberta's liability management regime. As a result of the Redwater

decision, receivers and trustees can no longer avoid the AER's legislated authority to impose abandonment orders or require security deposits before approving licence transfers during insolvency proceedings. Insolvent estates can no longer disclaim assets that have reached the end of their productive lives to prioritize valuable assets without first satisfying abandonment and reclamation obligations. The burden of a defunct licensee's obligations first falls on its working interest partners; thereafter, the AER may direct the orphan fund to assume care and custody and accelerate clean-up of wells or sites which do not have a responsible owner.

To address abandonment and reclamation liabilities, the AER periodically implements programs to encourage the decommissioning, remediation, and reclamation of inactive or marginal oil and natural gas infrastructure. In late 2025, the AER introduced mandatory annual closure spending requirements effective in 2026, reinforcing proactive liability reduction measures.

Similar to Alberta, British Columbia's regulator has moved away from formulaic liability management toward a holistic assessment of a permit holder's ability to meet abandonment and reclamation obligations. B.C. also maintains an orphan site program. The British Columbia Dormancy and Shutdown Regulation, amended effective April 1, 2025, establishes legally binding timelines for restoring oil and natural gas wells, aiming for 100% reclamation of currently dormant sites by 2036, with additional timelines for sites that became dormant between 2019 and 2023 and those becoming dormant after 2024.

Saskatchewan administers liability management through its Licensee Liability Rating program and the Inactive Liability Reduction Program, which mandates annual decommissioning expenditures. Saskatchewan's orphan fund, funded entirely by industry, continues to reclaim orphaned wells and facilities, with over 1,000 inactive sites restored as of early 2025.

Manitoba has not implemented a formal liability management rating program like those in other Western Canadian provinces. However, the province has processes in place to sell or abandon wells or facilities when a licensee or permittee fails to comply with a shutdown order, including rehabilitating abandoned sites and addressing any adverse property impacts.

Climate Change Regulation

Climate change regulation is a significant aspect of the operating environment for Canada's oil and gas industry. International agreements, federal initiatives, and provincial programs continue to shape emissions reduction targets, carbon pricing mechanisms, and reporting requirements. Current frameworks include measures such as carbon taxes, emissions caps, and incentives for low-carbon technologies, with ongoing reviews aimed at tightening standards to meet Canada's climate commitments.

Federal

Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and ratified the Paris Agreement, committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. In 2021, Canada strengthened this target to a 40–45% reduction by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. Canada has also pledged to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 75% from 2012 levels by 2030; cap emissions from the oil and gas sector; and phase out thermal coal exports by 2030. At the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to transition away from fossil fuels and accelerate greenhouse gas reductions.

The Government of Canada launched the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change in 2016 and, in 2018, enacted the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*. This legislation established a federal carbon pricing system composed of two key elements: a fuel charge applied to fossil fuels, and an Output-Based Pricing System ("OBPS") for large industrial emitters. The federal regime applied nationwide unless a province or territory implemented a system that met or exceeded federal benchmarks. However, effective April 1, 2025, the federal

government introduced regulations that eliminated the federal fuel charge and removed the requirement for provinces and territories to maintain a consumer-facing carbon price.

Canada also regulates methane emissions under the Federal Methane Regulations, which came into force in 2020 and initially targeted a 40–45% reduction below 2012 levels by 2025. In December 2023, the federal government proposed amendments to achieve a 75% reduction by 2030, introducing stricter limits, new prohibitions, and continuous monitoring requirements. These amendments are expected to take effect in 2027.

Additional federal measures include the Multi-Sector Air Pollutants Regulation, which limits emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide from industrial equipment, and commitments to cap oil and gas sector emissions and phase out thermal coal exports.

The *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* ("CNEAA"), in force since 2021, commits Canada to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. It establishes rolling five-year emissions reduction targets, requires detailed plans to meet each target, and mandates annual progress reporting.

Under the CNEAA, Canada released its 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan in March 2022, outlining measures to cut emissions 40–45% below 2005 levels by 2030. The plan includes incentives for electric vehicles ("EV"), renewable electricity, and an emissions cap for the oil and gas sector.

The federal government continues to implement and revise measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, creating ongoing regulatory uncertainty for industry. The Clean Fuel Regulations, effective July 2023, impose increasingly stringent carbon-intensity reduction requirements and operate through a compliance credit market, which may affect fuel supply costs and credit availability. The federal Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System, launched in 2022, allows eligible projects to generate offset credits for use under the federal OBPS, but future protocol development, credit supply, and pricing remain uncertain.

In November 2024, the federal government released proposed Oil and Gas Emissions Cap, which would establish a sector-wide cap-and-trade system for upstream oil and gas emissions. Although originally expected to take effect in 2026, the November 2025 federal budget introduced significant changes to Canada's climate-policy framework, creating uncertainty about whether the emissions cap will be implemented as proposed, revised, or withdrawn. Changes to federal carbon-pricing requirements, compliance mechanisms and potential new reporting obligations may increase compliance costs and affect the Company's operations, investment decisions, and long-term planning.

Canada's Carbon Management Strategy aims to deploy technologies such as carbon capture to help achieve climate targets. As part of this strategy, the federal government has committed \$319 million over seven years to research and development. In June 2024, the government enacted the Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage Investment Tax Credit, a refundable credit available for eligible projects from January 1, 2022, until December 31, 2040, with a 50% reduction in credit value beginning in 2031.

As discussed under "Oil Pipelines", in November 2025, the governments of Canada and Alberta signed an MOU pursuant to which the federal government committed to not implementing the Oil and Gas Emissions Cap and both governments committed to developing sector-specific stringency factors for large Alberta emitters under TIER, concluding an agreement on industrial carbon pricing, and establishing a minimum effective credit price of \$130 per tonne.

In February 2026, the federal government introduced an updated national automotive strategy that includes more than \$3 billion in planned financial commitments to support industry expansion, modernization, and diversification into additional export markets. As part of this initiative, the federal government will implement a new program to lower the cost of EVs for Canadians, introduce new EV purchase and lease incentives for individuals and businesses, expand charging infrastructure, and advance a broader trade framework intended to enhance the competitiveness of the automotive sector. It also replaces the Electric Vehicle Availability Standard (which required automakers to sell an increasing percentage of zero emission light-duty vehicles, reaching 100% by 2035) with updated greenhouse gas emissions standards and new targets of achieving 75% EV sales by 2035 and 90% by 2040. The Company is unable to predict how this new automotive strategy will impact the demand for fossil fuels and Canadian energy products.

Provincial

In December 2016, the *Oil Sands Emissions Limit Act* (Alberta) came into force, establishing an annual 100 megatonne limit for GHG emissions from all oil sands sites, but the regulations necessary to enforce the limit have not yet been developed. The delay in drafting these regulations has been inconsequential thus far, as Alberta's oil sands emitted roughly 85 megatonnes of GHG in 2024, well below the 100 megatonne limit.

On January 1, 2020, TIER came into effect for large emitters. It meets the federal benchmark's stringency requirements, allowing relevant facilities to remain under TIER rather than the federal OBPS. Since its introduction, TIER has undergone various amendments and program updates intended to refine compliance mechanisms and maintain alignment with federal benchmark stringency requirements.

In contrast, Saskatchewan and Manitoba do not have provincial equivalents, so the federal OBPS applies in full to their large industrial emitters. British Columbia, having implemented its own provincial OBPS on April 1, 2024, is exempt from the federal system as its program meets federal equivalency standards.

Alberta committed to reducing methane emissions by 45% from 2014 levels by 2025 and achieved this goal three years early. The province enacted the Methane Emission Reduction Regulation on January 1, 2020. Later that year, Alberta and Canada signed a five-year equivalency agreement exempting Alberta from the Federal Methane Regulations. In October 2025, the parties renewed the agreement, with some modifications, extending the exemption through 2030.

Indigenous Rights

Constitutionally mandated government-led consultation with, and if applicable, accommodation of the rights of, Indigenous groups impacted by regulated industrial activity, as well as proponent-led consultation and accommodation or benefit sharing initiatives, play an increasingly important role in the Western Canadian oil and gas industry. In addition, Canada is a signatory to the UNDRIP and the principles set forth therein may continue to influence the role of Indigenous engagement in the development of the oil and gas industry in Western Canada. For example, in November 2019, the DRIPA became law in British Columbia. The DRIPA aims to align British Columbia's laws with UNDRIP. In June 2021, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act ("**UNDRIP Act**") came into force federally in Canada. Similar to British Columbia's DRIPA, the UNDRIP Act requires the Government of Canada to take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of Canada are consistent with the principles of UNDRIP and to implement an action plan to address UNDRIP's objectives.

As of June 2022, the federal government has sought to implement the UNDRIP Act by, among other things, creating a Secretariat within the Department of Justice to support Indigenous participation in the implementation of UNDRIP (the "**Implementation Secretariat**"), consulting with Indigenous peoples to identify their priorities, drafting an action plan to align federal laws with UNDRIP's, and implementing efforts to educate federal departments on UNDRIP principles. On June 21, 2023, the Implementation Secretariat released Canada's UNDRIP Action Plan (the "**Action Plan**") with respect to aligning federal laws with UNDRIP, which has a 2023-2028 implementation timeframe. In August 2025, the federal government tabled its Fourth Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the UNDRIP Act, which provides various progress updates, including on the implementation of the Action Plan.

The federal government is in the process of developing various regulatory regimes that could create new requirements when doing business with Indigenous groups and on or near First Nation lands, for example, the National Strategy Respecting Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice Act which received royal assent in June 2024 and the new Indigenous co-administration agreement provisions of the Impact Assessment Act for which regulations, policy, guidance and procedures are forthcoming.

On June 29, 2021, the B.C. Supreme Court's *Yahey v. British Columbia* held that cumulative impacts of industrial development on the traditional territory of Blueberry River First Nation ("**BRFN**") breached BRFN's Treaty 8 rights.

On January 18, 2023, B.C. and BRFN signed the Blueberry River First Nations Implementation Agreement ("**BRFN Agreement**"), introducing key measures such as a \$200 million restoration fund, ecosystem-based land-use planning, limits on new oil and gas development, and revenue-sharing provisions. Under the agreement, BRFN will receive \$87.5 million over three years, with potential for additional benefits. In July 2024, BRFN filed a civil claim challenging the first implementation plan, highlighting concerns about execution.

The BRFN Agreement has served as a template for other Treaty 8 arrangements. Later in January 2023, B.C. and four First Nations (Fort Nelson, Saúlteau, Halfway River, and Doig River) reached consensus on a collaborative approach to land and resource planning, adopting similar principles to implement cumulative effects management, new land-use plans, and revenue-sharing. However, two of these Nations later sued the B.C. government, alleging deception, misrepresentation, and withholding of information during negotiations. These disputes underscore the implementation challenges of such agreements.

Similar claims have been brought by First Nations in Alberta, including Beaver Lake Cree Nation's ("**BLCN**") claim against the Government of Alberta in 2008 and Duncan's First Nation's lawsuit against the Government of Alberta in 2022. After years of litigation, the BLCN case led to an SCC decision which established a new legal test for advance costs in public interest litigation. This ruling clarified that First Nations should not have to exhaust community resources or impoverish themselves to pursue constitutional claims, setting an important precedent for access to justice in treaty rights cases. The long-term impacts of these lawsuits on the Canadian oil and gas industry remain uncertain.

Recent British Columbia court decisions have the potential to influence the interpretation of Aboriginal title and the duty to consult framework in the province. In *Cowichan Tribes v Canada (Attorney General)*, the Supreme Court of British Columbia declared portions of the City of Richmond to be subject to Aboriginal title, a finding that raises unresolved questions regarding the interaction between Aboriginal title and existing fee simple ownership. In *Gitxaala v British Columbia (Chief Gold Commissioner)*, the British Columbia Court of Appeal held that British Columbia's DRIPA incorporates UNDRIP into domestic law and creates legally enforceable obligations on the Province, including positive duties to ensure that provincial laws are consistent with UNDRIP. Premier David Eby has since announced plans to amend DRIPA to limit judicial involvement in that process.

While these developments may have limited direct application in Alberta given Alberta's treaty landscape and the absence of province-level UNDRIP implementation legislation, they underscore the rapidly evolving nature of Indigenous rights jurisprudence. Indigenous rights claims may still arise in Alberta on different factual or legal grounds, and these decisions nonetheless highlight the increasing importance of early, proactive, and sustained engagement with Indigenous Nations in regulatory, land-use, and project-development contexts.

While these developments may have limited direct application in Alberta given Alberta's treaty landscape and the absence of province-level UNDRIP implementation legislation, they underscore the rapidly evolving nature of Indigenous rights jurisprudence. Indigenous rights claims may still arise in Alberta on different factual or legal grounds, and these decisions nonetheless highlight the increasing importance of early, proactive, and sustained engagement with Indigenous Nations in regulatory, land-use, and project-development contexts.

STATEMENT OF RESERVES AND OTHER OIL AND NATURAL GAS INFORMATION

In accordance with National Instrument 51-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* ("**NI 51-101**") and Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("**COGE Handbook**") reserve definitions, McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. ("**McDaniel**") prepared a report for the Company dated March 10, 2026 and an effective date of December 31, 2025 (the "**McDaniel Report**"). The McDaniel Report evaluated Hemisphere's oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. All properties evaluated are in Canada and specifically in Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed and accepted the McDaniel Report. The *Report on Reserves Data by the Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator and Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure* are attached as Appendices "A" and "B" hereto, respectively.

The tables below are a summary of the oil, NGL and natural gas reserves attributable to Hemisphere's properties and the net present values of future net revenue attributable to such reserves as evaluated in the McDaniel Report based on forecast price and certain cost assumptions. The tables summarize the data contained in the McDaniel Report and, as a result, may contain slightly different numbers than such report due to rounding. Also, due to rounding, certain columns may not add exactly.

The net present values of future net revenue attributable to reserves is stated without provision for interest costs and general and administrative costs, but after providing for estimated royalties, production costs, development costs, other income, future capital expenditures, and all corporate liabilities. It should not be assumed that the undiscounted or discounted net present values of future net revenue attributable to reserves estimated by McDaniel represent the fair market value of those reserves. Other assumptions and qualifications relating to costs, prices for future production and other matters are summarized herein. The recovery and reserve estimates of oil, NGL, and natural gas reserves provided herein are estimates only. Actual reserves may be greater than or less than the estimates provided herein.

The McDaniel Report is based on certain factual data supplied by the Company and McDaniel's opinion of reasonable practice in the industry. The extent and character of ownership and all factual data pertaining to petroleum properties and contracts (except for certain information residing in the public domain) were supplied by the Company to McDaniel. McDaniel accepted this data as presented and neither title searches nor field inspections were conducted by McDaniel.

Readers should review the definitions and information contained in "*Additional Information Relating to Reserve Data*" below in conjunction with the following tables and notes. The recovery and reserve estimates on Hemisphere's properties described herein are estimates only. The actual reserves on Hemisphere's properties may be greater or less than those calculated. See "*Risk Factors*".

Summary of Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Net Present Values of Future Net Revenue

As of December 31, 2025
Forecast Prices and Costs
Reserves Summary

Reserves Category	Heavy Crude Oil		Conventional Natural Gas	
	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	Net ⁽²⁾ (Mbbbl)	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	Net ⁽²⁾ (MMcf)
Proved				
Developed Producing	9,287	7,449	181	164
Developed Non-Producing	38	35	7	7
Undeveloped	2,420	2,026	23	22
Total Proved	11,745	9,510	211	192
Total Probable	3,390	2,730	86	78
Total Proved Plus Probable	15,135	12,240	297	270

Notes:

(1) Gross reserves are the Company's working interest reserves before royalty deductions.

(2) Net reserves are the Company's working interest reserves after royalty deductions plus royalty interest reserves.

Net Present Values of Future Net Revenue
Before Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year)

Reserves Category	0% M\$	5% M\$	10% M\$	15% M\$	20% M\$	Unit Value Before Income Tax Discounted at 10% per year \$/boe ⁽¹⁾
Proved						
Developed Producing	313,392	253,623	212,076	182,436	160,497	28.37
Developed Non-Producing	716	528	399	307	240	11.01
Undeveloped	66,291	50,902	39,615	31,208	24,844	19.52
Total Proved	380,398	305,053	252,090	213,951	185,582	26.42
Probable	132,564	89,055	64,000	48,278	37,752	23.33
Total Proved Plus Probable	512,962	394,108	316,089	262,229	223,333	25.73

Note:

(1) Unit values are based on net reserve volumes.

**Net Present Values of Future Net Revenue
After Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year)**

	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%
	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$
Proved					
Developed Producing	246,473	200,779	168,396	145,126	127,842
Developed Non-Producing	551	401	298	226	175
Undeveloped	50,883	38,338	29,246	22,541	17,513
Total Proved	297,907	239,518	197,940	167,893	145,530
Probable	102,396	68,284	48,746	36,524	28,358
Total Proved Plus Probable	400,303	307,802	246,686	204,417	173,889

**Total Future Net Revenue
(Undiscounted)
As of December 31, 2025
Forecast Prices and Costs**

Reserves Category	Revenue ⁽¹⁾	Royalties ⁽²⁾	Operating Costs	Development Costs	Abandonment, Decommissioning & Reclamation Costs	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes	Income Taxes	Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes
	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$
Total Proved	890,107	168,657	287,928	38,690	14,434	380,398	82,491	297,907
Total Proved Plus Probable	1,171,870	223,820	366,900	53,004	15,183	512,962	112,658	400,303

Notes:

(1) Includes all product revenues and other revenues as forecast.

(2) Royalties include any net profits interests paid, as well as the Saskatchewan Corporation Capital Tax Surcharge.

**Future Net Revenue by Product Type
As of December 31, 2025
Forecast Prices and Costs**

Reserves Category	Product Type	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes	Unit Value ⁽¹⁾
		(discounted at 10%) M\$	\$/bbl
Proved	Heavy Crude Oil (including solution gas and by-products)	252,090	26.51
Proved Plus Probable	Heavy Crude Oil (including solution gas and by-products)	316,089	25.83

Note:

(1) Unit values are calculated using the 10% discount rate divided by the major product type net reserves for each group.

Pricing Assumptions

The forecast cost and price assumptions in this statement for the Company's reserves assume primarily increases in wellhead selling prices and take into account inflation with respect to future operating and capital costs. Crude oil and natural gas forecast pricing, inflation and exchange rates utilized in the McDaniel Report were based on a 3-Consultant average of the January 1, 2026 price forecasts from McDaniel, GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd., and Sproule Associates Ltd. and are detailed as follows:

**Summary of Pricing and Inflation Rate Assumptions
Forecast Prices and Costs
As at January 1, 2026**

3-Consultant Average Price Forecast January 1, 2026						
	WTI Crude Oil (\$US/bbl)	Edmonton Light Crude Oil (\$Cdn/bbl)	Western Canadian Select (WCS) Crude Oil (\$Cdn/bbl)	AECO Spot Price (\$Cdn/MMBtu)	Inflation (%)	US/Cdn Exchange Rate (\$US/\$Cdn)
2026	59.92	77.54	65.13	3.00	0	0.73
2027	65.10	83.60	70.43	3.30	2	0.74
2028	70.28	90.17	76.90	3.49	2	0.74
2029	71.93	92.32	78.71	3.58	2	0.74
2030	73.37	94.17	80.29	3.65	2	0.74
2031	74.84	96.06	81.90	3.72	2	0.74
2032	76.34	97.98	83.53	3.80	2	0.74
2033	77.87	99.93	85.20	3.88	2	0.74
2034	79.42	101.93	86.91	3.95	2	0.74
2035	81.01	103.97	88.65	4.03	2	0.74
2036	82.63	106.05	90.42	4.11	2	0.74
2037	84.29	108.17	92.23	4.20	2	0.74
2038	85.97	110.34	94.07	4.28	2	0.74
2039	87.69	112.54	95.96	4.37	2	0.74
2040	89.44	114.80	97.87	4.45	2	0.74
Thereafter	Escalation Rate of 2%/year					

The weighted average sales prices realized by Hemisphere for the year ended December 31, 2025 were \$70.90/bbl for heavy crude oil and \$1.79/Mcf for conventional natural gas.

**Reserves Reconciliation
Reconciliation of Gross Reserves
By Product Type
Forecast Prices and Costs**

	Heavy Crude Oil			Conventional Natural Gas			Boe		
	Proved (Mbbl)	Probable (Mbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (Mbbl)	Proved (MMcf)	Probable (MMcf)	Proved Plus Probable (MMcf)	Proved (Mboe)	Probable (Mboe)	Proved Plus Probable (Mboe)
Dec. 31, 2024	11,376	3,109	14,485	187	84	271	11,407	3,123	14,530
Extensions and improved recovery	1,078	662	1,740	11	5	16	1,080	663	1,742
Economic Factors	(52)	(16)	(68)	(20)	(10)	(30)	(55)	(18)	(73)
Technical Revisions	624	(406)	219	26	(17)	9	629	(408)	220
Technical Revisions - LOS	8	27	35	7	8	14	9	28	38
Technical Revisions - Transfer	34	14	48	44	16	61	41	17	58
Production	(1,323)	-	(1,323)	(44)	-	(44)	(1,330)	-	(1,330)
Dec. 31, 2025	11,745	3,390	15,135	211	86	297	11,780	3,405	15,185

Undeveloped Reserves

Undeveloped reserves were attributed in accordance with the standards and procedures in the COGE Handbook.

The following tables set forth the remaining proved undeveloped reserves and the remaining probable undeveloped reserves, each by product type, attributed to the Company's assets for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 based on forecast prices and costs.

	Heavy Crude Oil		Conventional Natural Gas	
	First Attributed Gross (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End Gross (Mbbbl)	First Attributed Gross (MMcf)	Cumulative at Year End Gross (MMcf)
Proved Undeveloped				
December 31, 2023	1,023.4	3,756.4	-	249.7
December 31, 2024	316.0	2,068.4	16.5	22.0
December 31, 2025	850.8	2,420.3	5.8	23.3
Probable Undeveloped				
December 31, 2023	715.9	1,929.2	-	110.9
December 31, 2024	(16.2)	1,207.0	(16.5)	8.2
December 31, 2025	723.2	1,412.5	10.5	17.1

Proved undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves related to infill wells that have not yet been drilled or wells further away from gathering systems requiring relatively high capital to bring on production. Probable undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves tested or indicated by analogy to be productive, infill drilling locations and lands contiguous to production. This also includes the probable undeveloped wedge from the proved undeveloped locations.

The Company currently plans to pursue the development of its proven and probable undeveloped reserves within the next five years through ordinary course capital expenditures. However, a number of factors could result in delayed or cancelled development (including the delay or development of the undeveloped reserves beyond five years from the date such undeveloped reserves are first attributed) which may include:

- impact of commodity prices as a substantial and extended decline in the price of oil and natural gas would have an adverse effect on, among other things, the Company's revenues and financial condition and consequently, its ability to finance the development of its undeveloped reserves;
- other changing economic conditions (due to royalties, operating and capital expenditure fluctuations);
- changing technical conditions (production anomalies such as water breakthrough, accelerated depletion);
- multi-zone developments (such as a prospective formation completion may be delayed until the initial completion is no longer economic);
- a larger development program may need to be spread out over several years to optimize capital allocation and facility utilization; and
- surface access issues (landowners, weather conditions, regulatory approvals).

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

The process of evaluating reserves is inherently complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering, and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserves estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions and other factors and assumptions that may affect the reserves estimates and the present worth of the future net revenue therefrom. These factors and assumptions include, among others: (i) historical production in the area compared with production rates from analogous producing areas; (ii) initial production rates; (iii) production decline rates; (iv) ultimate recovery of

reserves; (v) success of future development activities; (vi) marketability and pricing of production; (vii) effects of government regulations; and (viii) other government levies imposed over the life of the reserves.

As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserves estimates also change. Estimates are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, product pricing, capital expenditures, operating costs, royalty regimes, abandonment, and reclamation costs and well performance, all of which are beyond the control of the Company. These revisions can be either positive or negative and are often required due to changes in well and reservoir performance, geologic conditions, commodity prices, economic conditions and/or government restrictions. Degradation in future commodity price forecasts relative to the forecast in the McDaniel Report can also have a negative impact on the economics and timing of development of undeveloped reserves, unless significant reduction in the future costs of development are realized.

With regard to the particular components of the Company's reserves data, the Company does not anticipate any unusually high development costs or operating costs, nor does the Company have any contractual obligations to produce and sell a significant portion of production at prices substantially below those which could be realized but for those contractual obligations.

See also "*Pricing Assumptions*", "*Abandonment and Reclamation Costs*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Abandonment, Decommissioning and Reclamation Costs

As at December 31, 2025, Hemisphere had 174.7 net wells for which abandonment and reclamation costs are expected to be incurred over the next 36 years. There are no unusually significant abandonment and reclamation costs associated with Hemisphere's properties.

In estimating the future net revenues disclosed in this AIF, the McDaniel Report deducted: (i) \$15.2 million (undiscounted) and \$2.7 million (10% discount) for abandonment and reclamation costs in the proved plus probable reserves category; and (ii) \$14.4 million (undiscounted) and \$2.7 million (10% discount) for abandonment and reclamation costs in the proved reserves category. These cost estimates account for all of Hemisphere's existing corporate liabilities, in addition to those estimated for future undeveloped locations. Treatment of estimated abandonment and reclamation costs is consistent with changes made to guidance in the COGE Handbook in 2019, where recommended industry practice is to include all abandonment and reclamation costs associated with both active and inactive wells and facilities.

The Company's decommissioning obligations are estimated based on its net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells and facilities, and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years. The Company uses the AER's guidelines for determining abandonment and reclamation estimates.

The table below sets out the abandonment and reclamation costs deducted in the estimation of future net revenue attributable to the reserves categories noted below.

	Forecast Prices and Costs as at December 31, 2025			
	Proved Reserves		Proved Plus Probable Reserves	
	M\$		M\$	
	Undiscounted	Discounted at 10%	Undiscounted	Discounted at 10%
2026	165	165	165	165
2027	154	139	154	139
2028	140	115	140	115
2029	132	99	132	99
2030	132	90	132	90
2031	143	88	143	88
2032	119	67	119	67
2033	110	56	110	56
2034	80	37	80	37
2035	135	57	135	57
2036	202	76	129	50
2037	402	134	106	37
2038	288	89	138	42
2039	524	150	758	210
2040	518	135	598	153
Remaining	11,190	1,170	12,144	1,318
Total	14,434	2,668	15,183	2,723

Additional information related to the Company's estimated share of future environmental and reclamation obligations for the working interest properties (including all abandonment, decommissioning and reclamation costs associated with all existing wells, facilities and infrastructure) can be found in Hemisphere's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the accompanying MD&A, which have been filed on SEDAR+ and may be viewed under the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Future Development Costs

The table below sets out the development costs deducted in the estimation of future net revenue attributable to the reserves categories noted below.

	Forecast Prices and Costs as at December 31, 2025			
	Proved Reserves		Proved Plus Probable Reserves	
	M\$		M\$	
	Undiscounted	Discounted at 10%	Undiscounted	Discounted at 10%
2026	5,295	4,992	9,135	8,699
2027	16,705	14,294	19,806	16,950
2028	10,663	8,289	14,625	11,374
2029	3,247	2,299	5,267	3,730
2030	2,780	1,789	4,171	2,684
Remaining	-	-	-	-
Total	38,690	31,664	53,004	43,437

Hemisphere typically has available three sources of funding to finance its capital expenditure program: internally generated cash flow from operations, debt financing when appropriate, and new equity issues, if available on favourable terms.

Estimates of reserves and future net revenues have been made assuming the development of each property, in respect of which the estimate is made, will occur without regard to the likely availability to the Company of funding required for the development. There can be no guarantee that funds will be available or that the Company will allocate funding to develop all of the reserves attributed in the McDaniel Report. Failure to develop all of those reserves would have a negative impact on future funds from operations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESERVES DATA

The determination of oil and natural gas reserves involves the preparation of estimates that have an inherent degree of associated uncertainty. Categories of Proved and Probable reserves have been established to reflect the level of these uncertainties and to provide an indication of the probability of recovery.

The estimation and classification of reserves requires the application of professional judgment combined with geological and engineering knowledge to assess whether or not specific reserves classification criteria have been satisfied. Knowledge of concepts, including uncertainty and risk, probability and statistics, and deterministic and probabilistic estimation methods, is required to properly use and apply reserve definitions.

"by-product" means a substance that is recovered as a consequence of producing a product type.

"developed reserves" are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low capital expenditure (e.g. when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and non-producing.

"fair market value" means the price at which a purchaser seeking an economic and commercial return on investment would be willing to buy, and a vendor would be willing to sell, where neither is under compulsion to buy or sell and both are competent and have reasonable knowledge of the facts.

"future net revenue" means the estimated net amount to be received with respect to the development and production of reserves (including synthetic oil, coal bed methane and other non-conventional reserves) estimated using constant prices and costs or forecast prices and costs.

"gas" or **"natural gas"** or **"conventional natural gas"** means natural gas that has been generated elsewhere and has migrated as a result of hydrodynamic forces and is trapped in discrete accumulations by seals that may be formed by localized structural, depositional, or erosional geological features.

"gross" means:

- (a) in relation to the Company's interest in production or reserves, its "Company gross reserves", which are the Company's interest (operating and non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interest of the Company;
- (b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which the Company has an interest; and
- (c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which the Company has an interest.

"heavy crude oil" means crude oil with a relative density greater than 10 degrees API gravity and less than or equal to 22.3 degrees API gravity.

"natural gas liquids" or **"NGLs"** means those hydrocarbon components that can be recovered from natural gas as a liquid including, but not limited to, ethane, propane, butanes, pentanes plus, and condensates.

"net" means:

- (a) in relation to the Company's interest in production or reserves, its working interest (operating or non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus the Company's royalty interest in production or reserves;
- (b) in relation to the Company's interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company's working interest in each of its gross wells; and
- (c) in relation to the Company's interest in a property, the total area in which the Company has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by the Company.

"probable reserves" are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

"proved reserves" are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.

"solution gas" means gas dissolved in crude oil.

"undeveloped reserves" are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves category (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools, it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to sub-divide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be based on the estimator's assessment as to the reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Description of Oil and Gas Properties

Hemisphere's oil and gas properties at December 31, 2025 are located in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The following map identifies the location of the Company's assets:



Core Assets

The Company has two producing assets located in southeast Alberta, and a primarily development asset in southwest Saskatchewan.

Atlee Buffalo

Atlee Buffalo is Hemisphere's core area, located approximately 85 kilometers north of Medicine Hat. Hemisphere made its first acquisition in the area in late 2013 and owns 20,200 gross acres (20,200 net acres) as of December 31, 2025.

At December 31, 2025, the McDaniel Report assigned total proved plus probable reserves of 13,694.8 Mbbbl of heavy crude oil and no gas to the Company's Atlee Buffalo property area. The Company held an interest in 17,040 gross acres (17,040 net acres) of undeveloped land in the Atlee Buffalo area as of December 31, 2025.

Jenner

Jenner is located approximately 35 kilometers southwest of Atlee Buffalo. Hemisphere first entered the area in 2010 and owns 11,400 gross acres (10,985 net acres) as of December 31, 2025. The property has eight oil pools defined by 3D seismic. There is one Hemisphere-owned-and-operated oil processing and water disposal facility in Jenner with the capability for expansion.

At December 31, 2025, the McDaniel Report assigned total proved plus probable reserves of 972.3 Mbbbl of heavy crude oil and 296.9 MMcf of conventional natural gas to the Company's Jenner property area. The Company held an interest in 8,660 gross acres (8,245 net acres) of undeveloped land in the Jenner area as of December 31, 2025.

Marsden

Marsden is located approximately 50 kilometers southeast of Lloydminster in Saskatchewan. Hemisphere first entered the area in 2023 and owns 8,837 gross acres (8,837 net acres) as of December 31, 2025. At December 31, 2025, the McDaniel Report assigned total proved plus probable reserves of 468.4 Mbbbl of heavy crude oil and no gas to the Company's Marsden property area. The Company held an interest in 8,674 gross acres (8,674 net acres) of undeveloped land in the Marsden area as of December 31, 2025.

Non-Core Assets

Hemisphere also has various working interests in four other non-core assets located in southern Alberta (Bantry, Heathdale, Sylvan Lake, and Wainwright). At December 31, 2025, the McDaniel Report assigned no proved plus probable reserves to the Company's non-core properties. The Company held an interest in 5,760 gross acres (3,408 net acres) of land, of which 3,040 gross acres (2,680 net acres) are undeveloped in its non-core asset property areas as of December 31, 2025.

Oil and Natural Gas Wells

The following table summarizes Hemisphere's interest as at December 31, 2025 in wells that are producing and non-producing:

	Producing Wells ⁽¹⁾				Non-Producing Wells ^(1,2,3)			
	Oil		Natural Gas		Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alberta								
Atlee Buffalo	48	48	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jenner	5	5	-	-	13	13	-	-
Heathdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sylvan Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.45
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56	56	1	1	14	14	4	1.45

Notes:

- (1) Does not include injection, disposal, source, observation, or abandoned wells.
- (2) The Company has attributed oil reserves to 21% of its non-producing oil wells and has not attributed any reserves to its non-producing natural gas wells. The reserves attributed to these non-producing oil wells represent less than 1% of the Company's total proved (net) reserves. Each of these non-producing wells are tied into existing pipelines and/or facility infrastructure. The period for which these non-producing wells have been off production varies but is generally several years.
- (3) The non-producing wells currently capable of production that are not currently producing will be considered to be placed on production, from time to time, with respect to future product prices, proximity to facility infrastructure, design of future exploration and development programs and access to capital.

Exploration and Development Activities

The following table summarizes Hemisphere's exploratory and developmental drilling activities during the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Exploratory Wells		Development Wells	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Oil	-	-	5	5
Gas	-	-	-	-
Water Injector	-	-	-	-
Service Well	-	--	-	-
Stratigraphic Test Well	-	-	-	-
Dry Hole	-	-	2	2
Total	-	-	7	7

Production History

	Three Months Ended				Year Ended
	Mar. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025
Average daily production					
Heavy crude oil (bbl/d)	3,814	3,810	3,555	3,325	3,624
Conventional natural gas (Mcf/d)	111	101	101	172	121
Combined (boe/d)	3,833	3,826	3,571	3,354	3,645
Average sales prices					
Heavy crude oil (\$/bbl)	79.58	70.33	70.75	61.95	70.90
Conventional natural gas (\$/Mcf)	2.05	1.66	0.64	2.38	1.79
Combined (\$/boe)	79.26	70.06	70.43	61.55	70.56
Operating netback (\$/boe)					
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	79.26	70.06	70.43	61.55	70.56
Royalties	(14.63)	(13.11)	(12.44)	(9.89)	(12.59)
Operating costs	(11.68)	(11.40)	(12.66)	(13.19)	(12.20)
Transportation costs	(3.15)	(2.78)	(2.84)	(3.00)	(2.94)
Operating field netback ⁽¹⁾	49.80	42.77	42.49	35.47	42.83
Realized commodity hedging gain (loss)	(0.53)	(2.59)	(1.10)	0.01	(1.08)
Operating netback ⁽²⁾	49.27	40.18	41.39	35.48	41.75

Notes:

- (1) Operating field netback per boe is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the Company's oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating expenses and transportation costs per barrel of oil equivalent.
- (2) Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain (loss) per barrel of oil equivalent.

Production Estimates

The following table discloses, by product type, the total volume of production estimated by McDaniel for the year ending December 31, 2026 in the estimates of future net revenue from Proved and from Proved Plus Probable Reserves disclosed under "Statement of Reserves and Other Oil and Natural Gas Information".

	Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	Conventional Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Total (boe/d)
Proved			
Alberta			
Atlee Buffalo	3,674.2	-	3,674.2
Jenner	99.4	130.6	121.2
Saskatchewan			
Marsden	47.9	-	47.9
Total	3,821.5	130.6	3,843.3

	Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	Conventional Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Total (boe/d)
Proved Plus Probable			
Alberta			
Atlee Buffalo	3,831.9	-	3,831.9
Jenner	104.2	135.4	126.8
Saskatchewan			
Marsden	49.6	-	49.6
Total	3,985.8	135.4	4,008.3

Land Holdings Including Properties with No Attributed Reserves

The following table summarizes, by province, Hemisphere's developed and undeveloped landholdings as at December 31, 2025:

	Developed Acres		Undeveloped Acres		Total Acres	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alberta						
Atlee Buffalo	3,160	3,160	11,120	11,120	14,280	14,280
Atlee SE	-	-	5,920	5,920	5,920	5,920
Bantry	-	-	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560
Heathdale	160	-	480	120	640	120
Jenner	2,740	2,740	8,660	8,245	11,400	10,985
Marsden	-	-	160	160	160	160
Sylvan Lake	1,920	288	-	-	1,920	288
Wainwright	640	440	-	-	640	440
Total Alberta	8,620	6,628	28,900	28,125	37,520	34,753
Saskatchewan						
Marsden	163	163	8,514	8,514	8,677	8,677
Total Saskatchewan	163	163	8,514	8,514	8,677	8,677
Total Landholdings	8,783	6,791	37,414	36,639	46,197	43,430

The following table summarizes Hemisphere's unproven lands for which the Company expects its rights to explore, develop and exploit are scheduled to expire in 2026, if not continued:

Location	Acreage	
	Gross	Net
Atlee Buffalo	5,280	5,280
Jenner	1,280	1,280

The Company plans to submit applications to continue portions of the above acreage.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with No Attributed Reserves

Changes in future commodity prices could have a negative impact on the development of the Company's properties with no attributed reserves. See "Risk Factors" in this AIF for further discussion of economic and risk factors relevant to the Company's properties with no attributed reserves.

The Company does not anticipate any significant abandonment and reclamation costs or any unusually high development or operating costs that have affected or are reasonably expected to affect the anticipated development or production activities on the Company's properties which have no attributed reserves, nor does the Company have

any contractual obligations to produce or sell a significant portion of production at prices substantially below those which could be realized but for those contractual obligations.

Forward Contracts

As at December 31, 2025, Hemisphere had the following commodity contracts in place:

Product	Type	Volume	Price	Index	Term	As at Dec. 31, 2025 Fair Value (\$000s)
Crude oil	Collar	200 bbl/d	US\$50.00 (put buy) / US\$68.00 (call sell) /bbl	WTI-NYMEX	Jan. 1, 2026 – Mar. 31, 2026	(3)

Income Taxes

The Company has approximately \$32 million of tax pools available to be applied against future income for tax purposes, as per its tax assessments at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$23 million). Based on the Company's revised corporate structure as of January 2, 2024, the Company has recorded current tax expense of \$16.6 million and deferred tax recovery of \$6.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$27 thousand current tax and \$10.4 million deferred tax). The Company expects to incur additional taxes in 2026 and any taxes payable beyond this will primarily be a function of commodity prices, capital expenditures and production volumes.

Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes Hemisphere's property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Property Acquisition Costs		Exploration Costs	Development Costs
	Proved Properties	Unproved Properties		
Total	\$125,945	\$252,441	\$3,318,088	\$12,555,670

DIVIDENDS AND SHARE REPURCHASES

Dividends

On June 7, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved a variable dividend policy targeting approximately 30% of Hemisphere's annual free funds flow to be paid quarterly. Accordingly, the Company paid its first ever quarterly cash dividend of \$2.6 million on June 30, 2022 to Hemisphere shareholders at \$0.025 per share.

The amount of future cash dividends declared and paid by Hemisphere, if any, will be subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and may vary depending on a variety of factors and conditions existing from time to time, including business performance, financial condition, growth plans, fluctuations in commodity prices, production levels, expected capital expenditure requirements, debt service requirements, operating costs, royalty burdens, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, compliance with any restrictions on the declaration and payment of dividends contained in any agreements to which Hemisphere or any of its subsidiaries is a party from time to time (including, without limitation, the agreements governing the credit facilities and other debt instruments of Hemisphere and its subsidiaries), and the satisfaction of liquidity and solvency tests imposed by the *Business*

Corporations Act (British Columbia) for the declaration and payment of dividends. For more information regarding Dividends, refer to "*Risk Factors – Dividends*". The Board of Directors intends to review the Company's dividend policy from time to time, at its discretion. Depending on the foregoing factors and any other factors that the Board deems relevant from time to time, many of which are beyond the control of Hemisphere, the Board of Directors may change this policy following any such review or at any other time that the Board deems appropriate. Any such change may include, without restriction, future cash dividends being reduced or suspended entirely.

The following table sets forth the cash dividends declared by the Company for the dates indicated since its initiation in June 2022:

Type of Dividend	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend price per common share
Quarterly Base	June 7, 2022	June 15, 2022	June 30, 2022	\$0.025
Quarterly Base	August 18, 2022	August 31, 2022	September 7, 2022	\$0.025
Quarterly Base	November 17, 2022	November 23, 2022	November 30, 2022	\$0.025
Total dividends paid in 2022				\$0.075
Quarterly Base	January 31, 2023	February 10, 2023	February 21, 2023	\$0.025
Quarterly Base	May 25, 2023	June 7, 2023	June 15, 2023	\$0.025
Quarterly Base	August 24, 2023	August 31, 2023	September 14, 2023	\$0.025
Special	September 28, 2023	October 20, 2023	November 1, 2023	\$0.030
Quarterly Base	November 21, 2023	December 15, 2023	December 28, 2023	\$0.025
Total dividends paid in 2023				\$0.130
Quarterly Base	January 25, 2024	February 9, 2024	February 23, 2024	\$0.025
Quarterly Base	May 29, 2024	June 20, 2024	June 28, 2024	\$0.025
Special	June 4, 2024	July 12, 2024	July 26, 2024	\$0.030
Quarterly Base	August 20, 2024	August 30, 2024	September 13, 2024	\$0.025
Special	September 24, 2024	October 11, 2024	October 25, 2024	\$0.030
Quarterly Base	November 21, 2024	December 13, 2024	December 27, 2024	\$0.025
Total dividends paid in 2024				\$0.160
Quarterly Base	January 29, 2025	February 12, 2025	February 26, 2025	\$0.025
Special	April 3, 2025	April 17, 2025	April 28, 2025	\$0.030
Quarterly Base	May 22, 2025	June 19, 2025	June 30, 2025	\$0.025
Special	July 15, 2025	July 31, 2025	August 15, 2025	\$0.030
Quarterly Base	August 14, 2025	August 29, 2025	September 12, 2025	\$0.025
Quarterly Base	November 25, 2025	December 9, 2025	December 30, 2025	\$0.025
Total dividends paid in 2025				\$0.160
Quarterly Base	January 28, 2026	February 12, 2026	February 26, 2026	\$0.025
Special	March 11, 2026	April 15, 2026	April 28, 2026	\$0.030

Normal Course Issuer Bid

The Company initiated the NCIB because it believed that, from time to time, the market price of its common shares may not properly reflect the underlying, intrinsic value of the Company, and that, at such times, the purchase of common shares for cancellation will increase the proportionate interest of, and be advantageous to, all remaining shareholders. Purchases of common shares under the NCIB are made on the open market through the facilities of the TSX-V. For any common shares purchased, Hemisphere pays the prevailing market price of the common shares. The actual number of common shares that may be purchased for cancellation may not exceed 10% of the public float at the time of the NCIB renewal, and the timing of any such purchases will be determined by the Company and dependent on market conditions.

From the period July 14, 2024 to July 13, 2025, the Company purchased, and subsequently cancelled, 3,624,700 common shares. Hemisphere annually renewed its NCIB on July 14, 2025 and has purchased, and subsequently cancelled, 1,463,100 common shares as of the date of this AIF.

SHARE CAPITAL

Common Shares

Hemisphere has an unlimited number of common shares authorized. As of the date of this AIF there are 94,297,904 common shares issued and outstanding. Holders of Hemisphere's common shares are entitled to notice of meetings and one vote per share at meetings of the Company's shareholders, to dividends if, as and when declared by the Board of Directors, and upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, to receive the Company's remaining property.

Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan in place and is authorized to grant stock options to officers, directors, employees and consultants whereby the aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the issued shares at the time of grant and 5% of the issued shares to each optionee. Stock options are non-transferable and have a maximum term of ten years. Stock options terminate no later than 90 days (30 days for investor-related services) upon termination of employment or employment contract and one year in the case of retirement, death, or disability. The grant price is determined using the closing price of the Company's shares from the day prior to the grant.

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has 4,420,600 stock options outstanding of which 4,384,600 have vested and are exercisable.

Restricted Share Units ("RSUs")

In December 2024, Hemisphere's Board of Directors approved a new Restricted Share Unit Plan ("RSU Plan") as an additional form of share-based compensation which allows them to grant RSUs to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The RSU Plan was subsequently approved by shareholders at the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting on June 2, 2025.

The aggregate number of common shares reserved for issuance under the RSU Plan is in combination with the shares reserved for issuance under the Company's Stock Option Plan and may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. One-third of the granted RSUs will vest on each of the first, second and third anniversaries from the date of grant, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors of the Company. Awards are adjusted for dividends declared, with an adjustment to the notional number of common shares underlying each RSU for each dividend record date following the issue date of the RSU.

On December 12, 2025, the Board of Directors awarded 1,272,000 RSUs to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company that will expire on December 15, 2028.

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has the following RSUs outstanding:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Number of RSUs Remaining
December 13, 2024	December 15, 2027	814,000
December 12, 2025	December 15, 2028	1,272,000
February 17, 2026	February 19, 2029	30,000
Total Outstanding		2,116,000

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Common Share Trading

The outstanding common shares of the Company trade in Canada on the TSX-V under the symbol "HME" and in the United States on the OTCQX Venture Marketplace under the symbol "HMENF". The following table sets out the high and low price range and average trading volume of common shares as reported by the TSX-V, for the periods indicated.

Trading Period	Price Range		Total Volume Traded
	High	Low	
2025			
January	\$1.91	\$1.80	3,126,763
February	\$1.95	\$1.76	3,994,945
March	\$1.89	\$1.70	2,970,526
April	\$1.87	\$1.63	3,314,813
May	\$1.80	\$1.67	3,107,222
June	\$1.98	\$1.75	2,630,428
July	\$1.97	\$1.83	2,271,302
August	\$2.00	\$1.85	2,286,338
September	\$2.42	\$1.94	3,167,182
October	\$2.25	\$1.93	3,228,093
November	\$2.25	\$1.82	4,435,966
December	\$2.17	\$1.92	2,773,646
2026			
January	\$2.12	\$1.88	3,959,365
February	\$2.32	\$2.05	4,085,845
March	\$2.92	\$2.33	11,500,534
April 1 to 13	\$2.87	\$2.48	4,782,959

PRIOR SALES

The following table sets forth, for each class of securities of the Company that is outstanding but not listed or quoted on a marketplace, the price at which securities of the class have been issued (if applicable) during the financial year ended December 31, 2025, and the number of securities of the class issued at that price and the date on which the securities were issued.

Date	Type of Securities	Number of Securities		Expiry Date
		Outstanding	Exercise Price	
December 15, 2025	Stock Options	48,000	\$2.01	December 15, 2030
December 12, 2025	RSUs	1,247,000	N/A	December 15, 2028

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of Hemisphere, none of the securities of Hemisphere are held in escrow or are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer as at the date of this AIF.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The names, municipalities of residence, any offices held with Hemisphere, the period served as a director and principal occupations of the Company's directors and officers are set out below:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with Hemisphere ⁽⁴⁾	Director or Officer Since	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
Don Simmons, P.Geol. ⁽¹⁾ Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer Director	February 2008 May 2008	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since February 2008.
Charles O'Sullivan, B.Sc. ⁽²⁾ Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Chairman Director	2000 1978	Chairman of the Company.
Frank Borowicz, KC, CA (Hon) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Surrey, British Columbia, Canada	Director	July 2005	President of Pigasus Consulting Services Ltd., business consulting. President of FSBQC Law Corporation, legal consulting.
Bruce McIntyre, P.Geol. ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ Perth, Ontario, Canada	Director	July 2008	Retired Geologist.
Gregg Vernon, P.Eng. ⁽²⁾ Nassau, New Providence, The Bahamas	Director	August 2006	Currently, President of Delaso Corporate Inc. Previously President of Pentanova Energy Corp. (TSX: GASX.V) from April 2017 to May 2018.
Richard Wyman, B.Sc., MBA ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ Millarville, Alberta, Canada	Director	October 2014	President of Chance Oil and Gas Limited (formerly Northern Cross (Yukon) Ltd.) since October 2010 and a director since 1994.
Ian Duncan, P.Eng. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Chief Operating Officer	May 2011	Appointed Chief Operating Officer of the Company in September 2014. Previously Vice President, Engineering since May 2011 and an engineer with the Company since January 2011.
Dorlyn Evancic, CPA, CGA Maple Ridge, British Columbia, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	July 2007	Chief Financial Officer of the Company since July 2007.
Ashley Ramsden-Wood, P.Eng. North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Chief Development Officer	September 2014	Appointed Chief Development Officer of the Company in 2023. Previously Vice President, Engineering since September 2014.
Andrew Arthur, P.Geol. Delta, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Exploration	July 2012	Vice President, Exploration of the Company since July 2012.

Notes:

(1) Member of the Reserves Committee. Richard Wyman is the Chairman of the Reserves Committee.

(2) Member of the Compensation/Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Charles O'Sullivan is Chairman of the Compensation/Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

(3) Member of the Audit Committee. Bruce McIntyre is Chairman of the Audit Committee.

(4) Hemisphere's directors shall hold office until the next annual general meeting of Hemisphere shareholders or until each director's successor is appointed or elected pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

As at the date of this AIF, the directors, and officers of the Company, as a group, owned directly or indirectly 15,192,301 common shares or approximately 16% (19% on a fully diluted basis) of the issued and outstanding common shares.

The directors of the Company are elected annually and hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are appointed.

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date of this AIF, or was within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any issuer (including the Company) that: (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer. For the purposes of the above, "order" means a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company: (a) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any issuer (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets or (b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of the Company may, from time to time, be involved with the business and operations of other oil and natural gas issuers, in which case a conflict may arise. See "*Risk Factors*".

Circumstances may arise where members of the Company's Board of Directors serve as directors or officers of corporations which are in competition to Hemisphere's interests. No assurances can be given that opportunities identified by such members will be provided.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no legal proceedings that the Company is or was a party to, or that any of its property is or was subject of, during the last completed financial year, nor are any such legal proceedings known to the Company to be contemplated that involves a claim for damages, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeding 10% of the current assets of the Company.

During the financial year ended December 31, 2025, there were: (i) no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company or by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) no other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, and (iii) no settlement agreements the Company entered into with a court relating to a securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There were no material interests, direct or indirect, of directors or executive officers of the Company, any shareholder who beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company or any known associate or affiliate of such persons in any transactions within the three most recently completed financial years of the Company or during the current financial year which has materially affected, or would reasonably be expected to materially affect, the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar of the common shares of the Company is Computershare Investor Services Inc. located at 3rd floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3B9.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

There is no person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by such person or company and who is named as having prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by the Company during, or related to, the Company's most recently completed financial year other than McDaniel, the Company's independent engineering evaluators, and KPMG LLP, the Company's auditors. None of McDaniel or the "designated professionals" (as defined in Item 16.2(1.1) of Form 51-102F2 of NI 51-102 of McDaniel) have or are to receive any registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any of the Company's securities or other property of the Company or of the Company's associates or affiliates, at the time McDaniel prepared the report, valuation, statement or opinion. KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, the Company's auditors, are independent within the meaning of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta Rules of Professional Conduct.

In addition, none of the aforementioned persons or companies, nor any director, officer, or employee of any of the aforementioned persons or companies, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, the Company has not entered into any material contracts within the most recently completed financial year or before the most recently completed financial year and which are still in effect, other than the Credit Facility, as outlined in *General Development of the Business – Three Year History of the Company*.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Charter

The Company's Audit Committee is governed by an Audit Committee Charter, the text of which is attached as Appendix "C" of this AIF.

Composition

The Company's Audit Committee consists of three directors: Bruce McIntyre (Chairman), Frank Borowicz, and Richard Wyman. As defined in National Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**"), Bruce McIntyre, Frank Borowicz, and Richard Wyman are considered "independent" within the meaning of NI 52-110.

A member of the Audit Committee is "independent", if the member has no direct or indirect "material relationship" with the Company. A "material relationship" means a relationship which could, in the view of the Company's Board of Directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment and such other matters that are deemed to be a "material relationship" in accordance with NI 52-110.

Relevant Education and Experience

NI 52-110 provides that a member of the Audit Committee is considered to be "financially literate" if he has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexities of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

All of the members of the Company's Audit Committee are considered to be "financially literate", as that term is defined in NI 52-110.

Bruce McIntyre, P.Geol., Chairman

Mr. McIntyre has over 35 years of oil and gas experience and a proven track record of finding quality oil and gas reserves. Mr. McIntyre was most recently Executive Director of New Zealand Energy Corp. from July 2012 to June 2014 and prior to that, President from April 2011 to July 2012. Prior thereto, Mr. McIntyre was President and Chief Executive Officer of Sebring Energy Inc., a private Alberta-based exploration and production company that was sold in July 2007. He has also held various other management positions including President, CEO and co-founder of Sommer Energy Ltd., President and CEO of TriQuest Energy Corp., President and Chief Executive Officer of BXL Energy Ltd. and Exploration Manager for Gascan Resources Ltd. Mr. McIntyre is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, has a Professional Geologist designation with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta and an Honorary Member of the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists (Past President 2002). Mr. McIntyre holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (Honours) from Carleton University and an Advanced Executive Certificate in General Management from Queen's University.

Frank Borowicz, KC, CPA, CA (Hon)

Mr. Borowicz has over 35 years of experience in corporate governance and regulatory compliance. He is a retired partner of the international law firm Davis LLP (now DLA Piper (Canada) LLP) and is a Governor of the Vancouver Board of Trade. He served as Chairman of the BC Industry Training Authority and is an independent director of several public and private companies. Educated at Harvard, Dalhousie and Loyola, Mr. Borowicz is a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors, is a King's Counsel, and an honorary Chartered Professional Accountant.

Richard Wyman, B.Sc., MBA

With over 40 years' experience, Mr. Wyman began his career as a reservoir engineer with Esso Resources Canada Ltd. in Calgary prior to becoming a corporate finance associate with Wood Gundy in London, England. He returned to Canada and became an analyst in the corporate finance and treasury department of Gulf Canada Limited in Calgary and Toronto, and then an oil and gas equities research analyst with Peters & Co. Ltd. Following his tenure at Peters & Co., Mr. Wyman became a founding shareholder and Director of Smart Pipeline Services Ltd. and Northern Cross (Yukon) Ltd. He returned to a capital market role as Vice President and Senior Oil and Gas Analyst with Canaccord Genuity under its rebranding process in 2004. In 2010, Mr. Wyman returned to the oil and gas industry as President and a Director of Chance Oil and Gas Limited (formerly Northern Cross (Yukon) Ltd.), an emerging junior oil and gas, exploration and development company with assets located in Yukon. He holds a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Chemical Engineering (Hons) from Queen's University and a Master of Business Administration from the International Management Institute at the University of Geneva.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Company's Audit Committee reviews, and if determined advisable, pre-approves engagements for non-audit services to be provided by the external auditors or any of their affiliates, together with the estimated fees for such services. See also *Appendix C – Audit Committee Charter – External Auditors*.

External Auditor Service Fees

The Company's external auditor is KPMG LLP located at 2200 - 240 4th Ave SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 4H4.

The fees paid by the Company to its external auditor in each of the last two financial years are as follows:

Years Ended	Audit Fees⁽¹⁾	Audit Related Fees⁽²⁾	Tax Fees⁽³⁾	All Other Fees⁽⁴⁾
December 31, 2025	\$225,100	Nil	\$20,900	Nil
December 31, 2024	\$211,250	Nil	\$12,305	Nil

Notes:

- (1) "Audit Fees" include fees necessary to perform the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the Company's financial statements. Audit Fees include fees for review of tax provisions and for accounting consultations on matters reflected in the financial statements. Audit Fees also include audit or other attest services required by legislation or regulation such as comfort letters, consents, reviews of securities filings and statutory audits.
- (2) "Audit Related Fees" include services that are traditionally performed by the auditor. These audit related services include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews, consultations on conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.
- (3) "Tax Fees" include fees for all tax services other than those included in "Audit Fees" and "Audit Related Fees". This category includes fees for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice. Tax planning and tax advice include assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) "All Other Fees" include all other non-audit services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca or Hemisphere's website at www.hemisphereenergy.ca. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Company's Information Circular for its most recent annual meeting of

shareholders. Additional financial information is contained in the Company's audited annual financial statements and related MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Additional copies of this AIF, and any financial statements which have been issued by the Company, are available on the Company's website at www.hemisphereenergy.ca, upon request by mail at Suite 501, 905 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1L6, by email at info@hemisphereenergy.ca, by phone at (604) 685-9255, or by fax at (604) 685-9676.

APPENDIX "A"
FORM 51-101F2
REPORT ON RESERVES DATA BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR

March 10, 2026

Hemisphere Energy Corporation
501, 905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1L6

Attention: The Board of Directors of Hemisphere Energy Corporation

Re: Form 51-101F2
Report on Reserves Data by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor of Hemisphere Energy Corporation (the "Company")

To the Board of Directors of Hemisphere Energy Corporation (the "Company"):

1. We have evaluated the Company's reserves data as at December 31, 2025. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2025 estimated using forecast prices and costs.
2. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.
3. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as amended from time to time (the "COGE Handbook") maintained by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter).
4. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.
5. The following table shows the net present value of future net revenue (before deduction of income taxes) attributed to proved + probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated for the year ended December 31, 2025, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have evaluated and reported on to the Company's Board of Directors:

**Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue \$M
(before income taxes, 10% discount rate)**

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator	Effective Date of Evaluation Report	Location of Reserves	Audited	Evaluated	Reviewed	Total
McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.	December 31, 2025	Canada	-	316,089	-	316,089

6. In our opinion, the reserves data respectively evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook, consistently applied. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.
7. We have no responsibility to update the report referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the effective date of our report.
8. Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material.

Executed as to our report referred to above:

MCDANIEL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS LTD.

(Signed) "Michael J. Verney"

Michael J. Verney, P.Eng.
Executive Vice President

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
March 10, 2026

APPENDIX "B"
FORM 51-101F3
REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE

Management of Hemisphere Energy Corporation (the "Company") are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company's oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Company's reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator will be filed with securities regulatory authorities concurrently with this report.

The Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has:

- (a) reviewed the Company's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
- (b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation; and
- (c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

The Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed the Company's procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The Board of Directors has approved:

- (a) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data and other oil and gas information;
- (b) the filing of Form 51-101F2, which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on the reserves data, contingent resources data, or prospective resources data; and
- (c) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data are based on judgements regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material.

(Signed) "Don Simmons"
Don Simmons
President & Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) "Dorlyn Evancic"
Dorlyn Evancic
Chief Financial Officer

(Signed) "Richard Wyman"
Richard Wyman
Director & Chairman of the Reserves Committee

(Signed) "Bruce McIntyre"
Bruce McIntyre
Director & Member of the Reserves Committee

April 14, 2026

APPENDIX "C"



AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Purpose

The Audit Committee of Hemisphere Energy Corporation ("Hemisphere") assists the Board of Directors in the oversight of its integrity in financial reporting as outlined in National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110").

Composition

The Audit Committee consists of no less than three directors, each of whom is "financially literate" and "independent" as defined under NI 52-110, and is annually appointed by the Board of Directors. The Chair of the Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors at the same time as the member appointment.

Mandate

- Assisting the Board of Directors in fulfilling their oversight responsibilities with respect to the review of financial statements and other relevant public disclosures, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements relating to financial reporting, the external auditors' qualifications and independence, and the performance of the internal audit function and the external auditors.
- Meeting quarterly to review and approve the quarterly financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for recommendation to the Board of Directors.
- Meeting annually to review and approve the audited annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for recommendation to the Board of Directors.
- Annually reviewing the performance of the external auditors.
- Nominating the external auditors for recommendation to the Hemisphere shareholders at the annual general meeting of the shareholders.
- Advising the Board of Directors on the remuneration of the external auditors based on the time required to complete the audit and preparation of the audited annual financial statements, and the difficulty of the audit and performance of the standard auditing procedures under generally accepted auditing standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

External Auditors

Hemisphere's external auditors are the independent representatives of the shareholders, yet are also accountable to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. The external auditors complete their audit procedures and reviews with professional independence, free from any undue interference from management or directors. The Audit Committee directs and ensures that the management fully co-operates with the external auditors in the course of carrying out their professional duties. The Audit Committee will have access to direct communications with the external auditors, if required.

The external auditors are prohibited from providing any non-audit services to Hemisphere, without the written consent of the Audit Committee unless such non-audit services are *De Minimus* Non-Audit Services as outlined in section 2.4 of NI 52-110. In determining whether the external auditors will be granted permission to provide non-audit services, the Audit Committee is to consider that the benefits to Hemisphere from the provision of such services, outweighs the risk of any compromise to or loss of the independence of the external auditors in carrying out their auditing mandate.

Notwithstanding the above non-audit services, the external auditors are prohibited at all times from carrying out any of the following services, while they are appointed the external auditors of Hemisphere:

- (a) acting as an agent of Hemisphere for the sale of all or substantially all of the undertaking of Hemisphere; and
- (b) performing any non-audit consulting work for any director or senior officer of Hemisphere in their personal capacity, but not as a director, officer or insider of any other entity not associated or related to Hemisphere.

The Audit Committee has the power to terminate the services of the external auditors, with or without the approval of the Board of Directors, acting reasonably.

Internal Controls

The Board of Directors will appoint a person who is responsible for implementing internal controls and performing the role as the internal auditor ensuring such controls are adequate and effective.

Continuous Disclosure Requirements

The Board of Directors will appoint a person who is responsible for ensuring that Hemisphere's continuous reporting requirements are met and in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Annual Review

The Compensation/Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee annually reviews the Audit Committee Charter and recommends any amendments to the Board of Directors for approval.