SATURN OIL & GAS INC.

Q3 2026 MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operational and financial results and outlook for Saturn Oil & Gas Inc. ("Saturn" or the "Company") as at September 30, 2026 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. This MD&A is dated and based on information available as at November 4, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements ("financial statements") and the notes thereto as at September 30, 2026 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Additional information relating to Saturn, including Saturn's Annual Information Form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2025, is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and Saturn's website at www.saturnoil.com.

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, Saturn adheres to generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB"), however the Company also uses various specified financial measures (as defined in National Instrument 52-112 - *Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure* ("NI 52-112") including "non-GAAP financial measures", "non-GAAP ratios", "capital management measures" and "supplementary financial measures" to analyze financial performance. These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net income (loss), cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Saturn's performance.

Readers are cautioned that the MD&A should be read in conjunction with disclosures in the sections entitled "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" and "Advisories and Forward-Looking Information".

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Saturn is a Canadian resource company engaged in the business of acquisition, exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resource deposits in Western Canada. The Company's focus is to advance the development of its oil and gas properties in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Q3 2026 HIGHLIGHTS

- Achieved quarterly average production of 43,704 boe/d, compared to 41,142 boe/d in the third quarter of 2025 reflecting production contributions from the acquisitions of oil and gas properties and new well production additions from the Company's drilling programs;
- Recognized petroleum and natural gas sales of $349.7 million, compared to $235.3 million in the third quarter of 2025;
- Generated quarterly adjusted EBITDA[(1)] of $170.7 million, compared to $123.6 million in the third quarter of 2025;
- Achieved quarterly adjusted funds flow[(1)] of $149.9 million or $0.84/share, compared to $103.3 million or $0.54/share, in the third quarter of 2025;
- Invested $128.0 million in capital expenditures[(1)] during the third quarter of 2026, drilling 60 gross (54.5 net) wells; including 32 in Southeast Saskatchewan; 20 in West Central Saskatchewan; and eight in Central Alberta;
- Generated free funds flow[(1)] of $21.9 million, compared to $15.9 million in the third quarter of 2025;
- Exited the third quarter of 2026 with $1,000.8 million of net debt[(1)], equating to a net debt to annualized quarterly adjusted funds flow[(1)] of 1.7x;
- Repurchased 1,542,803 common shares for cancellation under the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") at a weighted average price of $6.69 per share for a cost of $10.3 million;
- Issued 5-year dual-tranche senior unsecured notes ("Unsecured Notes") consisting of US$575 million at 8.5% and C$185 million at 7.5%;
- Early retired the principal balance outstanding on the senior secured notes (the "Senior Notes") of $706.7 million (US$503.8 million);
- Acquired two light oil-weighted companies in Southeast Saskatchewan for total consideration of $176.6 million; and
- Subsequent to the quarter, on October 18, 2026, entered into an arrangement agreement to acquire Corex Resources Ltd. ("Corex"), a privately held light oil-weighted company with operations primarily in Southwest Manitoba, for aggregate consideration of approximately $302.0 million, comprised of approximately $252.0 million in cash and Saturn common shares having an aggregate deemed value of $50.0 million (the "Corex Acquisition").

(1) See Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

($000s, except per share amounts)	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS					
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**349,724**	358,714	235,344	**978,675**	750,137
Cash flow from operating activities	**155,970**	126,955	126,097	**396,171**	381,334
Operating netback, net of derivatives[(1)]	**173,157**	147,272	128,565	**453,169**	417,965
Adjusted EBITDA[(1)]	**170,739**	142,055	123,571	**439,322**	408,468
Adjusted funds flow[(1)]	**149,887**	122,609	103,282	**379,724**	343,257
per share - Basic[(1)]	**0.84**	0.68	0.54	**2.11**	1.76
- Diluted[(1)]	**0.84**	0.64	0.51	**2.11**	1.67
Free funds flow[(1)]	**21,930**	82,528	15,943	**166,936**	166,781
per share - Basic[(1)]	**0.12**	0.46	0.08	**0.93**	0.85
- Diluted[(1)]	**0.12**	0.43	0.08	**0.93**	0.81
Net income (loss)	**(48,296)**	108,116	3,466	**(37,504)**	136,339
per share - Basic	**(0.27)**	0.60	0.02	**(0.21)**	0.70
- Diluted	**(0.27)**	0.57	0.02	**(0.21)**	0.66
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	**176,594**	45,665	65,212	**220,546**	70,344
Proceeds from dispositions	**-**	-	-	**(3,503)**	-
Capital expenditures[(1)]	**127,957**	40,081	87,339	**212,788**	176,476
Total assets	**2,581,111**	2,192,572	2,214,611	**2,581,111**	2,214,611
Net debt[(1)], end of period	**1,000,842**	761,553	782,514	**1,000,842**	782,514
Shareholders' equity	**853,336**	909,286	924,514	**853,336**	924,514
Common shares outstanding, end of period	**178,023**	178,300	190,020	**178,023**	190,020
Weighted average, basic	**178,494**	179,788	192,520	**180,077**	195,405
Weighted average, diluted	**178,494**	191,025	202,785	**180,077**	205,668
OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS					
Average production volumes					
Crude oil (bbls/d)	**31,894**	29,858	29,152	**30,870**	30,140
NGLs (bbls/d)	**4,110**	3,858	4,180	**3,969**	3,606
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**46,197**	46,385	46,860	**47,514**	43,986
Total boe/d	**43,704**	41,447	41,142	**42,758**	41,077
% Oil and NGLs	**82%**	81%	81%	**81%**	82%
Average realized prices					
Crude oil ($/bbl)	**110.48**	122.14	81.71	**107.14**	84.03
NGLs ($/bbl)	**50.92**	58.35	37.49	**50.76**	43.02
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**1.79**	1.81	0.67	**1.93**	1.61
Processing expenses ($/boe)	**(0.32)**	(0.34)	(0.30)	**(0.37)**	(0.27)
Petroleum and natural gas sales ($/boe)	**86.98**	95.11	62.18	**83.84**	66.89
Operating netback ($/boe)					
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**86.98**	95.11	62.18	**83.84**	66.89
Royalties	**(11.08)**	(12.25)	(7.70)	**(10.35)**	(8.14)
Net operating expenses[(1)]	**(20.85)**	(20.98)	(19.24)	**(20.77)**	(19.04)
Transportation expenses	**(0.85)**	(1.75)	(1.49)	**(1.43)**	(1.57)
Operating netback[(1)]	**54.20**	60.13	33.75	**51.29**	38.14
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives	**(11.13)**	(21.09)	0.22	**(12.46)**	(0.88)
Operating netback, net of derivatives[(1)]	**43.07**	39.04	33.97	**38.83**	37.26

(1) See Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures.

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

Corex Resources Ltd.

Subsequent to the quarter, on October 18, 2026, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement with Corex, a privately held light oil-weighted company with operations primarily in Southwest Manitoba, pursuant to which Saturn will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Corex by way of a statutory plan of arrangement for aggregate consideration of approximately $302.0 million, comprised of approximately $252.0 million in cash and Saturn common shares having an aggregate deemed value of $50.0 million based on the preceding 20-day volume-weighted average price of the Saturn common shares. The cash portion of the consideration is expected to be funded with cash on hand and a draw under the Company's credit facility. The Corex Acquisition is expected to close in December 2026, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary closing conditions, including court, regulatory and stock exchange approvals.

Burgess Creek Exploration Inc.

On July 27, 2026, the Company completed the acquisition of Burgess Creek Exploration Inc. (the "Burgess Acquisition") for total cash consideration of $113.4 million with associated transaction costs of $3.0 million. The Burgess Acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting, whereby the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at the estimated fair value on the acquisition date.

Triland Energy Inc.

On July 22, 2026, the Company completed the acquisition of Triland Energy Inc. (the "Triland Acquisition") for total cash consideration of $63.1 million. The Company passed the optional IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3") concentration test which resulted in the acquisition being recorded at cost with associated capitalized transaction costs of $0.1 million.

Q2 Acquisitions

During the second quarter of 2026, the Company completed two property acquisitions and one corporate acquisition for total cash consideration of $45.4 million, prior to closing adjustments. The acquisitions were recorded at cost with associated capitalized transaction costs of $0.1 million.

Central Alberta Disposition

On January 30, 2026, the Company disposed of non-core properties in Central Alberta (the "Central Alberta Disposition") for cash consideration of $3.5 million with a carrying value of $3.3 million, net of $0.8 million in decommissioning obligations, resulting in a gain of $0.2 million.

Clearview Resources Ltd.

On October 20, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of Clearview Resources Ltd. (the "Clearview Acquisition") for total cash consideration of $22.7 million. The Company passed the optional IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3") concentration test which resulted in the acquisition being recorded at cost with associated capitalized transaction costs of $0.7 million.

Southeast Saskatchewan Acquisition

On July 31, 2025, the Company acquired certain oil and gas properties primarily in Southeast Saskatchewan for total cash consideration of $61.6 million (the "Southeast Saskatchewan Acquisition"). The Company passed the optional IFRS 3 concentration test which resulted in the acquisition being recorded at cost with associated capitalized transaction costs of $1.9 million.

Capital Energy Corp

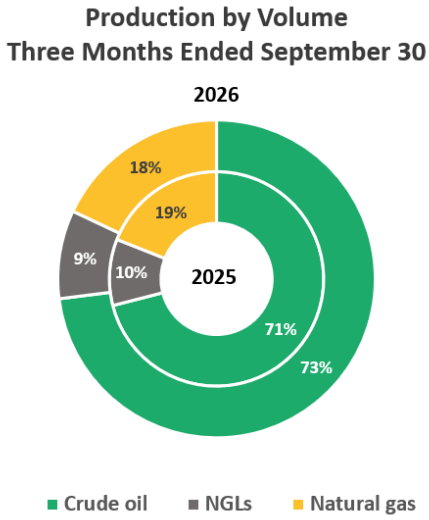
On June 6, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of Capital Energy Corp. (the "CEC Acquisition") for total cash consideration of $4.5 million. The acquisition was recorded at cost with associated capitalized transaction costs of $0.7 million.

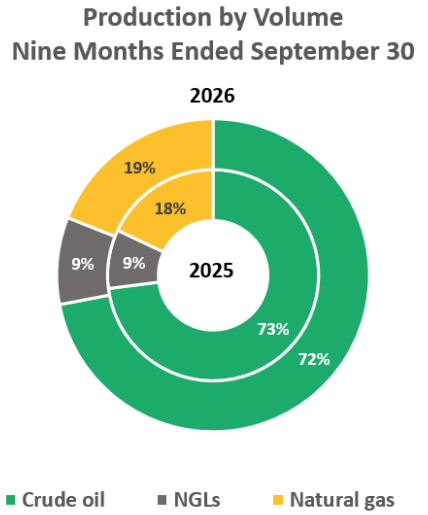
PRODUCTION

	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Crude oil (bbls/d)[1]	**31,894**	29,858	29,152	**30,870**	30,140
NGLs (bbls/d)[1]	**4,110**	3,858	4,180	**3,969**	3,606
Natural gas (mcf/d)[1]	**46,197**	46,385	46,860	**47,514**	43,986
Total boe/d[2]	**43,704**	41,447	41,142	**42,758**	41,077
% Oil and NGLs	**82%**	81%	81%	**81%**	82%

(1) "Crude oil" refers to light and medium crude oil and heavy crude oil combined. Natural gas liquids ("NGLs") refers to ethane, propane, butane, and pentane combined. "Natural gas" refers to conventional natural gas. For further breakdown of crude oil and natural gas production volumes, refer to the "Product Type Information" section of this MD&A.

(2) Disclosure of production on a per boe basis in this MD&A consists of the constituent product types and their respective quantities disclosed in the "Product Type Information" section of this MD&A. Also refer to the "BOE Presentation" section of this MD&A.





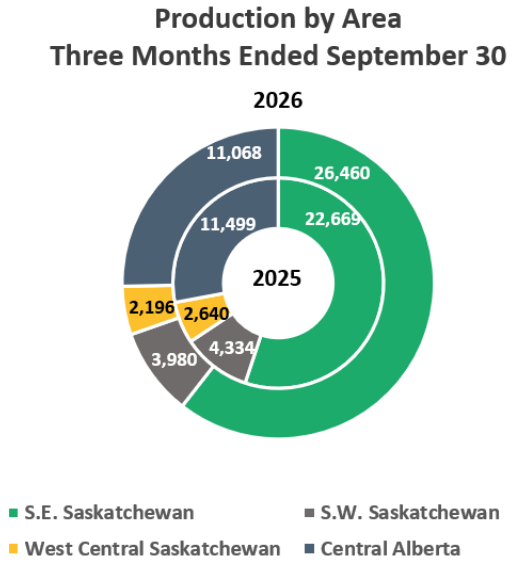
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, production volumes increased to 43,704 boe/d and 42,758 boe/d from 41,142 boe/d and 41,077 boe/d in the comparative periods of 2025. The increase is attributed to production contributions from acquisitions completed during the fourth quarter of 2025 and over the first nine months of 2026, and new well production additions from our expanded 2026 development capital program, which more than offset natural well declines.

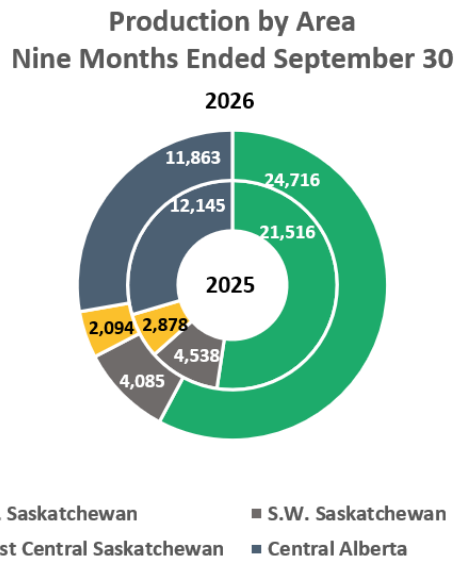
Production volumes increased by 2,257 boe/d during the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, due to new well production additions from our second half 2026 development capital program and contributions from the Triland Acquisition and Burgess Acquisition.

The following tables summarize average production by business unit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended September 30, 2026				Three months ended September 30, 2025			
	Crude oil (bbls/d)	**NGLs (bbls/d)**	**Natural gas (mcf/d)**	**Total (boe/d)**	Crude oil (bbls/d)	NGLs (bbls/d)	Natural gas (mcf/d)	Total (boe/d)
Southeast Saskatchewan	**21,529**	**2,473**	**14,747**	**26,460**	17,926	2,568	13,049	22,669
Southwest Saskatchewan	**3,949**	**1**	**178**	**3,980**	4,302	1	185	4,334
West Central Saskatchewan	**2,089**	**20**	**524**	**2,196**	2,481	32	764	2,640
Central Alberta	**4,327**	**1,616**	**30,748**	**11,068**	4,443	1,579	32,862	11,499
Total boe/d	**31,894**	**4,110**	**46,197**	**43,704**	29,152	4,180	46,860	41,142

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026				Nine months ended September 30, 2025			
	Crude oil (bbls/d)	**NGLs (bbls/d)**	**Natural gas (mcf/d)**	**Total (boe/d)**	Crude oil (bbls/d)	NGLs (bbls/d)	Natural gas (mcf/d)	Total (boe/d)
Southeast Saskatchewan	**20,032**	**2,273**	**14,464**	**24,716**	17,992	1,931	9,557	21,516
Southwest Saskatchewan	**4,058**	**1**	**156**	**4,085**	4,507	1	179	4,538
West Central Saskatchewan	**1,978**	**21**	**570**	**2,094**	2,713	30	810	2,878
Central Alberta	**4,802**	**1,674**	**32,324**	**11,863**	4,928	1,644	33,440	12,145
Total boe/d	**30,870**	**3,969**	**47,514**	**42,758**	30,140	3,606	43,986	41,077





Southeast Saskatchewan

The Company's core producing properties in Southeast Saskatchewan include our Oxbow assets, which are geologically concentrated within the Mississippian-aged, Midale and Frobisher oil formations and also the Bakken and Flat Lake assets geologically concentrated in the Bakken formation of Southeast Saskatchewan. For the three months ended September 30, 2026, Southeast Saskatchewan produced 26,460 boe/d, an increase of 17% from 22,669 boe/d in the prior year comparative period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, Southeast Saskatchewan produced 24,716 boe/d, an increase of 15% from 21,516 boe/d in the 2025 comparative period. The increase is primarily attributed to production contributions from acquisitions completed during the second quarter and third quarter of 2026 and new well production additions from our expanded 2026 capital program, which is highly concentrated in Southeast Saskatchewan.

Southwest Saskatchewan

The core producing properties in Southwest Saskatchewan include our low decline oil-weighted Battrum assets, which are geologically concentrated within the Success and Roseray formations. For the three months ended September 30, 2026, Southwest Saskatchewan produced 3,980 boe/d compared to 4,334 boe/d in the prior year comparative period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, Southwest Saskatchewan produced 4,085 boe/d compared to 4,538 boe/d in the 2025 comparative period. The decrease is attributed to natural well declines on account of limited new well development in this business unit during the fourth quarter of 2025 and first nine months of 2026.

West Central Saskatchewan

The core producing properties in West Central Saskatchewan consist of our Viking assets. For the three months ended September 30, 2026, West Central Saskatchewan produced 2,196 boe/d compared to 2,640 boe/d in the prior year comparative period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, West Central Saskatchewan produced 2,094 boe/d compared to 2,878 boe/d in the 2025 comparative period. The decrease is attributed to natural declines on account of reduced development capital directed towards the West Central Saskatchewan business unit during the fourth quarter of 2025 and first nine months of 2026.

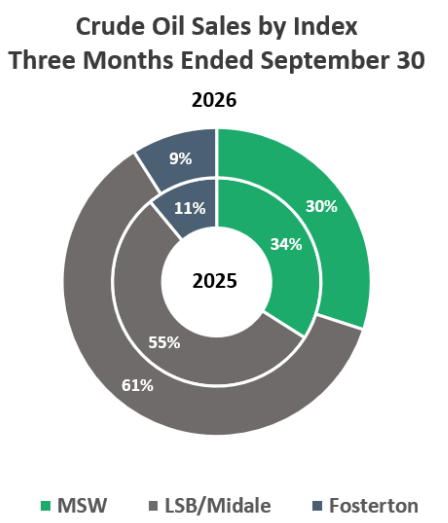
Central Alberta

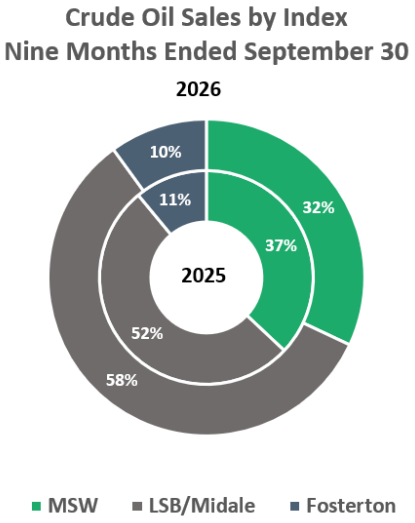
The core producing properties in Central Alberta consist of our Cardium assets and our Kaybob assets located in the Montney formation. For the three months ended September 30, 2026, Central Alberta produced 11,068 boe/d, a decrease of 4% from 11,499 boe/d in the prior year comparative period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, Central Alberta produced 11,863 boe/d, a decrease of 2% from 12,145 boe/d in the prior year comparative period. The decrease is attributed to natural well declines, which more than offset new well production additions and production contribution from the Clearview Acquisition in the fourth quarter of 2025.

BENCHMARK AND REALIZED PRICES

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Average benchmark prices					
WTI (US$/bbl)[1]	**85.68**	92.85	64.95	**83.62**	66.67
Exchange rate (US$/CA$)	**1.40**	1.38	1.38	**1.38**	1.40
WTI (CA$/bbl)	**119.83**	128.35	89.44	**115.80**	93.32
MSW ($/bbl)[2]	**118.91**	131.92	86.41	**114.99**	88.62
Midale ($/bbl)[3]	**112.30**	124.63	82.43	**109.17**	85.61
LSB ($/bbl)[4]	**114.17**	126.37	84.77	**110.87**	87.04
Fosterton ($/bbl)[5]	**101.54**	109.21	76.34	**97.28**	78.89
WCS ($/bbl)[6]	**100.43**	108.04	75.15	**96.09**	77.76
AECO ($/mcf)[7]	**1.57**	1.63	0.66	**1.74**	1.50
Average differentials					
MSW (US$/bbl)[2]	**(0.65)**	2.59	(2.20)	**(0.59)**	(3.33)
Midale ($/bbl)[3]	**(7.53)**	(3.71)	(5.10)	**(6.63)**	(5.50)
LSB ($/bbl)[4]	**(5.66)**	(1.98)	(4.67)	**(4.93)**	(6.27)
WCS (US$/bbl)[6]	**(13.88)**	(14.67)	(10.37)	**(14.24)**	(11.10)
Average realized prices					
Crude oil ($/bbl)	**110.48**	122.14	81.71	**107.14**	84.03
NGLs ($/bbl)	**50.92**	58.35	37.49	**50.76**	43.02
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**1.79**	1.81	0.67	**1.93**	1.61
Processing expenses ($/boe)	**(0.32)**	(0.34)	(0.30)	**(0.37)**	(0.27)
Petroleum and natural gas sales ($/boe)	**86.98**	95.11	62.18	**83.84**	66.89

(1) West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”)
(2) Mixed Sweet Blend (“MSW”) Par at Edmonton
(3) Midale Par at Cromer
(4) Light Sour Blend (“LSB”) Par at Cromer
(5) Fosterton Par at Regina
(6) Western Canadian Select (“WCS”) at Hardisty
(7) Alberta Energy Company (“AECO”) 5A Daily Index Price for natural gas





For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company realized an average combined price for petroleum and natural gas sales of $86.98 per boe and $83.84 per boe versus $62.18 per boe and $66.89 per boe in the comparative 2025 periods. The increase in average combined price was primarily due to higher benchmark commodity prices for crude oil and natural gas.

Most of the Company's revenue is from the sale of crude oil which varies based on sales point and certain par prices. The Company's realized price for crude oil from Southeast Saskatchewan is primarily based on the LSB and Midale par prices at Cromer which historically trade at a small discount to the MSW par price at Edmonton. Realized prices for heavier crude oil produced by our Battrum assets in Southwest Saskatchewan are based on Fosterton which historically trades at a small premium to the WCS par price at Hardisty. Realized prices for crude oil in Central Alberta and West Central Saskatchewan are primarily based on the MSW par price at Edmonton.

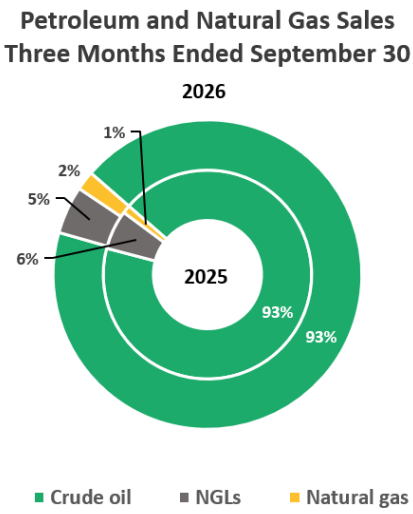
The Company's average realized oil price for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was $110.48 per bbl, a 35% increase from $81.71 per bbl in the prior year comparative period. The Company's average realized oil price for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $107.14 per bbl, a 28% increase from $84.03 per bbl in the comparative 2025 period. The increase in realized crude oil pricing is due to an increase in the US$WTI benchmark price.

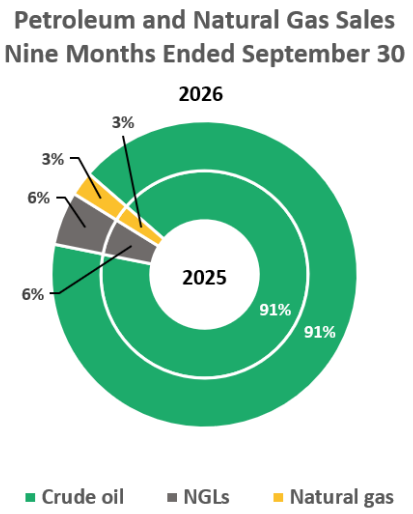
The Company's average realized oil price decreased 10% during the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due primarily to a decrease in the US$WTI benchmark price and widening Canadian light oil differentials.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SALES

	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Crude oil	**324,161**	331,878	219,149	**902,927**	691,448
NGLs	**19,258**	20,484	14,415	**55,010**	42,348
Natural gas	**7,607**	7,633	2,900	**25,098**	19,382
Gross petroleum and natural gas sales[(1)]	**351,026**	359,995	236,464	**983,035**	753,178
Less: Processing expenses	**(1,302)**	(1,281)	(1,120)	**(4,360)**	(3,041)
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**349,724**	358,714	235,344	**978,675**	750,137

(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".





Gross petroleum and natural gas sales increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, due to higher average realized crude oil prices and increased sales volumes.

Gross petroleum and natural gas sales decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due primarily to the decrease in average realized crude oil prices driven by the decrease in WTI benchmark price, partially offset by increased sales volumes. Certain gas processing expenses are deducted from gross realized prices received due to product custody transfer at the gas processing terminal inlet. The Company presents this on a gross and net basis to demonstrate the actual realized prices received prior to netting. The above adjustments do not have an impact on the Company's operating netback.

ROYALTIES

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Royalties	**44,568**	46,191	29,134	**120,854**	91,266
% of gross petroleum and natural gas sales[(1)]	**12.7%**	12.8%	12.3%	**12.3%**	12.1%
$ per boe	**11.08**	12.25	7.70	**10.35**	8.14

(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Royalties increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, on a total basis, consistent with the increase in crude oil sales. Royalties as a percentage of gross petroleum and natural gas sales increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, due to the impact of the sliding scale royalty framework from higher commodity pricing.

Royalties decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, due to lower crude oil sales. Royalties as a percentage of gross petroleum and natural gas sales decreased due to the impact of the sliding scale royalty framework from lower commodity pricing. Saturn pays royalties to the provincial governments, freehold landowners and other third parties by way of contractual overriding royalties.

NET OPERATING EXPENSES

($000s, except per boe amounts)	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Operating expenses	**87,346**	83,686	77,620	**255,283**	225,664
Less: processing income	**(3,524)**	(4,562)	(4,789)	**(12,819)**	(12,166)
Net operating expenses[(1)]	**83,822**	79,124	72,831	**242,464**	213,498
$ per boe[(1)]	**20.85**	20.98	19.24	**20.77**	19.04

(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Net operating expenses increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, due to increased costs associated with expanded field activity following the Clearview Acquisition in October 2025 and several acquisitions completed during the first nine months of 2026. Net operating expenses per boe increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year comparative periods, due to higher fixed operating costs associated with the acquisitions completed relative to the Company's corporate average.

Net operating expenses increased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due primarily to operating costs added from the Triland Acquisition and Burgess Acquisition and the increase in repairs and maintenance expenses that were deferred to the third quarter of 2026 due to lease access restrictions during spring break-up in the second quarter of 2026. Net operating expenses per boe decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, due to the fixed operating costs being allocated over larger production volumes as a result of the Triland Acquisition and Burgess Acquisition.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

($000s, except per boe amounts)	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Transportation expenses	**3,415**	6,585	5,639	**16,716**	17,561
$ per boe	**0.85**	1.75	1.49	**1.43**	1.57

Transportation expenses decreased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, due to the decrease in pipeline tariffs associated with restructured crude oil transportation contracts with midstream operators in Southeast Saskatchewan during the third quarter of 2026, whereby pipeline tariffs are incurred subsequent to product delivery and therefore are netted against crude oil sales instead of transportation expense recognition.

Transportation expenses decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due to reduced pipeline tariffs in Southeast Saskatchewan from restructured crude oil transportation contracts.

Certain pipeline shipping arrangements result in pipeline tariffs being included in transportation expenses. Conversely, pipeline tariffs incurred by commodity purchasers subsequent to delivery of the Company's product are charged back to Saturn and are netted against petroleum and natural gas sales.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMMODITY FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives	**(44,762)**	(79,542)	825	**(145,472)**	(9,847)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	**(68,485)**	123,251	(6,333)	**(98,982)**	59,437
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives $ per boe	**(11.13)**	(21.09)	0.22	**(12.46)**	(0.88)

The Company uses commodity risk management contracts which are classified as financial derivatives to manage exposure to commodity price volatility. Details of open commodity contracts as at September 30, 2026 are described in the "Market Risk" section below. Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives reflect a non-cash increase (decrease) in value resulting from the decline (improvement) in future estimated commodity prices relative to the Company's contract positions. Realized losses occur on commodity derivative contracts when market prices for crude oil or natural gas settle at levels above those set in the Company's derivative contracts. Realized losses occur on differential derivative contracts when crude oil differentials settle at levels below those set in the Company's derivative contracts.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company realized losses on its financial commodity contracts of $44.8 million and $145.5 million respectively, compared to a realized gain of $0.8 million and a realized loss of $9.8 million in the prior year comparative periods. The increased realized loss on derivatives reflects the increase in crude oil market prices from those in the comparative 2025 period, relative to the Company's contract positions.

The realized loss on derivatives decreased during the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, due to the decrease in crude oil market prices.

Saturn has not designated any financial commodity contracts as hedges, and as a result the unrealized gains and losses reflect the non-cash change in the mark-to-market values period over period. At September 30, 2026, the outstanding financial commodity contracts had a net liability value of $69.5 million (December 31, 2025 - $24.3 million asset) reflecting an increase in future estimated crude oil commodity prices since December 31, 2025.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
General and administrative expenses	**3,796**	7,193	5,625	**17,687**	16,834
$ per boe	**0.94**	1.91	1.49	**1.52**	1.50

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 from the prior year comparative period, due to an increase in capital overhead recoveries on account of higher capital spending, partially offset by increased personnel and information systems related costs as a result of the Company's growth.

G&A expenses increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, due to increased personnel and office related costs as a result of the Company's growth over the 2025 comparative period.

G&A expenses decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, due to the decrease in office rent following relocation of the Company's head office in June 2026 and increased capital overhead recoveries from higher capital spending during the third quarter as drilling activity was curtailed during the second quarter on account of spring break-up.

DEPLETION, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**79,257**	74,296	73,710	**228,532**	220,448
$ per boe	**19.71**	19.70	19.47	**19.58**	19.66

Saturn records depletion, depreciation and amortization ("DD&A") on its property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") over the useful lives of the assets employing the unit of production method using proved plus probable oil and natural gas reserves and associated future development capital required for its petroleum and natural gas assets, and a straight line method for its corporate administrative assets.

DD&A expense increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, due to an increase in the carrying value of PP&E attributed to the Company's acquisitions and associated increase in production volumes. The increase in DD&A on a per boe basis for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, reflects a higher relative increase in the depletable base compared to reserve value related to acquisitions completed during the third quarter of 2026. The decrease in DD&A on a per boe basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, reflects a lower relative increase in the depletable base compared to reserve value added as a result of the Company's Southeast Saskatchewan Acquisition and Clearview Acquisition completed in the second half of 2025.

DD&A expense increased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due to the increase in production volumes and an increase in the carrying value of PP&E attributed to acquisitions completed during the third quarter of 2026.

SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Share based payments	**2,347**	3,025	2,252	**7,349**	7,452
$ per boe	**0.58**	0.80	0.59	**0.63**	0.66

The Company has an omnibus Long Term Incentive Plan, under which it is authorized to grant stock options, restricted share units ("RSUs"), deferred share units ("DSUs") and performance share units ("PSUs") to directors, officers, employees and consultants of Saturn.

Share based payments expense increased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, due to annual grants of RSUs, PSUs and DSUs in April 2026.

Share based payments expense decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, due to graded vesting of performance warrants that were granted in January 2023 and fully vested in January 2026.

Share based payments expense decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due to immediate vesting of DSUs granted in April 2026.

FINANCING EXPENSES

($000s, except per boe amounts)	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Interest expense, cash	**21,138**	19,802	20,652	**60,497**	64,588
Interest income	**(286)**	(1,162)	(363)	**(1,705)**	(1,437)
Amortization of debt issue costs	**13**	795	933	**1,598**	2,498
Accelerated amortization of debt issue costs upon debt extinguishment	**9,439**	-	-	**9,439**	-
Accretion, leases	**1,757**	1,724	1,800	**5,288**	5,599
Accretion, decommissioning obligations	**5,097**	4,963	4,962	**15,022**	12,700
Other	**-**	28	-	**28**	-
Financing expenses	**37,158**	26,150	27,984	**90,167**	83,948

Financing expenses increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year, due to accelerated amortization of debt issue costs upon early retirement of the Company's Senior Notes and increased accretion on decommissioning obligations associated with acquisitions completed in the fourth quarter of 2025 and during the first nine months of 2026.

Financing expenses increased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 due to accelerated amortization of debt issue costs upon early retirement of the Company's Senior Notes.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

($000s, except per boe amounts)	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Realized gain (loss) on foreign exchange	**(15,044)**	1,159	267	**(13,762)**	3,447
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign exchange	**15,259**	(12,129)	(8,982)	**(4,615)**	17,551
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**215**	(10,970)	(8,715)	**(18,377)**	20,998

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate with respect to its US dollar denominated Unsecured Notes, Senior Notes and financial derivatives. Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) reflect a non-cash change in value of the Unsecured Notes and Senior Notes upon translation from US dollars to Canadian dollars at the end of each reporting period. The Company entered into foreign exchange contracts to mitigate its exposure to changes in the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate, which were monetized subsequent to September 30, 2026 for proceeds of $5.3 million. Unrealized foreign exchange contract gains (losses) reflect a non-cash change in value of the foreign exchange contracts. Realized foreign exchange gains (losses) occur upon principal repayment of the Unsecured Notes and Senior Notes or settlement of US dollar denominated commodity derivative contracts.

The realized foreign exchange loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the realized foreign exchange gain in the prior year comparative periods is due to retirement of the Company's Senior Notes at a weaker Canadian dollar exchange rate than when the Senior Notes were issued.

The realized foreign exchange loss for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to a realized foreign exchange gain in the three months ended June 30, 2026 is due to a weaker Canadian dollar upon retirement of the Company's US denominated Senior Notes.

For the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $15.3 million compared to an unrealized foreign exchange loss of $9.0 million in the prior year comparative period. For the nine

months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded an unrealized foreign exchange loss of $4.6 million compared to an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $17.6 million in the 2025 comparative period. The unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses in 2026 are due to fluctuations in the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate with respect to the Company's US dollar denominated debt at September 30, 2026 compared to the reporting periods ended June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

LOSS (GAIN) ON DEBT EXTINGUISHMENT

On July 31, 2026, the Company early retired its Senior Notes with a principal amount outstanding of $706.7 million (US$503.8 million) with associated early retirement fees of $32.4 million (US$23.1 million). In addition, debt transaction fees of $15.2 million associated with the Unsecured Notes were expensed through earnings in accordance with IFRS 9.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company made additional Senior Notes principal repayments by purchasing US$16.3 million of Senior Notes in the open market at a discount to par value for $19.8 million, resulting in a $2.8 million realized gain on repayment.

DEFERRED TAXES

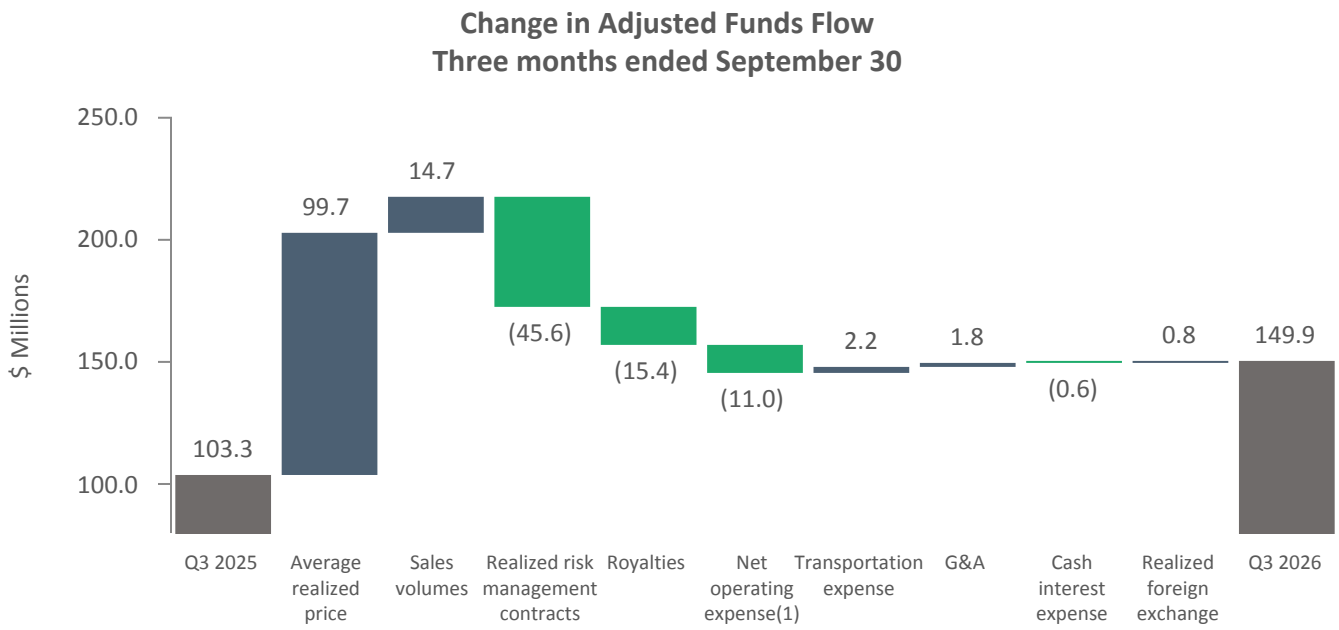
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recognized a deferred tax recovery of $20.0 million and $20.6 million respectively, compared to deferred tax expense of $0.5 million and $36.4 million respectively in the prior year comparative period. The deferred tax expense (recovery) relates to the non-cash change in the Company's deferred tax liabilities, resulting from the change in unrealized derivative contracts during the period.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities	**155,970**	126,955	126,097	**396,171**	381,334
per share - Basic	**0.87**	0.71	0.65	**2.20**	1.95
- Diluted	**0.87**	0.66	0.62	**2.20**	1.85
Adjusted funds flow[(1)]	**149,887**	122,609	103,282	**379,724**	343,257
per share - Basic[(1)]	**0.84**	0.68	0.54	**2.11**	1.76
- Diluted[(1)]	**0.84**	0.64	0.51	**2.11**	1.67
Free funds flow[(1)]	**21,930**	82,528	15,943	**166,936**	166,781
per share - Basic[(1)]	**0.12**	0.46	0.08	**0.93**	0.85
- Diluted[(1)]	**0.12**	0.43	0.08	**0.93**	0.81
Net income (loss)	**(48,296)**	108,116	3,466	**(37,504)**	136,339
per share - Basic	**(0.27)**	0.60	0.02	**(0.21)**	0.70
- Diluted	**(0.27)**	0.57	0.02	**(0.21)**	0.66

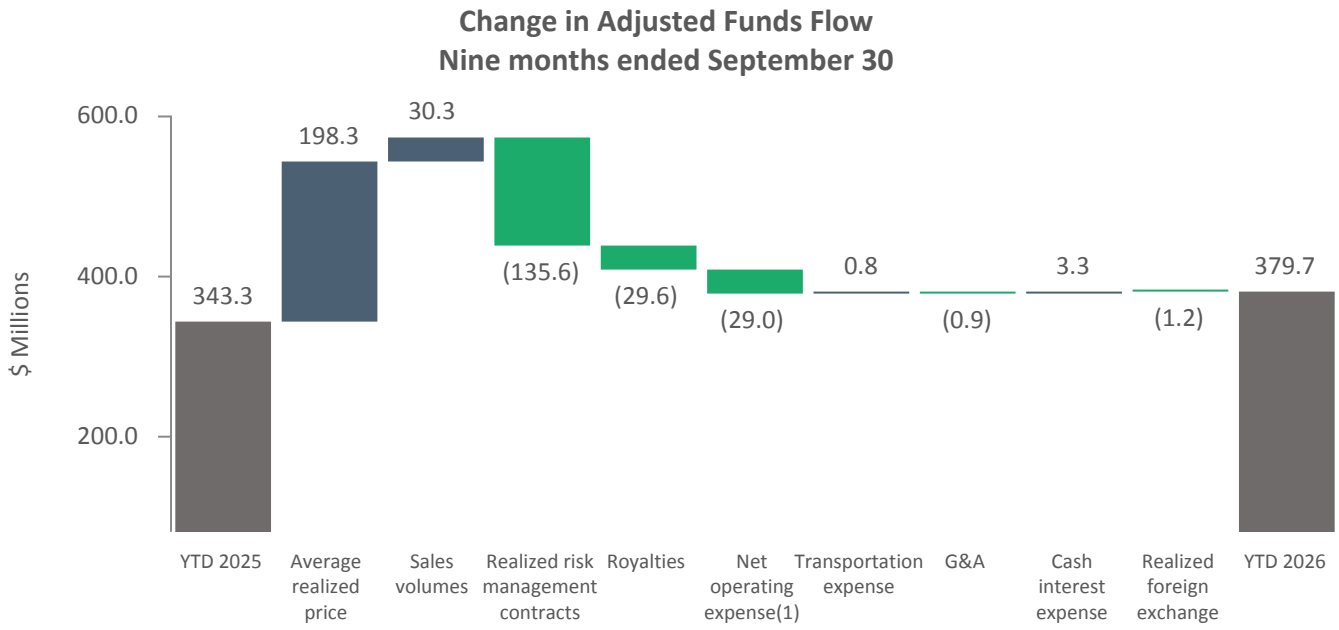
(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Adjusted funds flow increased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, due primarily to increased average realized prices, increased production volumes and decreased transportation expense, offset in part by, a realized loss on derivatives compared to a realized gain previously, increased royalties and increased net operating expense.



(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Adjusted funds flow increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, due primarily to increased average realized prices, increased production volumes and decreased cash interest expense, offset in part by increased realized loss on derivatives, increased royalties and increased net operating expense.

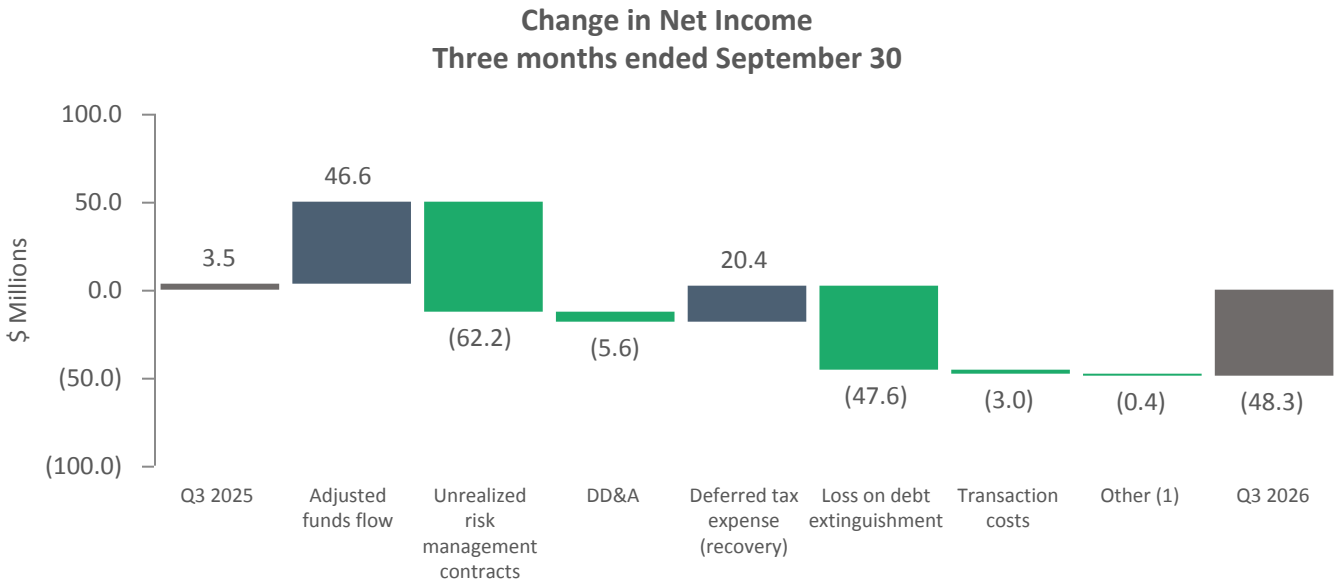


(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Adjusted funds flow increased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, due to increased production volumes, decreased realized loss on derivatives, decreased royalties, and decreased transportation expense, offset in part by, decreased average realized prices and increased net operating expense.

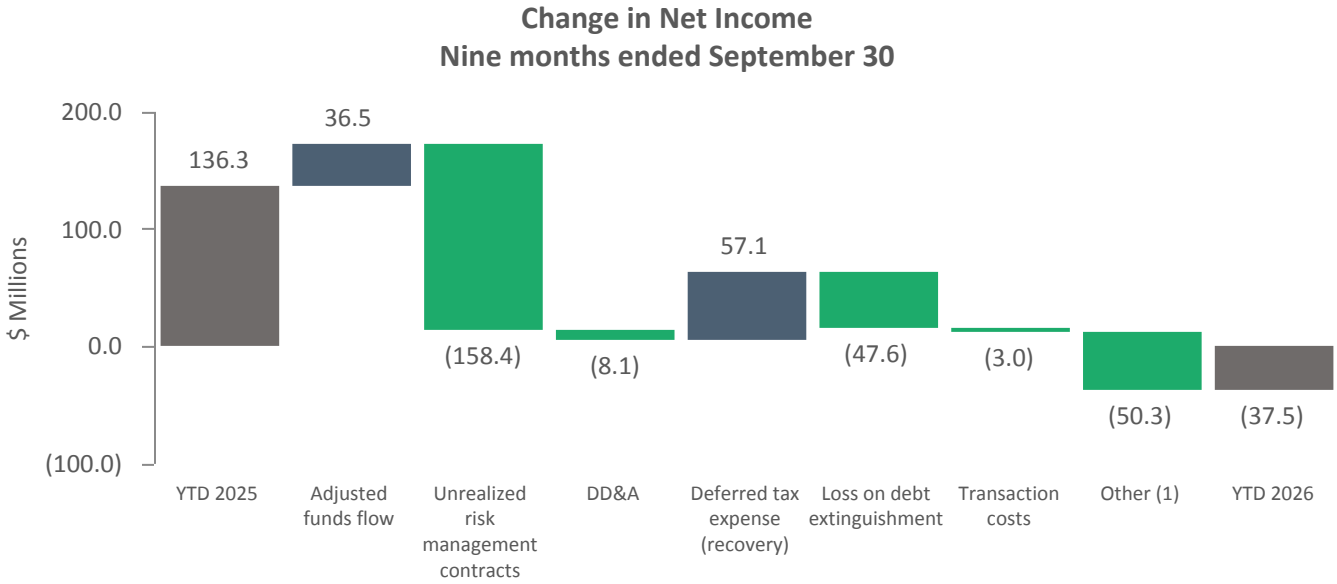
Net income decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, primarily due to an increased unrealized loss on derivatives, a loss on debt extinguishment, increased transaction costs, increased DD&A, increased non-cash amortization of debt issue costs, increased royalties and increased net operating expense, offset in part by, increased petroleum and natural gas sales, an unrealized foreign exchange gain on the Company's Senior Notes

compared to an unrealized foreign exchange loss previously and a deferred tax recovery compared to a deferred tax expense previously.



(1) Includes non-cash financing costs, unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses), share based payments expense, gain (loss) on repayment of Senior Notes.

Net income decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to prior year, primarily due to an unrealized loss on derivatives compared to an unrealized gain previously, an unrealized foreign exchange loss on the Company's Senior Notes compared to an unrealized gain previously, a loss on debt extinguishment, increased transaction costs, increased DD&A, increased non-cash amortization of debt issue costs, increased royalties and increased net operating expense, offset in part by, increased petroleum and natural gas sales and a deferred tax recovery compared to a deferred tax expense previously.



(1) Includes non-cash financing costs, unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses), share based payments expense, gain (loss) on repayment of Senior Notes.

Net income decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026, primarily due to an unrealized loss on derivatives compared to an unrealized gain previously, a loss on debt extinguishment, increased transaction costs and increased DD&A, offset in part by, an unrealized foreign exchange gain on the Company's Senior Notes compared to an unrealized foreign exchange loss previously, and a deferred tax recovery compared to a deferred tax expense previously.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

($000s)	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Drilling and Completions	**106,563**	26,293	58,088	**168,075**	116,477
Facilities	**17,518**	6,831	8,676	**28,400**	30,988
Land and lease	**1,240**	3,165	18,160	**6,908**	20,428
Seismic	**185**	259	69	**1,022**	1,420
F&D expenditures[(1)]	**125,506**	36,548	84,993	**204,405**	169,313
Capitalized G&A and other	**2,451**	3,533	2,346	**8,383**	7,163
Capital expenditures	**127,957**	40,081	87,339	**212,788**	176,476
Capitalized G&A and other	**(2,451)**	(3,533)	(2,346)	**(8,383)**	(7,163)
Corporate acquisition, net of cash acquired	**176,594**	15,502	-	**192,096**	5,031
Property acquisitions	**-**	30,163	65,212	**28,450**	65,313
Property disposition	**-**	-	-	**(3,503)**	-
FD&A expenditures[(1)]	**302,100**	82,213	150,205	**421,448**	239,657

(1) Finding and development ("F&D") and finding, development and acquisition ("FD&A") expenditures. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Capital expenditures increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to prior year, due primarily to increased drilling and completions activity with an expanded development capital program given the favourable commodity price environment. During the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Company drilled 60 gross (54.5 net) wells: 32 in Southeast Saskatchewan; 20 in West Central Saskatchewan; and eight in Central Alberta compared to 29 gross (24.7 net) wells in the prior year comparative period. During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company drilled 100 gross (84.5 net) wells: 66 in Southeast Saskatchewan; 20 in West Central Saskatchewan; four in Southwest Saskatchewan; and ten in Central Alberta compared to 63 gross (49.3 net) wells in the prior year comparative period.

Capital expenditures increased during the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2026 with the start of our second half 2026 development capital program early in the third quarter as drilling activity was curtailed during the second quarter on account of spring break-up.

	Three months ended September 30,				Nine months ended September 30,			
		2026		2025		**2026**		2025
	Gross	**Net**	Gross	Net	**Gross**	**Net**	Gross	Net
Wells drilled	**60**	**54.5**	29	24.7	**100**	**84.5**	63	49.3

DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

At September 30, 2026, the Company's decommissioning obligation was $239.9 million (December 31, 2025 – $202.9 million) for future abandonment and reclamation of its properties. The decommissioning obligation represents costs to abandon and reclaim the Company's wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The Company has estimated that the total undiscounted cash flows required to settle the obligations will be $687.1 million (December 31, 2025 – $652.6 million) which has been inflated at 2.0% (December 31, 2025 – 2.0%) and discounted using the credit adjusted risk-free rate of 8.5% (December 31, 2025 - 10.0%) with an estimated timeline to abandonment between 1 and 48 years. The Company's assets in both Saskatchewan and Alberta are subject to provincial programs that mandate the minimum spend targets on the Company's decommissioning obligations.

The increase in the decommissioning liability since year end is primarily due to the change in credit adjusted risk-free rate from 10% to 8.5% in accordance with our debt refinancing, decommissioning liabilities acquired and accretion expense recognized during the period, partially offset by settlements of obligations made during the period.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Senior Unsecured Notes

On July 30, 2026, Saturn issued the Unsecured Notes at par with a maturity date of July 30, 2031. The first tranche of US$575.0 million aggregate principal amount bears interest at 8.5% ("USD Notes"). The second tranche of C$185.0 million aggregate principal amount bears interest at 7.5% ("CAD Notes").

Interest on the Unsecured Notes will accrue from July 30, 2026 and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on July 30 and January 30, beginning on January 30, 2027. The Unsecured Notes are non-callable for two years, with the first call at par +50% of coupon, stepping ratably down to par annually and feature a mandatory semi-annual offer to repurchase 2.5% of principal at 101%, beginning after the first interest payment on the Unsecured Notes, subject to credit for optional redemptions and certain tender offers.

The Company may, at any time and from time to time, seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges, in open-market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will be upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine, and will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Revolving Credit Facility

As at September 30, 2026, Saturn has a credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with a syndicate of banks. The Credit Facility has a total borrowing base of $500.0 million with an elected commitment amount of $200.0 million comprised of a $75.0 million operating credit facility and a $125.0 million reserve-based credit facility. The credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") governing the Credit Facility provides the Company with access to the incremental $300.0 million. The Credit Facility is committed on a revolving basis until July 31, 2029, at which time it may be extended at the lenders' option. If the revolving period is not extended, the undrawn portion of the facility will be cancelled and any amounts outstanding would be repayable at the end of the non-revolving term. The Credit Facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base review, occurring by June 30th and November 30th of each year, with the first scheduled borrowing base review to occur by June 30, 2027. The borrowing base is determined based on the lenders' evaluation of the Company's petroleum and natural gas reserves and their commodity price outlook at the time of each renewal.

The Credit Facility is secured by a first priority security interest on all present and after acquired property of the Company, and contains certain covenants that limit the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, create or permit liens to exist, make certain restricted payments, and dispose of or transfer assets. As at September 30, 2026, the Company is in compliance with all covenants.

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had nothing drawn on the Credit Facility (December 31, 2025 – $34.5 million). Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facility bear interest at a floating rate based on the applicable Canadian prime rate, US base rate, Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average, or Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus a margin and standby fee based on the Company's Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA Ratio as defined in the Credit Agreement, currently between 2.25% to 3.25% and 0.81%, respectively.

There were no letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Facility.

Unsecured Letter of Credit Facility

The Company has a $20.0 million unsecured demand letter of credit facility (the "LC Facility") with a Canadian bank. Saturn's obligations under the LC Facility are supported by a performance security guarantee ("PSG") from Export Development Canada. At September 30, 2026, $9.7 million was drawn under the LC Facility (December 31, 2025 – $10.8 million). The PSG is subject to annual renewal with the next scheduled renewal date of July 31, 2027.

Liquidity

($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025
Credit Facility[1]	**500,000**	115,467
Adjusted working capital (deficit) surplus[2]	**(32)**	(2,966)
Total Liquidity	**499,968**	112,501

(1) Represents $nil drawn on the $500.0 million Credit Facility (December 31, 2025 - $34.5 million).
(2) Adjusted working capital is calculated as cash, accounts receivable, deposits and prepaids net of accounts payable.

The Company relies on a combination of internal profitability measured by adjusted funds flow, undrawn balance on its Credit Facility, debt financing and equity issuances to fund its capital requirements and provide liquidity. To the extent possible, Saturn has attempted to mitigate certain risks by entering into financial derivative commodity contracts to reduce the financial impact of downward commodity price movements on a portion of the Company's anticipated production. Future liquidity depends primarily on profitability and the ability to access debt and equity markets. The cash portion of the consideration for the Corex Acquisition of approximately $252 million is expected to be funded with cash on hand and a draw under the Credit Facility. The principal amount of the Unsecured Notes subject to the mandatory semi-annual offers to repurchase within the next twelve months is presented as a current liability on the balance sheet, with the remainder classified as non-current. The Company believes that the capital structure of the Company coupled with the projected adjusted funds flow will satisfy continuing operations

Net Debt, Enterprise Value and Leverage

Management considers net debt a key measure in assessing the Company's liquidity. Saturn's net debt totaled $1,000.8 million as at September 30, 2026 compared to $761.5 million as at December 31, 2025. The Company's net debt to annualized quarterly adjusted funds flow was 1.7x as at September 30, 2026.

($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025
Net debt[1]	**1,000,842**	761,476
Total market capitalization[2]	**1,230,139**	447,324
Enterprise value[1]	**2,230,981**	1,208,800
Net debt as a percentage of enterprise value	**45%**	63%
Annualized quarterly adjusted funds flow[1]	**599,548**	482,788
Net debt to annualized quarterly adjusted funds flow[1]	**1.7x**	1.6x

(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Calculated as 178,023,242 Common shares outstanding as of September 30, 2026 multiplied by the TSX closing share price of $6.91 per share on the last day of trading of the period.

Off-balance Sheet Transactions

The Company is not party to any material arrangements that would be excluded from the balance sheets other than disclosed in the "Commitments and Contractual Obligations" section of this MD&A.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

On September 3, 2026 the TSX approved the renewal of the Company's normal course issuer bid ("NCIB"). Pursuant to the NCIB, the Company may purchase for cancellation, from time to time, as it considers advisable, up to a maximum of 12,225,129 common shares of the Company between September 8, 2026 and September 7, 2027.

On August 25, 2025, the TSX approved the renewal of the Company's NCIB. Pursuant to the NCIB, the Company may purchase for cancellation, from time to time, as it considers advisable, up to a maximum of 12,078,583 common shares between August 27, 2025 and August 26, 2026.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company repurchased 6,531,283 common shares under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $4.71 per share for a cost of $30.8 million. Subsequent to September 30, 2026, the Company repurchased an additional 780,000 common shares at a weighted average price of $8.10 per share for a cost of $6.3 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 12,841,768 shares under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $2.33 per share for a cost of $30.6 million.

On June 5, 2025, the Company initiated a substantial issuer bid ("SIB"). Pursuant to the SIB, the Company offered to purchase up to 7,000,000 common shares from holders of the Company's common shares for cancellation at a purchase price of $2.15 per common share between June 11, 2025 and July 16, 2025, for an aggregate purchase price not exceeding $15.1 million. The SIB expired on July 16, 2025 with 1,608,182 common shares being tendered and taken up under the SIB for an aggregate purchase price of $3.5 million plus $0.1 million in fees and taxes.

As at the date of this MD&A, September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the following common shares are outstanding and/or remain issuable upon exercise of the underlying securities.

(000s) Number of securities	**November 4, 2026**	**September 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025
Common shares outstanding	**177,243**	**178,023**	184,084
Performance warrants	**4,667**	**4,667**	7,000
Restricted share units	**6,807**	**6,878**	8,772
Stock options	**-**	**-**	589
Deferred share units	**554**	**554**	423
Performance share units	**843**	**843**	1,245
Fully diluted shares outstanding	**190,114**	**190,965**	202,113

COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company has the following contractual obligations and commitments as at November 4, 2026:

($000s)	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**Greater than 5 years**	**Total**
Unsecured Notes[(1)]	50,040	100,081	850,689	-	1,000,810
Interest payments[(2)]	81,582	150,846	134,424	-	366,852
Lease liabilities[(3)]	5,059	8,736	7,071	1,078	21,944
Gas processing contracts	12,756	22,103	20,973	34,514	90,346
	149,437	**281,766**	**1,013,157**	**35,592**	**1,479,952**

(1) Represents the remaining principal repayments of CAD$185.0 million and US$575.0 million on the Company's Unsecured Notes converted at the period end exchange rate of 1.4188.
(2) The USD Notes bear interest at 8.5% per annum while the CAD Notes bear interest at 7.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears.
(3) Represents the remaining undiscounted minimum lease payments on the Company's lease liabilities, excluding gas processing contracts subject to IFRS 16 *Leases,* which are shown separately.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Factors beyond Saturn's control may determine whether any oil and gas reserves the Company discovers are economically viable to be developed. The determination of whether petroleum and natural gas deposits are economic is affected by numerous factors beyond Saturn's control. These factors include market fluctuations for oil and gas; the costs of access and surface rights; and government regulations governing prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of resources and environmental protection.

Land reclamation requirements for exploration and development properties may be burdensome. Although variable depending on location and the governing authority, land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on companies in extractive industries such as oil and gas or mining in order to minimize long-term effects of land disturbance. Reclamation may include requirements to control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents and reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance landforms and vegetation. In order to carry out reclamation obligations imposed on the Company in connection with ongoing exploration and development, Saturn must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration and development programs.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. While the Company is exposed to liquidity risk, that risk is actively managed through strategies such as prudent capital spending, an active commodity risk management program; as described in the "Market Risk" section below, and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities. Management believes it will have sufficient funding to meet foreseeable liquidity requirements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations that arise principally from the Company's accounts receivable from oil and natural gas marketers and joint operators in the oil and gas industry. Receivables from oil and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production.

The Company's policy to mitigate credit risk going forward is to maintain marketing relationships with large, established and reputable purchasers that are considered to be creditworthy. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint venture receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital and operating expenditures prior to expenditure and in certain circumstances may require cash deposits in advance of incurring financial obligations on behalf of joint venture partners. Joint venture receivables are from partners in the petroleum and natural gas industry who are subject to the risks and conditions of the industry. Significant changes in industry conditions and risks that negatively impact partners' ability to generate cash flow will increase the risk of not collecting receivables. The Company does not request letters of credit in its favour from joint venture partners; however, the Company has the ability to withhold production from joint operating partners in the event of non-payment or is able to register security on the assets of joint operating partners.

Counterparties to financial instruments expose the Company to credit losses in the event of non-performance. Counterparties for derivative instrument transactions are limited to investment grade counterparties.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. All of the Company's petroleum and natural gas sales are conducted in Canada and are denominated in Canadian dollars. Canadian commodity prices are influenced by fluctuations in the Canada to US dollar exchange rate. Prices for oil are determined in global markets and generally denominated in US dollars. The Company is exposed to currency risk in relation to its US dollar denominated Unsecured Notes, Senior Notes and financial derivatives. A ten percent change in the US dollar would have resulted in a $65.6 million change to net income (loss) before tax (December 31, 2025 – $73.3 million) assuming all other variables remain constant. The exposure of realized price fluctuations of the US dollar and Canadian dollar exchange rate, serves as a natural hedge to US dollar denominated financial derivatives.

Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk related to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatility. The Company's commodity price risk is also impacted by its derivative contracts. The ability of the Company to explore its resource properties and future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of commodities. Prices for oil are impacted not only by the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollars but also worldwide economic events that influence supply and demand.

Market Risk

Saturn manages the risks associated with changes in commodity prices by entering into a variety of risk management commodity contracts classified as financial derivatives. The realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized on the statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) net of option premiums. The Company assesses the effects of movement in commodity prices on income before tax. A ten percent increase or decrease in commodity prices would have resulted in a $57.9 million change to unrealized gains or (losses) on risk management contracts and net income (loss) before tax assuming all other variables remain constant.

The Company had the following outstanding derivative commodity contracts as at November 4, 2026:

	WTI Collars				WTI Swaps				WTI Put Options	
Period	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] US$/bbl	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] CA/bbl	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] US$/bbl	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] CA$/bbl	Volume bbls/d	Price[1][2] US$/bbl
Q4 2026	1,500	73.65-94.65	10,200	77.75-100.43	500	80.35	5,563	83.25	7,500	60.00
Q1 2027	1,500	70.50-88.35	8,000	82.77-109.93	11,500	82.75	1,300	81.51	7,500	60.00
Q2 2027	1,500	68.75-85.00	11,000	81.41-105.99	9,000	84.04	1,033	93.59	7,500	60.00
Q3 2027	-	-	-	-	5,000	81.21	800	95.50	7,500	60.00
Q4 2027	-	-	-	-	5,000	81.21	800	95.50	7,500	60.00

(1) Weighted average prices for the period.
(2) For the periods Q4 2026 to Q4 2027, the Company has a weighted average option premium of US$2.69/bbl.

	MSW Differential		WCS Differential		Natural Gas Swaps				Natural Gas Collars	
Period	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] US$/bbl	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] US$/bbl	Volume GJ/d	Price[1] CA$/GJ	Volume GJ/d	Price[2] CA$/GJ	Volume GJ/d	Price[1] CA$/GJ
Q4 2026	16,000	(4.06)	2,000	(15.08)	21,630	3.03	3,555	Index	3,315	3.20-3.70
Q1 2027	4,000	(4.20)	1,000	(14.25)	15,000	3.40	-	-	5,000	3.20-3.70
Q2 2027	4,000	(3.00)	1,000	(14.25)	5,000	2.70	-	-	-	-
Q3 2027	-	-	1,000	(14.25)	5,000	2.70	-	-	-	-
Q4 2027	-	-	1,000	(14.25)	1,685	2.70	-	-	-	-

(1) Weighted average prices for the period.
(2) Physically settled derivative contracts based off US natural gas index prices (Malin index minus US$1.98/GJ minus AECO 5A) and (NW Rocky index minus US$1.99/GJ minus AECO 5A).

	NGL Propane Swaps	
Period	Volume bbls/d	Price[1] US$/gal
Q4 2026	500	0.75
Q1 2027	500	0.75
Q2 2027	850	0.83
Q3 2027	850	0.83
Q4 2027	850	0.83
Q1 2028	850	0.83

(1) Weighted average prices for the period. Converted at 42 gallons per bbl.

General Risks

Petroleum and natural gas exploration and production can involve environmental risks such as litigation, physical and regulatory risks. Physical risks include pollution of the environment, climate change and destruction of natural habitat, as well as safety risks such as personal injury. The Company works hard to identify the potential environmental impacts of its new projects in the planning stage and during operations. The Company conducts its operations with high standards in order to protect the environment, its employees and consultants, and the general public. Saturn maintains current insurance coverage for comprehensive and general liability as well as limited pollution liability. The amount and terms of this insurance are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary to reflect current corporate requirements, as well as industry standards and government regulations. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities could reduce or eliminate its available funds or could exceed the funds the Company has available and result in financial distress.

Climate Change Risks

Climate change may have actual or perceived adverse impacts on the Company's operations, business, and financial results, including an increase in the frequency of extreme climatic conditions. Weather and climate affect demand for crude oil and natural gas, and therefore, the predictability of weather and climate affects the Company's ability to accurately forecast supply and demand. In addition, the Company's operations, including exploration, production and construction operations, and the operations of major customers, suppliers and service providers, can be affected by acute and chronic physical climate risks, such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, landslides, and other extreme weather events, natural disasters or long-term shifts in weather patterns. This may result in cessation or diminishment of production, delay of

exploration and development activities or delay in executing the Company's capital expenditure plans, which may require the Company to adopt increased or additional mitigation requirements. Growing concerns over climate change have also led to an increase in climate and environment-centric disputes and litigation in various jurisdictions, including at a federal and provincial level, alleging various claims and registering complaints, including that energy producers contribute to climate change, that such entities are not reasonably managing business risks associated with climate change, and that such entities have not adequately disclosed business risks of climate change. The outcome and ramifications of any such litigation are uncertain and may materially impact the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. The Company may also be subject to negative or damaging publicity associated with such matters, which may adversely affect the public sentiment and the Company's reputation, regardless of whether the Company is ultimately found responsible for claims alleged. The Company may be required to incur significant expenses or devote significant resources in defence against any such litigation.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	2026			2025				2024
($000s, except per boe amounts)	**Q3**	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Financial:								
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**349,724**	358,714	270,237	233,554	235,344	236,712	278,081	268,845
Cash flow from operating activities	**155,970**	126,955	113,246	76,065	126,097	89,865	165,372	91,157
Adjusted funds flow[(1)]	**149,887**	122,609	107,228	120,697	103,282	108,854	131,121	129,205
Basic ($/share)[(1)]	**0.84**	0.68	0.59	0.64	0.54	0.56	0.66	0.64
Diluted ($/share)[(1)]	**0.84**	0.64	0.59	0.61	0.51	0.53	0.65	0.64
Net income (loss)	**(48,296)**	108,116	(97,324)	31,230	3,466	95,054	37,819	(26,318)
Basic ($/share)	**(0.27)**	0.60	(0.53)	0.17	0.02	0.49	0.19	(0.13)
Diluted ($/share)	**(0.27)**	0.57	(0.53)	0.16	0.02	0.46	0.19	(0.13)
Acquisitions	**176,594**	45,665	(1,713)	23,469	65,212	5,132	-	26,011
Dispositions	**-**	-	(3,503)	-	-	-	-	576
Capital expenditures[(1)]	**127,957**	40,081	44,750	64,764	87,339	15,842	73,295	105,420
Total assets	**2,581,111**	2,192,572	2,174,597	2,190,825	2,214,611	2,103,571	2,188,307	2,161,578
Common shares outstanding (000s)	**178,023**	178,300	179,987	184,084	190,020	194,809	196,212	199,555
Operational:								
Average daily production								
Crude oil (bbls/d)	**31,894**	29,858	30,844	31,287	29,152	30,150	31,142	30,449
NGLs (bbls/d)	**4,110**	3,858	3,938	4,052	4,180	3,310	3,318	3,381
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**46,197**	46,385	50,004	49,906	46,860	41,740	43,319	43,328
Total (boe/d)	**43,704**	41,447	43,116	43,657	41,142	40,417	41,680	41,051

(1) See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

In the third quarter of 2026, the Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $149.9 million driven by quarterly production of 43,704 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $43.07 per boe. The Company invested $128.0 million in capital expenditures, drilling 60 wells (54.5 net) with the remainder of spending primarily directed towards facilities and land expenditures. The Company completed two corporate acquisitions of light oil-weighted companies with operations primarily in Southeast Saskatchewan for total consideration of $176.6 million and transaction costs of $3.0 million expensed through earnings. The Company repurchased 1,542,803 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $6.69 per share for a cost of $10.3 million. The Company refinanced its debt by issuing 5-year dual-tranche Unsecured Notes consisting of US$575 million at 8.5% and C$185 million at 7.5% and then early retired the principal balance outstanding on the Senior Notes of $706.7 million (US$503.8 million). The Company recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of $47.6 million as a result of the debt refinancing. The Company ended the quarter with net debt of $1,000.8 million. Changes in quarterly sales, pricing, production, net income, cash flow from operating activities, adjusted funds flow and capital expenditures are all discussed in the previous sections of this MD&A.

In the second quarter of 2026, the Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $122.6 million driven by quarterly production of 41,447 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $39.04 per boe. The Company invested $40.1 million in capital expenditures, drilling 17 wells (11.4 net) with the remainder of spending primarily directed towards facilities and land expenditures. The Company acquired oil and gas properties in Southeast Saskatchewan through two separate transactions totaling $30.0 million and closed a corporate acquisition for $15.5 million. The Company repurchased 1,315,300 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $6.36 per share for a cost of $8.4 million. The Company made principal repayments of $23.1 million (US$16.3 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $761.6 million.

In the first quarter of 2026, the Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $107.2 million driven by quarterly production of 43,116 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $34.21 per boe. The Company invested $44.8 million in capital expenditures, drilling 23 wells (18.7 net) with the remainder of spending primarily directed towards facilities and land expenditures. The Company disposed of non-core assets in Central Alberta for net proceeds of $3.5 million. The Company repurchased 3,673,180 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $3.29 per share for a cost of $12.1 million. The Company made principal repayments of $22.6 million (US$16.3 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $724.8 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $120.7 million driven by quarterly production of 43,657 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $34.01 per boe. The Company invested $64.8 million in capital expenditures, drilling 30 wells (22.1 net) with the remainder of spending primarily directed towards facilities. The Company closed a corporate acquisition for $22.7 million. The Company repurchased 4,789,900 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $2.58 per share for a cost of $12.3 million. The Company made principal repayments of $22.3 million (US$16.3 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $761.5 million

In the third quarter of 2025, the Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $103.3 million driven by quarterly production of 41,142 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $33.97 per boe. The Company invested $87.3 million in capital expenditures, drilling 29 wells (24.7 net) with the remainder of spending primarily directed towards land purchases and closed an asset acquisition for $65.3 million. The Company repurchased 3,260,164 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $2.61 per share for a cost of $8.5 million and purchased 1,608,182 common shares for cancellation under its SIB at a purchase price of $2.15 per share for an aggregate purchase price of $3.5 million. The Company made principal repayments of $22.6 million (US$16.3 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $782.5 million.

In the second quarter of 2025, the Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $108.9 million driven by quarterly production of 40,417 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $35.84 per boe. The Company invested $15.8 million in capital expenditures, drilling one well (0.2 net) with the remainder of spending primarily directed towards facilities and land acquisitions and closed a corporate acquisition for $5.2 million. The Company repurchased 1,998,180 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $1.65 per share for a cost of $3.3 million. The Company made principal repayments of $42.0 million (US$32.5 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $694.8 million.

In the first quarter of 2025, the Company achieved record adjusted funds flow of $131.1 million driven by record quarterly production of 41,680 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $41.99 per boe. The Company invested $73.3 million in capital expenditures, drilling 33 wells (24.4 net). The Company repurchased 2,793,524 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $2.08 per share for a cost of $5.8 million. The Company made principal repayments of $23.2 million (US$16.3 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $813.9 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company closed the Brazeau acquisition for $20.5 million. The Company achieved adjusted funds flow of $129.2 million driven by quarterly production of 41,051 boe/d and an operating netback, net of derivatives of $40.41 per boe. The Company invested a record $105.4 million in capital expenditures, drilling 33 wells (26.2 net). The Company repurchased 3,385,052 common shares for cancellation under its NCIB at a weighted average price of $2.21 per share for a cost of $7.5 million. The Company made principal repayments of $23.4 million (US$16.3 million) on the Senior Notes and ended the quarter with net debt of $860.2 million.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On January 1, 2026, the Company adopted the amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures issued by the IASB relating to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets. The adoption of these amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("IFRS 18") which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and is required to be adopted retrospectively with early adoption permitted. The standard introduces a defined structure to the Statement of Net Income and Comprehensive Income with related specific disclosure requirements. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on its consolidated financial statements.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING ("ICFR")

ICFR is a set of processes designed to provide reasonable assurance that all assets are safeguarded, transactions are appropriately authorized and the preparation of relevant, reliable and timely information is facilitated. Because of its inherent limitations, ICFR may not prevent or detect misstatements. Management has designed and assessed the effectiveness of Saturn's ICFR as defined in Canada by National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"). The assessment was based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. NI 52-109 requires that Saturn disclose in its MD&A any material weaknesses relating to design existing at the end of the period in Saturn's ICFR and/or any changes in Saturn's ICFR that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Saturn's ICFR. Management confirms there were no changes in Saturn's ICFR during the period ended September 30, 2026 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the balance sheet date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- The recoverability of accounts receivable, which is included in the consolidated balance sheets;
- The determination of the fair value of stock options and warrants using stock pricing models requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimate; therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's outstanding stock based compensation;
- Fair values of petroleum and natural gas properties, depletion and depreciation expense and amounts used in impairment calculations are based on estimates of proved and probable oil and gas reserves, which are based upon a number of significant assumptions, such as forecasted production volumes, forecasted oil and gas commodity prices, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. By their nature, estimates of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related future cash flows are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the impact of differences between actual and estimated amounts on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be material;
- Amounts recorded for decommissioning obligations including estimates around timing and amount of expenditures required to settle liabilities and the credit-adjusted risk-free discount rate used;
- Financial derivative commodity and foreign exchange contracts are valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include Black-Scholes valuation model and

forward pricing and swap models. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, forecast benchmark commodity prices, and foreign exchange;

- The determination of the estimated acquisition-date fair value of oil and gas properties involves significant estimates, including proved and probable oil and gas reserves and discount rates. The estimate of proved and probable reserves includes significant assumptions related to forecasted oil and gas commodity prices, forecasted production volumes, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. Changes in the assumptions or estimates used in determining the estimated acquisition date fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities could impact the allocation of the purchase price between assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheets and revenue and expenses recorded on the statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss); and
- The determination of income tax liabilities includes estimates around future utilization of tax pools. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time.

NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, Saturn employs certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow. These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net income (loss), cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Saturn's performance.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios

NI 52-112 defines a non-GAAP financial measure as a financial measure that: (i) depicts the historical or expected future financial performance, financial position or cash flow of an entity, (ii) with respect to its composition, excludes an amount that is included in, or includes an amount that is excluded from, the composition of the most directly comparable financial measure disclosed in the primary financial statements of the entity, (iii) is not disclosed in the financial statements of the entity, and (iv) is not a ratio, fraction, percentage or similar representation. NI 52-112 defines a non-GAAP ratio as a financial ratio that: (i) is in the form of a ratio, fraction, percentage or similar representation, (ii) has a non-GAAP financial measure as one or more of its components, and (iii) is not disclosed in the financial statements of the entity. The Company has presented the following non-GAAP financial measures and ratios within this MD&A.

Capital Expenditures

Saturn uses capital expenditures to monitor its capital investments relative to those budgeted by the Company on an annual basis. Saturn's capital budget excludes acquisition and disposition activities as well as the accounting impact of any accrual changes or payments under certain lease arrangements. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for capital expenditures is cash flow used in investing activities. The following table reconciles capital expenditures and capital expenditures, net of acquisitions and dispositions ("A&D"), to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, cash flow used in investing activities.

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Cash flow used in investing activities	**256,221**	76,798	102,027	**387,492**	269,481
Change in non-cash working capital	**48,330**	8,948	50,524	**42,339**	(22,661)
Capital expenditures, net A&D	**304,551**	85,746	152,551	**429,831**	246,820
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	**(176,594)**	(45,665)	(65,212)	**(220,546)**	(70,344)
Proceeds from disposition	**-**	-	-	**3,503**	-
Capital expenditures	**127,957**	40,081	87,339	**212,788**	176,476

F&D and FD&A Expenditures

Saturn uses F&D and FD&A expenditures as a basis to monitor its capital efficiency. The Company's F&D expenditures are calculated by removing certain capitalized overhead costs from capital expenditures. The Company's FD&A expenditures are calculated by adding A&D to FD&A expenditures. Both measures calculate the capital cost outlay associated with the Company's exploration and development activities for the purposes of finding, developing and, when desired, acquiring its reserves.

Adjusted Funds Flow per Share

Adjusted funds flow per share is a non-GAAP ratio used by management to better analyze the Company's performance against prior periods on a more comparable basis. Adjusted funds flow per share is calculated as adjusted funds flow divided by weighted average shares outstanding during the applicable period on a basic or diluted basis.

Free Funds Flow and Free Funds Flow per Share

Saturn uses free funds flow as an indicator of the efficiency and liquidity of its business, measuring its funds after capital investment available to manage debt levels, pursue acquisitions and gauge optionality to pay dividends and/or and return capital to shareholders through activities such as share repurchases. Saturn calculates free funds flow as adjusted funds flow in the period less capital expenditures. By removing the impact of current period capital expenditures from adjusted funds flow, management monitors its free funds flow to inform its capital allocation decisions. Free funds flow is also presented on a per share basis as a non-GAAP financial ratio. The following table reconciles adjusted funds flow to free funds flow.

	Three months ended			Nine months ended	
($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Adjusted funds flow	**149,887**	122,609	103,282	**379,724**	343,257
Capital expenditures	**(127,957)**	(40,081)	(87,339)	**(212,788)**	(176,476)
Free funds flow	**21,930**	82,528	15,943	**166,936**	166,781

Gross Petroleum and Natural Gas Sales

Gross petroleum and natural gas sales is calculated by adding crude oil, natural gas and NGLs revenue, before deducting certain gas processing expenses in arriving at petroleum and natural gas revenue as required under IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. These processing expenses associated with the processing of natural gas and NGLs revenue are a result of the Company transferring custody of the product at the terminal inlet, and therefore receiving net prices. This metric is used by management to quantify and analyze the realized price received before required processing deductions, against benchmark prices. The calculation of the Company's gross petroleum and natural gas sales is shown within the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Sales" section within this MD&A.

Royalties as a Percentage of Gross Petroleum and Natural Gas Sales

Royalties as a percentage of gross petroleum and natural gas sales is calculated as royalties divided by gross petroleum and natural gas sales. This metric is used by management to quantify the Company's royalty costs as they relate to revenue before deducting certain processing expenses and to better analyze how royalty rates change over time and compare to prior periods.

Net Operating Expenses

Net operating expense is calculated by deducting processing income primarily generated by processing third party production at processing facilities where the Company has an ownership interest, from operating expenses presented on the statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Where the Company has excess capacity at one of its facilities, it will process third-party volumes to reduce the cost of ownership in the facility. The Company's primary business activities are not that of a midstream entity whose activities are focused on earning processing and other infrastructure-based revenues, and as such third-party processing revenue is netted against operating expenses in this MD&A. This metric is used by management to evaluate the Company's net operating expenses on a unit of production basis. Net operating expense per boe is a non-GAAP financial ratio and is calculated as net operating expense divided by total barrels of oil

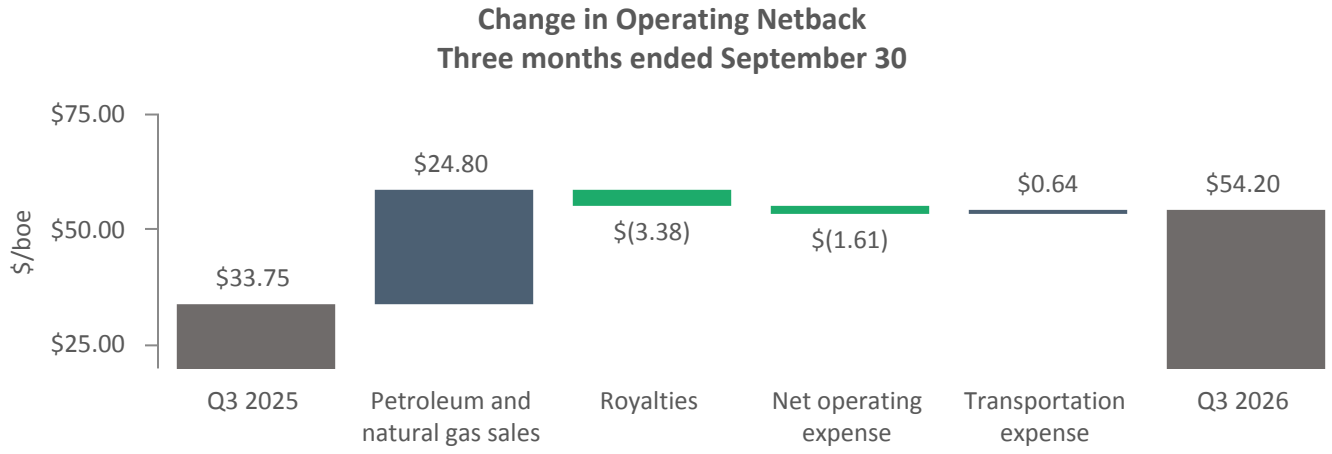
equivalent produced over a specific period of time. The calculation of the Company's net operating expenses is shown within the "Net Operating Expenses" section within this MD&A.

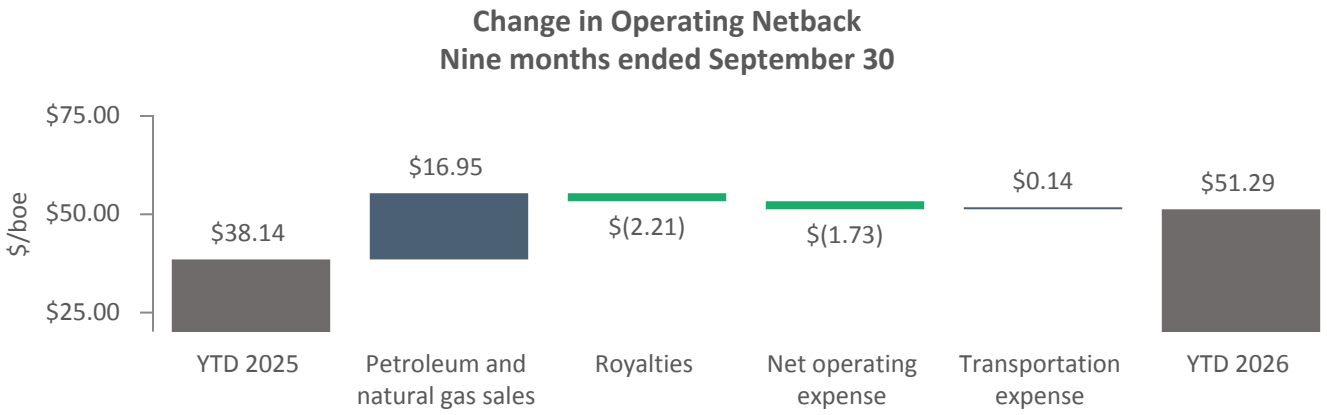
Operating Netback and Operating Netback, Net of Derivatives

The Company's operating netback is determined by deducting royalties, net operating expenses and transportation expenses from petroleum and natural gas sales. The Company's operating netback, net of derivatives is calculated by adding or deducting realized financial derivative commodity contract gains or losses from the operating netback. Derivative contract termination payments are included in realized derivative commodity contract gains or losses for the purposes of calculating the operating netback. The Company's operating netback and operating netback, net of derivatives are used in operational and capital allocation decisions. Presenting operating netback and operating netback, net of derivatives on a per boe basis is a non-GAAP financial ratio and allows management to better analyze performance against prior periods on a per unit of production basis. The calculation of the Company's operating netbacks and operating netback, net of derivatives are summarized as follows.

		Three months ended			Nine months ended
($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**349,724**	358,714	235,344	**978,675**	750,137
Royalties	**(44,568)**	(46,191)	(29,134)	**(120,854)**	(91,266)
Net operating expenses	**(83,822)**	(79,124)	(72,831)	**(242,464)**	(213,498)
Transportation expenses	**(3,415)**	(6,585)	(5,639)	**(16,716)**	(17,561)
Operating netback	**217,919**	226,814	127,740	**598,641**	427,812
Realized loss on derivatives[(1)]	**(44,762)**	(79,542)	825	**(145,472)**	(9,847)
Operating netback, net of derivatives	**173,157**	147,272	128,565	**453,169**	417,965
($ per boe amounts)					
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**86.98**	95.11	62.18	**83.84**	66.89
Royalties	**(11.08)**	(12.25)	(7.70)	**(10.35)**	(8.14)
Net operating expenses	**(20.85)**	(20.98)	(19.24)	**(20.77)**	(19.04)
Transportation expenses	**(0.85)**	(1.75)	(1.49)	**(1.43)**	(1.57)
Operating netback	**54.20**	60.13	33.75	**51.29**	38.14
Realized loss on derivatives	**(11.13)**	(21.09)	0.22	**(12.46)**	(0.88)
Operating netback, net of derivatives	**43.07**	39.04	33.97	**38.83**	37.26

(1) Includes early termination payment on certain WTI oil derivative contracts for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2025 of $2.3 million.





Enterprise value

The Company's enterprise value is calculated as total market capitalization plus net debt. Enterprise value is used to assess the valuation of the Company. Refer to the *Capital Resources and Liquidity* section in this MD&A for further information.

Capital Management Measures

NI 52-112 defines a capital management measure as a financial measure that: (i) is intended to enable an individual to evaluate an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the entity's capital; (ii) is not a component of a line item disclosed in the primary financial statements of the entity; (iii) is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements of the entity; and (iv) is not disclosed in the primary financial statements of the entity. Please refer to note 13 "*Capital Management*" in Saturn's financial statements as at and for the period ended September 30, 2026, for additional disclosure on: adjusted working capital deficit (surplus), net debt, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted funds flow, free funds flow, annualized quarterly adjusted EBITDA, annualized quarterly adjusted funds flow, net debt to annualized quarterly adjusted EBITDA and net debt to annualized quarterly adjusted funds flow, each of which is a capital management measure used by the Company in this MD&A.

Supplementary Financial Measures

NI 52-112 defines a supplementary financial measure as a financial measure that: (i) is, or is intended to be, disclosed on a periodic basis to depict the historical or expected future financial performance, financial position or cash flow of an entity; (ii) is not disclosed in the financial statements of the entity; (iii) is not a non-GAAP financial measure; and (iv) is not a non-GAAP ratio. The supplementary financial measures used in this MD&A are either a per unit disclosure of a corresponding GAAP measure, or a component of a corresponding GAAP measure, presented in the financial statements. Supplementary financial measures that are disclosed on a per unit basis are calculated by dividing the aggregate GAAP measure (or component thereof) by the applicable unit for the period. Supplementary financial measures that are disclosed on a component basis of a corresponding GAAP measure are a granular representation of a financial statement line item and are determined in accordance with GAAP.

Product Type Information

The Company's aggregate average production for the past eight quarters and the references to "crude oil", "NGLs", and "natural gas" reported in this MD&A consist of the following product types, as defined in NI 51-101 and using a conversion ratio of 1 Bbl : 6 Mcf where applicable:

	2026			2025				2024
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Average daily production								
Light & medium crude oil (bbls/d)	**28,757**	26,614	27,645	27,962	25,825	26,712	27,697	27,330
Heavy crude oil (bbls/d)	**3,137**	3,244	3,199	3,325	3,327	3,438	3,445	3,119
NGLs (bbls/d)	**4,110**	3,858	3,938	4,052	4,180	3,310	3,318	3,381
Conventional natural gas (mcf/d)	**46,197**	46,385	50,004	49,906	46,860	41,740	43,319	43,328
Total (boe/d)	**43,704**	41,447	43,116	43,657	41,142	40,417	41,680	41,051

BOE PRESENTATION

Boe means barrel of oil equivalent. All boe conversions in this MD&A are derived by converting gas to oil at the ratio of six thousand cubic feet ("Mcf") of natural gas to one barrel ("Bbl") of oil. Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A Boe conversion rate of 1 Bbl : 6 Mcf 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 of oil compared to natural gas based on currently prevailing prices is significantly different than the energy equivalency ratio of 1 Bbl : 6 Mcf, utilizing a conversion ratio of 1 Bbl : 6 Mcf may be misleading as an indication of value.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information provided in this report, including the financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary in the determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

As of the date of this report the Company had the following directors and executive officers:

John Jeffrey	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Scott Sanborn	Chief Financial Officer
Justin Kaufmann	Chief Development Officer
Grant MacKenzie	Chief Legal Officer
Jamie Kuntz	Senior Vice President, Operations
Ivan Bergerman	Director
Andrew Claugus	Director
Thomas Gutschlag	Director
Lynn A. Peterson	Director
Jim Payne	Director
Christopher Ryan	Director
S. Janet Yang	Director

ADVISORIES AND FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information in this MD&A, including all statements that are not historical facts, constitutes forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking information may include, but is not limited to, information which reflects management's expectations regarding the Company's future growth and business plans, the effects of the Company's acquisitions and dispositions on the Company's strategy, land holdings and profitability, the anticipated timing of closing, consideration, funding and expected benefits of the Corex Acquisition, the Company's intentions with respect to the mandatory semi-annual offers to repurchase, and any other repurchases or redemptions of, the Unsecured Notes, the timing and outcome of borrowing base reviews under the Credit Facility, purchases of common shares under the NCIB, anticipated decommissioning expenditures, the continued availability of adequate financing and funds flow to fund the Company's planned expenditures, results of operations (including, without limitation, future production and capital expenditures), performance (both operational and financial), the impact of hedging on the Company's operations and business prospects (including the timing and development of new reserves and the success of exploration activities) and opportunities, the Company's liquidity needs, including its ability to source its liquidity requirements, the sufficiency of the Company's capital structure and projected adjusted funds flow on its continuing operations, the risks associated with financial instruments and the methods by which the Company manages such risks and the impact of changes to critical accounting estimates and new accounting pronouncements. Often, this information includes words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

In making and providing the forward-looking information included in this MD&A the Company's assumptions may include among other things: (i) that there are no material delays in the optimization of operations at the properties; (ii) assumptions about operating costs and expenditures; (iii) assumptions about future production recovery and cash flows; (iv) that there is no unanticipated fluctuation in foreign exchange rates; (v) the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas reserves through acquisition, development or exploration; (vi) that there is no material deterioration in general economic conditions; (vii) that the Corex Acquisition will be completed on the anticipated terms and timeline, including receipt of the required approvals related thereto; and (viii) that the Company will have access to the Credit Facility and funds required to fund the cash consideration for the Corex Acquisition. Although management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. By its nature, forward-looking information is based on assumptions and involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements, or results, to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include among other things the following: (i) the risk that additional financing will not be obtained as and when required; (ii) material increases in operating costs; (iii) adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; (iv) commodity price fluctuations; (v) environmental risks and changes in environmental legislation; (vi) drilling results differing from expectations and plans; (vii) the risk that the Corex Acquisition is not completed on the anticipated terms or at all, or that its anticipated benefits are not realized; (viii) a reduction in the borrowing base under the Credit Facility; and (ix) assumptions regarding future commodity prices and price differentials.

This MD&A (see "Risks and Uncertainties") and the Company's AIF contain information on risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to the forward-looking information. Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward-looking information as a result of new information or events after the date of this MD&A except as may be required by law. All forward-looking information disclosed in this document is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement.