

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Birchcliff Energy Ltd.

The annual financial statements of Birchcliff Energy Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2024 were prepared by management within the acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Management is responsible for ensuring that the financial and operating information presented in the annual report is consistent with that shown in the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the accounting policies as described in the notes to the financial statements. Timely release of financial information sometimes necessitates the use of estimates when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized until future periods. When necessary, such estimates are based on informed judgments made by management.

Management has designed and maintains an appropriate system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that all assets are safeguarded and financial records properly maintained to facilitate the preparation of financial statements for reporting purposes.

KPMG LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants appointed by shareholders, have conducted an examination of the corporate and accounting records in order to express their opinion on the financial statements.

The Audit Committee, consisting of non-management directors, has met with representatives of KPMG LLP and management in order to determine if management has fulfilled its responsibilities in the preparation of the financial statements. The Board of Directors has approved the financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Respectfully,

(signed) "*Bruno P. Geremia*"

Bruno P. Geremia

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(signed) "*Christopher Carlsen*"

Christopher Carlsen

President and Chief Executive Officer

Calgary, Canada

March 12, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Birchcliff Energy Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Birchcliff Energy Ltd. (the “**Corporation**”), which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023
- the statements of net income and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023
- the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the “**financial statements**”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “*Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*” section of our auditor’s report.

We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Comparative Information

We draw attention to Note 3(k) to the financial statements (“*Note 3(k)*”), which explains that certain comparative information presented:

- as at December 31, 2023 has been restated.
- as at January 1, 2023 has been derived from the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 which have been restated (not presented herein).

Note 3(k) explains the reason for the restatement and also explains the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor’s report.

Assessment of the impact of estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves on property, plant and equipment

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements. The Corporation uses estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves to deplete developed and producing petroleum and natural gas interests included in property, plant and equipment (“**PP&E**”), to assess for indicators of impairment on the Corporation’s cash generating unit (“**CGU**”) and if any such indicators exist, to perform an impairment test to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU. The Corporation has \$3.22 billion of PP&E as at December 31, 2024. The Corporation’s net carrying value of developed and producing petroleum and natural gas interests, net of estimated residual value, is depleted on an area basis using the unit of production method. This depletion calculation includes actual production in the period and total estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves attributable to the assets being depleted, taking into account total capitalized costs plus estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production.

The estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves requires the expertise of independent third-party reserve evaluators and includes significant assumptions related to:

- forecasted oil and gas commodity prices
- forecasted production
- forecasted operating costs
- forecasted royalty costs
- forecasted future development costs.

The Corporation engages independent third-party reserve evaluators to evaluate the proved and probable oil and gas reserves.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the assessment of the impact of estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves on PP&E as a key audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the results of our audit procedures regarding the estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

We assessed the depletion expense calculation for compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

With respect to the estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves:

- We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent third-party reserve evaluators engaged by the Corporation
- We compared forecasted oil and gas commodity prices to those published by independent third-party reserve evaluators
- We compared the 2024 actual production, operating costs, royalty costs and development costs of the Corporation to those estimates used in the prior year’s estimate of proved oil and gas reserves to assess the Corporation’s ability to accurately forecast
- We evaluated the appropriateness of forecasted production and forecasted operating costs, royalty costs and future development costs assumptions by comparing to 2024 historical results. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the Corporation to assess the adjustments or lack of adjustments made by the Corporation in arriving at the assumptions.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management’s Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document entitled "2024 Annual Report".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions and the information, other than financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document entitled "2024 Annual Report" as at the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditor's report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material

uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Timothy Arthur Richards.

(signed) "KPMG LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada

March 12, 2025

BIRCHCLIFF ENERGY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at,	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
ASSETS		(Note 3(k))	(Note 3(k))
Current assets:			
Cash	50	55	74
Accounts receivable	78,915	75,105	125,005
Prepaid expenses and deposits	19,242	23,304	12,140
Financial instruments (Note 18)	71,038	3,588	17,729
	169,245	102,052	154,948
Non-current assets:			
Investments (Note 5)	8,869	10,567	10,961
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	3,218,506	3,055,958	2,972,592
Financial instruments (Note 18)	36,631	8,333	30,864
	3,264,006	3,074,858	3,014,417
Total assets	3,433,251	3,176,910	3,169,365
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66,907	94,822	143,787
Other liabilities (Note 14)	13,385	18,920	13,084
Financial instruments (Note 18)	-	1,394	1,345
	80,292	115,136	158,216
Non-current liabilities:			
Revolving term credit facilities (Note 6)	566,857	372,097	131,981
Decommissioning obligations (Note 7)	101,946	91,324	99,720
Deferred income taxes (Note 8)	379,355	361,285	355,115
Other liabilities (Note 14)	109,786	10,160	11,680
Financial instruments (Note 18)	-	1,463	-
	1,157,944	836,329	598,496
Total liabilities	1,238,236	951,465	756,712
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common share capital (Note 9)	1,443,587	1,429,198	1,430,944
Contributed surplus	111,576	104,662	86,560
Retained earnings	639,852	691,585	895,149
Total shareholders' equity	2,195,015	2,225,445	2,412,653
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	3,433,251	3,176,910	3,169,365

Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board

(signed) "Debra A. Gerlach"

Debra A. Gerlach
Independent Director

(signed) "A. Jeffery Tonken"

A. Jeffery Tonken
Director

BIRCHCLIFF ENERGY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

Years ended December 31,	2024	2023
REVENUE		
Petroleum and natural gas revenue (Note 11)	586,856	740,359
Marketing revenue (Note 11)	54,069	30,521
Royalties	(39,608)	(70,257)
Realized gain (loss) on financial instruments (Note 18)	9,336	(37,285)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments (Note 18)	98,605	(38,185)
Other income (expense)	123	(695)
	709,381	624,458
EXPENSES		
Operating (Note 12)	90,890	105,809
Transportation	149,534	152,828
Marketing purchases (Note 11)	51,496	34,772
Administrative, net (Note 13)	46,694	55,735
Depletion and depreciation (Note 4)	246,647	226,514
Finance (Note 15)	47,215	26,411
Other losses (Notes 4, 5, 7 & 14)	2,735	6,439
	635,211	608,508
Net income before taxes	74,170	15,950
Deferred income tax expense (Note 8)	(18,070)	(6,170)
NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	56,100	9,780
Net income per common share (Note 10)		
Basic	\$0.21	\$0.04
Diluted	\$0.21	\$0.04

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BIRCHCLIFF ENERGY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Common Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
As at December 31, 2022	1,430,944	86,560	895,149	2,412,653
Issuance of common shares (Notes 9 & 16)	9,715	(2,553)	-	7,162
Repurchase of common shares (Note 9)	(11,461)	-	-	(11,461)
Dividends on common shares (Note 9)	-	-	(213,344)	(213,344)
Stock-based compensation (Notes 13 & 16)	-	20,655	-	20,655
Net income	-	-	9,780	9,780
As at December 31, 2023	1,429,198	104,662	691,585	2,225,445
As at December 31, 2023	1,429,198	104,662	691,585	2,225,445
Issuance of common shares (Notes 9 & 16)	14,389	(3,611)	-	10,778
Dividends on common shares (Note 9)	-	-	(107,833)	(107,833)
Stock-based compensation (Notes 13 & 16)	-	10,525	-	10,525
Net income	-	-	56,100	56,100
As at December 31, 2024	1,443,587	111,576	639,852	2,195,015

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BIRCHCLIFF ENERGY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in):		
OPERATING		
Net income	56,100	9,780
Adjustments for items not affecting operating cash:		
Unrealized (gain) loss on financial instruments (Note 18)	(98,605)	38,185
Depletion and depreciation (Note 4)	246,647	226,514
Other compensation (Note 13)	6,041	13,640
Accretion (Note 15)	4,389	4,399
Amortization of deferred financing fees (Note 15)	1,417	1,700
Other losses (Notes 4, 5, 7 & 14)	2,735	6,439
Deferred income tax expense (Note 8)	18,070	6,170
Retirement benefit payments (Note 14)	(13,851)	(2,000)
Decommissioning expenditures (Note 7)	(1,964)	(3,775)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 20)	(17,269)	19,477
	203,710	320,529
FINANCING		
Issuance of common shares (Notes 9 & 16)	10,778	7,162
Repurchase of common shares (Note 9)	-	(11,461)
Financing fees paid	(3,400)	-
Payment on lease liabilities (Note 14)	(6,643)	(2,458)
Dividends on common shares (Note 9)	(107,833)	(213,344)
Net change in revolving term credit facilities (Note 6)	196,743	238,416
	89,645	18,315
INVESTING		
Exploration and development (Note 4)	(273,084)	(304,637)
Acquisitions (Note 4)	(8,169)	(190)
Dispositions (Note 4)	258	87
Administrative assets (Note 4)	(1,750)	(3,176)
Investments (Note 5)	(221)	(1,241)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 20)	(10,394)	(29,706)
	(293,360)	(338,863)
Net change in cash	(5)	(19)
Cash, beginning of year	55	74
CASH, END OF YEAR	50	55

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BIRCHCLIFF ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Birchcliff Energy Ltd. (“**Birchcliff**” or the “**Corporation**”) is domiciled and incorporated in Alberta, Canada. Birchcliff is engaged in the exploration for and the development, production and acquisition of oil and gas reserves in Western Canada. The Corporation’s financial year end is December 31. The address of the Corporation’s registered office is Suite 1000, 600 – 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0G5. Birchcliff’s common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “**TSX**”) under the symbol “**BIR**”.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by Birchcliff’s board of directors (the “**Board**”) on March 12, 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements present Birchcliff’s financial results of operations and financial position under IFRS Accounting Standards as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and methods of computation as set forth in Note 3.

Birchcliff’s financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. The Corporation’s financial statements include the accounts of Birchcliff only and are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated. Birchcliff does not have any subsidiaries.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and the disclosure of commitments and consistencies at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimated. Significant judgements and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are detailed in Note 3.

Estimates are more difficult to determine, and the range of potential outcomes can be wider, in periods of higher volatility and uncertainty. The impacts of geopolitical events such as the tariffs between Canada and the U.S., regional conflicts, especially in oil producing areas, can materially impact energy markets, interest and inflation rates and supply chains resulting in higher levels of volatility and uncertainty. Management has, to the extent reasonable, incorporated known facts and circumstances into the estimates made, however, actual results could differ from those estimates and those differences could be material.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (“**NGLs**”) is measured based on the consideration specified in contracts with marketers and other third parties. Birchcliff recognizes revenue when it transfers control of the product to the contract customer. In making this evaluation, management considers if Birchcliff has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the delivery of the product.

Birchcliff evaluates its arrangements with marketers and other third parties to determine if the Corporation acts as the principal or as an agent. In making this evaluation, the Corporation considers if it obtains control of the product delivered or services provided, which is indicated by the Corporation having the primary responsibility for the delivery of the product or rendering of the service, having the ability to establish prices or having inventory

risk. If the Corporation acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as a principal in a transaction, then the revenue is recognized on a net-basis, only reflecting the fee, if any, realized by the Corporation from the transaction.

(b) Jointly Owned Assets

Certain activities of the Corporation are conducted jointly with others where the participants have a direct ownership interest in the related assets. Accordingly, the accounts of Birchcliff reflect only its working interest share of revenues, expenses and capital expenditures related to these jointly owned assets. The relationship with jointly owned asset partners have been referred to as jointly owned assets in the remainder of the financial statements as this is common terminology in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Developed and producing petroleum and natural gas assets are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such assets consist of the purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Developed and producing petroleum and natural gas asset interests include mineral lease acquisitions, geological and geophysical costs, facility and production equipment and associated turnarounds, other directly attributable administrative costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site on which it was located.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability are recognized as developed and producing petroleum and natural gas interests when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. Such capitalized developed and producing petroleum and natural gas interests generally represent costs incurred in developed proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and are accumulated on an area basis. The cost of day-to-day servicing of an item of property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”) is expensed in profit or loss as incurred.

PP&E are de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from the disposal of an asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Asset exchanges

Exchanges of developed and producing petroleum and natural gas interests are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of the assets given up or the assets received cannot be reliably estimated. The cost of the acquired asset is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more reliable. Where fair value is not used, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. Any gain or loss on the de-recognition of the asset given up is recognized in profit and loss.

(iv) Depletion and depreciation

The net carrying value of developed and producing petroleum and natural gas interests, net of estimated residual value, is depleted on an area basis using the unit of production method. This depletion calculation includes actual production in the period and total estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves attributable to the assets being depleted, taking into account total capitalized costs plus estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Relative volumes of reserves and production (before royalties) are converted at the energy equivalent conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. These estimates are evaluated by the Corporation’s independent third-party reserves evaluator at least annually.

Capitalized plant turnaround costs are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated time until the next turnaround is completed. Corporate assets, which include office furniture and equipment, software, computer equipment and leasehold improvements, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are estimated to be four years.

When significant parts of PP&E, including petroleum and natural gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components). Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values for PP&E are reviewed at each reporting date.

(d) Decommissioning Obligations

The Corporation's activities give rise to dismantling, restoration and site disturbance remediation activities. Costs related to abandonment activities are estimated by management in consultation with the Corporation's independent third-party reserves evaluator based on risk-adjusted current costs, which take into consideration current technology in accordance with existing legislation and industry practices.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of the best estimate of expenditures required to settle the future obligations at the reporting date. When the best estimate of the liability is initially measured, the estimated risk-adjusted cost, discounted using a pre-tax risk-free discount rate, is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related PP&E. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time, which is referred to as accretion, is recognized as a finance expense. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the liability are charged against the obligation to the extent that the obligation was previously established. The carrying amount capitalized in PP&E is depleted in accordance with the Corporation's depletion and depreciation policy. The Corporation reviews the obligation at each reporting date and revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows, discount rates and estimated costs result in an increase or decrease to the obligations and the related PP&E. Any difference between the actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligation and the recorded liability is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss.

(e) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments are comprised of cash, accounts receivable, deposits, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and revolving term credit facilities. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured based on their classification. The Corporation has made the following classifications:

- Cash, accounts receivable and deposits are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Typically, the fair value of these balances approximates their carrying value due to their short-term to maturity.
- Investments have been categorized as fair value through profit and loss which requires the investments to be fair valued at the end of each reporting period with any gains or losses recognized in profit and loss. Distributions declared, if any, are recorded to profit or loss and presented as an operating activity on the statement of cash flow.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and revolving term credit facilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Due to the short-term nature of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, their carrying values approximate their fair values. The Corporation's revolving term credit facilities bear interest at a floating rate and accordingly the fair market value approximates the carrying value before the carrying value is reduced for any remaining unamortized costs. Any financing fees associated with the Corporation's credit facilities have been deferred and netted against the amounts drawn, and are being amortized to profit or loss using the effective interest method over the applicable term.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives may be used by the Corporation to manage economic exposure to market risk relating to commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange. Birchcliff's policy is not to utilize derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Corporation does not designate its financial derivative contracts as hedges, and as such does not apply hedge accounting. As a result, financial derivatives are classified at fair value through profit or loss and are recorded on the statements of financial position at fair value.

The fair value of risk management contracts is determined by discounting the difference between the contracted prices/rates and published forward price/rates as at the statement of financial position date. The fair value of options and costless collars, if any, is based on option models that use published information with respect to volatility, prices and interest rates.

The Corporation accounts for any forward physical delivery sales contracts, which were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of receipt or delivery of non-financial items, in accordance with its expected purchase, sale or usage requirements as executory contracts. As such, these contracts are not considered to be derivative financial instruments and have not been recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position. Settlements on physical commodity sales contracts are recognized in petroleum and natural gas revenue in profit and loss.

(iii) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a reduction in share capital, net of any tax effects.

(f) Impairment

(i) Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is determined by measuring the assets' expected credit loss ("ECL"). Birchcliff's financial assets are not considered to have a significant financing component and a lifetime ECL is measured at the date of initial recognition of the financial asset. ECL allowances have not been recognized for cash and cash equivalents due to the virtual certainty associated with their collection. The ECL pertaining to accounts receivable is assessed at initial recognition and this provision is re-assessed at each reporting date. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of all possible default events related to the financial asset (over the lifetime or within 12 months after the reporting period, as applicable) and are measured as the difference between the present value of the cash flows due to Birchcliff and the cash flows the Corporation expects to receive, including cash flows expected from collateral and other credit enhancements that are a part of contractual terms. In making an assessment as to whether financial assets are credit-impaired, the Corporation considers historically realized bad debts, evidence of a debtor's present financial condition and whether a debtor has breached certain contracts, the probability that a debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, changes in economic conditions that correlate to increased levels of default, the number of days a debtor is past due in making a contractual payment, and the term to maturity of the specified receivable. The carrying amounts of financial assets are reduced by the amount of the ECL through an allowance account and losses are recognized within general and administrative expense in profit and loss.

Based on contractual terms and conditions, the Corporation considers its financial assets to be in default when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments as required. Once the Corporation has pursued collection activities and it has been determined that the incremental cost of pursuing collection outweighs the benefits, Birchcliff derecognizes the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and the associated allowance from the statement of financial position.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Corporation's PP&E are grouped into Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") for the purpose of assessing impairment. A CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets.

CGUs are reviewed at each reporting date for internal and external indicators of impairment. Such indicators may include, but are not limited to, changes in the Corporation's business plan, deterioration in forecasted oil and gas commodity prices or a significant downward revision of the estimated recoverable amount from proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows. If indicators of impairment exist, an impairment test is performed by comparing a CGUs carrying value to its estimated recoverable amount. A CGUs recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and its current value in use. The estimated recoverable amount involves significant assumptions including the estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows and the discount rates. The estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows is sensitive to the significant assumptions regarding forecasted oil and gas commodity prices, forecasted production, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. Any excess of carrying value over recoverable amount is recognized as impairment loss in profit or loss.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows from proved and probable oil and gas reserves are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The forecasted oil and gas commodity prices used in the impairment test are based on period-end forecasted oil and gas commodity prices estimated by the Corporation's independent third-party reserves evaluator.

Where circumstances change such that an impairment no longer exists or is less than the amount previously recognized, the carrying amount of the CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount as long as the revised estimate does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the CGU in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately through profit or loss.

(g) Income Taxes

Birchcliff is a corporation as defined under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and is subject to Canadian federal and provincial taxes. Birchcliff is subject to provincial taxes in Alberta as the Corporation operates in this jurisdiction. The Corporation's income tax expenses include current and/or deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized through profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the related income taxes are also recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is expected to be settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which Birchcliff expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

(h) Per Common Share

The Corporation calculates per common share amounts using net income available to Birchcliff's shareholders, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Basic per share information is computed using the weighted average number of basic common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share information is calculated using the treasury stock method, which assumes that any proceeds from the

exercise of “in-the-money” stock options and performance warrants, plus the unamortized stock-based compensation expense amounts, would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. No adjustment to diluted earnings per share is made if the result of these calculations is anti-dilutive. The average market value of the Corporation’s shares for the purpose of calculating the dilutive effect is based on average quoted market prices for the time that the stock options and performance warrants were outstanding during the period.

(i) Lease Obligations

When Birchcliff is a party to a lease arrangement as the lessee, a lease liability, herein referred to as a “lease obligations”, and corresponding right-of-use asset, herein referred to as a “lease asset”, for each identified lease is recognized under IFRS. The lease obligations are determined by discounting the remaining lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if available, or the Corporation’s incremental borrowing rate. The lease obligations are reduced by actual cash lease payments made during the period. Lease obligations are presented as other liabilities on the statements of financial position. The lease assets are included in PP&E on the statements of financial position. Lease assets are depreciated over the remaining term of the lease and included in depletion and depreciation expense in profit and loss. The unwinding of the present value of the lease obligations are recorded as accretion (interest) and included in finance expense in profit and loss. Cash lease payments are classified as a financing activity and accretion expense classified as an operating activity in the statements of cash flows.

Remeasurements of the lease obligations will result in an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Remeasurements result from increases or decreases in the present value of the obligations as a result of changes in assumptions including lease term, payment or discount rate.

(j) Significant Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Significant Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are the significant judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Corporation’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements:

(i) Identification of cash-generating units

Birchcliff’s assets are required to be aggregated into CGUs for the purpose of calculating impairment based on their ability to generate largely independent cash inflows. CGUs have been determined based on similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, operating structure, commodity type and similar exposures to market risks. By their nature, these assumptions are subject to management’s judgment and may impact the carrying value of the Corporation’s assets in future periods.

(ii) Identification of impairment indicators

IFRS Accounting Standards requires Birchcliff to assess, at each reporting date, whether there are any internal or external indicators that its PP&E within a CGU may be impaired. Birchcliff is required to consider information from both external sources (such as a negative downturn in forecasted oil and gas commodity prices or significant adverse changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates) and internal sources (such as downward revisions in the estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows, a significant adverse effect on the financial and operational performance of a CGU or evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset). By their nature, these assumptions are subject to management’s judgment.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) *Reserves*

Reported recoverable quantities of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows requires estimation and are subject to assumptions regarding forecasted production, forecasted oil and gas commodity prices, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. It also requires interpretation of geological and geophysical models in order to make an assessment of the size, shape, depth and quality of reservoirs, and their anticipated recoveries. The economical, geological and technical factors used to estimate proved and probable oil and gas reserves may change from period to period. The Corporation uses estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves to deplete PP&E to assess for indicators of impairment on the Corporation's CGU and if any such indicators exist, to perform an impairment test to estimate the recoverable amount of a CGU. The Corporation engages an independent third-party reserves evaluator to evaluate its proved and probable oil and gas reserves. The estimated recoverable quantities of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows from Birchcliff's petroleum and natural gas interests are evaluated by an independent third-party reserves evaluator at least annually.

The Corporation's proved and probable oil and gas reserves represent the estimated quantities of petroleum, natural gas and NGLs which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be economically recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible. Such proved and probable oil and gas reserves may be considered commercially producible if management has the intention of developing and producing them and such intention is based upon: (i) a reasonable assessment of the future economics of such production; (ii) a reasonable expectation that there is a market for all or substantially all the expected petroleum and natural gas production; and (iii) evidence that the necessary production, transmission and transportation facilities are available or can be made available. Reserves may only be considered proved and probable if producibility is supported by either production or conclusive formation tests. Birchcliff's proved and probable oil and gas reserves are determined in accordance with the standards contained in National Instrument 51-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* and the *Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook*.

(ii) *Decommissioning obligations*

The Corporation estimates future remediation costs of production facilities, wells and pipelines at different stages of development and construction of assets or facilities. In most instances, removal of assets occurs many years into the future. This requires an estimate regarding the abandonment date, future environmental and regulatory legislation, the extent of reclamation activities, the engineering methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these risk-free cash flows.

(iii) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

For the purposes of determining the extent of any impairment or its reversal, if any, estimates must be made regarding proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows considering significant assumptions including forecasted oil and gas commodity prices, forecasted production, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. These significant assumptions are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in economic conditions can also affect the discount rate estimate used to discount the cash flow estimates related to proved and probable oil and gas reserves. Changes in the aforementioned assumptions could affect the carrying amount of the Corporation's assets, and impairment charges and reversal, if any, will affect profit or loss.

(iv) *Income Taxes*

Birchcliff files corporate income tax, goods and services tax and other tax returns with various provincial and federal taxation authorities in Canada. There can be differing interpretations of applicable tax laws and regulations. The resolution of these tax positions through negotiations or litigation with tax authorities can take several years to complete. The Corporation does not anticipate that there will be any material impact upon the results of its operations, financial position or liquidity.

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in profit or loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods.

Deferred tax assets, if any, are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations. To the extent that any interpretation of tax law is challenged by the tax authorities or future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of Birchcliff to realize the deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position date could be impacted.

(k) Material Accounting Policy Information

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Effective January 1, 2024, Birchcliff adopted the amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, whereby the classification of certain non-current liabilities may need to be reclassified as current. Under the previous IAS 1 requirements, companies classified a liability as current when they did not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The IASB removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead now requires that a right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date and have substance. This amendment is retrospective and requires reclassification for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023.

Due to the change in policy, there is a retrospective impact on the comparative statements of financial position at December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023, as Birchcliff had executives who were eligible for, and entitled to, retirement benefit payments upon retirement. In the case of these executives retiring, their executive retirement benefit obligation would become payable and Birchcliff would not have the right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months. As such, the liability is impacted by the revised policy. Birchcliff reclassified approximately \$2.6 million and \$11.2 million from non-current other liabilities to current other liabilities for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023, respectively. The related liability is now classified as current for the period ended December 31, 2024. See Note 14 for further details.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements* (“IFRS 18”), which will replace IAS 1 that outlines requirements for entities applying IFRS Accounting Standards for the presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements. The standard is effective January 1, 2027, with earlier adoption permitted, and it must be adopted on a retrospective basis. Birchcliff is currently assessing the impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB amended *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* (“IFRS 9”) and *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (“IFRS 7”) to clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. The amendments are effective January 1, 2026, with earlier adoption permitted, and it must be adopted on a retrospective basis. Birchcliff is currently assessing the impact on its financial statements.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The continuity for PP&E is as follows:

<i>(\$000s)</i>	Exploration & Evaluation Assets ⁽³⁾	Developed & Producing Assets	Lease Assets	Corporate Assets	Total
<i>Cost:</i>					
As at December 31, 2022	406	4,710,080	20,078	25,224	4,755,788
Additions	-	311,436	951	3,176	315,563
Acquisitions	-	620	-	-	620
Dispositions	-	(6,303)	-	-	(6,303)
As at December 31, 2023	406	5,015,833	21,029	28,400	5,065,668
Additions	-	283,421	113,541	1,731	398,693
Acquisitions	-	10,760	-	-	10,760
Dispositions	-	(258)	-	-	(258)
As at December 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	406	5,309,756	134,570	30,131	5,474,863
<i>Accumulated depletion and depreciation:</i>					
As at December 31, 2022	-	(1,753,992)	(8,016)	(21,188)	(1,783,196)
Depletion and depreciation expense ⁽²⁾	-	(222,938)	(2,035)	(1,541)	(226,514)
As at December 31, 2023	-	(1,976,930)	(10,051)	(22,729)	(2,009,710)
Depletion and depreciation expense ⁽²⁾	-	(236,939)	(7,932)	(1,776)	(246,647)
As at December 31, 2024	-	(2,213,869)	(17,983)	(24,505)	(2,256,357)
<i>Net book value:</i>					
As at December 31, 2023	406	3,038,903	10,978	5,671	3,055,958
As at December 31, 2024	406	3,095,887	116,587	5,626	3,218,506

- (1) The Corporation's PP&E were pledged as security for its revolving term credit facilities. Although the Corporation believes that it has title to its PP&E, it cannot control or completely protect itself against the risk of title disputes and challenges.
- (2) Future development costs required to develop and produce proved and probable oil and gas reserves totalled approximately \$4.9 billion at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – \$5.0 billion) and are included in the depletion expense calculation.
- (3) Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consist of the Corporation's exploration activities which are pending the determination of economic quantities of commercially producible proved reserves. Any additions represent the Corporation's net share of costs incurred on E&E activities during the year. There were no exploration costs reclassified from the E&E category to developing and producing category during 2024 and 2023.

Impairment Assessment

In accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, an asset impairment test is performed if Birchcliff identifies indicators of impairment at the end of a reporting period. At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Birchcliff determined that there were no asset impairment indicators present and therefore an impairment test was not required.

5. INVESTMENTS

On August 31, 2017, Birchcliff acquired securities consisting of 4,500,000 Common A LP Units (the "Common A Units") in a limited partnership and 10,000,000 Preferred Trust Units (the "Preferred Trust Units") in a trust (collectively, the "Securities") at a combined value of \$10.0 million. The Securities are not publicly listed and do not constitute a significant investment.

During 2024, Birchcliff redeemed 228,486 Preferred Trust Units. As at December 31, 2024, Birchcliff held a total of 9,066,736 Preferred Trust Units and 4,182,849 Common A Units which collectively had a fair value of \$5.9 million (December 31, 2023 – \$8.1 million). Birchcliff recorded a loss on investment of approximately \$1.9 million in 2024 compared to a loss on investment of \$1.2 million in 2023.

6. REVOLVING TERM CREDIT FACILITIES

The components of the Corporation's revolving term credit facilities include:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Syndicated credit facility	537,183	358,722
Working capital facility	33,499	15,217
Drawn revolving term credit facilities	570,682	373,939
Unamortized deferred financing fees	(3,825)	(1,842)
Revolving term credit facilities	566,857	372,097

As at December 31, 2024, the aggregate principal amount of the Corporation's revolving term credit facilities was \$850.0 million which were comprised of: (i) an extendible revolving syndicated term credit facility (the "**Syndicated Credit Facility**") of \$750.0 million; and (ii) an extendible revolving working capital facility (the "**Working Capital Facility**") of \$100.0 million (collectively, the "**Credit Facilities**").

Effective May 6, 2024, the agreement governing the Credit Facilities was amended to extend the maturity dates of each of the Syndicated Credit Facility and the Working Capital Facility from May 11, 2025, to May 11, 2027. In addition, the lenders confirmed the borrowing base limit at \$850.0 million. Birchcliff's Credit Facilities include a provision giving the lenders the right to redetermine the borrowing base if the Corporation's liability management rating (**LMR**) is less than 2.0. Birchcliff's LMR at December 31, 2024 was 16.0. Upon any change in or redetermination of the borrowing base limit which results in a borrowing base shortfall, Birchcliff must eliminate the borrowing base shortfall amount. In November 2024, Birchcliff's syndicate of lenders completed its semi-annual review and the borrowing base limit was confirmed at \$850.0 million.

The maturity date of the Credit Facilities may, at the request of the Corporation and with consent of the lenders, be extended on an annual basis, for an additional period of up to three years from May 11 of the year in which the extension request is made. The Credit Facilities are secured by a fixed and floating charge debenture and pledge charging substantially all of the Corporation's assets. No fixed charges have been granted pursuant to such debenture. The Credit Facilities do not contain any financial maintenance covenants.

The agreement governing the Credit Facilities allows for prime rate loans, U.S. base rate loans, secured overnight financing rate (**SOFR**) term loans, Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (**CORRA**) loans and, in the case of the Working Capital Facility only, letters of credit. The interest rates applicable to the drawn loans are based on a pricing margin grid and will change as a result of the ratio of outstanding indebtedness to EBITDA as calculated in accordance with the agreement governing the Credit Facilities. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest and non-cash items including, if any, deferred income taxes, other compensation, gains and losses on sale of assets, unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments, gains and losses on investments, depletion, depreciation, accretion and amortization and impairment charges.

7. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

The Corporation estimates the total undiscounted (inflated) amount of cash flow required to settle its decommissioning obligations to be approximately \$273.4 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – \$250.8 million). A reconciliation of the decommissioning obligations is set forth below:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Balance, beginning	91,324	99,720
Obligations incurred	2,454	2,778
Obligations acquired	2,591	430
Obligations divested	-	(764)
Changes in estimated future cash flows ⁽¹⁾	3,793	(8,631)
Accretion	3,748	3,700
Decommissioning expenditures	(1,964)	(5,909) ⁽²⁾
Balance, ending	101,946	91,324

(1) Primarily relates to changes in the inflation rate and discount nominal risk-free rate used to calculate the present value of the decommissioning obligations. Birchcliff applied an inflation rate of 1.82% and a discount nominal risk-free rate of 3.33% to calculate the present value of the decommissioning obligations at December 31, 2024 and an inflation rate of 1.62% and a discount nominal risk-free rate of 3.02% at December 31, 2023.

(2) Includes \$2.1 million of funding from the Alberta Site Rehabilitation Program that was recorded to income as "other gain" in 2023.

8. INCOME TAXES

For the purposes of determining the current and deferred income taxes, the Corporation applied a combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate of 23% in 2024 (2023 – 23%).

The components of deferred income tax expense are set forth below:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Net income before taxes	74,170	15,950
Computed expected income tax expense	(17,059)	(3,669)
(Increase) decrease in taxes resulting from:		
Non-deductible stock-based compensation	(1,683)	(2,173)
Non-deductible expenses and other	1,113	48
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	(441)	(376)
Deferred income tax expense	(18,070)	(6,170)

The components of net deferred income tax liabilities are set forth below:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
<i>Deferred income tax liabilities:</i>		
PP&E	480,344	436,632
Deferred financing fees	880	424
Risk management contracts	24,764	2,085
<i>Deferred income tax assets:</i>		
Decommissioning obligations	(23,448)	(21,005)
Other obligations	(25,910)	(3,927)
Bank financing costs	(907)	(550)
Non-capital losses and other	(76,368)	(52,374)
Deferred income tax liabilities	379,355	361,285

A continuity of the net deferred income tax liabilities is set forth below:

(\$000s)	Balance Jan. 1, 2024	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance Dec. 31, 2024
PP&E	436,632	43,712	480,344
Deferred financing fees	424	456	880
Risk management contracts	2,085	22,679	24,764
Decommissioning obligations	(21,005)	(2,443)	(23,448)
Other obligations	(3,927)	(21,983)	(25,910)
Bank financing costs	(550)	(357)	(907)
Non-capital losses and other	(52,374)	(23,994)	(76,368)
	361,285	18,070	379,355

(\$000s)	Balance Jan. 1, 2023	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance Dec. 31, 2023
PP&E	413,127	23,505	436,632
Deferred financing fees	815	(391)	424
Decommissioning obligations	10,867	(8,782)	2,085
Other obligations	(22,936)	1,931	(21,005)
Risk management contracts	(3,276)	(651)	(3,927)
Bank financing and share issue costs	(988)	438	(550)
Non-capital losses and other	(42,494)	(9,880)	(52,374)
	355,115	6,170	361,285

As at December 31, 2024, the Corporation had approximately \$1.4 billion (December 31, 2023 – \$1.3 billion) in tax pools available for deduction against future taxable income. Included in this tax basis are estimated non-capital loss carry forwards of approximately \$276.0 million that expire between 2040 and 2044 and unrecognized temporary differences on marketable securities of \$5.5 million. Discretionary tax deductions, including Canadian Development Expenses, Canadian Oil and Gas Property Expense and Capital Cost Allowance, were maximized in the respective tax years in order to reduce Birchcliff's accounting profits into a loss position for tax purposes.

9. CAPITAL STOCK

Share Capital

Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Corporation consists of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, each without par value.

Number of Common Shares Issued and Outstanding

The following table sets forth the number of common shares issued and outstanding:

As at December 31, (000s)	2024	2023
Outstanding at beginning of year	267,156	266,047
Issuance of common shares ⁽¹⁾	4,148	2,537
Repurchase of common shares ⁽²⁾	-	(1,428)
Outstanding at end of year	271,304	267,156

(1) Relates to the exercise of stock options and performance warrants during the year (if any). See Note 16.

(2) On November 21, 2024, Birchcliff announced that the TSX had accepted the Corporation's notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid (the "2025 NCIB"). Pursuant to the 2025 NCIB, Birchcliff may purchase up to 13,489,975 of its outstanding common shares over a period of twelve months commencing on November 27, 2024 and terminating no later than November 26, 2025. Under the 2025 NCIB, common shares may be purchased in open market transactions on the TSX and/or alternative Canadian trading systems at the prevailing market price at the time of such transaction. The total number of common shares that Birchcliff is permitted to purchase on the TSX during a trading day is subject to a daily purchase limit of 276,992 common shares. However, Birchcliff may make one block purchase per calendar week which exceeds the daily purchase restriction. All common shares purchased under the 2025 NCIB will be cancelled. The 2025 NCIB effectively renewed the Corporation's previous normal course issuer bid under which the Corporation was permitted to purchase 13,328,267 common shares over the period from November 27, 2023 to November 26, 2024 (the "2024 NCIB"). The 2024 NCIB effectively renewed the Corporation's previous normal course issuer bid under which the Corporation was permitted to purchase up to 13,295,786 common shares over the period from November 25, 2022 to November 24, 2023 (the "2023 NCIB").

During 2024, the Corporation did not purchase any common shares under the 2024 NCIB or 2025 NCIB. During 2023, the Corporation purchased and cancelled 1,427,868 common shares pursuant to the 2023 NCIB at an average price of \$8.02 for an aggregate cost of \$11.4 million, before fees.

Dividends

The following table sets forth the common share dividend distributions by the Corporation:

Years ended December 31,	2024	2023
Dividends on common shares (\$000s)	107,833	213,344
Per common share (\$)	0.40	0.80

The dividends have been designated as an eligible dividend for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of net income per common share:

Years ended December 31,	2024	2023
Net income to common shareholders (\$000s)	56,100	9,780
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding (000s)	269,081	266,465
Dilutive securities (000s)	3,107	6,023
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding (000s) ⁽¹⁾	272,188	272,488
Per basic common share	\$0.21	\$0.04
Per diluted common share	\$0.21	\$0.04

(1) The weighted average diluted common shares outstanding excludes 21,184,484 stock options that were anti-dilutive as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – 5,942,934).

11. REVENUE

The following table sets forth Birchcliff's petroleum and natural gas ("P&NG") sales and revenue by source:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Light oil sales	73,004	66,848
Condensate ⁽¹⁾	161,405	197,032
NGLs sales ⁽²⁾	68,339	61,969
Natural gas sales	284,035	414,336
P&NG sales ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	586,783	740,185
Royalty income	73	174
P&NG revenue	586,856	740,359
Marketing revenue ⁽⁵⁾	54,069	30,521
Revenue from contracts with customers	640,925	770,880

(1) Consists of pentanes plus.

(2) Consists of ethane, propane and butane.

(3) Excludes the effects of financial instruments but includes the effects of any physical delivery contracts outstanding during the year.

(4) Included in accounts receivable at December 31, 2024 was \$64.6 million (December 31, 2023 – \$62.3 million) in P&NG sales to be received from its marketers in respect of December 2024 production, which was subsequently received in January 2025.

(5) Marketing revenue primarily represents the sale of commodities purchased from third parties less applicable fees. Birchcliff enters into certain commodity purchase and sales arrangements to reduce its take-or-pay fractionation fees associated with third-party commitments. The value of commodities purchased and sold during the period is primarily driven by prevailing commodity prices, the availability of sellers and buyers for fractionated production and fractionation capacity available in the market. The value of commodities purchased and sold to third parties are recorded on a gross basis for financial statement presentation purposes. Marketing revenue also includes a propane supply arrangement with a third-party polypropylene producer, which is recorded net of processing costs and other charges. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Corporation had marketing purchases from third parties of \$51.5 million (2023 – \$34.8 million).

12. OPERATING EXPENSE

The Corporation's operating expenses include all costs with respect to day-to-day production operations. The components of operating expenses are set forth below:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Field operating costs	95,329	110,116
Recoveries	(4,439)	(4,307)
Operating expense	90,890	105,809

13. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

The components of administrative expenses are set forth below:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
<i>Cash:</i>		
Salaries and benefits ⁽¹⁾	39,844	41,297
Other ⁽²⁾	19,627	21,506
General and administrative, gross	59,471	62,803
Operating overhead recoveries	(112)	(125)
Capitalized overhead ⁽³⁾	(18,706)	(20,583)
General and administrative, net	40,653	42,095
<i>Non-cash:</i>		
Other compensation ⁽⁴⁾	10,930	26,292
Capitalized compensation ⁽³⁾	(4,889)	(12,652)
Other compensation, net	6,041	13,640
Administrative expense, net	46,694	55,735

(1) Includes salaries, benefits and incentives paid to officers and employees of the Corporation and retainer fees, meeting fees and benefits paid to directors of the Corporation.

(2) Includes costs such as corporate travel, rent, legal fees, tax, insurance, computer hardware and software and other business expenses incurred by the Corporation.

(3) Includes a portion of gross general and administrative expenses and other compensation directly attributable to the exploration and development activities of the Corporation, which have been capitalized.

(4) Includes stock-based compensation expense of \$10.5 million and post-employment benefit expense of \$0.4 million in 2024 (2023 - \$20.7 million and \$5.6 million, respectively). See Notes 14 & 16.

Total compensation expense for the Corporation's executive officers and directors is comprised of the following:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Salaries and benefits ⁽¹⁾	8,881	10,216
Stock-based compensation ⁽²⁾	2,639	4,863
Post-employment benefit ⁽³⁾	403	5,637
Executive officer's and director's compensation	11,923	20,716

(1) Includes salaries, benefits and other incentives paid to officers of the Corporation and directors' fees and benefits paid to the directors of the Corporation.

(2) Represents stock-based compensation expense associated with options granted to the executive officers.

(3) Represents past and current service costs associated with post-employment benefits for the Corporation's executive officers. See Note 14.

14. OTHER LIABILITIES

Post-Employment Benefit Obligations

The Corporation has established a post-employment benefit plan for eligible executive officers, which provides for post-employment benefits based upon the age at retirement and their period of service with Birchcliff (the "Retirement Plan"). The Retirement Plan is not funded and as such no plan assets exist. The post-employment benefit obligations arising from the Retirement Plan is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. The expenses associated with the Retirement Plan are comprised of current and past service costs and the interest (accretion) on the unwinding of the present value of the post-employment benefit obligations.

The Corporation estimates the total undiscounted (inflated) amount of cash flow required to settle its obligations for all participants meeting the eligibility requirements under the post-employment benefit plan was approximately \$9.3 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – \$23.2 million).

A reconciliation of the discounted post-employment benefit obligations is set forth below:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Balance, beginning	16,465	11,170
Obligations incurred ⁽¹⁾	403	5,637 ⁽²⁾
Accretion	78	171
Loss on settlement	-	1,487 ⁽²⁾
Retirement benefit payments	(13,851)	(2,000)
Balance, ending⁽³⁾	3,095	16,465
Current portion	2,630	16,413 ⁽⁴⁾
Long-term portion	465	52 ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Represents the past and current service costs associated with post-employment benefits.

(2) On October 4, 2023, Birchcliff announced the retirement of three executive officers effective December 31, 2023 (collectively, the "Retiring Officers"). As a result of these retirements, Birchcliff incurred a past service cost of \$5.1 million and a loss on settlement of the post-employment benefit obligation of approximately \$1.5 million in 2023.

(3) Birchcliff applied a discount rate of 2.8% and an inflation rate of 3.0% to calculate the present value of the post-employment benefit obligations at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

(4) As a result of the IAS 1 amendment, approximately \$2.6 million and \$11.2 million in post-employment benefit obligations were reclassified on a retrospective basis from long-term portion to current portion for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023. See Note 3 for further details.

Lease Obligations

Birchcliff has future commitments associated with its lease obligation primarily relating to office leases and gas processing commitments. The Corporation's total undiscounted (inflated) amount of cash flow required to settle its lease obligations was approximately \$169.2 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – \$13.9 million) and is expected to be settled no later than 2035.

A reconciliation of the discounted lease obligations is set forth below:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Balance, beginning	12,615	13,594
Additions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	113,878	-
Lease interest expense	4,582	-
Lease payments	(11,225)	(2,458)
Change in estimate	(337)	951
Accretion	563	528
Balance, ending⁽¹⁾	120,076	12,615
Current portion	10,755	2,507
Long-term portion	109,321	10,108

- (1) Effective July 1, 2024, Birchcliff assumed operatorship of a third-party natural gas processing facility that resulted in the take-or-pay commitment associated with the underlying processing arrangement (the “Gas Processing Lease”) to be classified as a lease obligation under IFRS Accounting Standards. Birchcliff recognized a lease liability of \$104.0 million as a result of the addition of the Gas Processing Lease. The variable lease payments (if any) related to the Gas Processing Lease are recognized as operating expenses in profit or loss.
- (2) Effective November 8, 2024, Birchcliff recognized a lease liability of \$9.9 million as a result of extending its head office lease term from 2028 to 2035.

15. FINANCE EXPENSE

The components of finance expenses are set forth below:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
<i>Cash:</i>		
Interest on Credit Facilities	36,827	20,312
Lease interest expense	4,582	-
<i>Non-cash:</i>		
Accretion ⁽¹⁾	4,389	4,399
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,417	1,700
Finance expense	47,215	26,411

- (1) Includes accretion on decommissioning obligations, post-employment benefit obligations and lease obligations.

16. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

Stock Options

At December 31, 2024, the Corporation’s stock option plan (the “Option Plan”) permitted the grant of options in respect of a maximum of 27,130,351 (December 31, 2023 – 26,715,568) common shares. At December 31, 2024, there remained 3,473,583 (December 31, 2023 – 3,935,618) stock options available for issuance. For the stock options exercised during 2024, the weighted average common share trading price on the TSX was \$5.55 (2023 – \$7.83) per common share.

A summary of the outstanding stock options is set forth below:

Years ended December 31,	2024		2023	
	Number	Price (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number	Price (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Outstanding, beginning	22,779,950	5.95	20,322,784	5.53
Granted ⁽²⁾	6,194,150	5.16	5,236,200	6.16
Exercised	(4,147,832)	(2.60)	(2,536,733)	(2.82)
Forfeited	(675,167)	(7.26)	(231,968)	(8.09)
Expired	(494,333)	(7.76)	(10,333)	(11.41)
Outstanding, ending	23,656,768	6.25	22,779,950	5.95

- (1) Calculated on a weighted average basis.

- (2) Each stock option granted entitles the holder to purchase one common share at the exercise price.

The weighted average fair value per option granted during 2024 was \$1.15 (2023 – \$1.10). In determining the stock-based compensation expense for options granted during 2024, the Corporation applied a weighted average estimated forfeiture rate of 7.0% (2023 – 7.0%).

The weighted average assumptions used in calculating the Black-Scholes fair values are set forth below:

Years ended December 31,	2024	2023
Risk-free interest rate	3.0%	3.7%
Expected life (years)	4.0	4.0
Expected volatility	47.8%	54.9%
Dividend yield	7.8%	13.4%

A summary of the stock options outstanding and exercisable under the Option Plan at December 31, 2024 is set forth below:

Grant Price (\$)		Awards Outstanding			Awards Exercisable		
Low	High	Quantity	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Quantity	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
0.78	3.00	2,372,950	0.93	1.81	2,372,950	0.93	1.81
3.01	6.00	6,067,334	4.87	5.11	99,334	1.48	4.41
6.01	9.00	9,974,984	2.98	6.36	6,451,954	2.45	6.46
9.01	11.65	5,241,500	2.94	9.37	3,629,878	2.94	9.37
		23,656,768	3.25	6.25	12,554,116	2.30	6.41

Performance Warrants

On January 18, 2005, Birchcliff issued 4,049,665 performance warrants as part of its initial restructuring to become a public entity. Each performance warrant is exercisable at a price of \$3.00 to purchase one common share of Birchcliff. As at December 31, 2024, there remained 404,967 performance warrants (December 31, 2023 – 404,967) outstanding, which were repurchased by Birchcliff in accordance with their terms subsequent to December 31, 2024.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's general policy is to maintain a sufficient capital base to manage its business in the most effective manner with the goal of increasing the value of its assets and thus its underlying share value. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial flexibility to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations, to maintain a capital structure that allows Birchcliff to finance its business strategy using primarily internally-generated cash flow and its available Credit Facilities and to optimize the use of its capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders. There were no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth the Corporation's total available credit:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
<i>Maximum borrowing base limit⁽¹⁾:</i>		
Revolving term credit facilities	850,000	850,000
<i>Principal amount utilized:</i>		
Revolving term credit facilities	(566,857)	(372,097)
Unamortized deferred financing fees	(3,825)	(1,842)
Outstanding letters of credit	(185)	(185)
	(570,867)	(374,124)
Unused credit	279,133	475,876

(1) The Credit Facilities are subject to a semi-annual review of the borrowing base limit, which is directly impacted by the value of Birchcliff's oil and gas reserves. See Note 6 for further details.

The capital structure of the Corporation is as follows:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023	% Change
Total shareholders' equity	2,195,015	2,225,445	(1%)
Total shareholders' equity as a % of total capital	80%	85%	
Revolving term credit facilities	566,857	372,097	
Working capital (surplus) deficit ⁽¹⁾	(88,953)	13,084	
Fair value of financial instruments - asset ⁽²⁾	71,038	3,588	
Fair value of financial instruments - liability ⁽²⁾	-	(1,394)	
Other liabilities ⁽²⁾	(13,385)	(5,069)	
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficit ⁽³⁾	(31,300)	10,209	
Total debt	535,557	382,306	40%
Total debt as a % of total capital	20%	15%	
Total capital	2,730,572	2,607,751	5%

(1) Current liabilities less current assets.

(2) Reflects the current portion only.

(3) Represents items related to the day-to-day operations of Birchcliff and excludes the current portion of financial instruments and other liabilities discounted to the end of the year where the benefit or obligation has not been realized by the Corporation.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT

Birchcliff is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as part of its normal course of business. The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Corporation's financial risk management framework and periodically reviews the results of all risk management activities and all outstanding positions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from Birchcliff's receivables from its oil and natural gas marketers. Cash is comprised of bank balances. Historically, the Corporation has not carried short-term investments. Should this change in the future, counterparties will be selected based on credit ratings, management will monitor all investments to ensure a stable return and complex investment vehicles with higher risk will be avoided. The Corporation's exposure to cash credit risk at the statement of financial position date is low.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable reflects management's assessment of the credit risk associated with these customers. The following table illustrates the Corporation's maximum exposure for accounts receivable:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Marketers ⁽¹⁾	64,645	62,251
Jointly owned assets	12,579	11,576
Other	1,691	1,278
Accounts receivable	78,915	75,105

(1) At December 31, 2024, approximately 18% was due from one marketer (December 31, 2023 – 13%, one marketer). During 2024, the Corporation received 20%, 17% and 12% of its revenue, respectively, from three marketers (2023 – 18%, 13% and 11% of its revenue, respectively, from three marketers).

Typically, Birchcliff's maximum credit exposure from its marketers is revenue from its commodity sales. Receivables from marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production. Birchcliff mitigates the credit risk associated with these receivables by establishing marketing relationships with credit worthy purchasers, obtaining guarantees from their ultimate parent companies and obtaining letters of credit, if and when appropriate. The Corporation historically has not experienced any material collection issues with its marketers.

Birchcliff's accounts receivables are aged as follows:

As at December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Current (less than 30 days)	68,966	71,092
30 to 60 days	3,329	1,778
61 to 90 days	4,230	1,304
Over 90 days	2,390	931
Accounts receivable	78,915	75,105

At December 31, 2024, approximately \$2.4 million or 3.0% (December 31, 2023 – \$0.9 million or 1.2%) of Birchcliff's total accounts receivable are aged over 90 days. The majority of these accounts are due from various partners of jointly owned assets. Birchcliff attempts to mitigate the credit risk of receivables from jointly owned assets by obtaining pre-

approval of significant capital expenditures. However, the receivables are from participants in the oil and natural gas sector, and collection of the outstanding balances is dependent on industry factors such as commodity price fluctuations, escalating costs and the risk of unsuccessful drilling. In addition, further risk exists with partners of jointly owned assets as disagreements occasionally arise that increases the potential for non-collection. The Corporation does not typically obtain collateral from partners of jointly owned assets; however, the Corporation does have the ability to withhold production or proceeds from the eventual sale of jointly owned assets in the event of non-payment. Birchcliff determined that the ultimate collection of accounts receivable were not in doubt and therefore no allowance to profit or loss was recorded in 2024 and 2023.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by cash as they become due. Birchcliff's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term and long-term financial obligations when due, under both normal and unusual conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Corporation's reputation. Birchcliff actively manages its liquidity using cash and debt management programs. Strategies include monitoring forecast and actual cash flows from operating, financing, and investing activities and managing available credit and working capital under its Credit Facilities.

All of the Corporation's contractual financial liabilities can be settled in cash. Typically, the Corporation ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. To achieve this objective, the Corporation prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are approved by the Board and are regularly reviewed and updated as considered necessary. P&NG production is monitored daily and is used to provide monthly cash flow estimates. Further, the Corporation utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to manage capital expenditure. The Corporation also attempts to match its payment cycle with collection of P&NG revenue on the 25th of each month. Should commodity prices deteriorate materially, Birchcliff may adjust its capital spending accordingly to ensure that it is able to service its short-term financial obligations.

To facilitate the capital expenditure program, the Corporation has an aggregate \$850.0 million reserve-based bank credit facilities at the end of 2024 which are reviewed semi-annually by its lenders. The principal amount drawn under the Corporation's total credit facilities including letters of credit at December 31, 2024 was \$570.9 million (December 31, 2023 – \$374.1 million) and \$279.1 million in unused credit was available at the end of 2024 (2023 – \$475.9 million) to fund future obligations.

The following table details the undiscounted cash flows of the Corporation's significant contractual financial liabilities at December 31, 2024 in the period they are due:

(\$000s)	2025	2026	2027-2029	Thereafter
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66,907	-	-	-
Drawn revolving term credit facilities	-	-	570,682	-
Lease commitments ⁽¹⁾	21,044	21,051	61,347	65,802
Financial liabilities	87,951	21,051	632,029	65,802

(1) Includes the Corporation's head office lease, processing lease and other minor lease arrangements.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Corporation's net income or the value of its financial instruments, if any. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. These risks are consistent with prior years. All risk management transactions are conducted within risk management tolerances that are reviewed by the Board.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Significant changes in commodity prices can materially impact the Corporation's financial performance operating results and financial position. Commodity prices are not only influenced by Canadian ("CDN") and the United States ("US") supply and demand, but also by world events that dictate the levels of supply and demand globally.

At December 31, 2024, Birchcliff had the following financial derivative contracts in place to manage commodity price risk:

Product	Type of Contract	Notional Quantity	Remaining Term ⁽¹⁾	Contract Price	Asset (\$000s)
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	12,500 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.108/MMBtu	5,988
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	10,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.115/MMBtu	4,760
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	10,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.050/MMBtu	4,062
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	5,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.178/MMBtu	2,058
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	10,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.175/MMBtu	4,447
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	5,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.190/MMBtu	2,187
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	30,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.114/MMBtu	14,291
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	35,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.081/MMBtu	17,255
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	5,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.013/MMBtu	2,642
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	20,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2025 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$1.005/MMBtu	10,651
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	5,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2025 – Dec. 31, 2025	NYMEX HH less US\$0.990/MMBtu	2,698
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	10,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2026 – Dec. 31, 2026	NYMEX HH less US\$0.895/MMBtu	4,238
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	40,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2026 – Dec. 31, 2026	NYMEX HH less US\$0.979/MMBtu	15,312
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	20,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2026 – Dec. 31, 2026	NYMEX HH less US\$0.960/MMBtu	7,763
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	25,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2027 – Dec. 31, 2027	NYMEX HH less US\$0.788/MMBtu	9,317
Fair value					107,669

(1) Transactions with common terms and the same counterparty have been aggregated and presented at the weighted average price.

(2) Birchcliff sold AECO basis swap.

At December 31, 2024, if the future NYMEX HH/AECO 7A basis changed by US\$0.10/MMBtu, with all other variables held constant, after-tax net income in 2024 would have changed by approximately \$9.4 million.

The following financial derivative contracts were entered into subsequent to December 31, 2024 to manage commodity price risk:

Product	Type of Contract	Notional Quantity	Remaining Term ⁽¹⁾	Contract Price
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	20,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2030 – Dec. 31, 2031	NYMEX HH less US\$1.090/MMBtu
Natural gas	AECO 7A basis swap ⁽²⁾	5,000 MMBtu/d	Jan. 1, 2030 – Dec. 31, 2031	NYMEX HH less US\$1.090/MMBtu

(1) Transactions with common terms and the same counterparty have been aggregated and presented at the weighted average price.

(2) Birchcliff sold AECO basis swap.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's Credit Facilities are exposed to interest rate risk. The remainder of Birchcliff's financial assets and liabilities are not directly exposed to interest rate risk. The Corporation had no financial derivative contracts in place to manage interest rate risk as at December 31, 2024.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The exchange rate effect cannot be quantified but generally an increase in the value of the CDN dollar as compared to the US dollar will reduce the CDN dollar prices received by Birchcliff for its P&NG sales. The Corporation had no long-term forward exchange rate contracts in place as at or during the period ended December 31, 2024.

Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

The following table provides a summary of the realized and unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments:

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Realized gain (loss)	9,336	(37,285)
Unrealized gain (loss)	98,605	(38,185)

The fair value net asset position of the Corporation's financial instruments at December 31, 2024 was \$107.7 million as compared to \$9.1 million at December 31, 2023.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Birchcliff's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, deposits, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, financial derivative contracts and outstanding revolving term credit facilities. Substantially all of Birchcliff's

financial instruments are transacted in active markets. Financial instruments carried at fair value are assessed using the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy level.

The carrying value and fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 are set forth below:

(\$000s)	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>		
Cash	50	50
Accounts receivable	78,915	78,915
Deposits	11,200	11,200
Investments ⁽¹⁾	8,869	8,869
Financial derivatives ⁽²⁾	107,669	107,669
<i>Other liabilities:</i>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66,907	66,907
Drawn revolving term credit facilities	570,682	570,682

(1) Investments are fair valued based on level 3.

(2) Financial derivative contracts are fair valued based on level 2.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Corporation enters into contracts and commitments in the normal course of operations. The following table lists Birchcliff's commitments at December 31, 2024:

(\$000s)	2025	2026	2027 - 2029	Thereafter
Firm transportation and fractionation ⁽¹⁾	171,636	156,485	263,783	111,529
Natural gas processing ⁽²⁾	19,327	19,143	51,512	51,512
Capital commitments ⁽³⁾	7,423	3,624	-	-
Other lease commitments ⁽⁴⁾	3,345	3,352	8,202	12,656
Operating commitments ⁽⁵⁾	2,174	2,174	6,523	11,053
Commitments	203,905	184,778	330,020	186,750

(1) Includes firm transportation service arrangements and fractionation commitments with third parties.

(2) Comprised of natural gas processing commitments at third-party facilities, which includes the undiscounted take-or-pay commitment at the Gordondale Facility. Effective July 1, 2024, the take-or-pay commitment at the Gordondale Facility has been classified as a lease, which is presented on a discounted basis on the statement of financial position for the year ended 2024.

(3) Includes drilling commitments.

(4) Includes the Corporation's head office lease and other minor lease arrangements.

(5) Includes variable operating components associated with Birchcliff's head office premises.

The Corporation may be involved in litigation and disputes arising in the normal course of operations. Management is of the opinion that any potential litigation will not have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations at December 31, 2024.

20. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Years ended December 31, (\$000s)	2024	2023
Provided by (used in):		
Accounts receivable	(3,810)	49,900
Prepaid expenses and deposits	4,062	(11,164)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(27,915)	(48,965)
	(27,663)	(10,229)
Provided by (used in):		
Operating	(17,269)	19,477
Investing	(10,394)	(29,706)
	(27,663)	(10,229)