

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND 2025

INTRODUCTION

The following is management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") of the operating and financial results of ROK Resources Inc. ("**ROK**" or the "**Company**"), for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, as well as information and expectations concerning the Company's outlook based on currently available information.

This MD&A is prepared as of November 18, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with ROK's interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, as well as the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, together with the accompanying notes. All dollar values are expressed in Canadian dollars and are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"), unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information about our current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. The Company also uses various specified non-IFRS measures to analyze financial performance. Such non-IFRS measures presented within this MD&A include "Funds Flow", "Operating Income", "Operating Netback", "Operating Income Profit Margin", "Funds from Operations", "Funds from Operations Profit Margin", and "Net Surplus (Debt)". These non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A should be read in conjunction with disclosures in the sections entitled "Non-IFRS Measures" and "Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information". Additional information on the Company, its financial statements, this MD&A and other factors that could affect the Company's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR+ website (www.sedarplus.ca).

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

ROK is a Canadian resource company engaged in oil and gas exploration and development activities in Western Canada. The Company has head offices located in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, and Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and the Company's shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSXV**") under the trading symbol "ROK". ROK's focus is to advance the development of its oil and gas assets, comprised as follows:

- Southeast Saskatchewan - comprised of oil weighted conventional Frobisher, Alida and Midale prospects; and
- Kaybob Alberta - a gas-weighted, stacked multi-zone reservoir with upside locations in the Cardium, Montney, Bluesky and Dunvegan formations.

Q3 2026 HIGHLIGHTS

- Achieved quarterly average production of 3,017 boe/d reflecting production adjustments from the dispositions of certain non-core oil and gas properties and new production from the Company's drilling programs;
- Recognized petroleum and natural gas sales of $19.3 million, compared to $16.1 million in the third quarter of 2025;
- Generated a netback of $21.11/boe, reflecting a 106% increase when compared to Q3 2025;
- Achieved quarterly funds flow of $4.1 million, compared to $2.5 million in the third quarter of 2025;
- Invested $8.9 million in capital expenditures during the third quarter of 2026, and $15.4 million on a YTD basis;
- Net surplus increased by $4.4 million from the second quarter of 2026 to $14.3 million as of September 30, 2026;
- Drilled 10 gross (8.9 net) wells during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, all within Saskatchewan; and
- Sale of non-core assets generating proceeds of $9.5 million, net of adjustments.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Expressed in $000s, except where stated	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Financial Highlights				
Oil and natural gas sales	19,274	16,137	56,146	53,758
Funds from operations [(1)]	6,128	4,093	20,348	23,553
Cash flow from operating activities	3,887	5,834	16,624	18,367
Net income (loss)	(37)	(2,199)	2,996	(466)
Expenditures on property, plant & equipment	8,896	3,237	14,432	4,940
Total assets	135,116	142,544	135,116	142,544
Net surplus [(1)]	14,271	2,666	14,271	2,666
Shareholders' equity	93,871	100,709	93,871	100,709
Common shares outstanding (000s)	219,445	217,764	219,445	217,764
Operating Highlights [(2)]				
Average daily production				
Crude oil (bbl/d)	1,683	1,929	1,696	2,041
NGLs (boe/d)	316	340	339	377
Natural gas (mcf/d)	6,111	6,871	5,951	7,647
Total (boe/d)	3,017	3,414	3,027	3,693
Average realized prices, before hedging				
Crude oil ($/bbl)	108.74	81.52	104.71	82.75
NGLs ($/boe)	50.11	38.46	50.98	41.69
Natural gas ($/mcf)	1.75	0.74	1.81	1.61
Combined average ($/boe)	69.43	51.38	67.94	53.33
Operating Netback [(1)]				
Oil and natural gas sales ($/boe)	69.43	51.38	67.94	53.33
Royalties ($/boe)	(11.22)	(9.46)	(10.76)	(8.94)
Operating expenses ($/boe)	(37.10)	(31.67)	(34.56)	(29.28)
Operating Netback ($/boe)	21.11	10.25	22.62	15.11
Funds from Operations ($/boe) [(1)]	22.07	13.03	24.62	23.36
Operating Income Profit Margin [(1)]	30.4%	19.9%	33.3%	28.3%
Funds from Operations Profit Margin [(1)]	31.8%	25.4%	36.2%	43.8%

(1) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" section of this MD&A.
(2) Refer to "Conversion Measures" section of this MD&A.

NON-CORE ASSET DISPOSITION

During Q3 2026, the Company completed two transactions for the disposition of certain non-core assets located in Southeast Saskatchewan. The two dispositions resulted in gross cash consideration to the Company of $10.4 million ($9.5 million after customary closing adjustments). The transactions equate to a sales value of approximately $33,500 per flowing barrel of oil equivalent based on the forecasted production of 310 boe/d over the next twelve months, representing approximately 9% of ROK's previously forecasted 2026 average production.

These dispositions advance ROK's strategy of optimizing its asset portfolio through the divestiture of non-core, primarily non-operated assets while further strengthening the Company's financial position. The transactions materially reduce future asset retirement obligations by 16% and provides additional financial flexibility to fund high-return development opportunities within its operated core areas, pursue accretive acquisition opportunities and evaluate other capital allocation initiatives intended to enhance long-term shareholder value.

ASSET ACQUISITION

On September 18, 2026, ROK entered into a purchase and sale agreement with an arm's length counterparty to acquire certain oil and gas assets in ROK's core Kaybob region of Alberta for $3.5 million, with an effective date of July 1, 2026. The acquisition includes strategically important infrastructure and, following reactivations, the assets are expected to produce approximately 600 boe/d (35% liquids). Closing remains subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions under the purchase and sale agreement and is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2027.

NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID

In August 2026, the Company received acceptance for its intention to make a normal course issuer bid ("**NCIB**") through the facilities of the TSXV to purchase and cancel up to 18,157,025 Class B common shares ("**Class B Shares**") in the capital of the Company during the one-year period from August 13, 2026, to August 12, 2027.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the NCIB, believing it to be in the best interests of both the Company and its shareholders. The Board considers it an effective use of the Company's financial resources to return capital to shareholders by repurchasing Class B Shares when their market price does not fully reflect their intrinsic value. All Class B Shares purchased under the NCIB will be returned to treasury and cancelled. During the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 231,000 Class B Shares for $87,000 (average of $0.376/share).

TERMINATION OF ARRANGEMENT AGREEMENT

On September 23, 2025, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement (the "**Arrangement Agreement**") between 17312539 Canada Inc., a private Canadian company formed for the sole purpose of completing the Arrangement (defined below) (the "**Purchaser**"), Blue Alaska Oil Trading LLC ("**Blue Alaska**") as the sole shareholder of Purchaser. Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement, the Purchaser was to acquire all of the issued and outstanding Class B Shares of the Company for total consideration of $52 million in cash, subject to adjustments as provided for in the Arrangement Agreement (the "**Arrangement**"). As part of the Arrangement, a $3 million deposit was placed into trust by Blue Alaska and the Purchaser until releasable under the terms of the Arrangement Agreement. A reciprocal break fee of $3 million was also part of the Arrangement and was to be provided to the respective party if the Arrangement is terminated under certain conditions in the Arrangement Agreement.

On March 2, 2026, Blue Alaska and the Purchaser served ROK with a notice (the "**Notice**") to immediately terminate the Arrangement Agreement. In the Notice, Blue Alaska and the Purchaser assert a unilateral ability to terminate the Arrangement Agreement. The Notice provided by Blue Alaska and the Purchaser and the unilateral termination of the Arrangement Agreement amount to a repudiation of the Arrangement Agreement. ROK, as a result of the repudiation by Blue Alaska and the Purchaser, provided Blue Alaska and the Purchaser with notice of termination of the Arrangement Agreement.

ROK continues to seek payment of the reciprocal break fee of $3 million given Blue Alaska's inability to fulfill the terms and conditions of the Arrangement Agreement. In turn, Blue Alaska has claimed that the reciprocal break fee is not owed and has presented an unwillingness to honor ROK's claim. Legal steps continue to be taken by both parties to enforce their respective positions.

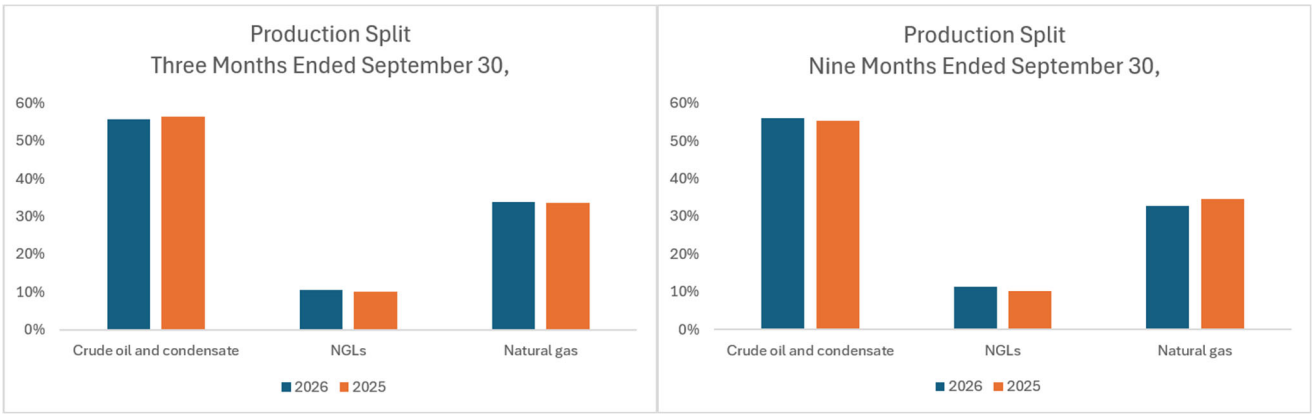
DISCUSSION OF OPERATING RESULTS

Production

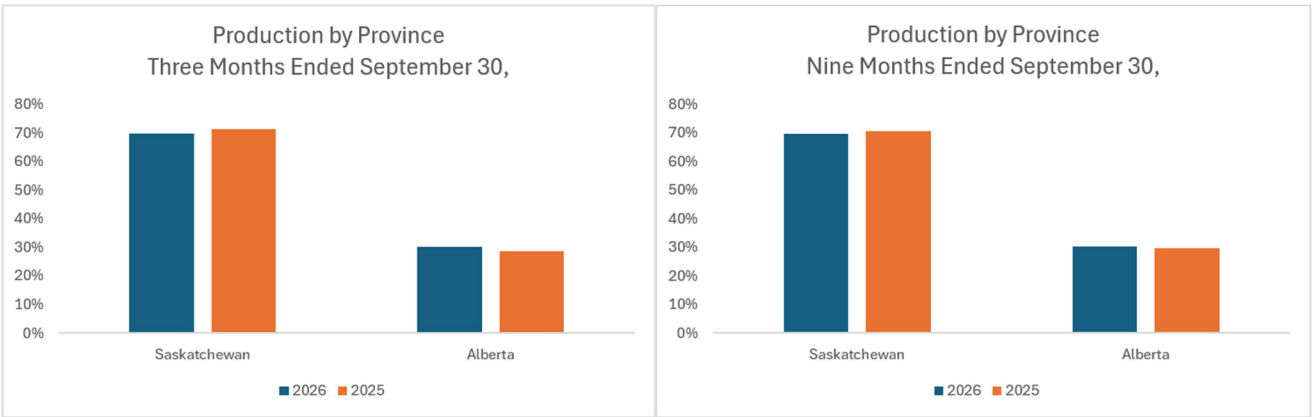
	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Crude oil (bbl/d)	1,683	1,929	1,696	2,041
NGLs (boe/d)	316	340	339	377
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	6,111	6,871	5,951	7,647
Total (boe/d) [(1)]	3,017	3,414	3,027	3,693

(1) Barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. Refer to "Conversion Measures" section of this MD&A.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, ROK's production mix by product remained consistent with past periods. Production volumes are lower due to assets divestitures and natural declines. Recent drilling activity has begun to replace declining production as new wells are on-stream as of late September 2026.



For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, ROK's production mix by province has remained very similar year over year, with Saskatchewan accounting for approximately 68% of total corporate production and the remainder from Alberta.



Oil and Natural Gas Sales

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Crude Oil	16,837	14,465	48,486	46,105
NGLs	1,455	1,203	4,718	4,295
Natural gas	982	469	2,942	3,358
Total	19,274	16,137	56,146	53,758

Realized Sales Prices, before Hedging

	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Crude oil ($/bbl)	108.74	81.52	104.71	82.75
NGLs ($/boe)	50.11	38.46	50.98	41.69
Natural gas ($/Mcf)	1.75	0.74	1.81	1.61
Total ($/boe)	69.43	51.38	67.94	53.33

Lower production for Q3 2026 when compared to the comparative period in 2025 is mainly due to the sale of non-core assets (see above) and natural declines after a reduced capital program throughout 2025 and the first 6 months of 2026 (a result of the terminated transaction). In a volatile commodity pricing market, overall crude oil pricing saw realized increases in Q3 and YTD 2026 while natural gas improved from both 3- and 9-month comparison intervals. Pricing volatility is still prevalent due to ongoing global economic uncertainty, increased global trade conflicts, and reduced global demand, causing fluctuations in revenue per boe and overall sales revenue of the Company.

Royalties

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Total royalties	3,113	2,972	8,895	9,008
Total royalties (% of sales)	16.2%	18.4%	15.8%	16.8%
Total royalties ($/boe)	11.22	9.46	10.76	8.94

Royalties as a percentage of total oil and natural gas sales are highly sensitive to commodity prices, royalty holidays, and adjustments to gas cost allowance. Thus, royalty rates can fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year. Royalties as a percentage of revenues in Q3 2026 were 16.2 percent compared to 18.4 percent in the 2025 comparative period. YTD 2026 royalty rates at 15.8 percent were relative to those realized in YTD 2025 at 16.8 percent.

The Company expects the average corporate royalty rate to remain lower as new wells are drilled on its existing land base, with a focus on Crown acreage in Saskatchewan, which carries a royalty holiday for the first 37,700 bbls of oil produced from each new well.

Operating Expenses

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
General operating	6,205	6,026	16,873	17,098
Processing and treatment	1,523	1,544	4,613	5,222
Transportation and gathering	885	1,209	2,256	3,504
Maintenance and workovers	1,686	1,168	4,816	3,697
Total operating expenses	10,299	9,947	28,558	29,521
General operating	22.35	19.19	20.42	16.96
Processing and treatment	5.49	4.91	5.58	5.18
Transportation and gathering	3.19	3.85	2.73	3.47
Maintenance and workovers	6.07	3.72	5.83	3.67
Total operating expenses ($/boe)	37.10	31.67	34.56	29.28

The Company's Q3 2026 operating expenses increased due to higher maintenance and workover operations and facility turnarounds, coupled with lower corporate production volumes as a result of non-core asset dispositions and lower capital activity prior to the second half of 2026 resulting in natural declines. The Company continues to make efforts to improve operating efficiencies in order to achieve lower overall operating expenses and expects operating costs in Q4 2026 and 2027 to return to 2024 and 2025 levels.

Gains (Losses) on Commodity Contracts

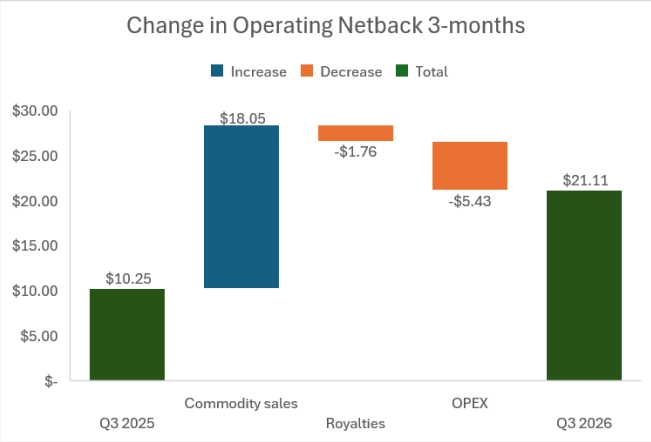
($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Realized gain on commodity contracts	-	498	395	7,033
Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity contracts	-	(14)	(141)	1,067
Total	-	484	254	8,100

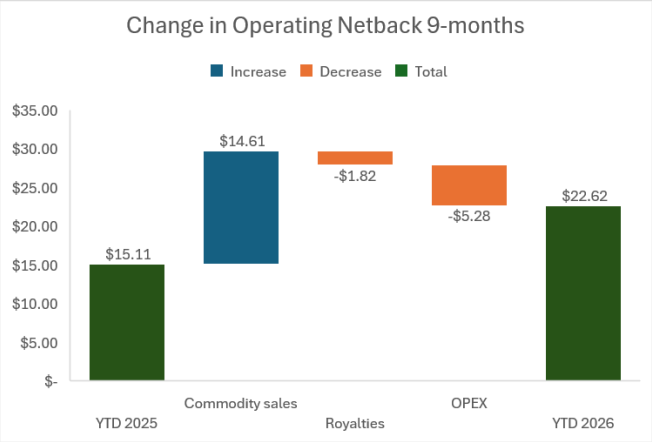
For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recognized realized gains of $0.4 million on risk management commodity contracts maturing in the period (YTD 2025 – realized gain of $7.0 million) and unrealized losses of $0.1 million on existing risk management commodity contracts to mature at a future date (2025 - unrealized gains of $1.1 million). Unrealized gains/losses reflect the mark-to-market change in fair value of the oil and gas price hedges existing at a given period end on future oil and gas production from the Company's oil and gas assets (see below) while realized gains /losses reflect the cash settlement on oil and gas price hedges at the time of maturity of each hedge contract.

Please refer to section "Financial Risk Management" below for details of existing risk management commodity contracts.

Operating Netback

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company's operating netback increased substantially, with netback for the three-month period increasing to $21.11/boe compared to $10.25/boe in the prior-year period, representing an increase of approximately 100%. For the nine-month periods, netback of $15.11/boe in YTD 2025 increased by approximately 50% to $22.62/boe in YTD 2026. The improvement was primarily attributable to higher WTI benchmark prices, partially offset by higher per-unit royalties and operating costs. Please refer to section "Non-IFRS Measures" below for details regarding the calculation of Operating Netback.





General and Administrative Expenses

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Gross G&A costs	1,614	1,415	5,422	4,628
Recoveries	(221)	(194)	(736)	(715)
Capitalized G&A	(128)	(102)	(333)	(322)
G&A expenses	1,265	1,119	4,353	3,591
$ per boe	4.56	3.56	5.27	3.56

For periods ended September 30, 2026, general and administrative costs increased due to increased wages and higher professional fees associated with multiple corporate transactions, together with other inflationary increases. Given the increase in dollar value in these costs coupled with lower production due to the dispositions of oil and gas assets during Q3 2026, the cost/boe has increased by 28% in comparison with the prior year.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of $141,000 and $611,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 (2025 - $111,000 and $607,000). Stock-based compensation expense is a function of the recognized time vesting of stock options and RSUs in a given period.

Depletion and Depreciation

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Depletion of development and production assets	3,728	4,535	11,272	14,563
Depreciation of right-of-use leased assets	29	31	89	94
Total	3,757	4,566	11,361	14,657
$ per boe	13.53	14.54	13.75	14.54

The carrying costs for property, plant and equipment directly associated with developed oil and gas operations, including estimated future development costs, are recognized as depletion expense in the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) on a unit of production basis over proved plus probable reserves. The carrying costs of office and computer equipment are recognized as depreciation expense on a straight-line or declining-balance basis.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded depletion expense of $11.3 million ($14.6 million for the 2025 comparative period). Depreciation expense of $89,000 on leased equipment was also recognized in 2026 ($94,000 for the 2025 comparative period).

Net Finance Expenses

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Interest income	(116)	(71)	(150)	(78)
Interest expenses and bank charges	24	39	43	96
Debt interest expense	-	-	-	241
RSU liability revaluation loss	1,040	96	1,208	96
Lease liability interest expense	6	7	18	24
Accretion on debt	-	-	-	26
Accretion on decommissioning obligations	377	447	1,292	1,369
Total	1,331	518	2,411	1,774

Net finance expenses were $1.3 million and $2.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, compared to net finance expenses of $0.5 million and $1.8 million for the comparative periods in 2025. Net finance expenses include accretion on decommissioning obligations that are associated with oil and gas properties, and

accretion and interest expense related to the Credit Facility debt that existed in 2025. Increase in finance expenses quarter-over-quarter is a result of higher RSU revaluation costs to increasing share price. Such increases in net finance expense are tempered by lower debt costs and lower accretion on decommissioning obligations.

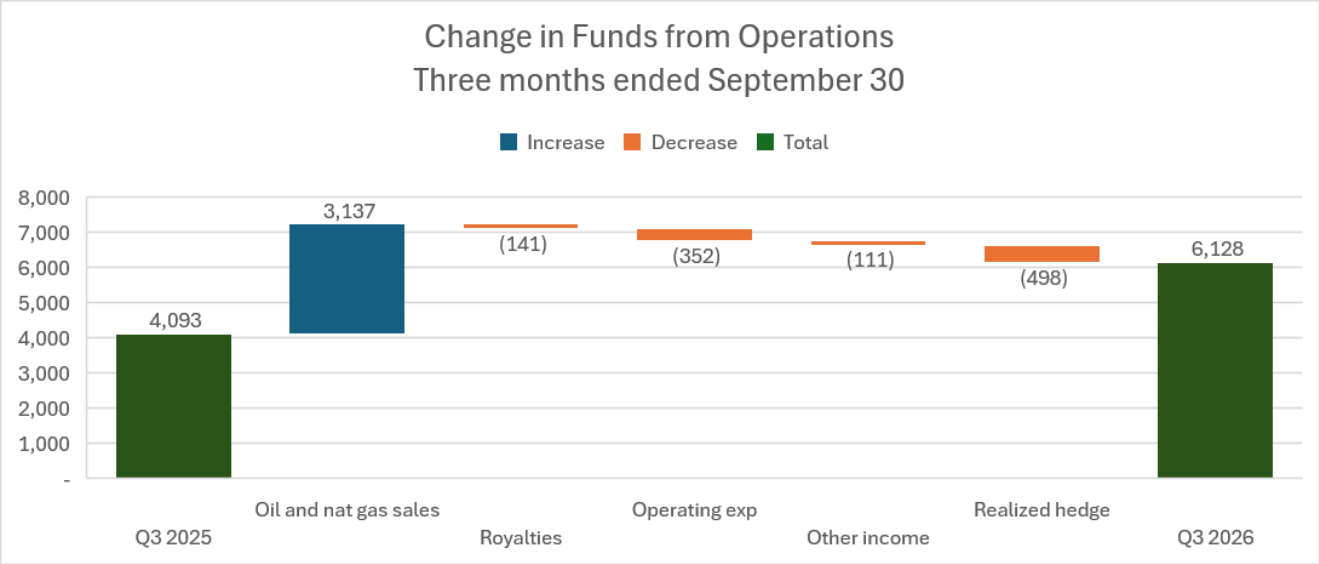
Unrealized Loss on Marketable Securities

The EMP common shares are accounted for as a financial asset and are measured at fair value through profit or loss at each period end. As of September 30, 2026, these marketable securities had an assessed fair value of $7.6 million, resulting in an unrealized loss of $1.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 ($1.2 million unrealized loss for 2025 comparative period).

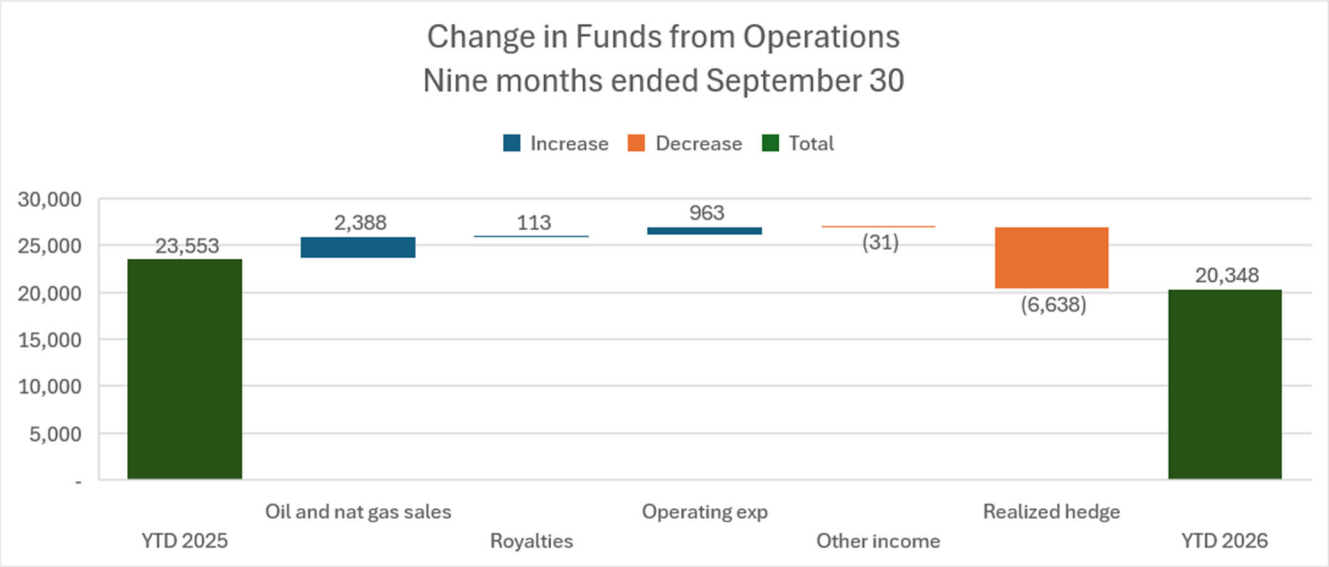
FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

($000s, except per share amounts)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Cash flow from operating activities	3,887	5,834	16,624	18,367
$ per share - basic	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.08
$ per share - diluted	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.08
Funds from operations	6,128	4,093	20,348	23,553
$ per share - basic	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.11
$ per share - diluted	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.11
Net income (loss)	(37)	(2,199)	2,996	(466)
$ per share - basic	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.00)
$ per share - diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.00)

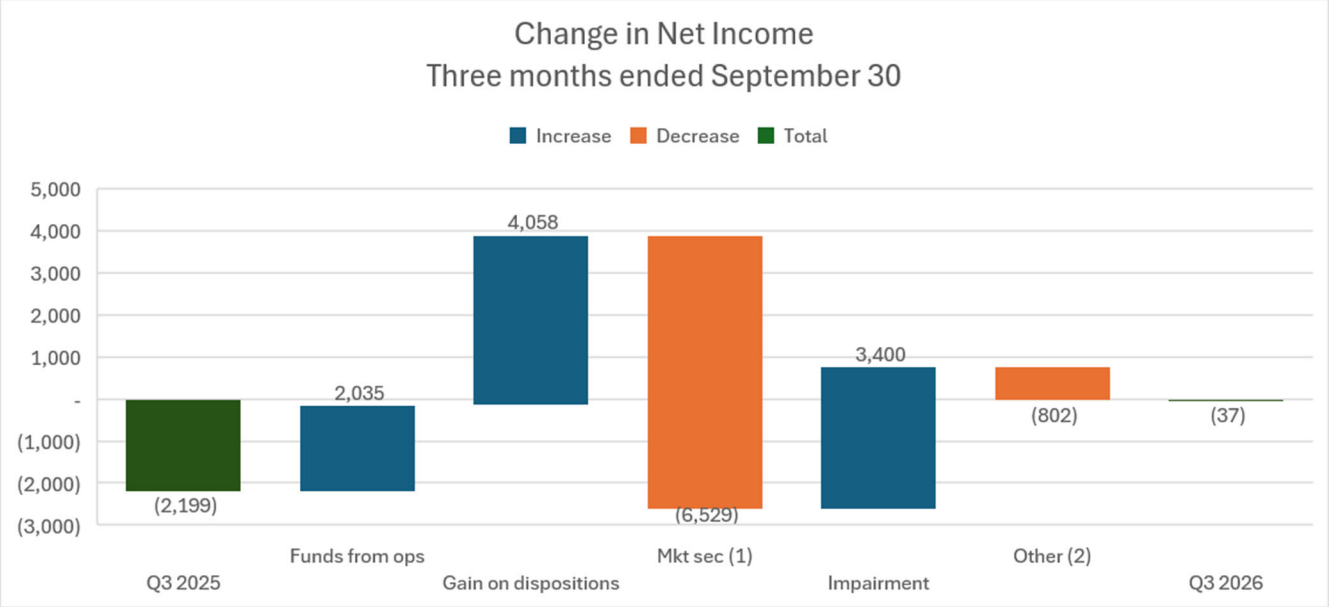
Funds from operations for the three months ended September 30, 2026, increased primarily on account of commodity sales which were further improved by pricing due to geopolitical instability that has increased year-over-year commodity uncertainty.



Funds from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, decreased in comparison to the same period in 2025 primarily on account of the significant hedge gains that were experienced in 2025 that were not replicated in 2026. Offsetting the hedging gain from the prior year slightly were commodity sales which were further improved by pricing due to geopolitical instability that has increased year-over-year as mentioned above.



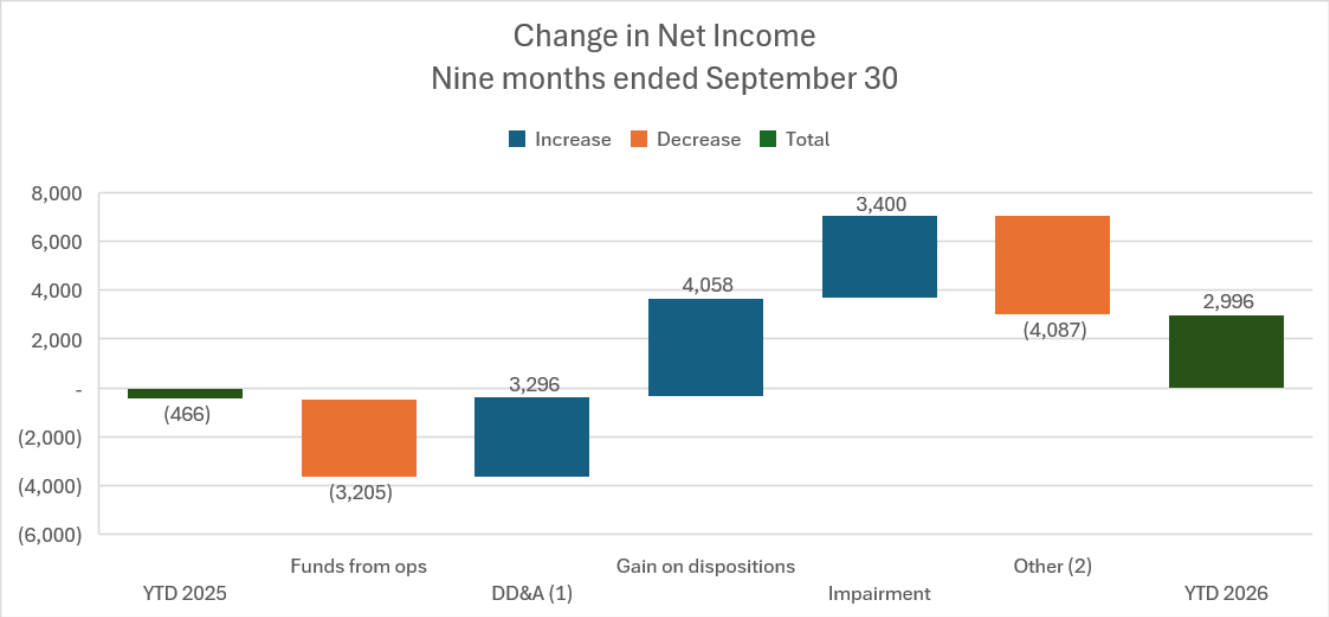
Net loss of $0.04 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, when compared to the net loss of $2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025, was primarily on account of improved funds from operations (see above), $4.1 million gain on dispositions, and lack of impairment expense (3.4 million for Q3 2025). This was offset predominantly by negative shifts in marketable securities of $6.5 million.



(1) Unrealized amounts on marketable securities

(2) Includes general and administrative expenses, business development, stock-based compensation, depletion and depreciation, net finance expense, unrealized commodity contracts, foreign exchange and deferred tax.

Net income of $3.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, when compared to the net loss of $0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was primarily on account of lower depletion expense (difference of $3.3 million), recognized gains on asset sales ($4.1 million), and lack of impairment expense ($3.4 million in YTD 2025), despite lower funds from operations given the absence of large realized gain on commodity hedges for YTD 2026 ($7.0 million for YTD 2025).



(1) Depletion and depreciation

(2) Includes general and administrative expenses, business development, stock-based compensation, net finance expense, unrealized amounts on marketable securities, unrealized amounts on commodity contracts, foreign exchange and deferred tax.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The Company commenced a moderate drilling program in Q2 2026, adding new production to the Company's existing petroleum and natural gas supply. The Company continued to achieve positive cash flows from operations, adding to the Company's working capital position to fund ongoing development expenditures while maintaining similar production levels to Q1 2026. The Company will continue with its development program for the remainder of the 2026 year with the objective of adding to the Company's oil and gas reserves. The Company drilled 10 gross (8.9 net) wells during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, and 8 gross (7.0 net) wells during the three months ended September 30, 2026.

For YTD 2026, capital expenditure allocations, including abandonment and reclamation expenditures, were as follows:

($000s)	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Drill, complete, equip and tie-in ("DCET")	11,553	3,008
Facilities and gathering systems	1,142	453
Re-completions and optimizations	809	330
Land and seismic	928	1,149
Abandonment and reclamation	1,007	869
Total	**15,439**	**5,809**

Capital Budget Outlook

Should commodity prices remain favorable over the foreseeable future, Funds from Operations will be directed toward increased drilling operations to prioritize the continued development and delineation of core plays, increasing oil and gas reserves while maintaining a resilient balance sheet. During a period of pricing volatility, ROK believes a flexible approach best positions the Company to maximize shareholder value through disciplined capital allocation with no debt utilized.

Budget highlights include the following:

- Focus on expanding Southeast Saskatchewan light oil prospects through YE 2026;

- Conventional Frobisher drilling expected to continue to deliver strong capital efficiencies and quick payouts;
- Continue to exploit vast inventory of multi-lateral Midale prospects; and
- Increased land and seismic budget compared to previous years to grow core operating areas.

DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

At September 30, 2026, ROK's decommissioning obligations balance was $12.9 million ($16.0 million at December 31, 2025) for future abandonment and reclamation of the Company's properties. Estimates are based on both operational knowledge of the properties and updated industry guidance provided by the Alberta Energy Regulator, the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy and the BC Energy Regulator. The estimates are reviewed quarterly and adjusted as new information regarding the liability is determined.

($000s)	
Balance, December 31, 2025	15,998
Disposals	(3,411)
Liabilities incurred	105
Change in estimate	(89)
Liabilities settled	(1,007)
Accretion expense	1,292
Balance, September 30, 2026	**12,888**

Current portion	565
Non-current portion	12,323
Balance, September 30, 2026	**12,888**

The decrease in the decommissioning obligations since year end is primarily due to the disposition of non-core assets and associated decommissioning obligations and settlements of obligations through abandonment and reclamation activities, which more than offset change in estimates and accretion expense recognized during the period.

LITHIUM PROJECT INVESTMENT

The Company owns 18,925,000 common shares of EMP Metals Corp. ("EMP"), which is a Canadian-based lithium exploration and development company that trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the trading symbol "EMPS" and is focused on large-scale lithium resources using direct lithium extraction ("DLE") for lithium discoveries located in Southern Saskatchewan. In return for a management fee, the Company continues to manage and administer certain operational objectives on behalf of EMP, including the following services:

- Investigate the lithium potential of target areas, including but not limited to the property, that are considered likely to be suited to the occurrence of such resource;
- Recommend and target additional properties that are considered likely to be suited to the occurrence of lithium; and
- Make recommendations with respect to the exploration, drilling, and testing of wells or wellbores and conduct, manage and administer such exploration, drilling, testing and development activities.

The EMP common shares held by ROK are subject to escrow provisions, while 50% of the EMP common shares were released in September 2026, the remaining 50% will be released in September 2027.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company will have sufficient financial capacity, liquidity, and flexibility to fund the Company's operations and potential strategic transactions for the foreseeable future. The

Company is dependent upon funding these activities through a combination of available cash, debt and equity, which it considers to be the components of its capital structure as outlined below.

The Company monitors leverage and adjusts its capital structure based on its net surplus level. "Net Surplus" is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding the current portion of risk management contracts, debt, lease liabilities, decommissioning obligations, and RSU liabilities. In order to facilitate the management of its net surplus, the Company prepares annual budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on varying factors including current and forecast commodity prices, changes in capital structure, execution of the Company's business plan and general industry conditions. The annual budget is approved by the Board of Directors and updates are prepared and reviewed as required.

($000s)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	19,110	5,744
Accounts receivable	9,292	6,675
Prepaids and deposits	443	220
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(14,574)	(8,154)
Net Surplus [(1)]	**14,271**	**4,485**

(1) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" section of this MD&A.

Management considers net surplus a key measure in assessing the Company's liquidity. As at September 30, 2026, the Company had a net surplus balance of $14.3 million ($4.5 million at December 31, 2025). Changes in net surplus have been primarily due to cash flows derived from oil and natural gas sales, net of royalties and operating expenses, general and administrative costs, capital expenditures, and proceeds from asset dispositions. Please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures" section for the calculation of net surplus.

The Company regularly monitors its capital structure and, as necessary, adjusts to changing economic circumstances and the underlying risk characteristics of its assets in order to meet current and upcoming obligations and investments by the Company. The Company frequently reviews alternate financing options and arrangements to meet its current and upcoming commitments and obligations.

In recent years, global economic conditions, financial markets, geopolitical conflicts, and commodity prices in particular, have experienced significant volatility and uncertainty. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain but could impact the Company's operations, future net earnings and cash flows given that the aforementioned global events are an evolving situation that will continue to have widespread implications for the Company's business environment and financial condition. Management cannot reasonably estimate the length or severity of these global events, or the extent to which any disruption may materially impact the Company's financial position in fiscal 2026 and beyond.

The Company also faces uncertainties related to future environmental laws and climate-related regulations, which could affect the Company's financial position and future earnings. A transition to a lower-carbon society, as well as the potential impacts of climate change, could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for oil and gas products. As a result, this could change a number of variables and assumptions used to determine the estimated recoverable amounts of the Company's oil and gas assets. The unpredictable nature, timing and extent of climate-related initiatives present various risks and uncertainties.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk; and (ii) to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence in order to sustain the future development of the business. The Company's share capital is not subject to external restrictions with the exception of lender approval on payment of dividends.

COMMITMENTS SUMMARY

As of the date of the MD&A, the Company had no material contractual commitments related to service arrangements or otherwise. Future capital expenditures may come about under joint operating agreements with operator and/or non-

operator partners on oil and gas production assets where the Company has a participating interest. As the Company elects to participate in future exploration and/or development programs under these joint operating agreements, the Company becomes contractually obligated to fulfill its financial commitment for these projects or otherwise incur certain financial penalties for non-compliance as is customary under standard joint operating agreements.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The following presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks, and the Company's management of capital. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk reflects the risk of loss if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint operations partners and petroleum and natural gas customers.

In determining the recoverability of trade and other receivables, the Company considers the type and age of the outstanding receivables, the credit risk of the counterparties, and the recourse available to the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable and accruals, net of expected credit loss at the reporting date by type of customer was:

Carrying Amount ($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
Oil and natural gas customers	7,276	4,619
Joint operations partners	1,550	1,861
Accruals and other	466	195
Total	**9,292**	**6,675**

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses as prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all accounts receivable and accrued receivables. The expected credit losses below also incorporate forward looking information.

Aging ($000s)	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
0 - 30 days	7,649	4,984
30 - 90 days	385	101
Greater than 90 days	1,486	1,912
Expected credit loss	(228)	(322)
Total	**9,292**	**6,675**

The Company considers amounts outstanding greater than 90 days to be at greater risk of being uncollectible, unless circumstances on particular balances provide certainty of collection. Receivables normally collectible within 30 to 60 days can take longer as information requests and timing can come into effect in dealing with receivables from joint operations partners. At September 30, 2026, there were $0.2 million in receivables which were considered uncollectible (December 31, 2025 - $0.3 million).

Liquidity risk

The table below outlines the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at September 30, 2026:

($000s)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Thereafter	Total
Accounts payable	14,574	-	-	14,574
Lease obligations [(1)]	155	135	78	368
	14,729	**135**	**78**	**14,942**

(1) Reflects timing of lease payments on existing total lease obligations (undiscounted)

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices have fluctuated widely in recent years due to global and regional factors including supply and demand fundamentals, inventory levels, weather and economic and geopolitical factors.

The Company manages risk associated with the changes in commodity prices by entering into a variety of risk management contracts. The Company assesses the effects of movement in commodity prices on income before tax.

Subsequent to September 30, 2026, the Company entered into risk management contracts for the following 2026 and 2027 periods:

Type of Contract	Quantity	Period	Price Range (C$/bbl)
Collars Contracts - WTI Crude	398 bbl/d	Q4 2026	115.00-140.10
Collars Contracts - WTI Crude	600 bbl/d	Q1 2027	115.00-140.10

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The majority of the Company's administrative and operational costs will be based and paid in CAD. The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the US dollar given the risk of changes in the USD/CAD exchange rate on crude oil sales based on USD benchmark prices.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in prevailing market interest rates. Given that the existing Credit Facility facilitates solely the issuance of letters of credit and is not for the drawing of funds, the Company's cash flows are not subject to risk of fluctuating interest rates on drawn debt.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments as at September 30, 2026, include, accounts receivable, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, risk management contracts, and marketable securities.

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in accordance with the following hierarchy:

> ***Level 1*** - inputs are based on quoted market prices in active markets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - inputs are based on quoted prices in the markets that are not active or based on prices that are observable for the asset or liability.

Level 3 - inputs are based on unobservable market data for the asset or liability.

The Company aims to maximize the use of observable inputs when preparing calculations of fair value. Classification of each measurement into the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value calculation.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their short terms to maturity. The fair value measurement of the marketable securities have a fair value hierarchy of Level 1. The fair value measurement of risk management contracts have a fair value hierarchy of Level 2.

The fair values of financial derivatives are recurring measurements and are determined whenever possible based on observable market data. If not available, the Company uses third party models and valuation methodologies that utilize observable market data including forward benchmark commodity prices, forward interest rates and forward foreign exchange rates to estimate the fair value of financial derivatives. In addition to market information, the Company incorporates transaction specific details that market participants would utilize in a fair value measurement, including the impact of non-performance risk. The valuation technique used has not changed in the period.

Off-balance sheet transactions

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

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class B Shares, with no par value, with holders of Class B Shares entitled to one vote per share and to dividends, if declared. Outstanding Class B Shares as of September 30, 2026, are as follows:

(000s)	Class B shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2024	219,769	28,420
Share repurchases	(2,005)	(385)
Balance, December 31, 2025	217,764	28,035
Stock option exercise	1,912	760
Shares purchased and cancelled	(231)	(87)
Balance, September 30, 2026	**219,445**	**28,708**

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby options can be granted from time to time to directors, officers, employees, and consultants at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The number of options that can be granted is limited to 10% of the total shares issued and outstanding. Options issued typically vest one-third on the date of the grant, one-third after one year following the date of the grant, and one-third after two years following the grant date. Options issued typically expire five years following the date of the grant.

A summary of the changes in stock options is presented below:

(000s, except per option price)	Stock options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2024	18,995	0.27
Options forfeited/expired	(13,485)	0.27
Options issued	1,250	0.20
Balance, December 31, 2025	6,760	0.28
Options forfeited	(1,283)	0.30
Options exercised	(1,912)	0.24
Options issued	500	0.26
Balance, September 30, 2026	**4,065**	**0.28**
Exercisable, September 30, 2026	**3,161**	**0.30**

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2026:

Exercise prices	Number of options outstanding (000s)	Weighted average term to expiry (years)	Number of options exercisable (000s)
0.20	793	3.72	493
0.21	703	3.02	433
0.25	190	0.48	190
0.26	479	4.58	145
0.30	850	0.92	850
0.35	275	1.91	275
0.40	775	1.42	775
	4,065	**2.40**	**3,161**

In April 2026, the Company granted 500,000 options to acquire common shares to certain employees of the Company at a price of $0.26 per common share. For options granted, one-third of the options vest on date of grant, one-third on the first anniversary date, and one-third on the second anniversary date. The options under each grant expire five years from the date of grant.

Outstanding equity data

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company maintained balances of 219,904,974 Class B Shares, and 3,604,506 stock options.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVE COMPENSATION

In June 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved a new Restricted Share Unit Plan ("RSU Plan") as an additional form of long-term incentive compensation which allows the Board to grant Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. At the time of redemption of RSUs granted, a cash payment equal to the fair market value of each redeemed RSU is to be paid to the RSU holders. The fair market value is determined based on the volume weighted average trading price per common share of the Company on the Exchange for the last five trading days ending immediately before the redemption date.

For RSUs granted to non-directors, one-third of the granted RSUs will vest on each of the first, second and third years following the date of grant, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors of the Company. RSUs granted to directors vest immediately but are not redeemable until the holder ceases to be a director of the Company.

In May 2026, a total of 2,907,690 RSUs were granted to directors, officers and employees of the Company. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company maintained a balance of 6,507,691 RSUs outstanding.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets out selected unaudited quarterly financial information of the Company and is derived from unaudited quarterly financial data prepared by management in accordance with IFRS.

	2026			2025				2024
($000s, except per share amounts)	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Oil and natural gas sales	19,274	20,998	15,874	14,417	16,137	16,641	20,980	21,168
Funds flow	4,134	6,653	3,824	1,734	2,534	8,977	7,149	5,601
$ per share - basic	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03
$ per share - diluted	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03
Net income (loss)	(37)	652	2,381	(10,329)	(2,199)	3,278	(1,545)	(5,146)
$ per share - basic	(0.00)	0.00	0.01	(0.05)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)
$ per share - diluted	(0.00)	0.00	0.01	(0.05)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)
Total production (boe/d)	3,017	3,037	3,027	3,288	3,414	3,729	3,941	3,985
Capital expenditures [(1)]	8,896	5,031	505	72	3,237	1,034	669	7,334
Wells drilled - gross (net)	8 (7.0)	2 (1.9)	-	-	-	1 (1.0)	-	4 (3.9)
Net surplus (debt)	14,271	9,913	7,827	4,485	2,666	3,714	(4,301)	(10,884)

(1) Excludes abandonment and reclamation expenditures

Over the past eight quarters, fluctuations in production volumes and realized commodity prices have impacted the Company's petroleum and natural gas revenues and funds flow. Net income (loss) has fluctuated due to effects of operating results from the acquisition of new producing assets, additional financing costs, increased general and administrative expenses, and other non-cash items such as gains on acquisitions and dispositions as well as share-based compensation expense and gains/losses on risk management contracts, realized and unrealized. Capital expenditures and production volumes have fluctuated over time as a result of the timing of acquisitions and the impact of market conditions on the Company's development capital expenditures.

For Q3 2026, sales volumes decreased slightly due to natural declines and asset sales that were somewhat offset by new production from wells drilled. Lower commodity prices for the compared periods resulted in reduced sales revenue in the current quarter. Operating costs trended upward for transportation costs and cyclical taxes and rental fees. The net loss for the quarter was further impacted by unrealized losses on the devaluation of held marketable securities and revaluation loss on RSU liabilities, which were partially offset by recognized gains on asset sales.

While overall sales volumes were similar between Q2 2026 and Q1 2026, continually increasing commodity prices resulted in higher sales revenue in the current quarter. While operating costs and general and administrative expenses also trended upward in the Q2 2026, improved operating profits were still realized when compared to Q1 2026. However, a devaluation of marketable securities in Q2 2026 (compared to even higher positive fair market results of marketable securities in Q1 2026) resulted in unrealized losses in the quarter and had a noticeable impact on the resulting net income for Q2 2026.

In Q1 2026, overall sales were similar to Q4 2025 with slightly lower production in the quarter, with improved commodity prices in light of ongoing geo-political conflicts. Continued trending in reduced operating costs in the quarter contributed in improved operating netbacks quarter-over-quarter. While sales production in Q1 2026 decreased slightly from prior quarter, increases in oil prices in Q1 2026 improved revenue in the period against Q4 2025.

Declines in commodity prices contributed to lower overall sales revenue in Q4 2025 in comparison to Q3 2025. Q2 and Q3 2025 both benefited from improved oil and NGL prices, on average, but continued decreases in natural gas prices and lower overall production resulted in decreased sales revenue in each respective quarter over Q1 2025. Improvements in mark-to-market valuation in Q2 2025 on existing risk management contracts when compared to Q1 2025 as well as a realized gains on liquidated risk management contracts in Q2 2025 were the primary factor leading to improved net operating results for Q2 2025. Q3 and Q4 2025 saw mark-to-market losses contributing to the overall net loss in each quarter.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

A number of new IFRS accounting standards, amendments to existing IFRS accounting standards, and interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2026, or thereafter have been issued or published. The Company evaluates the impact of the pronouncements that are effective in each respective period when adopted on their effective dates.

Adoption of Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2026, the Company adopted amendments to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures. These amendments clarify recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, including settling of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system, and the classification of certain financial assets. In addition, there are new disclosure requirements related to equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income(loss). As a result of the adoption of the amendment to IFRS 9, ROK no longer deducts the value of outstanding cheques from cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Up to December 31, 2025, the value of outstanding cheques were deducted from cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. This change was accounted for prospectively for periods beginning on and after January 1, 2026.

The following table summarizes the impact of adopting amendments to IFRS 9 on the Company's balance sheet at January 1, 2026:

As at ($000s)	**December 31, 2025**	**Effect of Change**	**January 1, 2026**
Cash and cash equivalents	5,744	365	6,109
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,154	365	8,519

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' ("IFRS 18") was issued in April 2024 by the International Accounting Standards Board and replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. The standard introduces a new defined structure to the statement of comprehensive income with related disclosure requirements. Key changes to the statement of comprehensive income and notes to the consolidated financial statements include:

- classification of income and expenses into defined categories with mandatory new subtotals;
- disclosure of management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements; and
- enhanced aggregation and disaggregation requirements to improve the effectiveness of how information is communicated.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and is required to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the extent of the impact of IFRS 18 on its consolidated financial statements. IFRS 18 results in a consequential amendment to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' which will result in a material change to the presentation of the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows, as interest and financing expense currently classified within operating activities will be presented within financing activities. The adoption of IFRS 18 is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial position, net earnings, or total cash flows. The Company will continue its assessment of the presentation and disclosure impacts of IFRS 18, including finalizing the identification of management-defined performance measures and implementation of the related presentation and disclosure requirements.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The timely preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the Financial Statements are outlined below.

The Company continues to assess the impact of climate change on the Financial Statements. The Company is currently analyzing potential internal greenhouse gas reduction initiatives and is continually monitoring regulatory initiatives that may impact its existing businesses. The impact of these changes will be assessed in future reporting periods to ensure any changes in assumptions that would impact estimates listed below are adjusted on a timely basis.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements:

i) Identification of cash-generating units

The Company's assets are aggregated into cash-generating units, for the purpose of calculating impairment, based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and may impact the carrying value of the Company's assets in future periods.

ii) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Judgments are required to assess when impairment indicators or reversal indicators, exist and impairment testing is required. In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates with respect to forecasted production volumes, forecasted petroleum and natural gas prices, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalties, and forecasted future development costs, discount rates, market value of land and other relevant assumptions.

iii) Income taxes

Judgments are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings. To the extent that assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

iv) Asset Acquisitions

The application of the Company's accounting policy for business combinations requires management to make certain judgments in applying the optional concentration test under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, to determine whether the acquired assets meet the definition of a business combination or an asset acquisition. Where an acquisition involves a group of assets and liabilities, and does not constitute a business, the acquirer must identify and recognize the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The cost of the transaction is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values at the date of purchase.

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, where applicable.

i) Reserves assessment

The estimate of proved and probable petroleum and natural gas reserves and the related cash flows includes significant estimates and assumptions related to: 1) forecasted petroleum and natural gas commodity prices; 2) forecasted production volumes; 3) forecasted operating costs; 4) forecasted royalty costs; and 5) forecasted future development

costs. Other estimates which impact the assessment of the reported recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves and prospective resource estimates include estimates regarding exchange rates, remediation costs, timing and production, transportation and marketing costs for future cash flows.

It also requires interpretation of geological and geophysical models in anticipated recoveries and estimates with respect to production profiles. The economical, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves and prospective resources may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves and prospective resources can impact the carrying values of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, the calculation of depletion and depreciation, the provision for decommissioning obligations, the recognition of deferred tax assets due to changes in expected future cash flows, and the estimated fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination.

The Company's petroleum and natural gas reserves represent the estimated quantities of petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids 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 viable. Such 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 proven and probable if the ability to produce is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation tests. Prospective resources are determined using an externally prepared valuation report which reflects estimated prospective resources and external pricing and costs assumptions reflective of the current market. The Company's petroleum and gas reserves and prospective resources are determined pursuant to National Instrument 51-101, Standard of Disclosures for Oil and Gas Activities.

The Company uses estimated proved and probable petroleum and natural gas reserves from an independent third-party reserve evaluation to estimate the fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired and the fair value of the PP&E disposed in a business combination. Further, the Company uses estimated proved and probable petroleum and natural gas reserves to deplete its development and production assets, to assess for indicators of impairment or impairment reversal on each of the Company's CGU and if any such indicators exist, to perform an impairment test to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGUs.

The Company engaged independent third-party reserve evaluators to estimate proved and probable petroleum and natural gas reserves as at December 31, 2025.

For the Company's depletion calculations and impairment tests, the Company used the December 31, 2025, independent third-party reserve evaluators estimate of proved and probable petroleum and natural gas reserves.

ii) Decommissioning obligations

The Company 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 assumptions regarding 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 cash flows.

iii) Business combinations

In a business combination, management makes estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the acquisition transaction, which includes assessing the value of oil and gas properties based upon the estimation of recoverable quantities and cash flows from proved and probable oil and gas reserves being acquired, discounted at an estimated rate that reflects a market participants view of the risks associated with the cash flows.

iv) Share-based payments

All equity-settled, share-based awards issued by the Company are recorded at fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the fair value of equity-based compensation, estimates have to be made regarding the

expected volatility in share price, option life, dividend yield, risk-free rate and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date.

v) Tax provisions

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.

Matters relating to economic uncertainty

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 the higher levels of uncertainty due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas war, and ongoing international politically driven trade uncertainty and their impact on energy markets, rising interest and inflation rates, and constrained supply chains have created a higher level 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.

Changing regulations

Emissions, carbon and other regulations impacting climate and climate-related matters are constantly evolving. With respect to environmental, social, governance ("**ESG**") and climate reporting, the International Sustainability Standards Board ("**ISSB**") has issued its first two IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards: IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (together, the ISSB Standards). The ISSB Standards aim to develop sustainability disclosure standards that are globally consistent, comparable and reliable. Mandatory application of the ISSB Standards depends on each jurisdiction's endorsement or regulatory processes. In the Company's case, the Canadian Securities Administrators ("**CSA**") is responsible for developing climate-related disclosure requirements for reporting issuers in Canada. The CSA published Proposed National Instrument 51-107 – Disclosure of Climate Related Matters which is intended to introduce climate-related disclosure requirements for reporting issuers in Canada with limited exceptions. The Canadian Sustainability Standards Board ("**CSSB**") has been established to review the ISSB Standards for their suitability for adoption in Canada. In March 2024, the CSSB published two exposure drafts: CSDS 1 - *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and CSDS 2 – *Climate-related Disclosures,* for public comment. Until such time as the CSA and CSSB make final decisions on sustainability standards for Canada, there is no requirement for public companies in Canada to adopt sustainability standards. The Company is awaiting further guidance from the CSA on their final rules.

If the Company is not able to meet future sustainability reporting requirements of regulators or current and future expectations of investors, insurance providers, or other stakeholders, its business and ability to attract and retain skilled employees, obtain regulatory permits, licenses, registrations, approvals, and authorizations from various governmental authorities, and raise capital may be adversely affected. The cost to comply with these standards, and others that may be developed or evolve over time, has not yet been quantified. The Company continues to monitor the evolving ESG regulations and its potential impact on the Company.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS RISKS

The Company's business and results of operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Development

Exploration, development, production of oil and natural gas involves a wide variety of risks which include, but are not limited to, the uncertainty of finding oil and gas in commercial quantities, securing markets, commodity price fluctuations, exchange and interest rate exposure and changes to government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties,

and environmental protection. The oil and gas industry is intensely competitive and the Company competes with a large number of companies with greater resources.

The Company's ability to obtain reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its current properties, but also on its ability to acquire new prospects and producing properties. The acquisition, exploration and development of new properties also require that sufficient capital from outside sources will be available to the Company in a timely manner. The availability of equity or debt financing is affected by many factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

Addition of Reserves and Resources

The Company's future crude oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom are highly dependent on the Company successfully discovering and developing or acquiring new reserves and resources. The addition of new reserves and resources will depend not only on the Company's ability to explore and develop properties but also, in the case of reserves, on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration, development or acquisition efforts will result in the discovery and development of commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas.

Reserve Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves, including many factors beyond the control of the Company. Estimates of reserves depend in large part upon the reliability of available geological and engineering data and require certain assumptions to be made in order to assign reserve volumes. Geological and engineering data is used to determine the probability that a reservoir of oil and/or natural gas exists at a particular location, and whether, and to what extent, such hydrocarbons are recoverable from the reservoir. Accordingly, the ultimate reserves discovered by the Company may be significantly less than the total estimates.

Exploration Risks

The exploration of the Company's properties may from time to time involve a high degree of risk that no production will be obtained or that the production obtained will be insufficient to recover drilling and completion costs. The costs of seismic operations and drilling, completing and operating wells are uncertain to a degree. Cost overruns can adversely affect the economics of the Company's exploration programs and projects. In addition, the Company's seismic operations and drilling plans may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of numerous factors, including, among others, equipment failures, weather or adverse climate conditions, shortages or delays in obtaining qualified personnel, shortages or delays in the delivery of or access to equipment, necessary governmental, regulatory or other third-party approvals and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Environmental Risks

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

Climate Change Risks

Our exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities emit greenhouse gases ("**GHG**") which may require us to comply with federal and/or provincial GHG emissions legislation. Climate change policy is evolving at regional, national and international levels, and political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of climate change measures that are ultimately put in place to prevent climate change or mitigate our effects. The direct or indirect costs of compliance with GHG-related regulations may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company. Some of ROK's facilities may ultimately be subject to future regional, provincial and/or federal climate change regulations to manage GHG emissions. In addition, climate change has been linked to long-term shifts in climate patterns and extreme weather conditions both of which pose the risk of causing operational difficulties.

Key Personnel

The Company's success depends in large part on the ability of its executive management team to deal effectively with complex risks and relationships and execute the Company's business plan. The members of the management team contribute to the Company's ability to obtain, generate and manage opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Company's present key personnel and directors will remain with the Company. The departure of any such key person or director may materially affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, and the value of the Class B Shares.

Public Market Risk

There can be no assurance that an active trading market in the Company's securities will be sustained. The market price for the Company's securities could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as commodity prices, government regulation, interest rates, share price movements of the Company's peer companies and competitors, as well as overall market movements, may have a significant impact on the market price of the securities of the Company. The stock market from time to time has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which may be unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

Dividends

To date, the Company has not paid regular dividends on its outstanding securities and does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. With the exception of lender approval, there are no restrictions in the Company's articles or elsewhere which would prevent the Company from paying dividends. It is not contemplated that any dividends will be paid on the Class B Shares in the immediate future as it is anticipated that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of the Company's business. The directors of the Company will determine if, and when, dividends will be declared and paid in the future from funds properly applicable to the payment of dividends based on the Company's earnings, financial position and other conditions at the relevant time. All of the Class B Shares are entitled to an equal share in any dividends declared and paid.

Failure to Maintain Listing of the Class B Shares

The Class B Shares are currently listed for trading on the facilities of the TSXV. The failure of the Company to meet the applicable listing or other requirements of the TSXV in the future may result in the Class B Shares ceasing to be listed for trading on the TSXV, which would have a material adverse effect on the value of the Class B Shares. There can be no assurance that the Class B Shares will continue to be listed for trading on the TSXV.

Structure of the Company

From time to time, the Company may take steps to organize its affairs in a manner that minimizes taxes and other expenses payable with respect to the operation of the Company and its subsidiaries. If the manner in which the Company structures its affairs is successfully challenged by a taxation or other authority, the Company and the holders of Class B Shares may be adversely affected.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("**NI 52-109**") adopted by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are required to file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the audited annual consolidated financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52- 109.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The non-IFRS measures and ratios presented herein do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Management uses these non-IFRS measures to provide its shareholders and investors with a measurement of the Company's financial performance and are not intended to be viewed as an alternative to cash provided by operating activities, net income or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Operating Result Measures

Management uses various operating result measures to assess the Company's performance. The Company's "Operating Income" is calculated by deducting royalties and operating expense from oil and natural gas sales. The Company refers to Operating Income expressed per unit of production as an "Operating Netback". "Operating Income Profit Margin" is calculated by the Company as Operating Income as a percentage of oil and natural gas sales. "Funds from Operations" and "Funds from Operations Profit Margin" adjust Operating Income and Operating Income Profit Margin for processing and other income and realized gains/losses from the economic hedges in place during the period. A reconciliation of the measures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, are as follows:

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Oil and natural gas sales	19,274	16,137	56,146	53,758
Royalties	(3,113)	(2,972)	(8,895)	(9,008)
Operating expenses	(10,299)	(9,947)	(28,558)	(29,521)
Operating Income	5,862	3,218	18,693	15,229
Processing and other income [(1)]	266	377	1,260	1,291
Realized gain on commodity contracts	-	498	395	7,033
Funds from Operations	6,128	4,093	20,348	23,553

Per boe				
Oil and Natural Gas Sales	69.43	51.38	67.94	53.33
Royalties	(11.22)	(9.46)	(10.76)	(8.94)
Operating Expenses	(37.10)	(31.67)	(34.56)	(29.28)
Operating Netback	21.11	10.25	22.62	15.11
Funds from Operations	22.07	13.03	24.62	23.36
Operating Income Profit Margin	30.4%	19.9%	33.3%	28.3%
Funds from Operations Profit Margin	31.8%	25.4%	36.2%	43.8%

(1) Non-cash revenue derived from management fees that are recognized over time from deferred revenue in the 2025 comparative period is excluded from processing and other income for the calculation of Funds from Operations.

Capital Management Measures

ROK uses "Funds Flow" as a key capital management measure to provide management with transparency on the Company's recurring cash-generating capacity. Funds flow includes all cash provided by operating activities and is calculated before the change in non-cash working capital. A reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to Funds Flow for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, are as follows:

($000s)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Cash provided by operating activities	3,887	5,834	16,624	18,367
Change in non-cash working capital	247	(3,300)	(2,013)	293
Funds Flow	**4,134**	**2,534**	**14,611**	**18,660**

ROK uses "Net Surplus" as a key capital management measure to assess the Company's liquidity. However, it is not intended to be viewed as an alternative to other measures calculated in accordance with IFRS. Net Surplus is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding the current portion of risk management contracts, debt, lease liabilities, decommissioning obligations, and RSU liabilities. A reconciliation of Net Surplus as of September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

($000s)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	19,110	5,744
Accounts receivable	9,292	6,675
Prepaids and deposits	443	220
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(14,574)	(8,154)
Net surplus	**14,271**	**4,485**

Starting with this MD&A, the Company no longer deducts lease obligations or the principal of outstanding debt and no longer includes the fair value of risk management contracts. We made this change because the Company has had no drawn debt since 2025, and its credit facility is now used only for letters of credit. Management now assesses liquidity on cash and working capital that will turn into cash. Unrealized mark-to-market amounts on risk management contracts are not available to fund operations until the contracts settle. Comparative amounts have been restated to the current basis. December 31, 2025 Net Surplus was previously reported as $4.3 million, and is $4.5 million on the current basis. Furthermore, June 30, 2026 Net Surplus was previously reported as $9.5 million, and is $9.9 million on the current basis.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A offers an assessment of the Company's future plans and operations as of the date hereof and may contain forward-looking information. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Such information is generally identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "will", "project", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are also forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. All such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions.

Management believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such forward-looking information included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon as the plans, assumptions, intentions, or expectations upon which it is based may not occur. Actual results or events may vary from the forward-looking information.
In particular, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information pertaining to the following:

- the potential of the Company's assets,
- the Company's growth strategy and opportunities,

- performance characteristics of the Company's oil properties and estimated capital commitments and probability of success,
- crude oil production and recovery estimates and targets,
- forecasted Operating Income in future periods,
- the existence and size of the oil reserves and resources,
- capital expenditure programs and estimates, including the timing of activity,
- plans for, and results of, exploration and development activities,
- projections of market prices and costs,
- the supply and demand for oil,
- expectations regarding forecasted Net Surplus (Debt) balances in the future and Company expectations for servicing existing debt,
- expectations regarding the ability to raise equity and debt capital on acceptable terms, including the ability to negotiate and complete any agreements contemplated,
- the timing for receipt of regulatory approvals, and
- treatment of the Company under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws.

The purpose of providing any financial outlook in this MD&A is to illustrate how the business of the Company might develop without the benefit of specific historical financial information. Readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The forward-looking information herein is based on certain assumptions and analysis by the management of the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors that it believes are appropriate and reasonable under the circumstances. The forward-looking information herein is based on a number of assumptions, including but not limited to:

- the availability on acceptable terms of funds for capital expenditures,
- the availability in a cost-efficient manner of equipment and qualified personnel when required,
- the stability of the regulatory framework governing taxes and environmental matters in any jurisdiction in which the Company may conduct its business in the future,
- continuing strong demand for oil,
- the ability to market production of oil successfully to customers,
- future production levels and oil prices,
- the applicability of technologies for recovery and production of oil reserves,
- the existence and recoverability of any oil reserves,
- geological and engineering estimates in respect of resources and reserves in which the Company has an interest,
- the geography of the areas in which the Company has an interest, and
- the impact of increasing competition on the Company.

The actual results, performance and achievements of the Company could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risks and uncertainties set forth elsewhere in the MD&A and the following risks and uncertainties:

- global financial conditions,
- general economic, market and business conditions,
- volatility in market prices, the stock market, foreign exchange and interest rates,
- risks inherent in oil and gas operations, exploration, development and production,
- the failure by counterparties to make payments or perform their operational or other obligations to the Company in compliance with the terms of contractual arrangements between the Company and such counterparties,
- risks related to the timing of completion of the Company's projects and plans,
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves and resources,
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of resources, and skilled personnel,
- the ability to hold existing leases through drilling or lease extensions or otherwise,
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions,
- claims made in respect of the Company's properties or assets,

- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems, including the availability of equipment and access to properties,
- environmental risks and hazards,
- the inaccuracy of third parties' reviews, reports and projections,
- rising costs of labour and equipment,
- the failure to engage or retain key personnel,
- changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs, and
- other factors discussed under "Principal Business Risks" in this MD&A.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of assumptions, risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. Forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking information speaks only as of the date of this MD&A, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information except as required by applicable securities laws.

CONVERSION MEASURES AND SHORT-TERM PRODUCTION RATES

Production volumes and reserves are commonly expressed on a boe basis whereby natural gas volumes are converted at the ratio of 6 thousand cubic feet to 1 barrel of oil. Although the intention is to sum oil and natural gas measurement units into one basis for improved analysis of results and comparisons with other industry participants, boe's may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf to 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In recent years, the value ratio based on the price of crude oil as compared to natural gas has been significantly higher than the energy equivalency of 6:1 and utilizing a conversion of natural gas volumes on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

Short-term production rates can be influenced by flush production effects from fracture stimulations in horizontal wellbores and may not be indicative of longer-term production performance or ultimate recovery of reserves. Individual well performance may vary.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

bbl	barrel	AECO	Alberta Energy Company
bbl/d	barrels per day	GJ	gigajoule
boe	barrels of oil equivalent	Mcf	thousand cubic feet
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day	Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
bopd	barrels of oil per day	MMBtu	million British thermal units
Mbbls	thousand barrels	MMcf	million cubic feet
Mboe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent	MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
MMboe	million barrels of oil equivalent	Bcf	billion cubic feet
NGL	natural gas liquids	WTI	West Texas Intermediate
m^3	cubic metres	Cdn	Canadian
e^3m^3	thousand cubic metres	US	United States
CO_2	Carbon dioxide	GHG	Greenhouse gas
EOR	Enhanced oil recovery	CCUS	Carbon capture, utilization & storage
Mg/l	milligrams per liter	DCET	Drill, complete, equip & tie