

GIBSON ENERGY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

2026 THIRD QUARTER REPORT

TSX:GEI

Table of Contents

BUSINESS OVERVIEW	1
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS	2
Q3 2026 REVIEW	3
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND TRENDS IMPACTING THE BUSINESS	4
EXPENSES	8
SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS	9
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES	10
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS	14
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS	15
OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA	15
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	15
CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES	16
ACCOUNTING POLICIES	17
DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING	17
SPECIFIED FINANCIAL MEASURES	18
RISK FACTORS	25
FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION	26
TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	29

Basis of Presentation

The following MD&A was approved by the Board of Gibson Energy Inc. ("we", "our", "us", "Gibson", "Gibson Energy" or the "Company") as of November 2, 2026, and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, prepared under IFRS Accounting Standards. Amounts are stated in thousands of Canadian dollars except volumes and per share data, unless otherwise noted. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the annual disclosures required by IFRS Accounting Standards and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Additional information about Gibson, including the AIF, is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.gibsonenergy.com. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements and specified financial measures and readers are cautioned that this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's disclosures under "Forward-Looking Information" and "Specified Financial Measures". For a list of common terms or abbreviations used in this MD&A, refer to "Terms and Abbreviations".

Specified Financial Measures

The Company has identified certain specified financial measures that management believes provide meaningful information in assessing the Company's underlying performance. Readers are cautioned that these measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for a list and description of each measure, including, where applicable, reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Gibson is a leading liquids infrastructure company providing storage, optimization, processing, gathering and waterborne vessel loading services for liquids and refined products. Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, the Company's operations are located across North America, with core terminal assets in Hardisty and Edmonton, Alberta, Ingleside and Wink, Texas, and a facility in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

($ thousands, except where noted)	Three months ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change	Nine months ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change
Revenue	3,688,772	2,876,899	811,873	11,277,555	8,384,251	2,893,304
Segment profit	217,723	153,504	64,219	551,251	487,151	64,100
Adjusted EBITDA [(1)]	192,888	147,077	45,811	500,467	435,679	64,788
Net income	77,026	45,694	31,332	158,558	156,346	2,212
Cash flow from operating activities	212,583	195,572	17,011	429,766	416,804	12,962
Distributable cash flow [(1)]	119,661	85,550	34,111	289,646	257,604	32,042
Growth capital, acquisitions and equity investment [(2)]	11,130	27,110	(15,980)	439,012	104,435	334,577
Basic income per share ($/share)	0.45	0.28	0.17	0.93	0.96	(0.03)
Diluted income per share ($/share)	0.45	0.28	0.17	0.92	0.95	(0.03)
Dividends declared	77,653	70,453	7,200	232,885	211,239	21,646
Dividends ($/share)	0.45	0.43	0.02	1.35	1.29	0.06

	Trailing twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change
Ratios			
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA [(3)]	3.9	3.9	0.0
Infrastructure leverage [(3)]	4.2	4.0	0.2
Dividend payout [(3)]	82%	85%	(3%)
Infrastructure-only payout [(3)]	83%	77%	6%
Cash flow from operating activities per share ($/share) – basic	3.09	2.96	0.13
Distributable cash flow per share ($/share) – basic [(3)]	2.18	2.01	0.17

(1) Adjusted EBITDA and distributable cash flow are non-GAAP financial measures. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each non-GAAP financial measure.

(2) Growth capital, acquisitions and equity investment is a supplementary financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information.

(3) Net debt to adjusted EBITDA, Infrastructure leverage, dividend payout, Infrastructure-only payout and distributable cash flow per share are non-GAAP financial ratios. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information on each non-GAAP financial ratio. The Company expects that the net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio will be temporarily elevated until twelve-months of adjusted EBITDA from the Chauvin acquisition is reflected in the Company's net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio.

Q3 2026 REVIEW

- Segment profit of $217.7 million and $551.3 million increased by $64.2 million and $64.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $153.5 million and $487.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The increase for the three and nine months periods was due to higher levels of Marketing activity, as well as higher average commodity prices as a result of Iran/U.S. conflict, higher Infrastructure segment profit, as a result of the Chauvin Acquisition and the result of relative movement in unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments in both periods.
- Adjusted EBITDA of $192.9 million and $500.5 million increased by $45.8 million and $64.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $147.1 million and $435.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, primarily due to the factors impacting segment profit as noted above and the impact of removing unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments recorded in both periods, partially offset by increased general and administrative expenses.
- Net income of $77.0 million and $158.6 million increased by $31.3 million and $2.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $45.7 million and $156.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The increase in the three and nine months was primarily due to the factors affecting segment profit as noted above, partially offset by higher general and administrative costs, income tax expense and finance costs, as well as unrealized gains and losses in relation in corporate financial instruments. The nine months period was also affected by restructuring costs, and acquisition and integration costs from the Chauvin Acquisition.
- Cash inflow from operating activities of $212.6 million and $429.8 million increased by $17.0 million and $13.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to cash inflows of $195.6 million and $416.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The increases were primarily due to the factors contributing to higher adjusted EBITDA as noted above, partially offset by changes in working capital items and higher income taxes paid.
- Distributable cash flow of $119.7 million and $289.6 million increased by $34.1 million and $32.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $85.6 million and $257.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The increases were primarily due to the factors contributing to higher adjusted EBITDA as noted above, partially offset by higher finance costs, and higher current income tax expense.
- Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio was 3.9x for the twelve months ended September 30, 2026, compared to 3.9x for the twelve months ended September 30, 2025. The Company expects that the net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio will be temporarily elevated until twelve-months of adjusted EBITDA from the Chauvin Acquisition is reflected in the Company's net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio.
- Growth capital, acquisition and equity investments was $439.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to the Chauvin Acquisition.
- The Company declared quarterly dividends in the aggregate of $1.35 per common share in the nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $1.29 per common share in the nine months ended September 30, 2025. Total dividends declared for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, were $77.7 million and $232.9 million, compared to $70.5 million and $211.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.
- On July 9, 2026, the Company closed its offering of $400.0 million 4.45% senior unsecured medium-term notes due January 9, 2034.
- On September 18, 2026, the Company's NCIB was renewed for an additional one-year period, enabling the Company to repurchase and cancel up to 5% or 7,251,988 of the public float for the issued and outstanding common shares, in accordance with the applicable rules and policies of the TSX and applicable securities laws. The NCIB expires on the earlier of September 17, 2027, and the date on which the maximum number of common shares permitted to be acquired pursuant to the NCIB has been purchased. The Company did not repurchase any common shares under its NCIB for the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On November 2, 2026, the Company sanctioned the Chauvin pipeline expansion project with an expected in-service date during the first half of 2028.
- On November 2, 2026, the Board declared a quarterly dividend on its outstanding common shares of $0.45 per common share, for the fourth quarter of 2026. The common share dividend is payable on January 15, 2027, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 2026.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND TRENDS IMPACTING THE BUSINESS

Gibson regularly evaluates its long-range strategic plan in order to assess the implications of emerging macroeconomic, societal, political and industry trends, and how these trends have the potential to affect Gibson's business and prospects over the short-term and the medium to long-term. Management has identified risk factors that could have a material impact on the financial results and operations of the Company. Such risk factors are described in the "Risk Factors" section of the 2025 MD&A Year End Report and AIF. Also see the "Risk Factors" section of this MD&A. The Company's financial and operational performance is potentially affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the factors described within the "Forward-Looking Information" section of this MD&A. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements based on the Company's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. This information is provided to assist readers in understanding the Company's future plans and expectations and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Senior management evaluates segment performance based on a variety of measures depending on the segment being evaluated, including segment profit, segment revenue and volumes. The Company defines segment profit as revenue less cost of sales (excluding depreciation, amortization and impairment charges) and operating expenses. Segment profit also includes the Company's share of equity pick up from equity accounted investee. Segment revenue presented in the tables below includes inter-segment revenue, as this is considered more indicative of the level of each segment's activity. Segment profit excludes depreciation, amortization, accretion, impairment charges, share-based compensation, and corporate expenses such as income taxes, interest, acquisition and integration costs and general and administrative expenses, as senior management looks at each period's earnings before corporate expenses and non-cash items as one of the Company's important measures of segment performance. The exclusion of depreciation, amortization and impairment expense could be viewed as limiting the usefulness of segment profit as a performance measure because it does not take into account, in current periods, the implied reduction in value of the Company's capital assets (primarily storage, pipelines, facilities and equipment) caused by use, aging and wear and tear. Repair and maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful life, improve the efficiency or expand the operating capacity of the Company's capital assets are charged to operating expense as incurred. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure that adjusts for certain one-time or non-cash items that are not reflective of ongoing operations while still being included in segment profit. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

The Company's segment analysis involves an element of judgment relating to the allocations between segments. Inter-segment sales, cost of sales and operating expenses are eliminated on consolidation. Transactions between segments and within segments are valued at prevailing market rates. The Company believes that the estimates with respect to these allocations and rates are reasonable.

The following is a discussion of the Company's segmented results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and 2025:

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure segment is composed of a network of liquids infrastructure assets that include terminals, rail loading and unloading facilities, gathering pipelines and a crude oil processing facility. The primary facilities within this segment include the Hardisty and Edmonton Terminals, which are the principal hubs for aggregating and exporting crude oil and refined products out of the WCSB; the Gateway Terminal, a liquids export terminal located in Ingleside, Texas, which connects the Permian Basin and Eagle Ford Shale crude oil plays to global markets; the DRU which is located adjacent to the Hardisty Terminal; the Moose Jaw Facility, a crude oil processing facility located in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan; the Wink Terminal, a crude oil aggregating hub, located in Wink, Texas; and gathering pipelines in the U.S. and Canada, including the Chauvin Acquisition. Select assets are impacted by maintenance turnarounds typically occurring every few years.

The Company is consistently evaluating strategic opportunities including advancing select projects that enhance the Company's crude oil infrastructure portfolio and investing in new technologies. Shifts in customer demand and the need for incremental egress, alongside heightened competition, may influence the nature of services offered as the Company advances its plans. Geopolitical instability in certain regions of the world and concern regarding energy security may have short and medium term impacts on the desirability of North American oil and gas, impacting the demand for the Company's infrastructure. Recent additions to crude oil pipeline egress to the U.S. and waterborne markets has reduced demand for storage and other services at certain locations. Proposed additional egress is expected to support sustained WCSB production increases, supported by broader policy and infrastructure developments in Canada, driving incremental demand for the Company's Canadian infrastructure over the medium term. The Infrastructure segment primarily derives revenue from stable long-term take-or-pay agreements with investment grade counterparties. The trends described above could also impact the Company's ability to renew or renegotiate these contracts and may impact operational and financial results of the Infrastructure segment.

The following table sets forth the operating results from the Company's Infrastructure segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and 2025:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
($ thousands, except volumes)	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**
Volumes (in thousands of bbls)	213,136	210,589	2,547	635,193	597,099	38,094
Revenue	200,218	176,635	23,583	561,457	526,380	35,077
Operating expenses and other [(1)]	26,084	27,534	(1,450)	70,441	66,560	3,881
Segment profit	174,134	149,101	25,033	491,016	459,820	31,196
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments	1,372	3,503	(2,131)	6,751	(2,177)	8,928
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investee	1,568	1,549	19	4,690	3,896	794
Adjusted EBITDA [(2)]	177,074	154,153	22,921	502,457	461,539	40,918

(1) Includes the Company's share of equity pick up from equity accounted investee.
(2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information.

Operational Performance

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025:

Infrastructure volumes increased by 2.5 million barrels or 1% and 38.1 million barrels or 6%, primarily driven by increased throughput at the Gateway and Edmonton Terminals, as well as the Chauvin Acquisition.

Financial Performance

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025:

- Revenue increased by $23.6 million or 13% and $35.1 million or 7% for the three and nine months, primarily driven by the Chauvin Acquisition as well as increased throughput at the Gateway and Edmonton Terminals as noted above.
- Operating expenses and other decreased by $1.5 million or 5% and increased by $3.9 million or 6% for the three and nine months, respectively. The decrease in the three months is primarily due to the change in the value of unrealized losses on financial instruments and the benefits of Company's 2026 restructuring efforts, partially offset by operating costs resulting from the Chauvin Acquisition. The increase in the nine months is primarily due to the same drivers affecting the three months period, higher contribution from the DRU, as well as certain expense reversals and recoveries.

- As a result of the factors discussed above, adjusted EBITDA and segment profit increased by $22.9 million and $25.0 million for the three months and by $40.9 million and $31.2 million for the nine months, respectively. Adjusted EBITDA was also impacted by non-cash adjustments related to the Company's share of profit from equity accounted investee. Unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments relate to foreign currency financial derivatives undertaken primarily in relation to the Gateway Terminal to mitigate the Company's increased exposure to changes in the USD to CAD exchange rates over time.

MARKETING

The Marketing segment involves the purchasing, selling, storing and optimizing of hydrocarbon products as part of supplying the Moose Jaw Facility and marketing its refined products as well as helping to drive volumes through the Company's key infrastructure assets, primarily in the province of Alberta and the state of Texas. The Marketing segment also engages in optimization opportunities which are typically location, quality and/or time-based. The hydrocarbon products include crude oil, natural gas liquids, road asphalt, roofing flux, light, heavy straight run distillates and gas oils. The Marketing segment sources its hydrocarbon product from North American sources, the majority from Western Canada as well as the Permian basin and markets those products throughout Canada and the U.S.

The Marketing segment is exposed to commodity price fluctuations arising between the time contracted volumes are purchased and the time they are sold, as well as being exposed to pricing differentials between different geographic markets and/or hydrocarbon qualities. These risks are managed by purchasing and selling products at prices based on the same or similar indices or benchmarks, and through physical and financial contracts that include energy-related forward contracts, swaps, futures, options and other hedging instruments. Fair values of these derivative contracts fluctuate depending on the commodity prices and can impact segment profit in the form of realized or unrealized gains and losses, often offset by physical inventories, that can change significantly period over period. For Crude Marketing, the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion entering into service in 2024 without corresponding production growth, has limited available Canadian opportunities as inventories decreased significantly. The incremental egress and stronger global medium/heavy sour prices has drawn substantial crude oil flows away from certain assets. Production in the WCSB is expected to grow steadily in the longer term and opportunities are expected to return in the foreseeable future. Crack spreads have widened significantly in 2026 for the Refined Products business due to geopolitical disruptions, in comparison to recent years. Volatile interest rates, geopolitical events including tariffs levels, persistent but weakening inflation levels and other factors may still induce or exacerbate a period of declining economic activity in a number of countries and/or globally and have added uncertainty and volatility to commodity prices. Geopolitical developments in the middle east, including the partial closure of the Strait of Hormuz, and waterborne freight costs have also contributed to shifts in global crude flows and pricing dynamics, further influencing market conditions during the period. Volatility has been particularly acute throughout 2026, creating certain opportunities and widening differentials and crack spreads. For more information about the risks associated with the Company's use of financial instruments please refer to "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks" and "Risk Factors" within this document and the AIF.

Road asphalt activity, related to refined products, is affected by the impact of weather conditions on road construction. Road asphalt demand peaks during the summer months when most of the road construction activity in North America takes place. In the off-peak demand months for road asphalt, the demand for roofing flux continues. Demand for wellsite fluids is dependent on overall well drilling and completion activities, with activity normally the busiest in the winter months. Demand for natural gas liquids is also highest in the colder months of the year.

The following table summarizes average crude oil prices, as well as average foreign exchange rates, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
($, except where noted)	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**
WTI average price (USD$/bbl)	85.79	64.93	20.86	83.50	66.7	16.80
WCS average differential (USD$/bbl)	13.87	10.38	3.49	14.2	11.08	3.12
Average foreign exchange rates (CAD$/USD$)	1.40	1.38	0.02	1.39	1.40	(0.01)

The following table sets forth operating results from the Company's Marketing segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

($ thousands, except volumes)	Three months ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change	Nine months ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change
Volumes (in thousands of bbls)	84,271	64,354	19,917	225,267	196,571	28,696
Revenue	3,599,515	2,764,260	835,255	11,018,826	8,080,856	2,937,970
Cost of sales and other expenses	3,555,926	2,759,857	796,069	10,958,591	8,053,525	2,905,066
Segment profit	43,589	4,403	39,186	60,235	27,331	32,904
Unrealized (gain) loss on financial instruments	(9,063)	2,339	(11,402)	(7,825)	(12,816)	4,991
Adjusted EBITDA [(1)]	34,526	6,742	27,784	52,410	14,515	37,895

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for more information.

Operational Performance

In the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2025, Marketing volumes increased by 19.9 million barrels or 31% and 28.7 million barrels or 15%, respectively, primarily due to increases in activity within the Crude Marketing business due to volatility caused by the continued U.S./Iran conflict, creating more time and location-based opportunities.

Financial Performance

In the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2025:

- Revenue increased by $835.3 million or 30% and $2,938.0 million or 36%, and cost of sales and other expenses increased by $796.1 million or 29% and $2,905.1 million or 36% in the three month and nine months periods, respectively, due to increased sales volume, as well as higher average prices for crude oil, refined and other products.
- Adjusted EBITDA increased by $27.8 million or 412% and $37.9 million or 261%, primarily due to wider crack spreads benefiting refined products margins, and increased opportunities in the Crude Marketing business.
- Segment profit increased by $39.2 million or 890% and increased by $32.9 million or 120%, respectively, due to the same factors contributing to the changes in adjusted EBITDA as noted above, as well as unrealized gains of $9.1 million and $7.8 million compared to unrealized losses of $2.3 million and unrealized gains of $12.8 million in the comparative periods.

EXPENSES

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
($ thousands)	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**
General and administrative	17,997	13,298	4,699	52,668	40,638	12,030
Restructuring costs	—	—	—	8,125	—	8,125
Acquisition and integration costs	970	—	970	6,162	—	6,162
Depreciation and impairment	34,146	31,632	2,514	104,789	93,181	11,608
Right-of-use depreciation and impairment	6,374	5,133	1,241	18,654	15,417	3,237
Amortization and impairment	8,385	6,633	1,752	22,417	20,325	2,092
Share-based compensation	5,210	4,104	1,106	14,306	11,826	2,480
Corporate financial instruments loss (gain)	289	(916)	1,205	1,211	(7,038)	8,249
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	403	393	10	(1,451)	6,547	(7,998)
Finance costs, net	39,621	35,094	4,527	113,567	103,329	10,238
Income taxes	27,302	12,439	14,863	52,245	46,580	5,665

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025:

General and administrative, excluding depreciation and amortization

General and administrative expenses increased by $4.7 million and $12.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily reflecting continued investments in technology, changes in cost allocations resulting from the restructuring initiative described below and higher costs incurred in relation to commercial efforts.

Restructuring costs

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company completed a restructuring initiative to better align its cost structure and operations, resulting in an overall headcount reduction.

Acquisition and integration costs

Acquisition and integration costs were incurred in relation to the Chauvin Acquisition.

Depreciation and impairment

Depreciation and impairment expense increased by $2.5 million and $11.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily resulting from the Chauvin Acquisition, as well as certain non-core asset impairments during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

Right-of-use asset depreciation and impairment

Right-of-use asset depreciation and impairment expense increased by $1.2 million and $3.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to incremental depreciation from the new head office lease agreement affecting the current periods, as well as increased rates on new rail car leases.

Amortization and impairment

Amortization and impairment expenses increased by $1.8 million and $2.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to assets recognized in the Chauvin Acquisition.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation expense increased by $1.1 million and $2.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to a higher number of outstanding units, as well as the relative movement of the Company's share price in the comparable quarters.

Corporate financial instrument loss/(gain) not affecting segment profit

Corporate financial instrument (gain)/loss not affecting segment profit resulted in a loss of $0.3 million and $1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily representing changes in the value of the Company's virtual renewable power purchase agreement, primarily due to changes in power price forecasts over the remaining contract term compared to the prior periods.

Foreign exchange loss (gain) not affecting segment profit

Foreign exchange loss (gain) not affecting segment profit was relatively consistent for the three months and increased by $8.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to USD$ strengthening against CAD$ through 2026.

Finance costs, net

Finance costs increased by $4.5 million and $10.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to higher rates on the Company's senior unsecured notes issued in the current period, partially offset by lower draws on the unsecured revolving credit facility.

Income taxes

Income tax expense increased by $14.9 million and $5.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to higher income before income taxes.

The effective tax rate was 26.2% and 24.8% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to 21.4% and 23.0% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's quarterly results for each of the last eight quarters:

($ thousands, except per share amounts)	2026			2025				2024
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Revenue	3,688,772	4,833,890	2,754,893	2,304,995	2,876,899	2,759,642	2,747,710	2,357,775
Net income (loss)	77,026	82,890	(1,358)	41,292	45,694	60,699	49,953	(5,563)
Adjusted EBITDA [(1)]	192,888	168,524	139,055	145,008	147,077	146,415	142,187	129,682
Earnings (loss) per share								
Basic ($/share)	0.45	0.49	(0.01)	0.25	0.28	0.37	0.31	(0.03)
Diluted ($/share)	0.45	0.48	(0.01)	0.25	0.28	0.37	0.30	(0.03)

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each non-GAAP financial measure.

For more details on the specific factors driving the periodic movements, refer to "Results of Operations and Trends Impacting the Business". The following identifies the key drivers in segment profitability over the last eight quarters:

Infrastructure – The Infrastructure segment has progressively commissioned or acquired new storage capacity and related infrastructure, typically underpinned by long-term, stable fee-based contracts.

Select significant drivers and/or select projects put into service over the past eight quarters include:

- The Chauvin Acquisition in the second quarter of 2026
- Global crude market volatility and elevated freight costs throughout 2026
- Cactus II pipeline connection and dredging projects at the Gateway Terminal were completed in 2025
- Turnarounds at the Moose Jaw Facility and DRU were completed in the second quarter of 2025
- Incremental egress from the WCSB to global markets without corresponding production increases have temporarily reduced demand for crude oil storage, primarily in Hardisty
- The contribution from two additional tanks at the Edmonton Terminal with Cenovus Energy in the fourth quarter of 2024

Marketing – The Marketing segment's activities, including its location, quality and time-based strategies as well as the sale of refined products, are highly impacted by various factors that often fluctuate quarter over quarter. While certain of these variables, including exposure to the underlying commodity, are actively managed, the specific profit drivers for the Marketing segment generally vary from period to period. The Trans Mountain pipeline entering commercial operation narrowed certain differentials between liquids products structurally altering Canadian markets. Increased egress capacity from western Canada has shifted crude oil markets, limiting arbitrage opportunities for the Marketing business. Refined Products margins narrowed in the second half of 2024 and into early 2026, as crude oil differentials tightened and the price of refined products further softened. Crude oil prices spiked and refined products differentials widened in the second and third quarters of 2026, leading to certain opportunities. Volatility is expected to continue to impact Canadian crude oil and refined products markets, due to a variety of factors, including the uncertain implementation of tariffs and recent geopolitical events disrupting markets.

Corporate – Corporate includes Company-wide general and administrative expenses, financing costs, corporate foreign exchange and financial instruments fluctuation, executive transition and restructuring costs and other corporate expenses.

Over the past eight quarters, the following trends or events have affected the Company's net income and earnings per share:

- In the first quarter of 2026, the Company's workforce was restructured, incurring costs of $8.1 million.
- Acquisition and integration costs incurred in relation to the Chauvin Acquisition of $6.2 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity Sources

($ thousands)	Coupon Rate	Maturity	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Unsecured revolving credit facility	floating	2031	—	169,400
Senior unsecured notes	2.85 %	2027	325,000	325,000
Senior unsecured notes	3.60 %	2029	500,000	500,000
Senior unsecured notes	4.45 %	2031	350,000	350,000
Senior unsecured notes	4.45 %	2032	375,000	375,000
Senior unsecured notes	5.75 %	2033	350,000	350,000
Senior unsecured notes	4.45 %	2034	400,000	—
Senior unsecured notes	6.20 %	2053	200,000	200,000
Unsecured hybrid notes [(1)]	5.25 %	2080	250,000	250,000
Unsecured hybrid notes [(1)]	8.70 %	2083	200,000	200,000
Unamortized issue discount and debt issue costs			(17,965)	(17,058)
Total debt outstanding			2,932,035	2,702,342
Lease liability			106,468	79,064
Cash and cash equivalents			(92,816)	(55,846)
			2,945,687	2,725,560
Total share capital			2,608,526	2,388,151
Total capital			5,554,213	5,113,711

(1) The unsecured hybrid notes are included in the above total capital calculation in accordance with the Company's view of its capital structure which includes shareholders' equity and long-term debt, lease liabilities and working capital. The unsecured hybrid notes and associated interest payments are excluded from the definition of consolidated debt for the purposes of debt to capitalization as well as the consolidated interest coverage covenant ratios.

The Company's primary liquidity and capital resource needs are to fund ongoing capital expenditures, acquisitions, its working capital needs and its dividend. In addition, the Company must service its debt, including interest payments. The Company expects to source funds required to service its debt from cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operations, its revolving credit facility and by accessing the capital markets. The Company currently anticipates its cash flow from operations and funds available under its revolving credit facility to be sufficient to meet its operating obligations, fund capital expenditures and pay its dividend. Where the Company generates cash flow in excess of its dividends and capital investment opportunities, and its financial position is deemed sufficiently strong by the Company, common share repurchases may occur to return cash to shareholders.

The Company remains confident in its ability to refinance its current and long-term debt expiring in the near term, as reinforced with the refinancing completed in the third quarter of 2026. With continued changes in the macro environment and geopolitical volatility, the Company's ability to access financing in the capital markets at attractive terms in the future could be adversely impacted. Refer to "Risk Factors" within this MD&A and the AIF for more information. The Company continues to monitor the macro environment and remains satisfied that its disciplined approach employed with respect to its capital structure is appropriate given the characteristics and operations of the underlying asset base. The Company may also adjust its capital structure as a result of changes in current or expected economic and/or market conditions or its underlying business. Adjustments to the capital structure may result in refinancing or renegotiating its existing debt, issuance of new debt, issuance of equity or hybrid securities and the repurchase of common shares.

On September 18, 2026, the Company's NCIB was renewed for an additional one-year period, enabling the Company to repurchase and cancel up to 5% or 7,251,988 of the public float for the issued and outstanding common shares, in accordance with the applicable rules and policies of the TSX and applicable securities laws. The NCIB expires on the earlier of September 17, 2027, and the date on which the maximum number of common shares permitted to be acquired pursuant to the NCIB has been purchased. The Company did not repurchase any common shares under its NCIB for the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

Unsecured revolving credit facility

The revolving credit facility is available to provide financing for working capital, fund capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes.

During the second quarter of 2026, the Company amended its revolving credit facility and extended the maturity date from June 2030 to June 2031, amongst other amendments.

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had a cash balance of $92.8 million and had the ability to utilize borrowings under the revolving credit facility of $1,000.0 million. The Company has two bilateral demand facilities, available for general corporate purposes or letters of credit, totaling $150.0 million under which it had issued letters of credit totaling $38.0 million (September 30, 2025 - $36.9 million).

Senior unsecured notes

On July 9, 2026, the Company closed its offering of $400.0 million 4.45% senior unsecured medium-term notes due January 9, 2034.

The indentures governing the terms of the Company's senior unsecured notes, as supplemented, contain certain redemption options whereby the Company can redeem all or part of the senior unsecured notes at such prices and on such dates as set forth therein. In addition, the holders of the notes have the right to require the Company to repurchase the notes at the purchase prices set forth in the applicable indenture in the event of a change of control triggering event, being both a change in control of the Company and ratings decline of the applicable notes to below an investment grade rating, as such terms are defined in the applicable indenture.

Cash Flow Summary

The Company's operating cash flow is generally impacted by the overall profitability and working capital requirements within the Company's segments, the Company's ability to invoice and collect from customers in a timely manner and the Company's ability to efficiently implement the Company's growth strategy and manage costs.

The following table summarizes the Company's sources and uses of funds for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and 2025:

Statement of cash flows	**Three months ended September 30,**			**Nine months ended September 30,**		
($ thousands)	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**	**2026**	**2025**	**Change**
Cash inflow (outflow)						
Operating activities	212,583	195,572	17,011	429,766	416,804	12,962
Investing activities	(26,002)	(29,508)	3,506	(473,357)	(156,085)	(317,272)
Financing activities	(135,429)	(150,219)	14,790	71,643	(257,896)	329,539
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	51,152	15,845	35,307	28,052	2,823	25,229

Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

Cash inflow from operating activities was $212.6 million and $429.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to cash inflows of $195.6 million and $416.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The changes were primarily driven by the following:

- Cash inflow from operations before income taxes and working capital changes of $188.2 million and $472.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $144.7 million and $424.3 million, primarily due to factors contributing to higher adjusted EBITDA for the current periods;
- Cash inflow from changes in working capital of $35.5 million and cash outflow $9.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to cash inflow of $54.5 million and $9.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, primarily driven by volatility in commodity prices, the impact of inventory changes and the timing of the related settlements; and
- Taxes paid of $11.1 million and $33.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $3.7 million and $16.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, primarily due to higher earnings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026.

Cash inflow and outflow from operating activities and working capital requirements for the Marketing segment are strongly influenced by the amount of inventory purchased and subsequently held in storage, as well as by the commodity prices at which inventory is bought and sold. Commodity prices and inventory demand fluctuate over the course of the year in relation to general market forces and seasonal demand for certain products, and, accordingly, working capital requirements related to inventory also fluctuate with changes in commodity prices and demand. The primary drivers of working capital requirements are the collection of

amounts related to sales of products such as crude oil, asphalt and other products and fees for services associated with the Company's Infrastructure segment. Offsetting these collections are payments for purchases of crude oil and other products, primarily within the Marketing segment, and other expenses. Historically, the Marketing segment has been the most variable with respect to generating cash flows and working capital due to the impact of crude oil price levels and the volatility that price changes and crude oil grade basis changes have on the cash flows and working capital requirements of this segment (refer to "Results of Operations and Trends Impacting the Business" for more details).

Cash Outflow from Investing Activities

Cash outflow from investing activities was $26.0 million and $473.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to cash outflow of $29.5 million and $156.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease in the three month period is primarily due to relatively lower capital spending in the current period. The increase in the nine months period primarily relates to the $411.2 million net cash outflow in conjunction with the Chauvin Acquisition. For a summary of capital projects representing most of the remaining cash outflows, see the "Capital Expenditures and Equity Investment" discussion included in this MD&A.

Cash (Outflow) Inflow from Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities was outflow of $135.4 million and inflow of $71.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to cash outflows of $150.2 million and $257.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

The changes in the three month period are primarily due to net repayment of the Company's revolving credit facility of $399.7 million compared to $75.0 million, proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs, of $397.8 million compared to $372.7 million, the absence of long-term debt repayment in the current period compared to $325.0 million, increased dividends of $77.6 million compared to $70.4 million, and payment of finance costs of $49.1 million compared to $47.2 million.

The changes in the nine month period are primarily due to the equity offering of $206.2 million in the first quarter related to the Chauvin Acquisition, net repayment of the Company's revolving credit facility of $169.4 million compared to a net draw of $30.0 million, proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt of $397.8 million and the absence of long-term debt repayment, increased dividends of $225.7 million compared $207.6 million, and payment of finance costs of $117.4 million compared to $109.9 million.

Credit Risk

The Company actively monitors the financial strength of its customers and, in select cases, has tightened credit terms to minimize the risk of default on trade receivables. A significant portion of the Company's trade receivables are due from entities in the oil and gas industry. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated by having a broad customer base and by dealing with credit-worthy counterparties in accordance with established credit approval practices. The Company assesses all counterparties before entering into agreements, and actively monitors exposure and credit limits across the business. The Company establishes guidelines for customer credit limits and terms. The Company's review includes financial statements and external ratings when available. The carrying amount of the Company's net trade and other receivables represents the maximum counterparty credit exposure, without taking into account any security held.

Credit Ratings and Covenants

The Company's ability to access debt in the capital markets depends, in part, on the credit ratings determined by rating agencies for the Company's debt. A downgrade could increase the interest rates applicable to borrowings under the revolving credit facility or increase the interest rate applicable on any new or restructured debt issuances. Credit ratings are intended to provide investors with an independent measure of credit quality of an issue of securities. Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities and do not address the market price or suitability of a specific security for a particular investor.

There is no assurance that any rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant.

Rating agencies will regularly evaluate the Company's financial strength. A credit rating downgrade could impair the Company's ability to enter into arrangements with suppliers or counterparties and could limit its access to private and public credit markets in the future and increase the cost of borrowing. The Company's senior unsecured notes are rated by DBRS Limited as 'BBB (low)' and by Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, as 'BBB-'. For a fulsome discussion of credit ratings and their impact on the Company, refer to the AIF.

The Company is also required to meet certain specific and customary affirmative and negative financial covenants under its revolving credit facility, including the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The consolidated total debt to capitalization ratio represents the ratio of all debt obligations on the financial statements to total capitalization (total debt plus total shareholders' equity, including certain adjustments). The consolidated interest coverage ratio represents the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA (as defined by the revolving credit facility) to consolidated cash interest expense calculated in accordance with the revolving credit

facility. The covenant tests exclude all of the unsecured hybrid notes, and the interest thereon, in the calculations. An event of default resulting from a breach of a financial covenant may result, at the option of the lenders holding a majority of the indebtedness, in an acceleration of the repayment of the principal and interest outstanding and a termination of the revolving credit facility.

The following table outlines each financial covenant requirement and its current value:

	Covenant	As at September 30, 2026
Consolidated debt to capitalization ratio	No greater than 65%	55%
Consolidated interest coverage ratio	No less than 2.5 to 1.0	5.7 to 1.0

The senior unsecured notes, unsecured hybrid notes and revolving credit facility contain non-financial covenants that restrict, subject to certain thresholds, some of the Company's activities, including the Company's ability to dispose of assets, incur additional debt, pay dividends, create liens, make investments and engage in specified transactions with affiliates. They also contain customary events of default, including defaults based on bankruptcy and insolvency, non-payment of principal, interest and fees when due, breach of covenants, change in control and material inaccuracy of representations and warranties, subject to specified grace periods.

As at September 30, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all existing covenants under the senior unsecured notes, unsecured hybrid notes and revolving credit facility. For additional information regarding these financial covenants, refer to the Company's various debt agreements available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Dividends

The Company is currently paying quarterly dividends to holders of common shares. The amount and timing of any future dividends payable by the Company will be at the discretion of the Board and established on the basis of, among other items, the Company's earnings, funding requirements for operations, the satisfaction of a solvency calculation, and the terms of the Company's debt agreements and indentures. In addition, in connection with Company's dividend policy, after each fiscal year end the Board will formally review the annual dividend amount. During the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Board declared dividends of $0.45 per common share.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

The following table presents, as at September 30, 2026, the Company's obligations, and commitments to make future payments under contracts and contingent commitments:

		Payments due by period			
($ thousands)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt	2,950,000	325,000	500,000	—	2,125,000
Interest payments on long-term debt	2,542,643	138,832	262,225	226,225	1,915,361
Lease and other commitments [(1)]	167,484	29,136	46,137	26,714	65,497
Total contractual obligations	5,660,127	492,968	808,362	252,939	4,105,858

(1) Lease and other commitments relate to office leases, rail cars, various equipment leases, terminal services, third party contractual obligations related to assets under construction, and renewable virtual power purchase arrangements.

Contingencies

The Company is involved in various claims and actions arising in the course of operations and is subject to various legal actions and exposures. Accruals for litigation, claims and assessments are recognized if the Company determines that the loss is probable, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company believes it has made adequate provisions for such legal claims. Although the outcome of these claims is uncertain, the Company does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, cash flows or operational results. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated net income or loss in the period in which the outcome is determined. While fully supportable in the Company's view, some of these positions, if challenged, may not be fully sustained on review.

The Company is subject to various regulatory and statutory requirements relating to the protection of the environment. These requirements, in addition to the contractual agreements and management decisions, result in the recognition of estimated

decommissioning obligations and environmental remediation. Estimates of decommissioning obligations and environmental remediation costs can change significantly based on such factors as operating experience and changes in legislation and regulations.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, ACQUISITIONS AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS

($ thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Nine months ended September 30, 2026
Infrastructure	9,728	26,639
Marketing	195	487
Corporate and other projects	305	668
Growth capital [(1)]	10,228	27,794
Acquisition [(1)]	902	411,218
Equity investments	—	—
Replacement capital [(1)]	14,629	37,448
Total capital expenditures, acquisitions and equity investments	25,759	476,460

(1) Growth capital, acquisition and equity investments and replacement capital are supplementary financial measures. See the "Specified Financial Measures" section of this MD&A for information on each supplementary financial measure.

The Company primarily invests capital in constructing or acquiring infrastructure for the storage, transportation and optimization of liquids. The strategy has been focused on expanding and augmenting existing terminals and associated infrastructure at the Hardisty Terminal, the Edmonton Terminal, the Gateway Terminal and the Moose Jaw Facility and also looking for growth opportunities that align with the Company's strategy, including strategic acquisition opportunities. Expansion and improvement of existing terminals and facilities continues, especially when underpinned by long-term take-or-pay contracts with investment grade or secured counterparties.

Chauvin Acquisition

On May 1, 2026, the Company closed the previously announced Chauvin Acquisition for $411.2 million, including closing adjustments and working capital. The Chauvin Acquisition consists of a crude oil gathering pipeline system and associated truck terminal and treating infrastructure connecting the Chauvin area of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the Hardisty oil hub.

The acquisition strengthens the Company's position as a leading liquids infrastructure provider by extending its strategic platform at Hardisty and expanding its footprint of high-quality Canadian pipeline and gathering assets. Underpinned by long-term take-or-pay and area-of-dedication agreements with Teine Energy, the Chauvin Acquisition provides stable, contracted cash flows that are consistent with the Company's core infrastructure strategy. The assets' direct connectivity to the Hardisty oil hub enhances the Company's aggregation capabilities within the WCSB and supports incremental throughput growth at the Company's core terminal facilities.

Growth Capital

The following represents key activities with respect to major growth projects during the nine months ended September 30, 2026:

- The Wink-to-Gateway Integration project continued to progress during the third quarter of 2026, with the Gateway dedicated header for the Harvest Pipeline completed during the quarter and the additional storage tank at the Wink Terminal completed subsequent to quarter-end.
- The Hardisty Connection growth project also continued to progress during the third quarter of 2026. The project will directly connect the Chauvin Acquisition to the Company’s core Hardisty Terminal, expanding connectivity and market access for customers.

Marketing growth capital represents the capitalization of line fill and tank bottoms for operational requirements of the Marketing business. Corporate and other projects represent spending on information technology initiatives at the corporate and business unit level.

Replacement capital expenditures are intended to keep the Company's existing infrastructure operating safely and reliably. These expenditures include replacement of existing infrastructure, maintenance work which extends the economic life, and scheduled tank and pipeline inspections.

Significant turnarounds planned in 2026 are presented in the table below:

Planned Turnaround	Timing
Select Terminal assets	Q2 - Q4

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company's financial performance or financial condition.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares issuable in series. No preferred shares of any series may be issued if, after giving effect to the issuance: (i) the number of preferred shares outstanding would exceed 50% of the number of common shares outstanding; (ii) the maximum number of common shares issuable upon conversion of all outstanding preferred shares would exceed 20% of the common shares outstanding; or (iii) the aggregate number of votes attached to outstanding preferred shares would exceed 20% of the number of votes attached to outstanding common shares.

As at September 30, 2026, there were 172.6 million common shares outstanding and no preferred shares outstanding. In addition, under the Company's equity incentive plan, there were an aggregate of 2.1 million restricted share units, performance share units, deferred share units and stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2026.

As at September 30, 2026, awards available to grant under the equity incentive plan were approximately 4.8 million.

As at October 30, 2026, 172.6 million common shares and an aggregate of 2.1 million restricted share units, performance share units, deferred share units and stock options were outstanding.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is involved in various commodity related marketing activities that are intended to enhance the Company's operations and increase profitability. These activities often create exposure to price risk between the time contracted volumes are purchased and sold and to foreign exchange risk when contracts are in different currencies (Canadian dollars versus U.S. dollars). The Company is also exposed to various market risks, including volatility in (i) crude oil, refined products, natural gas and NGL prices, (ii) interest rates, and (iii) currency exchange rates. The Company utilizes various derivative instruments from time to time to manage commodity price, interest rate, currency exchange rate, and, in certain circumstances, to realize incremental margin during volatile market conditions. The Company's commodity trading and risk management policies and procedures are designed to establish and manage to an approved level of risk. The Company has a Commodity Risk Management Committee that has direct responsibility to establish and oversee the Company's risk policies, trading controls and procedures. The Company's risk policies, trading controls and procedures are intended to mitigate risks that are inherent in the Company's marketing business. To manage these risks, the Company engages in risk management activities, which it categorizes by type or activity. The following discussion addresses each category of risk.

Commodity Price Risk. The Company typically hedges its exposure to price fluctuations with respect to crude oil, refined products, natural gas, differentials and NGLs, and expected purchases and sales of these commodities (relating primarily to crude oil, roofing flux and NGLs). The derivative instruments utilized consist primarily of futures and option contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange, the Intercontinental Exchange and over-the-counter transactions. The Company's policy is to transact only in commodity derivative products for which the Company physically transacts, and to structure the Company's hedging activities so that price fluctuations for those products do not materially affect the net cash the Company ultimately receives from its commodity related marketing activities.

Although the Company generally seeks to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within the Company's various commodity purchase and sales activities, the Company may experience net unbalanced positions as a result of a strategy to take advantage of anticipated market opportunities and/or production, transportation and delivery variances as well as logistical issues associated with inclement weather conditions.

The intent of the Company's risk management strategy is to hedge the Company's margin. However, the Company has not applied nor attempted to qualify for hedge accounting. Thus, changes in the fair values of the Company's derivatives are recognized in earnings and result in greater potential for earnings volatility.

The fair value of futures contracts is based on quoted market prices obtained from the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) and Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME). For positions where independent quotations are not available, an estimate is provided, or the prevailing market price at which the positions could be liquidated is used. All derivative positions offset existing or anticipated

physical exposures. Price-risk sensitivities were calculated by assuming 15% volatility in crude oil, differentials and NGL related prices, regardless of term or historical relationships between the contractual price of the instruments and the underlying commodity price. In the event of an increase or decrease in prices, the fair value of the Company's derivative portfolio would typically increase or decrease, offsetting changes in the Company's physical positions. A 15% favorable change in crude oil and NGL prices would increase the Company's net income by $2.1 million and $8.8 million as of September 30, 2026, and 2025. A 15% unfavorable change in crude oil and NGL prices would decrease the Company's net income by $2.1 million and $8.8 million as of September 30, 2026, and 2025. However, these changes may be offset by the use of one or more risk management strategies.

Power price risk. The Company has a renewable virtual power purchase agreement, which requires the Company to compensate a producer for renewable electricity produced at a fixed rate over a 15-year period, resulting in a derivative financial instrument. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company will purchase power and receive environmental attributes. The contract's power component represents an embedded derivative, assessed at fair value, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards. Valuing an embedded derivative, without observable inputs, involves judgment including the estimation of future power prices, and is subject to significant volatility as power price forecasts vary. Spot and forward prices for power vary over time, and as forward prices for the entire contract period are not actively traded, extrapolation is required. The fair value of the derivative instrument is determined primarily by comparing the contracted renewable energy prices against current and expected future electricity prices realized by the assets underlying the instrument, which serve the Alberta electricity grid. A 15% increase in the expected future price of power would increase the Company's net income by $4.6 million and $8.3 million as of September 30, 2026, and 2025. A 15% decrease in the expected future price of electricity would decrease the Company's net income by $4.6 million and $8.3 million as of September 30, 2026, and 2025.

Interest rate risk. The Company's long-term debt, excluding the revolving credit facility, accrues interest at fixed interest rates and accordingly, changes in market interest rates do not expose the Company to future interest cash outflow variability. At September 30, 2026, the Company had no amounts (September 30, 2025 – $145.0 million) drawn under the revolving credit facility which is subject to interest rate risk, as borrowings bear interest at a rate equal to, at the Company's option, either the Canadian Prime Rate, U.S. Secured Overnight Financing Rate, U.S. Base Rate or Canadian Bankers' Acceptance Rate, plus an applicable margin based on the Company's total leverage ratio. As at September 30, 2026, the Company had no outstanding balance on its revolving credit facility; accordingly, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would have no impact on the Company's net income (as at September 30, 2025 – a 1% change would have decreased or increased net income by $1.5 million).

Currency exchange risks. The Company's monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the period-end rate. Exchange differences arising from this translation are recorded in the Company's statement of operations. In addition, currency exposures can arise from revenue and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Generally, transactional currency exposures are naturally hedged for the Company's Canadian operations (i.e. revenue and expenses are approximately matched), but, where appropriate, are covered using forward exchange contracts or currency swaps. The foreign currency forward exchange contracts including currency swaps entered into by the Company, although effective hedges from an economic perspective, have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and therefore any gains and losses on such forward exchange contracts impact the Company's earnings. The Company has several derivative contracts intended to economically hedge its exposure to USD$ generated by the Gateway Terminal over the next several years. A 5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates between USD$ and CAD$, based on current balances, would increase or decrease the Company's net income by $16.6 million (September 30, 2025 – $14.6 million).

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had no U.S. dollar denominated debt as part of its draw on its revolving credit facility.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Predicting future events is inherently an imprecise activity and, as such, requires the use of judgment especially in times of increased volatility and uncertainty. Actual results may vary from estimates in amounts that may be material. An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements or the Infrastructure or Marketing segments individually. Further details on the basis of preparation and our material accounting estimates and judgments can be found in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

There have been no significant changes to critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates during the three months ended September 30, 2026, from those disclosed in the Company's 2025 year end consolidated financial statements and MD&A.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New interpretations and amended standards adopted by the Company:

- Certain amendments to IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")* and IFRS 7 – *Financial Instruments: Disclosures ("IFRS 7")* were made for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. These amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. The following are the key impacts and the Company's assessments:
    - For contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity, the amendment relates to accounting for contracts to purchase or sell electricity from nature-dependent sources such as wind and solar power, including clarifying the application of own-use requirements and requiring new disclosure in certain circumstances. There was no material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements on adoption.
    - The amendments also introduce a practical exemption for the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems, permitting entities to continue derecognizing a financial liability at the point an electronic payment instruction is initiated, provided specified criteria are met. The Company has adopted and applied this exemption to its electronic payment processes. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted:

- IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18"), has been issued to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities. The standard, which replaces IAS 1, impacts the presentation of primary financial statements and notes, mainly the income statement where companies will be required to present separate categories of income and expense for operating, investing, and financing activities with prescribed subtotals for each new category. IFRS 18 will require management-defined performance measures to be explained and included in a separate note within the consolidated financial statements. The standard is effective for financial statements beginning on January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements and requires retrospective application.

  The Company expects the principal changes to comprise revised categories and subtotals in the Consolidated Statement of Operations; enhanced disaggregation and labelling in the primary financial statements and notes; additional disclosures of specified operating expenses by nature; and use of operating profit as the starting point for the operating cash flow reconciliation. The Company has identified Adjusted EBITDA as a management-defined performance measure with a separate note explaining its calculation and usefulness, together with a reconciliation to the most directly comparable IFRS total or subtotal and related tax and non-controlling interest effects, where applicable. Adoption is expected to affect presentation and disclosure only, with no material recognition, measurement, net income or cash flow effects.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Based on the evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's DC&P and ICFR the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's DC&P and ICFR were effective as at September 30, 2026. There have been no changes that occurred during the period beginning January 1, 2026, and ending on September 30, 2026, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

SPECIFIED FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses several financial measures when assessing its results and measuring overall performance. Some of these financial measures are not calculated in accordance with GAAP. NI 52-112 prescribes disclosure requirements that apply to non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP ratios, supplementary financial measures, capital management measures, and total of segments measures.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses non-GAAP financial measures that do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and that therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Presenting non-GAAP financial measures helps readers to better understand how management analyzes results, shows the impacts of specified items on the results of the reported periods, and allows readers to assess results without the specified items if they consider such items not to be reflective of the underlying performance of the Company's operations. The non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company are adjusted EBITDA and distributable cash flow. Management considers these to be important supplemental measures of the Company's performance and believes these measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in industries with similar capital structures. Readers are encouraged to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons the Company considers it appropriate for supplemental analysis. Readers are cautioned, however, that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operating activities, segment profit, gross profit or other measures of financial results determined in accordance with GAAP as an indication of the Company's performance.

Noted below is the additional information about the composition of these non-GAAP financial measures:

a) Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA helps readers to better understand how management analyzes results, shows the impacts of specified items on the results of the reported periods, and allows readers to assess results without the specified items if they consider such items not to be reflective of the underlying performance of the Company's operations. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings before net interest, tax, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges, reorganization, executive transition and specific non-cash charges, including but not limited to unrealized gain/loss on derivative financial instruments, non-operating non-cash provision charges, share-based compensation, adjustment for equity accounted investee (to remove non-cash charges), and corporate foreign exchange gain/loss. These adjustments are made to exclude non-cash charges and other items that are not reflective of ongoing earning capacity of the operations.

Noted below is the reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measures of the Company's segmented and consolidated adjusted EBITDA for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and 2025:

Three months ended September 30,	**Infrastructure**		**Marketing**		**Corporate and Adjustments**		**Total**	
($ thousands)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Segment profit	174,134	149,101	43,589	4,403	—	—	217,723	153,504
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	1,372	3,503	(9,063)	2,339	—	—	(7,691)	5,842
General and administrative	—	—	—	—	(17,997)	(13,298)	(17,997)	(13,298)
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investee	1,568	1,549	—	—	—	—	1,568	1,549
Renewable virtual power purchase agreement	—	—	—	—	(715)	(520)	(715)	(520)
Adjusted EBITDA	177,074	154,153	34,526	6,742	(18,712)	(13,818)	192,888	147,077

Nine months ended September 30,	Infrastructure		Marketing		Corporate and Adjustments		Total	
($ thousands)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Segment profit	491,016	459,820	60,235	27,331	—	—	551,251	487,151
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	6,751	(2,177)	(7,825)	(12,816)	—	—	(1,074)	(14,993)
General and administrative	—	—	—	—	(52,668)	(40,638)	(52,668)	(40,638)
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investee	4,690	3,896	—	—	—	—	4,690	3,896
Executive transition costs	—	—	—	—	—	2,405	—	2,405
Renewable virtual power purchase agreement	—	—	—	—	(1,732)	(2,142)	(1,732)	(2,142)
Adjusted EBITDA	502,457	461,539	52,410	14,515	(54,400)	(40,375)	500,467	435,679

	Three months ended September 30,	
($ thousands)	**2026**	**2025**
Net Income	77,026	45,694
Income tax expense	27,302	12,439
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	48,905	43,398
Finance costs, net	39,621	35,094
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments	(8,190)	5,842
Unrealized loss (gain) on renewable virtual power purchase agreement	73	(1,436)
Share-based compensation	5,210	4,104
Acquisition and integration costs	970	—
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investee	1,568	1,549
Corporate foreign exchange loss and other	403	393
Adjusted EBITDA	192,888	147,077

($ thousands)	Nine months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Net Income	158,558	156,346
Income tax expense	52,245	46,580
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges	145,860	128,923
Finance costs, net	113,567	103,329
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	(1,573)	(14,993)
Unrealized gain on renewable virtual power purchase agreement	(22)	(9,180)
Share-based compensation	14,306	11,826
Restructuring costs	8,125	—
Acquisition and integration costs	6,162	—
Adjustments to share of profit from equity accounted investee	4,690	3,896
Corporate foreign exchange (gain) loss and other	(1,451)	6,547
Executive transition costs	—	2,405
Adjusted EBITDA	500,467	435,679

b) Distributable Cash Flow

Distributable cash flow is used to assess the level of cash flow generated and to evaluate the adequacy of internally generated cash flow to fund dividends and is frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties. Changes in non-cash working capital are excluded from the determination of distributable cash flow because they are primarily the result of fluctuations in product inventories or other temporary changes. Replacement capital expenditures and lease payments are deducted from distributable cash flow as there is an ongoing requirement to incur these types of expenditures. The Company may deduct or include additional items in its calculation of distributable cash flow. These items would generally, but not necessarily, be items of an unusual, non-recurring, or non-operating in nature. The following is a reconciliation of distributable cash flow from operations to its most directly comparable GAAP measure, cash flow from operating activities:

($ thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2026	2025	Nine months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	212,583	195,572	429,766	416,804
Adjustments:				
Changes in non-cash working capital and taxes paid	(24,418)	(50,826)	42,825	7,526
Replacement capital	(14,629)	(12,863)	(37,448)	(33,326)
Cash interest expense, including capitalized interest	(37,486)	(33,413)	(107,074)	(97,341)
Acquisition and integration costs	970	—	6,162	—
Restructuring costs [(1)]	—	—	6,125	—
Executive transition costs [(1)]	—	—	—	2,405
Lease payments	(6,780)	(5,353)	(19,889)	(18,448)
Current income tax	(10,579)	(7,567)	(30,821)	(20,016)
Distributable cash flow	119,661	85,550	289,646	257,604

(1) Costs adjusted on an incurred basis.

($ thousands)	Twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	523,121	484,080
Adjustments:		
Changes in non-cash working capital and taxes paid	88,231	61,504
Replacement capital	(51,962)	(45,053)
Cash interest expense, including capitalized interest	(141,405)	(129,272)
Acquisition and integration costs [(1)]	6,162	—
Restructuring costs [(1)]	6,125	—
Executive transition costs [(1)]	—	8,709
Lease payments	(27,059)	(24,511)
Current income tax	(34,071)	(26,701)
Distributable cash flow	369,142	328,756

(1) Costs adjusted on an incurred basis.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL RATIOS

The Company uses non-GAAP ratios that do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and that therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. A non-GAAP ratio is a ratio in which at least one component is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Company uses non-GAAP ratios to present aspects of its financial performance or financial position, including dividend payout ratio, net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio and distributable cash flow per share ratio. Noted below is additional information about the composition of these ratios.

a) Dividend Payout and Infrastructure-only payout

Dividend payout is a non-GAAP ratio defined as dividends declared divided by distributable cash flow, on a rolling 12-month basis. This measure is used by securities analysts, investors and others as an indication of the Company's ability to generate cash flows to continue to pay dividends, and the proportion of cash generated that is used to pay dividends to shareholders.

($ thousands)	Twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Distributable cash flow	369,142	328,756
Dividends declared	303,342	278,095
Dividend payout ratio	82%	85%

Infrastructure-only payout is a non-GAAP ratio defined as dividends declared divided by Infrastructure segment EBITDA less general & administrative expenses and adjustments, replacement capital, cash interest expense, and current income tax, on a rolling 12-month basis. This measure is used by the Company, securities analysts, investors and others as an indication of the Infrastructure segment's ability to generate cash flows to continue to pay dividends, and the proportion of cash generated that is used to pay dividends to shareholders.

($ thousands)	Twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Infrastructure segment EBITDA	662,955	608,468
Less:		
General and administrative	(68,038)	(52,685)
Executive transition costs	—	8,709
Renewable virtual power purchase agreement	(2,462)	(2,855)
Replacement capital	(51,962)	(45,053)
Cash interest expense, including capitalized interest	(141,405)	(129,272)
Current income tax	(34,071)	(26,701)
	365,017	360,611
Dividends declared	303,342	278,095
Infrastructure-only payout	83%	77%

b) Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA and Infrastructure leverage

Net debt to adjusted EBITDA and Infrastructure leverage are non-GAAP ratios, which use net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA or Infrastructure adjusted EBITDA less general & administrative expenses and adjustments. The Company, lenders, investors and analysts use these ratios to monitor the Company's capital structure, financing requirements and measuring its ability, or the ability of the Infrastructure segment alone, to cover debt obligations over time. Net debt is not a standardized financial measure under GAAP and may not be comparable with measures disclosed by other companies and is a capital management measure.

Net debt is total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings and lease liabilities), less unsecured hybrid notes and cash and cash equivalents. Unsecured hybrid notes are considered by the Company as equity and therefore excluded.

($ thousands)	Twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Current and long-term debt	2,932,035	2,677,669
Lease liabilities	106,468	51,395
Less: unsecured hybrid notes	(450,000)	(450,000)
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(92,816)	(58,460)
Net debt	2,495,687	2,220,604
Adjusted EBITDA	645,475	565,361
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio	3.9	3.9
Infrastructure segment EBITDA	662,955	608,468
Less:		
General and administrative	(68,038)	(52,685)
Executive transition costs	—	8,709
Renewable virtual power purchase agreement	(2,462)	(2,855)
	592,455	561,636
Infrastructure leverage	4.2	4.0

c) Distributable Cash Flow per share

Distributable cash flow per share is a non-GAAP financial ratio, which is not a standardized financial measure under GAAP and may not be comparable with measures disclosed by other companies. Distributable cash flow per share is calculated by dividing distributable cash flow by the weighted average number of shares outstanding on a rolling 12-month basis. The Company believes that investment analysts, investors and other interested parties use distributable cash flow per share to evaluate the Company's ability to grow its distributable cash flow on a non-diluted basis.

($ thousands)	Twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	523,121	484,080
Distributable cash flow	369,142	328,756
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic (*thousands of shares*)	169,152	163,419
Cash flow from operating activities per share ($/share)	3.09	2.96
Distributable Cash Flow per share ($/share)	2.18	2.01

d) Adjusted EBITDA per share

Adjusted EBITDA per share is a non-GAAP financial ratio, which is not a standardized financial measure under GAAP and may not be comparable with measures disclosed by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA per share is calculated by dividing adjusted EBITDA by the weighted average number of shares outstanding on a rolling 12-month basis. The Company believes that investment analysts, investors and other interested parties use adjusted EBITDA per share to evaluate the Company's ability to grow its adjusted EBITDA on a non-diluted basis.

($ thousands)	Twelve months ended September 30, 2026	2025
Adjusted EBITDA	645,475	565,361
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic (*thousands of shares*)	169,152	163,419
Adjusted EBITDA per share ($/share)	3.82	3.46

Supplementary Financial Measures

A supplementary financial measure is a financial measure that: (a) is not reported in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, and (b) is, or is intended to be, reported periodically to represent historical or expected financial performance, financial position, or cash flows. The supplementary financial measures the Company uses are identified below:

- Growth capital expenditures reflect projects intended to improve the Company's profitability directly or indirectly.
- Growth capital, acquisitions and equity investments include growth capital expenditures, mergers and acquisitions, and amounts invested in the Company's equity investments intended to improve the investments' profitability directly or indirectly.
- Replacement capital expenditures intend to keep the Company's existing infrastructure operating safely and reliably. These expenditures include scheduled tank and pipeline inspections, replacement of existing infrastructure, maintenance work which extends the economic life and safe operation of the assets.

Capital Management Measures

The financial reporting framework used to prepare the financial statements requires disclosure that help readers assess the Company's capital management objectives, policies, and processes, as set out in IFRS Accounting Standards IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. The Company has its own methods for managing capital and liquidity, and IFRS Accounting Standards do not prescribe any particular calculation method. In addition to GAAP measures, the Company uses capital management measures of net debt and total capital.

The composition, usefulness and quantitative reconciliation of capital management measures are presented in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.

Total of Segments Measures

The Company uses the sum of the total segment revenue and the segment profit of its business segments (namely, Infrastructure and Marketing) in the analysis performed under the "Results of Operations and Trends Impacting the Business" section within this MD&A. Using this method to analyze results, that is, by reflecting inter-segment revenue and profit within segment metrics, the Company can evaluate the relative performance of each segment on a standalone basis.

The Company defines segment profit as revenue less cost of sales (excluding depreciation, amortization and impairment charges) and operating expenses. Segment profit also includes the Company's share of equity pick up from equity accounted investee.

Segment profit excludes depreciation, amortization, accretion, impairment charges, share-based compensation, and corporate expenses such as income taxes, interest and general and administrative expenses, as senior management looks at each period's earnings before corporate expenses and non-cash items, as one of the Company's important measures of segment performance. The exclusion of depreciation, amortization and impairment expense could be viewed as limiting the usefulness of segment profit as a performance measure because it does not take into account, in current periods, the implied reduction in value of the Company's capital assets (such as, tanks, pipelines and connections, and plant, equipment and other assets) caused by use, aging and wear and tear. Repair and maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful life, improve efficiency or expand the operating capacity of the Company's capital assets are charged to operating expenses as incurred.

($ thousands)	**Three months ended September 30, 2026**	**2025**	**Nine months ended September 30, 2026**	**2025**
Segment revenue				
Infrastructure	200,218	176,635	561,457	526,380
Marketing	3,599,515	2,764,260	11,018,826	8,080,856
Total segment revenue	3,799,733	2,940,895	11,580,283	8,607,236
Revenue – inter-segmental	(110,961)	(63,996)	(302,728)	(222,985)
Total revenue – external	3,688,772	2,876,899	11,277,555	8,384,251
Segment profit (loss)				
Infrastructure	174,134	149,101	491,016	459,820
Marketing	43,589	4,403	60,235	27,331
Segment profit	217,723	153,504	551,251	487,151

($ thousands)	**Three months ended September 30, 2026**	**2025**	**Nine months ended September 30, 2026**	**2025**
Gross profit	164,167	104,961	393,202	344,297
Share of profit from equity accounted investee	7,114	6,741	20,721	17,057
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	45,637	41,042	136,140	121,689
Loss on sale of assets	2	5	(118)	2
Other income	1	608	5	1,989
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	802	147	1,301	2,117
Segment profit	217,723	153,504	551,251	487,151

RISK FACTORS

Shareholders and prospective investors should carefully evaluate risk factors noted by the Company before investing in the Company's securities, as each of these risks may negatively affect the trading price of the Company's securities, the amount of dividends paid to shareholders and the ability of the Company to fund its debt obligations, including debt obligations under its outstanding notes and any other debt securities that the Company may issue from time to time. Other than those risks listed below there have been no material changes to the risk factors presented in the Company's AIF and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2025, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.gibsonenergy.com.

Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement ("CUSMA") Renewal

Risks associated with the ongoing review and potential renegotiation of CUSMA following the U.S. decision not to extend the agreement in its current form, including the risk that the U.S. ultimately withdraws from CUSMA, which could result in a significant increase in trade barriers, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on the Canadian and U.S. economies, and by extension the Canadian oil and natural gas industry and the Company.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements and information included or referred to in this MD&A constitute forward-looking information (as such term is defined under applicable Canadian securities laws). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking information. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "remain", "future", "intend", "may", "will", "project", "should", "could", "would", "believe", "forecast", "long-term", "potential", "strategy", "seek", "opportunity", "probable" and similar expressions of future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook are intended to identify forward-looking information. Forward-looking information, included or referred to in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to statements with respect to:

- *the Company's plans, targets, timing and the achievement thereof, including but not limited to its restructuring initiative, growth and replacement capital expenditure, acquisitions and equity investments, including the expected amounts and allocation there of;*
- *the anticipated timing, costs, completion and benefits of the Chauvin pipeline expansion project;*
- *the planned turnarounds, maintenance and timing thereof for the Company's assets and the impact thereof on operations and results;*
- *the acquisition, integration and operation of assets and changes in the services to be offered by the Company, including as a result of shifts in customer demand, pipeline egress and competitive dynamics;*
- *fluctuations in the Company's net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio, infrastructure leverage, interest coverage ratio and other capital structure metrics, and the timing and drivers thereof;*
- *the anticipated benefits of the Chauvin Acquisition, including the opportunity to expand the Company's asset base, contracted cash flows, aggregation capabilities within the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin, incremental throughput growth and connectivity to Hardisty;*
- *the anticipated benefits, timing and results of major growth projects, including the Wink-to-Gateway Integration project and Hardisty Connection growth project;*
- *the potential impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Company's results and the Company's ability to minimize such impact through the use of financial derivatives;*
- *the impact of macroeconomic conditions, increased interest rates, geopolitical events, inflation, technology and other factors on economic activity, commodity prices and the Company, including its ability to access capital;*
- *the Company's ability to generate segment profit, cash flow from operations and distributable cash flow, and the stability of cash flows generated from long-term take-or-pay contracts;*
- *the Company's investment in equipment, technology, facilities and personnel;*
- *the Company's continued capital investment and the expansion and augmentation of existing terminals and associated infrastructure;*
- *long-term contracts and the terms, counterparties and impacts thereof;*
- *the Company's ability to execute its current business strategy and related milestones;*
- *the Company's response to the energy transition and the strategic opportunities available to the Company and potential changes to the services offered by the Company;*
- *the desirability of North American oil and gas and the impact on the demand for the Company's storage and infrastructure services;*
- *the Company's ability to renew or renegotiate contracts and the effects thereof;*
- *the Company's ability to extend or refinance its long-term debt expiring in the near term;*
- *the effect of the Company's credit ratings and any changes thereto, including evaluations by credit rating agencies, and the impact on the Company's borrowing costs and ability to access private and public credit markets;*
- *the anticipated benefits and impact of the Company's renewable virtual power purchase agreement;*
- *the impact of pipeline projects, pipeline egress, WCSB production levels, storage demand and waterborne market access on the Company's business, including anticipated growth in demand for the Company's Canadian infrastructure;*
- *the availability of sufficient capital and liquidity for planned growth;*
- *uncertainty and volatility relating to crude oil prices, refined products, natural gas, NGL, electricity/power, WTI, WCS differentials and other commodity prices;*
- *the effect of market volatility on the Company's marketing revenue and activities;*
- *the timing and extent of marketing and optimization opportunities, including location, quality and time-based opportunities, and the anticipated return of such opportunities as WCSB production increases;*
- *the sufficiency and sources of funding to service the Company's debt and to pay down and retire indebtedness;*
- *the Company's ability to meet its operating obligations, fund capital expenditures and pay dividends;*

- *the appropriateness of the Company's approach to its capital structure, possible changes thereto, the reasons therefor and the effects thereof;*
- *the potential effects of tariffs on markets;*
- *the adequacy of the Company's provisions for decommissioning and environmental costs and legal claims or actions, the materiality and timing thereof and anticipated impact on the Company if any such claims or actions are successful;*
- *the Company's plans for capital expenditures or other growth opportunities, including the costs, timing and completion thereof;*
- *the Company's planned hedging and risk management activities;*
- *the Company's commodity purchase and sales activities;*
- *the continued safe and reliable operation of the Company's infrastructure and the uses of replacement capital expenditure;*
- *inflation and currency and interest rate fluctuations and their impact on, among other things, the Company's business, results of operations, and ability to access financing on acceptable terms or at all;*
- *the sources of the Company's cash flows;*
- *the anticipated impact of IFRS 18, including changes to financial statement presentation and disclosure, and the Company's implementation plan in advance of its effective date;*
- *the Company's NCIB and share repurchases; and*
- *the Company's dividend policy and the timing and payment of dividends thereunder.*

With respect to forward-looking information contained in this MD&A, assumptions and estimates have been made regarding, among other things:

- *Gibson's ability to obtain the anticipated benefits from the Chauvin Acquisition and the renewable virtual power purchase agreement, including the anticipated contracted cash flows, operational performance and integration of the Chauvin Acquisition assets;*
- the *Company's ability to execute and complete the Hardisty Connection growth project substantially as currently contemplated, including the availability of construction resources, materials, equipment, permits, access rights, co-owner or counterparty approvals and no material cost overruns or delays;*
- *the accuracy of historical and forward-looking operational and financial information and estimates, including that provided by the sellers of the Chauvin Acquisition;*
- *the accuracy of financial and operational projections of Gibson following completion of the Chauvin Acquisition;*
- *general economic and industry conditions, including, without limitation, macroeconomic, societal, political and industry trends, tariffs, trade restrictions and supply chain conditions;*
- continued availability of pipeline egress, waterborne market access and storage demand, and expected growth in WCSB production;
- *the impact of international conflict and geopolitical instability in certain regions of the world and concern regarding energy security or international or global events, including government responses related thereto on demand for crude oil and petroleum products and the Company's operations generally;*
- *future growth in demand for crude oil and petroleum products, including demand in North American and waterborne markets;*
- *commodity prices;*
- *no material defaults by the counterparties to agreements with the Company;*
- *the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and to obtain required equipment and services in a timely and cost-efficient manner or at all;*
- *the regulatory framework governing taxes and environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which the Company conducts and will conduct its business;*
- *the Company's ability to obtain regulatory approvals, permits and licenses;*
- *the energy transition and the strategic opportunities available to the Company as the world shifts toward a lower-carbon economy, and the impact thereof on the Company;*
- *the development, performance and expected benefits of technology initiatives and new technologies;*
- *the Company's relationships with the communities in which it operates;*
- *environmental and decommissioning estimates, including the cost of compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the impact thereof on the Company;*
- *the impact of climate-change related risks, including the increased frequency or severity of extreme weather events;*

- *the Company's ability to maintain and update its information technology systems and infrastructure and the adequacy of security measures to mitigate cyber security risks;*
- *the impact of emerging regulations on the nature of oil and gas operations, expenditures in the oil and gas industry, and demand for products and services;*
- continued access to credit facilities and capital markets on acceptable terms and continued compliance with covenants under the Company's debt agreements;
- *credit ratings applicable to the Company;*
- *the Company's ability to achieve its sustainability targets, the timing thereof and the impact thereof on the Company;*
- *operating and borrowing costs, including those related to the Company's sustainability programs;*
- *future capital expenditures to be made by the Company, and, as applicable, its partner(s), including its ability to place assets into service and the associated costs of such projects;*
- *the effectiveness of the Company's hedging and risk management activities;*
- construction, turnaround and maintenance activities proceeding substantially on current scope, schedule and budget;
- *the Company's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms;*
- *the Company's ability to maintain a strong balance sheet and financial position;*
- *the Company's ability to obtain required approvals from co-owners on acceptable terms for the Company's jointly-owned facilities;*
- *the Company's future debt levels;*
- *inflation and changes to interest rates and their impact on the Company;*
- *the impact of increasing competition on the Company;*
- *the impact of changes in government policies on the Company;*
- *the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet the Company's current and future obligations;*
- *the Company's dividend policy;*
- *product supply and demand and demand for the services offered by the Company;*
- *the impact of supply chain disruptions, including those caused by labour shortages, transportation constraints, geopolitical events, trade restrictions or supplier insolvency;*
- *the impact of pandemics, epidemics or other widespread public health events;*
- *the Company's ability to successfully establish critical accounting judgments and estimates;*
- *the likelihood of success of any claim or action against the Company and the impact thereof;*
- *the Company's ability to renegotiate contracts for its services on terms favorable to the Company;*
- *the impact of future changes in accounting policies on the Company's consolidated financial statements; and*
- *the Company's ability to successfully implement the plans and programs disclosed in the Company's strategy.*

In addition, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information attributed to third party industry sources. This 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, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable Canadian securities laws. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking information as a result of numerous risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in this MD&A, including under the heading "Risk Factors" herein. Readers should also refer to "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risk Factors" in the Company's current AIF, to the risk factors described in other documents the Company files from time to time with securities regulatory authorities, available on the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.gibsonenergy.com. No assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. As such, forward-looking information included or referred to in this MD&A and the Company's other filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities should not be unduly relied upon.

Information on, or connected to, the Company's website www.gibsonenergy.com does not form part of this MD&A.

The forward-looking information included or referred to in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIF: the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2025

barrel: one barrel of petroleum, each barrel representing 34.972 Imperial gallons or 42 U.S. gallons

Board: Gibson's Board of Directors

Cactus II pipeline: a 26-inch diameter, 700,000 barrel-per-day oil pipeline that runs from the Delaware basin in West Texas to Corpus Christi, with further connectivity to Ingleside, Texas

CAD: Canadian dollars

Chauvin Acquisition: The Company's crude oil infrastructure assets acquired on May 1, 2026, consisting of a crude oil pipeline system connected to the Hardisty oil hub, together with truck terminal and treating facilities in the Chauvin area of Alberta and Saskatchewan

Crude Marketing: the aggregated Canadian and U.S. liquids marketing business

DC&P: disclosure controls and procedures as defined in *National instrument 52-109 Certification of disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*

DRU: Diluent Recovery Unit, a facility that separates diluent from heavier petroleum stock, owned by the Company's equity accounted for investee, Hardisty Energy Terminal LP

EBITDA: earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

Edmonton Terminal: The Company's terminal located in Edmonton, Alberta, with crude oil storage capacity that has receipt and delivery connections to most major pipelines in the area

GAAP or IFRS Accounting Standards: International Financial Reporting Standards as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants and as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, also referred to as IFRS Accounting Standards

Gateway Terminal: the Company's liquids export terminal, located in Ingleside, Texas, acquired on August 1, 2023

Hardisty Terminal: The Company's terminal located at Hardisty, Alberta, with crude oil storage capacity that has receipt and delivery connections to most major pipelines in the area and to the Hardisty Unit Train Facility

ICFR: Internal Controls over Financial Reporting as defined in *National instrument 52-109 Certification of disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*

MD&A: Management Discussion and Analysis

Moose Jaw Facility: Gibson's crude oil processing facility located at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, that produces asphaltic and lighter distillate products that are generally sold into specialized markets

Morningstar DBRS: collectively the companies of DBRS Limited, DBRS Inc., DBRS Ratings Limited and DBRS Ratings GmbH

Refined Products: the Company's business division that markets the outputs of the Moose Jaw Facility

NCIB: normal course issuer bid

NGL: Natural Gas Liquids, including ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline

NI 52-112: National instrument 52-112 – Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure

Shareholders: the holders of issued and outstanding common shares from time to time

Turnaround: A planned, temporary shutdown of a facility or unit, to complete work that cannot be conducted while operational

U.S.: United States of America

USD: United States Dollar

WCS: Western Canadian Select, a type of heavy crude oil commonly produced in the WCSB

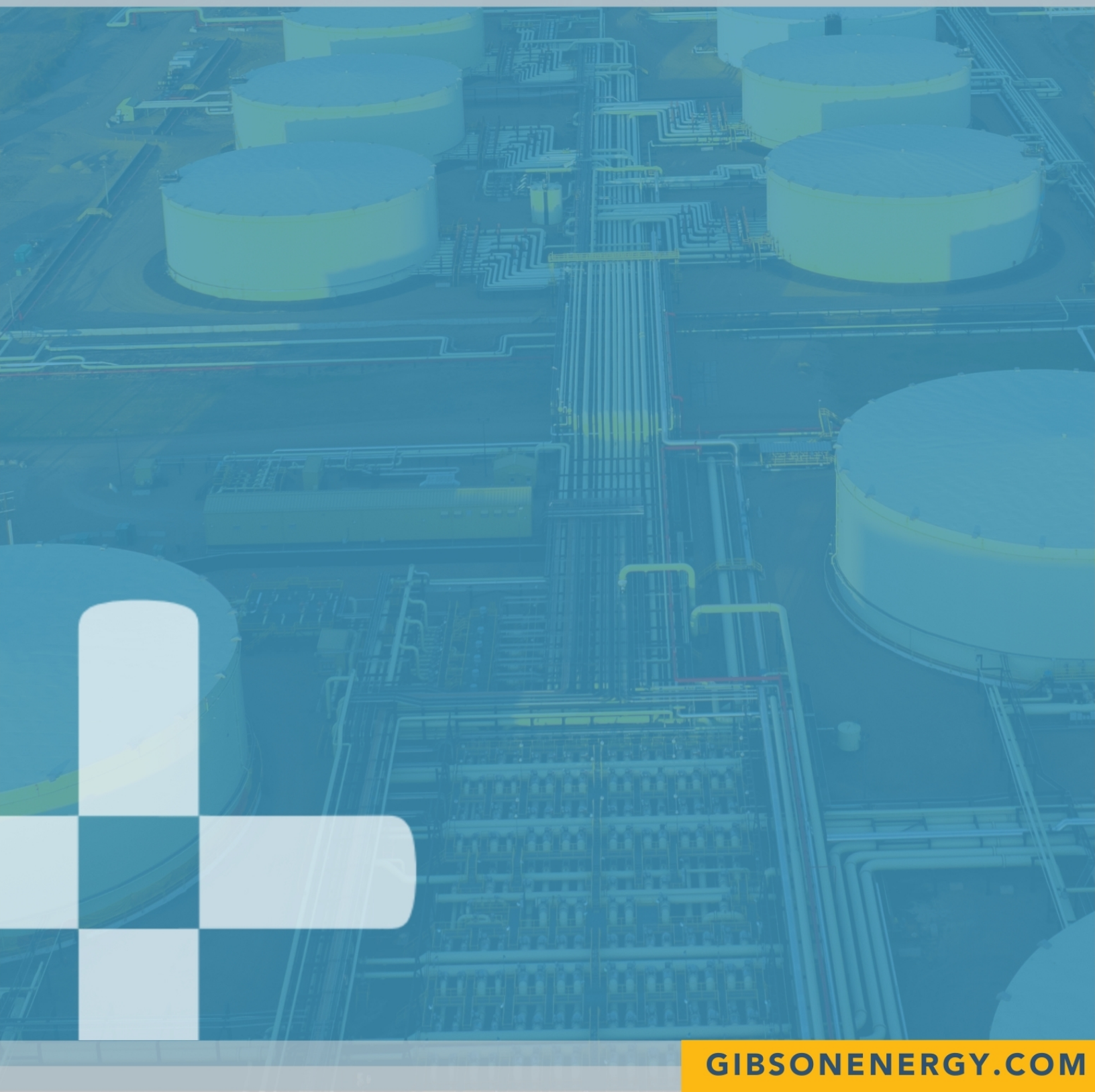
WCSB: Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin

Wink Terminal: The Company's terminal located at Wink, Texas, U.S.

WTI: West Texas Intermediate, a type of crude oil used as a benchmark in crude oil pricing

GIBSON ENERGY

FOCUSED DISCIPLINED GROWTH



GIBSONENERGY.COM