KEYERA CORP.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Dated March 2, 2026

KEYERA

Contents

The information in this Annual Information Form ("AIF") is given as of December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts set forth in this AIF are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Capitalized terms and industry terms used herein without definition have the respective meanings set forth in the Glossary.

GLOSSARY

In this AIF, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the indicated meanings. A reference to an agreement means the agreement as amended, supplemented or restated from time to time.

"**2023 Sustainability and Climate Report**" has the meaning set forth under "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters";

"**2024 MD&A**" has the meaning set forth under "Presentation of Financial Information";

"**2025 Financial Statements**" means the Corporation's audited annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, copies of which are available on the Corporation's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca;

"**2025 MD&A**" has the meaning set forth under "Presentation of Financial Information";

"**2025 Notes**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Senior Unsecured Notes";

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), as amended from time to time, and the regulations thereunder;

"**acid gas**" means H_2S or CO_2 or a combination of H_2S and CO_2 which are referred to as acid gases because they form acids or acidic solutions in the presence of water;

"**acid gas injection**" refers to the injection of acid gas into underground geological formations;

"**ADT**" means the Corporation's Alberta Diluent Terminal;

"**AEF**" means the Corporation's Alberta EnviroFuels facility;

"**AER**" means the Alberta Energy Regulator;

"**AIF**" means this Annual Information Form;

"**Amended Federal Methane Regulations**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025";

"**Automatic Conversion Feature**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes"

"**Board of Directors**" or "**Board**" means the board of directors of the Corporation;

"**BRFN**" has the meaning set forth under "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – First Nations and Indigenous Communities: Consultation and Claims";

"**butane**" means an NGL, the chemical formula of which is C_4H_{10}, used primarily in crude oil and gasoline blending or in the production of iso-octane;

“**CEPA**” has the meaning set forth under “Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025”;

“**CER**” has the meaning set forth under “Risk Factors – Risks Related to the Plains Acquisition”;

“**CFR**” has the meaning set forth under “Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025”;

“**CH_4**” means methane;

“**CMDS**” has the meaning set forth under “Business of Keyera - Training and Development Programs”;

“**CO_2**” means carbon dioxide;

“**CO_2e**” means carbon dioxide equivalent;

“**Code**” has the meaning set forth under “Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Ethical Business Conduct”;

“**Common Shares**” means the common shares of the Corporation;

“**Computershare**” means Computershare Trust Company of Canada;

“**condensate**” means a mixture of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier liquids usually produced with or extracted from raw gas;

“**Conduct Policies**” has the meaning set forth under “Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Ethical Business Conduct”;

“**Corporation**” means Keyera Corp., a corporation formed under the ABCA;

“**Credit Facilities**” has the meaning set forth under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Credit Facilities”;

“**Crown**” has the meaning set forth under “Risk Factors – Operational Risks – First Nations and Indigenous Communities: Consultation and Claims”;

“**CUSMA**” means the *Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement* between Canada, the U.S. and Mexico;

“**DBRS**” means DBRS Morningstar;

“**DEIB**” has the meaning set forth under “Business of Keyera – Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging”;

“**dilbit**” means bitumen that is blended with a diluent, such as condensate, in order to reduce viscosity and density of the bitumen for pipeline transportation;

“**diluent**” means a lower density fluid that is blended with heavy oil or bitumen in order to reduce viscosity and density for pipeline transportation (condensate is a commonly used diluent for pipeline transportation of heavy oil or bitumen);

“**Directive 038**” means AER Directive 038;

“**Directive 060**” means AER Directive 060;

“**distributable cash flow**” means the cash flow available for distribution to Shareholders as dividends as described under “Dividends”;

"**Dividend Equivalent Payment**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subscription Receipts";

"**Eighth Supplemental Note Indenture**" means the eighth supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

"**Eleventh Supplemental Note Indenture**" means the eleventh supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

"**EPCs**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025";

"**EPEA**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Environmental Regulation (Non-Emissions) – General Framework";

"**ERAP**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Transportation of Dangerous Goods";

"**ERM**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Overall Implications of Emissions Regulation for Keyera";

"**ERP**" has the meaning set forth under "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Emergency Management";

"**Escrow Release Condition**" means the parties to the Plains Share Purchase Agreement are able to complete the Plains Acquisition in all material respects in accordance with the terms of the Plains Share Purchase Agreement, without amendment or waiver materially adverse to the Corporation, but for the payment of the purchase price in respect of the Plains Acquisition, and the Corporation has available to it all other funds required to complete the Plains Acquisition; provided that the Escrow Release Condition may, if the foregoing conditions are met, at the election of the Corporation, occur up to seven (7) business days prior to the scheduled Plains Acquisition closing date;

"**Escrow Release Notice and Direction**" means the notice to be provided to the Subscription Receipt Agent, substantially in the form set forth in Schedule "B" of the Subscription Receipt Agreement, executed by the Corporation, certifying that the Escrow Release Condition has been satisfied;

"**Escrowed Funds**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subscription Receipts";

"**ESG**" means environmental, social and governance, the three central factors in measuring the sustainability and societal impact of a company;

"**ethane**" means an NGL, the chemical formula of which is C_2H_6, used primarily as a feedstock to the petrochemical industry and in enhanced oil recovery projects;

"**Exchange Right**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes";

"**Federal Emissions Cap Regulations**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025";

"**FERC**" has the meaning set forth under "Risk Factors – Risks Related to the Business of PMC";

"**Fifth Supplemental Note Indenture**" means the fifth supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

"**First Preferred Shares**" means the first preferred shares of the Corporation, as more particularly described under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Preferred Shares";

"**First Supplemental Note Indenture**" means the first supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

"**forward-looking information**" has the meaning set forth under "Forward Looking Information";

"**Fourth Supplemental Note Indenture**" means the fourth supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

"**FSCS**" has the meaning set forth under "Business of Keyera – Liquids Infrastructure Business Segment – Crude Oil and Oil Sands Services";

"**FSPL**" has the meaning set forth under "General Development of the Business";

"**GAAP**" has the meaning set forth under "Presentation of Financial Information";

"**gas products**" means NGLs, sulphur and any other commercial substances that may be extracted from raw gas;

"**GGPPA**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025";

"**GHG**" means greenhouse gas;

"**GSC**" has the meaning set forth under "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – ESG Governance";

"**H_2S**" means hydrogen sulphide;

"**HSEC**" has the meaning set forth under "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – ESG Governance";

"**hydrocarbons**" means organic compounds containing a mixture of carbon and hydrogen;

"**inlet separation**" means the initial stage of processing within a natural gas processing plant where the incoming raw gas stream enters a vessel and any free liquids such as water and NGLs are removed from the gas stream before it is further processed;

"**iso-octane**" is a low vapour pressure, high octane, gasoline blending component;

"**KAPS**" is a NGL and condensate pipeline system that became operational in the second quarter of 2023 and which transports Montney and Duvernay production from northwestern Alberta to Keyera's fractionation assets and condensate system in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta;

"**KEI**" means Keyera Energy Inc., a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation;

"**Keyera**" means the Corporation and, unless the context requires otherwise, includes its subsidiaries;

"**Keyera Medium Term Notes**" means, collectively, the Medium Term Notes, Series 1, the Medium Term Notes, Series 2, the Medium Term Notes, Series 3 and Medium Term Notes, Series 4;

"**Keyera Subordinated Notes**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes";

"**Keyera Subordinated Hybrid Notes**" means, collectively, the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1, and Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2;

"**KFS**" means the Keyera Fort Saskatchewan facilities described under "Business of Keyera – Liquids Infrastructure Business Segment";

"**lean oil recovery**" is an NGL recovery process that utilizes a light oil in contact with incoming raw gas to absorb NGLs from the raw gas stream and to meet raw gas specifications**;**

"**Legacy Notes**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Senior Unsecured Notes";

"**LFE**" has the meaning set forth under "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025";

"**license capacity**" means the maximum permissible raw gas inlet volume for a gas plant as determined by the plant license granted by the AER or the British Columbia Energy Regulator;

"**Medium Term Notes, Series 1**" means the $400 million aggregate principal amount of medium term notes of Keyera issued June 21, 2018 pursuant to the Note Indenture;

"**Medium Term Notes, Series 2**" means the $400 million aggregate principal amount of medium term notes of Keyera issued May 29, 2020 pursuant to the Note Indenture;

"**Medium Term Notes, Series 3**" means the $400 million aggregate principal amount of medium term notes of Keyera issued March 28, 2022 pursuant to the Note Indenture;

"**Medium Term Notes, Series 4**" means the $250 million aggregate principal amount of medium term notes of Keyera issued on January 4, 2024 pursuant to the Note Indenture;

"**NEPA**" has the meaning set forth under "Risk Factors – Risks Related to the Business of PMC";

"**New Notes**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes";

"**NGA**" has the meaning set forth under "Risk Factors – Risks Related to the Business of PMC";

"**NGL**" or "**NGLs**" means natural gas liquids, consisting of any one of ethane, propane, butane, condensate and pentanes, or any combination thereof;

"**Note Agreements**" has the meaning set forth under "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Senior Unsecured Notes";

"**Note Indenture**" means the note indenture dated June 21, 2018 among the Corporation, certain of its subsidiaries and Computershare providing for the issuance of notes;

"November 2025 MOU" has the meaning set forth under "Risk Factors – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation";

"**NOx**" means nitrogen oxides;

"**Odyssey**" means Odyssey Trust Company;

"**OEMS**" means the Corporation's Operational Excellence Management System as further described in "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Operational Excellence";

“**operating margin**” means operating revenues less operating expenses and general and administrative expenses associated with the Marketing segment, and does not include the elimination of inter-segment transactions. For additional information, see the 2025 Financial Statements;

“**Over-Allotment Option**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “General Developments of the Business – Developments in 2025”;

“**Ovintiv**” means Ovintiv Inc.;

“**Partnership**” means Keyera Partnership, a general partnership organized under the laws of the Province of Alberta, all of the interests of which are directly and indirectly owned by the Corporation;

“**pentane**” means a hydrocarbon, generally a liquid at atmospheric conditions, the chemical formula of which is C_5H_{12};

“**Plains Acquisition**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “General Developments of the Business”;

“**Plains Share Purchase Agreement**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “General Developments of the Business”;

“**PMC**” means Plains Midstream Canada ULC;

“**Preferred Shares**” means the First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares or any one of them;

“**propane**” means an NGL, the chemical formula of which is C_3H_8, used for heating, crop drying, motor fuel and as a feedstock for the petrochemical industry in the manufacture of ethylene and propylene;

“**raw gas**” means natural gas before it has been subjected to any processing that may be required for it to become suitable for sale;

“**RBOB**” means reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending;

“**realized margin**” has the meaning set forth under “Presentation of Financial Information”;

“**refrigeration**” is an NGL recovery process that utilizes a refrigerant as a means to cool incoming raw gas in order to extract NGLs from the raw gas stream;

“**Rights Plan**” means the shareholder rights plan adopted by the Corporation as more particularly described under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Shareholder Rights Plan”;

“**Rimbey LP**” means Rimbey Pipeline Limited Partnership, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Manitoba, all of the interests of which are directly and indirectly owned by the Corporation;

“**S&P**” means S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc.;

“**sales gas**” means saleable natural gas after it has been treated in a natural gas processing facility to remove water vapour, inert gases, CO_2, H_2S and NGLs and is comprised primarily of methane with small amounts of ethane and other NGLs;

“**Second Preferred Shares**” means second class of preferred shares of the Corporation, as more particularly described under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Preferred Shares”;

“**Second Supplemental Note Indenture**” means the second supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

“**Seller**” has the meaning set forth under “Risk Factors – Risks Related to the Plains Acquisition”;

“**Senior Unsecured Notes**” has the meaning set forth under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Senior Unsecured Notes”;

“**Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 5**” means the $500 million of senior unsecured notes series 5 of the Corporation issued on September 29, 2025 pursuant to the Fifth Supplemental Note Indenture;

“**Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 6**” means the $600 million of senior unsecured notes series 6 of the Corporation issued on September 29, 2025 pursuant to the Sixth Supplemental Note Indenture;

“**Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 7**” means the $500 million of senior unsecured notes series 7 of the Corporation issued on September 29, 2025 pursuant to the Seventh Supplemental Note Indenture;

“**Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 8**” means the $700 million of senior unsecured notes series 8 of the Corporation issued on September 29, 2025 pursuant to the Eighth Supplemental Note Indenture;

“**Seventh Supplemental Note Indenture**” means the seventh supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

“**Shareholder**” means a holder of Common Shares;

“**Shell Canada**” means Shell Canada Limited;

“**Sixth Supplemental Note Indenture**” means the sixth supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

“**sour gas**” means natural gas that contains an amount of H_2S in excess of the content permitted in gas to be transported on sales gas pipelines, or which the AER considers to be sour gas;

“**specification NGLs**” means saleable ethane, propane, butane or condensate that meet the specifications for those products established by industry associations;

“**Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1**” means the $600 million of fixed-to-floating rate subordinated hybrid notes series 2019-A of the Corporation issued on June 13, 2019 pursuant to the First Supplemental Note Indenture;

“**Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2**” means the $350 million of fixed-to-fixed rate subordinated hybrid notes series 2021-A of the Corporation issued on March 10, 2021 pursuant to the Second Supplemental Note Indenture;

“**Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A**” has the meaning set forth under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes”;

“**Subscription Receipts**” has the meaning set forth under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subscription Receipts”;

“**Subscription Receipt Agent**” has the meaning set forth under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Subscription Receipts”;

“**Subscription Receipt Agreement**” means the subscription receipt agreement dated June 20, 2025 among Keyera, RBC Dominion Securities Inc. and Odyssey;

“**Subscription Receipt Offering**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “General Developments of the Business – Developments in 2025”;

“**subsidiary**” means, in relation to any person or entity, any corporation, partnership, trust, joint venture, association or other entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares or units of ownership or beneficial interest entitled to vote in the election of directors (or members of a comparable governing body) is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such person or entity;

“**sulphur**” means a yellow mineral extracted from natural gas which is used in the manufacture of fertilizer, pharmaceuticals and other products;

“**sulphur recovery**” means the process within a natural gas processing facility whereby natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide undergoes a series of chemical reactions to isolate elemental sulphur;

“**sweet gas**” means natural gas that is not sour gas;

“**Syndicated Credit Facility**” has the meaning set forth under “Capital Structure of the Corporation – Credit Facilities”;

“**take-or-pay**” means a customer’s obligation to a minimum revenue or volume commitment;

“**TC Energy**” means TC Energy Corporation;

“**TDG**” has the meaning set forth under “Regulatory Framework – Transportation of Dangerous Goods”;

“**Termination Date**” means the date on which the Termination Time occurs;

"**Termination Event**" means the occurrence of (i) 5:00 p.m. (Calgary time) on the Outside Date (as defined in the Subscription Receipt Agreement), if (a) the Escrow Release Notice and Direction is not delivered to the Subscription Receipt Agent prior to such time, or (b) an Escrow Release Notice and Direction has been delivered to the Subscription Receipt Agent prior to such time, but the Escrowed Funds are subsequently returned to the Subscription Receipt Agent and no further Escrow Release Notice and Direction is delivered to the Subscription Receipt Agent prior to such time; (ii) the Plains Share Purchase Agreement is terminated; (iii) the Corporation gives notice to the lead underwriters for the Subscription Receipt Offering that it does not intend to proceed with the Plains Acquisition; or (iv) the Corporation announces to the public that it does not intend to proceed with the Plains Acquisition;

“**Termination Paymen**t” means an amount per Subscription Receipt equal to the offering price in respect of such Subscription Receipt, being $39.15, plus (a) if a Dividend Equivalent Payment has been paid or is payable in respect of the Subscription Receipts at any time following June 20, 2025, any unpaid Dividend Equivalent Payment owing to such holder, or (b) if no Dividend Equivalent Payment has been paid or is payable in respect of the Subscription Receipts at any time following June 20, 2025, such holder's proportionate share of any interest and other income received or credited on the investment of the Escrowed Funds between June 20, 2025 and the Termination Date, in each case net of any applicable withholding taxes;

“**Termination Time**” means the time of the earliest Termination Event to occur;

“**Third Supplemental Note Indenture**” means the third supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

“**throughput**” means: with respect to a gas plant, inlet volumes processed (including any off-load or reprocessed volumes); with respect to a pipeline, the estimated gas or liquid volume transported therein; and with respect to NGL processing facilities, the volume of inlet NGLs processed;

“**TIER**” has the meaning set forth under “Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation – Regulatory Framework Through 2025”;

“**TSX**” means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

"**turbo expansion**" is an NGL recovery process that utilizes the expansion and subsequent cooling of incoming raw gas to extract a high percentage of NGLs from the raw gas to meet or exceed sales gas specifications;

"**Twelfth Supplemental Note Indenture**" means the twelfth supplemental note indenture to the Note Indenture;

"**UNDRIP**" has the meaning set forth under "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – First Nations and Indigenous Communities: Consultation and Claims";

"**U.S.**" means the United States of America;

"**utilization rate**" means: with respect to a gas plant, throughput divided by license capacity; with respect to a pipeline, throughput divided by the estimated pipeline capacity; and with respect to other facilities which do not have a specified license capacity, throughput divided by the estimated capacity of such facility; in all cases expressed as a percentage;

"**WCSB**" means the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin; and

"**WTI**" means West Texas Intermediate, a grade of crude oil used as a benchmark in oil pricing.

ABBREVIATIONS

In this AIF, the following abbreviations have the meanings set forth below:

Bbl and Bbls	Barrel and barrels, each barrel representing 34.972 Imperial gallons or 42 U.S. gallons
Bbls/d	Barrels per day
Bcf/d	Billion cubic feed per day
Mcf/d	Thousand standard cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	Million standard cubic feet per day
MWh	Megawatt-hour
Tonne	One thousand kilograms
T/d	Tonnes per day

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

To provide readers with information regarding Keyera, including its assessment of future plans and operations, its financial outlook and future prospects overall, this AIF contains certain statements that constitute "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (collectively, "forward-looking information"). Forward-looking information is typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "plan", "intend", "could", "potential", "seek", "believe", "scheduled", "aim" and similar words or expressions, including the negatives or variations thereof. All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this document are forward-looking information, including, without limitation, statements regarding:

- industry, market and economic conditions and any anticipated effects on Keyera;
- Keyera's future financial position and operational performance, including its belief that operating margin and realized margin provide an accurate portrayal of operating profitability by business segment;
- future dividends, including anticipated changes to Keyera's dividend payment schedule;
- business strategy, anticipated growth and plans of management;
- budgets, including future capital, operating or other expenditures and projected costs;
- the use of net proceeds from the Subscription Receipt Offering, the 2025 Notes and Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A offerings;

- expectations with regard to the timing of closing of the Plains Acquisition;
- estimated utilization rates and throughputs;
- expected costs, in-service dates, processing capacity, closures and schedules for Keyera's capital projects (including projects under construction/development);
- expected schedules for turnarounds, in-line inspections and excavations;
- anticipated timing for future revenue streams;
- plans with respect to employee engagement initiatives, leadership development and talent attraction and retention;
- treatment of Keyera and its projects under existing and proposed governmental regulatory regimes;
- the operation and effectiveness of risk management programs;
- expected outcomes with respect to legal proceedings and potential insurance recoveries;
- expectations regarding Keyera's ability to maintain its competitive position, raise capital and add to its assets through acquisitions or internal growth opportunities;
- expectations as to the financial impact of Keyera's compliance with future environmental and carbon tax laws or regulation;
- plans, targets, and strategies with respect to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and anticipated reductions in emissions levels;
- strategies, goals and plans with respect to community engagement, including Indigenous community engagement; and
- Keyera's ESG, diversity, equity and inclusion, climate change, and risk management initiatives and their implementation generally.

All forward-looking information reflects Keyera's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the applicable forward-information is made and in light of Keyera's current expectations with respect to such things as the success of Keyera's operations and growth and expansion projects, the outlook for general economic trends, industry trends, commodity prices and interest rates, Keyera's access to the capital markets and the cost of raising capital, producer and customer activity levels, fluctuations in energy prices based on worldwide demand and geopolitical events, terrorist threats, natural disasters, acquisitions and integration, general compliance with Keyera's plans, strategies, programs, and goals across its reporting and monitoring systems among employees, stakeholders, and service providers, the integrity and reliability of Keyera's assets, and the governmental, regulatory and legal environment. For all construction projects, estimated completion times and costs assume that construction proceeds as planned on schedule and on budget and that, where required, all regulatory approvals and other third-party approvals or consents are received on a timely basis. In some instances, this AIF may also contain forward-looking information attributed to third parties. Forward-looking information does not guarantee future performance. Management believes that its assumptions and expectations reflected in the forward-looking information contained herein are reasonable based on the information available on the date such information is provided and the process used to prepare the information. However, it cannot assure readers that these expectations will prove to be correct.

All forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, events, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, without limitation, the following:

- Keyera's ability to implement its strategic priorities and business plan and achieve the expected benefits;
- general industry, market and economic conditions;
- activities of customers, producers and other facility owners;
- operational hazards and performance;

- the effectiveness of Keyera's risk management programs and strategies;
- competition;
- force majeure risks;
- changes in commodity composition and prices, inventory levels, supply/demand trends and other market conditions and factors;
- delay and disruptions to global supply chains and labour shortages;
- processing and marketing margins;
- climate change risks, including the effects of unusual weather and natural catastrophes;
- climate change effects and regulatory and market compliance and other costs associated with climate change impacts;
- constraints on resource development;
- variables associated with capital projects, including the potential for increased costs, timing, delays, cooperation of partners, and access to capital on favourable terms;
- fluctuations in interest, tax and foreign currency exchange rates and their impact on Keyera;
- the impact of inflation on the economies and business environments in which Keyera operates;
- counterparty performance and credit risk;
- changes in operating and capital costs;
- cost and availability of financing;
- ability to expand, update and adapt infrastructure on a timely and effective basis;
- decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation costs;
- ability to attract, train and retain skilled employees and contractors;
- reliance on key personnel and third parties;
- relationships with external stakeholders, including Indigenous stakeholders;
- technology, security and cybersecurity risks;
- potential litigation, arbitration and disputes;
- uninsured and underinsured losses;
- ability to service debt and pay dividends;
- changes in credit ratings;
- disruptions in international credit markets and other financial systems;
- breaches in confidentiality;
- reputational risks;
- potential undisclosed or unknown liabilities (including environmental) associated with future acquisitions;
- changes in environmental and other laws and regulations;
- remedial environmental obligations;
- the ability to obtain regulatory, stakeholder and third-party approvals;
- regulatory environment and decisions, and compliance with Indigenous rights, as well as evolving reconciliation and consultation requirements;
- actions by governmental authorities;
- global health crises, such as pandemics and epidemics;
- the effectiveness of Keyera's existing and planned ESG and risk management programs;
- failure of internal controls and procedures;
- ongoing geopolitical events, including, without limitation, tariff barriers or protectionist measures and conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East;

- the impact of international conflict and geopolitical tension on markets, economic growth and commodity prices;
- the ability of Keyera to achieve specific targets that are part of its ESG initiatives, including those relating to emissions reduction targets, as well as other climate-change related initiatives;

and other risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Keyera, and some of which are discussed under “Risk Factors” in this AIF. Further, because there is interconnectivity between many of the risks Keyera faces, it is possible that different constellations of risk could materialize which could result in unanticipated outcomes or consequences.

Readers are therefore cautioned that the foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive and they should not unduly rely on the forward-looking information included in this AIF. Further, readers are cautioned that the forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this AIF. Unless required by law, Keyera does not intend and does not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking information. All forward-looking information contained in this AIF is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Further information about the factors affecting forward-looking information and management’s assumptions and analysis thereof, is available in filings made by Keyera with Canadian provincial securities commissions available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Other than instances where Keyera specifically provides otherwise, information contained on, or accessible through, Keyera’s website is not incorporated by reference into this AIF.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

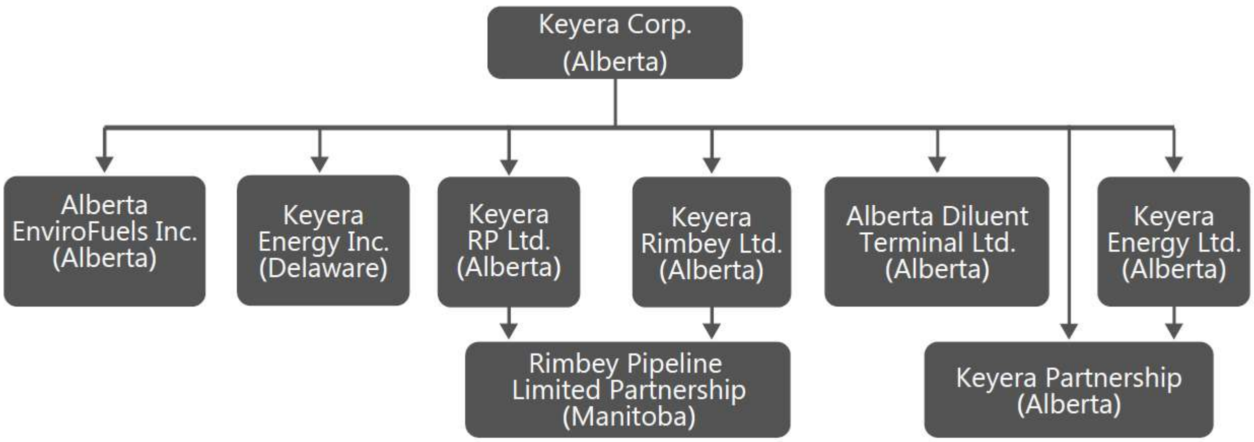
This AIF refers to certain financial measures that are not determined in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to publicly traded companies ("**GAAP**"), also known as International Financial Reporting Standards, and which are not disclosed in the 2025 Financial Statements. Investors are cautioned that non-GAAP measures do not have standardized meaning under International Financial Reporting Standards and may not be comparable with measures provided by other public corporations or entities. In this AIF, Keyera has disclosed information relating to "realized margin", a supplemental, non-GAAP financial measure that Keyera uses to assess and explain its financial performance, as described below:

Measure	Definition	Use
realized margin	operating margin excluding unrealized gains and losses from commodity related risk management contracts. The most directly comparable financial measure to realized margin that is determined in accordance with GAAP and disclosed in the 2025 Financial Statements is operating margin.	used to assess Keyera's financial results for the operating segments in the period without the effect of non-cash mark-to-market changes from risk management contracts related to future periods

For more information with respect to "realized margin", including a reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, see the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section and the "Segmented Results of Operations" section of the management's discussion and analysis of Keyera dated February 12, 2026 for the year ended December 31, 2025 ("**2025 MD&A**"), and the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section and the "Segmented Results of Operations" section of the management's discussion and analysis of Keyera dated February 13, 2025 for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "**2024 MD&A**"), which sections are incorporated by reference in this AIF. The 2025 MD&A and the 2024 MD&A are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and Keyera's website at www.keyera.com.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE OF KEYERA

The Corporation is a corporation formed under the ABCA and whose Common Shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "KEY". The Subscription Receipts are listed on the TSX under the symbol "KEY.R". Its registered office and head office are located at 200, 144 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3N4. The articles and bylaws of the Corporation are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Corporation's website at www.keyera.com. The Corporation directly or indirectly owns 100% of the voting interests in its operating subsidiaries. The following diagram sets out the name and jurisdiction of the significant operating subsidiaries of the Corporation as of the date of this AIF.



The Corporation is the managing partner of the Partnership, Keyera's primary Canadian operating subsidiary. The Partnership owns and operates the majority of Keyera's Canadian assets and businesses. Keyera's only Canadian assets that are not owned by the Partnership are: (i) the Rimbey Pipeline, which is owned and operated by Rimbey LP; and (ii) ADT, which is owned and operated by Alberta Diluent Terminal Ltd. KEI carries out Keyera's business activities in the U.S. Rimbey Pipeline Limited Partnership owns 100,000 preferred shares of Keyera Energy Ltd.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Keyera operates an integrated Canadian-based energy infrastructure business with extensive interconnected assets and depth of expertise in delivering energy solutions. See “Business of Keyera” for a description of Keyera’s business. Keyera’s vision is to be the North American leader in delivering energy infrastructure solutions. In support of this vision, Keyera is committed to delivering steady disciplined growth to create long-term value for Shareholders. The four pillars of Keyera’s strategy are to:

- demonstrate financial discipline;
- drive competitiveness of its assets;
- strengthen its integrated value chain; and
- ensure long-term business sustainability.

Keyera’s drive to deliver safe, reliable, and cost-effective operations has been reflected in its operational excellence, cost efficiency and asset optimization efforts. Keyera has established a strong presence in northwestern Alberta, providing infrastructure solutions to producers in the NGL-rich Montney and Duvernay geological zones. Keyera has more than 1 Bcf/d of licensed gas processing capacity and 90,000 Bbls/d of condensate stabilization capacity to serve producer customers operating in the Montney and Duvernay areas. KAPS fully-integrates Keyera’s value chain by transporting NGLs from the NGL-rich Montney and Duvernay regions to the Corporation’s NGL infrastructure in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Over the past three years, Keyera has grown its business by filling available capacity across its integrated system and investing over $1 billion in growth projects and acquisitions. This included the 2023 acquisition of additional working interest in the KFS complex and growth investments that were mostly directed at completing the KAPS pipeline and expanding the Pipestone gas plant in 2023, and advancing the KFS Frac II debottleneck, KFS Frac III and KAPS Zone 4 projects to sanctioning decisions in the first half of 2025. Additionally, in June of 2025, Keyera entered into a definitive agreement (the “**Plains Share Purchase Agreement**”) to acquire Plains’ Canadian NGL business and select U.S. assets for total cash consideration of $5.15 billion (the “**Plains Acquisition**”). The deal is expected to close around the end of the first quarter of 2026 and upon closing will significantly expand Keyera’s liquids infrastructure platform across western and eastern Canada.

Keyera’s growth strategy has been coupled with maintaining a conservative financial structure and sustainable dividend payments. Prior to announcing the Plains Acquisition, Keyera maintained its $1.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility and, in January 2024, issued $250 million of 30-year senior unsecured medium-term notes, with the proceeds used to refinance short-term indebtedness under the credit facility and for general corporate purposes. In June 2025, Keyera entered into an agreement to acquire Plains’ Canadian NGL business for cash consideration of approximately $5.15 billion and announced a $2.07 billion bought-deal equity offering of subscription receipts and a fully committed bridge facility. In September 2025, Keyera raised $2.8 billion by offerings of $2.3 billion of senior unsecured notes and $500 million of subordinated notes, replacing the bridge facility. The balance of the purchase price is expected to be funded by bank facilities. This financing package was structured to prudently fund the Plains Acquisition while preserving Keyera’s strong balance sheet, leverage targets and investment-grade credit ratings. For additional information on these matters, see “Dividends” and “Capital Structure of the Corporation”.

Consistent with its overall business strategy, Keyera considers several factors when evaluating capital projects and acquisitions, including: (i) strategic fit; (ii) project returns; (iii) quality of cash flows; (iv) business risks; (v) preserving financial flexibility; and (vi) sustainability or ESG-related factors. Keyera’s strong customer focus has enabled it to secure contractual underpinnings for its major projects and provided flexibility in how it is able to deliver these projects.

The following tables highlight some key developments in Keyera’s business over the previous three years. See “Business of Keyera” for more information on each of these initiatives and see “Forward Looking Information” and “Risk Factors” for more information on the factors that could affect acquisitions that have not yet closed and the development of projects that have not yet been completed. For all construction projects, estimated completion times assume that construction proceeds as planned and that, where required, all regulatory approvals and other third-party approvals or consents are received on a timely basis.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 2023	
Keyera Fort Saskatchewan Working Interest Acquisition	In February 2023, Keyera completed the acquisition of the additional working interest in the KFS complex noted above, bringing its total ownership in KFS to approximately 98%. The acquisition added more than 25% incremental capacity to Keyera's existing fractionation, de-ethanization, underground NGL storage capacity and its FSPL system which connects KFS to the Edmonton-area market.
KAPS Pipeline System	KAPS became operational in the second quarter of 2023. KAPS fully-integrates Keyera's value chain by transporting NGLs from the NGL-rich Montney and Duverney regions to the Corporation's NGL infrastructure in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.
South Cheecham Sulphur Facilities	The South Cheecham Sulphur Facilities commenced operations at the beginning of the third quarter of 2023. The Sulphur handling, forming, and storage facilities are jointly owned by Keyera and Enbridge.
Pipestone Expansion	In December 2023, Keyera completed the Pipestone gas plant expansion, adding 40 MMcf/d of capacity, increasing overall capacity from 220MMcf/d to 260 MMcf/d.
DEVELOPMENTS IN 2024	
North Assets KAPS connectivity	In the second quarter of 2024, the Simonette gas plant commenced delivery of NGLs and condensate onto the KAPS pipeline system, with all northern region assets now being connected to KAPS.
Normal Course Issuer Bid	In November of 2024, Keyera launched its inaugural normal course issuer bid, which allowed for the repurchase for cancellation of up to 2.5% of its Common Shares.
Keyera Fort Saskatchewan Fractionation Unit II debottleneck	At KFS, Keyera began ordering long lead items for the debottleneck of Fractionation Unit II, to add approximately 8,000 barrels per day of incremental fractionation capacity.
Keyera Fort Saskatchewan Fractionation Unit III	Keyera secured a significant portion of required commercial support for the construction of Fractionation Unit III, completed pre-Front End Engineering Design and advanced to Front End Engineering Design. A formal sanction decision is expected in 2025 and it is expected to be in-service in 2028, adding approximately 47,000 barrels per day of additional fractionation capacity.
KAPS Zone 4	Keyera completed Front End Engineering and Design for KAPS Zone 4.
DEVELOPMENTS IN 2025	
Propane Export and Fractionation Agreements with AltaGas Ltd.	In January 2025, Keyera secured long-term propane sales agreements with AltaGas Ltd.'s Canadian west coast terminals. These agreements enhance Keyera and customer access to international pricing, diversifying sales opportunities. Additionally, AltaGas Ltd. committed to moving incremental NGL mix volumes through Keyera's integrated system, further supporting ongoing fractionation expansions and future rail and logistics projects
Keyera Fort Saskatchewan Fractionation Unit II debottleneck	In February 2025, Keyera formally sanctioned the debottleneck of KFS Fractionation Unit II. The project will add approximately 8,000 barrels per day of incremental fractionation capacity and is expected to be in service in mid-2026.

Keyera Fort Saskatchewan Fractionation Unit III	In May 2025, Keyera formally sanctioned the KFS Fractionation Unit III project. The project will add approximately 47,000 barrel per day of fractionation capacity and is expected to be in service in mid-2028.
KAPS Zone 4	In June 2025, Keyera formally sanctioned KAPS Zone 4. The project is an 85-kilometre extension of the existing KAPS pipeline, connecting Pipestone to Gordondale, Alberta. It will connect to NorthRiver Midstream's Northeast BC Connector and is targeted to enter service in mid-2027.
AltaGas Agreement	In June 2025, Keyera entered into an agreement with AltaGas Ltd. to export an additional 12,500 barrels per day of natural gas liquids via AltaGas Ltd.'s west coast export facilities starting in 2028.
Plains' Canadian NGL Acquisition	On June 17, 2025, Keyera entered into the Plains Share Purchase Agreement. The Plains Acquisition is expected to close around the end of the first quarter of 2026, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions, including receipt of required regulatory approvals.
Bought-Deal Offering	On June 17, 2025, Keyera announced a bought deal offering of 45,978,000 subscription receipts at a price of \$39.15 per subscription receipt, for total gross proceeds of approximately \$1.8 billion (the "**Subscription Receipt Offering**"). In connection with the Subscription Receipt Offering, Keyera granted the underwriters an over-allotment option (the "**Over-Allotment Option**") to purchase up to an additional 6,896,700 Subscription Receipts on the same terms and conditions as the Subscription Receipt Offering. On June 20, 2025, Keyera announced the closing of the Subscription Receipt Offering, pursuant to which Keyera issued and sold 52,874,700 Subscription Receipts, including 6,896,700 Subscription Receipts issued pursuant to the exercise in full by the underwriters of their Over-Allotment Option, for total gross proceeds of approximately \$2.07 billion.
2025 Notes and Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A Offerings	On September 15, 2025, Keyera announced a private placement offering of \$2.3 billion aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of fixed-to-fixed rate subordinated notes. On September 29, 2025, Keyera announced the closing of the \$2.3 billion aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of fixed-to-fixed rate subordinated notes. Keyera intends to use the net proceeds of the offering to fund a portion of the purchase price for the Plains Acquisition.
Simonette East Acquisition	In December 2025, Keyera completed the acquisition of a 50.1% working interest in two gas plants and associated infrastructure in the Simonette area. These newly acquired gas plants have a combined gross processing capacity of 135 MMcf/d and are collectively referred to as Simonette East.
DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE IN 2026	
Wildhorse Disposition	On January 16, 2026, Keyera completed the sale of its 90% interest in the Wildhorse Terminal in Oklahoma.

BUSINESS OF KEYERA

Overview

Keyera is a Canadian-based energy infrastructure company that operates a fully integrated value chain centered around transporting, processing, and marketing NGLs. This value chain offers customers, which includes producers of oil, natural gas and NGLs, a full range of reliable services which allows them to optimize the value they receive for their products. Keyera is organized into three highly integrated operating segments[1]:

1. *Gathering and Processing* – Keyera owns and operates raw gas gathering pipelines and processing plants, which collect and process raw natural gas, remove waste products and separate the economic components – primarily NGLs – before the sales gas is injected into pipeline systems for transportation to end-use markets. Keyera also provides condensate handling services through its condensate gathering pipelines and stabilization facilities.
2. *Liquids Infrastructure* – Keyera owns and operates a network of facilities for the gathering, processing, fractionation, storage and transportation of the by-products of natural gas processing, including mixed NGLs and specification NGLs such as ethane, propane, butane and condensate. In addition, this segment includes Keyera's iso-octane facilities at AEF, its liquids blending facilities, its interest in the South Cheecham rail and truck terminal, and its interest in the crude oil storage facility at the Base Line Terminal.
3. *Marketing* – Keyera markets a range of products associated with its two infrastructure business lines, primarily propane, butane, condensate and iso-octane, and also engages in liquids blending activities.

Keyera's Gathering and Processing and Liquids Infrastructure businesses are predominantly fee-for-service, while the Marketing business generates margin from the distribution and sale of products such as NGLs and, iso-octane. While the relative proportion of Keyera's operating margin generated by its fee-for-service segments versus the Marketing segment may vary year over year, Keyera manages its portfolio with a goal of maintaining a high proportion of fee-for-service business over the long-term. Keyera's integrated business model creates synergies between Keyera's two fee-for-service businesses (Gathering and Processing and Liquids Infrastructure) and its Marketing business. As Keyera has grown its two infrastructure businesses, it has often been able to create incremental commercial opportunities for its Marketing business. Keyera's Marketing business can access Keyera's infrastructure assets at market rates to facilitate its commercial activities. The following tables set out operating margin and realized margin by segment for the last three years.

Operating Margin ($ thousands)(1)				
Segment	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Three Year Average**
Fee-For-Service(2)				
Gathering and Processing	392,430	412,600	434,090	413,040
Liquids Infrastructure	486,467	557,021	592,355	545,281
Subtotal Fee-for-Service Segments(2)	**878,897**	**969,621**	**1,026,445**	**958,321**
Marketing	554,251	416,129	354,914	441,765
Other(3)	(210)	(149)	(248)	(202)
Total All Segments	**1,432,938**	**1,385,601**	**1,381,111**	**1,399,884**

[1] Keyera also has a corporate business segment that is not considered a material part of its business.

Segment Operating Margin as a Percentage of Total Operating Margin[1]				
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**Average**
Fee-for-Service Segments[2]	61%	70%	74%	68%
Marketing	39%	30%	26%	32%
Other[3]	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Realized Margin ($ thousands)[1], [4]				
Segment	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Three Year Average**
Fee-For-Service[2]				
Gathering and Processing	394,530	412,718	439,377	415,542
Liquids Infrastructure	496,114	557,590	593,295	549,000
Subtotal Fee-for-Service Segments[2]	**890,644**	**970,308**	**1,032,672**	**964,542**
Marketing	478,967	484,708	300,428	421,368
Other[3]	(210)	(149)	(248)	(202)
Total All Segments	**1,369,401**	**1,454,867**	**1,332,852**	**1,385,708**

Segment Realized Margin as a Percent of Total Realized Margin[1], [4]				
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**Average**
Fee-for-Service Segments[2]	65%	67%	77%	70%
Marketing	35%	33%	23%	30%
Other[3]	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Notes:

(1) See the 2025 Financial Statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca for a further discussion of operating margin and realized margin.

(2) Includes intersegment transactions.

(3) Includes the Corporate and Other segment, which primarily includes corporate functions and is not considered a material part of the business.

(4) Realized margin is a non-GAAP measure. See "Presentation of Financial Information" for definition and use.

In the Gathering and Processing and Liquids Infrastructure businesses, many of the contracts with customers include take-or-pay commitments. In 2025, contribution from take-or-pay agreements accounted for approximately 40% of total operating margin and realized margin (approximately 35% in 2024)[2].

[2] Percentages include inter-segment transactions.

For a description of Keyera's business strategy, see "General Development of the Business" above. The following map shows Keyera's principal operations in Canada.

Gathering and Processing Business Segment

Description of Gathering and Processing Business

As of the end of 2025, Keyera had ownership interests in 11 active gas plants[3] in Alberta. Keyera operates 7 of the 11 active gas plants.

The Gathering and Processing business segment includes raw gas gathering systems, raw NGL gathering systems and gas processing plants, strategically located in the natural gas production areas in the WCSB. Several gas plants are interconnected by raw gas gathering pipelines, allowing raw gas to be directed to the best suited gas plant for processing. The Gathering and Processing business segment is further divided into the northern region and southern region. Keyera's Simonette, Wapiti, Pipestone and newly acquired

[3] Keyera also has interests in five gas plants where operations are currently shut in or where it has currently suspended operations.

Simonette East gas plants are referred to as its “Northern” or “North” gas plants due to their geographic location and proximity to one another. Gas plants in the North are generally dedicated to processing gas and handling condensate from the Montney and Duvernay formations. All of Keyera’s other Gathering and Processing plants are located in the Alberta Deep Basin and are referred to as Keyera’s “Southern” or “South” gas plants.

Keyera’s Gathering and Processing business charges its customers on a fee-for-service basis. Customers include natural gas producers and Keyera’s Marketing business which is charged fees at market rates. In 2025, Keyera’s Gathering and Processing business accounted for 10% of Keyera’s total revenues (without elimination of inter-segment transactions), 31% of Keyera’s total operating margin and 33% of Keyera’s total realized margin, compared to 9% of total revenues, 30% of total operating margin and 28% of total realized margin in 2024. Keyera believes operating margin and realized margin provide an accurate portrayal of operating profitability by business segment.

Keyera’s southern region Gathering and Processing infrastructure is well positioned to serve producer customers active in the Duvernay, Cardium, Glauconite and Spirit River formations. The southern region is characterized by the interconnectivity of gas plants, and the ability to direct customer volumes to various facilities for reliable gas processing services. Keyera’s southern region gas plants offer enhanced liquids recoveries, which increases the volume of NGLs recovered from raw natural gas. A significant portion of the NGLs from Keyera’s southern region gas plants are transported on Keyera's Keylink pipeline to the Rimbey gas plant where products are fractionated. The NGLs are then transported on the Rimbey pipeline to Keyera's core infrastructure in the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area. Key assets in the southern region include:

> <u>Rimbey gas plant:</u> Located 100 kilometers southwest of Edmonton, the Rimbey gas plant offers a full range of gas processing services, including gas gathering inlet separation, compression, licensed capacity of 422 MMcf/d of sour gas processing, NGL extraction, NGL fractionation, and sulphur recovery. Rimbey gas plant is the terminus for Keyera’s Keylink pipeline and is connected to the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area by the Rimbey Pipeline and the Alberta Ethane Gathering System.
>
> <u>Strachan gas plant:</u> Located 200 kilometres southwest of Edmonton, the Strachan gas plant has a licensed capacity of 275 MMcf/d and is interconnected to Keyera’s Brazeau River and Nordegg gas plants. Services at the Strachan gas plant include inlet compression, gas dehydration, deep-cut natural gas liquids recovery, and other related services.
>
> <u>Brazeau River gas plant:</u> Located approximately 170 kilometers southwest of Edmonton, the Brazeau River gas plant has a licensed capacity of 218 MMcf/d and the ability to process both sweet and sour natural gas streams with varying levels of NGL content. Its process includes inlet compression, sour gas sweetening, dehydration, NGL recovery, and acid gas injection.
>
> <u>Alder Flats gas plant:</u> Located in west central Alberta, the Alder Flats gas plant has a licensed capacity of 226 MMcf/d and is considered a “deep-cut” gas plant equipped with a turbo expander capable of extracting ethane-rich NGLs from the raw gas stream. Keyera has a 70% ownership interest in the gas plant and related pipelines.

The northern region Gathering and Processing infrastructure is well-positioned to serve producer customers active in the NGL-rich Montney and Duvernay geological zones. Services offered in this area include gas handling solutions, fluid separation, condensate stabilization and water handling. Key assets in the northern region include:

> <u>Pipestone Area:</u> The Pipestone area is located northwest of Grand Prairie. In October 2020, the Pipestone gas plant became operational and began processing volumes from its anchor tenant, Ovintiv. The Pipestone gas plant was developed in a joint effort with Ovintiv to support their condensate-rich Montney development under a 20-year infrastructure agreement.

The Pipestone complex includes the Pipestone liquids hub and the Pipestone gas plant. The liquids hub is designed to handle 14,000 Bbls/d of produced condensate and 8,000 Bbls/d of produced water. To accommodate increased customer demand, an expansion of the Pipestone gas plant was completed in late 2023 which increased the gas processing capacity of this facility from 220 MMcf/d to 260 MMcf/d of sour gas. The Pipestone gas plant is also designed to process up to 24,000 Bbls/d of produced condensate and 22,000 Bbls/d of produced water.

Wapiti Area: Located south of Grande Prairie, the Wapiti area is situated in a condensate-rich region of the Montney producing zone. The Wapiti gas plant has a licensed capacity of 300 MMcf/d of sour gas processing, acid gas injection facilities, condensate stabilization facilities with capacity of 25,000 Bbls/d, water disposal facilities and associated gathering systems and field compressor stations.

Simonette Area: The Simonette gas plant is located in the NGL-rich Montney and Duvernay formations in northwest Alberta. The Simonette gas plant has a licensed capacity of 450 MMcf/d of sour gas processing, acid gas injection facilities, condensate stabilization facilities with capacity of 27,000 Bbls/d, and associated gathering systems. Simonette is ideally located to capture the emerging development in the region.

With the completion of KAPS, the Wapiti, Pipestone and Simonette gas plants are now fully integrated to Keyera's core downstream liquids infrastructure assets in Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

The following table provides an overview of the key operating features for each of Keyera's gas processing plants that were active in 2025.

							Facilities									
Gas Plant[1]	Ownership Interest (%)[2]	Plant License	Date of Last Turnaround[3]	Licensed Capacity[4][5] (MMcf/d)	Average Annual Daily Throughput[4][5] (MMcf/d)	Inlet Separation	Compression	Gas Sweetening	NGL Recovery[6]	NGL Fractionation	Condensate Stabilization	Oil Battery	Acid Gas Injection	Sulphur Recovery	NGL Truck and/or Rail Handling[7]	Other Features
NORTHERN GAS PLANTS																
Pipestone	99.9	Sour	2023	260	251	•	•	•	RFG		•		•		T	
Wapiti	100	Sour	2024	300	260	•	•[9]	•	RFG		•		•		T	Cogeneration
Simonette	100	Sour	2022	450	232	•	•	•	RFG		•		•		T	
Simonette East	50.1	Sweet	2022	135	135	•	•		RFG		•				T	
SOUTHERN GAS PLANTS																
Cynthia	94	Sour	2019	78	49	•	•	•	TE		•	•	•			Power Generation
Rimbey	99	Sour	2023	422	204	•	•	•	TE	•	•			•	T/R	Power Generation
Strachan	100	Sweet	2024	275	204	•	•		TE		•				T	
Brazeau River	94	Sour	2021	218	125	•	•	•	RFG		•		•		T	
Nordegg River	89	Sweet	2022	75	39	•	•	•	RFG		•		•		T	
Alder Flats[8]	70	Sweet	2024	226	165	•			TE		•				T	

Notes:

(1) Keyera is the operator of all gas plants listed above except: (a) Alder Flats (formally known as "O'Chiese Nees-Ohpawganu'ck"), operated by Spartan Delta, (b) Pipestone, operated by Ovintiv, and (c) the Simonette East Complex. Keyera also has a 36% ownership interest in the Gregg Lake-Obed Pipeline system, a 129-kilometre sour gas pipeline system operated by PGI that originates in the Hinton area and connects to the Kaybob 3 gas plant located in Greenview County, Alberta.

(2) Ownership interest as at December 31, 2025, rounded to the nearest whole number.

(3) Turnaround cycles are typically four to six years based on asset assessment.

(4) Information in these columns: (a) is presented as of December 31, 2025; (b) represents total gross capacity and throughput (not only Keyera's net capacity); and (c) has been rounded to the nearest whole number. The average annual daily throughput is calculated based on the total annual throughput for the facility divided by 365 days. For the Simonette East Complex, average annual daily throughput is calculated based on the average daily after the date of the acquisition.

(5) Actual available processing capacity at each plant is often less than the licensed capacity depending on several factors, including the capacity of various functional units, operating conditions and gas composition. The difference between licensed capacity and actual operating capacity may be more significant where plant operating conditions or actual gas compositions differ significantly from original plant or equipment design.

(6) TE – turbo expansion, RFG – refrigeration.

(7) R – NGL rail handling facilities, T – NGL truck handling facilities.

(8) The reference to 70% reflects Keyera's working interest in the Alder Flats plant and associated gathering pipelines. When including working interest ownership in the associated fuel gas line, Keyera's overall working ownership interest across all functional units covered under the project agreements is approximately 64%. Turnarounds at the Alder Flats plant are split by Trains. Train 2 was completed in 2022 and Train 1 was completed in 2024.

(9) Keyera's Wapiti gas plant utilizes field compression.

Overview of Key Initiatives

Over the past few years, Keyera's business strategy in its Gathering and Processing business segment has focused on: (i) increasing throughput and utilization at the northern region gas plants, and integrating the northern region plants via KAPS and to downstream liquids infrastructure in Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan; (ii) optimization and increased utilization and profitability of Keyera's southern Gas Gathering and Processing assets; and (iii) reducing CO_2 and GHG emissions. Examples of how Keyera has been implementing these strategies are outlined below.

1. <u>North Gas Gathering and Processing Initiatives</u>

   In 2025, several projects were completed at the Wapiti gas plant to enable the ability to reliably utilize the licensed capacity of the facility.

   In December 2023, an expansion of the Pipestone Gas Plant was completed to increase the processing capacity of the gas plant from 220 MMcf/d. The facility's capacity is fully contracted under long-term agreements. Ovintiv remains as the initial operator and Keyera has the option to assume operatorship in the future.

   In December of 2025, Keyera acquired a majority interest in two gas plants and associated infrastructure in the Simonette area. These gas plants and their associated infrastructure are collectively referred to as Simonette East.

2. <u>Northern Region Asset Utilization and Integration</u>

   In 2025, northern asset utilization was 74% compared to 65% in 2024. The increase in utilization highlights the continued growth of the Montney and Duvernay and Keyera's strategically located northern assets.

   In Q2 of 2024 the Simonette gas plant commenced delivery of NGLs and condensate onto the KAPS pipeline system.

   Keyera believes its northern Gathering and Processing assets, as described above, are well-positioned to continue to capture production growth from the prolific Montney and Duvernay, and will continue to contribute to volume growth on KAPS and its core infrastructure in the Fort Saskatchewan area.

3. Southern Gas Gathering and Processing Initiatives

(a) Optimization

Keyera continuously seeks to optimize its southern infrastructure to ensure its facilities remain competitive for the long term. This included a decision in 2024 to divest certain legacy gas processing plants in the Drayton Valley North area, including the Pembina North and Zeta Creek gas plants, as well as Keyera's 22% working interest in the Edson gas plant in Keyera's Northern Region. The decision to divest these assets was made due to their high operating costs and emissions exposure, while allowing Keyera to retain a significant portion of the NGL value chain through connection to its Keylink pipeline. The sales of Pembina North, Zeta Creek and Edson were completed on May 8, 2024, November 12, 2024 and March 28, 2024, respectively.

In addition, Keyera completed the sale of the Caribou gas plant and associated assets on December 6, 2024. The Caribou gas plant is located in Northeast British Columbia, and operations were suspended in 2015.

(b) Southern Asset Utilization

In 2025, Keyera southern asset utilization was 62% compared to 61% in 2024, which includes the impact of turnarounds at the Cynthia gas plant during the year. Several contract extensions and renewals were successfully executed in 2025.

4. Focus on GHG Emissions Intensity Reductions

Keyera is committed to taking concrete actions to reduce emissions intensity at its assets. By publicly setting corporate GHG emissions intensity reduction targets and taking actions to improve operational efficiencies and optimize facility utilization Keyera is demonstrating its commitment to sustainable operations. See "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters" section below for further details.

Business Arrangements

Most of Keyera's Gathering and Processing business is conducted on a fee-for-service basis. The fees can be structured a number of ways, depending on the facility and the nature of the services provided. Keyera's gas handling agreements tend to be based on either a flow-through operating cost structure or a fixed fee structure. In flow-through cost structures, the fees are generally comprised of a capital component and a flow-through operating component. The capital component is generally a function of the replacement cost of capital invested in the facility with a reasonable rate of return in light of market conditions. The operating component is generally based on the customer's *pro rata* share of the operating costs for the facility calculated based on total throughput. In 2025, the majority of Keyera's total Gathering and Processing business segment revenue was derived from flow-through operating cost business arrangements.

Gas Handling Agreements:

Keyera's gas handling agreements generally fall into one of two categories based on the type of service:

(a) *Firm service contracts*: Firm service contracts generally have the highest priority in the event of apportionment. These contracts will frequently contain a take-or-pay provision and/or area dedications under which the producer agrees to deliver all gas it produces from specified reserves to a facility.

(b) *Interruptible-service contracts*: Under interruptible-service contracts, services are provided to the customer only if the facility has capacity after all firm service contracts (or other contracts with higher priority) have been satisfied. There are frequently different levels of interruptible-service that are offered. Each interruptible-service contract will specify the processing priority for that gas. While efforts are made to process each customer's interruptible-service gas production, when capacity is limited, the processing priority identified in the contract determines how the available capacity will be apportioned, with first preference going to firm service contracts, described above.

Gas handling agreements may also be categorized according to the length of their term:

(a) *Evergreen contracts*: Evergreen contracts continue in force until terminated by either party by providing prior notice to the other party (generally between one and six months prior notice).

(b) *Long term contracts*: Keyera considers long term contracts to be those that remain in force for a period of three years or more. In some instances, the term of these contracts is defined by the life of natural gas reserves dedicated to the facility.

In 2025, more than half of the throughput at Keyera's Gathering and Processing facilities was handled under long term contracts with the remaining throughput handled under interruptible-service, evergreen contracts. New build plants are under-pinned by long-term contracts.

Construction, Ownership and Operation Agreements:
Where there are co-owners in a facility, fee revenues collected for services performed at that facility are generally allocated to the owners in one of two ways:

(a) *Excess capacity method*: Facility owners are entitled to use their share of capacity of the facility and to receive a share of third-party fee revenue based on their share of capacity that is in excess of their volume needs. Owners who are using more than their proportionate share of capacity generally pay an "owner over-usage fee" which is also allocated using the same method.

(b) *Working interests method*: All producers, including facility owners, bringing production to or through the facility pay a fee. The total fee revenue collected at the facility is then allocated to the owners based on the ownership interest they hold in the facility.

Liquids Infrastructure Business Segment

Description of Liquids Infrastructure Business

The Liquids Infrastructure segment provides processing, fractionation, storage, transportation, liquids blending and terminalling services for NGLs and crude oil and produces iso-octane. These services are provided to customers through an extensive network of facilities, including the following assets:

- NGL pipelines;
- underground NGL storage caverns;
- above ground storage tanks;
- NGL fractionation and de-ethanization facilities;
- pipeline, rail and truck terminals;
- liquids blending facilities; and
- the AEF facility.

See the table on pages 30 and 31 of this AIF for a list and description of Keyera's main Liquids Infrastructure facilities.

Most of Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure assets are located in, or connected to, the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area in Alberta, including the KFS facility, the Fort Saskatchewan Condensate System and connecting pipelines, AEF, Edmonton Terminal, Josephburg Terminal, ADT, the KAPS pipeline system and Base Line Terminal. The Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area is one of four key energy hubs in North America, with a significant portion of NGL production from the WCSB being delivered there for fractionation into specification products and delivery to market.

In addition to the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan facilities, Keyera has a Joint Venture rail terminal in the South Cheecham area near Fort McMurray where Keyera operates a 4,400 tonnes per day sulphur forming facility. Keyera owns 99% of the Rimbey gas plant, which is the terminus for Keyera's Keylink pipeline, has fractionation and ethane extraction capabilities, and is connected to the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area by the Rimbey Pipeline and the Alberta Ethane Gathering System. Keyera has also invested in NGL and crude oil terminals in Oklahoma. Keyera sold its 90% interest in the Wildhorse Terminal in January 2026.

The AEF facility has a nameplate capacity of approximately 14,000 Bbls/d of iso-octane production. Keyera regularly conducts performance tests of the AEF facility to optimize its performance. From time-to-time and subject to appropriate operational conditions, the facility is capable of operating above its nameplate capacity. Iso-octane is a low vapour pressure, high-octane gasoline blending component. AEF uses butane as the primary feedstock to produce iso-octane. As a result, AEF's business creates positive synergies with Keyera's Marketing segment, which purchases, handles, stores and sells large volumes of butane. See "Risk Factors –Throughput and Utilization Rates".

Keyera significantly grew its Liquids Infrastructure segment over the last several years. The location and interconnectivity of Keyera's assets are important factors driving this growth. In light of the central role that the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan hub plays in the WCSB, it is an area where Keyera is continuing to focus its investment activities.

Given the integrated nature of Keyera's business segments, the Liquids Infrastructure segment provides essential services to Keyera's Marketing segment by providing the physical assets required to source, transport, process, store and deliver products across North America. Typically, the prices negotiated with producers by Keyera's Marketing segment for the purchase of NGLs reflect deductions for transportation, fractionation and handling costs, including certain fees charged to the Marketing segment by the Liquids Infrastructure segment. A portion of the revenues earned by the Liquids Infrastructure segment relate to services provided to Keyera's Marketing segment, including most of the revenue from AEF and all of the revenue from the Oklahoma Liquids Terminal. In 2025, Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure business accounted for 13% of Keyera's total revenues (without elimination of inter-segment transactions), 43% of Keyera's total operating margin and 45% of Keyera's total realized margin, compared to 12% of total revenues, 40% of total operating margin and 38% of total realized margin in 2024. Keyera believes operating margin and realized margin provide an accurate portrayal of operating profitability by business segment.

The following table presents key operating data for Keyera's main Liquids Infrastructure assets as of December 31, 2025:

Facility	Primary Products	Ownership Interest (%)[1]	Operator	Gross Capacity (Bbls/d)[2]	Net Capacity (Bbls/d)[2]
Fort Saskatchewan Facilities					
Fractionation[3]	All NGLs	98	Keyera Partnership	69,200	67,816
De-ethanizer[3]				30,000	29,400
Storage[4]				16,683,000 Bbls	16,350,000 Bbls
Pipelines[5]				372,000	364,500
Keyera Butane System[5]	Butane	100	Keyera Partnership	63,000	63,000
Dow Fort Saskatchewan Facilities	All NGLs		Dow		
De-ethanizer[3]		10		69,200	6,920
Fractionation[3]		18		30,000	5,420
Rimbey Gas Plant[7]					
Fractionation[3]	All NGLs	99	Keyera Partnership	28,000	27,640
Other Liquids Processing[3]				10,500	10,360
Ethane Extraction[3]				20,000	19,740
Rail[8]				14,000	13,820

Facility	Primary Products	Ownership Interest (%)[(1)]	Operator	Gross Capacity (Bbls/d)[(2)]	Net Capacity (Bbls/d)[(2)]
Edmonton Terminal Rail[(8)] Storage[(4)]	All NGLs Iso-Octane	100	Keyera Partnership	34,000 264,000 Bbls	34,000 264,000 Bbls
Rimbey Pipeline[(5)]	All NGLs	100	Keyera Partnership	45,000	45,000
Keylink Pipeline[(5)]	All NGLs	100	Keyera Partnership	22,000	22,000
Fort Saskatchewan Condensate System Pipelines[(5)]	Condensate	100	Keyera Partnership	600,000	600,000
KAPS Pipeline[(5)]	NGLs	50	Keyera Partnership	350,000[(6)]	175,000[(6)]
Norlite Pipeline[(5)]	Condensate	30	Enbridge	242,000	72,600
Alberta Diluent Terminal Rail[(8)] Storage[(4)]	Condensate Solvent Iso-Octane	100	Alberta Diluent Terminal	90,000 342,600 Bbls	90,000 342,600 Bbls
North Condensate Connector[(5)]	Condensate	100	Keyera Partnership	35,000	35,000
Josephburg Terminal Rail[(8)]	Propane Butane	100	Keyera Partnership	42,000	42,000
South Cheecham Terminal Sulphur Forming/Loading[(10)] Rail loading[(8)] Rail offloading [(8)] Storage[(4)]	Sulphur Crude Oil Bitumen Condensate Solvent	50	Keyera Partnership	4,400 T/d 24,000 15,000 150,000 Bbls	2,200 T/d 12,000 7,500 75,000 Bbls
Oklahoma Liquids Terminal Delivery Storage[(4)]	Condensate Butane	100	Keyera Energy Inc.	5,000 19,200 Bbls	5,000 19,200 Bbls
Wildhorse Terminal[(11)] Blending Capacity[(3)] Storage[(9)]	Crude Oil Butane	90	Keyera Energy Inc.	300,000 4,500,000 Bbls	270,000 4,050,000 Bbls
AEF Iso-Octane Production[(3)] Storage[(4)]	Iso-octane	100	Keyera Partnership	14,000 115,700 Bbls	14,000 115,700 Bbls
Base Line Terminal Storage[(9)]	Crude Oil	50	Pembina	4,800,000 Bbls	2,400,000 Bbls

Notes:

(1) The ownership interest is presented as at December 31, 2025 and has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

(2) Units are expressed in Bbls/d unless otherwise indicated and are subject to rounding.

(3) The gross capacity figures are approximate, based on licensing, equipment specification information and certain modelling assumptions. Actual capacity may be more or less depending on a number of factors, including operating conditions, operational constraints and optimization opportunities. Net capacity is a calculation based on the gross capacity and Keyera's percentage ownership interest.

(4) Storage capacity at KFS is based on 18 underground caverns. See "Overview of Key Facilities and Key Initiatives" below. The storage capacities reported for the terminals and AEF reflect the approximate working capacity of the storage tanks at these sites; in some cases, the gross geometric storage tank volume capacity may be higher than the working capacity. While not specifically identified in the table, there is incremental above ground working storage at many of the facilities.

(5) All pipeline capacity measurements are approximate based on certain modelling assumptions and may vary depending on a variety of factors, including actual operating conditions. The pipeline capacity reported in the table for the Fort Saskatchewan

Facilities include the three proprietary pipelines that connect Keyera Fort Saskatchewan with the Edmonton Terminal. The volumes reported in the table for the Fort Saskatchewan Condensate System include the South Grand Rapids pipeline. See “Overview of Key Facilities and Key Initiatives” below for more information on these pipelines.

(6) Represents ultimate capacity volumes after the addition of pump stations.

(7) The NGL processing and handling capability is located at the gas plant and is included in the Gathering and Processing business segment for financial reporting purposes.

(8) Rail capacity is an estimated calculation taking into account such factors as the number of railcar spots at each facility, the hours of operation, the frequency of switches provided by the railways at each facility and the type of product being loaded or off-loaded.

(9) Capacity reflects the shell capacity of the crude oil storage tanks. Actual working capacity of the tanks may vary from shell capacity.

(10) Capacity reflects the forming capacity of the sulphur facility in T/d.

(11) Keyera sold its 90% interest in the Wildhorse Terminal on January 16, 2026.

Overview of Key Facilities and Key Initiatives

The following summary provides a brief overview of some of the key facilities and developments in the Liquids Infrastructure business.

1. NGL Storage, Transportation and Fractionation Services

Keyera receives NGL feedstock from various sources and separates the NGL mix into saleable products, including ethane, propane, butane and condensate. Keyera's underground storage caverns are used to store NGL mix and specification products to meet seasonal and operational requirements. For example, propane can be stored in the summer months to meet winter demand; condensate can be stored to meet the diluent supply needs of the oil sands sector; and butane can be stored to meet seasonal demands of refineries, as well as Keyera's feedstock needs for the production of iso-octane at AEF.

Keyera Fort Saskatchewan and the Fort Saskatchewan Pipeline System: The KFS and FSPL facilities currently include: NGL fractionation facilities, a de-ethanizer, underground storage caverns, limited surface storage tanks and multiple bi-directional pipelines connecting KFS to the Edmonton Terminal. KFS includes:

Fractionation: The total gross fractionation capacity at KFS for NGL streams (referred to as C3+ mix) is 69,200 Bbls/d. Keyera increased gross fractionation capacity by 3,200 Bbls/d in 2024 through certain optimization efforts undertaken at KFS.

De-Ethanization: Keyera's 30,000 Bbls/d de-ethanizer processes ethane-rich streams of NGLs (referred to as C2+ mix) to create specification ethane and a C3+ NGL mix that can be fed into the fractionation facilities.

Cavern Development: Keyera has 18 operational storage caverns and completed drilling of its 19th storage cavern in late 2024. Keyera commenced washing of the cavern in 2025. In Keyera's experience, it typically takes between two and a half and three years to drill, wash, test and bring a cavern into service. Keyera has the flexibility to adjust the timing of development based on factors such as economic conditions, industry activity and demand for the services.

To enable the de-ethanization and fractionation business, Keyera has multiple upstream and downstream pipeline connections, operational storage, and specification product handling facilities.

KAPS Pipeline System: The KAPS pipeline system is a C3+ natural gas liquids and C5+ condensate pipeline system that transports Montney and Duvernay production in northwestern Alberta to Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Keyera commenced construction in August 2021, and KAPS became operational in April 2023. In April 2023, Stonepeak Partners LP acquired a 50% interest in KAPS from a third party.

In June 2025, Keyera and Stonepeak sanctioned the construction of KAPS Zone 4, an 85-kilometre extension of the existing KAPS pipeline, connecting Pipestone to Gordondale, Alberta. See "General Developments of the Business".

Keyera Butane System: Keyera utilizes this pipeline to transport butane between Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton.

Keylink Pipeline: This pipeline gathers C3+ mixed NGLs from multiple gas plants in Keyera's southern region and transports the mix to the Rimbey gas plant for fractionation into specification products.

2. Crude Oil and Oil Sands Services

Keyera continued to grow its services to the oil sands sector and to expand this part of its business. Keyera leveraged its facilities and connectivity in the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area to develop a condensate hub for its customers. Condensate is used as a diluent to facilitate movement of bitumen by pipeline. In developing its diluent handling services and infrastructure, Keyera focused on anticipating and responding to the service needs of oil sands producers. Keyera's service offerings also include solvent and sulphur handling services, as well as dilbit and bitumen services. Keyera's infrastructure in the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan area and at the South Cheecham Terminal are well-situated to provide these and other services related to oil sands development.

*Fort Saskatchewan Condensate System ("**FSCS**") and associated Condensate Infrastructure:* Keyera's condensate system provides shippers with critical condensate transportation options between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan and access to multiple sources of diluent supply as well as to Keyera's condensate storage.

FSCS is comprised of:

(a) four condensate storage tanks at the Edmonton Terminal, each with a working capacity of approximately 66,000 Bbls;

(b) supply connectivity to all local fractionation facilities;

(c) direct pipeline connections to Pembina Pipeline Corporation's Cochin pipeline and Canadian Diluent Hub, Enbridge's Southern Lights pipeline and CRW pool and the North West Sturgeon Refinery, as well as connections to two refineries in the Edmonton region;

(d) direct delivery connection from the KAPS pipeline system;

(e) a 24-inch condensate pipeline extension and manifold, connecting Keyera's condensate network to the Norlite pipeline and to IPL's Polaris pipeline;

(f) connectivity to the South Grand Rapids pipeline; and

(g) connectivity to the Access Pipeline and Cold Lake Diluent Pipeline.

Most of the services provided by Keyera on FSCS are under long-term take-or-pay, fee-for-service diluent handling agreements.

Norlite Pipeline: Keyera is a 30% non-operating owner of the Norlite pipeline. The 446-kilometre, 24-inch Norlite pipeline is underpinned by a long-term take-or-pay diluent handling agreement to serve the Fort Hills oil sands project, and additional long term, take-or-pay agreements with additional customers have been executed for diluent transportation services on Norlite and FSCS. The Norlite pipeline has approximately 242,000 Bbls/d of gross condensate transportation capacity that can be further expanded to 465,000 Bbls/d.

South Grand Rapids Pipeline: Keyera is a 50% owner in this 45-kilometre, 20-inch diluent pipeline extending from Keyera's Edmonton Terminal to South Bow's Heartland Terminal near Fort Saskatchewan and pump station located near Keyera's Edmonton Terminal. The pipeline provides Keyera with proprietary access to at least 225,000 Bbls/d of net diluent transportation capacity between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

South Cheecham Terminal: This rail and truck terminal is a Keyera-operated 50/50 joint venture with Enbridge located near Fort McMurray. The terminal was constructed to provide condensate and dilbit handling services to oil sands producers and currently handles solvents. Additionally, the South Cheecham Sulphur Facilities provide sulphur forming and rail loadout services to customers via long-term, take-or-pay arrangements.

Base Line Terminal: The Base Line Terminal is an above ground crude oil storage facility located at Keyera's AEF site in Edmonton, which includes 12 storage tanks with total storage capacity of 4.8 million Bbls. The terminal is a 50/50 joint venture with Pembina Pipeline Corporation and is operated by Pembina.

Alberta Diluent Terminal: The Alberta Diluent Terminal is a multi commodity facility handling condensate, solvent and iso-octane. The facility is connected to many of Keyera's other area facilities and also has rail connection to both the Canadian National Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Kansas City Railway.

3. AEF and Iso-octane Initiatives

Keyera continues to pursue opportunities to optimize iso-octane production at AEF and develop transportation alternatives, including adding iso-octane rail loading capability at the Edmonton Terminal and ADT and adding truck loading on-site at AEF. These initiatives provide Keyera further flexibility to serve North American and local markets. In addition, Keyera contracts storage capacity at Kinder Morgan's Galena Park rail, storage and marine facility in the U.S. Gulf Coast to assist in managing inventory to meet iso-octane demand from refiners and gasoline blenders in that region.

Regular maintenance turnarounds for this facility are scheduled every four years and are a key aspect of Keyera's commitment to safe, efficient and reliable operations over the long term. The last turnaround was completed in the fourth quarter of 2022 and the next scheduled turnaround for AEF is in 2026. From time to time, maintenance outages may be completed between turnaround cycles. Keyera announced an extended unplanned outage at AEF in January 2026 and intends to complete the regularly scheduled maintenance turnaround during this outage.

4. U.S. Liquids Hubs

Oklahoma Liquids Terminal: This logistics and liquids blending terminal located near Tulsa, Oklahoma receives, blends and delivers diluent, the majority of which is transported by pipeline from the Mont Belvieu, Texas area to the Chicago area and ultimately into the Alberta markets.

Wildhorse Terminal: The terminal includes 12 above ground tanks with 4.5 million Bbls of working storage capacity. The Wildhorse Terminal has pipeline connections to two existing storage terminals at Cushing. These connections provide customers with access to the majority of the crude oil streams flowing in and out of Cushing on several major pipeline networks. As at December 31, 2025, KEI was a 90% owner in, and operator of, the Wildhorse Terminal. KEI sold its interest in the Wildhorse Terminal on January 16, 2026.

Galena Park Terminal: Keyera has commercial arrangements in place with an affiliate of Kinder Morgan to provide butane on demand gasoline blending services at Kinder Morgan's Galena Park Terminal in the Houston ship channel. Keyera also ships a significant amount of iso-octane to the same terminal and, as a result, is able to provide customers with both iso-octane and butane blending options.

Liquids Infrastructure Business Arrangements

A significant proportion of services provided through the Liquids Infrastructure business is to Keyera's Marketing business, including most of the services provided by AEF and all of the services provided by the Oklahoma Liquids Terminal. Keyera's Marketing business pays market rates for the services it utilizes.

In addition to these internal transactions, Keyera also contracts with third-party customers on a fee-for-service basis for services such as transportation, de-ethanization, fractionation, processing, storage, and terminalling. Such contracts outline the services to be provided, the terms and conditions relating to the provision of such services and the associated fee structure. The term of these contracts varies widely. For example, some diluent handling agreements, product exchange service agreements and tank storage agreements are long term in nature, while other NGL agreements can be long term or as short as one year. The long-term agreements are often entered into in connection with the underpinning of significant capital projects. The majority of customers who contract for service on Keyera's condensate system are third parties who entered into long-term, take-or-pay, fee-for-service agreements. See "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Reliance on Principal Customers and Suppliers".

The fee structures for these contracts also vary widely. The contracts may include both fixed and interruptible service terms, volumetric tariffs, rate of return components, take-or-pay components and/or flow through of certain costs. The services may be provided using a combination of proprietary Keyera assets and joint venture assets, which also affects some cost and revenue allocations.

Marketing Business Segment

Description of Marketing Business

The Marketing business is focused on the purchase and sale of products associated with Keyera's facilities, including NGLs and iso-octane. The majority of NGL supply is purchased through long-term contracts. One-year term supply agreements make up the balance. Depending on the terms of the agreements, NGL volumes can be purchased at the gas plant-gate, storage facilities, truck and rail terminals or in NGL gathering pipelines. The NGL mix acquired by Keyera is fractionated into specification products at Keyera's facilities or, in some instances, at third-party facilities. The main specification NGLs that Keyera markets are propane, butane and condensate. Propane is generally used for heating, butane is mainly used as feedstock for the production of iso-octane and in gasoline blending, and condensate is largely used as a diluent to enable heavy crude oil and bitumen to flow in pipelines.

Keyera negotiates sales contracts with customers in Canada and the U.S. based on volumes it contracts to purchase. In the case of condensate sales, the majority of the product is sold to customers in Alberta shortly after it is purchased by Keyera. Butane is used as the primary feedstock in the production of iso-octane at Keyera's AEF facility, and therefore a significant portion of the contracted butane supply is retained for Keyera's own use, and the balance is generally sold into the Alberta market shortly after it is purchased. Keyera will purchase and hold seasonally priced inventory within its NGL storage caverns to ensure cost effectiveness and assurance of supply for the production of iso-octane.

Propane markets are seasonal and geographically diverse. Keyera sells propane in various North American markets, often where the only delivery option is rail or truck. With the seasonal nature of propane demand in North America, Keyera can utilize its NGL storage to build an inventory of propane during the summer months when prices are typically lower to fulfill winter term sales commitments. Complementing its North American sales, Keyera also benefits from commercial access to a west coast export terminal, allowing propane sales into Asia, further diversifying end-market exposure. Keyera is well-positioned to serve these geographically diverse markets due to its extensive infrastructure and rail logistics expertise.

Overall, the integration of Keyera's business lines means its Marketing segment can draw on the resources available to it through Keyera's facilities-based operating segments (Liquids Infrastructure and Gathering and Processing), including access to NGL supply and key fractionation, storage and transportation infrastructure and logistics expertise. The acquisitions and growth initiatives in Keyera's facilities businesses contribute to the opportunities available to its Marketing business and to the diversification of Keyera's product offerings, sources of supply, customer base and geographic market options.

In total, Keyera marketed an average of 224,300 Bbls/d of NGLs and iso-octane in 2025, compared to an average of 207,500 Bbls/d in 2024. Keyera monitors global and North American supply/demand and pricing trends, which informs its purchasing, sales and hedging strategies.

Keyera manages its supply and sales portfolio by monitoring its inventory position and its purchase and sale commitments. Nevertheless, the Marketing business is exposed to commodity price fluctuations arising between the time contracted volumes are purchased and the time they are sold, as well as pricing differentials between geographic regions. These risks are managed by purchasing and selling product at prices based on same or similar indices or benchmarks, and through physical and financial contracts that include energy-related forward sales, price swaps, forward currency contracts and other hedging instruments. Notwithstanding the strategies Keyera adopts to try to manage price and volume risk, the Marketing segment's margins for NGLs may vary significantly from period to period. There is also inherent risk in the use of financial contracts as a risk management tool, as these contracts cannot be perfectly matched to physical inventory and sales and there is no guarantee that the relationship between the products will be sustained. See “Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Market Risk and Marketing Activities”.

Keyera's primary markets for iso-octane are Western Canada, the Midwestern U.S. and the U.S. Gulf Coast. The iso-octane rail loading facilities at the Edmonton Terminal and ADT and the truck loading facilities at AEF allow Keyera to leverage its rail, logistics and marketing expertise to meet delivery requirements. These rail capabilities, together with the iso-octane storage capacity that Keyera secured at the Kinder Morgan Galena Park facility, allow it to access high value markets. The Liquids Infrastructure segment charges Keyera's Marketing segment a fee for processing services related to the production of iso-octane and therefore most revenues attributed to AEF within the Liquids Infrastructure segment relate to the fees paid by the Marketing business. See “Liquids Infrastructure Business Segment”.

The primary feedstock to make iso-octane is butane. Under typical operating conditions at full utilization, AEF requires approximately 1.4 Bbls of butane to produce 1 Bbl of iso-octane. Iso-octane margins are based on the price of butane, which generally trades at a discount to WTI, and the price of iso-octane, which generally sells at a premium over RBOB (the gasoline market) which typically sells at a premium to WTI. As a result, there can be significant seasonality in iso-octane margins. As with Keyera's other Marketing segment activities, Keyera uses various risk management strategies to seek to mitigate risks associated with commodity exposure, including the use of financial contracts. However, the success of such strategies is dependent upon, among other things, the sustainability of the relationship between products. See “Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Market Risk and Marketing Activities” and “Risk Factors – Facilities Throughput and Utilization Rates”.

In its liquids blending activities, Keyera operates facilities at locations in Alberta and Oklahoma that allow it to process, transport and blend various product streams. Liquids blending margins are earned by blending products of lower value into higher value product streams. As a result, these transactions are exposed to volatility in price differentials between the various product streams. Keyera manages this risk exposure by seeking to balance its purchases and sales and locking in margins. Notwithstanding Keyera's management of price and quality risk, the Marketing segment's margins for its liquids blending business can vary significantly from period to period. See “Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Market Risk and Marketing Activities”. In addition, Keyera's ability to engage in liquids blending activities is affected by competition for blending opportunities, the ability to secure access to various product streams, and limitations associated with facility and pipeline specifications. See “Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Reliance on Principal Customers and Suppliers” and “Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Reliance on Other Facilities and Third-Party Services”.

In 2025, Keyera's Marketing business accounted for 77% of Keyera's total revenues (without elimination of inter-segment transactions), 26% of Keyera's total operating margin and 23% of Keyera's total realized margin, compared to 79% of total revenues, 30% of operating margin and 33% of total realized margin in 2024. Keyera's Marketing business pays fees, at market rates, to Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure and Gathering and Processing businesses for the use of facilities. Keyera believes operating margin and realized margin provide an accurate portrayal of operating profitability by business segment.

Marketing Contractual Arrangements

In Keyera's Marketing business, Keyera enters into purchase and sale agreements primarily for NGLs and crude oil. It also enters into sales agreements for iso-octane. These purchase and sale agreements are typically priced relative to market indices. Generally, term pricing for NGL supply contracts are for one year, commencing April 1st and set out negotiated pricing levels in relation to indices for the following twelve months. However, Keyera may also enter into longer-term supply arrangements, and may make purchases on the spot market as well. As part of managing its inventory and commodity price risk, Keyera also enters into financial and physical hedging contracts in accordance with its risk management policy. For further details on the contractual arrangements in Keyera's Marketing business, see the 2025 Financial Statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Commodity Risk Management

Keyera manages commodity risk in a number of ways, including the use of financial and physical contracts and by offsetting some physical and financial contracts in terms of volumes, timing of performance and delivery obligations. Keyera's risk management strategy utilizes the following hedging strategies:

(a) Butane and Condensate: Because butane and condensate prices are often based on the price of crude oil, crude oil financial contracts are common hedging strategies that Keyera uses for these products. This hedging strategy is subject to basis risk between crude oil and the condensate or butane being hedged and therefore cannot be expected to perfectly offset future butane and condensate price movements.

(b) Propane: Keyera uses propane physical and financial contracts to hedge its propane inventory. Although propane contracts are expected to eliminate some commodity basis risk, they may be exposed to geographic basis risk (depending on the contract terms), plus the ability to enter into propane contracts may not be as available as other more liquid financial contracts, such as those for crude oil.

(c) Iso-octane: Keyera's hedging objective for iso-octane is to secure attractive margins and mitigate the effect of iso-octane price fluctuations on its future operating margins. Iso-octane is generally priced at a premium to the price of RBOB. The premium for iso-octane is material to the overall margin, and there is no directly traded iso-octane futures contract. RBOB is the highest volume refined product sold in the U.S and has the most liquid forward financial contracts. Accordingly, Keyera expects to continue to utilize RBOB financial contracts to hedge a portion of its iso-octane sales.

As the NGL and iso-octane markets evolve during the year, Keyera monitors and adjusts its hedging strategy to protect the value of its inventory and future operating margins.

Employees and Labour Relations

As of December 31, 2025, Keyera employed approximately 1,257 permanent employees in its operations. Approximately 54 employees at the Rimbey gas plant are represented by Gas and Oil Union Local 504, and approximately 28 employees employed by Keyera at the Strachan gas plant are represented by Gas and Oil Union Local 507. The Rimbey and Strachan unions are separate bargaining units and are not associated with any national or international union. The collective agreements for both Strachan and Rimbey gas plant employees are negotiated every 2 years. The previous agreements expired on December 31, 2025 and updated agreements were signed on December 31, 2025, with an expiry of January 1, 2027. The collective agreements for hourly employees at the Strachan gas plant and the Rimbey gas plant expired on December 31, 2024 and were renewed in Q1 2025. To date, Keyera has never experienced a labour-related work stoppage at any of its facilities. See "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Employees and Contractors".

In 2025, Keyera was again recognized as a Top Employer in Alberta– a standing it has held for the last fourteen years. Keyera was also recognized as one of Canada's Top 100 Employers for the second consecutive year. Additionally, Keyera was recognized as one of Canada's Top Employers for Young People, an award that affirms that Keyera's investment in early talent makes Keyera a competitive employer. Keyera values the engagement and retention of its employees and in 2026, Keyera will focus on leadership development, employee listening, culture & purpose, as well as talent attraction and retention.

Training and Development Programs

A competent and skilled workforce is one of the most effective ways to promote safe, efficient and reliable operations. Keyera has been a leader in this area through its Competency Management and Development System ("**CMDS**"). This competency-based training system features comprehensive training that can be customized to suit worker profiles and involves both self-assessments and supervisor validation of competencies. In addition to providing training to its own workers, Keyera's CMDS system has become an industry-wide training tool, with many other oil and gas companies subscribing to the service.

In 2025, Keyera significantly expanded the scope, scale, and variety of learning and development initiatives across the organization. The Learning and Development Team introduced an Individual Development Plan module within Keyera's Human Resources Management System, enabling employees and leaders to identify and document development objectives as part of the annual performance and development planning process. To support this process, Keyera launched a comprehensive learning catalogue hosted in CMDS to provide centralized access to internal and external learning opportunities aligned with career developments and business needs. Leadership development was further strengthened through the implementation of a multi-level curriculum aligned with Keyera's leadership competencies and applicable to leaders at all stages, from aspiring to senior leaders. These formal programs are supplemented by a Social Learning Network that provides ongoing leadership focused learning topics and events throughout the year. Collectively, these initiatives support Keyera's ongoing investment in building workforce skills, strengthening leadership capability, and supporting operational reliability through a structured and integrated learning and development framework.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging

In 2025, Keyera continued momentum in diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging ("**DEIB**"). Throughout the year, Keyera's Employee Resource Groups for women and young professionals fostered community, belonging, and inclusion through volunteering in their communities, hosting events, and building connections across Keyera. Through listening to the employee voice, Keyera will continue to advance DEIB in the workplace — empowering the lives of people today to create a sustainable tomorrow.

Foreign Markets and Operations

As part of its NGL and iso-octane marketing activities, Keyera markets NGLs and iso-octane in the U.S. and imports certain NGLs from the U.S. These marketing activities are conducted through Keyera's U.S. subsidiary, KEI, which has an office in Houston, Texas. Keyera's Marketing business can be affected by trends in the U.S. due to the fact that commodity prices, including NGLs and iso-octane, in Canada are influenced by pricing, foreign exchange rates and markets in the U.S. KEI owns and operates the Oklahoma Liquids Terminal, and at December 31, 2025, the Wildhorse Terminal in Oklahoma[4]. Additionally, Keyera has a long-term agreement with Kinder Morgan to provide butane to Kinder Morgan's Galena Park facility associated with its butane-on-demand blending system. KEI has entered into contractual arrangements that provide it with terminalling and storage capacity in Texas and Kansas and is evaluating other opportunities in the U.S. Keyera also loads rail cars which deliver product to Mexico. See "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Geographical Operational Risks".

Competition

The midstream oil and gas industry is highly competitive in all aspects, including the gathering, processing, fractionation, storage, transportation, and marketing of hydrocarbon products. Each of Keyera's gas processing plants is subject to competition from existing or new-build third party gas processing plants which are either in the same general vicinity or have gathering systems that are or could potentially extend into geographic regions served by Keyera's facilities. As well, Keyera's NGL pipelines, storage, terminal and processing facilities are subject to competition from other existing or new-build third party pipelines and facilities, which competition is anticipated to continue to grow as other companies announce and/or execute plans for expanded NGL processing, fractionation (including field fractionation), transportation, terminalling and storage services in the Edmonton/Fort Saskatchewan hub, as well as other interconnected geographic areas in Canada and the U.S.

NGL and crude oil commodities that are marketed by Keyera compete with supplies from Canadian, U.S., and international sources. Keyera competes with local and international entities to acquire NGLs for processing and resale and to attract and retain customers. Competition for customers is not confined to NGL suppliers and marketers. The natural gas and gas products industry also competes with other industries seeking to provide substitute products or alternative sources of fuel, gasoline blending products,

[4] Keyera sold its interest in the Wildhorse Terminal in January 2026.

diluents, and feedstock to consumers. For example, in the iso-octane marketing business, alkylate is a common alternative competitive product. Alkylate is typically produced by reacting isobutane with refinery olefins in the presence of an acid catalyst to produce a relatively high octane gasoline component. Most North American refineries have some alkylate production capabilities.

Recent consolidation trends in the traditional hydrocarbon energy sector may have an impact on the competitive landscape as companies increase scale and work to optimize infrastructure and marketing opportunities from consolidated asset bases.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE MATTERS

Overview

Keyera recognizes the importance of strong corporate governance and considers its commitment to environmental protection and social responsibility as integral parts of its business. Keyera is committed to conducting its business in a way that respects the environment, creates mutually beneficial relationships with its stakeholders and prioritizes the health and safety of Keyera's employees and the communities in which it operates. These commitments are described in Keyera's Health, Safety and Environment Policy, and 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report (the "**2023 Sustainability and Climate Report**").

Keyera aims to release a full sustainability report every two years, and on alternate years to provide a shorter sustainability performance summary. Keyera's 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report provides comprehensive information about Keyera's sustainability strategy and management approach, including an overview of Keyera's climate strategy, board governance framework, and risk management approach. Keyera's 2024 Sustainability Performance Summary provides an update on progress made in 2024 as well as sustainability performance data. The 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report and the 2024 Sustainability Performance Summary were developed using guidance from international reporting frameworks, including the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, International Financial Reporting Standards, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, and the Global Reporting Initiative.

In support of Keyera's commitment to reduce emissions, Keyera's management and Board established GHG targets in 2021. Using 2019 as the baseline year, Keyera committed to reducing its equity emissions intensity by 25% by 2025 and by 50% by 2035. Keyera successfully achieved its 2025 GHG emissions intensity reduction target of 25% one year early. Between 2019 and 2024 Keyera reduced its scope 1 and 2 equity emissions intensity by 28%, a result verified through third-party limited assurance. This milestone was achieved through portfolio optimization, operational efficiencies, methane reductions, improved asset utilizations, increased use of renewable power, and the continued decarbonization of Alberta's electricity grid.

Copies of Keyera's 2024 Sustainability Performance Summary and 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report and Health, Safety and Environment Policy are available on Keyera's website at www.keyera.com. Other than instances where Keyera specifically provides otherwise, information contained on, or accessible through, Keyera's website is not incorporated by reference into this AIF. Keyera's 2024 Sustainability Performance Summary and 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report are not incorporated by reference into this AIF.

ESG Governance

Structured oversight of material ESG-related issues is integral to the Board's stewardship of Keyera's strategy and long-term corporate resilience. The Board is responsible for monitoring Keyera's approach to sustainability and ESG matters, including ensuring appropriate systems are in place to identify, track, and report on Keyera's performance.

In respect of its oversight responsibilities, the Board is assisted by its four standing committees, which include the Health, Safety and Environment Committee ("**HSEC**") and the Governance and Sustainability Committee ("**GSC**"). The HSEC oversees Keyera's workplace health and safety program, environmental stewardship practices, land management programs, reclamation, asset retirement obligations, as well as related regulatory compliance and reporting. Environmental and regulatory performance updates are delivered to both the HSEC and to the Board as a whole on a quarterly basis.

The GSC assists the Board in overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities, stakeholder engagement performance, GHG emissions performance, ESG strategy and performance, as well as assessing and overseeing its corporate governance practices and related disclosures.

Health and Safety Programs

Keyera is committed to conducting its operations in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the people who work at its facilities. Keyera has a highly skilled workforce and provides ongoing training to maintain the skills and understanding necessary for a safe and healthy work environment. Keyera has developed an industry-leading CMDS to assess and track the competency of its workers. See "Business of Keyera – Training and Development Programs". Keyera's Health, Safety and Environmental Policy sets an expectation that everyone must share in the responsibility to work safely and responsibly, while meeting or exceeding all laws and regulations. Keyera's objective to deliver continuously improved safety performance is governed by four key areas:

- Prescribing Safety Expectations: Keyera sets clear expectations that are focused on managing operational risk and preventing incidents, particularly repeat incidents.
- Critical Task Excellence: Keyera has identified the tasks that present the greatest level of risk and have specific expectations on how that work is planned and performed.
- Visible Leadership: Keyera expects its leaders to be engaged with safety related activities with the frontline, creating the opportunity to both give and receive feedback, particularly with work requiring adherence to the Life Saving Actions.
- Enhanced Accountability: Keyera takes personal ownership of safety, holding ourselves and others accountable to use tools, systems and processes such as Corporate Safe Operating Practices and Risk Assessments.

Equally important to personal safety is process safety. Process safety focuses on preventing releases of hazardous material or energy that could result in significant harm to people and the environment. To enhance focus on process safety, Keyera has an internal process safety team and a process safety management strategy. This team works with Keyera's leaders, operations and project teams to help manage our process safety risks, including creating and monitoring barriers and controls that prevent incidents from occurring.

Keyera regularly reviews its safety performance, conducts safety audits and shares experiences and best practices within the organization, including at its annual Safety Symposium and safety bulletins, and, at times, with the industry. Keyera's health and safety activities are reviewed monthly by the executive team and reviewed quarterly by the HSE Committee and the entire Board of Directors.

Operational Excellence

Safety is embedded into the day-to-day work and management of Keyera operations through it's Operational Excellence Management System ("**OEMS**"). The OEMS is a comprehensive framework of standards that proactively identifies and manages operational risks through a systematic approach to continuous improvement. It ensures procedures for safe operating practices, risk assessments, document control, and maintenance protocols are consistently applied. To ensure it effectively manages risk at each stage of project development, Keyera's OEMS has been integrated into its project delivery system, with an enhanced focus on process safety.

Pipeline and Facility Integrity Management

Keyera is committed to maintaining the integrity of all its pipeline and facility assets. This commitment is integral to Keyera's business strategy of operating safely, reliably, and preserving the longevity of its assets. Keyera's integrity management programs apply to pipelines, facility pressure equipment and tanks, and are developed having regard for accepted industry best practices and the applicable regulations and standards which govern the design and operation of these assets.

Through adherence to internal standards and its integrity management programs, Keyera continuously strives to minimize the likelihood of incidents and operational downtime, while safeguarding personnel, the environment, and the communities in which it operates.

Keyera's integrity management programs apply throughout the asset lifecycle, from its initial design through asset retirement. Each program is founded on a process involving identification of hazards that may impact long term integrity of the asset and assessment of risk, establishing plans and activities to mitigate that risk, application of the mitigation under the plan, monitoring the performance of the program and managing change.

Keyera provides training for personnel responsible for design and ongoing management of its integrity management programs through its CMDS and third-party provided training. Keyera integrity personnel are also members of industry committees and associations and attend industry conferences.

Pipeline Integrity

Keyera operates approximately 4,000 kilometres of pipelines. This includes the KAPS pipeline system which became operational in the second quarter of 2023. Key elements of the pipeline integrity program include the development and application of specifications and standards for the design of new pipelines, conducting risk assessments to identify inspection and risk mitigation activities, and measuring compliance against the integrity management plan using key performance indicators.

Important pipeline integrity activities that are routinely completed to mitigate risk include internal and external corrosion control, inspection of water crossings and slopes, and right-of-way surveillance to minimize the risk of third-party damage. In addition, Keyera's risk assessment processes prioritize in-line inspections and repair projects. Approximately 22 in-line inspections and 119 excavations are planned for 2026.

Facility Integrity

Keyera maintains approximately 12,000 pressure equipment assets associated with its facilities. Facility integrity programs apply a lifecycle approach with an aim to ensure pressure equipment is designed, constructed, installed, commissioned, operated, maintained, decommissioned and managed in a manner that reduces any potential loss of containment, provides worker and public safety and protects the environment.

Keyera uses risk-based inspection methodologies to manage all pressure equipment in an effort to increase safety, reliability and uptime of its processing and storage facilities.

Turnarounds at its facilities are planned and executed with the objective of maintaining integrity of pressure equipment, pressure safety valves, piping and tanks, and at the same time complying with jurisdictional requirements, industry best practices and the requirements of its owner/user integrity management programs.

Emergency Management

Keyera has robust process safety and asset management programs in place to proactively prevent incidents. However, Keyera also has a comprehensive emergency management program and emergency management team to respond quickly and effectively in the event of an incident. This includes a corporate Emergency Response Plan ("**ERP**") and extensive facility ERPs, a comprehensive training program for employees, and partnerships with local first responders and regional agencies.

Environmental Stewardship

Keyera values the importance of responsible environmental stewardship. Keyera's Health, Safety, and Environment Policy sets the expectation that everyone – including employees, directors, contractors and suppliers – should commit to the following guiding principles: responsibility, compliance, prevention and continuous improvement in respect of doing every job safely and in an environmentally responsible manner.

Systems are in place to monitor and report on a range of environmental and regulatory outcomes which are used to evaluate performance and identify opportunities for improvement. Keyera provides employees with training on environmental matters relevant to specific roles or activities.

Environment Planning and Liability Management

Effective land management practices work to enable Keyera to mitigate impacts of its activities, fulfill its obligations to Keyera stakeholders, and anticipate regulatory or other changes. Keyera is committed to minimizing the impact of its activities on the environment, during development, operation and decommissioning.

Keyera uses a proactive, risk-based approach to environmental management planning and liability management based on the following principles:

- emphasizing the importance of up-front planning of projects, considering the potential environmental impacts, including to soil, wildlife, water and air;
- mitigation and monitoring of any potential adverse affect during construction or operation;
- diligence to integrity and release prevention;
- maintenance of information related to land footprint and a liability management framework with an intentional strategy for managing them;
- drawing on technical expertise, data collection and detailed delineation to provide a solid foundation for program planning;
- applying a life-cycle approach to recognize best practices and pursue efficiency in coordinating planning and execution[5];
- moving inactive sites through to closure in a comprehensive and timely manner; and
- maintaining flexibility to adjust based on corporate priorities and overall business strategy.

Environmental risk prevention also relies on having robust and effective Integrity Management Systems to minimize potential spills and other biodiversity-related disturbances. These are described in section "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Pipeline and Facility Integrity Management" above.

Liability Management

Keyera's liability management program focuses on understanding environmental aspects, developing appropriate site-specific risk mitigation programs, and addressing end-of-life closure in a timely manner. Keyera engages in a comprehensive suite of routine monitoring programs. A liability management program applies a risk ranking approach, combined with other criteria, to prioritize annual decommissioning, abandonment, remediation and reclamation actions. Program results are regularly shared with Keyera management and to the HSE Committee and a liability management program budget is allocated annually. See "Decommissioning, Abandonment, Remediation and Reclamation Programs and Costs" below.

Decommissioning, Abandonment, Remediation and Reclamation Programs and Costs

Keyera has a Decommissioning & Land Reclamation Program that systematically addresses inactive site conditions in a manner that is safe, responsible, and meets regulatory requirements. Keyera incurs certain decommissioning, abandonment, remediation and reclamation costs each year in connection with facility, well, pipeline and other physical asset components of its active operations. These costs can include items such as groundwater remediation programs, soil remediation, well suspension and removal of unutilized

[5] See also Keyera's 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report, at page 43 for additional details on Keyera's environmental management through the project lifecycle, available on its website at www.keyera.com.

equipment or hazardous materials, all of which help Keyera manage its environmental liabilities. The treatment of annual environmental costs does not provide for recovery of end-of-life costs expected after a facility is permanently decommissioned. See “Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Decommissioning, Abandonment and Reclamation Costs” and “Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Environmental and Public Safety Regulation and Considerations”.

End-of-life costs are accounted for through Keyera’s financial obligations and are reflected in its financial statements. Keyera makes provision for the future cost of its decommissioning and reclamation costs measured at the present value of an audited best estimate of the cost to settle the obligation, utilizing a credit-adjusted risk-free rate as permitted by accounting standards. While the provision is based on the best estimate of future costs and the economic lives of the facilities, there is uncertainty in the amount and timing of these costs. For further information refer to the 2025 Financial Statements and associated management’s discussion and analysis available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

In determining its decommissioning and reclamation cost estimates, Keyera largely relies on actual costs from completed projects and third-party liability assessments, which consider: (i) the cost of facility abandonment, including suspension and demolition costs, and (ii) environmental restoration, remediation and reclamation costs, in order to return the site to an equivalent surrounding land-use state. Reputable environmental consultants and experienced employees collect, review and assess the relevant data in preparation of the estimates. It is difficult to predict future decommissioning and reclamation costs with certainty because they are a function of regulatory requirements and other factors in effect at the time of decommissioning, abandonment and/or reclamation.

To support its facility estimates, Keyera completes site-specific liability assessments for many of its assets, including all sour gas plants. In all cases, Keyera complies with jurisdictional liability assessment requirements. The results of the assessments are leveraged for development of decommissioning and reclamation liability estimates.

Other decommissioning and reclamation costs are regularly evaluated and updated and may be based on Keyera’s assessment based on experiences during deconstruction, operational suspension for turnarounds, acquisition estimates, analogues from similar sites and/or construction costs. Well abandonment estimates are provided by industry experts, based on actual and industry downhole abandonment historical cost expenditures, professional judgment and experience and adjusted with inflation. The process is overseen by the HSEC.

Keyera’s Alberta operations are also subject to several programs designed to mitigate the cost to the public of abandoning and reclaiming facilities under the jurisdiction of the AER. In addition, the AER requires all licensees to provide data to support the AER’s Licensee Capability Assessment, including financial statements and demonstration of liability closure activity. Under the program, Keyera has not been required to provide a security deposit.

Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Reductions

Keyera’s management and Board continues to advance the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into corporate strategy, risk management processes, capital investment frameworks, and project development system. These advancements support Keyera’s goal of lower emissions and operating costs from Keyera’s base operations, while also evaluating strategic, lower-carbon commercial opportunities.

Keyera intends to continue to reduce emissions from base operations by pursuing operational efficiencies, optimizing the utilization of its assets, investing in technology, and procuring renewable energy. In support of this work, Keyera implemented a multi-year GHG reduction plan that seeks to both reduce emissions and achieve cost efficiencies from existing assets. Examples of emissions reductions include operational changes to reduce energy consumption and replacement of select pieces of equipment with higher-efficiency technology.

As it relates to procuring renewable energy, in 2020, Keyera entered into a 15-year virtual power purchase agreement, which under Keyera is the sole purchaser of renewable energy produced by a 25-megawatt capacity solar generation facility located in Drumheller, Alberta, and operated by Capstone Infrastructure Corporation. This facility became operational in 2023. Keyera also entered into a 15-year agreement with TC Energy to purchase 20 MWh of firm renewable energy through a virtual power purchase agreement, which came into effect on October 1, 2025.

With regards to pursuing energy transition opportunities, Keyera is exploring new lower-carbon services and business models that leverage its current asset base and support its customers to help reduce their emissions. Opportunities include lower-carbon fuels and associated transportation, solvents that improve production efficiency, and hydrogen services and transportation.

To support emission reduction and sustainable growth of Keyera's business, Keyera established comprehensive emissions modelling and a capital investment decision framework that guides the evaluation of opportunities and capital allocation decision making. Acquisitions, divestitures, and major projects/products/service offerings undergo a comprehensive screening against this framework. The screening process is designed to ensure Keyera remains focused on core strategic elements, properly evaluates financial impact and risk, and continues to align with its ESG priorities.

For further information on Keyera's GHG reduction strategy, refer to the 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report available at www.keyera.com. See "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Climate Change, Carbon Tax and the Transition to a Lower Carbon Economy", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Targets", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Changing Expectations from Stakeholders", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Changes in Laws", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Weather Conditions", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Reputational Risk", and "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Environmental Compliance and Remediation Costs".

Community Engagement

Strong relationships are built on trust, understanding, and respect. It is only by listening, learning, and sharing that Keyera can have meaningful dialogue and create mutually beneficial opportunities. Keyera seeks to understand the perspectives of local communities and find opportunities to contribute to their overall health and economic success. Keyera's approach to community engagement is grounded in its core values and centered around three key aspects:

- Promote meaningful dialogue and engagement.
- Enhance economic and social well-being.
- Invest in community.

In addition to adhering to all regulated stakeholder engagement processes, Keyera is committed to engaging with communities where it operates. For projects, Keyera ensures early and continuous engagement throughout the life of a project. Keyera communicates, engages, addresses interests, and delivers on its commitments to the community. Keyera also participates in community-led initiatives, such as local forums, community meetings, and local industry association discussions.

Social Investment

Through Keyera Connects, an enterprise-wide social investment program, Keyera is committed to making meaningful and long-term impact across four key areas:

- Environmental Innovation: Keyera invests in conserving its ecosystems for future generations, as well as innovative solutions to advance the energy transition to cleaner, lower-emitting sources of energy. Areas of focus include connecting people with nature, land conservation, and watershed protection and sustainability.
- Indigenous Reconciliation: Keyera listens with humility and collaborates with Indigenous Peoples, communities, and organizations to determine areas of impact that build capacity and strength for a better future for all. Areas of focus include building brighter futures and capacity building initiatives.

- Community Resiliency: Keyera supports the infrastructure and programs that build resiliency in the communities where it operates. Areas of focus include community safety, empowering youth, and community gathering spaces.
- Skills Growth: Keyera supports programs that enhance energy literacy, promote STEM education and encourage careers in skilled trades – critical areas for building a strong and capable energy workforce for the future. By investing in lifelong learning and skill development, Keyera empowers individuals and communities to thrive in an ever-changing, innovation-driven world.

In 2025, Keyera Connects invested nearly $2.5 million in support of non-profit and charitable organizations who deliver programming and initiatives within its communities aligning with the focus areas listed above.

Indigenous Reconciliation and Engagement

Keyera deeply respects and acknowledges the long history and enduring connection Indigenous Peoples have with the land where its interconnected assets are located.

Keyera is committed to ongoing learning and reflection on Canada's history and is eager to embrace pathways to reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples.

Keyera firmly believes that Reconciliation is the collective responsibility of all who inhabit this land and benefit from its resources.

Keyera's reconciliation journey is guided by the following principles:

- Seek to Understand the truths of history, traditions, culture, perspectives of the Indigenous Peoples, their communities, and organizations we interact with through meaningful dialogue and engagement.
- Actively Listen and honour the voices of Indigenous Peoples to understand priorities and impacts to build collective capacity for a better future.
- Advance Reconciliation for those impacted by our operations by supporting initiatives that provide meaningful opportunities in training and employment, and actively engage safe and reliable business participation.

In 2025, Keyera continued to progress its Reconciliation Action Plan, an internal strategic framework that guides Keyera in its journey to advance Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. Priorities for the plan include advancing economic inclusion through Indigenous employment and supplier participation, as well as increasing employee cultural awareness.

To further deepen employee understanding, Keyera hosted special cultural awareness events throughout 2025, including on National Indigenous Peoples Day and on National Day for Truth and Reconciliation. Additionally, throughout June and September, historical and cultural information was shared with Keyera employees each week.

Keyera continued engaging with Indigenous communities on projects and operational assets across the business in 2025. Keyera is proud to have relationships with approximately 40 Indigenous communities across Alberta, notably in the Grande Prairie, Fort McMurray, Heartland, and Drayton Valley/Rocky Mountain House regions.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board has adopted a Code of Business Conduct (the "**Code**") which applies to all directors, officers, employees and certain contractors of Keyera.

In support of the Code, Keyera has also adopted business conduct policies covering various matters, including, but not limited to, integrity, ethics, disclosure, insider trading and conflicts of interest. Keyera has also adopted a number of specific procedures and guidelines to facilitate compliance with the Code and the various policies (collectively the "**Conduct Policies**"). The Conduct Policies are reviewed and updated as necessary.

A copy of the Code, as well as more information on Keyera's various Conduct Policies, can be found on Keyera's website at www.keyera.com.

Whistleblower Protection

As part of its Conduct Policies, Keyera also has a whistleblower hotline which enables employees, officers, contractors and consultants who have reason to believe that a violation of applicable law, regulation or Keyera policies has occurred to report these concerns to a neutral third-party on a confidential, anonymous basis for investigation. Quarterly reports from the whistleblower hotline are provided to Keyera's Audit Committee. All workers are expected to report any matter that may constitute a violation of law, regulation or Keyera policy. Under the Code, any individual who makes a report to the hotline in good faith is expressly protected from retaliation of any kind.

Supply Chain Policy

Keyera's Supply Chain Policy provides that procurement will be performed based on the following guiding principles:

- Objective, Value Focused, and Risk Mitigating: Ensures contracting and procurement practices maximize value for Keyera, and mitigate financial, legal, HSE, reputational, and other risks associated with procurement activities. Indigenous partnerships will also be an important consideration in assessing value and risk to Keyera.
- Consistent and Standardized: Provides a consistent and standardized procurement framework for Keyera across all of its operations.
- Controls and Oversight: Ensures adequate financial and operational controls and governance as it relates to contracting and procurement activities.
- Fair and Ethical: Ensures the selection of suppliers is done in a fair, unbiased, ethical, and transparent manner.
- Aligned with Corporate Standards: Adheres to Keyera values, the Code, internal standards, and other internal policies throughout the contracting and procurement cycle.
- Compliance: Adheres to applicable laws, internal controls, and regulatory standards and requirements in the jurisdictions in which Keyera operates.

In addition, Keyera has screening processes in place that it can use to assess potential suppliers, including their qualifications, business conduct practices and to confirm compliance with trade controls. Keyera does not operate in conflict zones.

Cyber Risk Oversight

The Board, assisted by the Audit Committee, is responsible for overseeing and monitoring Keyera's approach to cybersecurity. The Audit Committee reviews the management of risks associated with Keyera's information technology systems, including the effectiveness of Keyera's cyber security practices at least quarterly. Keyera utilizes a number of information technology systems for the management of its business and the safe, reliable operation of its facilities. Structured oversight of cybersecurity risks is integral to the reliability and security of these systems. Keyera's comprehensive approach to cybersecurity involves a multi-layered defense strategy, incorporating robust technologies, stringent protocols, and continuous monitoring. Keyera invests significantly in continuously enhancing security controls, improving detection capabilities, raising user awareness, and refining incident response procedures. A dedicated team of experts actively assesses risks, implements proactive measures, and conducts regular security audits to ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations. Ongoing cybersecurity development and training is provided to team members to better enable them to meet evolving requirements.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

General Regulatory Context

Keyera is subject to a range of operational laws, regulations and requirements imposed by various levels of government and regulatory bodies in the jurisdictions in which it operates. While these legal controls and regulations affect numerous aspects of Keyera's activities, including but not limited to, emissions, the operation of wells, pipelines and facilities, construction activities, transportation of dangerous goods, emergency response, operational safety and environmental procedures, Keyera does not believe they impact its operations in a manner materially different from other comparable businesses operating in the same jurisdictions.

As the majority of Keyera's operations and facilities are located in Alberta, disclosure in this AIF generally focuses on the Alberta regulatory regime. Keyera also has operations and carries on business in other jurisdictions including Oklahoma. Keyera also ships products to customers across North America. Each of these jurisdictions has its own regulatory and environmental regimes to which Keyera is subject.

The requirement for environmental and regulatory programs, obligations, reporting as well as the actions to be taken to be in compliance with them are managed via Keyera's OEMS.

Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation

GHGs, mainly carbon dioxide ("**CO_2**") and methane ("**CH_4**"), are components of the raw natural gas processed and handled at Keyera's facilities. In addition, Keyera's facilities require the combustion of fossil fuels in engines, turbines, heaters, and boilers, as well as the use of electricity, all of which release CO_2, CH_4, and other minor GHGs. Keyera is subject to various GHG reporting requirements and CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emission intensity reduction requirements. Emissions intensity refers to the amount of GHGs emitted per unit of production, measured on a CO_2e basis. The amount of fuel gas consumption and throughput are the two primary factors that affect emissions intensity at Keyera's facilities.

The regulatory framework in respect of GHGs and other emissions is evolving rapidly. In November 2025, the Canadian federal government announced its Climate Competitiveness Strategy, which included plans to improve the effectiveness of industrial carbon pricing and regulation in Canada. The Government of Alberta also announced it will make significant updates to its Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction ("**TIER**") regulation. Furthermore, both levels of government announced a Memorandum of Understanding on November 27, 2025 (the "**November 2025 MOU**") to cooperate to create conditions necessary to unlock growth in Western Canadian natural resource production. The November 2025 MOU includes commitments to work collaboratively on long-term carbon pricing, sector specific stringency factors, and a methane equivalency agreement in place by April 1, 2026. An area of risk to Keyera relates to the ongoing development, changes, and costs associated with federal and provincial emissions-related regulation, including emissions management and direct costs related to compliance and monitoring.

Keyera monitors legislative initiatives and regulatory trends across Canada, the U.S., and internationally to understand developments that could affect its business and operations. Keyera engages with governments, regulators, and industry groups, from an advocacy standpoint and to anticipate and increase its understanding of the range of possible regulatory outcomes.

Keyera uses a range of carbon prices for forecasting compliance expenses. This range includes, for example, a rise in the Alberta TIER regulated carbon from $95 per tonne of CO_2e in 2025 to $170 per tonne of CO_2e by 2035, as some sources indicate it may. This range of internal carbon prices guides Keyera's cost/benefit evaluation, planning, and decision-making. Keyera conducts detailed GHG/financial modelling to understand various potential impacts of carbon pricing on projects. This information is also used as part of Keyera's capital investment framework as climate-related factors are an essential part of evaluating and executing new projects. This assessment includes evaluating emerging technologies, climate change regulations, carbon pricing, credits/incentives, and customer needs. Economic and emissions impacts are then modelled to support decision making.

Keyera uses consulting firms and internal resources to compile GHG inventories of scope 1 and scope 2[6] greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with federal and provincial requirements and reports these inventories to the Board, GSC and HSEC. Third-party audits and/or verifications of inventories are conducted for facilities as per regulatory requirements.

Keyera recognizes meeting expected emissions reductions regulations may not be technically or economically feasible, and failure to meet such emissions reduction requirements may result in penalties, the suspension of operations, and/or the necessity of purchasing greenhouse gas credits, all of which could materially adversely affect the oil and gas industry, including Keyera. See "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Climate Change, Carbon Tax and the Transition to a Lower Carbon Economy", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Targets", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Change in Laws", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Weather Conditions", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Reputational Risk", and "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Environmental Compliance and Remediation Costs".

Regulatory Framework Through 2025

Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act

The Federal *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* ("**GGPPA**") was implemented in Alberta starting January 2020. The GGPPA is managed by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the Canada Revenue Agency. Beginning in January 2020, all of Keyera's stationary combustion emissions are subject to carbon pricing. In March 2021, the Supreme Court of Canada found the GGPPA constitutional, settling several constitutional challenges by provinces in 2019.

Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction Regulation

Alberta's TIER regulation came into effect in January 2020 and is administered by Alberta Environment and Protected Areas. The TIER uses an intensity (emissions/production) based benchmark approach, and all regulated facilities fall under a high performance or facility-specific benchmark. Facility-specific benchmarks are based on 2013 to 2015 emissions intensity with the discretion to use alternate years. In December 2022, the Alberta Government amended the TIER regulation for 2023 onward to increase stringency, expand carbon capture crediting opportunities, and align with the federal carbon pricing framework. The amended TIER regulations maintain equivalence to the requirements of the GGPPA and therefore, Alberta TIER-regulated facilities will not be regulated under GGPPA.

Further amendments to the TIER regulation in December 2025 allow smaller facilities with emissions less than 100,000 tonnes of CO_2e to opt out of the TIER system. The amendment also introduced recognition of onsite emissions reduction investment as an alternative compliance mechanism. The standard for these direct investments is expected to be released in early 2026.

Keyera has seven large final emitter ("**LFE**") assets[7] and reports its remaining facilities as an aggregate facility regulated under TIER.

If a facility (or aggregate of facilities) can produce the product with fewer emissions than the assigned benchmark, then it will be entitled to generate Emissions Performance Credits ("**EPCs**"). If a facility cannot meet the industry benchmark, compliance options include:

- purchasing regulated emissions offsets;
- purchasing fund credits from the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund at a cost of $95/tonne for 2025;

[6] Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization (e.g., emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers). Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling.

[7] Large final emitters are facilities that emit greater than 100,000 tonnes of CO2 per year. Keyera's LFE assets are the Rimbey, KFS and AEF facilities and the Wapiti, Pipestone, Simonette and Strachan gas plants.

- EPCs can be generated by LFE or an aggregate facility with an emissions intensity below the net emissions target and can be transferred internally or sold into the marketplace once serialized; and/or

- new for 2026 is the aforementioned direct investment into emissions reduction projects.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

In addition to these Alberta regulations, Keyera also has emission reporting responsibilities under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* ("**CEPA**"). The reporting threshold for CO_2e emissions under CEPA is 10,000 tonnes. Summaries of these federal emissions reports are publicly available.

Keyera also reports on the combusted greenhouse gas equivalent on all products that it imports or exports in and out of the U.S. in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protectional Agency requirements.

Federal Oil and Gas Sector Emissions Cap

In November 2021, the federal government announced its intention to cap emissions from Canada's oil and natural gas sector and to require reductions in emissions from the sector to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050, with five-year targets set to achieve this goal commencing in 2025. In December 2023, the federal government released the *Regulatory Framework for an Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap*. On November 9, 2024 the federal government published for public comment draft Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emission Cap Regulations (the "**Federal Emissions Cap Regulations**").

The Federal Emissions Cap Regulations propose capping 2030 emissions at 35 percent below 2019 levels, while providing compliance flexibilities to emit up to a level about 19 percent below 2019 levels. The Federal Emissions Cap Regulations contemplate the implementation of a national emissions cap-and-trade system through regulations to be made under the CEPA. The Federal Emissions Cap Regulations, if implemented, will establish reporting and verification requirements and a legal upper bound on GHG emissions. Under the November 2025 MOU the federal government committed to not implementing the Federal Emissions Cap Regulations. Given the potential impact of the Federal Emissions Cap Regulations, Keyera continues to actively monitor these developments.

Clean Fuel Regulations

The Federal Clean Fuel Regulations ("**CFR**") was finalized in 2022 and came into effect in July 2023. Keyera does not have a compliance obligation under the CFR and will monitor the implementation of the regulation for potential opportunities for Keyera and its customers.

Federal Methane and Volatile Organic Compounds Regulations

The federal *Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)* became effective on January 1, 2020. These regulations mandate the reduction of fugitive and vented methane gas emissions from Keyera's facilities. Consequently, Alberta entered into a methane regulation equivalency agreement with the federal government through amendments to Directive 060, renewed in October 2025.

In December 2025, the federal government released the *Regulations Amending the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)* (the "**Amended Federal Methane Regulations**"). The Amended Federal Methane Regulations provide for a 75% reduction in methane emissions below 2012 levels by 2030, with new performance standards for leak detection and repair. The Amended Federal Methane Regulations include an audit system and enhanced emissions monitoring requirements. The first set of Federal requirements is expected to come into force in January 2028 and the AER has not yet published changes to Directive 60 to ensure equivalency of the provincial methane regulations to the Amended Federal Methane Regulations.

While these new regulations may result in additional costs for Keyera and its customers, detailed impacts to Keyera facilities may be better assessed upon review of any changes proposed by the AER. Additional changes to either the Amended Federal Methane Regulations or the AER's Directive 60 may be required to meet the commitment in the November 2025 MOU to reach an equivalency agreement on methane between the provincial and federal requirements. Keyera continues to actively monitor these developments.

Other Regulatory Developments for Emissions

In 2016, the federal government released the *Multi-Sector Air Pollutants Regulations* with national performance standards for NOx emissions. The regulations have performance standards for two equipment types: gaseous-fuel-fired boilers and heaters, and stationary spark-ignition gaseous-fuel-fired engines. Reporting requirements came into effect in 2017. Flexible performance standards for engines have been utilized with an interim milestone of 2021 and a final compliance deadline in 2026. Boilers and heaters must also meet the performance standards starting in 2026. Keyera carefully monitors NOx emissions to meet compliance requirements.

In March 2025, the federal government finalized regulations aimed at reducing volatile organic compound emissions from above-ground storage tanks and loading and unloading operations via truck, and rail. The regulations require equipment such as pressure vacuum valves, floating roofs, or vapour recovery units to control emissions. In addition, the regulations mandate increased inspections, stricter leak detection requirements, and specific repair timelines.

Overall Implications of Emissions Regulation for Keyera

Emissions regulations and climate-related considerations continue to be a significant component of Keyera's overall corporate strategy evaluation and development. Enterprise risk is regularly reviewed by the Board to ensure relevant risks, including climate-related regulatory, market, reputational and operational risks, are identified and appropriate controls and mitigation practices are in place. A formal Enterprise Risk Management ("**ERM**") review was conducted by an independent third party-consultant in 2021, which was used to establish Keyera's top risks in relation to its long-term strategic objectives. The top risks are reviewed on a regular basis with the most recent full review taking place in 2023.

Compliance costs associated with GHG and other emissions could increase over time due to the evolving GHG emissions regulatory requirements and increase in carbon pricing. To better understand these compliance costs, Keyera conducts detailed GHG/financial modelling to understand various potential impacts of carbon pricing on projects. Keyera's analysis also considers the estimated TIER compliance obligations forecast, forecast throughput at Keyera's facilities, planned or anticipated emissions reduction initiatives and expected future emissions performance of Keyera facilities.

In addition to the expected direct costs associated with regulatory changes, there may also be indirect costs, as well as other consequences and implications for Keyera. For example, an increase to electricity costs (whether due to increased short-term compliance costs, longer-term phasing out of coal generated electricity or other factors) may render the potential increased cost implications more significant and increase volatility in power prices. Power costs are a large component of the operating costs at many of Keyera's facilities, and therefore, Keyera closely monitors these developments and continues to evaluate and execute its long-term power strategy in anticipation of pending changes in electrical generation in Alberta.

Keyera is conscious of the potential transitionary risks, implications and costs associated with potential increased negative public sentiment toward the energy industry. See: "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Climate Change, Carbon Tax and the Transition to a Lower Carbon Economy", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Targets", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Changes in Laws", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Changing Expectations from Stakeholders", "Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Regulatory Compliance, Approvals and Interventions", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Operating, Capital and General and Administrative Costs", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Environmental Compliance and Remediation Costs", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Capital Market and Liquidity Risks", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Debt Matters", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Credit

Ratings", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Credit Risk", "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Ability to Divest Certain Assets".

The identification and assessment of these risks, as well as risk mitigation processes, are included within Keyera's ERM process described above.

Some of the ways that Keyera is managing these reputational, market and policy risks include putting efforts towards:

- managing compliance costs through emissions reduction initiatives, renewable power and carbon offsets;
- establishing GHG targets that help drive performance improvements and emission intensity reductions;
- tracking and publicly disclosing Keyera's environmental and emissions performance;
- working to identify and monitor opportunities to meet the evolving needs of our customers;
- working with partners, industry and government on policy development;
- speaking with and understanding investor, insurer, community and other stakeholder expectations, to enable Keyera to anticipate, understand, and respond appropriately to potential areas of challenge or opposition; and
- maintaining strict capital discipline, a strong balance sheet, and a diverse financing program.

Keyera will continue to evaluate regulatory, reputational and market developments to assess potential financial and operational implications. Given the multitude of variables, it is difficult to predict compliance costs with precision and confidence.

Environmental Regulation (Non-Emissions)

General Framework

The midstream industry in Alberta is subject to provincial and federal environmental legislation and regulations. Among other things, the environmental regulatory regime provides for restrictions and prohibitions on releases of various substances produced in association with certain oil and natural gas industry operations. Environmental regulation affects the operation of facilities and limits the extent to which facility expansion is permitted. In addition, legislation requires that facility and well sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of provincial authorities and local landowners. A breach of such legislation may result in notices of non-compliance, the imposition of fines, the issuance of clean-up orders, the suspension or revocation of regulatory approvals or the shutting down of facilities and wells.

The AER is the main government agency that regulates midstream operations and facilities in Alberta. In addition, some activities and facilities are also regulated by Alberta Environment and Protected Areas. Among the primary pieces of legislation that form the regulatory framework are the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (Alberta), the *Pipelines Act* (Alberta), *Surface Rights Act* (Alberta) and the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (Alberta) ("**EPEA**"), the *Public Lands Act* (Alberta) and the *Water Act* (Alberta), along with all related regulations. In order to construct and operate most midstream facilities, a license and potentially an operating approval from the AER is required. The license and approval requirements will depend on such factors as the nature of the facility or installation, the type of activity and the type of product. To hold a license the applicant must demonstrate, at the time of application, that the impact of the facility on the environment will be within acceptable limits. Operating approvals are intended to address a facility's impact on the physical environment and limit emissions to air, soil and water depending on the size of the facility and the nature of the product being handled. The AER also conducts regular inspections of the facilities that are subject to their regulation. The disposal of wastewater and gases into wells drilled into deep geologic formations is regulated by the AER. A number of Keyera's facilities hold approvals and permits for these disposal activities.

Under the EPEA, environmental standards and compliance obligations for releases, clean-up and reporting are subject to scrutiny by the AER and the public. Liability for clean-up, remediation and reclamation costs may be imposed on a wide range of parties including working interest owners, or those that had charge, management or control of a substance that has been spilled or released. Regulators may issue shut-down orders where facilities or pipelines are not in compliance with environmental laws or operating approvals, and fines under EPEA may be as high as $1 million for each day that an offence under EPEA continues. Keyera has never been subject to enforcement actions of this nature.

The AER also uses multiple directives with strict requirements and standards concerning matters such as oilfield waste management and the suspension, abandonment and reclamation of oil and natural gas wells, pipelines, and facilities that must be factored into the cost of conducting operations in Alberta.

In the U.S., the primary regulatory bodies are the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (Federal), the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (State), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Federal) and the Environmental Protection Agency (Federal).

Both countries have regulatory oversight related to transportation of dangerous/hazardous goods. In Alberta, this is regulated by Alberta Transportation and Economic Corridors and Transport Canada (Federal). In the U.S., the primary regulators are the Department of Transportation (Federal) and the Federal Rail Administration.

When evaluating projects in areas that may have an impact on critical habitats, Keyera undertakes appropriate evaluation, monitoring and testing prior to proceeding with development activities and may modify its plans or operating parameters to mitigate potential impacts.

Noise Control Regulation

AER Directive 038 establishes the regulatory framework with respect to noise control applicable to all operations and facilities under the jurisdiction of the AER. This directive sets certain parameters with respect to maximum permissible sound levels and measuring the noise associated with industrial developments regulated by the AER. Keyera manages its operations and plans capital expansions at its facilities, identifying noise impacts and mitigation measures as an important consideration. Directive 038 also recognizes that, under special circumstances, permissible sound levels from a resource facility could be adjusted from what would otherwise be calculated under this Directive 038. Alberta's Industrial Heartland area in the Fort Saskatchewan region has been identified as a special circumstance and as such a separate regional noise management plan has been developed for this area. The KFS facility falls under this regional plan.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Petroleum products, including NGLs, crude oil, and iso-octane are subject to regulation under the transportation of dangerous goods ("**TDG**") legislation in Canada and the U.S., as well as other jurisdictions to the extent shipments are entering or leaving other jurisdictions (e.g., Mexico). Keyera has a significant fleet of rail cars under lease that it uses to move these products across Canada and the U.S., plus it also loads third-party rail cars at many of its facilities. Keyera does not own or lease any product transportation trucks, but it does have truck loading/off-loading racks at a number of its facilities and also contracts with other companies to provide trucking services for products requiring transport. Because Keyera ships and receives these products to and from various locations across North America, it is required to comply with TDG laws in each of these jurisdictions.

TDG laws require parties handling, offering for transport, transporting or importing certain dangerous goods to have an approved Emergency Response Assistance Plan ("**ERAP**") in place. ERAPs are required for: (i) Class II products such as propane and butane; and (ii) for Class III products such as crude oil and condensate when transported by rail. An ERAP is intended to ensure that specialized emergency response personnel and equipment are available in a timely manner, in order to assist and/or supplement primary emergency responders responding to an incident.

Keyera monitors regulatory developments, and other recommendations that are introduced by regulatory agencies with respect to TDG matters, including safety data sheet requirements for the products it handles and rail car specifications. Keyera also monitors the practices and tariffs of railway companies and has observed that the major railway companies in Canada have implemented standard contract and/or tariff provisions aimed at shifting responsibility for certain damages and claims to shippers. See “Risk Factors – Operational Risks – Transportation of Dangerous Goods”.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF THE CORPORATION

The Corporation is authorized to issue Common Shares, First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares. The rights, privileges and restrictions on the Common Shares, First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares are contained in the articles of the Corporation, which are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Corporation’s website at www.keyera.com.

As of December 31, 2025, there were 229,282,818 Common Shares and no First Preferred Shares or Second Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. An overview of the capital structure of the Corporation is described below.

Common Shares

Pursuant to its articles, the Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. The rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the Common Shares are as follows:

- *Voting*: Shareholders have the right to receive notice of, attend and vote at all shareholder meetings, except meetings of holders of another class of shares. Each Common Share is entitled to one vote.
- *Dividends*: Subject to the preferences accorded to holders of First Preferred Shares, Second Preferred Shares and any other shares of the Corporation ranking senior to the Common Shares from time to time, the Shareholders are entitled to receive dividends, if, as and when declared by the Board of Directors.
- *Liquidation, Dissolution or Winding-Up*: Subject to the preferences accorded to holders of First Preferred Shares, Second Preferred Shares and any other shares of the Corporation ranking senior to the Common Shares from time to time, the Shareholders are entitled to share equally, share for share, in the remaining property of the Corporation in the event of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation.

Preferred Shares

The Corporation is authorized to issue two classes of Preferred Shares – one class referred to as the “First Preferred Shares” and the second class referred to as the “Second Preferred Shares”, each issuable in one or more series. As of the date hereof, there are no issued and outstanding Preferred Shares of either class. The number of Preferred Shares that may be authorized and issued is restricted. Specifically, Preferred Shares of either class may not be issued if:

- the aggregate number of First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares that would then be outstanding would exceed 50% of the aggregate number of Common Shares then outstanding; or
- the maximum aggregate number of Common Shares into which all of the First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares then outstanding could be converted in accordance with their terms (regardless of any restrictions on the time of conversion and regardless of any conditions to the conversion) would exceed 20% of the aggregate number of Common Shares then outstanding; or
- the aggregate number of votes which the holders of all of the First Preferred Shares and the holders of all the Second Preferred Shares then outstanding would be entitled to cast (regardless of any conditions) at any meeting of shareholders (other than a meeting at which only holders of one or more of the classes or series of Preferred Shares are entitled to vote) would exceed 20% of the aggregate number of votes which the holders of all of the Common Shares then outstanding would be entitled to cast at any such meeting.

Subject to the foregoing restrictions and to filing articles of amendment in accordance with the ABCA, the Board of Directors may issue Preferred Shares of either class in one or more series without par value and may, before such issuance, fix the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each such series, including but not limited to: the amount (if any) specified as being payable preferentially to such series on the distribution of assets of the Corporation in the event of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation (as well as the extent of any further participation in such a distribution of assets); voting rights, if any; and dividend rights (including whether such dividends be preferential, or cumulative or non-cumulative), if any. In accordance with the Corporation's articles, each class of Preferred Shares would be entitled to preference over Common Shares (and any other shares ranking junior to the particular class of Preferred Shares) with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation (whether voluntary or involuntary).

In connection with the creation and issuance of the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 and the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2, respectively, the Corporation created two new series of the First Preferred Shares designated as "Preference Shares – Series 2019-A" and "Preference Shares – Series 2021-A", in 2019 and 2021, respectively. The rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to such series of First Preferred Shares are set forth in the applicable Articles of Amendment filed by the Corporation on June 13, 2019 and March 10, 2021, and available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

No First Preferred Shares of either series are currently outstanding, and following the Consent Solicitation, no First Preferred Shares of either series may be issued under Keyera's Subordinated Hybrid Notes. See "Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes" below.

Subscription Receipts

On June 20, 2025, the Corporation closed the Subscription Receipt Offering, pursuant to which Keyera issued and sold 52,874,700 subscription receipts (the "**Subscription Receipts**") at a price of $39.15 per Subscription Receipt for total gross proceeds of approximately $2.07 billion. Each Subscription Receipt entitles the holder thereof to receive (i) automatically, upon the closing of the Plains Acquisition, without any further action on the part of the holder thereof and without payment of additional consideration, one Common Share, and (ii) Dividend Equivalent Payments during the period from June 20, 2025 to, but excluding, the closing date of the Plains Acquisition or to, and including, the date of a Termination Event, as applicable. See "General Developments of the Business" for details on the Plains Acquisition.

The gross proceeds from the sale of the Subscription Receipts, less 50 percent of the underwriters' fee (such amount, together with any interest and other income received or credited thereon and any interest and other income received or credited on such interest and other income, the "**Escrowed Funds**") are being held in escrow until the earlier of the delivery of the EscrowRelease Notice and Direction and the Termination Time by Odyssey, as subscription receipt agent (the "**Subscription Receipt Agent**"), and deposited or invested, as applicable, pursuant to the terms of the Subscription Receipt Agreement, provided that Dividend Equivalent Payments may be made from the Escrowed Funds. Provided that the Escrow Release Notice and Direction is delivered to the Subscription Receipt Agent on or prior to the Termination Time, the Escrowed Funds, less the remaining 50 percent of the underwriters' fee and any amounts required to satisfy any unpaid Dividend Equivalent Payments, will be released by the Subscription Receipt Agent to or as directed by Keyera and will be used to fund a portion of the purchase price for the Plains Acquisition.

While the Subscription Receipts remain outstanding, holders thereof are entitled to receive payments per Subscription Receipt equal to the cash dividends per Common Share, if any, paid or payable to holders of Common Shares in respect of all record dates for such dividends occurring from June 20, 2025 to, but excluding, the closing date of the Plains Acquisition or to, and including, the Termination Date, as applicable, to be paid to Subscription Receipt holders of record on the record date for the corresponding dividend on the Common Shares on the date on which such dividend is paid to holders of Common Shares, net of any applicable withholding taxes (each, a "**Dividend Equivalent Payment**").

If a Termination Event occurs, the Subscription Receipt Agent will pay to each holder of Subscription Receipts an amount per Subscription Receipt equal to the applicable Termination Payment.

In the event that the Termination Date occurs after a dividend has been declared on the Common Shares but before the record date for such dividend, holders of Subscription Receipts will receive, as part of the Termination Payment, a pro rata Dividend Equivalent Payment in respect of such dividend declared on the Common Shares equal to the amount of such dividend multiplied by a fraction equal to: (i) the number of days from, and including, the date of the prior Dividend Equivalent Payment (or, if none, June 20, 2025) to, but excluding, the Termination Date; divided by (ii) the number of days from, and including, the date of the prior Dividend Equivalent Payment (or, if none, the prior payment date for dividends on the Common Shares) to, but excluding, the date on which such dividend is paid to holders of Common Shares. If the Termination Date occurs on a record date or following a record date for a dividend on the Common Shares but on or prior to the payment date for such dividend, Subscription Receipt holders of record on the record date will be entitled to receive the full Dividend Equivalent Payment.

Credit Facilities

As at December 31, 2025, the Partnership has an undrawn $1.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of Canadian financial institutions (the "**Syndicated Credit Facility**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Syndicated Credit Facility, the credit limit can be increased to $2.5 billion subject to certain conditions being met. The Syndicated Credit Facility is set to expire on December 6, 2030. The Partnership also has two unsecured revolving demand facilities, one in the amount of $50 million and one in the amount of $75 million (collectively with the Syndicated Credit Facility, the "**Credit Facilities**"). Depending on the type of borrowing, the Credit Facilities bear interest based on the agent's or applicable lender's rates for Canadian prime commercial loans or U.S. base rate loans, the secured overnight financing rate or the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average, plus a margin. The Credit Facilities also provide for issuance fees with respect to each letter of credit issued thereunder, based on the face amount of such letter of credit.

Senior Unsecured Notes

Keyera's long-term debt includes certain senior unsecured notes (the "**Legacy Notes**") that were issued by the Partnership on a private placement basis pursuant to a number of separate note agreements (the "**Note Agreements**"). The Legacy Notes are not listed or quoted on any exchange. Keyera may redeem the Legacy Notes before their respective maturity dates, subject to a make whole premium.

Keyera's long-term debt also includes the Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 5, Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 6, Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 7, and Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 8 ("collectively, the **2025 Notes**" and collectively with the Legacy Notes, the "**Senior Unsecured Notes**"). The 2025 Notes were issued by the Corporation on September 29, 2025 on a private placement basis pursuant to an offering memorandum in order to fund a portion of the purchase price of the Plains Acquisition. The 2025 Notes are not listed or quoted on any exchange. The 2025 Notes have terms that are substantially equivalent to the Keyera Medium Term Notes as described below, provided however, that if the Plains Acquisition does not occur prior to the June 30, 2026 deadline (5:00 p.m. MST), the Plains Share Purchase Agreement is terminated, or Keyera announces, or notifies the trustee, that it does not intend to proceed with the Plains Acquisition, the 2025 Notes will be subject to a special mandatory redemption at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of such special mandatory redemption.

As of December 31, 2025, Keyera had C$3.205 billion and US$65 million (C$89 million equivalent) principal amount of Senior Unsecured Notes outstanding as follows:

Senior Unsecured Notes (Legacy Notes) US Denominated Debt		
Amount	**Interest Rate**	**Maturity Date**
US$65 million	4.95%	November 2028

Senior Unsecured Notes (Legacy Notes) Canadian Denominated Debt		
Amount	**Interest Rate**	**Maturity Date**
$30 million	4.15%	June 2026
$200 million	3.96%	October 2026
$400 million	3.68%	September 2027
$100 million	5.09%	October 2028
$100 million	4.11%	October 2028
$75 million	5.34%	April 2029

Senior Unsecured Notes (2025 Notes) Canadian Denominated Debt					
Series	**Issue Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Amount**	**Interest Rate**	**Redemption Premium (per annum)**
5(1)	September 29, 2025	October 15, 2030	$500 million	3.702%	0.23%
6(2)	September 29, 2025	April 15, 2033	$600 million	4.204%	0.30%
7(3)	September 29, 2025	October 15, 2035	$500 million	4.569%	0.34%
8(4)	September 29, 2025	October 15, 2055	$700 million	5.309%	0.42%

Notes:

(1) The Corporation may redeem the Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 5, (a) at any time prior to September 15, 2030 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to September 15, 2030, plus 23.5 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after September 15, 2030, at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

(2) The Corporation may redeem the Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 6, (a) at any time prior to February 15, 2033 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to February 15, 2033, plus 30 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after February 15, 2033 at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

(3) The Corporation may redeem the Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 7, (a) at any time prior to July 15, 2035 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to July 15, 2035, plus 34 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after July 15, 2035, at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

(4) The Corporation may redeem the Senior Unsecured Notes, Series 8, (a) at any time prior to April 15, 2055 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to April 15, 2055, plus 42.5 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after April 15, 2055, at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

Medium Term Notes

On June 21, 2018, May 29, 2020, March 28, 2022 and January 4, 2024, the Corporation issued Medium Term Notes, Series 1, Medium Term Notes, Series 2, Medium Term Notes, Series 3, Medium Term Notes, Series 4, Medium Term Notes respectively. The Corporation's obligations under the Keyera Medium Term Notes are guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of the Corporation. The Keyera Medium Term Notes are not listed or quoted on any exchange.

Subject to certain conditions, as noted below, the Corporation may redeem each series of Keyera Medium Term Notes, either in whole or in part, upon not less than 10 and not more than 60 days prior notice, at a price equal to the greater of (i) par, and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (as defined below), plus any unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption. In respect of the Keyera Medium Term Notes, "Canada Yield Price" means, in effect, a price equal to the price of a specific series of Keyera Medium Term Notes, as applicable, calculated in accordance with generally accepted financial practice in Canada to provide a yield to maturity equal to the Government of Canada Yield (as defined below) plus the redemption premium set forth in the table below. In respect of the Keyera Medium Term Notes, "Government of Canada Yield" means, on any date, in effect, the yield to maturity on such date compounded semi-annually which a noncallable Government of Canada bond would carry if issued, in Canadian dollars in Canada, at 100 percent of its principal amount on such date with a term to maturity equal to the remaining term to maturity of the specified series of Keyera Medium Term Notes, as applicable. The Government of Canada Yield will be the average of the yields determined by two major Canadian investment dealers selected by the Corporation. In certain circumstances following a Change of Control Trigger Event (as defined in the Note Indenture), the Corporation will be required to make an offer to repurchase all or, at the option of any holder of the Keyera Medium Term Notes, any part, at a purchase price payable in cash equal to 101 percent of the aggregate outstanding principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. After certain dates (as set forth below), a series of Keyera Medium Term Notes may be redeemed at a price equal to par, plus accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of the redemption. See "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Credit Ratings".

Medium Term Notes Canadian Denominated Debt					
Series	**Issue Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Amount**	**Interest Rate**	**Redemption Premium (per annum)**
1[(1)]	June 21, 2018	June 21, 2028	$400 million	3.934%	0.44%
2[(2)]	May 29, 2020	May 29, 2030	$400 million	3.959%	0.85%
3[(3)]	March 28, 2022	March 28, 2032	$400 million	5.022%	0.65%
4[(4)]	January 4, 2024	January 4, 2054	$250 million	5.663%	0.635%

Notes:

(1) The Corporation may redeem the Medium Term Notes, Series 1, (a) at any time prior to March 21, 2028 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to March 21, 2028, plus 44 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after March 21, 2028, at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

(2) The Corporation may redeem the Medium Term Notes, Series 2, (a) at any time prior to February 28, 2030 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to February 28, 2030, plus 85 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after February 28, 2030 at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

(3) The Corporation may redeem the Medium Term Notes, Series 3, (a) at any time prior to December 28, 2031 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to December 28, 2031, plus 65 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after December 28, 2031, at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption (3 month par call).

(4) The Corporation may redeem the Medium Term Notes, Series 4, (a) at any time prior to July 4, 2053 at a price equal to the greater of (i) par and (ii) the Canada Yield Price (to be based on a discount rate of the Government of Canada Yield to July 4, 2053, plus 63.5 basis points), and (b) at any time on or after July 4, 2053, at a price equal to par, plus, in either case, accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption (six month par call).

Subordinated Hybrid Notes and Subordinated Notes

On June 13, 2019 and March 10, 2021, the Corporation issued Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1, and Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2, respectively. The Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 were fixed-to-floating rate subordinated hybrid notes in the principal amount of $600 million and were to mature on June 13, 2079. Interest on the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 was fixed at 6.875% per annum until June 13, 2029. If the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 were not redeemed on or after such date, the interest rate will float and will be reset on each interest payment date. The Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2, were fixed-to-fixed rate subordinated hybrid notes in the principal amount of $350 million and were to mature on March 10, 2081. Interest on the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2 notes was fixed at 5.95% per annum until March 10, 2031. If the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2 were not redeemed on or after such date, the interest rate will re-set at fixed rates per annum of 4.655% plus the 5-year Government of Canada yield for years 11 to 30 and 5.405% plus the 5-year Government of Canada yield for years 31 to 60.

On October 20, 2025, Keyera commenced a solicitation of written consents from holders of Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 and Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2.

The Consent Solicitation requested approval from the noteholders of certain proposed amendments to the respective indentures governing the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 and Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2, to, among other things, (a) include an exchange right (each, an "**Exchange Right**") permitting noteholders to exchange all of such noteholder's outstanding principal amount of those notes for an equal principal amount of new notes (the "**New Notes**") that would have the same economic terms as the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 or Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2, as applicable, including interest rate, interest payment dates, maturity date and redemption provisions, except that the New Notes would not include provisions requiring the automatic conversion of the New Notes into preferred shares upon certain bankruptcy or similar events (the "**Automatic Conversion Feature**") and (b) include a provision that if noteholders of not less than 66 2/3% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 or Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2, as applicable, exercise the Exchange Right with respect to such notes in accordance with the terms of such provision, then any such outstanding notes for which noteholders have not exercised such Exchange Right shall be automatically exchanged for New Notes. The removal of the Automatic Conversion Feature ensures that the New Notes rank equally in right of payment with Keyera's Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A (as defined below), bringing all outstanding subordinated note instruments into alignment in this respect.

On November 3, 2025, Keyera announced the successful completion of the Consent Solicitation after receiving the required written consent of holders of not less than 66 2/3% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of each of the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1 and Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2 before the October 31, 2025 deadline. The amendments were effected through supplemental note indentures dated November 3, 2025, pursuant to which all outstanding principal amount of the Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 1, and Subordinated Hybrid Notes, Series 2 were exchanged for an equal principal amount of the New Notes, being the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-B and Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-C described below.

On September 29, 2025, the Corporation issued fixed-to-fixed rate subordinated notes outstanding in the principal amount of $500 million and maturing on October 15, 2055 (the "**Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A**", and together with the New Notes, the "**Keyera Subordinated Notes**") on a private placement basis pursuant to a fourth supplemental note indenture dated September 29, 2025 to the Note Indenture in order to fund a portion of the purchase price of the Plains Acquisition. Interest on the fixed-to-fixed rate subordinated notes is fixed at 6.000% per annum until October 15, 2035. From October 15, 2035, the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A will bear interest at a rate per annum based on the 5-year Government of Canada yield plus 2.803%, to be reset on October 15, 2035 and each date falling on the five year anniversary of the preceding interest reset date; provided that, the interest rate shall not be less than 6.000%.

If the Plains Acquisition does not occur on or prior to the June 30, 2026 deadline (5:00 p.m. MST), or prior to that deadline, the Plains Share Purchase Agreement is terminated, or Keyera announces or notifies the trustee, that it does not intend to proceed with the Plains Acquisition, the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A will be subject to a special mandatory redemption at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of such special mandatory redemption.

The Keyera Subordinated Notes are subordinate in right of payment to obligations of Keyera (other than non-recourse obligations or obligations that are expressly subordinate) in respect of borrowed money or evidenced by bonds, debentures or notes or obligations of Keyera in respect of letters of credit and letters of guarantees or similar instruments, including indebtedness under the Credit Facilities, the Senior Unsecured Notes and the Keyera Medium Term Notes. The Keyera Subordinated Notes are not listed or quoted on any exchange.

So long as no event of default has occurred and is continuing, the Corporation can elect to defer the interest payable on the Keyera Subordinated Notes subject to certain restrictions and conditions. Any deferred interest will accrue until paid.

The complete terms of the Keyera Subordinated Notes are set forth in the Note Indenture, the Fourth Supplemental Note Indenture, the Eleventh Supplemental Note Indenture and the Twelfth Supplemental Note Indenture available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Subordinated Notes Canadian Denominated Debt			
Series	**Amount**	**Interest Rate**	**Maturity Date**
2025-A[(1)]	$500 million	6.000%	October 15, 2055
2025-B[(2)]	$600 million	6.875%	June 13, 2079
2025-C[(3)]	$350 million	5.95%	March 10, 2081

Notes:

(1) On or after July 15, 2035, the Corporation may, at its option, on giving not more than 60 nor less than 10 days' notice to the noteholders, redeem the notes, in whole or in part at any time and from time to time, on any interest payment date or interest reset date. The redemption price per $1,000 principal amount of notes redeemed will be 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption. Notes that are redeemed shall be cancelled and shall not be reissued. The Corporation may only redeem the notes earlier in certain limited circumstances.

(2) On or after June 13, 2029, the Corporation may, at its option, on giving not more than 60 nor less than 10 days' notice to the noteholders, redeem the notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, on any interest payment date. The redemption price per $1,000 principal amount of notes redeemed will be 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption. Notes that are redeemed shall be cancelled and shall not be reissued. The Corporation may only redeem the notes earlier in certain limited circumstances.

(3) On or after December 10, 2030, the Corporation may, at its option, on giving not more than 60 nor less than 10 days' notice to the noteholders, redeem the notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, From December 10, 2030 to March 10, 2031 and thereafter, on any interest payment date or interest reset date. The redemption price per $1,000 principal amount of notes redeemed will be 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption. Notes that are redeemed shall be cancelled and shall not be reissued. The Corporation may only redeem the notes earlier in certain limited circumstances.

Credit Ratings

The following information with respect to the Corporation's credit ratings is provided as it relates to Keyera's financing costs and liquidity. Specifically, credit ratings affect Keyera's ability to obtain short-term and long-term financing and impact the cost of such financing. A reduction in the current ratings on the Corporation's debt by its rating agencies, particularly a downgrade below investment grade ratings, could adversely affect Keyera's cost of financing and its access to sources of liquidity and capital. In addition, changes in credit ratings may affect Keyera's ability to enter into, and the associated costs of entering into, normal course derivative or hedging transactions.

DBRS and S&P are rating agencies that provide credit ratings. Credit ratings are intended to provide investors with an independent measure of credit quality of any issues of debt securities. The credit ratings assigned by the rating agencies are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell the securities, nor do the ratings comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Any rating may not remain in effect for a given period of time or may be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if in its judgement circumstances so warrant.

The Corporation pays customary fees to S&P and DBRS for credit rating services. Additionally, in 2025 Keyera paid fees to S&P and DBRS in order to receive ratings for equity and debt instruments upon issuance and for rating evaluation or assessment services in connection with the Plains Acquisition.

DBRS

DBRS Credit Ratings[1]		
Debt	**Rating Action[2], [3]**	**Trend**
Issuer Rating	BBB	Stable
Keyera Medium Term Notes and 2025 Notes	BBB	Stable
Keyera Subordinated Notes	BB (high)	Stable

Notes:

(1) DBRS has ten rating categories for long-term debt and long-term issuer credit ratings, which range from "AAA" to "D". DBRS uses "high" and "low" designations on ratings from AA to C to indicate the relative standing within a particular rating category. The absence of a "high" or "low" designation indicates that a rating is in the middle of the category.

(2) DBRS has confirmed the Corporation's public "Issuer Rating" of "BBB", Senior Unsecured Notes rating of "BBB" (to the Keyera Medium Term Notes and the 2025 Notes), Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes (Subordinated Hybrid Notes Series 2025-B) rating of "BB (high)", Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (Subordinated Hybrid Notes Series 2025-C) rating of "BB (high)" as well as Fixed to Fixed Subordinated Notes Series 2025-A rating of "BB high"). Trends for all 4 ratings are "stable". The BBB and BB (high) ratings are the fourth and fifth highest ratings of DBRS' ten rating categories for long-term debt and issuer rating.

(3) In DBRS' view, the BBB rating indicates that the Keyera Medium Term Notes are of adequate credit quality and the capacity for payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable; however, the issuer may be vulnerable to future events. The BB (high) rating, in DBRS' view, indicates that the Keyera Subordinated Notes are non-investment grade, which means that the capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered uncertain and the issuer may be vulnerable to future events.

S&P

S&P Credit Ratings[1]		
Debt	**Rating[2], [3]**	**Trend**
Issuer Rating	BBB	Stable
Senior Unsecured Notes (Keyera Medium Term Notes)	BBB	Stable
Keyera Subordinated Notes	BB+	Stable

Notes:

(1) S&P has ten rating categories for long-term debt and ten rating categories for long-term issuer credit ratings, which range from "AAA" to "D". The ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(2) S&P has confirmed the Corporation's public "Issuer Rating" of "BBB", Senior Unsecured Notes rating of "BBB" (to the Keyera Medium Term Notes and 2025 Notes), and Keyera Subordinated Notes rating of "BB+". The BBB and BB+ ratings are the fourth and fifth highest ratings of S&P's rating categories described above.

(3) Issues of debt securities rated BBB are judged by S&P to exhibit adequate protection parameters whereas issues of debt securities rated BB+ have, in S&P's view, speculative characteristics, but is the least vulnerable of the speculative issues. Long-term issuers rated BBB are judged by S&P as having adequate capacity to meet financial commitments. However, for both issues of debt securities and for long-term issuers, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The Corporation and its predecessors have had a shareholder rights plan in place since 2007. The current shareholder rights plan is dated as of March 14, 2017 and was renewed by the Shareholders on May 12, 2020 and again on May 9, 2023 (the "**Rights Plan**") and must be reconfirmed by Shareholders at the 2026 annual meeting and at every third annual meeting thereafter. The Rights Plan has been adopted to ensure, to the extent possible, that all Shareholders are treated fairly in connection with any take over bid for the Corporation and to ensure that the Board of Directors is provided with sufficient time to evaluate unsolicited take-over bids and to explore and develop alternatives to maximize Shareholder value. The Rights Plan creates a right that attaches to each present and subsequently issued Common Share. Until the Separation Time (as defined in the Rights Plan), which typically occurs at the time of an unsolicited take over bid, whereby a person acquires or attempts to acquire 20 percent or more of the Common Shares, the rights are not separable from the Common Shares, are not exercisable and no separate rights certificates are issued. Each right entitles the holder, other than the 20 percent acquirer, from and after the Separation Time (as defined in the Rights Plan) and before certain expiration times, to acquire one Common Share at a substantial discount to the market price at the time of exercise. The Board of Directors may waive the application of the Rights Plan in certain circumstances.

A copy of the agreement relating to the current Rights Plan is available on the Keyera website at www.keyera.com and on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

DIVIDENDS

Overview

On February 14, 2023, Keyera announced the transition from a monthly to a quarterly dividend payment schedule, following the final monthly March 2023 dividend. The Corporation's current practice is to pay quarterly cash dividends on the Common Shares on the last business day of March, June, September and December to Shareholders of record on the 15th day of the corresponding month (or succeeding business day, if applicable), if, as and when declared by the Board of Directors.

The Corporation's dividend policy is intended to provide Shareholders with relatively stable and predictable dividends, while retaining a portion of cash flow to help fund maintenance capital and ongoing growth projects. In determining the level of dividends to be declared, the Board of Directors takes into consideration such factors as current and expected future levels of distributable cash flow (including income tax), capital expenditures, borrowings and debt repayments, changes in working capital requirements and other factors. Over the long term, the Corporation expects to continue to pay dividends from its distributable cash flow; however, the Corporation's credit facilities may be used to stabilize dividends from time to time.

Although the Corporation intends to continue to make regular monthly or quarterly dividends to Shareholders, dividends are not guaranteed. The amount of dividends to be paid on the Common Shares, if any, is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and may vary depending on a variety of factors. In addition to the ABCA-mandated solvency and liquidity tests that must be met, the Corporation's ability to declare and pay dividends is also dependent on its compliance with the covenants under its credit facilities, Note Agreements and Note Indenture. See "Capital Structure of the Corporation" and "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Cash Dividends Are Not Guaranteed".

Dividend History

The following table sets forth the per Common Share dividends declared on the Common Shares for the three most recently completed years:

Month	2025	2024	2023
January	$0.00	$0.00	$0.16
February	$0.00	$0.00	$0.16
March	$0.52	$0.50	$0.16
April	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
May	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
June	$0.52	$0.50	$0.48
July	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
August	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
September	$0.54	$0.52	$0.50
October	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
November	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
December	$0.54	$0.52	$0.50
Total	**$2.12**	**$2.04**	**$1.96**

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

Common Shares

The Common Shares are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol “KEY”. The following table sets forth the monthly high and low sales prices at close and total monthly volumes for the Common Shares traded on the TSX during 2025.

Calendar Period	Price per Common Share ($)		Share Trading
2025	**High (Close)**	**Low (Close)**	**Volume**
January	45.39	41.21	21,862,347
February	42.84	40.54	20,737,853
March	45.12	39.73	36,134,889
April	46.35	38.82	22,563,559
May	44.29	41.83	17,618,230
June	44.54	41.42	48,099,164
July	44.19	42.10	22,466,062
August	45.45	42.75	23,116,504
September	46.80	44.19	27,980,752
October	46.93	41.28	22,052,712
November	45.15	40.49	24,187,606
December	45.60	42.75	32,971,786

Subscription Receipts

The Subscription Receipts commenced trading on the TSX under the symbol “KEY.R” on June 20, 2025. The following table sets forth the monthly high and low sales prices at close and total monthly volumes for the Subscription Receipts traded on the TSX during 2025.

Calendar Period	Price per Subscription Receipt ($)		Share Trading
2025	**High (Close)**	**Low (Close)**	**Volume**
June 20 – June 30	43.63	42.20	3,855,161
July	43.50	41.55	1,419,657
August	44.65	42.03	1,066,482
September	45.95	42.91	1,275,031
October	45.99	40.11	1,219,559
November	44.03	39.37	866,666
December	46.00	41.80	654,168

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION

Directors of the Corporation

In accordance with its articles, the Corporation must have a minimum of three directors and may have a maximum of twelve directors. Directors are elected annually by the Shareholders to serve until the next annual meeting. Between annual meetings, the Board of Directors has the authority to appoint one or more additional directors to serve until the next annual meeting provided that the number of directors so appointed does not exceed 1/3 of the number of directors holding office at the expiration of the last annual meeting.

As of the date hereof there are 12 directors. At the annual meeting of Shareholders held on May 15, 2025, the following 11 directors were elected: James Bertram, Isabelle Brassard, Michael Crothers, Blair Goertzen, Gianna Manes, Thomas O'Connor, Charlene Ripley, Dean Setoguchi, Janet Woodruff, T. Tim Kitchen and Bob Pritchard. The Board of Directors appointed Renee Zemljak as a director of Keyera effective January 1, 2026. The names, municipalities of residence and principal occupations for the five most recently completed financial years and committee membership of the directors of the Corporation as of the date hereof are set out below. Additional information regarding Keyera's directors is set out in its information circulars for Keyera's annual meetings of Shareholders.

Name and Municipality	Date Appointed	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
James V. Bertram(1) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	March 28, 2003	Mr. Bertram was the Chief Executive Officer of Keyera from its inception in 1998 until December 31, 2014 and Executive Chair from January 1, 2015 until June 1, 2016. Since that time Mr. Bertram has been a corporate director. Mr. Bertram is also a director of Emera Inc. and Methanex Corporation.
Isabelle Brassard(2)(3) Montreal, Quebec, Canada	June 9, 2022	Ms. Brassard has been the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Fednav Limited, a privately-owned company in the maritime transport industry, since June 2023. Prior to that, Ms. Brassard was the Senior Vice President, Logistics and Sustainable Development from September 2020 until June 2023. Prior to joining Fednav, Ms. Brassard was the Vice President, Marine and Logistics with Rio Tinto Group, an ASX, LSE, NYSE and FTSE listed metals and mining corporation, from January 2018 until July 2020.
Michael Crothers(3)(4) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	June 1, 2021	Mr. Crothers is an independent businessperson. Most recently, he was President and Country Chair for Shell Canada from January 2016 until his retirement in April 2021. In November 2023, Mr. Crothers was appointed as a director of Cenovus Energy Inc.
Blair Goertzen(2)(3)(5) Red Deer, Alberta, Canada	August 6, 2019	Mr. Goertzen is an independent businessperson. Most recently, he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Enerflex Ltd., a position he held from June 2011 until May 2019.
T. Tim Kitchen(4)(6) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	May 15, 2025	Mr. Kitchen is an independent businessperson. Most recently, he was the Managing Director, Head of Canadian Investment Banking of Barclays, a position he held from 2008 until 2023.
Gianna Manes(2) Salem, South Carolina, U.S.	May 9, 2017	Ms. Manes is an independent businessperson. Ms. Manes is a director of Fortis Inc. and was the President and Chief Executive Officer of ENMAX Corporation from 2012 until her retirement in July 2020.
Thomas O'Connor(3)(6) Englewood, Colorado, U.S.	January 6, 2014	Mr. O'Connor is an independent businessperson. He was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of DCP Midstream LLC and Chairman of DCP Midstream Partners LP until 2013. Presently he sits on the board of New Jersey Resources.

Name and Municipality	Date Appointed	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
Bob Pritchard(3)(6) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	May 15, 2025	Mr. Pritchard is an independent businessperson. Most recently, he was the President of Wolf Midstream.
Charlene Ripley(2)(4) Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	June 12, 2017	Ms. Ripley is a corporate director. Ms. Ripley was Executive Vice President and Chief Legal and Sustainability Officer at Teck Resources Limited from September 2024 to December 2024 and Senior Vice President and General Counsel from January 2023 to August 2024. Prior to joining Teck Resources Limited, Ms. Ripley was the Executive Vice Present and General Counsel at SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. from October 2019 to December 2022 and served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel at Goldcorp Inc., a TSX and NYSE-listed gold producer, from April 2013 to April 2019.
Dean Setoguchi(7) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	January 1, 2021	Mr. Setoguchi has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since January 2021. Prior to his appointment, he has held senior management roles with the Corporation, including President (September 2020 to December 2020), President and Chief Commercial Officer (March 2020 to August 2020) and Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer (December 2018 to February 2020). Mr. Setoguchi currently serves on the Board of the Calgary Food Bank.
Janet Woodruff(4)(6) West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	June 9, 2015	Ms. Woodruff is a corporate director. Previously, Ms. Woodruff held executive roles at BC Hydro, B.C. Transmission Corporation, Vancouver Coastal Health and Westcoast Energy. She serves as a director of Altus Group Limited and Ballard Power Systems. Ms. Woodruff was also a director of FortisBC Inc. and Fortis BC Energy Inc., both wholly owned subsidiaries of Fortis Inc., until March 2021 and a director of Capstone Infrastructure Corporation until November 2023.
Renee Zemljak(2)(6) Denver, Colorado U.S.	January 1, 2026	Ms. Zemljak is a corporate director. Most recently, Ms. Zemljak served as Executive Vice-President, Midstream, Marketing & Fundamentals at Ovintiv. In this role she led the company's natural gas, crude oil and natural gas liquids marketing portfolio, overseeing commercial midstream negotiations and delivering strategic insights on global energy markets and commodity price trends. She also directed Ovintiv's energy fundamentals, risk management and government relations functions, contributing to capital allocation, portfolio optimization, and long-term corporate strategy. She has been an executive of publicly-traded companies listed on the NYSE and TSX for over 15 years.

Notes:

(1) Mr. Bertram was appointed Chair of the Board effective June 1, 2016. Under Canadian securities laws, Mr. Bertram has been considered independent since June 1, 2019. Having regard to governance best practices which suggest a period longer than three years is appropriate in determining independence, the Board of Directors decided to elect Mr. Goertzen as Independent Lead Director. For further information please see page 62 of the Corporation's Information Circular dated March 27, 2025 which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

(2) Member of the Human Resources Committee.

(3) Member of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee.

(4) Member of the Governance and Sustainability Committee.

(5) Independent Lead Director.

(6) Member of the Audit Committee.

(7) Mr. Setoguchi is not considered independent as he is the current President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

Executive Officers of the Corporation

The name, municipality of residence, position held and principal occupations for the five most recently completed financial years of the executive officers of the Corporation as of the date of this AIF are set out below:

Name and Municipality	Position with the Corporation	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
Dean Setoguchi Calgary, Alberta	President and Chief Executive Officer	President and Chief Executive Officer (since January 2021). Prior thereto, President, Keyera (September 2020 to December 2020); President and Chief Commercial Officer, Keyera, (March 2020 to August 2020); Senior Vice President, Chief Commercial Officer, Keyera, (December 2018 to February 2020).
Christy Elliott Calgary, Alberta	Senior Vice President, Sustainability, External Affairs and General Counsel	Senior Vice President, Sustainability, External Affairs and General Counsel (since July 2023). Prior thereto, Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Sustainability Officer, Parkland Corporation, (December 2020 to July 2023), Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary, Parkland Corporation (May 2018 to December 2020).
Eileen Marikar Calgary, Alberta	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (since May 2020). Prior thereto, Vice President, Finance, Keyera, (March 2019 to May 2020).
Brad Slessor Calgary, Alberta	Senior Vice President, Gathering & Processing and NGL Pipelines Business Unit	Senior Vice President, Gathering & Processing and NGL Pipelines Business Unit (since February 2026). Prior thereto, Vice President, G&P & KAPS Business Development.
Jamie Urquhart Calgary, Alberta	Senior Vice President, Liquids Business Unit	Senior Vice President, Liquids Business Unit (since February 2026). Prior thereto, Chief Commercial Officer (since September 2020).

Share Ownership by Directors and Executive Officers

As at February 27, 2026, the directors and executive officers of the Corporation described above, as a group, beneficially owned or exercised control or direction over 950,264 Common Shares representing approximately 0.41% of the Common Shares issued and outstanding as at February 27, 2026.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Subject to applicable law, the Board of Directors may establish and delegate powers, duties and responsibilities to committees. Since January 1, 2022, four committees have been established by the Board of Directors: Audit Committee; Governance and Sustainability Committee, Health, Safety and Environment Committee and Human Resources Committee. Prior to January 1, 2022, the Board had three committees, the Audit Committee and Health, Safety and Environment Committee, with the same responsibility as they have presently and the Compensation and Governance Committee, which was, after January 1, 2022, disbanded and replaced by the Human Resources Committee and the Governance and Sustainability Committee, allowing for increased Board oversight of governance and sustainability matters. See: "Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Environmental Stewardship – ESG Governance". The written terms of reference for each committee are available on the Keyera website at www.keyera.com.

Conflicts of Interest

Circumstances may arise where members of the Board of Directors serve as directors or officers of corporations which are suppliers or customers of Keyera. No assurances can be given that such circumstances will not give rise to a conflict of interest. The Code requires that any real or potential conflict of interest be disclosed and dealt with in accordance with the requirements of its Conflict of Interest Policy and applicable laws. The Governance and Sustainability Committee closely monitors relationships among the members of the Board of Directors to ensure that business associations do not affect the Board's performance. In a circumstance where a director declares an interest in any material contract or material transaction being considered at a meeting, the director generally absents himself or herself from the meeting during the consideration of the matter and does not vote on the matter. See “Environmental, Social and Governance Matters – Ethical Business Conduct”.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Fines or Sanctions

To the Corporation’s knowledge, based on information supplied by the directors and executive officers, no director, executive officer or Shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control of Keyera (nor any personal holding company of any such individuals) (i) has, within the 10 years preceding the date of this AIF become bankrupt, made a proposal under legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, or (ii) has, as of the date of this AIF or within the 10 years preceding the date of this AIF, been a director or executive officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while the person was acting in that capacity (or within a year of ceasing to act in that capacity), became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Further, to the knowledge of the Corporation, and based upon information provided to it by the directors and executive officers, no director or executive officer of the Corporation (nor any personal holding company of any such individuals) has, as of the date of this AIF or within the 10 years preceding the date of this AIF, been a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, during the time the director or executive officer was acting in such capacity or as a result of events that occurred while the director or executive officer was acting in such capacity, was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities laws, in each case, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Members and Terms of Reference

The Audit Committee is appointed annually by the Board of Directors. The responsibilities and duties of the Audit Committee are set forth in the Audit Committee Terms of Reference attached hereto as Schedule "A". The Audit Committee consists of five members, each of whom is independent and financially literate as defined by National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*. The following table sets out the relevant education and experience of the members of the Audit Committee:

NAME	RELEVANT EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Janet Woodruff • Independent • Financially Literate	Ms. Woodruff, the Chair of the Audit Committee, holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) from the University of Western Ontario and a Master of Business Administration from York University. She holds the Corporate Director (ICD.D) designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors and is Fellow Chartered Professional Accountant of British Columbia. Ms. Woodruff is an experienced corporate director and executive with Board and C-suite experience in corporations in energy, transportation and health sectors, including her most recent role as acting Chief Executive Officer of Transportation Investment Corporation. Previously she held executive roles at BC Hydro, BC Transmission Corporation, Vancouver Coastal Heath and Westcoast Energy. Ms. Woodruff has served on various boards and has extensive knowledge in the areas of accounting, financial reporting, internal controls and disclosure.
T. Tim Kitchen • Independent • Financially Literate	Mr. Kitchen holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Chemical Engineering from the Queens University and an MBA from the Schulich School of Business at York University. He holds an ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors. From 2008 to 2023, Mr. Kitchen served as Managing Director, Head of Canadian Investment Banking of Barclays, a diversified bank with comprehensive UK consumer, corporate and wealth and private banking franchises.
Bob Pritchard • Independent • Financially Literate	Mr. Pritchard has a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Queens University. He holds a professional engineering designation in the Province of Alberta. From 2016 to 2021, Mr. Pritchard served as President of Wolf Midstream, a Canadian energy infrastructure company backed by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board. Prior to joining Wolf, he was a founder and executive of Mistral, a private company that developed, owned and operated energy related assets include power generation facilities, processing plants, and pipelines that supported both the natural gas and the natural gas liquids industry.
Renee Zemljak • Independent • Financially Literate	Ms. Zemljak holds Bachelor of Science degrees in finance and accounting, with an emphasis on computer systems, from the University of Montana. She has more than 30 years of experience in the North American energy industry, with a career spanning marketing, trading, transportation, commercial midstream, commodity derivatives, market fundamentals, price risk management and government relations. Most recently, Ms. Zemljak served as Executive Vice-President, Midstream, Marketing & Fundamentals at Ovintiv. She has held senior leadership roles at North American Resources Company, Montana Power, PanCanadian and Ovintiv.
Thomas O'Connor • Independent • Financially Literate	Mr. O'Connor holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology, cum laude, and a Master of Science degree in Environmental Studies from the University of Massachusetts at Lowell and has completed the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program and the Marketing Management Program at Stanford University. From 2007 to 2013, Mr. O'Connor served as Chairman, President and CEO of DCP Midstream LLC. From 2008 to 2013 he served as Chairman of DCP Midstream Partners. Prior to that he served in various executive roles with Duke Energy Corp. Mr. O'Connor has served on various public boards and is well versed in financial and accounting matters, as well as disclosure and internal control procedures.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

In 2025 and 2024, fees billed for audit, audit-related, tax and other services provided to Keyera by Deloitte LLP were as follows:

Category of External Auditor Fees	2025	2024
Audit Fees(1)	$926,804	$987,908
Audit Related Fees(2)	$271,056	$263,707
Tax Fees(3)	$0	$0
All Other Fees(4)	$10,220	$13,827
Total	**$1,208,080**	**$1,265,442**

Notes:

(1) Fees for the annual audit and quarterly review of the Corporation's financial statements and for audit services related to ongoing regulatory filings.

(2) Fees for review and translation services related to non-routine regulatory filings such as prospectuses.

(3) Fees for advice and assistance in preparing transfer pricing documentation for KEI and advice related to income tax and commodity taxes.

(4) Fees for products and services provided by the Corporation's auditors other than those described as "Audit Fees", "Audit Related Fees" and "Tax Fees".

Pre-Approval Policies

Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee approves all audit plans and pre-approves significant non-audit engagements of the external auditors, including reviewing the fees paid for such engagements. The Audit Committee has delegated the responsibility for approving certain non-audit services to the Chair of the Audit Committee. All audit and non-audit services provided to Keyera for the year ended December 31, 2025 that were required to be pre-approved were pre-approved in accordance with the policies and Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee.

RISK FACTORS

In carrying out its business and operations, Keyera deals with a number of risks. Generally, Keyera's risks fall into two principal categories: (i) operational risks, including legal, regulatory and strategic risks; and (ii) financial risks. These categories are outlined below along with summaries of the specific risk factors within each general category. In some instances, risks may fall into both categories. In such cases Keyera classified risks based on the primary category in terms of how they affect Keyera. The most significant risks in each category are listed first, based on Keyera's current assessment of each risk. To the extent Keyera's business or operations are affected by these risks, there could be an adverse effect on Keyera's financial performance, the trading price of Keyera's securities, cash flow available to pay dividends and the ability of Keyera to fund its debt obligations. Also included below is a summary of certain risks relating to the Plains Acquisition and the business of PMC following closing of the Plains Acquisition.

Keyera continually works to identify and evaluate significant risks and to develop and maintain appropriate strategies to mitigate the impact of potential risks to its business. Keyera's approach to risk management is integrated into its overall approach to decision making (both formal and informal) and also includes formal risk reviews with respect to certain matters. The summary provided below describes the main risks known to Keyera and also identifies some of the steps that Keyera takes to mitigate these identified risks.

Readers should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all information contained in this AIF and in Keyera's other public filings before making an investment decision in respect of any securities of Keyera. This summary does not provide an exhaustive list of all risks to Keyera. Further, many of the risks are beyond Keyera's control and, in spite of Keyera's active management of its risk exposure, there is no guarantee that risk management activities will successfully mitigate such exposure.

Operational Risks

Reliance on Producer Activity and Long-Term Declines

The volumes of natural gas, NGLs, iso-octane, sulphur, crude oil, and other products gathered, transported, produced, or processed by Keyera depend on production of natural gas and crude oil. Without reserve additions, production will decline over time as reserves are depleted. Most of Keyera's facilities are located in or depend on the WCSB. Although new technology has allowed producers to access and produce reserves that were previously viewed as uneconomic, such advances in technology may not offset the natural declines. As well, industry activity levels depend upon economic and regulatory conditions that permit and incent producers to explore for and develop reserves. Producers in the areas serviced by Keyera's gas plants may not be successful in exploring for and developing additional reserves, may determine that the reserves are uneconomic to produce, or may be unwilling or unable to make the expenditures necessary to do so. Further, with current commodity pricing dynamics compounded by product egress challenges in the WCSB, some producers have slowed or modified their exploration and development plans in Western Canada. Keyera cannot predict the impact of future economic conditions on the energy and petrochemical industries or future demand for and prices of petroleum products. These and other factors, such as higher development costs or royalties, global and North American commodity inventory levels and infrastructure constraints, may discourage further producer exploration and development. A reduction in exploration and development activities or the curtailment of production (whether due to regulatory or governmental requirements, market constraints or voluntarily by producers) could result in declines in throughput at gas plants, pipelines, terminals and NGL processing facilities.

The rate and timing of production from natural gas reserves tied-in to the gas plants are at the discretion of the producers and are subject to regulatory constraints. The producers have no obligation to produce natural gas from these lands. Producers may suspend their drilling programs or shut in production as a result of lower product prices, higher production costs or a lack of capital. Where possible, Keyera attempts to negotiate area dedications or take-or-pay arrangements with producers. However, a significant portion of the natural gas reserves in the areas connected to Keyera's gas plants in West Central Alberta is not contractually dedicated for processing at those gas plants and the majority of the reserves which are subject to processing obligations may be terminated on less than six months' notice.

Natural gas rich in NGLs typically improves the economics associated with natural gas production and is therefore more attractive to producers. While Keyera's gas processing facilities have the capacity to extract NGLs and are located in areas where the natural gas reserves are rich in NGLs, there is no guarantee that this factor will be sufficient to encourage continued gas exploration and development around Keyera's facilities. Keyera's future growth plans for its Liquids Infrastructure business depends on the growth of NGL production in the WCSB, including from Keyera-owned gas plants.

There is also risk associated with Keyera's customers being able to perform their contracted obligations. For example, customers may not comply with their contracted obligations (counterparty risk) or may not deliver volumes consistent with their production profile (volume risk), all of which could adversely affect Keyera's financial results, including the returns on capital investments.

Keyera's future growth plans for its Liquids Infrastructure business depend to a significant degree on producer activities in the Alberta oil sands. Oil sands activity can be affected by many factors, including but not limited to: commodity prices and pricing differentials; access to transportation and take-away capacity; environmental pressures (including but not limited to emissions and water use regulations, management of tailings ponds, and public perceptions with respect to the environmental impact of these operations); curtailment of oil production; access to capital; and cost escalation.

Diluent Usage in the Oil Sands

Oil sands production continues to rely on diluent (primarily condensate) blending to enable transportation of bitumen to markets via pipeline or rail. A shortage, or increase in the price, of diluent may cause oil sands producers' transportation costs to increase, which may result in less demand for the Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure services and have a negative impact on Keyera's financial performance and cash flows. Further, oil sands producers are continuing to explore new technologies that would reduce the volume of condensate required as diluent. Constraints of diluent supply in the market or increases in diluent costs may accelerate producers' investments in diluent replacement technologies. A material reduction in demand from oil sands producers, whether as a result of decreased supply, or increased prices, of diluent or due to the successful implementation of diluent reduction technologies, could reduce demand for Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure Services, which could have a negative impact on demand for Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure services and fewer opportunities to earn margin on condensate imports in Keyera's Marketing business and fees from Keyera's condensate infrastructure.

Operational Matters and Hazards

Keyera's operations are subject to hazards common to the natural gas (sweet and sour), NGL and crude oil handling business. Keyera transports significant volumes of hydrocarbons by rail and truck, which may be more prone to accidents and mishaps than pipeline transportation of hydrocarbons. The operation of Keyera's assets involves many risks, including: the breakdown or failure of equipment, information systems or processes; unplanned outages or prolonged downtime for maintenance and repair; the performance of equipment at levels below those originally intended (whether due to declining throughput, misuse, unexpected degradation or design, construction or manufacturing defects); failure to maintain an adequate inventory of supplies or spare parts; the compromise of information and control systems; operator error; labour shortages and disputes; disputes with owners of interconnected facilities and carriers; releases of harmful substances into the environment; spills associated with the loading and unloading of harmful substances onto rail cars and trucks; delay of or restriction of operations due to climate change policies, initiatives and costs; constraints on resource development; and catastrophic events, including, but not limited to, those related to climate change and extreme weather events, such as natural disasters, fires, floods, earthquakes, explosions, derailments, fractures, well blowouts, acts of terrorists, saboteurs, and vandals; widespread epidemics and pandemic outbreaks and other similar events, many of which are beyond the control of Keyera. See "Weather Conditions" below. The occurrence or continuance of any of these events could increase the cost of operating Keyera's facilities and/or reduce its processing or throughput capacity, or result in damages, claims or fines, suspension or revocation of permits, environmental damages, personal injury or loss of life, all of which could adversely affect Keyera's operations, reputation and financial performance.

The integration of Keyera's business and operations may also give rise to risks, as the impact of and operational upset or business interruption in one part of its business may create implications for other parts of Keyera's operation or business. For example, a significant disruption to the integrated value chains of butane, which includes being the feedstock for production of iso-octane at Keyera's AEF facility, and condensate, for Keyera's oil sand customers, could have impacts on Keyera's Gathering and Processing, Liquids Infrastructure and/or Marketing businesses. See "Reliance on Other Facilities and Third-Party Services", "Information Technology Systems and Cyber Security", "Changes in Laws" and "Transportation of Dangerous Goods".

Keyera carries casualty, property and business interruption insurance to insure against some, but not all risks, with amounts of coverage customary for similar business operations to help defray the costs associated with the foregoing risks should they materialize; however, such insurance coverages may not be available, or if it is, its cost may not justify its purchase, or the insurance may not be sufficient to compensate for all business, property or casualty losses or damages. See "Financial Risks – Adequacy of Insurance".

Inflation, Equipment and Services

The general rate of inflation impacts the economies and business environments in which Keyera operates.

Increased inflation and any economic conditions resulting from governmental attempts to reduce inflation, such as the imposition of higher interest rates or wage and price controls, may negatively impact levels of demand for Keyera's services and cost of inputs, and could, accordingly, have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition and results of operations. Higher interest rates as a result of inflation could negatively impact Keyera's borrowing costs, which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on Keyera's cash flow and ability to service obligations under its debt securities and other debt obligations. See "*Interest Rates*".

The oil and gas industry is cyclical in nature and is prone to shortages of supply of equipment and services, including equipment items for infrastructure projects and construction materials generally. These materials and services may not be available when required or at reasonable prices. A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to Keyera's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on Keyera's financial and operational performance.

Reliance on Other Facilities and Third-Party Services

Keyera's facilities are connected to various third-party pipeline systems, including the Alliance, Pembina, Inter Pipeline, Enbridge and TC Energy systems, as well as raw gas gathering systems that feed Keyera's gas plants. These connections are important to Keyera and its customers as they provide critical transportation routes, both from the perspective of delivering product to Keyera facilities (e.g., raw gas to feed Keyera's gas plants, NGL mix to feed Keyera's fractionation facilities, and condensate deliveries to feed Keyera's condensate system) and providing product egress. Keyera also relies on a variety of third-party facilities, both upstream and downstream from its operations and third-party services. Risks may be created as a result of: differences in pressures; specifications or capacities which affect operations; planned and unplanned outages or curtailments at third-party facilities that restrict deliveries to or from Keyera facilities; and measurement and component balancing errors affecting product deliveries. As well, there may be issues with respect to scheduling and service delivery by third parties that affect Keyera's operations, such as the scheduling and availability of timely and reliable rail service by the railway companies on which Keyera relies to move product. Operational disruptions, apportionment, regulatory action and other events on third-party systems and infrastructure may prevent the full utilization of Keyera's facilities, require Keyera to spend additional capital, or otherwise hamper Keyera's business activities.

Keyera is also impacted by the development or lack of development of pipeline infrastructure providing product egress from the WCSB. Without incremental product egress options, it is possible that pricing differentials and supply/demand dynamics will continue to disadvantage the WCSB, which may have an adverse effect on Keyera's business.

Keyera is unable to control operations, events, decisions, regulatory actions or public perceptions with respect to third-party facilities, making the mitigation of these risks challenging. Although Keyera employs strategies to assist in mitigating these risks, including having multiple connections, service arrangements or transportation alternatives available in order to provide some flexibility during curtailments or interruptions, there is no assurance such strategies will be effective. Where such alternatives are not available or are not effective, Keyera's operations can be significantly affected. If producers cannot secure adequate take-away capacity for their sales gas, it adversely affects the volume of raw inlet gas and associated NGLs that Keyera can accept at its facilities. Another example is curtailments at certain third-party ethane facilities which have affected ethane deliveries and sales from Keyera facilities. Keyera relies predominantly on rail service to transport its iso-octane to its primary markets located outside of Alberta and therefore inadequate rail service could trigger a need to cutback operations at AEF. In 2019, a rail strike impacting CN's operations temporarily suspended propane rail shipments across CN's network, including Keyera's rail facilities.

Impacts of Geopolitical Events

International conflict and other geopolitical tensions and events, including war, military action, terrorism, trade disputes, and international responses thereto have historically led to, and may in the future lead to, uncertainty or volatility in global energy and financial markets, as well as increased cybersecurity risks. The current conflict between Ukraine and Russia, the current conflicts in the Middle East, the evolving political situation in Venezuela, and the international response to those issues may continue to have, potential wide-ranging consequences for global market volatility and economic conditions, including energy and commodity prices, which may, in turn, increase inflationary pressures and interest rates. Certain countries, including Canada and the U.S., have imposed strict financial and trade sanctions against Russia, which have, and may continue to have, far-reaching effects on the global economy and energy and commodity prices. In addition, should the conflict between Israel and Hamas broaden or escalate regionally, this may destabilize global security, markets, and economic growth, along with commodity prices.

The short-, medium- and long-term implications of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and the political situation in Venezuela are difficult to predict with any certainty at this time and there remains uncertainty relating to the potential direct and indirect impact of the conflict on Keyera, and it could have a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations. Depending on the extent, duration, and severity of these conflicts, it may have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described herein, including, without limitation, the risks relating to Keyera's exposure to commodity prices; the successful completion of Keyera's growth and expansion projects, including the expected return on investment thereof; supply chains and Keyera's ability to obtain required equipment, materials or labour; cybersecurity risks; inflationary pressures; and restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs as a result of increased interest rates.

Facilities Throughput and Utilization Rates

Some of Keyera's facilities may operate at lower throughputs compared to their respective licensed or operating capacities. This may be due to a multitude of factors, including: declines in production; decisions by producers to delay or shut in production; actual production delivered by customers to Keyera facilities not aligning with production profiles; operational issues or constraints in certain functional units within the facilities; operating conditions; changes in gas or NGL composition; low commodity prices; use of competitors' facilities; infrastructure or service bottlenecks and logistical issues; inventory or market constraints for particular commodities; and other reasons. There may also be times when Keyera's facilities experience capacity constraints due to increasing throughput. In certain circumstances, the increased throughput may contribute to operating conditions that are not in line with the operational design of the facility.

The demand for midstream services depends, in part, on factors such as the quality of services offered, the cost of such services and the physical capabilities of the facilities. At Keyera's AEF facility, utilization may also be affected by operational issues, demand for high octane, low vapour pressure gasoline additives, the willingness of customers to pay a premium price for this product, as well as availability of feedstock (butane) and storage and transportation (particularly rail service) capacity. Keyera cannot predict the impact of future economic conditions in the US, Canada and worldwide, the actions of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, fuel conservation measures, emission standards, alternative fuel requirements, governmental regulation (including greenhouse gas legislation and other decarbonization or social policies) or technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices, all of which could reduce the demand for oil, natural gas, NGLs, sulphur or iso-octane, thereby potentially reducing utilization rates at Keyera's facilities.

Infrastructure and Service Interruptions

If certain pipelines and related infrastructure, whether owned and operated by Keyera or by third parties, were to become unexpectedly unavailable for delivery of current or future volumes of natural gas because of repairs, damage, spills or leaks, or any other reason, it could have a material adverse impact on Keyera's business operations and financial results. In addition, operating issues resulting from maturing infrastructure such as leaks, equipment problems and incidents, including, without limitation, explosions and fire, could result in legal liability, repair and remediation costs, increased operating costs, increased capital expenditures, revocation or suspension of regulatory approvals, regulatory fines and penalties, and other costs and a loss of customer confidence. Any liabilities resulting from the occurrence of these events may not be fully covered by insurance or rates.

Service interruption incidents that may arise through unexpected major power disruptions to facilities or pipeline systems, third-party negligence or unavailability of critical replacement parts could cause Keyera to be unable to operate its assets safely and effectively. This could adversely affect Keyera's business operations and financial results.

Environmental and Public Safety Regulation and Considerations

Keyera's activities are regulated by federal, provincial and municipal environmental laws and regulations, which impose, among other things, restrictions, liabilities and obligations in connection with the handling, use, storage, transportation, treatment, recycling and disposal of hazardous substances and waste, and in connection with spills, releases and emissions of various substances into the environment. Environmental risks from Keyera's operating facilities typically include: air emissions, such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter and greenhouse gases; potential impacts on land, including land reclamation or restoration following construction; the use, storage or release of chemicals or hydrocarbons; the generation, handling and disposal of wastes and hazardous wastes; and water impacts.

Keyera uses freshwater for below-ground cavern storage operation, as well as for other operational uses such as cooling water, boiler water or miscible flooding for production. All Keyera facilities are a low or low-medium overall water risk according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Tool; however, there are some regions where Keyera has or could experience difficulty in obtaining diversion licenses due to regulatory constraints.

Environmental legislation also requires that facilities, pipelines and other properties associated with Keyera's operations be operated, maintained or abandoned and reclaimed to comply with changing regulations and standards to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Many of Keyera's facilities are subject to licensing requirements imposed by provincial and/or federal regulators. These licenses must be renewed from time to time and there is no guarantee that any such license will be renewed on the same or similar conditions or without additional cost. In addition, certain types of activities may require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments or permit applications. If at any time regulatory authorities deem any of Keyera's facilities not in compliance with applicable laws, it may result in assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the issuance of regulatory or judicial orders, the imposition of remedial obligations such as clean-up and site restoration requirements, the payment of deposits, liens, the amendment, suspension or revocation of permits and approvals and the potential issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations.

Provincial and federal governments may also take steps to impose stricter regulations and emission limits on greenhouse gas or other emissions in the near term. See "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation". If it is determined that emissions exceed permitted limits, regulatory requirements will be triggered that require action to be taken to reduce emission levels to acceptable levels, unless an extension or relaxation is granted. There can be no assurance that any extension of time to achieve compliance would be granted, and immediate compliance may not be possible. Failure to comply with current or future regulations could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business and financial results. Overall, there is some uncertainty surrounding the impact of environmental laws and regulations on Keyera's operations, and it is difficult to predict how these laws and regulations may evolve. At this time, Keyera does not anticipate that it will be affected in a manner materially different than any other comparable midstream business. However, because Keyera has many older facilities, particularly in its Gathering and Processing business, it is possible that it will face more challenges in achieving future compliance or higher compliance costs compared to newer facilities. The risk created by greenhouse gas and emissions considerations may be interrelated to other risks faced by Keyera, including weather risk, climate change risk, reputational risk, changes in laws and operational risks discussed elsewhere in this "Risk Factors" section.

Given the nature of sour gas, certain public safety and environmental risks are inherent in the handling and gas sweetening processes at Keyera's facilities. As well, some of Keyera's pipelines and facilities run through or are immediately adjacent to heavily populated areas, including Edmonton, Alberta. Major equipment failure, a release of toxic substances or a pipeline rupture (including as a result of third-party contact or impact to the pipeline) could result in damage to the environment and Keyera's facilities, death or injury and substantial costs and liabilities to third parties. Although Keyera carries control of well insurance and sudden and accidental pollution coverage under its commercial general liability insurance policy with limits and coverage that are customary for similar business operations, there can be no assurance that the types of insurance and the amounts for which Keyera is insured, or the proceeds of such insurance, will compensate Keyera fully for its losses. Further, if, at any time, appropriate regulatory authorities deem any one of the pipelines or facilities unsafe, they may impose fines or penalties or order its operation to be suspended. See "Financial Risks – Adequacy of Insurance".

Health and Safety

The ownership and operation of Keyera's business is subject to hazards of processing, transporting, storing, and marketing hydrocarbons, including, without limitation, blowouts, fires, explosions, gaseous leaks, releases and migration of harmful substances, hydrocarbon spills, corrosion, and acts of vandalism and terrorism. Any of these hazards can interrupt operations, impact Keyera's reputation, cause loss of life or personal injury, result in loss of or damage to equipment, property, information technology systems, related data and control systems, and cause environmental damage that may include polluting water, land or air. Further, such ownership and operations carry the potential for liability related to worker health and safety, including, without limitation, the risk of any or all of government imposed orders to remedy unsafe conditions, potential penalties for contravention of health and safety laws, licenses, permits and other approvals, and potential civil liability.

Information Technology Systems and Cyber Security

Keyera utilizes a number of information technology systems for the management of its business and the operation of its facilities, including obtaining large amounts of personal data which is stored on both internal and external systems. The reliability and security of these systems is critical. If the functionality of these systems is interrupted or fails and cannot be restored quickly, or if the technologies are no longer supported, Keyera's ability to operate its facilities and conduct its business could be compromised.

Although the technology systems Keyera utilizes are intended to be secure, there is a risk that an unauthorized third-party could access the systems. Work from home arrangements and remote access to Keyera's systems pose heightened risk of cyber security and privacy breaches. Such a breach could lead to a number of adverse consequences, including but not limited to: the unavailability, disruption or loss of key functionalities within Keyera's control systems; operational delays; damage to assets, the environment or Keyera's reputation; the unauthorized disclosure, corruption or loss of sensitive company, customer or personal information; diminished customer confidence; and financial loss.

Keyera attempts to prevent such breaches through the implementation of various technology security measures, segregation of control systems from its general business network, utilization of the cloud and offsite data centers, engaging skilled consultants and employees to manage Keyera's technology applications, conducting periodic audits and adopting policies and procedures as appropriate; however, these measures may not be successful. Keyera also relies on many third-party service providers with respect to its information technology security and storage of information and data. While Keyera attempts to conduct appropriate due diligence on these third-party service providers, there is no guarantee that there will not be a breach of security impacting such third parties, or inadequate service levels from such third parties, which could result in risks to Keyera's systems and information.

Cyber security breaches are rapidly evolving and becoming increasingly sophisticated. Notable cyber security threats include unauthorized access to information technology systems due to hacking, viruses, cyber phishing attacks and other causes that can result in service disruptions, system failures and unauthorized access to confidential business information. A successful cyber-attack could adversely affect Keyera's reputation, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and could result in litigation against Keyera or the imposition of penalties. To date, Keyera has not been subject to a cyber security breach that has resulted in a material impact on its business or operations; however, there is no guarantee that the measures it takes to protect its business systems and operational control systems will be effective in protecting against such a breach in the future.

In addition, Keyera may evaluate and deploy advanced technologies, including automation and artificial intelligence, to support operations, decision-making and business processes, which presents certain risks, challenges and unintended consequences that could impact Keyera's business and operations. The use of such technologies may present risks related to data quality, model accuracy, bias, transparency, governance and other unintended outcomes. Many artificial intelligence tools are developed or provided by third parties, which may limit Keyera's ability to fully control their design, operation or ongoing performance. Any ability to maintain, upgrade or adapt technology systems, or appropriately govern, validate or oversee the use of technology-embedded tools, could adversely affect Keyera's operations, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Climate Change, Carbon Tax and the Transition to a Lower Carbon Economy

Laws, the political landscape in Canada and abroad, regulations, policies, obligations, social attitudes and customer preferences relating to climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy could have an adverse impact on Keyera's business, including less demand for Keyera's products and services, increased costs from compliance, litigation and regulatory or litigation outcomes, and could lead to Keyera's current operations becoming less profitable or uneconomic. Furthermore, technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower carbon economy and customer preferences or regulatory incentives that alter fuel or power choices could impact demand for oil and gas.

Governments in Canada and around the world have responded to these shifting societal attitudes by adopting emissions reduction targets and supporting legislation, including measures relating to carbon pricing, limitations on oil and gas exploration and development, clean energy and fuel standards, and alternative energy incentives and mandates. Existing and future laws and regulations in support of a transition to a low-carbon energy and climate change action may impose significant constraints on fossil fuel development. Concerns over climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, and water and land-use practices could lead governments to enact additional or more stringent laws applicable to Keyera and other companies in the energy industry in general, and in the oil sands industry in particular. Some of Keyera's significant facilities may be subject to future provincial, state, or federal climate change regulations to manage greenhouse gas emissions. See the "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulations" section of this AIF. The direct or indirect costs of compliance with these regulations may have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Keyera's business could also be indirectly impacted by laws and regulations that affect its customers or suppliers to the extent such changes result in reductions in the use of natural gas, limit the operations of, or increase the costs faced by producers. There is also risk that Keyera could face claims initiated by third parties relating to climate change or climate legislation. Given the evolving nature of climate change and the control of greenhouse gas emissions and resulting requirements, it is difficult to predict the impact of any such legal, regulatory or policy changes on Keyera and its operations and financial condition. However, these developments and future developments could adversely impact Keyera's business, reputation, competitiveness, access to capital markets, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Keyera may invest in opportunities related to energy transition by pursuing new low-carbon services and business models that leverage the current asset base and support Keyera's customers. Such investments may involve certain risks and uncertainties in addition to those identified herein in respect of Keyera's existing businesses, operations and assets, including the obligation to comply with additional regulatory and other legal requirements associated with such businesses, operations or assets and the potential requirement for additional sources of capital to make, develop and/or maintain such investments and Keyera's ability to access such sources of capital. In the event Keyera were to complete such investments, there can be no guarantee that Keyera will realize a return on those investments or businesses, operations or assets that is similar to the returns it receives in respect of its existing business, operations and assets or that would offset any loss in revenue from, or the value of, Keyera's existing pipelines, facilities and other infrastructure assets resulting from the impact of the potential energy transition. As a result, any such investment could have an adverse effect on Keyera's financial performance, the trading price of Keyera's securities, cash flow available to pay dividends and the ability of Keyera to fund its debt obligations.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Targets

Keyera committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions intensity of its operations by 25 percent by 2025 (which was met in 2024) and 50 percent by 2035 relative to 2019 levels. Keyera's ability to lower greenhouse gas emissions in respect of its emissions intensity reduction targets is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, and Keyera's actions to implement these objectives may also expose it to certain additional and/or heightened financial and operational risks. A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions intensity relies on, among other things, Keyera's ability to implement and improve operational and emissions efficiencies at all facilities, invest in new technologies and transition to greater use of lower emission energy sources. In the event that Keyera is unable to implement these strategies and technologies as planned without negatively impacting its expected operations or business plans, or in the event that such strategies or technologies do not perform as expected, Keyera may be unable to meet its greenhouse gas emissions intensity reduction targets or goals on the current timelines, or at all.

In addition, achieving Keyera's greenhouse gas emissions intensity reductions target and goals could require significant capital expenditures and resources, with the potential that the costs required to achieve such target and goals materially differ from Keyera's original estimates and expectations, which differences may be material. In addition, while the intent is to reduce emissions from Keyera's base operations by optimizing its assets, investing in technology, and supporting renewables, the shift in resources and focus towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction could have a negative impact on Keyera's operating results. The overall final cost of investing in and implementing a greenhouse gas emissions intensity reduction strategy and technologies in furtherance of such strategy, and the resultant change in the deployment of Keyera's resources, could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changing Expectations from Stakeholders

Keyera's operations, projects and growth opportunities require Keyera to have strong relationships with key stakeholders, including local communities, Indigenous communities and other groups directly impacted by Keyera's activities, as well as governments and government agencies, investor advocacy groups, certain institutional investors, investment funds and others which are increasingly focused on ESG practices. Keyera is committed to strong ESG practices and performance, and in 2024 released Keyera's 2023 Sustainability and Climate Report, which outlines Keyera's energy transition strategy, which includes lowering both emissions and operating costs from Keyera's base operations, while at the same time pursuing strategic, lower-carbon commercial opportunities arising from the energy transition. Inadequately managing expectations and issues important to stakeholders, including those related to environment and climate change, could impact stakeholder trust and confidence and Keyera's reputation and have negative impacts on Keyera's business, operations or financial results including loss of business, loss of ability to secure growth opportunities, delays in project execution, legal action, loss of ability to obtain and maintain necessary approvals and permits from governments and regulatory agencies on a timely basis and on acceptable terms, changing investor sentiment regarding investment in oil and gas industry or Keyera, restricted access to and cost of capital and loss of ability to hire top talent.

Keyera is also exposed to a risk of higher costs, delays, project cancellations, new restrictions or cessation of operations due to increasing pressure on governments and regulators. Recent judicial decisions have increased the ability of groups to make claims and oppose projects in regulatory and legal forums. In addition to issues raised by groups focused on particular project impacts, Keyera and others in the energy business are facing organized opposition to oil and gas extraction and shipment of oil and gas products.

Some groups are pressuring certain investors to divest their investments in oil and gas companies. If this were to continue, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of Keyera's securities and Keyera's ability to access capital markets. Some groups are also pressuring commercial and investment banks from financing oil and gas companies. Changing investor priorities and trends, including as a result of climate change, ESG initiatives, the adoption of decarbonization policies and the general view of the oil and gas industry may limit Keyera's ability to attract and access capital. Accordingly, Keyera's ability to use financing for future projects may be adversely impacted. This could also adversely impact Keyera's potential partners' ability to finance their portion of costs, either through equity or debt.

Expansion Project Timing and Cost

The successful completion of Keyera's expansion and growth projects is dependent on a number of factors and subject to a number of potential risks, including: general economic, business and market conditions; availability of capital at attractive rates; receipt of regulatory approvals, and change in governments that granted the requisite regulatory approvals; supply and demand; inflation; labour, materials and equipment availability; contractor non-performance; acts of civil protest or disobedience; terrorism or sabotage; weather conditions; cost of engineering services; the imposition of tariffs or other trade restrictions or requirements, and other factors that are outside of Keyera's control. As these projects are undertaken, required approvals may not be obtained, may be delayed or may be obtained with conditions that materially alter the expected return associated with the underlying projects. Moreover, Keyera may incur financing costs during the planning and construction phases of its growth projects.

Generally, the cash flows Keyera expects these projects to generate will not materialize until after the projects are completed. In addition, construction delays or increased costs associated with capital projects could reduce project returns or prevent Keyera from meeting its contractual "in service" commitments. Further, such projects may be completed behind schedule or in excess of budgeted cost. For example, Keyera must compete with other companies for the materials and construction services required to complete these projects, and competition for these materials or services could result in significant delays and/or cost overruns. As a result, the cost estimates and completion dates for Keyera's major projects can change at different stages of the project. Accordingly, actual costs can vary from these estimates and these differences can be material. Significant cost overruns may adversely affect the economics of particular projects, as well as Keyera's business operations and financial results. Further, there is a risk that maintenance will be required more often than currently planned or that significant maintenance capital projects could arise that were not previously anticipated. Keyera can face facility start up challenges which could defer volumes and cashflows.

Changes in Laws

The oil and gas industry, including the midstream industry, is subject to regulation and intervention by governments in such matters as environmental protection, international trade laws and tariffs or other protectionist measures, exploration and development activities, licensing, operation and expansion of wells and facilities, and abandonment and reclamation of facilities. The laws and administrative policies relating to the oil and gas industry, including the midstream industry, may be changed in a manner that could adversely affect Keyera or its Shareholders. In addition, failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations could result in substantial fines or the suspension or revocation of Keyera's operating permits and licenses.

Keyera is subject to intra-provincial and multi-jurisdictional regulation, including regulation by the Alberta Energy Regulator and Alberta Environment and Protected Areas. Keyera's operations may be affected by changes or orders implemented by such regulatory authorities or in the legislation governing such authorities. In addition to being affected by changes aimed directly at midstream facilities, Keyera could also be adversely affected by changes in regulations or policies directed at upstream activities, such as land sales, exploration and development in the capture areas surrounding Keyera's facilities, as well as changes directed at downstream activities, including retail and consumer uses. In addition, Keyera could be adversely affected by the imposition of additional emission limits for greenhouse gases in Canada or the U.S. See "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation".

Changes to federal environmental assessment requirements have raised a number of concerns for the oil and gas industry and created uncertainty for project proponents and the ability to secure approvals for projects may be adversely affected. This could affect Keyera directly if any of its potential future projects become subject to the new environmental assessment requirements, or indirectly if any proposed new laws become a deterrent to the development of oil and gas in Canada. Regulatory uncertainty and ongoing regulatory change in Canada contributes to an uncertain investment climate, which has implications for industry activity levels, investor perceptions, and the ability to accurately forecast future costs and obligations. See "Regulatory Compliance, Approvals and Interventions" below.

Tax laws relating to Keyera may be changed (or the interpretation thereof may change) in a manner resulting in tax consequences that materially differ from those contemplated by Keyera across the jurisdictions in which Keyera has operations or sales which may create a risk of non-compliance and re-assessment. Such changes may include, without limitation, taxation and tax policy changes, tax rate changes, new tax laws, and revised tax law interpretations that may individually or collectively cause an increase in Keyera's effective tax rate.

While Keyera believes that its tax filing positions are appropriate and supportable, it is possible that tax authorities may: (a) amend tax legislation or the interpretation thereof may change, or (b) successfully challenge Keyera's interpretation of tax legislation which may affect Keyera's estimate of current and future income taxes affecting the financial condition, prospects, and cash flow available to pay dividends to Keyera's Shareholders.

Sanctions laws, which restrict the counterparties with whom Keyera can deal, have continued to change and require diligence to ensure compliance. Because both the nature of the business in which Keyera's counterparties engage and sanction lists can change with little notice, compliance can be challenging. Although Keyera attempts to screen its counterparties to confirm compliance, such processes may not be completely successful, and failure to comply may result in fines and penalties, and could also result in a breach of material contracts.

In addition, Keyera's business could be negatively impacted if import and export duties, tariff barriers, or other protectionist measures were unpredictably imposed or increased. Any change in export or import regulations, tariffs or other protectionist measures, sanctions or related legislation, or shift in the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, could impact or decrease Keyera's ability to export or sell its products. Changes in trade policy, including tariffs, duties or other trade measures adopted by governments or authorities, may create uncertainty for Keyera and its customers. Recent developments in tariffs between the United States and Canada, including U.S. duties on certain imports and energy products and reciprocal Canadian measures, have contributed to trade uncertainty and shifts in export markets, trade flows and supply chain behaviour, and have led to reassessments of reliance on traditional trading relationships and diversification strategies. In 2026, Canada, the U.S. and Mexico are scheduled to review the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement pursuant to its five-year review provision. Keyera actively monitors developments in Canada-U.S. trade relations closely. However, Keyera cannot predict the full impact that changing government policies, legislation or trade disputes may have on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event of other legislative or regulatory changes, Keyera's ability to conduct business may be adversely affected, which could thereby have a negative effect on distributable cash flow and the dividends it provides to its Shareholders.

First Nations and Indigenous Communities: Consultation and Claims

Indigenous peoples in Canada have constitutionally protected rights, and have claimed aboriginal and treaty rights to a substantial portion of lands in Western Canada. Keyera operates in territories in which such claims have been advanced. Such claims, if advanced, could conflict with development activity and, if successful, could have a significant adverse effect on matters including, without limitation, oil and natural gas production or oil sands development in Alberta, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business and operations, including the volume of natural gas and NGLs handled through Keyera's facilities. Additionally, some types of claims may affect or limit Keyera's ability to secure locations for capital projects.

The interpretation of aboriginal and treaty rights is evolving and government policy (including the requirements that are imposed on industry) continues to change. In Canada, the federal and provincial governments (the "**Crown**") have a duty to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate Aboriginal people where the interests of the Aboriginal peoples may be affected by a Crown action or decision. Crown actions include the decision to issue a regulatory approval relating to activities that may impact the Aboriginal rights, interests or lands. The Crown may rely on steps undertaken by a regulatory agency to fulfill its duty to consult and accommodate in whole or in part. Therefore, the processes established by regulatory bodies often include an assessment of Aboriginal rights claims and consultation obligations. While the Crown holds ultimate responsibility for ensuring consultation is adequate, this issue is often a major aspect of regulatory permitting processes. If a regulatory body, or the Crown itself, determines that the duty to consult has not been appropriately discharged relative to the issuance of regulatory approvals required by Keyera, the issuance of such approvals may be delayed or denied, thereby impacting Keyera's Canadian operations.

The consultation processes and expectations of parties involved can vary considerably from project to project (and from community to community and within a community), which can contribute to process uncertainty, increased costs, delay in receiving required approvals, and potentially, an inability to secure the required approvals for some projects. The scope of the duty to consult by federal and provincial governments is fact dependent but has been broadening in recent years and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

Keyera is monitoring the impact of the recent judgments of the Supreme Court of British Columbia with respect to Indigenous claims, including the claim brought by the Blueberry River First Nation ("**BRFN**") against British Columbia relating to the cumulative impact of industrial development within the BRFN treaty area and the claim brought by Saik'uz First Nation and Stellat'en First Nation in nuisance against the Crown and private company Rio Tinto Alcan Inc. The judgments have contributed to the acceleration of the government of British Columbia's imposition of additional requirements to obtain regulatory approvals for developing pipelines or associated facilities and could cause delays, suspensions, or deferrals in the development of such facilities. They may also impact the current and future activities of producers operating in British Columbia and cause them to decrease production, which could, in turn, reduce such producers' demand for Keyera's facilities, and may have an adverse effect on Keyera's business. On January 18, 2023, the government of British Columbia and BRFN announced that they had reached the Blueberry River First Nations Implementation Agreement in response to the Supreme Court of British Columbia's BRFN decision. The agreement creates a framework for how resource development may continue within the BRFN claim area, which includes, among other things, limiting new surface disturbances from oil and gas development in BRFN's claim area to 750 hectares per year while a long-term cumulative effects management regime is developed and implemented. Keyera continues to actively monitor regulatory developments relating to Indigenous claims in British Columbia and details relating to the implementation agreement; however, Keyera cannot predict future regulatory changes that may arise to address the foregoing matters and any such regulatory changes could impact the operations of Keyera and Keyera's customers.

In Alberta, Beaver Lake Cree Nation and Duncan's First Nation have filed lawsuits against the Government of Alberta relying on similar arguments to those advanced successfully by BRFN in *Yahey v. British Columbia*. The lawsuits claim that Alberta has failed to uphold its treaty obligations by authorizing development without considering the cumulative impacts on First Nation's treaty rights.

In addition, the federal government has introduced legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("**UNDRIP**"). On June 21, 2022, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General issued the First Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the UNDRIP Act. As of June 2022, the federal government has sought to implement the UNDRIP Act by creating a Secretariat within the Department of Justice to support Indigenous participation in the implementation of UNDRIP, consulting with Indigenous peoples to identify their priorities, drafting an action plan to align federal laws with UNDRIP, and implementing efforts to educate federal departments on UNDRIP's principles. Certain provincial governments have enacted similar legislation. In British Columbia, the legislation also enables the government to negotiate and enter into joint statutory decision-making agreements or an agreement to seek the prior consent of Indigenous governing bodies before the government exercises its statutory decision-making power. The adoption of similar laws such are expected to continue to add uncertainty to the ability of entities operating in the Canadian oil and gas industry to execute on major resource development and infrastructure projects, including, among other projects, pipelines.

Regulatory Compliance, Approvals and Interventions

Keyera is subject to a variety of laws and regulations that require it to obtain registrations, licenses, permits, and other approvals in order to operate. There is no guarantee that such approvals can be obtained on a timely basis, or at all, or that they will be issued with acceptable terms and conditions. Delays in processing applications may impact the schedule for capital projects. In some instances, regulatory delays, whether as a result of actions by a regulator or intervention by third parties, may result in project delays, project economics becoming less favourable or, in some cases, projects not proceeding at all. Further, regulations and laws are subject to ongoing policy initiatives and Keyera cannot predict the future course of regulations.

The cost to comply with regulatory requirements can be significant. For example, carbon pricing, emissions reduction requirements and noise mitigation, measurement and reporting, involve implementation and management costs. As well, proposed changes to federal and provincial environmental laws may adversely affect the ability of Keyera and others to continue certain operations in their current format or advance new projects, which could adversely affect Keyera's profitability and growth opportunities. Regulatory uncertainty makes it challenging for industry, including Keyera, to make investment decisions and forecast compliance obligations (including costs) which compounds the challenges with the investment climate and industry activity in the WCSB. See "Changes in Laws" above.

Pipelines and facilities can be subject to common carrier and common processor applications and to rate setting by regulatory authorities in the event that agreement on fees or tariffs cannot be reached with producers. To the extent that producers believe processing fees or tariffs respecting pipelines and facilities are too high, they may seek rate relief through regulatory means. Keyera tries to reduce the likelihood of regulatory intervention by taking industry standards and guidelines into account and by working proactively with various stakeholders and its customers. Rates and tariffs for Keyera's pipelines and facilities are generally established to recover capital costs and earn a reasonable rate of return on investment. To date, no pipeline or facility operated by Keyera has ever been declared to be a common carrier or a common processor. Nevertheless, there is no guarantee that Keyera will be able to avoid challenges to its rates and tariffs. Further, Keyera may also be adversely affected by regulatory action taken with respect to third-party systems and infrastructure. See "Reliance on Other Facilities and Third-Party Services" above.

Risks Arising from Co-Ownership

Many of Keyera's facilities are jointly owned with third parties. Certain decisions relating to these facilities require the approval of a simple majority of the owners, with other decisions requiring a higher percentage or even unanimous approval of the owners. It may not be possible for Keyera to obtain the required levels of approval from co-owners of facilities for future proposals for capital expenditures, which may adversely affect Keyera's ability to expand or improve its existing facilities. In addition, agreements for joint ownership often contain restrictions on transferring an interest in a facility, including consent requirements and rights of first refusal. Such provisions may restrict Keyera's ability to transfer its interests in facilities or to acquire a joint venture owner's interests in facilities, and may also restrict Keyera's ability to maximize the value of a sale of its interest.

Keyera increased its ownership interests at many of its existing gas plants in recent years, in many cases becoming the sole owner, in order to mitigate some of the risks arising from co-ownership. However, many of Keyera's current capital projects and business initiatives are joint ventures, and in several of these projects Keyera was not appointed or will not be appointed the operator.

In addition, some of Keyera's facilities are operated by third parties (such as the Norlite pipeline, Base Line Terminal and the Alder Flats and Pipestone gas plants). To the extent a third-party operator fails to perform its functions efficiently or becomes insolvent, Keyera's business and operations may be adversely affected. Keyera's efforts to mitigate this risk by contracting with competent operators and negotiating appropriate allocation of risk in its contracts may not be effective.

Reliance on Principal Customers and Suppliers

Keyera relies on a number of principal customers and suppliers in each of its business segments. Keyera enters into many contracts with its customers and suppliers which are often for a defined term or are subject to early termination upon notice. Keyera also relies on agreements with key customers to underpin capital projects.

There is no guarantee that any of the contracts that Keyera currently has in place will be renewed at the end of their term or replaced with other contracts in the event of early termination. Further, there is a risk that customers or suppliers will be unable to perform their obligations under the contracts. Customers may also seek relief from their contractual obligations or seek to restructure their contractual arrangements. If any of these circumstances were to arise, the revenue generated by Keyera's operating entities could be reduced or capital projects could be suspended. In either case, Keyera's financial results and cash flow could be adversely affected. In a low commodity price environment, counterparty risk becomes more significant.

There is no guarantee Keyera will be able to renew, renegotiate, or replace existing contracts or enter into new contracts or that existing contracts will generate the expected benefits. Although Keyera may be able to partially mitigate potential losses in some circumstances through the use of business interruption insurance, such insurance coverage may not be sufficient or available to compensate for all such losses or damages. See “Financial Risks – Adequacy of Insurance”.

Risks Relating to Leases and Rights of Way Access

Many of Keyera’s facilities and associated infrastructure are located on lands leased or licensed from third parties that must be renewed from time to time. Failure to renew the leases or licenses on terms acceptable to Keyera could significantly reduce the operations of such facilities and could result in related decommissioning costs for Keyera, pursuant to the terms of such leases or licenses. Successful development of new pipelines or extensions to existing pipelines depends in part on securing leases, easements, rights-of-way, permits and/or licenses from landowners or governmental authorities allowing access for such purposes. The process of securing rights-of-way or similar access is becoming more complex, particularly in more densely populated or environmentally sensitive areas. The inability to secure such rights-of-way or similar access could have an adverse effect on Keyera’s operations and financial results.

Urban Encroachment

Certain of Keyera’s assets are located within or near urban areas. Land use decisions made by municipal governments or other authorities may increase or introduce exposure to the public within defined emergency planning zones. Urban encroachment may increase public safety risks, restrict operating conditions, require additional capital expenditures or reduce throughput capacity. These factors may reduce asset competitiveness or increase costs, which could adversely affect Keyera’s business and financial performance.

Competition Risks

Keyera’s Gathering and Processing, Marketing, and Liquids Infrastructure businesses operate in competitive markets. Each of Keyera’s gas plants is subject to competition from other gas processing plants which are either in the general vicinity of Keyera’s plants or have gathering systems that currently or could in the future extend into Keyera’s capture areas. In addition, competition from non-hydrocarbon based energy sources may have an adverse effect on the production of natural gas and gas products in Alberta and, as a result, on the demand for Keyera’s services.

As well, in Keyera’s Liquids Infrastructure business, its pipelines and storage, terminal and processing facilities are subject to competition from other pipelines and facilities, which competition is anticipated to continue to grow. The competition to attract NGL volumes is competitive, which has implications not only for Keyera’s facilities, but also for Keyera’s Marketing business. In recent years, Keyera was successful in competing for NGL supply volumes, but there is no guarantee that the strategies that were employed will continue to be successful.

NGL and crude oil commodities that are marketed by Keyera compete with supplies from Canadian, U.S., and international sources. There is also competition from industries seeking to provide substitute products or alternative sources of fuel, gasoline blending products, diluents and feedstock. For example, in the iso-octane marketing business, alkylate is a common alternative competitive product. Alkylate is typically produced by reacting isobutane with refinery olefins in the presence of an acid catalyst to produce a relatively high octane gasoline component. Most North American refineries have some alkylate production capabilities. Keyera also competes with local and international entities to secure NGL supply for its marketing and NGL facilities business.

Overall, competition for business opportunities continues to be aggressive. These competitors may have diversified energy platforms with multiple marketing approaches, broader geographic coverage, greater access to credit and other financial resources, or lower cost structures, and may make strategic acquisitions or establish alliances among themselves. This competitive dynamic may place downward pressure on expected returns when seeking to negotiate new projects and opportunities or force Keyera to reduce its fees and associated returns in order to retain customers. If Keyera is unable to compete with services offered by other competitors, Keyera’s cash flow and revenue may be adversely affected.

Force Majeure Events

Keyera's operations may be vulnerable to loss or damage as a result of certain disruptions, including natural disasters, national emergencies, acts of war, acts of terrorism, technological attacks, domestic and global trade disruptions, civil unrest, pandemics or similar events, any of which may have a material adverse effect on Keyera's reputation, business, financial conditions or operating results.

Geographical Operational Risks

The majority of Keyera's assets are concentrated in Alberta in the WCSB, which leaves the Corporation exposed to the economic conditions impacting Alberta in particular. Keyera partially mitigates this risk through a diversity of business activities within the province of Alberta and by owning and operating assets in the U.S. and dealing with customers outside of Alberta.

Keyera is actively involved in U.S. NGL and iso-octane markets. Keyera makes a significant percentage of its propane and iso-octane sales into U.S. markets and also purchases NGLs in U.S. markets, particularly condensate, propane and butane. Keyera's reliance on these markets means that it is subject to downturns in the U.S. economy, adverse weather patterns in the U.S. (such as hurricanes and tropical storms), U.S. regulatory changes, protectionist actions by U.S. legislators, trade disputes, and other political developments, all of which could have an adverse impact on Keyera's financial results.

Keyera continues to expand its physical presence in the U.S. While the growth of Keyera's operations in the U.S. enhances its ability to access large U.S. markets, it also presents a number of risks, including increased regulatory and compliance obligations and costs, risks associated with potential non-compliance and civil liability exposure. The U.S. tends to be a more litigious environment with larger damages awards compared to Canada. In some instances, Keyera may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. courts. In addition, tax laws relating to Keyera's U.S. operations may be changed in a manner which adversely affects Keyera. In addition, to the extent the U.S. experiences increased protectionist sentiment, the imposition of tariffs, trade disputes or the renegotiation of trade agreements, and efforts to reduce or change regulation in many U.S. industries, the competitive position of Keyera and the Canadian energy industry overall may become increasingly uncertain and challenging in relation to the U.S.

While KEI has a relatively small staff in its Houston office, as well as employees and contractors at its U.S. located facilities, portions of Keyera's U.S. operations are managed by Canadian personnel with limited expertise in U.S. regulatory matters. Where applicable Keyera mitigates this risk through the retention of U.S. based advisors, and has implemented strategies to reduce the exposure of its Canadian assets to civil claims in the U.S.; however, there is no guarantee that any of these activities will have the effect of reducing the risks associated with its operations in the U.S. or with Keyera's access to U.S. markets, particularly for propane and iso-octane sales and condensate and butane purchases.

Keyera loads production onto rail cars that are shipped to Mexico. While the sale of the product associated with these shipments is typically completed in Canada or the U.S., Keyera may be the consignor of the product for transportation purposes and therefore must comply with certain Mexican legal requirements. As there is a somewhat different risk profile associated with doing business in Mexico, Keyera works with the rail leasing companies to permit its rail cars to travel into Mexico and with its insurers to secure insurance coverage; however, there is no guarantee that the steps Keyera has taken to mitigate the risks associated with its activities in Mexico will be effective.

Weather Conditions

Weather conditions (including those associated with climate change) can affect the demand for, and availability and price of, oil, natural gas, NGLs, and iso-octane. As a result, changes in weather patterns can affect throughput, as well as Keyera's NGL marketing activities. For example, colder winter temperatures generally increase demand for natural gas and NGLs used for heating, which tends to result in increased throughput volumes at facilities and higher prices in Keyera's Marketing business. In its facilities and NGL business, Keyera tries to position itself to be able to handle increased volumes of throughput and storage at its facilities to meet changes in seasonal demand; however, at any given time, facility and storage capacity is finite. Weather may also affect the operations and projects of Keyera's customers and suppliers, thereby influencing the services and products Keyera provides and/or receives.

While Keyera does not speculate on weather in its Marketing business, it tries to time its inventory builds with the seasonality of supply and demand. For example, Keyera will typically build inventories of propane in the warmer months (when demand is typically lower) for delivery in the winter months (when demand is typically higher). While Keyera uses financial and physical contracts to mitigate the commodity price risks associated with these inventories, there is no guarantee that Keyera's inventory management activities will be effective in mitigating such risks.

Weather conditions, including extreme heat and extreme cold, can pose safety concerns for workers and can affect the performance and operation of Keyera's facilities. Weather conditions may also influence Keyera's ability to complete capital projects or facility turnarounds on time, potentially resulting in delays and increasing costs of such capital projects and turnarounds and in some cases, may result in Keyera being unable to meet its contractual "in service" dates.

In addition, climate change could result in extreme variability in weather patterns, such as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall, floods, droughts, landslides, wildfires, hurricanes, tropical storms, ice storms, rising mean temperature and sea levels, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns. Keyera's assets and operations are exposed to potential interruption or damage from these kinds of events. Further, the economies of such impacted areas may require significant time to recover and there is no assurance that a full recovery will occur. Keyera may also experience reduced access to its assets or increased risk of loss of life or injury or damage to property and the environment. Keyera expects to experience climate related physical risks in the future, potentially with increasing frequency or severity.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Keyera's operations include rail/truck loading, offloading and terminalling facilities used to transport various petroleum products. These petroleum products are considered dangerous goods under TDG laws. Keyera ships a high volume of product by truck and rail and loads a significant number of rail cars and trucks at its facilities. When Keyera loads petroleum products, it may be considered the consignor, in which case it has specific responsibilities under the TDG laws, including the responsibility to ensure that the product is properly classified, the shipment is properly labeled and the product is loaded in an appropriate tank. Keyera also owns and operates rail infrastructure and must comply with applicable laws (including TDG laws) relating to the maintenance and inspection of these facilities.

Keyera may face liability for personal injuries, damage to property or lost product in the event of an incident involving rail cars or trucks loaded by Keyera, where Keyera is the consignor or importer of the product, where Keyera owns the product that is involved in an incident, or where an incident occurs on Keyera's proprietary rail infrastructure. As well, under various environmental statutes in both Canada and the U.S., Keyera could be held responsible for environmental damage caused by hydrocarbons loaded at its facilities or being carried on its leased rail cars. Major Canadian railways have adopted standard contract provisions designed to shift liability for third-party claims to shippers. Keyera may also be exposed to regulatory action in the event that it fails to comply with TDG laws. In the event Keyera is ultimately held liable for any damages resulting from its activities relating to TDG, for which insurance is not available, or increased costs or obligations are imposed on Keyera as a result of new regulations, Keyera's business, operations and financial performance could be adversely affected.

Although Keyera regularly assesses the risks associated with the transportation of dangerous goods and has established a transportation of dangerous goods/logistics committee which provides a level of oversight, there is no guarantee that these mitigation measures will be effective.

Natural Gas and NGL Composition

Each of Keyera's gas plants is designed to process raw natural gas feedstock within a certain range of composition specifications. The gas plants may require modification to operate efficiently if the composition of the raw gas being processed changes significantly. The configuration of each of Keyera's gas plants may not be optimal for efficient operation in the future if a change in inlet gas composition is outside a plant's acceptable range of composition specifications. Changes in gas composition, including the trend toward producing less sour gas and more sweet gas, can present challenges for achieving sulphur recovery levels at certain facilities, and can also create challenges in maintaining competitive operating costs at sour gas facilities. Keyera may need to change its license parameters, including sulphur recovery levels, may decide to shut down sour processing equipment at its facilities as gas composition changes, or may need to adjust its fee structure to remain competitive (e.g., if it does not recover all of its operating costs).

Keyera's NGL facilities are also exposed to risks associated with feedstock composition. If the NGLs handled at these facilities differ in composition or specification from the design of the facilities, there may be operational challenges and additional maintenance activities may be necessary. Further, because NGLs in Keyera's system may come from many sources, it is possible product originating from a non-CUSMA country could enter the system and result in customs duties being applied on imports and exports.

Keyera monitors plant throughput, gas composition, third-party system performance and industry development activity in the capture areas surrounding its facilities on an ongoing basis. This information is used to assist with ongoing operational decisions, bringing on new production and new customers, evaluating expansion opportunities and assessing opportunities to modify or add new services to accept the inlet gas in the capture areas surrounding its facilities. Keyera also amended its AER licenses at certain plants to deal with changes in gas composition, particularly to address declining concentrations of H_2S in the inlet gas, and may consider additional amendments in the future.

Acquisition and Integration Risk

Keyera has previously expanded its business through acquisitions, and may seek to further expand its business through acquisitions in the future. Keyera intends to consider and evaluate opportunities for acquisitions but there can be no assurances that an attractive acquisition candidate will be available in the future or that Keyera will have the ability to acquire such acquisition candidate on economically acceptable terms. Acquisitions may require significant capital, which would preclude Keyera from using those funds for other purposes, and the negotiations of an acquisition and post-closing integration of new business operations could disrupt Keyera's business by diverting management's attention from day-to-day operations. The integration process may also result in the loss of key employees and the disruption of ongoing business, customer and employee relationships, which may adversely affect Keyera's ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions. Additionally, acquisition candidates may have liabilities or adverse operating issues that Keyera fails to discover through due diligence prior to the acquisition. Acquisitions may also expose Keyera to additional risks, including: risks relating to entry into markets or businesses in which Keyera has little or no direct prior experience; increased credit risks through the assumption of additional debt; inability to mitigate the risks of the integration process, including the loss of key employees and the disruption of ongoing business, supplier, customer and employee relationships; costs and contingent liabilities; and exposure to undisclosed or unknown liabilities of the acquired business or assets. Any potential impairment of tangible assets, goodwill and other intangible assets related to any such acquisition would reduce Keyera's overall earnings, which could negatively affect Keyera's capitalization and results of operations.

To effectively integrate the acquisitions into its current operations, Keyera must establish appropriate operational, administrative, finance and management systems and controls and marketing functions relating to the acquisitions. These efforts, together with the ongoing integration following the acquisition, will require substantial attention from Keyera's management. This diversion of management attention, as well as any other difficulties which Keyera may encounter in completing the acquisitions and integration process, could have an adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. There can be no assurance that Keyera will be successful in integrating the acquired operations or that the expected benefits of the acquisitions will be realized. If Keyera consummates any future acquisitions, the capitalization and results of operations may change significantly.

Employees and Contractors

A skilled workforce is important to the ongoing success of Keyera. Keyera must attract, train, and retain skilled employees and contractors in variable employment markets while controlling related labour costs. Keyera's ability to control labour and benefit costs is subject to numerous internal and external factors, including changes in the unemployment rate, changes in immigration policy, regulatory changes, prevailing wage rates, and competition from other companies for similarly qualified employees. Further, the cost of retaining employees and hiring contractors in some locations can place inflationary pressure on Keyera's costs.

Given the demand for many of these skilled individuals, Keyera devotes a significant amount of resources and planning to the recruitment, retention, and training of its employees and contractors to secure the required level of staffing and skills necessary to support its businesses and projects. If Keyera is not able to attract skilled employees and contractors, its ability to execute its business plans may be impaired.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of Keyera has been largely dependent on the skills and expertise of its key personnel to manage the overall business and achieve positive margins. The continued success of Keyera will be dependent on its ability to retain such personnel. If one or more of these personnel were unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, the Corporation's business could be disrupted, and the Corporation might not be able to find replacements on a timely basis or with the same level of skill and experience. Costs associated with retaining key personnel could adversely affect Keyera's business operations and financial results. Access to a sustained labour market from which to attract the required expertise, knowledge, and experience is a critical factor to Keyera's success. The loss of key personnel through either attrition or retirement could adversely impact Keyera's future business and financial results.

Labour Relations

Keyera currently has unionized employees at two of its gas plants. Unionized labour disruptions at these or other facilities could restrict the ability of these facilities to operate and therefore adversely affect Keyera's financial results. See "Business of Keyera – Employees and Labour Relations". Although Keyera strives to maintain a good relationship with its unions and unionized employees and to date has never experienced a strike or work stoppage at its unionized plants, such an event could occur in the future and any such occurrence could adversely affect Keyera's business operations or financial results.

Civil Unrest or Activism

Civil unrest or activism may have significant effects on general economic conditions and may cause fluctuations in consumer confidence, spending and market liquidity, each of which could adversely affect Keyera's business. Increased activism relating to climate change and Indigenous relations in connection with oil and gas construction projects and operations, including but not limited to pipelines, could potentially result in damage to Keyera's assets, reduced demand for Keyera's services, changes to legislation or the denial or delay of permits and rights-of-way, any of which could adversely affect Keyera's business, operations or financial results.

Political Uncertainty

Political events, decisions and trends in Canada, the U.S. and elsewhere, have, and can continue to create future uncertainty on global financial and economic markets. This uncertainty may impact the energy industry in Canada, the U.S. and worldwide, and may have an adverse affect on Keyera's business and financial results.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Eco-Terrorism

Keyera's business may be subject to action by non-governmental organizations, eco-terrorist attack or public opposition. Such actions could expose Keyera to the risk of higher costs, delays or project cancellations due to pressure on governments by special interest groups and other non-governmental organizations. Attempting to address such concerns may require Keyera to incur significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures. Furthermore, activism may impact Keyera's ability to obtain or maintain permits and regulatory approvals or negatively impact the anticipated timing and costs associated with capital projects.

Risks Relating to Breach of Confidentiality

Breaches of confidentiality could put Keyera at competitive risk and may cause significant damage to its business. There is no assurance that, in the event of a breach of confidentiality, Keyera will be able to obtain equitable remedies from a court of competent jurisdiction in a timely manner, if at all, in order to prevent or mitigate any damage to its business that such a breach of confidentiality may cause.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the potential risk that market-specific or company-specific events, or other factors, could result in the deterioration of Keyera's reputation with key stakeholders. Keyera's reputation may be adversely impacted by the actions and activities it undertakes, as well as the activities of its employees. There is an increasing level of public concern and scrutiny relating to the perceived effect of natural resources activities, including, without limitation: exploration, development, production, processing, and transportation; on certain environmental and social aspects such as overall environmental performance, emissions, air and water quality, noise, dust, land, and ecological disturbance; and employment and economic development opportunities. Opposition to natural resources activities by communities, special interest groups (including non-governmental organizations), or Indigenous peoples may ultimately impact Keyera's reputation.

In addition, Keyera's reputation could be affected by the actions and activities of other companies operating in the energy industry and by general public perceptions of the energy industry, over which Keyera has little control. For example, negative publicity related to pipeline incidents, unpopular expansion plans or new projects, transportation of hydrocarbons by rail, as well as opposition from organizations opposed to oil and gas, oil sands or pipeline development, all have the potential to affect the perception of Keyera by its stakeholders. The increasing debate and focus on climate change has contributed to increasing negative public sentiment toward the hydrocarbon-based energy sector and higher levels of scrutiny with respect to emissions and overall environmental performance. If Keyera's reputation is diminished, it could result in: loss of customers; revenue loss; value of Keyera's securities delays in obtaining regulatory approvals with respect to growth projects, increased operating, capital, financing or regulatory costs; loss of Shareholder confidence; or loss of public support for Keyera's business and operations. See "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation".

Impacts of Epidemics, Pandemics and Public Health Crises

Keyera's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises in geographic areas in which Keyera has operations, suppliers, customers or employees. Actions that may be taken by governmental authorities in response to such events may result in, among other things: fluctuations in the status of the global economy, including changes in global energy demand; increased volatility in financial and commodity markets; disruptions to global supply chains; labour shortages; union action or high levels of absenteeism; inflation and cost pressures; significant impacts to the workforce; reductions in trade volumes; temporary operational restrictions and restrictions on gatherings of individuals, as well as shelter-in-place declarations and quarantine orders; business closures and travel bans; political and economic instability; and civil unrest.

The extent of epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described herein, including the risks relating to Keyera's exposure to commodity prices; results of operations; labour disruptions; the successful completion of Keyera's growth and expansion projects, including the expected return on investment thereof; Keyera's ability to maintain its credit ratings; restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs; Keyera's ability to pay dividends to Shareholders and fund its debt obligations; and otherwise complying with the covenants contained in the agreements that govern Keyera's indebtedness.

Expansion of Operations

Keyera's operations and expertise are currently focused primarily on oil and gas infrastructure activities. If Keyera engages in activities other than its current core business activities or in new geographical areas in the future, this may present new risks or significantly increase the exposure to one or more of the existing risks, any of which may adversely affect Keyera's future operational and financial conditions.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Shareholders and other security holders of Keyera are dependent on senior management and the directors of Keyera for the governance, administration and management of Keyera. Certain directors and officers of Keyera may be directors or officers of entities in competition to Keyera or may be directors or officers of certain entities with which Keyera deals. As such, certain directors or officers of Keyera may encounter conflicts of interest in the administration of their duties with respect to Keyera.

Technological Developments and Digital Transformation

The oil and natural gas industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological advancements and introductions of new products and services utilizing new technologies. In such an environment, Keyera may not be able to, among other things: clearly define and prioritize technology requirements and infrastructure design; effectively implement new technologies or do so on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost; effectively operate and maintain existing infrastructure; innovate new digital solutions and scalable data infrastructure for digital offering at the same pace as the larger market solutions based on digital design and advanced analytics; or establish organic growth platforms to better understand, target and engage Keyera's customers. Failure to do so could materially adversely affect Keyera's operations and its ability to compete in the market.

Financial Risks

Market Risk and Marketing Activities

Keyera enters into contracts to purchase and sell natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and iso-octane. Most of these contracts are priced at floating market prices. These activities expose Keyera to market risks resulting from movements in commodity prices between the time volumes are purchased and the time they are sold, from fluctuations in the margins between purchase prices and sales prices, balancing product purchases and sales contracts, and, in some cases, may also expose Keyera to currency exchange risk. See "Foreign Exchange Risk" below.

(a) *Product Price* – The prices of the products that are marketed by Keyera are subject to fluctuations resulting from seasonal demand changes, extreme weather conditions, market inventory levels, transportation constraints, changes in crude oil, natural gas, NGL and iso-octane markets (including, but not limited to, oil production in the U.S. and internationally), changes to differentials and other factors. Further, Keyera normally has a long position in most of the NGL products that it markets, and may store NGLs in order to meet seasonal demand and take advantage of seasonal pricing differentials, resulting in inventory price risk. Iso-octane margins are driven by the price of butane (the primary feedstock) and RBOB, as well as the iso-octane premiums above RBOB. Because liquids blending margins are earned by capturing spreads between different product qualities, Keyera's Liquids Infrastructure business is subject to volatility in price differentials between the various product streams. These exposures could result in variability in the operating income generated by the Marketing business and Keyera's distributable cash flow.

(b) *Volume* – Keyera purchases a substantial volume of NGLs from producers and other customers for resale to third parties, including other marketers and end-users. In many circumstances, particularly in the Marketing business, Keyera's purchase and sale contracts may not match, as the contracts may be entered into at different times, locations and for different values. A producer or supplier could fail to deliver contracted volumes or could deliver in excess of contracted volumes, or a purchaser could purchase less than contracted volumes. Any of these actions could cause Keyera's purchases and sales to be unbalanced. While Keyera attempts to balance its purchases and sales, if its purchases and sales are unbalanced, Keyera will face increased exposure to commodity price risks and could have increased volatility in its operating income and distributable cash flow.

Although Keyera attempts to mitigate certain elements of this risk exposure through the integration of the Marketing business with its facilities businesses (which is a fee-for-service business). Keyera remains exposed to market, commodity price, and exchange rate risk. See "Business of Keyera – Marketing Business Segment – Commodity Risk Management" for a description of how Keyera manages certain commodity risk.

When possible, Keyera uses hedging strategies as part of its overall risk management strategy to assist in managing the exposure to commodity price, interest rate and foreign exchange risks. The use of such hedging activities exposes Keyera to risks which may cause significant loss. These risks include but are not limited to: changes in the valuation of the hedge instrument being not well correlated to the change in the valuation of the underlying exposures being hedged; deficiency in Keyera's systems or controls; human error; and the unenforceability of Keyera's contracts. The terms of these contracts or instruments may limit the benefit of favorable changes in commodity prices, interest rates, currency values and share price and may result in financial opportunity loss.

There is no guarantee that hedging and other efforts to manage the marketing and inventory risks will generate profits or mitigate all of the market and inventory risk associated with these activities. While hedging and other efforts to manage market and inventory risk are intended to mitigate Keyera's risk exposure, because of the inherent nature and risk of such transactions, those activities can result in losses. If Keyera hedges its commodity price exposure, it may forego the benefits that may otherwise be experienced if commodity prices were to increase and it is subject to credit risks associated with the counterparties with whom it contracts. See "Credit Risk" below. For additional information on Keyera's hedging strategies, refer to the management's discussion and analysis accompanying the 2025 Financial Statements which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Operating, Capital and General and Administrative Costs

Operating and capital costs associated with Keyera's facilities represent significant components of the cost of providing services. These costs may vary considerably from current and forecast values and rates. In general, as facilities age, costs associated with operating and maintaining such facilities may increase over time. In addition, operating and capital costs may increase as a result of a number of factors beyond Keyera's control, including general economic, business and market conditions, trade protectionism and tariffs, and supply, demand and/or inflation in respect of required goods and/or services. Fluctuations in the prices of electricity and fuel can cause significant fluctuations in operating costs. Although operating costs are often recovered through the tariffs charged on processing and transportation, some processing arrangements do not permit the flow-through of operating costs. Further, to the extent operating costs increase, producers may seek lower cost alternatives or shut-in production of their natural gas.

The following events could affect the ultimate accuracy of such estimates: unanticipated changes in products to be processed; incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made; unanticipated transportation costs; the accuracy of major equipment and construction cost estimates; failure to meet scheduled construction completion dates and production dates due to any of the foregoing events and uncertainties; expenditures in connection with a failure to meet such scheduled dates; changes in government regulation; global health crises; and unanticipated changes in commodity input costs and quantities.

General and administrative costs may vary considerably from current and forecast values as a result of fluctuations in employment markets and the demand for trades which affect compensation that must be paid to attract and retain employees and contractors. As well, the cost of Keyera's long term incentive plan can vary considerably due to the fact that the value of the payments required to satisfy the grants primarily depend on: (a) the market price of the Common Shares, and (b) the number of Common Shares awarded based on a multiplier linked to certain corporate performance metrics.

Maintenance capital requirements and maintenance expenses may vary from year to year depending on such factors as the scheduling of maintenance turnarounds, operating conditions and inlet composition.

Working capital requirements are strongly influenced by the volume of NGLs, iso-octane and oil held in storage and related commodity prices. In addition to the working capital required for inventory, Keyera requires working capital to finance its other business activities, including its risk management program. Growth in capital expenditures vary depending upon available opportunities and financing.

If significant increases in operating, capital or general and administrative costs are incurred, this may negatively impact Keyera's financial results.

Keyera may also experience unanticipated increases or fluctuations in input costs, such as the costs of electricity and fuel. If Keyera uses physical and financial contracts to hedge its input costs, it may forego the benefits that may otherwise be experienced if input costs were to decrease and it is subject to credit risks associated with the counterparties with whom it contracts. See "Credit Risk" below.

Adequacy of Insurance

There can be no assurance that Keyera will be able to obtain or maintain adequate insurance coverage at all or at rates it considers reasonable. Further, there can be no assurance that available insurance will cover all losses or liabilities that might arise in the conduct of Keyera's business. The occurrence of a significant uninsured claim, a claim in excess of the insurance coverage limits maintained by Keyera, or a claim that falls within a significant self-insured retention could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business, operations and financial performance. Further, significant insured claims could lead to an increased cost of operating and insuring Keyera's assets in the future.

In recent years some insurers have stated publicly that they will no longer provide new insurance capacity or are reducing current capacity offered to companies operating in the oil sands. As a result, accessing insurance at reasonable rates could become a challenge for Keyera, which may impact the cost of operations and inhibit Keyera's ability to pursue new projects or acquisitions.

With the growth in Keyera's operating activities in the U.S., Keyera expanded its insurance coverage to include coverages for its U.S. operations. Because of the more litigious environment in the U.S., the potential for higher damages awards and Keyera's assets in the U.S., premiums for this coverage are notably higher than coverage for Canadian operations and there is no guarantee that the coverages Keyera obtained will be sufficient to satisfy any claims that may be brought as a result of these operations.

Keyera does not insure against soil and groundwater contamination, except for contamination resulting from catastrophic failures. In certain areas in which Keyera has operations, it carries limited or no coverage for terrorism or for any injury to workers that occurs as a result of terrorism.

Decommissioning, Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

Keyera is responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation of its facilities, including pipelines, at the end of their economic life, the costs of which may be substantial. It is not possible to predict these costs with certainty since they are a function of regulatory requirements at the time of decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation and the actual costs may exceed current estimates which are the basis of the asset retirement obligation shown in Keyera's financial statements. A detailed discussion of the assumptions and basis for calculating the fair value of the decommissioning costs are included in the management's discussion and analysis accompanying the 2025 Financial Statements which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Keyera may, in the future, determine it is prudent or may be required by applicable laws or regulations to post financial security with regulators or establish and fund one or more decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation reserve funds to provide for payment of future decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation costs. The posting of security or the creation and maintenance of these reserves could decrease cash flow available to pay dividends to Shareholders and to service debt obligations in the future. Further, even if such reserve funds were established, they may not be sufficient to satisfy the future decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation costs and Keyera will be responsible for the payment of the balance of such costs.

Environmental Compliance and Remediation Costs

Keyera allocates funding for its environmental programs each year. However, there is the risk that unforeseen matters may arise requiring Keyera to set aside additional funds. Compliance obligations under applicable environmental laws can result in significant costs, including those associated with installing and maintaining pollution controls, fines and penalties resulting from any failure to comply, and potential limitations on operations. Remediation obligations can also result in significant costs associated with the investigation and remediation of contaminated properties. Activities that do not meet regulatory standards or that breach such legislation may result in the imposition of fines, penalties, suspension of operations and reputational loss. It is also possible that increasingly strict environmental and safety requirements could be implemented, which could result in substantial increases in the cost of compliance, including increased capital expenditures and operating expenses. There is also the risk of civil liability for environmental matters.

Keyera also undertakes remediation projects that are identified through its liability management system as part of its ongoing efforts to manage its environmental risk. However, it is not possible for Keyera to estimate the amount and timing of all future expenditures related to environmental matters due to various factors, including: (a) uncertainties in estimating pollution control and clean-up costs, including at sites where only preliminary site investigation or assessments have been completed; (b) the potential discovery of new sites or additional information at existing sites; (c) the uncertainty in quantifying liability under environmental laws that impose joint and several liability on all potentially responsible parties; (d) the evolving nature of environmental laws and regulations, including the interpretation and enforcement thereof; and (e) the potential for litigation on existing or discontinued assets. Based on current operations and practices, the cost of complying with environmental regulations and Keyera's exposure to civil liability for environmental matters have not had and are not expected to have a material adverse effect on its financial results; however, no assurance can be given that such costs will not materially adversely affect financial results in the future. See "Regulatory Framework – Greenhouse Gas and Emissions Regulation".

Cash Dividends Are Not Guaranteed

Dividends are not guaranteed and will fluctuate with the performance of Keyera's business and operations. Any future dividend payments by Keyera and the level thereof will be determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The cash available to pay dividends depends on a number of factors, including: current and expected future levels of earnings; operating cash flow; income taxes; maintenance and growth capital expenditures; debt repayments; working capital requirements; current and potential future environmental liabilities; the impact of interest rates and/or foreign exchange rates; crude oil, natural gas, NGL and iso-octane prices; and other factors. Keyera's short and long term borrowings prohibit Keyera from paying dividends at any time at which a default or event of default would exist under such debt, or if a default or event of default would exist as a result of paying the dividend. See "Debt Matters" below.

External sources of capital, including borrowings and the issuance of additional Common Shares or Preferred Shares, become limited or unavailable on commercially reasonable terms, Keyera's ability to sustain its dividends and make the necessary capital investments to maintain or expand its business may be impaired. The extent to which Keyera is required to use cash flow to finance capital expenditures or acquisitions may reduce the cash flow available to declare and pay dividends to Shareholders. Dividends may be increased, reduced or suspended or eliminated entirely depending on Keyera's operations and the performance of its assets and businesses.

Capital Market and Liquidity Risks

Keyera may have restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs. As Keyera's future capital expenditures will be financed out of cash generated from operations, borrowings, and possible future equity sales, Keyera's ability to finance such expenditures is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of capital markets and investor demand for investments in the energy industry generally and Keyera's securities in particular.

To the extent external sources of capital become unavailable or available on onerous terms or otherwise limited, Keyera's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, results of operations, and dividends may be materially and adversely affected as a result.

If cash flow from operations is lower than expected or capital costs for projects exceed current estimates, or if Keyera incurs major unanticipated expenses related to construction, development, or maintenance of its existing assets, Keyera may be required to seek additional capital to maintain its capital expenditures at planned levels. Failure to obtain financing necessary for Keyera's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay in Keyera's capital program or a decrease in dividends.

Debt Matters

Keyera relies on debt financing for some of its business activities, including capital and operating expenditures. Keyera's credit facilities, long-term senior unsecured notes and subordinated notes have defined terms and there are no assurances that Keyera will be able to refinance any or all of the borrowings at their maturity, or to refinance such borrowings on commercially reasonable terms. In addition, there are no assurances that Keyera will be able to comply at all times with the covenants applicable under its current borrowings; nor are there assurances that Keyera will be able to secure new financing that may be necessary to finance its operations and capital growth program. Any failure of Keyera to secure refinancing, to obtain new financing or to comply with applicable covenants under its borrowings could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's financial results, including its ability to pay dividends to Shareholders. Further, any inability of Keyera to obtain new financing may limit its ability to support future growth. See "Capital Structure of the Corporation".

Borrowings or additional borrowings made by or on behalf of Keyera will affect the leverage of the business. Interest and principal payments on such borrowings will reduce the amount of cash flow available for dividends to Shareholders and may increase the level of financial risk in the operations of Keyera. Keyera's short-term and long-term debt prohibit the payment of dividends at any time at which a default or event of default would exist under such debt, or if a default or event of default would exist as a result of paying a dividend.

If Keyera is unable to refinance debt obligations at the time of maturity or is unable to refinance on equally favourable terms, the amount of cash flow available for dividends to Shareholders may be affected. See "Capital Structure of the Corporation".

Keyera believes its existing credit facilities will be sufficient for its immediate requirements and expects that it will be able to renew its existing credit facilities or refinance its long-term debt (which includes hybrid notes, public senior debt and private notes) on commercially reasonable terms. However, industry and global market conditions mean Keyera, along with other oil and gas companies, may have restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs. Keyera's ability to raise debt is dependent upon, among other factors, the overall state of the debt and capital markets, the quality of Keyera's public credit ratings and investor appetite for investments in the energy industry and Keyera's securities in particular. The ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance debt obligations depends on the financial condition and operating performance of Keyera, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond its control. As a result, Keyera may be unable to maintain a level of cash flow from operations sufficient to permit it to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on its indebtedness. These conditions could have an adverse effect on the industry in which Keyera operates and its business, including future operating and financial results. There can be no assurance that Keyera's cash flow will be adequate for future financial obligations or that additional funds will be able to be obtained.

Credit Ratings

Keyera has been assigned issuer ratings by DBRS and S&P that are investment grade. See "Capital Structure of the Corporation – Credit Ratings". The issuer ratings are based on an assessment by each of DBRS and S&P of Keyera's financial strength, as well as a number of factors not entirely within Keyera's control, including conditions affecting the industry in which Keyera operates generally and the wider state of the economy. Any rating may be revised (including a downgrade) or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if in its judgement circumstances so warrant. As a result, there is a risk that Keyera's issuer ratings could be withdrawn or downgraded below investment grade in the future. In the event of a withdrawal or downgrade of an issuer rating, the credit rating of the Keyera Subordinated Notes or the credit ratings on Keyera's Medium Term Notes, Series 1, Medium Term Notes, Series 2, Medium Term Notes, Series 3 or Medium Term Notes, Series 4, or the 2025 Notes, Keyera's ability to access capital, its cost of borrowing on future debt, its financing strategy, the trading price of Keyera's Common Shares and its ability to enter into normal course derivative, hedging or other credit-based transactions (including the associated costs of such transactions) may be adversely affected. A credit rating withdrawal or downgrade on Keyera's Medium Term Notes, 2025 Notes or Subordinated Hybrid Notes could trigger a "Rating Event" (as defined in the Note Indenture). Further, if Keyera were to seek a rating for any securities in the future, there is no guarantee that such securities would receive the same or similar ratings as Keyera's issuer or existing securities ratings.

Counterparties and suppliers are often interested in Keyera's credit ratings when establishing and maintaining contractual business arrangements. Keyera may be obligated to post collateral in the form of cash, letters of credit or other financial instruments in order to establish or maintain business arrangements, if one or more of its credit ratings falls below certain ratings floors. Additional collateral may be required due to further downgrades below certain ratings floors. Failure to provide adequate risk assurance to counterparties and suppliers may result in Keyera foregoing or having contractual business arrangements terminated.

Credit Risk

Keyera takes on credit risk with respect to its fee-for-service business, the purchase and sale of commodities in its Marketing business, hedging of commodity price changes, as well as other financial contracts into which it enters. In particular, Keyera may be exposed to credit-related losses in the event counterparties to contracts become insolvent, are subject to creditor protection laws (e.g., the *Companies Creditors Arrangement Act*), or otherwise fail to fulfill their present or future financial obligations to Keyera. The majority of Keyera's accounts receivable are due from entities in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated to some degree by having a broad base of domestic and international customers. With respect to counterparties for financial instruments used for economic hedging purposes, Keyera attempts to limit its credit risk by dealing with recognized futures exchanges, or investment grade financial institutions, or by adherence to credit policies that significantly reduce overall counterparty credit risk; however, there can be no assurance that these processes will protect against all losses from non-performance.

Keyera's creditworthiness assessment of a counterparty considers the available qualitative and quantitative information about the counterparty including the financial status and external credit ratings. Depending on the outcome of each assessment, Keyera, in accordance with its credit policy, may: (a) set and adjust limits on exposure to its counterparties; (b) request collateral/security (e.g., letters of credit, guarantees or other credit enhancements), where appropriate; (c) require customers to prepay for products or services; and (d) use contractual arrangements that permit the netting of exposures associated with a single counterparty as well as other remedies. In Keyera's facilities business, the standard operating, transportation and processing agreements provide for an operator's lien on customer products transported or processed through Keyera's facilities. While these liens provide a degree of risk mitigation protection, there are legal risks associated with the enforcement of such liens. While Keyera takes active steps to monitor and manage its credit risk, it is possible that credit exposure to counterparties (or any one of them), may result in Keyera suffering losses, in which case its operations and financial results may be adversely affected.

Credit Markets

Future uncertainty in the global economy and in local markets, including a deterioration of global economic conditions, lack of market liquidity or increased volatility in the credit markets may increase costs associated with debt instruments due to increased spreads over relevant interest rate benchmarks and affect Keyera's ability, or the ability of third parties it seeks to do business with, to access those markets.

Interest Rates

Keyera takes on interest rate risk in association with its debt financing. Amounts paid in respect of interest on debt reduce Keyera's cash flow. Interest rates are influenced by Canadian and global economic conditions beyond Keyera's control. Increased inflation and any economic conditions resulting from governmental attempts to reduce inflation, such as the imposition of higher interest rates, could negatively impact Keyera's borrowing costs, which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on Keyera's cash flow and ability to service obligations under its debt securities and other debt obligations. Moreover, floating rate debt obligations expose Keyera to changes in interest payments, which could have an adverse effect on Keyera's financial results, as variations in interest rates could result in changes in the amount required to service debt.

As part of its efforts to mitigate the risk exposure associated with interest rate fluctuations, Keyera: (a) generally funds long term assets with long term, fixed-rate debt or equity; (b) limits floating-rate debt exposure, which is historically comprised of drawdowns under its credit facility; (c) ladders the maturity dates of its long term unsecured notes to manage re-financing risks; and (d) uses derivative instruments, including forward currency contracts and cross currency swaps, to hedge against the effect of future exchange rate movements. There is no guarantee these mitigation measures will be effective.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency. Keyera's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Operating margins in the Gathering and Processing and Liquids Infrastructure businesses are generally not subject to foreign exchange risk, as all sales and virtually all purchases are denominated in Canadian dollars. However, Keyera may be exposed to foreign currency fluctuations with respect to capital projects in these segments, as some equipment and services may be sourced or priced in U.S. dollars.

Keyera's foreign exchange risk largely arises from the Marketing business where a significant portion of sales and purchases are denominated in or based on U.S. dollars. Foreign exchange risk is actively managed by using forward currency contracts and cross currency swaps. Keyera has adopted a risk management policy in relation to its marketing activities, including the exposure to foreign exchange risk associated with these activities.

Keyera is also exposed to foreign exchange risk related to its U.S. dollar-denominated long-term debt. To manage this currency exposure, Keyera entered into cross currency swap contracts relating to principal and future interest payments for substantially all of the U.S. dollar denominated debt. These cross currency swap contracts are discussed further in the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of the 2024 management discussion and analysis available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Market Price of the Common Shares

The market price of the Common Shares may fluctuate due to a variety of factors relating to Keyera's business, including: announcements of new developments; fluctuations in Keyera's operating results; sales or issuance of equity securities in the marketplace; failure to meet analysts' expectations; general market conditions; changes in credit ratings; investors' confidence in the WCSB; the energy industry generally or the worldwide economy; and other factors beyond Keyera's control. There can be no assurance that the market price of the Common Shares will not experience significant fluctuations in the future, including fluctuations that are unrelated to Keyera's performance. For these reasons, investors should not rely on past trends in the price of Common Shares to predict the future price of Common Shares or Keyera's financial results.

Ability to Divest Certain Assets

Keyera may from time-to-time desire to divest assets to optimize its operations and financial performance. Keyera may not, however, be able to sell assets or, if Keyera is able to sell assets, to raise optimal amounts of capital from such asset sales. Additionally, the timing to close asset sales could be significantly different than Keyera's expected timeline.

Sales of Additional Common Shares or Preferred Shares

The Corporation may issue additional Common Shares or Preferred Shares in the future. As of December 31, 2025, there are no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. Such additional Common Shares and Preferred Shares may be issued without the approval of Shareholders. Shareholders do not have pre-emptive rights in connection with such additional issuances of Common Shares or Preferred Shares. It is not possible to predict the size of future issuances of Common Shares, Preferred Shares or the effect, if any, that future issuances of Common Shares or Preferred Shares will have on the market price of the Common Shares or Preferred Shares. Issuances of a substantial number of Common Shares or Preferred Shares, or the perception that such issuances could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Common Shares or Preferred Shares. As well, with any additional issuance of Common Shares or Preferred Shares, Shareholders will experience dilution, compared to funding via debt.

Litigation and Arbitration Risks

Keyera is, in the normal course of its business, subject to various legal proceedings, actions and claims including arbitration, regulatory and tax proceedings, actions and claims related to, among other things, property damage, property tax, land rights, the environment and contract and commercial disputes. Defence and settlement costs associated with such lawsuits and claims can be substantial, even with respect to lawsuits and claims that have no merit. Moreover, unfavourable outcomes or settlements of litigation could encourage the commencement of additional litigation. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding could have an adverse effect on Keyera's operating results or financial performance.

In certain instances, third parties have agreed or will agree to indemnify, defend and hold Keyera harmless from and against various claims, litigation and liabilities arising in connection with certain transactions or business matters. There is no assurance that third parties will possess sufficient assets, income, access to financing and insurance coverage to enable them to satisfy their indemnification obligations in favour of Keyera. In addition, Keyera may not be able to successfully enforce such indemnities and any such indemnities may not be sufficient to fully indemnify Keyera from third-party claims. The inability to recover fully any significant liabilities through an indemnity may have adverse effects on Keyera's financial position, operations or results of operations.

Internal Controls

Effective internal controls are necessary for Keyera to provide reliable financial reports, manage its risk exposure and help prevent fraud. Although Keyera undertakes several procedures to help ensure the reliability of its financial reports, including those imposed by Canadian securities laws, Keyera cannot be certain that such measures will ensure that it will maintain adequate control over financial processes and reporting. Failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could impact Keyera's results of operations or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. If Keyera or its independent auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in Keyera and its financial statements and negatively impact the trading price of the common shares.

At the operational level, Keyera relies on electronic systems for recording sales and accumulating financial data. A major breakdown of Keyera's computer systems would disrupt the flow of information and could cause a loss of records. The conversion and upgrade of electronic systems could result in lost or corrupt data which could impact the accuracy of financial reporting and management information.

Based on their inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and even those controls determined to be effective can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Failure to adequately prevent, detect, and correct misstatements could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to the Plains Acquisition

Possible Failure to Complete the Acquisition of PMC

The Plains Acquisition is subject to normal commercial risk that it may not be completed on the terms negotiated or at all.

The closing of the Plains Acquisition is subject to the satisfaction of certain closing conditions (including the receipt of required regulatory clearances – see "*Risk Factors – Risks Related to the Plains Acquisition – Regulatory Risk Related to the Plains Acquisition*" below). There is no certainty, nor can Keyera provide any assurance, that these conditions will be satisfied or, if satisfied, when they will be satisfied. Further, the Corporation may, in its sole discretion, amend or waive certain closing conditions in its favour in the Plains Share Purchase Agreement, agree to asset divestures or other conditions to obtain required regulatory clearances or agree with Plains to amend the Plains Share Purchase Agreement and, as a consequence, consummate the Plains Acquisition on terms that may be substantially different from those set forth in the Plains Share Purchase Agreement. As a result, the closing of the Plains Acquisition may not occur as contemplated or at all. The Corporation intends to consummate the Plains Acquisition as soon as practicable after the satisfaction or waiver of the other closing conditions.

If the Plains Acquisition is not completed prior to the Termination Date, then the Subscription Receipts will be cancelled and the holders of Subscription Receipts will be entitled to receive a refund of their subscription price and payment of any unpaid Dividend Equivalent Payments owing to such holders of Subscription Receipts. Holders of Subscription Receipts would not be entitled to participate in any growth in the trading price of the Common Shares. Further, holders of Subscription Receipts would be restricted from using the funds devoted to the acquisition of the Subscription Receipts for any other investment opportunities until the Escrowed Funds are returned to holders of Subscription Receipts. In addition, if closing of the Plains Acquisition does not take place as contemplated, Keyera could suffer adverse consequences, including, without limitation, the loss of investor confidence. The discovery or quantification of any material liabilities could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition or future prospects.

If the Plains Acquisition has not been completed on or prior to 5:00 p.m. (Calgary time) on June 30, 2026, or if, prior to such time, the Plains Share Purchase Agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms, or the Corporation issues a press release announcing, or notifies the trustee, that it does not intend to proceed with the Plains Acquisition, all pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the Note Indenture, as supplemented, the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A and the 2025 Notes are subject to a special mandatory redemption at a special mandatory redemption price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A and the 2025 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, from the issue date of the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A and the 2025 Notes, to, but not including, the date of such special mandatory redemption. The proceeds of the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A and the 2025 Notes offerings have not been placed into escrow and, accordingly, there is a risk the Corporation may not have sufficient funds to redeem the Subordinated Notes, Series 2025-A and the 2025 Notes pursuant to the special mandatory redemption, as required.

Regulatory Risk Related to the Plains Acquisition

The Plains Acquisition is conditional upon, among other things, with respect to the *Competition Act*, the issuance of an advance ruling certificate or the expiry or termination of all applicable waiting periods and, unless waived by Keyera, confirmation from the Commissioner of Competition that they do not, at that time, intend to bring an application under section 92 of the *Competition Act* in respect of the Plains Acquisition, along with certain other regulatory approvals. There is no certainty, nor can Keyera provide any assurance, that the required regulatory approvals can be obtained on conditions acceptable to Keyera, or, if so obtained, when they will be obtained. A substantial delay in obtaining the required regulatory approvals or the conditioning of the required regulatory approvals on unfavourable terms or conditions could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's ability to complete the Plains Acquisition and, if completed, on Keyera's or PMC's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, in the event that regulatory agencies impose such unfavourable terms and/or conditions for required regulatory approvals, the Corporation may still be required to complete the Plains Acquisition on the terms set forth in the Plains Share Purchase Agreement.

Failure to Realize Acquisition Benefits

The Corporation believes that the Plains Acquisition will be beneficial. However, there is a risk that some or all of the expected benefits of the Plains Acquisition may fail to materialize, or may not occur within the time periods that Keyera anticipates. The realization of such benefits may be affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Corporation.

Unexpected Liabilities Related to the Plains Acquisition

The Corporation has conducted due diligence in connection with the Plains Acquisition, however, there may be liabilities of PMC that the Corporation failed to discover or was unable to quantify in the due diligence which it conducted in connection with the Plains Acquisition and the Corporation may not be indemnified for some or all of these liabilities.

In connection with the Plains Acquisition, the Corporation has obtained indemnities from the Seller in respect of certain liabilities of PMC, including in respect of pre-closing tax matters of PMC, and a guarantee from Plains in respect of the payment and certain performance obligations of Plains Midstream Luxembourg S.À.R.L (the "**Seller**") under the Plains Share Purchase Agreement. In addition, the Corporation has obtained a representation and warranty insurance policy package with combined coverage limits of up to $500 million. Such representation and warranty insurance policy is subject to certain exclusions and limitations. In addition, there may be circumstances for which the insurer may elect to limit such coverage or refuse to indemnify the Corporation or situations for which the coverage provided under the representation and warranty insurance policy may not be sufficient or applicable.

The discovery, existence or quantification of any such liabilities and the Corporation's inability to recover or claim from the Seller, Plains or the provider of the representation and warranty insurance policy could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition or future prospects.

Nature of Transactions

Acquisitions of NGL facilities businesses are based in large part on engineering, environmental and economic assessments made by the acquiror, independent engineers and consultants. These assessments include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as operational performance, status of and impact of policy, and legislation and regulations. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond Keyera's control. All such assessments involve a measure of engineering, environmental and regulatory uncertainty that could result in lower revenue or higher operating or capital expenditures than anticipated, which could have a material adverse effect on Keyera's financial condition and operating results.

Integration of PMC

Although the Corporation expects to realize certain benefits as a result of the Plains Acquisition, there is a possibility that, following the Plains Acquisition, the Corporation is unable to successfully integrate PMC into its operations in order to realize the anticipated benefits of the Plains Acquisition or may be unable to do so within the anticipated timeframe.

The Corporation expects to implement certain operational improvements and cost-savings initiatives following the completion of the Plains Acquisition. Any cost-savings that the Corporation realizes from such efforts may differ materially from the Corporation's estimates. In addition, any cost-savings that the Corporation realizes may be offset, in whole or in part, by reductions in revenues or through increases in other expenses. The Corporation's operational improvements and cost-savings plans are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that may change at any time.

To effectively integrate PMC into its current operations, Keyera must establish appropriate operational, administrative, finance, management systems and controls and marketing functions relating to PMC. These efforts, together with the ongoing integration following the Plains Acquisition, will require substantial attention from Keyera's management. This diversion of management attention, as well as any other difficulties which Keyera may encounter in completing the Plains Acquisition and integration process, could have an adverse effect on Keyera's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. There can be no assurance that Keyera will be successful in integrating PMC's operations or that the expected benefits of the Plains Acquisition will be realized.

Dividends and Dividend Equivalent Payments

The declaration and payment of dividends on Common Shares and accordingly, the Dividend Equivalent Payments, by Keyera are at the discretion of the Board. The cash available for dividends is a function of numerous factors, including, without limitation, current and expected future levels of distributable cash flow (including income tax), capital expenditures, borrowings and debt repayments, changes in working capital requirements and other factors. Following closing of the Plains Acquisition, Keyera's ability to pay dividends could be adversely affected if the free cash flow resulting from the Plains Acquisition does not materialize as expected when coupled with the potentially dilutive effect of the additional Common Shares issued in exchange for the Subscription Receipts issued in the Subscription Receipt Offering.

Risks Related to the Business of PMC

The risk factors set forth in this AIF relating to Keyera's business and operations generally apply equally in respect of the business and operations of PMC. In addition, certain incremental risks to Keyera following closing of the Plains Acquisition are set forth below.

PMC's Profitability can be Negatively Affected

PMC faces competition in all aspects of its business and can give no assurances that it will be able to compete effectively against its competitors. In general, competition comes from a wide variety of participants in various contexts, including new entrants and existing participants and in connection with day-to-day business, investment capital projects, acquisitions and joint venture activities. Some of PMC's competitors have access to capital resources many times greater than PMC's or control greater supplies of petroleum substances (including NGL), providing added leverage through scale. In addition, other competitors with significant excess capacity and high financial leverage may be motivated to reduce transportation rates to levels approaching variable operating costs, without regard to whether they are generating an acceptable return on their investment. These competitive risks make it more difficult for PMC to attract new customers and expose the business to increased contract renewal and customer retention risk. This combined with uncertainty in market conditions makes recontracting at favourable rates and volumes more challenging.

A significant driver of competition in some of the markets where PMC operates stems from the rapid development of new midstream energy infrastructure capacity that was driven by the combination of (i) significant increases in oil and gas production and development in the applicable production area (both actual and anticipated); (ii) relatively low barriers to entry; and (iii) generally widespread access to relatively low cost capital. While this environment presents opportunities for PMC, many of the areas where PMC operates have become overbuilt, resulting in an excess of midstream energy infrastructure capacity. As a result, as an established participant in some markets, PMC also faces competition from aggressive new entrants who are willing to provide services at a lower rate of return in order to establish relationships and gain a foothold in the market. In addition, PMC's hydrocarbon marketing activities utilize a substantial portion of PMC's pipeline and facility capacity. Competition that impacts PMC's marketing activities could result in a reduction in the use of PMC's transportation and facilities assets. All of these competitive effects put downward pressure on PMC's throughput and margins and, together with other adverse competitive effects, could have a significant adverse impact on its financial position and cash flows.

With regard to PMC's NGL operations, PMC competes with large oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids companies that may, relative to PMC, have greater financial resources and access to supplies of natural gas and NGL. The principal elements of competition are rates, processing fees, geographic proximity to the natural gas or NGL mix, available processing and fractionation capacity, transportation alternatives and their associated costs, business mix and access to end-user markets.

Changes in Supply and Demand

Supply and demand for hydrocarbon products PMC handles can fluctuate based on a variety of factors, including commodity prices, current and future economic conditions, geopolitical conflicts or events, fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel adoption, governmental regulation (including climate change regulations) and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation and storage technologies. For example, legislative, regulatory or executive actions intended to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases could increase the cost of consuming hydrocarbon products or accelerate the adoption of alternative energy technologies, thereby causing a reduction in the demand for such products. Given that petroleum products are global commodities, demand can also be significantly influenced by global market conditions, particularly in key consumption markets such as the United States and China, domestic and foreign political conditions and governmental or regulatory actions (including restrictions on the import or export of petroleum products). Demand also depends on the ability and willingness of shippers having access to PMC's transportation assets to satisfy their demand by deliveries through those assets. Decreases in demand for the products PMC handles, whether at a global level or in areas PMC's assets serve, can negatively affect PMC's operating results. Fluctuations in demand for NGL products, whether because of general or industry specific economic conditions, new government regulations, global competition, reduced demand by consumers for products made with NGL products, increased competition from petroleum-based feedstocks due to pricing differences, mild winter weather for some NGL products, particularly propane, or other reasons, could result in a decline in the volume of NGL products PMC handles or a reduction of the fees PMC charges for its services or margins PMC earns. Also, increased supply of NGL products could reduce the value of NGL PMC handles and reduce the margins realized by PMC. NGL and products produced from NGL also compete with products from global markets. Any reduced demand or increased supply for ethane, propane, normal butane, iso-butane or natural gasoline in the markets PMC accesses for any of the reasons stated above could adversely affect demand for the services PMC provides as well as NGL prices, which could negatively impact PMC's operating results. Further, tariffs or threats of tariffs in a trade environment that may be deglobalizing also has the potential to increase the cost of business and increases uncertainty regarding cross-border trade policies.

Natural Disasters, Catastrophes, Attacks (Including Eco-Terrorist and Cyber-attacks), Process Safety Failures, Equipment Failures or Other Events

Some of PMC's operations involve risks of personal injury, property damage and environmental damage that could curtail its operations and otherwise materially adversely affect its cash flow. Virtually all of PMC's operations are exposed to potential natural disasters or other natural events, including hurricanes, tornadoes, storms, floods, earthquakes, shifting soil and/or landslides. PMC's facilities and operations are also vulnerable to accidents caused by process safety failures, equipment failures or human error. In addition, the U.S. and Canadian federal governments have previously issued warnings that energy assets, specifically the nation's pipeline infrastructure, may be targets of terrorist organizations. Terrorists may target PMC's physical facilities and hackers may attack PMC's electronic and computer systems.

If one or more of PMC's pipelines or other facilities, including electronic and computer systems, or any facilities or businesses that deliver products, supplies or services to PMC or that PMC relies on in order to operate its business, are damaged by severe weather or any other disaster, accident, catastrophe, terrorist attack or event, PMC's operations could be significantly interrupted. In addition, PMC's marketing activities may include purchasing NGL that is carried on railcars, tankers or barges. Such cargos are at risk of being damaged or lost because of events such as derailment, marine disaster, inclement weather, mechanical failures, grounding or collision, fire, explosion, environmental accidents, piracy, terrorism and political instability. These incidents or interruptions could involve significant damage or injury to people, property or the environment, and repairs could take anywhere from a few days to several months or more depending on the severity and impact of the event. Any such event that interrupts the revenues generated by PMC's operations, hinders its ability to fulfill its contractual obligations or which causes PMC to make significant expenditures not covered by insurance, could reduce PMC's profitability and cash flows and, accordingly, adversely affect its financial condition.

PMC may also suffer damage (including reputational damage) as a result of a disaster, accident, catastrophe, terrorist attack or other such event. The occurrence of such an event, or a series of such events, especially if one or more of them occurs in a highly populated or sensitive area, could negatively impact public perception of PMC's operations and/or make it more difficult for PMC to obtain the approvals, permits, licences or real property interests PMC needs in order to operate its assets or complete planned growth projects or other transactions.

Opposition from Various Groups; Societal and Political Pressures

PMC may face opposition to the development or operation of its pipelines and facilities from environmental groups, landowners, indigenous groups, local groups and other advocates. Such opposition could take many forms, including organized protests, attempts to block or sabotage PMC's operations, intervention in regulatory or administrative proceedings involving PMC's assets, or lawsuits or other actions designed to prevent, disrupt or delay the development or operation of PMC's assets and business. For example, repairing PMC's pipelines often involves securing consent from individual landowners to access their property; one or more landowners may resist PMC's efforts to make needed repairs, which could lead to an interruption in the operation of the affected pipeline or other facility for a period of time that is significantly longer than would have otherwise been the case. In addition, acts of sabotage or eco-terrorism could cause significant damage or injury to people, property or the environment or lead to extended interruptions of PMC's operations.

PMC's business plans are based upon the assumption that societal sentiment and applicable laws and regulations will continue to allow and enable the future development, transportation and use of hydrocarbon-based fuels. Policy decisions relating to the production, refining, transportation and marketing of hydrocarbon-based fuels are subject to political pressures, the negative portrayal of the industry in which PMC operates by the media and others and the influence and protests of environmental and other special interest groups. Such negative sentiment regarding the hydrocarbon energy industry could influence consumer preferences and government or regulatory actions, which could, in turn, have an adverse impact on PMC's business. The ebb and flow of political sentiment often can create uncertainty, as popular policies today are not static and changes in political administrations may bring about change in policies with respect to the hydrocarbon energy industry.

Activists concerned about the potential effects of climate change have directed their attention towards sources of funding for hydrocarbon energy companies, which has resulted in certain financial institutions, funds and other sources of capital restricting or eliminating their investment in energy-related activities. Ultimately, this could make it more difficult to secure funding for exploration and production activities or energy infrastructure related projects and ongoing operations, and consequently could both indirectly affect demand for PMC's services and directly affect its ability to fund construction, other capital projects and ongoing operations.

Influences on PMC's NGL Marketing Activities

The profitability of PMC's NGL marketing activities are dependent on a variety of factors affecting the markets for NGL, including regional and international supply and demand imbalances, takeaway availability and constraints, transportation costs and the overall forward market for NGL products. Periods when differentials are wide or when there is volatility in the forward market structure are generally more favourable for PMC's marketing activities. During periods where midstream infrastructure is over-built and/or there is a lack of volatility in the pricing structure, PMC's results may be negatively impacted.

Depending on the overall duration of these transition periods, how PMC has allocated its assets to particular strategies and the tenor of PMC's storage agreements, these periods may have either an adverse or beneficial effect on the profitability of PMC's marketing activities. In the past, the results of such activities have varied significantly based on market conditions and these activities may continue to experience highly variable results from future changes to NGL markets.

Under-Utilization of Certain Assets

From time to time in connection with PMC's business, PMC may lease or otherwise secure the right to use certain assets (such as railcars, trucks, barges, ships, pipeline capacity, storage capacity and other similar assets) with the expectation that the revenues PMC generates through the use of such assets will be greater than the fixed costs PMC incurs pursuant to the applicable leases or other arrangements. However, when such assets are not utilized or are under-utilized, PMC's profitability could be negatively impacted because the revenues PMC earns are either non-existent or reduced below its costs, but PMC remains obligated to continue paying any applicable fixed charges, in addition to the potential of incurring other costs attributable to the non-utilization of such assets (such as maintenance, storage or other costs). Significant under-utilization of assets PMC leases or otherwise secures the right to use in connection with its business could have a significant negative impact on its profitability and cash flows.

Maintenance, Repair or Asset Retirement Costs

PMC's pipelines, terminals, storage and processing and fractionation assets are generally long-lived assets, and many of them have been in service for many years. The age and condition of PMC's assets could result in increased maintenance, repair or asset retirement expenditures in the future. Any significant increase in these expenditures could adversely affect PMC's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

PMC's Assets are Subject to Federal and Provincial Regulation

PMC's Canadian pipelines are subject to regulation by the Canadian Energy Regulator (the "**CER**") and by provincial authorities. Under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*, the CER could investigate the tariff rates or the terms and conditions of service relating to a jurisdictional pipeline on its own initiative upon the filing of a toll or tariff application, or upon the filing of a written complaint. If the CER found the rates or terms of service relating to such pipeline to be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, the CER could require PMC to change its rates, provide access to other shippers or change its terms of service. A provincial authority could, on the application of a shipper or other interested party, investigate the tariff rates or PMC's terms and conditions of service relating to PMC's provincially-regulated proprietary pipelines. If it found PMC's rates or terms of service to be contrary to statutory requirements, it could impose conditions it considers appropriate. A provincial authority could declare a pipeline to be a common carrier pipeline, and require PMC to change its rates, provide access to other shippers or otherwise alter its terms of service. Any reduction in PMC's tariff rates would result in lower revenue and cash flows.

In the United States, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("**FERC**") plays a similar role to the CER where PMC's rates could be subject to challenge. FERC regulates interstate pipelines and oversees tariff filings and rate setting. Under the *Natural Gas Act* (the "**NGA**"), rates charged for interstate pipeline services are required to be "just and reasonable." FERC, as the agency overseeing this provision of the NGA, typically decides "just and reasonable" rates through "cost-of-service" ratemaking where rates are generally based on the pipeline's costs of providing service and a reasonable return on investment. However, like the CER, FERC also has the authority to, either on its own or through a third-party petition, require prospective changes in rates charged by a pipeline. FERC also sets rates for intrastate pipelines under the *Natural Gas Policy Act* where rates must meet a "fair and reasonable" standard. FERC's authority to regulate intrastate pipeline rates is more limited as intrastate pipelines often have the option to instead use approved rates based on State agency regulations. However, third-parties such as shippers have the option of filing petitions with FERC under the *Natural Gas Policy Act* to challenge intrastate rates.

Protection of Threatened and Endangered Species or to Critical Habitat, Wetlands and Natural Resources

Protections are given to migratory birds under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*, *Canada's Species at Risk Act*, and analogous provincial laws and regulations that may impose restrictions on activities that have the potential to adversely affect that species' habitat. Some of PMC's operations are conducted in areas where protected species or their habitats are known to exist, and from time to time PMC's development plans have been impacted in these areas. PMC may be obligated to develop and implement plans to avoid potential adverse effects to protected species and their habitats, and PMC may be delayed, restricted or prohibited from conducting operations in certain locations or during certain seasons, such as breeding and nesting seasons, when PMC's operations could have an adverse effect on the species. Additionally, the designation of previously unprotected species or the re-designation of under-protected species as threatened or endangered in areas where PMC or its customers conduct operations could cause PMC to incur increased costs arising from species protection measures or could result in delays, restrictions or prohibitions on PMC's customers' development and production activities that could have a material adverse effect on PMC's results of operations.

In the United States, PMC's activities are subject to similar regulation at both the federal and state levels. PMC may be obligated to obtain incidental take permits under the *Endangered Species Act* or analogous state laws to the extent PMC's operations impact listed species or its habitat under endangered species laws. PMC's operations may be subject to other permitting requirements under various federal and local laws including but not limited to the Clean *Water Act*, *Clean Air Act*, and analogous local laws. In addition to being enforceable by state and federal regulatory bodies, these programs often also include citizen suit provisions allowing third parties to enforce permits or other regulatory standards to the extent the governmental bodies are not. If PMC's operations require new construction or a change in siting or operations, this may trigger a number of procedural requirements. FERC oversees the operation and construction of interstate pipelines and its permitting often constitutes “major federal actions” under the *National Environmental Policy Act* (“**NEPA**”). Under the NEPA, a “major federal action” that may significantly impact the human environment requires the federal agency that is taking the action (such as FERC) to first initiate a comprehensive environmental review, including potential consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers if the project may impact jurisdictional aquatic resources such as surface waters or wetlands. If this major federal action may affect a listed species or its habitat, the agency must also first conduct an *Endangered Species Act* consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. These agencies also may have to consult with interested state and tribal authorities to determine any impacts to cultural resources under the *National Historic Preservation Act*. These processes are time-consuming and may be targeted by legal challenges from parties objecting to the federal action. The litany of legal options that opponents have in objecting to PMC’s U.S. operations, whether it be enforcing PMC’s permit or objecting to the procedural processes agencies must take to approve PMC’s permits, can have adverse effects on PMC’s operations by creating uncertainty and added compliance costs.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Keyera is subject to various legal proceedings and regulatory actions arising in the normal course of business. While the final outcome of such legal proceedings and regulatory actions cannot be predicted with certainty and there can be no assurance that such matters will be resolved in Keyera’s favour, it is the opinion of Keyera’s management that the resolution of such proceedings and regulatory actions will not have a material impact on Keyera’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. No penalties or sanctions material to Keyera have been imposed by a court or regulatory body, nor has Keyera entered into a settlement agreement in relation to any securities legislation.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No director or executive officer, and no person of company that beneficially owns, controls or directs directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Common Shares, nor any associate or affiliate of any such person, has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction with the Corporation within the three most recently completed financial years that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Deloitte LLP is the external auditor of the Corporation. Deloitte LLP has advised they are independent with respect to the Corporation within the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

Odyssey is the transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares and Subscription Receipts. Odyssey has principal offices in Calgary, Alberta, Vancouver, British Columbia, Toronto, Ontario and Denver Colorado where transfers of securities may be recorded.

Computershare is the transfer agent and registrar for the Medium Term Notes, 2025 Notes and the Keyera Subordinated Notes. Computershare has principal offices in Calgary, Alberta and Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following material contracts have been entered into on behalf of Keyera and are available under the Keyera profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca:

Agreement	Amendment	SEDAR+ Filing Date
Shareholder Rights Plan Agreement dated March 14, 2017		May 11, 2017
Note Purchase Agreement dated June 19, 2012		February 14, 2013
	First Amending Agreement dated March 31, 2017	November 16, 2017
Note Purchase Agreement dated November 20, 2013		February 13, 2014
	First Amending Agreement dated March 31, 2017	November 16, 2017
Note Purchase Agreement dated October 13, 2016		February 14, 2017
	First Amending Agreement dated March 31, 2017	November 16, 2017
Note Purchase Agreement dated September 20, 2017		February 15, 2018
Uncommitted Private Shelf Facility dated November 5, 2010		February 17, 2011
	First Amendment dated January 4, 2011	February 15, 2018
	Second Amendment dated June 8, 2011	February 16, 2012
	Third Amendment dated October 10, 2013	February 13, 2014
	Fourth Amendment dated December 15, 2016	February 14, 2017
	Fifth Amending Agreement dated March 31, 2017	November 16, 2017
Assumption Agreement dated January 1, 2011(1)		February 17, 2011
Note Indenture		June 28, 2018
First Supplemental Note Indenture		June 13, 2019
Second Supplemental Note Indenture		March 10, 2021
Third Supplemental Note Indenture		February 22, 2022
Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 8, 2023		January 15, 2024
	First Amending Agreement dated December 6, 2024	March 5, 2025
Share Purchase Agreement dated June 17, 2025		June 27, 2025
Subscription Receipt Agreement dated June 20, 2025		June 30, 2025
Fourth Supplemental Note Indenture		October 3, 2025
Fifth Supplemental Note Indenture		October 3, 2025
Sixth Supplemental Note Indenture		October 3, 2025
Seventh Supplemental Note Indenture		October 3, 2025
Eighth Supplemental Note Indenture		October 3, 2025
Ninth Supplemental Note Indenture		November 5, 2025
Tenth Supplemental Note Indenture		November 5, 2025
Eleventh Supplemental Note Indenture		November 5, 2025
Twelfth Supplemental Note Indenture		November 5, 2025
Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 5, 2025		December 22, 2025

Note:

(1) The Assumption Agreement dated effective January 1, 2011, between the Partnership, the Corporation and the relevant noteholders relates to the September 4, 2007 Note Purchase Agreement, September 8, 2010 Note Purchase Agreement, and November 5, 2010 Uncommitted Private Shelf Facility.

WELL-KNOWN SEASONED ISSUER

For the financial year ended December 31, 2025, Keyera was eligible to file a WKSI base shelf prospectus (as such term is defined in National Instrument 44-102 – *Shelf Distributions*) as it satisfies the conditions set forth in subsection 9B.2(1) of National Instrument 44-102 – *Shelf Distributions*. As of the date hereof, Keyera remains eligible to file a WKSI base shelf prospectus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in relation to Keyera may be found on the Corporation's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca. Additional information including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans (all where applicable) is contained in the Corporation's management information circular dated March 29, 2025 filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Information for 2025 will be included in the Corporation's information circular to be mailed to Shareholders (and filed on SEDAR+) in connection with the annual meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 14, 2026. Additional financial information is provided in the 2025 Financial Statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis filed on the Corporation's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

SCHEDULE A

AUDIT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") of the Board of Directors of Keyera Corp. (the "**Board**") assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation to financial matters including, without limitation, monitoring and overseeing financial reporting and related disclosures, financing strategy and initiatives, internal control procedures and financial risk management of Keyera Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively Keyera Corp. and its subsidiaries being referred to as "**Keyera**" or the "**Corporation**"). The Committee is also responsible for overseeing the Corporation's internal and external auditors, each of whom report to and are accountable to the Committee.

Authority

The Board authorizes the Committee, within the scope of the Board's responsibilities, to:

(a) perform activities within the scope of these Terms of Reference;

(b) engage and compensate independent counsel and other advisors as the Committee deems necessary to carry out its duties;

(c) ensure the attendance of officers at Committee meetings, as appropriate;

(d) request and gain access to members of management, employees and relevant information to perform its duties under these Terms of Reference;

(e) establish procedures for dealing with confidential, anonymous submissions by employees of the Corporation regarding concerns with respect to accounting, internal control or auditing matters;

(f) establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters;

(g) be responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and annual scope of work of the external auditor, subject to applicable law and the rights of shareholders and the Board;

(h) approve all proposed engagement fees and terms as well as reviewing policies for the provision of audit and non-audit services by the external auditors and the pre-approval of such non-audit work as required by National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees ("**NI 52-110**"); and

(i) communicate directly with the Corporation's internal and external auditors.

Organization

1. Appointment of Committee Members

Members of the Committee ("**Members**") shall be appointed from time to time and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. Where a vacancy occurs at any time in the membership of the Committee, it may be filled by the Board. The Board shall fill any vacancy if the membership of the Committee is less than three directors.

2. Composition of Committee

The Committee shall consist of at least three directors. All Members must be independent within the meaning of NI 52-110.

All Members shall be financially literate and at least one Member shall be an "audit committee financial expert" (or similar term, in each case as required or defined by applicable securities laws, stock exchange requirements or corporate governance guidelines), as determined by the Board from time to time. Determinations as to whether a particular director satisfies the requirements for membership on the Committee shall be made by the full Board.

Mandate

Management is responsible for preparing the Corporation's interim and annual financial statements, related financial disclosures and for establishing and maintaining internal risk management and internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are protected and that financial matters, including transactions are authorized, recorded, and reported properly. The Committee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring management's actions and for overseeing the work of the Corporation's internal and external auditors.

3. **Financial Performance and Reporting.** The Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the Corporation's financial performance and reporting. The Committee shall:

   (a) review quarterly reports from management with respect to the financial performance of Keyera;

   (b) review with management and the external auditors the financial reporting of Keyera in connection with the annual audit and the preparation of financial statements, including, without limitation, the judgment of the external auditors as to the quality and appropriateness of the accounting principles as applied in that financial reporting;

   (c) receive the report of the external auditors on the annual financial statements of Keyera;

   (d) review with the external auditors: (i) the annual and interim financial statements of Keyera; (ii) the audit of those financial statements; and (iii) the report of the external auditors thereon; to confirm that the external auditors are satisfied with the disclosure to them of appropriate information and the content of the financial statements;

   (e) review with management and make recommendations to the Board relating to: (i) the audited annual financial statements of Keyera; (ii) Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") in respect of Keyera's annual financial statements; (iii) the accompanying Chief Executive Officer report to shareholders; and (iv) any corresponding news releases;

   (f) receive the report of the external auditors on Keyera's interim financial statements;

   (g) review with management and make recommendations to the Board relating to: (i) Keyera's interim financial statements; (ii) the auditor's report on their review; (iii) the MD&A in relation thereto; and (iv) any corresponding news releases;

   (h) ensure adequate procedures are in place for the review of Keyera's public disclosure of financial information derived from the financial statements (other than Keyera's financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases) and periodically assess the adequacy of such procedures;

(i) review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to Keyera's Annual Information Form and those aspects of the Information Circular related to the Committee (including with respect to the appointment of auditors);

(j) review and make recommendations to the Board relating to any prospectus required to be filed in connection with an offering of securities by Keyera;

(k) receive a report from the General Counsel each quarter and review with management any litigation, claim or contingency (collectively "**Claims**"), that could have a material effect upon the financial position of Keyera and the manner in which such Claims may be, or have been, disclosed in the financial statements;

(l) review with management accounting practices, policies, significant estimates and instances of management override of controls and the financial impact thereof;

(m) review accounting, tax and financial aspects of the operations of Keyera as the Committee considers appropriate; and

(n) ensure compliance with all applicable requirements of NI 52-110 and report any non-compliance with such requirements to the Board, including reasons for such non-compliance.

4. **Financing Strategy and Oversight.** The Committee has responsibility for overseeing Keyera's financing strategy. The Committee shall review with management Keyera's dividend policy, dividend recommendations, financial structure, proposed financings and overall financing strategy and will make recommendations to the Board in respect of the foregoing.

5. **Relationship with the External Auditors**. The Committee has responsibility for the relationship with the external auditors relating to audit, review and attestation services. The Committee shall:

(a) subject to applicable law and the rights of shareholders and the Board, be directly responsible, for the annual appointment, compensation, and retention of the external auditors and oversight of their work relating to their audit (including resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting), their preparation or issuance of an audit report, or their performance of other audit, review or attestation services for Keyera;

(b) approve and recommend to the Board for approval, any termination of Keyera's external auditor;

(c) review and approve the audit plans and annual engagement letter of the external auditors of Keyera;

(d) meet separately with the external auditors, in the absence of management, to discuss matters of mutual interest, and to consider any matter that the external auditors recommend that the Committee bring to the attention of the full Board;

(e) pre-approve all legally permissible non-audit engagements, including audit-related activities and other services, of the external auditors and review the fees paid and other terms for these engagements;

(f) review and discuss with the external auditors all significant relationships that the external auditors and their affiliates have with Keyera to determine their independence, including, without limitation: (i) requesting, receiving and reviewing, on a periodic basis, a statement from the external auditors delineating all relationships that could reasonably bear on their independence; (ii) discussing any disclosed relationships or services that the external auditors believe may affect their objectivity and independence; and (iii) recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response to the external auditors' report to satisfy itself of the external auditors' independence;

(g) periodically consider whether external auditors should be precluded from providing non-audit services to Keyera;

(h) assess the effectiveness and performance of the external auditors; and

(i) review and approve Keyera's hiring policies regarding external auditor partners and employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of Keyera.

6. **Internal Audit and Controls**. The Committee oversees the design, maintenance and assessment of internal controls and the internal audit function by Keyera's management. The Committee shall:

(a) oversee the internal audit function;

(b) review and consider, as appropriate, any significant reports and recommendations issued by Keyera or any external party relating to internal audit issues, together with management's response thereto;

(c) receive a report each quarter on management overrides of internal controls and review with management and the external auditors any issues arising from overrides;

(d) review with management, and the external auditors, the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and internal controls of Keyera, and review whether those controls are in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and with the policies of Keyera and whether they are effective in relation to the material risks faced by Keyera, including those related to climate change;

(e) establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by Keyera regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters, including the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of Keyera of concerns regarding illegal activity or questionable accounting or auditing matters;

(f) review with management, prior to consideration by the Board, the proposed appointment, re-assignment or removal of the Chief Financial Officer of Keyera;

(g) review the adequacy of internal controls and procedures related to the expense accounts of officers of Keyera at the level of Vice-President and above, including officers' use of corporate assets, and consider the results of any reviews by the external auditors; and

(h) review the financial aspects of any transactions of Keyera that involve related parties (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries).

7. **Risk Management.** The Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing financial risk management programs. The Committee shall:

(a) review, on a quarterly basis, with management the identification, assessment and management of significant financial risks and exposures;

(b) review, on a quarterly basis, the processes implemented or proposed by management to identify material financial risks associated with Keyera's businesses, and review management's implementation of appropriate processes and systems to manage and mitigate those risks;

(c) review and recommend to the Board for approval the implementation of, and amendments to, policies and practices applicable to Keyera's code of business conduct, risk management and financial reporting policies;

(d) review, on a quarterly basis, a summary of any reports received through Keyera's externally administered confidential anonymous reporting for employees (C.A.R.E.) program;

(e) review, on a quarterly basis, the management of risks associated with Keyera's information technology systems, including the effectiveness of Keyera's cyber security practices and the identification, mitigation and oversight related to the development, implementation and use of artificial intelligence technologies;

(f) review, on a quarterly basis, the management of risks associated with commodity price volatility;

(g) working with the Board and the other committees of the Board, review the framework, systems and/or processes implemented or proposed by management to identify material risks to Keyera's business associated with climate change, and review the implementation of such framework, processes and/or systems to manage and mitigate such risks; and

(h) review management's program to obtain appropriate insurance to mitigate risks and coverage, deductibles and key issues regarding corporate insurance policies.

Procedures

8. Committee Chair

The Board shall appoint a chair for the Committee (the "**Committee Chair**"). The Committee Chair shall serve in such capacity until he or she resigns, is removed, or a successor is appointed by the Board. The Board shall periodically rotate the Committee Chair.

9. Absence of Committee Chair

If the Committee Chair is not in attendance at a meeting of the Committee, the remaining Members in attendance at such meeting shall choose one of such remaining Members to preside as Committee Chair at the meeting provided that quorum is maintained.

10. Secretary of Committee

The Committee shall appoint a Secretary who need not be a director of Keyera. In lieu of the appointment of a Secretary, the General Counsel of Keyera shall act as the Secretary.

11. Meetings

The Committee shall meet at least four times per year, corresponding with the Corporation's financial cycle, and shall meet at such other times during each year as it deems appropriate. In addition, the Committee Chair may call a special meeting of the Committee at any time. Additionally, the external auditor may call a meeting of the Committee, provided the external auditor abides by the notice requirements set forth below. The Committee shall ensure that it meets the external auditors on a regular basis in the absence of management. The external auditor shall be given notice of all Committee meetings and be provided the opportunity to attend every meeting relating to quarterly and annual financial reporting.

12. Quorum

A quorum of any meeting of the Committee shall be the greater of two Members or a majority of Members.

13. Notice of Meetings

Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be given in writing (including by way of written facsimile or by other electronic means) to each Member of the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the time fixed for such meeting, provided, however, that a Member may in any manner waive notice of a meeting. Attendance of a Member at a meeting constitutes a waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a Member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

14. Attendance at Meetings

At the invitation of the Committee Chair, one or more officers or members of management of Keyera may attend any meeting of the Committee. Any independent director may attend any meeting of the Committee. At least one Member will attend the Board meeting at which any financial statements are approved.

15. Committee Voting

Each Member shall have the right to vote on matters that come before the Committee.

Any matter to be determined by the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes cast at a Committee meeting at which such matter is considered. Actions of the Committee may also be taken by an instrument or instruments in writing signed (including electronically) by all Members, and such actions shall be effective as though they had been decided by a majority of votes cast at a Committee meeting called for such purpose.

16. Procedure, Records and Reporting

Subject to any statute or the articles and by-laws of Keyera, the Committee shall fix its own procedures at meetings, keep records of its proceedings and report to the Board when the Committee may deem appropriate (but not later than the next quarterly meeting of the Board). The minutes of its meetings shall be distributed to all directors. All independent directors shall be provided with access to any materials distributed to Members.

17. Assessment

The Committee should assess from time to time its own performance, considering responsiveness to these Terms of Reference and the effectiveness of relationships and communications with management, the internal auditors, the external auditors and the Board.

18. Delegation

The Committee may delegate from time to time to any person or committee of persons any of the Committee's responsibilities that lawfully may be delegated.

19. Independent Advisors

The Committee has the authority to retain independent legal, compensation or other advisors to advise the Committee or a Member independently on any matter. The Committee (subject to the Board's oversight) has the authority to retain and terminate such advisors, including the authority to approve fees and other terms of the retainer.

20. Review of Terms of Reference

The Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of these Terms of Reference at least annually, and otherwise as it deems appropriate, and recommend changes to the Board.