PETRICHOR ENERGY INC.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Three Months Ended March 31, 2026

Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited

NOTICE TO READER

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

VANCOUVER, BC
May 21, 2026

Petrichor Energy Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	Note		March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		$	1,484	$	679
Accounts receivable	4		58		103
Short-term investments	5		117		249
TOTAL ASSETS		**$**	**1,659**	**$**	**1,031**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	6	$	38,881	$	46,193
Due to related parties	10		4,300,510		4,241,493
Due to shareholders	7		1,932,965		1,888,815
Debentures	8		7,796,618		7,694,618
TOTAL LIABILITIES			14,068,974		13,871,119
DEFICIENCY					
Share capital	9		65,209,036		65,209,036
Reserves	9		5,800,263		5,800,263
Deficit			(85,076,614)		(84,879,387)
TOTAL DEFICIENCY			(14,067,315)		(13,870,088)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY		**$**	**1,659**	**$**	**1,031**

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved by the Directors:

"Richard Barnett"

"Joe DeVries"

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Petrichor Energy Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

Three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	Note	2026	2025
Expenses			
Consulting and management fees	10	4,500	4,500
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		22,986	(1,192)
General and administrative	10	17,429	18,301
Interest and finance fees	7, 8 & 10	152,180	151,892
		197,095	173,501
Net loss from operations		(197,095)	(173,501)
Unrealized loss on short-term investments	5	(132)	(28)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		$ (197,227)	$ (173,529)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.00)**
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**35,288,809**	**35,288,809**

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Petrichor Energy Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Deficit

Three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	Share capital		Reserves			
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Share-based payment reserve**	**Equity component of debenture**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2025	**35,288,809**	**$ 65,209,036**	**$ 5,479,624**	**$ 320,639**	**$ (84,271,527)**	**$ (13,262,228)**
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(173,529)	(173,529)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**35,288,809**	**$ 65,209,036**	**$ 5,479,624**	**$ 320,639**	**$ (84,445,056)**	**$ (13,435,757)**
Balance at January 1, 2026	**35,288,809**	**$ 65,209,036**	**$ 5,479,624**	**$ 320,639**	**$ (84,879,387)**	**$ (13,870,088)**
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(197,227)	(197,227)
Balance at March 31, 2026	**35,288,809**	**$ 65,209,036**	**$ 5,479,624**	**$ 320,639**	**$ (85,076,614)**	**$ (14,067,315)**

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Petrichor Energy Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian dollars – unaudited)

	2026	2025
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (197,227)	$ (173,529)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Interest and finance fees expense	152,180	151,892
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	22,986	(1,241)
Unrealized loss on short-term investments	132	28
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	45	53
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	10,689	11,879
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(11,195)	(10,918)
Financing activities		
Amounts advanced from related parties	12,000	11,000
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	12,000	11,000
Increase in cash	805	82
Cash, beginning	679	416
Cash, ending	$ 1,484	$ 498

During the period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, there were no other non-cash transactions.

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Petrichor Energy Inc. (the "Company") was formed on August 25, 2005, under the Business Corporations Act (B.C.) in British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas properties. On September 25, 2019, the Company's shares were transferred from the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX-V") to the NEX Board under the symbol "PTP.H". The head office and registered and records office of the Company are located at 303-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T5.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at March 31, 2026, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $14,067,315 (December 31, 2025: $13,870,088) and has an accumulated deficit of $85,076,614 (December 31, 2025: $84,879,387). The Company incurred operating losses for the period ended March 31, 2026 of $197,227 (2025: $173,529). The Company will require additional financing in order to meet its current financial obligations and to continue its operations. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts presented on its statement of financial position.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue into existence. Such adjustments could be material.

As a result of the Company not making required principal and interest payments on the debentures (Note 8), the debentures were past due as at March 31, 2026, and the date of the approval of these consolidated financial statements, which constitutes an event of default. At March 31, 2026, the balance payable relating to the debentures was $7,796,618 (December 31, 2025: $7,694,618).

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance on May 21, 2026 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as the most recent annual consolidated financial statements of the Company. These interim financial statements do not contain all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned United States subsidiary, Petrichor Energy (US) Corp. ("Petrichor US").

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates and assumptions where there is a significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the fair value measurements for financial instruments and stock-based compensation and other equity-based payments, and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's consolidated financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and
- the determination of the functional currency of the parent company and its subsidiary to be Canadian dollars.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each of the Company's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided using the asset and liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings or loss per share is calculated by dividing the earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted earnings or loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. For all periods presented, basic loss per share equals diluted loss per share as the Company either made a loss, or all potentially dilutive instruments were not in the money.

Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"); at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI"); or, at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expire. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

3. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted

Certain new and amended accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the December 31, 2025, reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Company.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18")

This is a new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss;
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements; and
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company is assessing the impact of this amendment.

Other new standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable or not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Accounts receivable

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
GST receivable	$ 58	$ 103

5. Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of shares of publicly listed companies which are carried at market value.

6. Trade payables and accrued liabilities

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Trade payables	$ 22,118	$ 32,080
Accrued liabilities	16,763	14,113
	$ 38,881	$ 46,193

7. Due to shareholders

Due to shareholders relates to amounts advanced by shareholders and is comprised of loans as follows:

A US$30,000 unsecured loan advanced on December 31, 2012 that accrues interest at 1% per month, repayable on demand;

The balance of advances from numerous shareholders received in 2013 totaling $72,767. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing with no fixed terms for repayment;

A $75,000 unsecured loan advanced December 29, 2014, net of a fixed fee of $7,500, accruing interest at 1% per month, repayable on demand;

A US$186,000 unsecured loan advanced on December 30, 2014 net of a fixed fee of US$9,300, accruing interest at 1% per month, repayable on demand;

The balance of advances received from several shareholders in 2014 totaling $175,000. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing with no fixed terms for repayment;

A US$200,000 unsecured loan advanced on April 22, 2015, accruing interest at 1% per month, repayable on demand; and

A $46,845 unsecured loan advanced on June 29, 2015, accruing interest at 1% per month, repayable on demand.

A continuity of the due to shareholders balance is as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Balance, beginning	$ 1,888,815	$ 1,868,138
Accrued interest	21,163	85,959
Foreign exchange on amounts advanced	22,987	(65,282)
	$ 1,932,965	$ 1,888,815

8. Debentures

On September 26, 2013, the Company completed a debenture financing totaling $3,400,000. The debentures are past due which constitutes an event of default. Upon the approval by the debenture holders, the trustee may give notice to the Company that all unpaid principal and interest are immediately due and payable.

The debentures bear interest at 12% per annum, payable quarterly. The balance of the debenture is calculated as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Debentures balance forward	$ 7,694,618	$ 7,286,618
Interest accrued and payable	102,000	408,000
Balance	$ 7,796,618	$ 7,694,618

The debentures matured September 26, 2016 and have not been repaid.

9. Share capital and reserves

Authorized share capital

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value. At March 31, 2026, there were 35,288,809 (December 31, 2025: 35,288,809) issued and fully paid common shares.

Stock options

The Company has adopted a 10% rolling stock option plan which provides that the Board of Directors may, in accordance with TSX-V requirements, grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company, provided that the number of options will not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Option vesting terms are established upon grant, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

No stock options were granted during the period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. There were no outstanding stock options as at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Warrants

There were no warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, and no transactions during the periods then ended.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense until the options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Equity component reserve

The equity component reserve consists of the equity portion of debt, offset by the related deferred income tax recovery.

10. Related party transactions

Related party balances

Amounts due to related parties consist of charges accrued for office administration, management fees and loans to the Company. These amounts are due to directors, officers, or companies controlled by directors or officers. These amounts are unsecured and are due on demand.

The following amounts are due to related parties:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Accrued payables to companies controlled by the CEO or CFO	$ 3,312,070	$ 3,265,053
Loans from a company controlled by the CEO with interest at 12% per annum	988,440	976,440
	$ 4,300,510	$ 4,241,493

Related party transactions

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Management fees incurred with companies controlled by the CEO or the CFO	$ 4,500	$ 4,500
Interest costs at 12% per annum on unsecured loans advanced to the Company by a company controlled by the CEO	29,017	28,178
General and administrative fees incurred with a company controlled by the CEO	13,500	13,500
	$ 47,017	$ 46,178

Key management personnel compensation

The Company considers its officers (CEO and CFO) and directors to be key management. Key management are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities directly or indirectly of the Company.

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Management fees	$ 4,500	$ 4,500

11. Financial risk and capital management

The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by a bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution, as determined by rating agencies.

The Company's secondary exposure to risk is on accounts receivable which mainly consisted of tax recoverable from the government. This risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Historically, the Company's main source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. This risk is assessed as high.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the future fair value of cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial results are reported in Canadian dollars while it conducts a significant portion of its business activities in US dollars. The assets, liabilities and expenses that are denominated in US dollars will be affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the US dollar.

The following is an analysis of Canadian dollar equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US dollars:

	March 31, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
Cash	$ 29	$ 113
Trade payables	-	-
Due to shareholders	(1,392,684)	(1,352,141)
Due to related parties	(542)	(542)
	$ (1,393,197)	$ (1,352,570)

Based on the above net exposures, as at March 31, 2026, a 1% change in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar exchange rate would impact the Company's net income or loss by approximately $13,932.

11. Financial risk and capital management (cont'd)

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate their fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's accounts payable approximates its carrying value which is the amount recorded on the statement of financial position. The Company's other financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy including short-term investments, are based on the following inputs:

March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	$ 1,484	$ -	$ -
Short-term investments	$ 117	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	$ 679	$ -	$ -
Short-term investments	$ 249	$ -	$ -

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not currently exposed to significant interest rate risk as it does not hold any debt that bears interest at variable rates.

Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern such that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, sell assets to settle liabilities or return capital to its shareholders. The Company is not exposed to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's capital management structure during the period ended March 31, 2026.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
At amortized cost:		
Accounts receivable	$ 58	$ 103
Fair value through profit and loss:		
Cash	1,484	679
Short-term investments	117	249
	$ 1,659	$ 1,031

11. Financial risk and capital management (cont'd)

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
At amortized cost:		
Trade payables	$ 38,881	$ 46,193
Due to related parties	4,300,510	4,241,493
Due to shareholders	1,932,965	1,888,815
Debentures	7,796,618	7,694,618
	$ 14,068,974	$ 13,871,119