GAIL GLOBAL (USA) INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2026 and 2025
With Independent Accountant's Review Report

withum
ADVISORY TAX AUDIT

GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary
A wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited
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ADVISORY TAX AUDIT

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of
GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated financial statements of GAIL Global (USA) Inc. (a Texas corporation) and Subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholder's deficit and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the consolidated financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Prior Period Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2025, were reviewed by Pannell Kerr Forster of Texas, P.C. On June 1, 2025, Pannell Kerr Forster of Texas, P.C. joined with WithumSmith+Brown, PC. Pannell Kerr Forster of Texas, P.C. issued their report dated April 22, 2025 and based on their review were not aware of any material modifications that should be made to those financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"); this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements for them to be in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Accountant's Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

WithumSmith+Brown, PC

May 2, 2026

GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary
A wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 257,952	$ 318,101
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas	1,070,766	1,264,007
Accounts receivable - Parent	116,586,158	142,768,897
Accounts receivable - other	23,467	6,761
Inventory	2,675,318	723,091
Prepaid expenses	21,083	14,318
Total current assets	120,634,744	145,095,175
Oil and natural gas properties, successful effort method		
Property costs		
Leasehold costs (evaluated and unevaluated)	25,061,121	25,061,121
Drilling costs	38,660,153	38,906,231
Completion costs	67,562,026	67,554,323
Production equipment and facilities	10,894,133	10,806,014
Asset retirement obligation asset	408,159	408,159
Capitalized interest (evaluated and unevaluated)	6,428,753	6,428,753
Total oil and natural gas property	149,014,345	149,164,601
Office equipment	64,457	64,457
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization and impairment	(121,113,871)	(99,905,349)
Oil and natural gas properties and office equipment, net	27,964,931	49,323,709
Deferred tax asset, net	140,645	-
Operating lease right-of-use asset	141,821	176,091
Total assets	$ 148,882,141	$ 194,594,975

See Independent Accountant’s Review Report.
The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary
A wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
Liabilities and Stockholder's Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 79,525,033	$ 91,035,193
Accrued liabilities	54,247	99,276
Lines of credit	102,162,590	115,865,102
Operating lease liability, current portion	23,377	23,377
Total current liabilities	181,765,247	207,022,948
Deferred tax liability, net	-	1,798,168
Asset retirement obligations	753,980	724,053
Operating lease liability, net of current portion	137,626	174,880
Total liabilities	182,656,853	209,720,049
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholder's deficit		
Common stock, $1 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized, 36,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	36,000,000	36,000,000
Retained deficit	(69,774,712)	(51,125,074)
Total stockholder's deficit	(33,774,712)	(15,125,074)
Total liabilities and stockholder's deficit	$ 148,882,141	$ 194,594,975

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GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary
A wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited
Consolidated Statements of Operations
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
LNG sales		
Parent	$ 299,185,611	$ 251,546,154
Other	-	1,475,000
Total LNG sales	299,185,611	253,021,154
Oil and natural gas sales		
Crude oil	1,630,211	1,971,538
Natural gas liquids	115,497	148,538
Natural gas	56,681	115,200
Total oil and natural gas sales	1,802,389	2,235,276
Total revenue	300,988,000	255,256,430
Operating costs		
Cost of sales - LNG	298,230,258	251,869,748
Oil and natural gas operating expenses		
Lease operating	522,691	378,089
Production taxes	85,057	103,921
Marketing and distribution	63,660	111,321
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	565,618	1,227,571
Accretion expense	7,622	7,299
General and administrative	487,521	661,015
Total operating expenses	299,962,427	254,358,964
Income from operations	1,025,573	897,466
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	264	729
Interest expense	(1,276,211)	(1,498,067)
Interest expense capitalized	-	147,827
Total other expense, net	(1,275,947)	(1,349,511)
Loss before income tax expense (benefit)	(250,374)	(452,045)
Income tax expense (benefit)		
Current	33,351	89,295
Deferred	64,770	(53,104)
Total income tax expense, net	98,121	36,191
Net loss	$ (348,495)	$ (488,236)

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GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary
A wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Deficit
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

	Common Stock	Retained Deficit	Total Stockholder's Deficit
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 36,000,000	$ (50,636,838)	$ (14,636,838)
Net loss	-	(488,236)	(488,236)
Balance, March 31, 2025	$ 36,000,000	$ (51,125,074)	$ (15,125,074)
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ 36,000,000	$ (69,426,217)	$ (33,426,217)
Net loss	-	(348,495)	(348,495)
Balance, March 31, 2026	$ 36,000,000	$ (69,774,712)	$ (33,774,712)

See Independent Accountant's Review Report.
The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

GAIL Global (USA) Inc. and Subsidiary
A wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (348,495)	$ (488,236)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	565,618	1,227,571
Accretion expense	7,622	7,299
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use asset	8,798	8,194
Deferred income tax benefit	64,770	(53,104)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas	(255,621)	307,951
Accounts receivable - Parent	28,413,511	(18,498,478)
Accounts receivable - other	10,112	21,419
Inventory	1,371,566	4,285,493
Prepaid expenses	6,318	12,858
Other current assets	2,633,367	2,548,264
Accounts payable	(13,247,879)	11,363,398
Accrued liabilities	(39,434)	16,475
Operating lease liability	(9,544)	(8,667)
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,180,709	750,437
Investing activities		
Additions to oil and natural gas properties	(23,794)	(151,588)
Change in capital expenditure accrual	-	(165)
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,794)	(151,753)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings on lines of credit	308,388,230	233,196,306
Repayments of lines of credit	(327,599,123)	(234,115,197)
Net cash used in financing activities	(19,210,893)	(918,891)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(53,978)	(320,207)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of year	311,930	638,308
End of year	$ 257,952	$ 318,101
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	$ 1,315,646	$ 1,350,240
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 181,000	$ 181,000

See Independent Accountant's Review Report.
The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

GAIL Global (USA) Inc. ("GGUI or Company") was formed on September 26, 2011 as a Texas Corporation and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited (the "Parent"). GGUI is a United States petroleum exploration and production company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties for the production of crude oil and natural gas from underground reservoirs. The Company also owns contractual rights and related natural gas supply agreements to process liquified natural gas ("LNG") that is primarily sold to its Parent.

On September 28, 2011, GGUI entered into a purchase and participation agreement (the "Agreement") to acquire a 20% working interest in oil and natural gas properties located in the Eagle Ford Shale area in Dimmit, Frio, LaSalle and McMullen Counties of the State of Texas for an upfront payment of $63,650,000 and a carry on behalf of the seller totaling $31,350,000, which has since then been funded.

In July 2018, the Company sold its working interest in certain producing properties and undeveloped acreage totaling approximately 2,502 net acres (including 55 producing wells) located primarily in LaSalle County in the Eagle Ford Shale area to EP Energy E&P Company, L.P. At March 31, 2026, the Company had a working interest in the remaining 2,870 net acres (including 92 producing wells) in the Eagle Ford Shale area.

During 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved the formation of a wholly owned subsidiary to enter into contractual agreements to secure capacity rights in a certain LNG liquefaction terminal and related pipelines, to purchase and deliver natural gas to the terminal, and to perform any other activities that may be required in the sale of LNG to Parent. On March 28, 2013, Gail Global (USA) LNG LLC ("GGULL or Subsidiary") was formed as a Delaware limited liability company to hold the LNG operations and related obligations. GGUI and Subsidiary are collectively referred to as the "Company".

In April 2013, GGULL entered into a terminal service agreement with Dominion Energy Cove Point LNG, LP ("DECP") for 2.3 million tons per annum of capacity in the Dominion Energy Cove Point LNG Terminal in Lusby, Maryland, for a term of approximately 20 years, commencing on the in-service date of the LNG liquefaction terminal, which occurred in April 2018. GGULL also entered into a Pipeline Precedent Agreement for a pipeline capacity of 420,000 Dekatherm ("Dth") per day (later changed to 430,000 Dth/Day) in DECP's Cove Point pipeline. The terminal service agreement requires GGULL to pay monthly fixed charges for liquefaction of the annual contracted quantities and supply fuel gas for liquefaction and general terminal purposes. The operator is liable to pay certain credits to GGULL in case of service failures other than force majeure. The Pipeline Precedent Agreement followed by the Pipeline Service Agreement executed in December 2014 requires GGULL to pay monthly fixed and variable charges for capacity of 430,000 Dth/Day in DECP's Cove Point pipeline. In November 2020, DECP changed its name to Cove Point LNG, LP ("CPLL") and is referred to herein as CPLL. In July 2022, the TSA was amended to accommodate certain planned maintenance whereby CPLL will provide incremental liquefaction capacity to the Company. Accordingly, the Company will receive up to an additional 16 days of liquefaction services of 365,000 Dth/day (5,840,000 Dth annually) at $2.275 per Dth for each extended maintenance period in operating years 6, 12 and 18.

In November 2014, GGULL entered into a Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement ("GSPA") with WGL Midstream, Inc. ("WGLM") for supply of up to 430,000 Dth/day of natural gas for a term of approximately 20 years. The supplies under the GSPA commenced in March 2018. As provided in the GSPA, GGULL also released its capacity in CPLL's Cove Point pipeline in favor of WGLM. In April 2021, WGLM became Six One Commodities Vega LLC followed by a change in its ownership interest. Effective July 2021, Six One Commodities Vega LLC assigned GSPA to its affiliate Six One Commodities LLC ("61C") and GGULL amended its capacity release in CPLL's Cove Point pipeline in favor of 61C. This agreement takes into consideration a fixed beginning of the month spot Henry Hub price adjusted for certain fees applied to natural gas volumes delivered each month. All volumes are physically delivered and there is no provision for net settlement. Prices used fluctuate each month with the market and they are clear and closely related to normal purchases. The contract does not provide for net settlement and the volumes are physically delivered and consumed at the CPLL plant under the terms of the agreement with the Company. This agreement qualifies for the scope exception under normal purchases and normal sales provided for under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 815 – Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedge Activities.

In September 2017, GGULL entered into an LNG Sale Purchase Agreement ("LNG SPA") with the Parent for the sale of LNG from the Dominion Energy Cove Point LNG Terminal in Lusby, Maryland. LNG sales to the Parent under the LNG SPA commenced in April 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of GGUI and GGULL. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Interim Financial Information

The information contained in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are unaudited; however, the consolidated financial statements include all adjustments of a normal recurring nature which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the three month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. Accounting measurements at interim dates inherently involve greater reliance on estimates than at year-end, which is December 31. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for any other interim period or the full year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

Inventory

Crude oil that remains within field tanks, natural gas that remains in a pipeline and natural gas liquids that remain within a tank that is not sold at each reporting period is considered not produced. Therefore, no inventory is recorded by GGUI for produced volumes that remain unsold.

GGULL supplies natural gas to CPLL's liquefaction terminal for production of LNG, for fuel consumed for such liquefaction and for its fuel share for terminal operations. Natural gas supplied by GGULL for fuel is treated as consumed and any positive or negative imbalance with the operator is adjusted in subsequent fuel supplies. All LNG produced for GGULL and remaining in the LNG tanks at the liquefaction terminal at each reporting date is valued on a First-in-First Out ("FIFO") basis and is classified as Inventory. Valuation of LNG includes the costs of natural gas (including consumed fuel gas), gas liquefaction and gas transportation. Inventory is carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

During the production of LNG and the loading of LNG tankers, Boil-off gas ("BOG") is produced, most of which is recaptured and stored in tanks at the liquefaction terminal. BOG can be used by the terminal operator as fuel use gas or it can be reliquefied into LNG. BOG is treated as consumed and recorded within Cost of Sales - LNG within the consolidated statements of operations.

Liquefaction - Other Current Assets or Liabilities

Per the terminal services agreement executed between GGULL and CPLL, GGULL is entitled to liquefaction of gas quantities at the CPLL liquefaction terminal equal to the aggregate annual contracted quantities stated in the agreement for such operating year. For liquefaction services, GGULL is required to pay fixed liquefaction charges each month but the liquefaction quantities vary from month to month. Such difference is adjusted in full in cost of goods sold as at the end of each plant operating year, which is September 30.

Therefore, the value of the difference between the liquefaction charges paid and the value of the liquefaction services provided for the quantities received at each reporting date is accounted for as either a prepaid Liquefaction Charges Adjustment Account, which is included within Other Current Assets, or a liability Liquefaction Charges Adjustment Account, which is included in Accounts Payable, on the consolidated balance sheets.

Oil and Natural Gas Properties

The Company uses the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and natural gas producing activities. Costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and natural gas properties, to drill and equip exploratory wells that find proved reserves, to drill and equip development wells, and related asset retirement costs, are capitalized. For the three month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 the Company completed no wells.

Exploratory wells that do not find proved oil and natural gas reserves are expensed when that determination is made, which is less than one year from the date that total depth is reached and the well is logged. With respect to amounts paid by the Company for its carry obligation, they are recorded to oil and natural gas properties in cost categories incurred as tangible and intangible drilling costs and completion costs and production equipment and facilities. Additionally, interest costs are capitalized to oil and natural gas properties during the period that unevaluated leasehold costs and costs of wells in progress are undergoing development and preparation for their intended use until reserves have been identified.

Interest costs totaling $0 and $147,827 were capitalized for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Geological and geophysical costs and costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties are expensed when incurred.

Capitalized costs of producing oil and natural gas properties, after considering estimated residual salvage values, are depreciated and depleted on a field level (common reservoir) basis using the unit-of-production method using proved producing oil and natural gas reserves for exploration and development costs and using total proved reserves for acquisition leasehold costs. Unproved property costs, costs of wells in progress and related capitalized interest costs are excluded from the base subject to depletion until the related costs are considered developed or until proved reserves are found.

Evaluated oil and natural gas properties are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable, which is generally performed at the field level. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. The Company estimates the future undiscounted cash flows of the affected properties to determine the recoverability of carrying amounts. If the net costs are in excess of the undiscounted future net cash flows, then the fair value is determined using the discounted future net cash flows as the new carrying value with any excess net cost is recorded as an impairment with a corresponding amount recorded to accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments below for further discussion regarding the assumptions considered when estimating the fair value for oil and gas properties. At March 31, 2026 and 2025, no impairment of evaluated oil and natural gas properties is required.

Upon sale or retirement of a complete unit of an evaluated property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. On the retirement or sale of a partial unit of evaluated property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization apportioned to the interest retired or sold are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Unevaluated oil and natural gas properties are periodically assessed for impairment of value and a loss is recognized at the time of impairment by providing an impairment allowance. In September 2025, management completed the evaluation of its unevaluated leasehold costs and transferred all unevaluated leasehold costs to evaluated leasehold costs and began to deplete such costs.

At March 31, 2025, no impairment of unevaluated oil and natural gas properties was required. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, abandonment of expired unevaluated leases charged to expense totaled $0 and $0, respectively. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, oil and natural gas leasehold costs in the consolidated balance sheets included $0 and $10,716,721, respectively, of unevaluated leasehold costs.

Upon sale of an entire interest in an unevaluated property, gain or loss on the sale is recognized, taking into consideration the amount of any recorded impairment if the property had been assessed individually. If a partial interest in an unevaluated property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company records an asset retirement obligation for the abandonment of oil and natural gas producing properties (see Note 3). The asset retirement obligation is recorded at its estimated fair value on the date that the obligation is incurred and accretion expense is recognized over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. Fair value is measured using expected future cash outflows, which consider an estimate of the cost to plug and abandon wells (excluding salvage), future inflation rates and is discounted to present value at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate.

The fair value of the estimated asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the applicable proved oil and natural gas property and depleted using the unit-of-production method. Periodically the asset retirement obligation is re-measured to determine if a revision to the estimate is necessary with any revisions being recorded as an adjustment to oil and natural gas property cost.

Revenue Recognition and Imbalances

The Company follows Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09 Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC 606"). ASC 606 uses a five-step revenue recognition model to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company's oil and natural gas revenues are comprised of revenues that are distributed from the operator who sells on the Company's behalf to various purchasers the Company's share of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") which may be subject to operator obligated processing, treating and delivery contracts. The Company believes that the disaggregation of revenue into these three major product types as presented in the consolidated statements of operations appropriately depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors based on its single geographic location. Revenues from the sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs is recorded when control has passed and is net of royalties.

An accrual is recorded at each reporting period by estimating the oil, natural gas and NGL volumes produced and delivered, net of royalties, and corresponding prices for periods when actual production information is not available. Crude oil that remains within the field tanks, natural gas that remains in a pipeline and natural gas liquids that remain within a tank that is not sold at each reporting period are considered not produced.

The transaction price used to recognize revenue is a function of the contract billing terms of the operator taking into account volumes at contractually based rates with payment typically required within 30 days of the end of the production month. At the end of each month when the performance obligation is satisfied, the variable consideration can be reasonably estimated and amounts due from the operators are accrued in Accounts Receivable – oil and natural gas in the consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, oil and natural gas receivables from the operators were $1,070,766 and $1,264,007, respectively. As of January 1, 2026 and 2025, oil and natural gas receivables from the operators were $815,145 and $1,571,958, respectively. Taxes assessed by governmental authorities on crude oil, natural gas and NGLs and costs associated with processing, treating and delivery contracts are typically netted within the selling price received or when remitted. Taxes assessed are presented separately from such revenues in the consolidated statements of operations as production taxes and other post-production costs are recorded as marketing and distribution costs since control of production sold passes to the purchasers subject to the operator's terms under these contracts.

The Company applied the practical expedient in ASC 606 exempting the disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations if the variable consideration is allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation. Each unit of product typically represents a separate performance obligation; therefore, future volumes are wholly unsatisfied and disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation is not required.

Revenue from LNG sales is recognized when the LNG Cargo Loading is completed and control has passed. All the costs arising out of GGULL's LNG operations are billed to the Parent ("Buyer") through LNG invoices or billing adjustments. The LNG sales price is comprised of the natural gas purchase cost, liquefaction costs, transportation costs, other third-party costs such as financing and letter of credit costs, legal expenses on contracts, general and administrative costs and a markup on general and administrative costs. The 10% markup being charged is subject to a Unilateral Advance Pricing Agreement ("UAPA") to be filed by GGUI with the Internal revenue Service ("IRS") for transfer pricing of GGULL's Parent LNG transactions. The UAPA for the initial period of five years from 2017-2021 has already been executed between GGUI and the IRS with a margin of 13%. Tax adjustment for this agreement has been provided in the tax return for the year ended December 31, 2023. After the ending of the UAPA for the initial period, there have been no changes in the LNG Sales agreement. As such, the 10% markup has continued to be applied to LNG invoices issued to GAIL. Furthermore, in the month of June 2025, GGUI filed a renewal of the UAPA with the IRS for the period 2023 through 2038 with a roll back of one year for the year 2022. Any under/over recovery in costs is recorded as a true-up provision within Other Current Assets or within Accounts Payable and is adjusted in the subsequent month through LNG pricing adjustments. In addition to the LNG sale pricing, any costs paid to or any credits received from the terminal operator and gas supplier that are not related to the LNG sold are passed on to the Buyer through Debit/Credit Notes and reported as receivable from/payable to Buyer. From time to time, GGULL may sell LNG to a third party, which is facilitated through an "in tank transfer" at the terminal. Revenue from in tank transfers is recognized when delivery is completed on the delivery date.

Credit Losses

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 326 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses which uses an impairment model for financial assets measured at amortized cost. This model requires an estimate of expected credit losses over the contractual life of an instrument and considers forecasts of future economic conditions in addition to information about past events and current conditions.

The Company provides for an allowance for estimated credit losses related to its accounts receivable based on individual assessments of the credit worthiness of its customers and risk associated with the industries they operate within. Substantially all of the revenue generated from the sale of LNG is with the Parent, which is India's largest natural gas company and is majority owned by the government of India. Sales of LNG occur occasionally to reputable third parties due to operational reasons that having pre-executed Master Sales and Purchase Agreements, therefore substantially reducing the risk of credit losses.

The revenue generated from the sale of oil and natural gas is with two companies that are operators of the underlying oil and gas properties, and since inception (2011) the Company has incurred no credit losses with its operators, however the oil and natural gas industry is highly volatile and is continually evaluated for increased risk of credit loss. Based upon past experience and the nature of customers, an estimated allowance for expected credit losses is considered to be nil as of March 31, 2026.

Use of Estimates
The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions provide a reasonable basis for the fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Significant estimates include volumes of oil and natural gas reserves used in calculating depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and natural gas properties, future net revenues and abandonment obligations, impairment of evaluated and unevaluated properties, the collectability of outstanding accounts receivable, contingencies, and the results of current and future litigation. Oil and natural gas reserve estimates, which are the basis for unit-of-production depreciation, depletion and amortization, have numerous inherent uncertainties. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Subsequent drilling results, testing, and production may justify revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered.

In addition, reserve estimates are sensitive to changes in wellhead prices of oil and natural gas, which has a direct effect on future revenues and volumes of oil and natural gas that can be produced economically. Such prices have been volatile in the past and can be expected to be volatile in the future.

The significant estimates are based on current assumptions that may be materially affected by changes to future economic conditions, such as the market prices received for sales of volumes of oil and natural gas, which are primarily based upon the data and information received from the operator. Future changes in these assumptions may affect these significant estimates materially in the near term.

Income Taxes
Provisions for income taxes are based on taxes payable or refundable for the current period and deferred taxes on temporary differences between the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income and between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the consolidated financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. When appropriate, a valuation allowance is recorded to reflect its deferred tax assets at their net realizable value.

The Company and GGULL are subject to state taxes in Maryland and Texas. Effective January 1, 2025, the Company elected for GGULL to be taxed as a corporation for federal and state income tax reporting. The Company and GGULL will file a consolidated income tax return for federal income tax purposes. For Maryland income tax purposes, a consolidated return is not allowed; therefore, GGULL will file a separate income tax return in Maryland effective for the 2025 tax year. In January 2026, the Company filed a final consolidated return in Maryland as of the end of 2024. The state of Texas has a gross margin tax that applies to the Company and GGULL on a combined basis. Tax margin is defined as total revenue less deductions for costs of goods sold or compensation and benefits in which total calculated taxable margin cannot exceed 70% of total revenue.

During June 2025, the Company was subject to a Maryland state tax examination, and state taxes related to the tax years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were assessed totaling $155,426. In addition, the Company incurred tax related interest and penalties totaling approximately $51,700. The Company accounts for interest and penalties assessed resulting from an examination when incurred. Interest and penalties, even when subject to appeal, are recorded to expense when assessed by the taxing authorities. The Company recorded no tax expense, tax-related interest or penalties for the three months ended March 31, 2025 for the tax years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Management has evaluated the Company's tax positions and concluded that the Company has taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to the consolidated financial statements.

Sales-Based Taxes

The Company pays certain governmental taxes based on its sales of oil and natural gas to customers. The Company reports its sales at the gross amount and the related taxes, primarily severance taxes, are included in production taxes in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Total sales-based taxes incurred by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 amounted to $85,057 and $103,921, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures fair value under ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements.

A three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs employed in the measurement. Level 1 inputs include observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs include inputs that are observable directly or indirectly such as quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs include unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which the Company makes its own assumptions about how market participants would price the assets and liabilities.

The initial measurement of asset retirement obligations at fair value is calculated using discounted cash flow techniques and based on internal estimates of future retirement costs associated with the plugging and abandonment of oil and natural gas wells. Significant Level 3 inputs used in the calculation of asset retirement obligations include plugging costs, inflation rates, discount rates and reserve lives. A reconciliation of the Company's asset retirement obligations is presented in Note 3.

Fair value measurements are also used for impairment purposes most notably related to oil and natural gas properties. Significant Level 3 inputs used in the calculation of fair value takes into consideration a number of assumptions such as future net revenues associated with the production and sale of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, future estimated prices, estimates of costs and expenses, timing of production, inflation rates, weighted average cost of capital discount rates used to discount cash flows to their estimate of fair value, future planned development of prospects and current economic conditions.

Leases
The Company follows ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842) and all related amendments ("ASC 842"), which accounts for leases to be put on the consolidated balance sheets as Right-of-Use Assets with a corresponding amount recorded as a Lease Liability. The Company's lease is an operating lease for its office space which expired in March 2024 and was renewed until September 2029. See Note 9 – "*Leases*".

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements
The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB").

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which requires entities to provide additional information in the rate reconciliation and additional disaggregated disclosures about income taxes paid. This guidance requires companies to disclose in their rate reconciliation table additional categories of information about federal, state, and foreign income taxes and to provide more details about the reconciling items in some categories if the items meet a quantitative threshold. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt ASU 2023-09 guidance in 2026. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU 2023-09 will have on its condensed financial statements and related disclosures. Entities can adopt this guidance on a prospective basis, though retrospective application is permitted.

Reclassification
From time to time certain amounts may be reclassified to conform with current period presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on total assets, total liabilities, net income, or stockholder's deficit.

3. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of the changes in the asset retirement obligations for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	2026	2025
Beginning of year	$ 746,358	$ 716,754
Liabilities incurred	-	-
Revision of estimates	-	-
Accretion expense	7,622	7,299
End of year	$ 753,980	$ 724,053

4. LINES OF CREDIT

Working Capital Line of Credit
During April 2024, GGULL entered into a credit agreement for a Working Capital Line of Credit Committed amount of $60,000,000 and an Uncommitted Working Capital Line of Credit of $15,000,000, which matured in April 2025. Borrowings under the Working Capital Line of Credit accrued interest at the one-month SOFR (4.32% at March 31, 2025) plus 1.25% and was payable monthly. The Working Capital Line of Credit had a commitment fee equal to 0.10% per annum times the average daily amount by which the commitment exceeded the outstanding principal amount. The commitment fee accrued at all times, as defined, and was due and payable in arrears on the last day of each interest period. The Working Capital Line of Credit was guaranteed by the Company's Parent for no annual fee. The outstanding balance on the Working Capital Line of Credit at March 31, 2025 was $50,915,102.

During April 2025, GGULL entered into a credit agreement for a Working Capital Line of Credit Committed amount of $60,000,000 and an Uncommitted Working Capital Line of Credit of $15,000,000, which matures in April 2026. Borrowings under the Working Capital Line of Credit as of March 31, 2026 accrue interest at the one-month SOFR (3.68% at March 31, 2026) plus 1.05% and is payable monthly. The Working Capital Line of Credit has a commitment fee at March 31, 2026 equal to 0.40% per annum times the average daily amount by which the commitment exceeds the outstanding principal amount. The commitment fee accrues at all times, as defined, and is due and payable in arrears on the last day of each interest period. The Working Capital Line of Credit is guaranteed by the Company’s Parent for no annual fee. The outstanding balance on the Working Capital Line of Credit at March 31, 2026 is $38,412,590.

Line of Credit

During December 2024, the Company entered into a Credit Facility Agreement with a bank for borrowings of up to $70,000,000 (the “Line of Credit”). The outstanding balance on the Line of Credit at March 31, 2025 was $64,950,000, which matured on December 12, 2025. Borrowings under the Line of Credit accrued interest at the one-month SOFR (4.32% at March 31, 2025) plus 1.25% and is payable monthly. The Line of Credit was guaranteed by the Parent for an annual fee of 0.075% payable quarterly in arrears, calculated based on the outstanding principal plus overdue interest.

During December 2025, the Company entered into a Credit Facility Agreement with a bank for borrowings of up to $70,000,000 (the “New Line of Credit”), which matures on December 9, 2026. Borrowings under the New Line of Credit accrued interest at the one-month SOFR (3.68% at March 31, 2026) plus 0.90% and is payable monthly. The New Line of Credit is guaranteed by the Parent for an annual fee of 0.10% payable quarterly in arrears, calculated based on the outstanding principal plus overdue interest through maturity. The outstanding balance on the New Line of Credit at March 31, 2026 is $63,750,000.

Letter of Credit Line

In June 2024, GGULL amended and has available a $100,000,000 Letter of Credit Line and a $30,000,000 uncommitted Letter of Credit Line with a maturity date of September 27, 2025. This facility is used for the issuance of standby letters of credit to accommodate the purchase of natural gas. The Letter of Credit Line has a commission fee of 0.20% based on the average daily amount of outstanding obligations, and a facility fee based on the average daily amount by which the commitment exceeds the outstanding Letter of Credit Line obligation amount. The facility fees and commission fees for the immediately preceding quarter are payable on the first business day of the next quarter. The Letter of Credit Line is guaranteed by the Company’s Parent.

Out of total Letter of Credit Line, a Letter of Credit for $ 100 million was issued in favor of Six Once Commodities LC (Gas Supplier), effective from September 28, 2024 and valid through September 27, 2025.

In June 2025, GGULL amended the $100,000,000 Letter of Credit Line and increased the Uncommitted Letter of Credit to $60,000,000, extended the maturity date from September 27, 2025 to September 27, 2026 and amended the commission fees to be 0.22% of the aggregate amount available to be drawn after September 27, 2025. The remaining terms are similar to those under its prior agreement. The Letter of Credit Line continues to be guaranteed by the Company’s Parent. At March 31, 2026 and 2025, the issued letters of credit under the Letter of Credit Line totaled $121,000,000 and $100,000,000 respectively.

The following table comprises the outstanding lines of credit balance as of March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	2026	2025
Working capital line of credit	$ 38,412,590	$ 50,915,102
Line of credit	63,750,000	64,950,000
Lines of credit	$ 102,162,590	$ 115,865,102

5. INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes using a U.S. Federal statutory corporate rate of 21% as of March 31, 2026 and 2025. The Company is also subject to a state income tax in the state of Maryland at a statutory rate of approximately 8.25% as of March 31, 2026 and 2025. Below is a reconciliation of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from book and tax differences as of March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	2026	2025
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Differences in depletion, depreciation and amortization of property for tax purposes	$ (3,358,737)	$ (8,461,369)
Net operating loss carryforward	(272,548)	4,199,541
Disallowed interest expense	3,771,930	2,463,660
Total deferred tax asset (liability), net	$ 140,645	$ (1,798,168)

The Company has a federal net operating loss carryforward available at March 31, 2026 amounting to approximately $63.6 million, of which $55 million begins to expire in 2035 and $8.6 million will be carried forward indefinitely. Maryland generally follows the federal rules with respect to the treatment of NOLs.

The 2017 CARES Act provisions relating to NOLs are not expected to result in any material impacts to the Company’s tax attributes. At March 31, 2026 and 2025, a tax effected federal valuation allowance totaling approximately $13.6 million and $9.7 million, respectively, has been recorded and is reflected as a reduction of the net operating loss carryforward.

The differences between the U.S. Federal statutory corporate rate of 21% and the current income tax rates realized for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are due to several factors primarily resulting from the Company’s LNG operations, which commenced in Maryland during 2018, to which state income taxes are applicable. Accordingly, in 2018 the Company established deferred state income taxes related to its Maryland LNG operations. The 2017 CARES Act, which came into effect during the 2018 tax year, phased out the alternative minimum (“AMT”) tax.

In December 2023, the IRS concluded the berry ratio range of 1.13-1.31 of value-added expense for sale transactions of LNG by GGULL to GAIL that applies for the covered period of 2017 to 2021 as against the already charged markup profit of 10% on general and administrative cost. The Company agreed to a unilateral advance pricing agreement with a margin of 13% for the five years. The amounts assessed will not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements since they affected prior year amounts recorded within the Company’s NOLs with no effect on the current provision for income taxes. There is no change in the 10% markup profit on sales transactions after 2021.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company recorded interest expense related to the Parent's guarantee of the lines of credit for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 totaling $15,719 and $40,354, respectively.

The Company recorded general and administrative expenses incurred by its Parent on behalf of the Company of $33,653 and $63,086 during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. At March 31, 2026 and 2025, $15,670 and $18,995, respectively, was unpaid and included in Accounts Payable.

GGULL recorded LNG revenue from sales to Parent of approximately $299 million and $252 million during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. At March 31, 2026 and 2025, Accounts Receivable – Parent was approximately $117 million and $143 million, respectively, related to these sales.

GGULL recorded LNG over/(under) recovery in costs as a true-up provision to be adjusted in subsequent periods through LNG pricing adjustments to Parent of approximately $0.1 million and $0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. At March 31, 2026 and 2025, accounts payable included approximately $1 million and $1.6 million, respectively, related to this true-up provision.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the Company may be party to legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these events cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on the financial positions or results of operations of the Company.

The operations and financial positions of the Company continue to be affected from time to time in varying degrees by domestic political developments as well as legislation and regulations pertaining to restrictions on oil and gas production, imports and exports, gas regulation, environmental regulations and cancellation of contract rights. Both the likelihood and overall effect of such occurrences on the Company vary and are not predictable.

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash with financial institutions it believes have a high credit quality. The Company at times maintains bank deposits in excess of federally insured limits. The possibility of a loss exists if the bank holding excess deposits was to fail. All of the Company's accounts receivable resulting from oil and natural gas sales are from two operators of 100% of the Company's properties. To mitigate this credit risk, the Company closely monitors the payment history and credit worthiness of the operators.

8. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Substantially all of the Company's accounts receivable resulting from LNG sales are from its Parent.

The carrying value of the Working Capital Line of Credit and the Line of Credit approximates fair value because the interest rate is based on current floating market rates commensurate with debt instruments that carry similar credit risk. Since the Company's debt instruments have floating interest rates based on the one-month SOFR, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest expense will fluctuate as SOFR increases and decreases and due to changes in borrowing activities. Based on the March 31, 2026 balance of debt outstanding, a 1% change in SOFR will cause interest expense to increase or decrease by approximately $1 million.

9. LEASES

The Company follows ASC 842 applying the modified retrospective approach.

The Company had an operating lease for its office which expired on March 31, 2024. A new lease was entered into using a discount rate of 6.59% with an expiration date of September 30, 2029.

At March 31, 2026, the operating lease right-of-use asset total is $141,821 and the operating lease liability total is $161,003. At March 31, 2025, the operating lease right-of-use asset total was $176,091 and the operating lease liability total was $198,257.

The Company is subject to future minimum rental payments for operating leases for office space and future minimum rental commitments for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

2026	$ 37,726
2027	51,121
2028	52,215
Thereafter	39,913
Total future minimum lease payments	180,975
Less amount representing interest	(19,972)
Total lease liabilities	161,003
Less current portion	(23,377)
Long-term portion	$ 137,626

Total rental expense for all operating leases except those with terms of a month or less that were not renewed was $18,813 and $19,455 for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through May 2, 2026, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued and have determined that there are no other subsequent events to be reported.