



International Frontier Resources Corporation

Annual Information Form
For the year ended December 31, 2025

April 30, 2026

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The following table sets forth certain factors for converting metric measurements into imperial equivalents.

| To convert from | To | Multiply by |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| BOE | Mcf | 6.00 |
| Mcf | Cubic metres ("m3") | 28.17 |
| Cubic metres | Cubic ft | 35.49 |
| Bbls | Cubic metres ("m3") | 0.16 |
| Cubic metres ("m3") | Bbls | 6.29 |
| Feet ("ft") | Metres | 0.31 |
| Metres | Feet ("ft") | 3.28 |
| Miles | Kilometres ("Km") | 1.61 |
| Kilometres ("Km") | Miles | 0.62 |
| Acres | Hectares ("Ha") | 0.41 |

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements contained in this AIF, and in certain statements incorporated by reference into this AIF, constitute forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively referred to herein as "**forward-looking statements**") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking statements relate to future events or the Corporation's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "anticipate," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "may," "will," "project," "should", "believe", "strategy" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct, and the forward-looking statements included in this AIF should not be unduly relied upon. These statements are made only as of the date of this AIF.

In particular, this AIF contains forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, the following:

- commodity prices for crude oil or natural gas;
- supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the estimated quantity of oil and natural gas reserves, including reserve life;
- capital expenditure programs and potential oil and gas costs and expenditures;
- future exploration, development and production costs;
- timing of drilling plans;
- plans for and results of exploration and development activities;
- expectations regarding the Corporation's ability to raise capital and to continually add to oil and natural gas reserves through acquisitions, exploration and development;
- future environmental protection regulations;
- challenges of attracting and retaining employees;
- the regulatory framework in respect of the License Contract including work requirements, costs, bonds, royalties and length of terms;
- treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws;
- the investment expected to be attracted because of Mexico's energy reform;
- plans and objectives for the Tecolutla Block, including further exploration, appraisal and development of the block; and
- third party resource and reserve estimates, including Mexican resource and reserve estimates.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this AIF are based upon assumptions which management of the Corporation believes to be reasonable, the Corporation cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this AIF and other documents of public record, the Corporation has made assumptions regarding, among other things:

- the legislative and regulatory environments of the jurisdictions where the Corporation carries on business or has operations;
- commodity prices and royalty regimes;

- the impact of increasing competition;
- availability of skilled labour;
- timing and amount of capital expenditures;
- the price of oil and natural gas;
- conditions in general economic and financial markets;
- royalty rates and future operating costs;
- future oil and natural gas production levels from IFR's properties and the prices obtained from the sales of such production;
- the level of future capital expenditure required to exploit and develop reserves; and
- the Corporation's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, as required.

The Corporation's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements and information as a result of assumptions proving inaccurate and of both known and unknown risks as set forth below:

- general economic, political, market and business conditions;
- the ability of management to execute its business plan;
- risks inherent in oil and natural gas operations;
- fluctuations in the price of oil and natural gas, interest and exchange rates;
- the risks of the oil and gas industry, such as operational risks and market demand;
- governmental regulation of the oil and gas industry, including environmental regulation;
- actions taken by governmental authorities, including increases in taxes and changes in government regulations and incentive programs;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
- risks and uncertainties involving geology of oil and gas deposits;
- risks inherent in marketing operations, including credit risk;
- the uncertainty of reserves estimates and reserves life;
- the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses;
- potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures;
- availability of sufficient financial resources to fund the Corporation's capital expenditures;
- unanticipated operating events which could reduce production or cause production to be shut-in or delayed;
- hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury;
- encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations;
- the ability to add production and reserves through development and exploration activities;
- general economic and business conditions;
- the possibility that government policies or laws, including laws and regulations related to the environment, may change or governmental approvals may be delayed or withheld;
- uncertainty in amounts and timing of royalty payments;
- uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil and natural gas reserves and cash flows to be derived therefrom;
- failure to obtain industry partner and other third party consents and approvals, as and when required;
- stock market volatility and market valuations;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped land and skilled personnel;
- the availability of capital on acceptable terms or at all;
- failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions;
- ability to raise project finance capital from chartered banks; and
- the other factors considered under "Risk Factors."

Forward-looking statements and other information contained herein concerning the oil and gas industry in Mexico and the Corporation's general expectations concerning this industry are based on estimates prepared by management of the Corporation using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from market research and industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry which the

Corporation believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise, although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics. While the Corporation is not aware of any material misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, the oil and gas industry involves numerous risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on various factors.

Management of the Corporation has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking statements provided in this AIF in order to provide Shareholders with a more complete perspective on the Corporation's current and future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Corporation's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Corporation will derive therefrom.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this AIF and the documents incorporated by reference herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements except as required by securities laws or regulations. Further information about the factors affecting forward-looking statements and management's assumptions and analysis thereof, is available in filings made by the Corporation with Canadian provincial securities commissions available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR+**") at www.sedarplus.ca.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

IFR was incorporated on November 24, 1997 under the ABCA as "761523 Alberta Ltd.". On March 20, 1998, the Corporation changed its name to "International Frontier Resources Corporation".

The Company has one 99.80% owned subsidiary, Petro Frontera de S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("Frontera"), incorporated under the laws of Mexico. Frontera currently owns 42.63% of the outstanding shares of Tonalli Energia, S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("Tonalli"), a corporation incorporated under the laws of Mexico, as well as 99.80% of the outstanding shares of Energia Mex Can S.A. de C.V. , a corporation incorporated under the laws of Mexico.

The Corporation's registered office is located at 10, 628 - 12 Avenue SW, Calgary, AB T2R 0H6.

The Corporation is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta. The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**TSXV**") under the trading symbol "IFR."

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Business Overview

International Frontier Resources is a Canadian publicly traded oil and gas company whose principal business has been the evaluation and advancement of oil and gas interests in Mexico through its subsidiary, Petro Frontera S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("Frontera"), and its investment in Tonalli Energia S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("Tonalli").

IFR and its subsidiaries are focused on evaluating and advancing oil and gas opportunities in Mexico.

As noted above, through Frontera, the Company owns a 42.63% interest in Tonalli. Tonalli holds a 100% undivided working interest in the Tecolutla Block, a 7.2 km² block in the Tampico-Misantla Basin located in the State of Veracruz, Mexico. Tonalli is owned by Frontera and Jaguar Exploración y Producción de Hidrocarburos S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("Jaguar"), a privately owned Mexican oil and gas company.

Three Year

History

The general development of IFR's business during the last three fiscal years and to the date of this AIF, including significant acquisitions and other events which have had an influence on the Corporation's development, are described below.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2023

- On April 27, 2023 the Company announced that the previously issued financial statements for the interim periods ended September 30, 2022, and 2021 and the corresponding management's discussion and analysis had been restated and filed under IFR's profile on www.sedarplus.ca.
- On April 28, 2023 the Company announced that it had applied to the Alberta Securities Commission for a Management Cease Trade Order (the "MCTO") due to a delay in the filing of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, annual management's discussion and analysis for the same period and management certifications of annual filings (collectively, the "Annual Filings"). On May 15, 2023 the Company filed its Annual Filings and the MCTO was lifted accordingly on May 19, 2023.
- On July 28, 2023 the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Jaguar to extend the Letter of Intent previously announced on May 9, 2023. (the "Amended Letter of Intent"). In accordance with the Amended Letter of Intent, Jaguar had until August 31, 2023 to exercise the following options (1) the option to extend the long stop date of the proposed farmin arrangement, first announced on December 14, 2022 to August 31, 2023 (the "Option to Extend") or (2) the option to purchase IFR's shares of Tonalli held by Frontera, the Company's wholly owned Mexican subsidiary (the "Option to Purchase"). In consideration for the extension to the Letter of Intent, Jaguar made an additional payment of US\$87,500 to IFR.
- On September 1, 2023 the Company announced that that the Letter of Intent with Jaguar dated April 28, 2023 and the Amended Letter of Intent dated July 28, 2023 had expired effective August 31, 2023. Neither of the options in the Letter of Intent or the Amended Letter of Intent were exercised by Jaguar at or before the time of expiry.
- On October 30, 2023 the Company announced that, further to its news release dated September 1, 2023, the Common Shares would resume trading on the Exchange at market opening on Tuesday, October 31, 2023. The Common Shares had been halted since May 6, 2021, in connection with the Exchange's review of the potential reverse take-over of the Company, as previously announced on May 10, 2021.
- On November 22, 2023 the Company announced that the Directors of IFR approved a consolidation of its Common Shares on the basis of one (1) new common share for every existing twenty (20) common shares (the "Consolidation"), subject to regulatory approval, including approval of the Exchange. The Consolidation became effective on November 27, 2023 and began trading on a post-Consolidation basis on the Exchange on November 27, 2023. Following the Consolidation there were 14,955,397 post-Consolidation Common Shares outstanding.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2024

- On January 31, 2024, the Company announced that it had appointed MNP LLP as auditor of IFR effective January 29, 2024. KPMG LLP resigned as the auditor of the Company on June 22, 2023. The Company further announced that Glenn Dawson resigned as a director of IFR.
- On April 2, 2024, the Company announced that:
 - it entered into an agreement with Leede Jones Gable Inc. (the "Agent") to act as the sole agent and the sole bookrunner on a "commercially reasonable efforts" basis to sell up to 15,000,000 units of the Corporation (the "Units") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of up to \$750,000 (the "Offering").
 - Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Corporation (a "Common Share") and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share (a "Warrant

Share”) for a period of 5 years following the closing of the Offering at an exercise price of \$0.10 per Warrant Share. The Warrants have an acceleration provision, whereby if the volume weighted average trading price of the Common Shares on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSXV”) is at least \$0.20 over a period of 25 consecutive trading days, IFR will have the right to accelerate the expiry date of the Warrants to 30 days from the date that notice is given to the holders of warrants.

- The Offering consisted of a combination of (i) up to 4,940,000 Units, for gross proceeds of up to \$247,000, pursuant to the listed issuer financing exemption (the “LIFE Offering”) in accordance with Part 5A of National Instrument 45-106 - Prospectus Exemptions (“NI 45-106”); and (ii) up to 10,060,000 Units, for gross proceeds of up to \$503,000, pursuant to a short form offering document in accordance with TSXV Policy 4.6 and Part 5 of NI 45-106 (the “SFOD Offering”).
- the Company also announced that effective as of December 29, 2023, Tonalli issued shares to each of Jaguar and Frontera for amounts contributed to Tonalli during the year ended December 31, 2023. The total amount owed by Frontera to Tonalli during the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$962,385. As a result, Jaguar was issued shares for all amounts contributed to Tonalli by Jaguar, including Frontera's share of contributions owing, and Jaguar now owns 57.37% and Frontera owns 42.63% of the outstanding shares of Tonalli; and the Company's intention to complete the Debt Settlement.
- On January 31, 2024, the Company announced that it had appointed MNP LLP as auditor of IFR effective January 29, 2024. KPMG LLP resigned as the auditor of the Company on June 22, 2023. The Company further announced that Glenn Dawson resigned as a director of IFR.
- On April 8, 2024, the Company announced that it has settled outstanding indebtedness with certain officers and consultants of the Company (the “Shares for Debt Settlement”) through the issuance of common shares of the Company. Pursuant to the Shares for Debt Settlement, the Company issued a total of 4,500,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.05 per share in satisfaction of outstanding amounts of \$225,000. The common shares issued pursuant to the Shares for Debt Settlement will be subject to a hold period that expires on August 9, 2024.
- On April 15, 2024 the Company announced that subject to regulatory approval, the Company granted, pursuant to its Incentive Stock Option Plan, 1,600,000 stock options to purchase common shares to directors, officers and consultants of IFR, with an exercise price of \$0.06 per share and an expiry date of April 15, 2029. All of the options granted vested immediately.
- On April 25, 2024 the Company announced:
 - that it had closed its Offering to raise aggregate gross proceeds of \$816,500, (net \$668,078) which consisted of the issuance of 16,330,000 units of the Company (the “Units”) at a price of \$0.05 per Unit (the “Offering”). Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Corporation (a “Common Share”) and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a “Warrant”). Each whole Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share (a “Warrant Share”) for a period of 5 years following the closing of the Offering at an exercise price of \$0.10 per Warrant Share.
 - The Offering consisted of a combination of (a) 4,782,000 Units for gross proceeds of \$239,100 pursuant to the listed issuer financing exemption available under Part 5A of National Instrument 45-106 – Prospectus Exemptions (“NI 45-106”); and (b) 11,548,000 Units, including 1,488,000 Units issued pursuant to an over-allotment option granted to the Agent (as defined below) for gross proceeds of \$577,400 pursuant to a short form offering document in accordance with TSXV Policy 4.6 and Part 5 of NI 45-106.
 - The Company also announced that pursuant to the Offering, Leede Jones Gable Inc. (the “Agent”) received: (i) a commission in the amount of 10% of the gross proceeds of the Offering

payable in cash of \$81,650 (ii) 1,633,000 broker warrants exercisable at any time prior to the date that is 5 years from the closing to acquire that number of Units of the Corporation at an exercise price of \$0.05 per Unit; and (iii) a corporate finance fee.

- On May 3, 2024 the Company announced the appointment of a new independent director, Henry Bustard to its board of directors (the "Board"). The Company also announced that effective April 30, 2024 Andrew Fisher resigned as an executive officer and director of the Company and the board had accepted his resignation.
- On July 4, 2024, the Company announced that it had completed the closing of the second tranche of the previously announced shares for debt transaction (the "Debt Settlement") and settled outstanding indebtedness in the aggregate amount of \$115,000 owing to certain officers and consultants of IFR through the issuance of 2,300,000 common shares of the Corporation at a price of \$0.05 per share. The common shares issued pursuant to the Debt Settlement were subject to a hold period that expired on November 5, 2024.

In addition, the Company announced that as certain insiders participated in the second tranche, the Debt Settlement is a related party transaction for the purposes of TSX Venture Exchange Policy 5.9 and Multilateral Instrument 61-101 (the "Related Party Policies"). IFR determined that exemptions from the various requirements of the Related Party Policies were available in connection with the Debt Settlement (Formal Valuation - Issuer Not Listed on Specified Markets; Minority Approval – Financial Hardship.). As the Second Tranche of the Debt Settlement with certain officers of the Corporation exceeded the prescribed limit of \$10,000 per month in aggregate and in accordance with the policies of the TSXV, disinterested shareholder approval was required to settle the amount exceeding such prescribed limit which was successfully obtained at the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 26, 2024 (the "Meeting"). At the Meeting, a resolution was passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by disinterested shareholders represented in person or by proxy at the Meeting. Following the closing of the second tranche, the Corporation now has 38,085,397 common shares issued and outstanding

- On July 31, 2024 the Company announced that subject to regulatory approval, the Company granted, pursuant to its Incentive Stock Option Plan, 2,250,000 stock options to purchase common shares to directors, officers and consultants of IFR, with an exercise price of \$0.05 per share and an expiry date of July 31, 2029. All of the options granted vested immediately.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2025

- During the year, the Corporation elected to become the 100% working interest holder of Significant Discovery Licences 138, 139 and 140 located in the Central Mackenzie Valley, Northwest Territories. The SDLs were non-producing, the associated wells had been fully reclaimed, and no exploration or development activities were conducted on the licences during the year.

Developments since December 31, 2025

- Subsequent to year-end, on April 16, 2026, the Corporation announced that it had entered into an amalgamation agreement in respect of a proposed reverse takeover transaction involving an arm's length private company, subject to TSXV acceptance and other customary conditions.
- In connection with the proposed transaction, the Corporation received US\$150,000 subsequent to year-end.
- Subsequent to year-end, on April 1, 2026, the Corporation disposed of its Northwest Territories Significant Discovery Licences and its Northwest Montana mineral titles for aggregate cash consideration of \$11,000. Following completion of the disposition, the Corporation no longer holds any interest in the Northwest Territories Significant Discovery Licences or the Northwest Montana mineral titles.

Significant Acquisitions

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Corporation did not complete any significant acquisitions as defined in National Instrument 51-102 - *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

Employees/Consultants

The Corporation had 2 consultants as at December 31, 2025.

Environmental

The Corporation believes that it is in compliance with applicable existing environmental laws and regulations and is not aware of any proposed environmental legislation or regulations with which it would not be in material compliance. However, the natural resources industry may in the future become subject to more stringent environmental protection rules. This could increase the cost of doing business and may have a negative impact on earnings in the future.

Competitive Conditions

The oil and natural gas industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Corporation competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. The Corporation's competitors include resource companies which have greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Corporation. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery. The Corporation believes that its competitive position is equivalent to that of other oil and gas issuers of similar size and at a similar stage of development.

Cyclical Nature of Business

The Corporation's business is generally not cyclical. The exploration and development of oil and natural gas reserves is dependent on access to areas where production is to be conducted. Seasonal weather variation, including rainy seasons, affects access in certain circumstances.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

Operations in the oil and natural gas industry mean that IFR requires professionals with skills and knowledge in diverse fields of expertise. In the course of its exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons, the Corporation utilizes the expertise of geophysicists, geologists and petroleum engineers. The Corporation faces the challenge of attracting and retaining sufficient employees to meet its needs.

Foreign Operations

The Corporation's oil and gas operations and assets are located in foreign jurisdictions. As a result, the Corporation is subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including but not limited to changes, sometimes frequent, in energy policies or the personnel administering them, nationalization, expropriation of property without fair compensation, cancellation or modification of contract rights, foreign exchange restrictions, currency fluctuations, royalty and tax increases, and other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which the Corporation's operations are conducted, as well as risks of loss due to civil strife, acts of war, guerrilla activities and insurrections. Changes in legislation may affect the Corporation's oil and natural gas exploration and production activities. The Corporation's international operations may also be adversely affected by laws and policies of Canada as they pertain to foreign trade, taxation and investment.

Industry Conditions - Energy Reform (Mexico)

Mexico's 2014 energy reform opened the country's oil and gas sector to private and foreign investment, resulting in the award of 914 oil and gas blocks over four tender rounds between 2015 and 2019. International Frontier Resources participated in this reform through its interest in the Tecolutla Block.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Mexico

The Mexican government changed their constitution in December 2013 to allow foreign investment in the Mexican Oil & Gas sector. The implementation of this energy reform legislation provides an opportunity for oil companies looking to tap into Mexico's energy potential. International Frontier Resources participated in Mexico's first onshore licensing round, which secured the Tecolutla Block in Mexico's first onshore licensing round.

Tonalli, the Corporation's equity-accounted investee in Mexico is a joint venture with Jaguar Exploración y Producción de Hidrocarburos, SAPI. de C.V. ("Jaguar") where through Petro Frontera the Corporation's wholly owned subsidiary IFR owns a 42.63% interest and combines IFR's Canadian engineering and finance team with Jaguar's Mexican geoscience, regulatory, engineering and finance team.

Northwest Territories and Northwest Montana

As at December 31, 2025, the Corporation held a 100% working interest in Significant Discovery Licences 138, 139 and 140 located in the Central Mackenzie Valley, Northwest Territories, and owned mineral titles covering 15,200 acres on the south end of the Southern Alberta Basin located on the Blackfeet Reserve in Glacier County, Northwest Montana. The Northwest Territories licences and Northwest Montana mineral titles were non-producing, and no exploration or development activities were conducted on these properties during the year ended December 31, 2025. Subsequent to year-end, on April 1, 2026, the Corporation disposed of these interests for aggregate cash consideration of \$11,000.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

Tecolutla Contract Mexico

The Tecolutla Block is governed by the terms of a license contract for the extraction of hydrocarbons entered into by Tonalli and the CNH on August 25, 2016 ("**License Contract**").

The Licence Contract has a term of 25 years with two possible extensions of 5 years, all of which could result in a contract term of 35 years. The License Contract allows Tonalli to explore for, produce and market hydrocarbons.

There are National Content rules contained in the License Contract, which require that Tonalli comply with a minimum percentage of national content starting at twenty-two percent (22%) and escalating to as high as 38% of the value of the items which have been purchased or contracted in Mexico for Petroleum Activities during the Appraisal Period.

Tonalli's evaluation plan regarding the Tecolutla Block was approved by the CNH in accordance with the License Contract. The evaluation period (the "**Evaluation Period**") commenced July 6, 2017 and is for a one-year term. During the Evaluation Period, Tonalli must perform a minimum work program.

As required by the CNH, in 2017 Tonalli secured from a Mexican institution a US\$1,764,100 performance bond in toward the guarantee of performance of the minimum work programs. Tonalli was required to fulfil the minimum work program by performing any combination of tasks to earn 4,600 Work Units. In addition, in 2017, the Corporation secured an APSG facility of US\$882,050, with EDC. The APSG facility was provided as 50% of the performance bond issued by Tonalli.

Exploration and Development Activities Mexico

Tonalli has completed the following activities to date to satisfy the work units as required by the initial and extended evaluation periods:

- In April 2018 Tonalli completed a workover of the TEC-2 well to satisfy the minimum work requirement as required by the initial evaluation period of the Tecolutla License Contract.
- In May 2018 Tonalli drilled its first directional evaluation well, TEC-10 to a depth of 2,453 meters to earn 4,000 work units as required by the terms of the initial evaluation period of the Tecolutla License Contract.
- In July 2018 Tonalli finalized the completion of three intervals in TEC-10 and in August 2018 Tonalli completed an 18-day flow test of the primary zone interval.
- On July 6, 2018, Tonalli received approval from CNH to extend its Tecolutla evaluation plan. Tonalli drilled a horizontal well as part of this extension. As a result, Tonalli posted an additional performance bond relative to the new work program in the amount of US\$1,649,000.
- In September 2018 Tonalli commenced trucking of oil produced at its Tecolutla block for sale to PEMEX.
- In November 2018, Tonalli received accreditation for 4,000 work units with respect to the TEC -10 drill and in June 2019 Tonalli received accreditation of its remaining 600 work units. The performance bond was returned in January 2019 upon fulfilment and approval of the required work program.
- In December 2018 the Company announced that Tonalli has reached total depth at its first conventional horizontal well, ("TEC-11"), on its onshore Tecolutla block to earn 4,000 work units as required by the terms of the extended appraisal period of the Tecolutla License Contract.
- In December 2018, Tonalli received accreditation for 4,000 work units with respect to the TEC-10 drill. The performance bond was returned in January 2019 upon fulfilment and approval of the required work program.
- In June 2019, Tonalli had completed the full requirements for the drilling of the TEC-11 well in order to satisfy the minimum work requirement as required by the extension of the evaluation plan. On June 6, 2019, Tonalli received full accreditation for its remaining 4,800 work units. with respect to its initial and modified evaluation plan
- In July 2019, Tonalli received a further extension of its Evaluation Plan with respect to the Tecolutla Block until July 6, 2020. There were no additional work commitments with respect to the Tecolutla Contract.
- In August 2020 CNH granted a 4-month extension to all operators due to Covid-19. As a result, Tonalli received an extension of its Evaluation Plan with respect to the Tecolutla Block until November 27, 2020.
- On November 26, 2020 CNH granted an exclusive 9-month extension to all operators participating in Round 1.3. As a result, Tonalli received an extension of its Evaluation Plan with respect to the Tecolutla Block until August 27, 2021.
- In August 2021, Tonalli received an extension of its Evaluation Plan with respect to the Tecolutla Block until November 24, 2021.
- On November 20, 2021 Tonalli submitted its Transition Plan to the CNH for approval
- On February 6, 2022 the Company elected to desist its Transition Plan application and a revised application was submitted on May 6th, 2022.
- On July 5, 2022 CNH approved Tonalli's Transition Plan for the Tecolutla Block.
- On July 4, 2023, CNH approved an extension to Tonalli's Transition Plan until July 6, 2025
- On February 26, 2026, SENER approved Tonalli's Development Plan application

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

The date of this statement is April 30, 2026 and the effective date of the information provided in this statement is December 31, 2025. The preparation date was April 29, 2026.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar references in the Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information are in Canadian dollars.

PART 1 Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue

The Company has a 42.63% working interest in the Onshore Oil and Gas Development Block 24 (the “Tecolutla Block”) located in Veracruz, Mexico. The tables below are a summary of the oil reserves and the net present value of future net revenue attributable to such reserves as evaluated in the GLJ Report based on forecast price and cost assumptions. The tables summarize the data contained in the GLJ Report and as a result may contain slightly different numbers than such report due to rounding.

The net present value of future net revenue attributable to IFR’s reserves is stated without provision for interest costs and general and administrative costs, but after providing for estimated royalties, production costs, development costs, other income, future capital expenditures, and well abandonment costs for only those wells assigned reserves by GLJ. It should not be assumed that the undiscounted or discounted net present value of future net revenue attributable to IFR’s reserves estimated by GLJ represent the fair market value of those reserves. Other assumptions and qualifications relating to costs, prices for future production and other matters are summarized herein. The recovery and reserve estimates of IFR’s oil, reserves provided herein are estimates only and actual reserves may be greater than or less than the estimates provided herein.

The GLJ Report is based on certain factual data supplied by Tonalli and GLJ’s opinion of reasonable practice in the industry. The extent and character of ownership and all factual data pertaining to Tonalli’s petroleum properties and contacts (except for certain information residing in the public domain) were supplied by Tonalli to GLJ and accepted without any further investigation. GLJ accepted this data as presented and neither title searches nor field inspections were conducted.

PART 2 Reserves Data

Summary of Reserves and Values As of December 31, 2025 (USD\$)

| | Proved Producing | Total Proved | Total Probable | Total Proved Plus Probable | Total PPP |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| MARKETABLE RESERVES | | | | | |
| <u>Light & Medium Oil (Mbbbl)</u> | | | | | |
| Gross Lease | 0 | 347 | 556 | 903 | 1384 |
| Total Company Interest | 0 | 148 | 237 | 385 | 590 |
| Net After Royalty | 0 | 90 | 144 | 234 | 358 |
| <u>Oil Equivalent (Mboe)</u> | | | | | |
| Gross Lease | 0 | 347 | 556 | 903 | 1384 |
| Total Company Interest | 0 | 148 | 237 | 385 | 590 |
| Net After Royalty | 0 | 90 | 144 | 234 | 358 |

Summary of Net Present Values of Future Net Revenues

As of December 31, 2025

Forecast Prices and Costs (USD\$)

| | Before Income Taxes and Discounted at (%/year) | | | | | After Income Taxes and Discounted at (%/year) | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 0% (M\$USD) | 5% (M\$USD) | 10% (M\$USD) | 15% (M\$USD) | 20% (M\$USD) | 0% (M\$USD) | 5% (M\$USD) | 10% (M\$USD) | 15% (M\$USD) | 20% (M\$USD) |
| Proved | | | | | | | | | | |
| Developed Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Proved Developed Non-Producing | 485 | 457 | 425 | 394 | 365 | 485 | 457 | 425 | 394 | 365 |
| Undeveloped | 1,418 | 1,062 | 799 | 606 | 464 | 1,418 | 1,062 | 799 | 606 | 464 |
| Total Proved | 1903 | 1519 | 1224 | 1000 | 829 | 1903 | 1519 | 1224 | 1000 | 829 |
| Probable | 4,908 | 3,241 | 2,231 | 1,593 | 1,173 | 4,908 | 3,241 | 2,231 | 1,593 | 1,173 |
| Total Proved plus Probable | 6,811 | 4,760 | 3,455 | 2,593 | 2,002 | 6,811 | 4,760 | 3,455 | 2,593 | 2,002 |
| Possible | 5,216 | 2,789 | 1,707 | 1,154 | 836 | 4,282 | 2,446 | 1,568 | 1,094 | 808 |
| Total Proved plus Probable plus Possible | 12,027 | 7,549 | 5,162 | 3,747 | 2,838 | 11,093 | 7,206 | 5,023 | 3,687 | 2,810 |

Total Future Net Revenue (undiscounted)

As of December 31, 2025

Forecast Prices and Costs (USD\$)

| Total | Revenue | Royalties | Operating Costs | Development Costs | Abandonment and Reclamation Costs | Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes | Income Taxes | Future Net Revenue After Incomes Taxes |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Reserves Category | M\$USD | M\$USD | M\$USD | M\$USD | M\$USD | M\$USD | M\$USD | M\$USD |
| Proved | 8,863 | 3,486 | 2,497 | 847 | 131 | 1,902 | - | 1,902 |
| Proved Plus Probable | 24,682 | 9,708 | 6,267 | 1,686 | 211 | 6,810 | - | 6,810 |
| Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible | 40,947 | 16,105 | 10,867 | 1,686 | 262 | 12,027 | 934 | 11,093 |

Future Net Revenue by Product Type

As of December 31, 2025

Forecast Prices and Costs (USD\$)

| Reserves Category | Product Type | Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes Discounted at: | | | Unit Value Before Income Taxes Discounted 10%/Year |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| | | 0.00% M\$USD | 10.00% M\$USD | 15.00% M\$USD | |
| Total Proved | Light and Medium Oil | 1,902 | 1,225 | 1,000 | 13.62 |
| Total Proved plus Probable | Light and Medium Oil | 6,810 | 3,456 | 2,594 | 14.79 |
| Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible | Light and Medium Oil | 12,027 | 5,162 | 3,748 | 14.43 |

Summary of Pricing and Inflation Rate Assumptions
As of December 31, 2025
Forecast Prices and Costs (USD\$)

| Summary of Pricing and Inflation Rate Assumptions | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Effective January 1, 2025 | | | | | | | |
| Forecast Prices and Costs | | | | | | | |
| Year | Inflation % | CADUSD Exchange Rate USD/CAD | WTI Crude Oil (39.6 API, 0.24%S) Cushing, OK | | LLS Crude Oil (35.6 API, 0.37%S) Louisiana | Brent Crude Oil (38.3 API, 0.37%S) UK | Maya Crude Oil (21.8 API, 3.33%S) MEXICO |
| | | | Constant 2026 \$ USD/bbl | Then Current USD/bbl | Then Current USD/bbl | Then Current USD/bbl | Then Current USD/bbl |
| 2026 | 0.0 | 0.733 | 59.25 | 59.25 | 74.25 | 63.25 | 53.76 |
| 2027 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 64.71 | 66.00 | 77.14 | 70.00 | 59.50 |
| 2028 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 67.28 | 70.00 | 78.49 | 74.08 | 62.97 |
| 2029 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 72.16 | 80.39 | 76.32 | 64.87 |
| 2030 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 73.60 | 81.99 | 77.84 | 66.16 |
| 2031 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 75.08 | 83.64 | 79.41 | 67.50 |
| 2032 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 76.58 | 85.31 | 81.00 | 68.85 |
| 2033 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 78.11 | 87.01 | 82.61 | 70.22 |
| 2034 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 79.67 | 88.72 | 84.26 | 71.62 |
| 2035 | 2.0 | 0.740 | 68.00 | 81.27 | 90.47 | 85.95 | 73.06 |
| 2036+ | 2.0 | 0.740 | +2.0%/yr | +2.0%/yr | +2.0%/yr | +2.0%/yr | +2.0%/yr |

Historical futures contract price is an average of the daily settlement price of the near month contract over the calendar month.

PART 3 Reconciliation of Changes in Reserves

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of IFR's total net proved probable and proved plus probable reserves as at December 31, 2025 against such reserves as at December 31, 2024 based on forecast price and cost assumptions.

| | Proved Reserves Mbbbl | Probable Reserves Mbbbl | Proved Plus Probable Reserves Mbbbl | Possible Mbbbl | Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible Reserves Mbbbl |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| December 31, 2024 | 150 | 241 | 391 | 211 | 602 |
| Discoveries | - | - | - | - | - |
| Extensions* | - | - | - | - | - |
| Infill Drilling* | - | - | - | - | - |
| Improved Recovery* | - | - | - | - | - |
| Technical Revisions | (2) | (4) | (6) | (6) | (12) |
| Acquisitions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dispositions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Economic Factors | - | - | - | - | - |
| Production | - | - | - | - | - |
| December 31, 2025 | 148 | 237 | 385 | 204 | 590 |

* The above change categories correspond to standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook. For reporting under NI 51-101, reserves additions under Infill Drilling, Improved Recovery and Extensions should be combined and reported as "Extensions and Improved Recovery".

PART 4 Additional Information Related to Reserve Data

Item 4.1 - Undeveloped Reserves

The following discussion generally describes the basis on which IFR attributes Proved and Probable Undeveloped Reserves and its plans for developing those Undeveloped Reserves.

Probable Undeveloped Reserves

Probable undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves tested or indicated by analogy to be productive, infill drilling locations and lands contiguous to production. The majority of these reserves are planned to be on stream within a two-year timeframe.

Item 4.2 - Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

The process of estimating reserves is complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering, and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserve estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions IFR reserves are evaluated by GLJ, an independent engineering firm.

As circumstances change and additional data become available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions.

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates are accurate, reserve estimation is an inferential science. As a result, the subjective decisions, new geological or production information and a changing environment may impact these estimates. Revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in year-end oil and gas prices, and reservoir performance. Such revisions can be either positive or negative.

Future Development Costs

The table below sets out the development costs deducted in the estimation of future net revenue attributable to prove reserves and proved plus probable reserves (using forecast prices and costs only).

| Year | Proved M\$USD | Proved Plus Probable M\$USD | Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible M\$USD |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| 2026 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2027 | - | - | - |
| 2028 | 834 | 1,673 | 1,673 |
| Total Undiscounted | 847 | 1,686 | 1,686 |
| Total Discounted at 10% per year | 669 | 1,330 | 1,330 |

Item 5.1 - Oil & Gas Properties

Tecolutla Block, Veracruz, Mexico

License Contract - CNH-RO I-L03-A24/2016

In Q2, 2016 the Corporation's 50% owned joint venture in Mexico, Tonalli Energia S.A.P.I. de CV ("Tonalli") was awarded the Onshore Oil and Gas Development Block 24 (the "Tecolutla Block").

The Tecolutla Block is a 1,779-acre block in the Tampico-Misantla Basin located within the state of Veracruz. The producing carbonate oil reservoir in the Tecolutla Block is the El Abra formation at a depth of 2,340 meters. 3D seismic has been acquired over the entire Tecolutla Block and 9 wells have been drilled the field with 5

having produced. Peak production of over 900 bbl/d occurred from the Tecolutla Block in 1972 from 4 wells, with 1 producing well remaining as of December 2014 upon acquisition of the asset. Tonalli now has 1 producing well and another well drilled and awaiting initial completion. Tonalli's experienced operating team intends to deploy advanced carbonate drilling, completion and recompletion techniques in the Tecolutla Block.

Oil and Gas Wells

The following table summarizes IFR's interest as at December 31, 2025 in wells that are producing and non-producing.

| | Producing Wells | | Non-Producing Wells | |
|--------|-----------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | Oil | | | |
| | Gross | Net | Gross | Net |
| Mexico | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |

Northwest Territories and Northwest Montana

As at December 31, 2025, the Corporation held a 100% working interest in Significant Discovery Licences 138, 139 and 140 located in the Central Mackenzie Valley, Northwest Territories, covering approximately 17,315 gross and net acres, and owned mineral titles covering 15,200 net acres located on the Blackfeet Reserve in Glacier County, Northwest Montana. These properties were non-producing, did not have any attributable reserves, and no exploration or development activities were conducted on the properties during the year ended December 31, 2025. The Corporation recorded licence rental expense of \$11,410 related to the Northwest Territories SDLs for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Subsequent to year-end, on April 1, 2026, the Corporation disposed of its Northwest Territories SDLs and Northwest Montana mineral titles for aggregate cash consideration of \$11,000.

Item 5.2 - Properties with no Attributable Reserves

The following table summarizes the gross and net acres of unproved properties at December 31, 2025 in which IFR had an interest and includes the number of net acres for which IFR's rights to explore, develop or exploit would expire within one year.

| | Gross Acres | Net Acres | Net Acres Expiring Within One Year |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Northwest Territories Canada | 17,315 | 17,315 | Nil |
| USA | 15,200 | 15,200 | Nil |

As at December 31, 2025, the Corporation held a 100% working interest in Significant Discovery Licences 138, 139 and 140 located in the Central Mackenzie Valley, Northwest Territories. The Northwest Territories SDLs were non-producing and the associated wells had been fully reclaimed. No exploration or development activities were conducted on the SDLs during the year ended December 31, 2025. The Corporation recorded licence rental expense of \$11,410 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

As at December 31, 2025, the Corporation also owned mineral titles covering 15,200 acres located on the Blackfeet Reserve in Glacier County, Northwest Montana. These mineral titles were non-producing and no exploration or development activities were conducted on the properties during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Subsequent to year-end, on April 1, 2026, the Corporation disposed of its Northwest Territories Significant Discovery Licences and Northwest Montana mineral titles for aggregate cash consideration of \$11,000. Following completion of the disposition, the Corporation no longer holds any interest in the Northwest Territories SDLs or the Northwest Montana mineral titles.

Item 5.2.1 - Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with No Attributed Reserves

As at December 31, 2025, the Corporation's properties with no attributed reserves consisted of its Northwest Territories Significant Discovery Licences and Northwest Montana mineral titles. These properties were non-

producing and did not have any attributable reserves as at December 31, 2025. No exploration or development activities were conducted on these properties during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Prior to their disposition, the Northwest Territories SDLs required annual rental payments to maintain the licences in good standing. The Corporation recorded licence rental expense of \$11,410 for the year ended December 31, 2025. Subsequent to year-end, the Corporation was notified of a temporary pause affecting annual rental payment requirements related to the Northwest Territories SDLs.

Subsequent to year-end, on April 1, 2026, the Corporation disposed of its Northwest Territories SDLs and Northwest Montana mineral titles for aggregate cash consideration of \$11,000. As a result, the Corporation no longer has any ongoing exploration, development, rental payment or other carrying obligations associated with these properties, except for any obligations, if any, that may survive the disposition under the applicable transfer documents.

Item 5.3 - Forward Contracts

The Corporation may, from time to time, enter into fixed price contracts and derivative financial instruments with respect to oil and gas sales, in order to secure a certain amount of cash flow to protect the level of capital spending. As of the date hereof, the Corporation is not party to any forward contracts

Item 5.4 - Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

Abandonment and reclamation costs are included in the GLJ Report as deductions in arriving at future net revenue. The expected total abandonment and reclamation costs included in the GLJ Report for wells under the proved reserves category is \$131,000 USD (undiscounted), \$27,000 USD (discounted at 10%). This estimate includes expected reclamation costs for surface leases.

Item 5.5 - Tax Horizon

The Corporation does not expect to pay income taxes for the period ended December 31, 2025. Based on current estimates of the company’s future taxable income management believes that no taxes will be payable for the life of the Corporation’s share of total proved reserves in Mexico.

Item 5.6 - Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes IFR’s property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs for the year ended December 31, 2025.

| Country | Property Acquisition Costs | | Exploration Evaluation Assets M\$USD | Development & Facilities Costs M\$USD |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | Proved Properties | Unproved Properties | | |
| | M\$USD | M\$USD | | |
| Canada (\$) | N/A | N/A | - | - |
| United States (\$) | N/A | N/A | - | - |
| Mexico(\$) | N/A | N/A | - | - |
| Total (\$) | N/A | N/A | - | - |

Item 5.7 - Exploration and Development Activities

Drilling Activity

The following table summarizes IFR’s drilling results for the year ended December 31, 2025.

| | Exploratory Wells | |
|-------|-------------------|-----|
| | Gross | Net |
| Oil | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 0 | 0.0 |

Item 5.8 - Production Estimates

The following table discloses, by field for each product type, the total volume of production estimated by GLJ for 2026 in the estimates of future net revenue from proved reserves disclosed above under the heading “Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue”.

| Proved Developed Non-Producing | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Year | Gross Oil Wells | Gross Daily bbl/d | Company Daily bbl/d | Company Yearly Mbbl | Net Yearly Mbbl | Price/ \$bbl |
| 2026 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 3 | \$ 49.74 |

Item 5.9 - Production History

The following table discloses, on a quarterly basis for the year ended December 31, 2025, IFR’s share of average daily production volume, prior to royalties, and the prices received, royalties paid, production costs incurred and netbacks on a per unit of volume basis for each product type.

Average Daily Production Volume

| Area | Dec. 31, 2025 bbl/day | Dec. 31, 2024 bbl/day |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tecolutla | 0 | 0 |

Prices Received, Royalties Paid, Production Costs and Netbacks

| | Year ended | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Dec. 31, 2025 (\$/bbl) | Dec. 31, 2024 (\$/bbl) |
| Prices Received | - | - |
| Royalties Paid | - | - |
| Production Costs | - | - |
| Netback ⁽¹⁾ | - | - |

¹ Netback is calculated by deducting royalties paid and production costs from prices received.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF IFR

Authorized Shares

The authorized capital of IFR consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares, an unlimited number of Preferred Shares issuable in series and up to 4,999,000 Restricted Shares, of which 38,085,397 Common Shares, no Preferred Shares and no Restricted Shares are issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2025.

Common Shares

The holders of Common Shares are entitled, subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to any Preferred Share, to dividends if, as and when declared by the directors, to one vote per share at meetings of the holders of Common Shares and, subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to any Preferred Share, upon liquidation, to share equally in the remaining property of the Corporation.

Preferred Shares

The Corporation is also authorized to issue an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares may be issued in one or more series, and the directors are authorized to fix the number of shares in each series, and to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the shares of each series. The Preferred Shares are entitled to a priority over the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon the liquidation of the Corporation.

Restricted Shares

The Corporation is also authorized to issue up to 4,999,000 Restricted Shares. The Restricted Shares are not entitled to vote, are entitled to dividends if, as and when declared by the directors, and, subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to any Preferred Share, upon liquidation, to share equally in the remaining property of the Corporation. The Restricted Shares are convertible into Common Shares on the basis of one Common Share for every one Restricted Share held.

DIVIDENDS

The Corporation has not declared or paid any dividends since incorporation. Any decision to pay dividends on the Common Shares will be made by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Corporation's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at the relevant time.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSXV under the symbol "IFR." The following table sets forth the price range (high and low closing prices) in Canadian dollars of Common Shares and volume traded on the TSXV for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

| Month | High | Low | Volume |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.04 | 334,200 |
| February | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.04 | 81,239 |
| March | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.04 | 198,000 |
| April | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.03 | 282,251 |
| May | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.03 | 83,935 |
| June | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.03 | 63,433 |
| July | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.04 | 31,991 |
| August | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.04 | 36,513 |
| September | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.04 | 108,613 |
| October | \$ 0.06 | \$ 0.04 | 100,285 |
| November | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.04 | 117,678 |
| December | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.04 | 101,235 |

Prior Sales

The Corporation did not issue any Common Shares, stock options, warrants or other securities convertible into Common Shares during the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Directors and Executive Officers of IFR

The names, municipalities of residence, principal occupations for the five preceding years and committee membership of each of the directors and executive officers of IFR as of the date hereof are set out below.

| Name, Residence and Principal Occupation | Position and Offices Held |
|---|---|
| <p>Tony Kinnon Calgary, Alberta</p> <p>President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of the Corporation; Mr. Kinnon has 19 years of finance experience in the oil and gas sector. Most recently he was Vice President of Macquarie Private Wealth/Richardson GMP from 2009 until September 2014. Mr. Kinnon has been actively involved in public venture capital his entire career which has included corporate finance, retail and institutional sales.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• President and Chief Executive Officer• Chairman of the Board• Director since September 30, 2014• Member of the Audit Committee |
| <p>Margaret Souleles Calgary, Alberta</p> <p>Margaret has provided financial consulting services to the Corporation from November 2004 to October 2009 when she was appointed as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining the Corporation Margaret spent eight years in the audit department of Grant Thornton LLP. Margaret is a Chartered Professional Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Calgary.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chief Financial Officer• Corporate Secretary• Director since November 2, 2022 |
| <p>Steve Hanson North Vancouver, British Columbia</p> <p>President and CEO of the Corporation from Nov 2013 to Aug 2022; currently President and CEO of ACME Lithium Inc., previously Mr. Hanson was the President of Discovery Management Services Ltd a venture capital consulting firm assisting early-stage companies in the development of short and long-term financing strategies. Mr. Hanson served as President and CEO of PanAsian Petroleum, an Oil and Gas Company that during his tenure was acquired by Ivanhoe Energy. In 2011/2012 Mr. Hanson was a Director of Lion Petroleum Corp., a private Oil and Gas Company focused on East Africa bought by Taipan Resources. He has served on numerous private and public company boards</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Director since November 6, 2013• Member of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Nominations and the Corporate Governance Committee |

| Name, Residence and Principal Occupation | Position and Offices Held |
|--|---|
| <p>Henry Bustard Calgary, Alberta</p> <p>Mr. Bustard has over 30 years of experience in finance, acquisition/disposition, and management primarily in Commercial Real Estate. From 2000 to 2012, as a major shareholder of Carlton Trail Limited Partnership, a publicly traded Limited Partnership, he oversaw the development, management and finance of a varied commercial real estate portfolio across Western Canada and Ontario. Following 2012 Mr. Bustard has continued to invest on his own behalf. Early in his career he spent 10 years at Royal LePage Commercial Inc specializing in institutional and private sales. Mr. Bustard has a bachelor's degree in civil engineering and a master's in business administration.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director since May 3, 2024 • Member of the Audit Committee • Member of the Compensation Committee |

Each director will hold office until the next annual general meeting of Shareholders or until his successor is duly elected unless his office is earlier vacated in accordance with the by-laws of the Corporation or the provisions of the ABCA. Between annual meetings, the Board 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.

Security Holding by Directors and Officers

As at the date hereof, the directors and executive officers, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, an aggregate of 7,689,724 Common Shares, representing approximately 20.19% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. The information as to Common Shares beneficially owned by directors and executive officers, not being within the knowledge of the Corporation, has been furnished by the respective directors or obtained from SEDI.

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of management no director or executive officer as at the date hereof, is or was within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any corporation (including the Corporation), that (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer. For the purposes hereof, "order" means (a) a cease trade order, (b) an order similar to a cease trade order, or (c) an order that denied the relevant Corporation access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of management, no director, executive officer of the Corporation or a Shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation (a) is, as at the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any corporation (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person 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, or (b) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any 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 the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of management no director, executive officer or Shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to materially affect the control of the Corporation (i) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority, or (ii) has incurred any other penalties imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

The Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. In general, the private investment activities of employees, directors and officers are not prohibited, however, should an existing investment pose a potential conflict of interest, the potential conflict is required by the Codes to be disclosed to the Chief Executive Officer or the Board of Directors. Any other activities of employees which pose a potential conflict of interest are also required by the Codes to be disclosed to the Chief Executive Officer or the Board of Directors. Any such potential conflicts of interests will be dealt with openly with full disclosure of the nature and extent of the potential conflicts of interests with the Corporation.

It is acknowledged in the Codes that employees, officers and directors may be directors or officers of other entities engaged in the oil and gas business, and that such entities may compete directly or indirectly with the Corporation. No assurance can be given that opportunities identified by directors of IFR will be provided to us. Passive investments in public or private entities of less than one per cent of the outstanding shares will not be viewed as “competing” with the Corporation. Any director, officer or employee of IFR which is a director or officer of any entity engaged in the oil and gas business shall disclose such occurrence to the Board of Directors. Any director, officer or employee of IFR who is actively engaged in the management of, or who owns an investment of one per cent or more of the outstanding shares, in public or private entities shall disclose such holding to the Board of Directors. In the event that any circumstance should arise as a result of such positions or investments being held or otherwise which in the opinion of the Board of Directors constitutes a conflict of interest which reasonably affects such person’s ability to act with a view to the best interests of the Corporation, the Board of Directors will take such actions as are reasonably required to resolve such matters with a view to the best interests of the Corporation. Such actions, without limitation, may include excluding such directors, officers or employees from certain information or activities of the Corporation.

The ABCA provides that in the event that an officer or director is a party to or is a director or an officer of or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or material transaction or proposed material contract or proposed material transaction, such officer or director shall disclose the nature and extent of his or her interest and shall refrain from voting to approve such contract or transaction.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein and, in the Corporation’s, other public filings before making an investment decision. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list and should not be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with the Corporation’s business and the oil and natural gas business.

Residents of the United States and other non-residents of Canada should have additional regard to the risk factors under the heading “Risk Factors Applicable to Residents of the United States and Other Non-Residents of Canada.”

Risks Relating to Our Business and Operations

Current Economic Conditions

The volatility in the price of oil and natural gas has created a substantially more volatile business environment. These conditions may limit certain of the Corporation’s business activities, and it will continue to provide risk for the Corporation’s exploration projects.

Need to Replace and Grow Reserves

The future oil and natural gas production of the Corporation, and therefore future cash flows, are highly dependent upon ongoing success in exploring its current and future undeveloped land base, exploiting the current producing properties, and acquiring or discovering additional reserves. Without reserve additions through exploration, acquisition or development activities, reserves and production will decline over time as reserves are depleted.

The business of discovering, developing, or acquiring reserves is capital intensive. To the extent cash flows from operations are insufficient and external sources of capital become limited or unavailable, the ability of the Corporation to make the necessary capital investments to maintain and expand its oil and natural gas reserves may be impaired. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to find and develop or acquire additional reserves to replace and grow production at acceptable costs.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas exploration in Mexico involves a high degree of risk, which even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that expenditures made on future exploration by the Corporation will result in new discoveries of oil and natural gas in commercial quantities. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing an exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the costs associated with encountering various drilling conditions such as over pressured zones, tools lost in the hole and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof.

The long-term commercial success of the Corporation depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. No assurance can be given that the Corporation will be able to continue to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participation are identified, the Corporation may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic.

Future oil and gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recover of drilling, completion and operating cost. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rate over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

In addition, oil and gas operations are subject to the risks of exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas properties, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blowouts, sour gas releases, fires and spills. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks could have a materially adverse effect on future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Volatility of Oil and Natural Gas Prices

The operational results and financial condition of the Corporation will be dependent on the prices received for oil and natural gas production. Oil and natural gas prices have fluctuated widely during recent years and are determined by supply and demand factors, including weather and general economic conditions, as well as conditions in other oil and natural gas regions. Any decline in oil and natural gas prices could have an adverse effect on the operations, proved reserves, and financial conditions of the Corporation and could result in a reduction of the net production revenue of the Corporation causing a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition and development activities. In addition, bank borrowings that might be made available to the

Corporation are typically determined in part by the borrowing base of the reserves of the Corporation. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce the borrowing base of the Corporation, therefore reducing the bank credit available to the Corporation and could require that a portion of such bank debt be repaid.

Operational Hazards and Other Uncertainties

Oil and natural gas exploration operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, and oil spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury. In accordance with industry practice, the Corporation is not fully insured against all of these risks, nor is all such risks insurable. Although the Corporation will maintain liability insurance, where available, in an amount which it considers adequate and consistent with industry practice, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed policy limits, in which event the Corporation could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse affect upon its financial condition. Business interruption insurance may also be purchased for selected facilities, to the extent that such insurance is available. Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to all the risks typically associated with such operations, including premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations.

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability and/or cost of such equipment to the Corporation and may delay exploration and development activities. To the extent the Corporation is not the operator of its oil and gas properties, the Corporation will be dependent on other operators for timing of activities related to non-operating properties and will be largely unable to direct or control the activities of the operators.

Although property title reviews will be done according to industry standards prior to the purchase of most oil and natural gas producing properties or the commencement of drilling wells, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that an unforeseen defect in the chain of title will not arise to defeat the claim of the Corporation which could result in reduction of the revenue received by the Corporation.

Risks of Operating Through Foreign Subsidiaries

The Company conducts operations through Mexican subsidiaries, and a majority of the Company's assets are held in such entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent corporation and such entities, or among such entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist now or in the future, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial performance and financial condition and the market price of the Common Shares.

Doing business in Mexico

These risks include but are not limited to: (i) The regulatory and legal environment; (ii) risks presented by political opposition to energy reform and public opinion; and (iii) security challenges presented by corruption and drug cartels.

Addressing the first two challenges calls for a comprehensive approach to public affairs; the logistical and security challenges require a strategy to safeguard a company's assets and its reputation. Failing to engage closely with government regulators can create miscommunications and lead to missed opportunities. Engaging with stakeholders outside the government may be even more essential than working within it.

Lastly, corruption, oil theft and drug-related violence continue to be significant concerns in Mexico. The government still needs to address how it plans to secure pipelines, zones of onshore exploration, and land bases for deep-water development. Companies that venture into some of the new areas would be advised to develop their own security infrastructure and plans.

Political Risk, Social Disruptions and Instability

The Corporation's material project, the Tecolutla Block, is located in Mexico. As such, the Corporation is subject to certain risks, including currency fluctuations and possible political or economic instability. Further, the Corporation's exploration and production activities may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the industry.

Companies operating in the oil and gas industry in Mexico have experienced various degrees of interruptions to their operations as a result of social instability and labour disruptions.

The Corporation cannot provide assurances that this type of social instability or labour disruption will not be experienced in future. The potential impact of future social instability, labour disruptions and any lack of public order may have on the oil and gas industry in Mexico, and on the Corporation's operations in particular, is not known at this time. This uncertainty may affect operations in unpredictable ways, including disruptions of fuel supplies and markets, ability to move equipment such as drilling rigs from site to site, or disruption of infrastructure facilities, including pipelines, production facilities, public roads, and off-loading stations could be targets or experience collateral damage as a result of social instability, labour disputes or protests. The Corporation may suffer loss of production or be required to incur significant costs in the future to safeguard the Corporation's assets against such activities, incur standby charges on stranded or idled equipment or to remediate potential damage to the Corporation's facilities. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in protecting itself against these risks and the related financial consequences. Further, these risks may not in any part be insurable in the event the Corporation does suffer damage.

Environmental Risks

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and Canadian federal, provincial and municipal laws, regulations, and guidelines Mexico federal and state laws, regulations and guidelines, and Montana state laws and regulations. A breach of such regulations may result in the imposition of fines or issuances of clean up orders in respect of the Corporation or its assets. Such regulation may be changed to impose higher standards and potentially more costly obligations on the Corporation. There can be no assurance that future environmental costs will not have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

Competition

There is strong competition relating to all aspects of the oil and natural gas industry. the Corporation will actively compete for capital, skilled personnel, undeveloped land, reserve acquisitions, access to drilling rigs, service rigs and other equipment, access to processing facilities and pipeline and refining capacity, and in all other aspects of its operations with a substantial number of other organizations, many of which may have greater technical and financial resources than does the Corporation.

Title

Title to oil and natural gas interests is often not capable of conclusive determination without incurring substantial expense. In accordance with industry practice, the Corporation will conduct such title reviews in connection with its principal properties as it believes are commensurate with the value of such properties. However, no absolute assurances can be given that title defects do not exist. If title defects do exist, it is possible that the Corporation may lose all or a portion of its right, title and interest in and to the properties to which the title defects relate.

Insurance

The Corporation's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and gas properties may result in the Corporation becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although the Corporation will obtain insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain

circumstances, the Corporation may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or for other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Corporation. The occurrence of a significant event that the Corporation is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Third Party Credit Risks

The Corporation may be exposed to third party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current and future joint venture partners. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations, such failures could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation and its cash flow from operations. In addition, poor credit condition in the industry and of a potential joint venture partner may impact a potential joint venture partner's willingness to participate in a future IFR capital program.

Key Personnel

The success of the Corporation will depend in large measure on certain key personnel. The loss of the services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. The Corporation does not have key person insurance in effect for management. The contributions of these individuals to the immediate operations of the Corporation are likely to be of central importance. In addition, the competition for qualified personnel in the oil and natural gas industry is intense and there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business.

Natural Disasters and Weather-Related Risks

The Corporation is subject to operating hazards normally associated with the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, including blow-outs, explosions, oil spills, cratering, pollution, earthquakes, hurricanes and fires. The occurrence of any such operating hazards could result in substantial losses to the Corporation due to injury or loss of life and damage to or destruction of oil and natural gas wells, formations, production facilities or other properties.

Information Technology or Cybersecurity

The Corporation depends on the reliability and security of its information technology systems to conduct certain exploration, development and production activities, process financial records and operating data, communication with its employees and business partners, and for many other activities related to its business. The Corporation's information technology systems may fail or have other significant shortcomings due to operational system flaws or employee misuse, tampering or manipulation. In addition, the Corporation may become the target of cyber-attacks or information security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of proprietary and other information. Any of these occurrences could disrupt the business, result in potential liability or reputational damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on the Corporation's financial results.

Global economic events may negatively impact our financial condition

Market events and conditions, including disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems and the American and European sovereign debt levels, may cause significant volatility to commodity prices and a decline in funds from operations. Global economic events and conditions may cause a loss of confidence in the broader global credit and financial markets and create a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, wider credit spreads, a lack of price transparency and increased credit losses. Market events in the future may affect our ability to obtain equity or debt financing on acceptable terms and may make it more difficult to operate effectively.

Availability of Drilling Equipment and Access

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability and costs of drilling and related equipment (typically leased from third parties) in the particular areas where such

activities will be conducted. Demand for equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of equipment for the third parties' operations and may delay exploration and development activities, which, in turn, could materially adversely affect the Corporation's business and financial condition.

Internal Controls

Effective internal controls are necessary for the Corporation to provide reliable financial reports and to help prevent fraud. Although the Corporation undertakes a number of procedures in order to help ensure the reliability of its financial reports, including those imposed on it under Canadian securities laws, the Corporation cannot be certain that such measures will ensure that the Corporation will maintain adequate control over financial processes and reporting.

Failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Corporation's results of operations or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. If the Corporation or its independent auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in the Corporation's financial statements and harm the trading price of the Common Shares.

Litigation

In the normal course of the Corporation's activities, it may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings or legal actions related to personal injury, property damage, property tax, land rights, the environment or lease and contract disputes, among other potential claims. Claims under such proceedings may be material or may be indeterminate. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, and such proceedings may be determined adversely to the Corporation and any indemnity from the Corporation or other third parties, or insurance coverage, in respect of any loss as a result of such proceedings may not be sufficient, and, as a result, could materially adversely affect the Corporation's business and financial condition.

Forward-Looking Information may not reflect actual outcomes

Shareholders and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Corporation's forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risk and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional information on the risks, assumption and uncertainties are found under the heading "**Forward-Looking Information**" of this AIF.

Volatility in Market Price of Common Shares

The trading price of securities of oil and natural gas issuers is subject to substantial volatility often based on factors related and unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the issuers involved. The market price of the Common Shares may be volatile, which may affect the ability of holders to sell the Common Shares at an advantageous price. Market price fluctuations in the Common Shares may be due to the Corporation's operating results failing to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors in any quarter, downward revision in securities analysts' estimates, governmental regulatory action, adverse change in general market conditions or economic trends, acquisitions, dispositions or other material public announcements by the Corporation or its competitors, along with a variety of additional factors, including, without limitation, those set forth under "Forward-Looking Statements". In addition, the market price for securities on the TSXV continues to experience significant price and trading fluctuations, resulting in volatility in the market prices of securities that are often unrelated or disproportionate to changes in operating performance. Factors unrelated to the Corporation's performance could include macroeconomic developments within Canada and globally, domestic and global commodity prices and current perceptions of the oil and gas market. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market prices of the Common Shares, and, as such, the price at which the Common Shares will trade at any point in time cannot be accurately predicted.

Alternatives to, and Changing Demand for, Petroleum Products

Full conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas and technological advances in fuel economy and renewable energy generation devices could reduce the demand for oil, natural gas and liquid hydrocarbons. Recently, certain jurisdictions have implemented policies or incentives to decrease the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable fuel alternatives, which may lessen the demand for petroleum products and put downward pressure on commodity prices. In addition, advancements in energy efficient products have a similar effect on the demand for oil and gas products. We cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows by decreasing our profitability, increasing our costs, limiting our access to capital and decreasing the value of our assets.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no outstanding legal proceedings that the Corporation is or was a party to, or that any of the Corporation's property is or was the subject of, since January 1, 2025, that were or are material to the Corporation, and there are no such material legal proceedings that the Corporation knows to be contemplated. For the purposes of the foregoing, a legal proceeding is not considered to be "material" by the Corporation if it involves a claim for damages and the amount involved, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed 10% of the Corporation's current assets, provided that if any proceeding presents in large degree the same legal and factual issues as other proceedings pending or known to be contemplated, the Corporation has included the amount involved in the other proceedings in computing the percentage. See "Risk Factors."

There were no: (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority within the three years immediately preceding the date of this AIF; (ii) other penalties and sanctions imposed by court or regulatory body against the Corporation that the Corporation believes must be disclosed for this AIF to contain full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the Common Shares; or (iii) settlement agreements the Corporation entered into before a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the most recently completed financial year.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There is no material interest, direct or indirect, of: (i) any director or executive officer of the Corporation; (ii) any person or corporation that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Common Shares; or (iii) an associate or any affiliate of any persons or companies referred to above in (i) or (ii), in any transaction within the three years before the date of this AIF that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation.

AUDITOR, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The independent auditor of the Corporation is MNP LLP.

The Corporation's transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Trust Corporation of Canada located at 600, 530 – 8th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3S8.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Charter

The mandate and responsibilities of the Corporation's audit committee (the "Audit Committee") are set out in the Audit Committee Charter as set out in Appendix "C" to this Annual Information Form.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee reviews and recommends to the Board the approval of the annual and interim financial statements, the associated management's discussion and analysis and related financial disclosures to the public and regulatory authorities. It is responsible for the engagement of the Corporation's external auditors upon approval by shareholders, including fees paid for the annual audit, and pre-approves non-audit services. The Audit Committee communicates directly with the auditors and reviews programs and policies regarding the effectiveness of internal controls over the Corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems.

External Auditors Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Corporation's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years for audit and other fees are as follows:

| Financial Year Ending December 31 | Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾ | Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾ | Tax Fees ⁽³⁾ | All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾ |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2025 | \$ 50,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2024 | \$ 55,000 | Nil | Nil | \$5,000 |

Notes:

- (1) Represents fees billed by external auditors for audit services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit
- (2) Represents fees billed for assurance related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit
- (3) Represents fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning
- (4) Represents fees billed for products and services provided by auditors other than the other services reported

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following are the only material contracts, other than those contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, which the Corporation entered into within the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year that are still in effect:

1. The License Contract, see "Exploration and Development Activities in Mexico"

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

MNP LLP are the auditors of the Company and have confirmed that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations.

GLJ Ltd. prepared the independent reserves assessment and evaluation of the Corporation's Mexican oil and gas properties effective December 31, 2025. To the Corporation's knowledge, GLJ Ltd. is independent of the Corporation within the meaning of NI 51-101 and held no interest in the securities or property of the Corporation or its affiliates when the report was prepared.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in relation to IFR may be found under the Company's profile on the Sedar+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional financial information is provided in IFR's most recent interim financial statements, audited annual financial statements and accompanying management discussion and analysis filed under the Company's profile on the Sedar+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

APPENDIX “A”
FORM 51-101F3
REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS
ON RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Management of **International Frontier Resources Corporation**, (the “**Corporation**”) are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company’s oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data which consists of the following:

- (i) Proved, Proved Plus Probable, and Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible oil and gas reserves estimated as at December 31, 2025 using forecast prices and costs; and
- (ii) the related estimated future net revenue.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Corporation’s reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator will be filed with securities regulatory authorities concurrently with this report.

The Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors of the Corporation has:

- (a) reviewed the Corporation’s procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
- (b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation; and
- (c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

The Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed the Corporation’s procedure for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The Board of Directors has, on the recommendation of the Reserves Committee approved:

- (a) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data and other oil and gas information;
- (b) the filing of Form 51-101F2 which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on reserves data; and
- (c) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material. However, any variation should be consistent with the fact that reserves are categorized according to the probability of their recovery.

DATED as of this 29th day of April 2026

(signed) “Tony Kinnon”

Tony Kinnon
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Chairman of the Board of Directors

(signed) “Steve Hanson”

Steve Hanson
Director

(signed) “Margaret Souleles”

Margaret Souleles
Chief Financial Officer, Director

(signed) “Henry Bustard”

Henry Bustard
Director

APPENDIX “B”

**REPORT ON RESERVES DATA
BY**

INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR OR AUDITOR

To the board of directors of International Frontier Resources Corp. (the "Company"):

1. We have evaluated the Company’s reserves data as at April 28, 2026. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2025, estimated using forecast prices and costs.
2. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.
3. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as amended from time to time (the "COGE Handbook") maintained by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter).
4. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.
5. The following table shows the net present value of future net revenue (before deduction of income taxes) attributed to proved plus probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated for the year ended December 31, 2025, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have evaluated and reported on to the Company’s board of directors:

| Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor | Effective Date of Evaluation Report | Location of Reserves (Country or Foreign Geographic Area) | Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue <u>(before income taxes, 10% discount rate – US M\$)</u> | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | | <u>Audited</u> | <u>Evaluated</u> | <u>Reviewed</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| | | | GLJ Ltd. | December 31, 2025 | Mexico | - |

6. In our opinion, the reserves data evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook, consistently applied. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.
7. We have no responsibility to update our reports referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the effective date of our reports.

8. Because the reserves data are based on judgements regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material.

Executed as to our report referred to above:

GLJ Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, April 29, 2026

“Originally Signed By”

Patrick A. Olenick, P. Eng.

Vice President, International Evaluations

APPENDIX “C” AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

I. Mandate

The primary function of the audit committee (the “**Committee**”) is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Corporation to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Corporation’s systems of internal controls regarding finance and accounting, and the Corporation’s auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes. Consistent with this function, the Committee will encourage continuous improvement of, and should foster adherence to, the Corporation’s policies, procedures and practices at all levels. The Committee’s primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- Serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation’s financial reporting and internal control system and review the Corporation’s financial statements.
- Review and appraise the performance of the Corporation’s external auditors.
- Provide an open avenue of communication among the Corporation’s auditors, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors.

II. Composition

The Committee shall be comprised of three directors as determined by the Board of Directors, the majority of whom shall be independent directors.

At least one member of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices. For the purposes of the Corporation’s Charter, the definition of “financially literate” is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements.

The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the annual shareholders’ meeting. Unless a Chair is elected by the full Board of Directors, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair by a majority vote of the full Committee membership.

III. Meetings

The Committee shall meet at least twice annually, or more frequently as circumstances dictate. As part of its job to foster open communication, the Committee will meet at least annually with management and the external auditors in separate sessions.

The minutes of the Committee meetings shall accurately record the decisions reached and shall be distributed to the Audit Committee members with copies to the Board of Directors, the Chief Financial Officer or such other officer acting in that capacity, and the external auditor.

IV. Responsibilities and Duties

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

Documents/Reports Review

1. Review and update this Charter annually.

2. Review the Corporation's financial statements, MD&A and any annual and interim earnings, press releases before the Corporation publicly discloses this information and any reports or other financial information (including quarterly financial statements), which are submitted to any governmental body, or to the public, including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the external auditors.

External Auditors

1. Require the external auditors to report directly to the Committee.
2. Review annually the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board of Directors and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Corporation.
3. Obtain annually, a formal written statement of external auditors setting forth all relationships between the external auditors and the Corporation and confirming their independence from the Corporation.
4. Review and discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors.
5. Take, or recommend that the full Board of Directors take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors.
6. Recommend to the Board of Directors the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors nominated annually for shareholder approval and the compensation of the external auditors.
7. Review with management and the external auditors the terms of the external auditors' engagement letter.
8. At each meeting, may consult with the external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Corporation's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Corporation's financial statements.
9. Review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Corporation.
10. Review with management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements.
11. Review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Corporation's external auditors. The pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:
 - a. the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Corporation constitutes not more than five percent (5%) of the total amount of revenues paid by the Corporation to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non audit services are provided;
 - b. such services were not recognized by the Corporation at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and
 - c. such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Corporation and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by

one or more members of the Committee who are members of the Board of Directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee. Provided the pre-approval of the non-audit services is presented to the Committee's first scheduled meeting following such approval, such authority may be delegated by the Committee to one or more independent members of the Committee.

Financial Reporting Process

In consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process, both internal and external.

Consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Corporation's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting.

Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Corporation's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management.

Review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments.

Following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information.

Review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.

Review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented.

Review the certification process.

Establish procedures for:

the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and

the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Other

Review disclosure of any related-party transactions.

Authority

The Committee may:

engage independent outside counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;

set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee; and

communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Corporation's personnel and documents and will be provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.