

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2019**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: **000-52690**

PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TEXAS

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

86-1061005

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**710 N Post Oak, Suite 500
Houston, Texas**

(Address of principal executive offices)

77024

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(832-941-0011)**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value Per Share

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulations S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Emerging growth

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act): Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2019 was approximately \$6,202,203.

As of May 26, 2021, the registrant had 176,991,222 outstanding shares of common stock.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: None

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PART I**Glossary of Oil and Gas Terms**

DEVELOPED ACREAGE. The number of acres that are allocated or assignable to productive wells or wells capable of production.

DISPOSAL WELL. A well employed for the reinjection of salt water produced with oil into an underground formation.

HELD BY PRODUCTION. A provision in an oil, gas and mineral lease that perpetuates an entity's right to operate a property or concession as long as the property or concession produces a minimum paying quantity of oil or gas.

INJECTION WELL. A well employed for the injection into an underground formation of water, gas or other fluid to maintain underground pressures which would otherwise be reduced by the production of oil or gas.

LANDOWNER'S ROYALTY. A percentage share of production, or the value derived from production, which is granted to the lessor or landowner in the oil and gas lease, and which is free of the costs of drilling, completing, and operating an oil or gas well.

LEASE. Full or partial interests in an oil and gas lease, authorizing the owner thereof to drill for, reduce to possession and produce oil and gas upon payment of rentals, bonuses and/or royalties. Oil and gas leases are generally acquired from private landowners and federal and state governments. The term of an oil and gas lease typically ranges from three to ten years and requires annual lease rental payments. If a producing oil or gas well is drilled on the lease prior to the expiration of the lease, the lease will generally remain in effect until the oil or gas production from the well ends. The owner of the lease is required to pay the owner of the leased property a royalty which is usually between 12.5% and 25% of the gross amount received from the sale of the oil or gas produced from the well.

LEASE OPERATING EXPENSES. The expenses of producing oil or gas from a formation, consisting of the costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including labor costs, repair and maintenance, supplies, insurance, production, severance and other production excise taxes.

NET ACRES OR WELLS. A net well or acre is deemed to exist when the sum of fractional ownership working interests in gross wells or acres equals one. The number of net wells or acres is the sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross wells or acres expressed as whole numbers and fractions.

NET REVENUE INTEREST. A percentage share of production, or the value derived from production, from an oil or gas well and which is free of the costs of drilling, completing and operating the well.

OVERRIDING ROYALTY. A percentage share of production, or the value derived from production, which is free of all costs of drilling, completing and operating an oil or gas well, and is created by the lessee or working interest owner and paid by the lessee or working interest owner to the owner of the overriding royalty.

PRODUCING PROPERTY. A property (or interest therein) producing oil or gas in commercial quantities or that is shut-in but capable of producing oil or gas in commercial quantities. Interests in a property may include working interests, production payments, royalty interests and other non-working interests.

PROSPECT. An area in which a party owns or intends to acquire one or more oil and gas interests, which is geographically defined on the basis of geological data and which is reasonably anticipated to contain at least one reservoir of oil, gas or other hydrocarbons.

PROVED RESERVES. Those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geosciences and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations, prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation.

SHUT-IN WELL. A well which is capable of producing oil or gas, but which is temporarily not producing due to mechanical problems or a lack of market for the well's oil or gas.

UNDEVELOPED ACREAGE. Lease acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves. Undeveloped acreage should not be confused with undrilled acreage which is "Held by Production" under the terms of a lease.

WORKING INTEREST. A percentage of ownership in an oil and gas lease granting its owner the right to explore, drill and produce oil and gas from a tract of property. Working interest owners are obligated to pay a corresponding percentage of the cost of leasing, drilling, producing and operating a well. After royalties are paid, the working interest also entitles its owner to share in production revenues with other working interest owners, based on the percentage of the working interest owned.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report contains statements which, to the extent that they do not recite historical fact, constitute forward-looking statements. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and may include the words “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan” or other words or expressions of similar meaning. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations about future events. The forward-looking statements include statements that reflect management’s beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations and intentions with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, future performance and business, including statements relating to our business strategy and our current and future development plans.

The potential risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual financial condition, results of operations and future performance to differ materially from those expressed or implied in this report include:

- The sale prices of crude oil;
- The amount of production from oil wells in which we have an interest;
- Lease operating expenses;
- International conflict or acts of terrorism;
- General economic conditions; and
- Other factors disclosed in this Report.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, level of activity, performance or achievements. Many factors discussed in this report, some of which are beyond our control, will be important in determining our future performance. Consequently, actual results may differ materially from those that might be anticipated from the forward-looking statements. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not regard the inclusion of a forward-looking statement in this Report as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved, and you should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

You should read the matters described in “Risk Factors” and the other cautionary statements made in this Report as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements wherever they appear in this Report. We cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this Report will prove to be accurate and therefore prospective investors are encouraged not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Other than as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, even though our situation may change in the future.

Please see above the “Glossary of Oil and Gas Terms”, for a list of abbreviations and definitions used throughout this report.

Except where context otherwise requires and for purposes of the Annual Report on Form 10-K only:

- “we”, “us”, “our company”, “our”, “the company” refer to Petrolia Energy Corporation, and its subsidiaries;
- “Exchange Act” refers to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
- “SEC” or the “Commission” refers to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; and
- “Securities Act” refers to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Available Information

We are subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, under which we file periodic reports, proxy and information statements and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Copies of the reports, proxy statements and other information may be examined on the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Financial and other information about the Company is available on our website (<http://www.petroliaenergy.com/>). Information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Report. We make available on our website, free of charge, copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after filing such material electronically or otherwise furnishing it to the SEC.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Background

We were incorporated in Colorado on January 16, 2002. In April 2012, we became active in the exploration and development of oil and gas properties.

Effective September 2, 2016, we formally changed our name to Petrolia Energy Corporation and moved the corporation from Colorado to Texas, pursuant to the filing of a Statement of Conversion with the Secretary of State of Colorado and a Certificate of Conversion with the Secretary of State of Texas, authorized by the Plan of Conversion which was approved by our stockholders at our April 14, 2016, annual meeting of stockholders, each of which are described in greater detail in the Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 23, 2016. In addition to the Certificate of Conversion filing, we filed a Certificate of Correction filing with the Secretary of State of Texas (correcting certain errors in our originally filed Certificate of Formation) on August 24, 2016.

Plan of Operation

Since 2015, we have established a strategy to acquire, enhance and redevelop high-quality, resource in place assets. As of 2018, the Company has been focusing on strategic acquisitions in western Canada while actively pursuing the strategy to execute low-cost operational solutions, and affordable technology. We believe our conventional, low-risk resource plays and the redevelopment of our late-stage plays is a solid foundation for continued oil production growth and future revenue growth.

Our strategy is to acquire and operate low risk, conventionally producing oil fields. This strategy allows us to incorporate new technology to minimize risk and maximize the recoverability of existing reservoirs. This approach allows us to reduce the environmental impact caused by exploratory development.

Our growth related activities will primarily be dependent upon oil prices and available financing.

Oil and gas leases are considered real property. Title to properties which we may acquire will be subject to landowner's royalties, overriding royalties, carried working and other similar interests and contractual arrangements customary in the oil and gas industry, to liens for current taxes not yet due, liens for amounts owing to persons operating wells, and other encumbrances. As is customary in the industry, in the case of undeveloped properties, little investigation of record title will be made at the time of acquisition (other than a preliminary review of local records). However, drilling title opinions may be obtained before commencement of drilling operations.

Slick Unit Dutcher Sands ("SUDS") Field

The SUDS oilfield consists of 2,604 acres located in Creek County, Oklahoma and Petrolia owns a 100% Working Interest ("WI") with a 76.5% net revenue interest (NRI). The first oil well was completed in 1918 by Standard Oil of Ohio ("Sohio"), which at that time was owned by John D. Rockefeller. By 1959, approximately 14,000,000 barrels of oil had been recovered at an average well depth of 3,100 feet and over 100 wells in production. Our engineering reports and analysis indicate there is still considerable recoverable reserves remaining.

We have recently completed a capital project to rebuild our field tank battery, consisting of two free water knockout units, four oil stock tanks and one fiberglass saltwater tank. Additionally, we received a new 5-year permit for our disposal well and upgraded our flowlines for most of the field.

Twin Lakes San Andres Unit ("TLSAU") Field

TLSAU is located 45 miles from Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico and consists of 3,864 acres with 58 wells. The last independent reserve report prepared by MKM Engineering on December 31, 2019, reflects approximately 752,000 barrels of proven oil reserves remaining for the 100% working interest.

TLSAU is currently shut-in awaiting capital allocation to complete some regulatory plugging requirements and well workovers.

Askarii Resources, LLC

Effective February 1, 2016, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding interests of Askarii Resources LLC ("Askarii"), a private Texas based oil & gas service company for the aggregate value of \$50,000.

The Company plans to engage in the oil field service business in the U.S. and Canada while researching various enhanced oil recovery (EOR) technologies and methods which it can use for the benefit of the Company's oil fields.

Bow Energy Ltd., a related party

On February 27, 2018, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares in Bow Energy Ltd., which has contracts covering a total land position in Indonesia of 948,029 net acres, as described in greater detail below.

On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into and closed the transactions contemplated by a Share Exchange Agreement with Blue Sky Resources Ltd. ("Blue Sky" and the "Exchange Agreement") to sell Bow Energy Ltd while retaining a 20% interest in Bow's subsidiary, Bow Energy International Holdings Inc. ("BEIH"). The Chief Executive Officer of Blue Sky is Ilyas Chaudhary, the father of Zel C. Khan, the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

The acquisition of Bow in February 2018 and the disposition of Bow in September 2018 are each discussed in greater detail in "Note 4. Acquisition of Bow Energy Ltd., a Related Party" and "Note 5. Disposition of Bow Energy Ltd., a Related Party", in the consolidated audited financial statements included herein.

In connection with the closing of the Exchange Agreement, the Company cancelled shares of common stock previously held by Blue Sky (and affiliates) and returned such shares to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock. The 70,807,417 shares returned to treasury were subsequently cancelled including any outstanding warrants.

Canadian properties – Luseland, Hearts Hill and Cuthbert fields

On June 29, 2018, the Company acquired a 25% working interest in approximately 41,526 acres located in the Luseland, Hearts Hill, and Cuthbert fields, located in Southwest Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, Canada (collectively, the "Canadian Properties" and the "Working Interest"). The Canadian Properties currently encompass 64 sections, with 240 oil and 12 natural gas wells currently producing on the properties. Additionally, there are several idle wells with potential for reactivation and 34 sections of undeveloped land (approximately 21,760 acres). The Canadian Properties and the Working Interest were acquired from Blue Sky (a related party, as described above). Blue Sky had previously acquired an 80% working interest from Georox Resources Inc., who had acquired the Canadian Properties from Cona Resources Ltd.

On September 17, 2018, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Blue Sky to obtain the rights to acquire an additional 3% working interest in the Canadian Properties, increasing our Working Interest to 28%. Total consideration paid from the Company to Blue Sky for the additional 3% Working Interest was \$150,000. Funding for this additional interest came by borrowing against the LOC with Jovian Petroleum Corporation.

The following table shows our producing wells, developed acreage, and undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2019, for the Oklahoma, New Mexico and Alberta/Saskatchewan properties:

State/Province	Productive Wells		Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage (1)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Oklahoma	101(2)	7	2,604	1,050	0	0
New Mexico	58(3)	0	3,864	0	0	0
Alberta/Saskatchewan	252	186	41,526	19,766	21,760	21,760

- (1) Undeveloped acreage includes leasehold interests on which wells have not been drilled or completed to the point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of natural gas and oil regardless of whether the leasehold interest is classified as containing proved undeveloped reserves.
- (2) Represents seven (7) wells that were worked-over and capable of producing oil.
- (3) The field was shut in for repairs and remediation work for the majority of 2019.

The following table shows the status of our gross acreage as of December 31, 2019, for the Oklahoma, New Mexico and Alberta/Saskatchewan properties:

State/Province	Held by Production	Not Held by Production
Oklahoma	2,604	—
New Mexico	3,864	—
Alberta/Saskatchewan	41,526	—

Leases on acres that are Held by Production remain in force so long as oil or gas is produced from one or more wells on the particular lease. Leased acres that are not held by Production require annual rental payments to maintain the lease until the first to occur of the following: the expiration of the lease or the time that oil or gas is produced from one or more wells drilled on the leased acreage. At the time oil or gas is produced from wells drilled on the leased acreage, the lease is considered to be Held by Production.

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Proved Reserves

Below is a table that provides historical average sales price per barrel and average production cost per barrel by geographical location and by year, for the last three (3) fiscal years.

	Average Sales Price (per Bbls) (\$)	Average Production Cost (per Bbls) (\$)	Oil Production (Bbls)
Oklahoma			
2017	32.51	133.25	885
2018	45.55	3,341.49	31
2019	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Mexico			
2017	39.08	251.23	464
2018	48.87	1,146.90	106
2019	(1)	(1)	(1)
Alberta/ Saskatchewan			
2018	22.27	24.56	50,765
2019	37.62	30.71	91,917

(1) Note that in 2019, no sales or production occurred for the Oklahoma and New Mexico properties.

Below are estimates of our cumulative net proved reserves of all fields, as of December 31, 2019, net to our interest. Our proved reserves are located in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Canada.

Estimates of volumes of proved reserves at December 31, 2019 are presented in barrels (Bbls) for oil and, for natural gas, in thousands of cubic feet (Mcf) at the official temperature and pressure bases of the areas in which the gas reserves are located.

	Oil (Bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Proved:		
Developed	1,688,437	31,600
Undeveloped	112,020	—
Total	1,800,457	31,600

- Bbl - refers to one barrel, or 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, in reference to crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.
- Mcf - refers to one thousand cubic feet.
- A BOE (i.e., barrel of oil equivalent) combines Bbls of oil and Mcf of gas by converting each six Mcf of gas to one Bbl of oil.

Below are estimates of our present value of estimated future net revenues from our proved reserves based upon the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 932, Extractive Activities—Oil and Gas. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is determined by using estimated quantities of proved reserves and the periods in which they are expected to be developed and produced based on period-end economic conditions. The estimated future production is based upon benchmark prices that reflect the unweighted arithmetic average of the first day-of-the-month price for oil and gas during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2019. The resulting estimated future cash inflows are then reduced by estimated future costs to develop and produce reserves based on period-end cost levels. No deduction has been made for depletion, depreciation or for indirect costs, such as general corporate overhead. Present values were computed by discounting future net revenues by 10% per year.

Future cash inflows	\$	95,308,110
Deductions (including estimated taxes)	\$	(32,401,530)
Future net cash flow	\$	62,906,580
Discounted future net cash flow	\$	25,824,730

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MKM Engineering prepared the estimates of our proved reserves, future production and income attributable to our leasehold interests in the United States and Canada as of December 31, 2019. Michele Mudrone was the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of the 2019 reserve report. Ms. Mudrone has more than 25 years of practical experience in the estimation and evaluation of petroleum reserves. MKM Engineering is an independent petroleum engineering firm that provides petroleum consulting services to the oil and gas industry. The estimates of drilled reserves, future production and income attributable to certain leasehold and royalty interests are based on technical analysis conducted by engineers employed at MKM Engineering.

Zel C. Khan, our CEO, oversaw preparation of the reserve estimates by MKM Engineering. We do not have a reserve committee and we do not have any specific internal controls regarding the estimates of our reserves.

Our proved reserves include only those amounts which we reasonably expect to recover in the future from known oil and gas reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, at current prices and costs, under existing regulatory practices and with existing technology. Accordingly, any changes in prices, operating and development costs, regulations, technology or other factors could significantly increase or decrease estimates of proved reserves.

Proved reserves were estimated by performance methods, the volumetric method, analogy, or a combination of methods utilizing present economic conditions and limited to

those proved reserves economically recoverable. The performance methods include decline curve analysis that utilize extrapolations of historical production and pressure data available through December 31, 2019 in those cases where such data was considered to be definitive.

Forecasts for future production rates are based on historical performance from wells currently on production in the region with an economic cut-off for production based upon the projected net revenue being equal to the projected operating expenses. No further reserves or valuation were given to any wells beyond their economic cut-off. Where no production decline trends have been established due to the limited historical production records from wells on the properties, surrounding wells historical production records were used and extrapolated to wells of the property. Where applicable, the actual calculated present decline rate of any well was used to determine future production volumes to be economically recovered. The calculated present rate of decline was then used to determine the present economic life of the production from the reservoir.

For wells currently on production, forecasts of future production rates were based on historical performance data. If no production decline trend has been established, future production rates were held constant, or adjusted for the effects of curtailment where appropriate, until a decline in ability to produce was anticipated. An estimated rate of decline was then applied to economic depletion of the reserves. If a decline trend has been established, this trend was used as the basis for estimating future production rates.

Proved developed non-producing and undeveloped reserves were estimated primarily by the performance and historical extrapolation methods. Test data and other related information were used to estimate the anticipated initial production rates from those wells or locations that are not currently producing. For reserves not yet on production, sales were estimated to commence at a date we determined to be reasonable.

In general, the volume of production from our oil and gas properties declines as reserves are depleted. Except to the extent we acquire additional properties containing proved reserves or conduct successful exploration and development activities, or both, our proved reserves will decline as reserves are produced. Accordingly, volumes generated from our future activities are highly dependent upon the level of success in acquiring or finding additional reserves and the costs incurred in doing so.

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Government Regulation

Various state, province and federal agencies regulate the production and sale of oil and natural gas. All states and provinces in which we plan to operate impose restrictions on the drilling, production, transportation and sale of oil and natural gas.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "FERC") regulates the interstate transportation and the sale in interstate commerce for resale of natural gas. The FERC's jurisdiction over interstate natural gas sales has been substantially modified by the Natural Gas Policy Act under which the FERC continued to regulate the maximum selling prices of certain categories of gas sold in "first sales" in interstate and intrastate commerce.

FERC has pursued policy initiatives that have affected natural gas marketing. Most notable are (1) the large-scale divestiture of interstate pipeline-owned gas gathering facilities to affiliated or non-affiliated companies; (2) further development of rules governing the relationship of the pipelines with their marketing affiliates; (3) the publication of standards relating to the use of electronic bulletin boards and electronic data exchange by the pipelines to make available transaction information on a timely basis and to enable transactions to occur on a purely electronic basis; (4) further review of the role of the secondary market for released pipeline capacity and its relationship to open access service in the primary market; and (5) development of policy and promulgation of orders pertaining to its authorization of market-based rates (rather than traditional cost-of-service based rates) for transportation or transportation-related services upon the pipeline's demonstration of lack of market control in the relevant service market. We do not know what effect the FERC's other activities will have on the access to markets, the fostering of competition and the cost of doing business.

Our sale of oil and natural gas liquids will not be regulated and will be at market prices. The price received from the sale of these products will be affected by the cost of transporting the products to market. Much of that transportation is through interstate common carrier pipelines.

Federal, state, and local agencies have promulgated extensive rules and regulations applicable to our oil and natural gas exploration, production and related operations. Most states require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and the filing of reports concerning operations, and impose other requirements relating to the exploration of oil and natural gas. Many states also have statutes or regulations addressing conservation matters including provisions for the unitization or pooling of oil and natural gas properties, the establishment of maximum rates of production from oil and natural gas wells and the regulation of spacing, plugging and abandonment of such wells. The statutes and regulations of some states limit the rate at which oil and natural gas is produced from our properties. The federal and state regulatory burden on the oil and natural gas industry increases our cost of doing business and affects our profitability. Because these rules and regulations are amended or reinterpreted frequently, we are unable to predict the future cost or impact of complying with those laws.

Competition and Marketing

We will be faced with strong competition from many other companies and individuals engaged in the oil and gas business, many are very large, well established energy companies with substantial capabilities and established earnings records. We will be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring oil and gas prospects since we must compete with these individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources and larger technical staffs. It is nearly impossible to estimate the number of competitors; however, it is known that there are a large number of companies and individuals in the oil and gas business.

Exploration for and production of oil and gas are affected by the availability of pipe, casing and other tubular goods and certain other oil field equipment including drilling rigs and tools. We will depend upon independent drilling contractors to furnish rigs, equipment and tools to drill our wells. Higher prices for oil and gas may result in competition among operators for drilling equipment, tubular goods and drilling crews which may affect our ability to expeditiously drill, complete, recomplete and work-over wells.

The market for oil and gas is dependent upon a number of factors beyond our control, which at times cannot be accurately predicted. These factors include the proximity of wells to, and the capacity of, natural gas pipelines, the extent of competitive domestic production and imports of oil and gas, the availability of other sources of energy, fluctuations in seasonal supply and demand, and governmental regulation. In addition, there is always the possibility that new legislation may be enacted that would impose price controls or additional excise taxes upon crude oil or natural gas, or both. Oversupplies of natural gas can be expected to recur from time to time and may result in the gas producing wells being shut-in. Imports of natural gas may adversely affect the market for domestic natural gas.

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The market price for crude oil is significantly affected by policies adopted by the member nations of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"). Members of OPEC establish prices and production quotas among themselves for petroleum products from time to time with the intent of controlling the current global supply and consequently price levels. We are unable to predict the effect, if any, that OPEC or other countries will have on the amount of, or the prices received for, crude oil and natural gas.

Employees

As of December 31, 2019, we have four (4) full-time employees and no part-time employees. As of May 10, 2021, the Company has (3) three full-time employees and no part-time employees.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to risks and uncertainties in the ordinary course of business that are common to all businesses, important factors that are specific to us and our industry could materially impact our future performance and results of operations. We have provided below a list of known material risk factors that should be reviewed when considering buying or selling our securities. These are not all the risks we face and other factors currently considered immaterial or unknown to us may impact our future operations.

Capital Requirements

We will need to raise funds from additional financing in the future to complete our business plan and may need to raise additional funding in the future to support our operations. We have no commitments for any financing and any financing commitments may result in dilution to our existing stockholders. We may have difficulty obtaining additional funding, and we may have to accept terms that would adversely affect our stockholders. For example, the terms of any future financings may impose restrictions on our right to declare dividends or on the manner in which we conduct our business. Additionally, we may raise funding by issuing convertible notes, which if converted into shares of our common stock would dilute our then stockholders' interests. Lending institutions or private investors may impose restrictions on a future decision by us to make capital expenditures, acquisitions or significant asset sales. If we are unable to raise additional funds, we may be forced to curtail or even abandon our business plan.

Commodity Prices

The price we receive for our oil directly affects our revenues, profitability, access to capital and future rate of growth. Oil is a commodity that is subject to wide price fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in supply and demand. Lower prices for our oil may not only decrease our revenues but may also reduce the amount of oil that we can produce economically. Historically, the markets for oil have been volatile and will likely continue to be volatile in the future. The prices we receive for our production and the volume of our production depend on numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include the following: changes in global supply and demand for oil, the actions of OPEC, the price and quantity of imports of foreign oil, acts of war, terrorism or political instability in oil producing countries and economic conditions.

The price of West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") crude oil has impacted all oil and gas producers to varying degrees depending on hedging strategies and debt obligations. The 2019 WTI price decreased to an average of \$56.99 per barrel

Accounting Rules

Accounting rules applicable to us require that we periodically review the carrying value of our oil properties for possible impairment. Based on specific market factors and circumstances at the time of prospective impairment reviews and the continuing evaluation of development plans, production data, economics and other factors, we could be required to write down the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties. Such write-downs constitute a non-cash charge to earnings. Impairment of proved properties under our full cost oil accounting method is largely driven by the present values of future net revenues of proved reserves estimated using SEC mandated 12-month un-weighted first-day-of-the-month commodity prices. No assurance can be given that we will not experience ceiling test impairments in future periods, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the periods taken. As a result of lower oil prices, we may also reduce our estimates of the reserve volumes that may be economically recovered, which would reduce the total value of our proved reserves.

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Our undeveloped proved reserves and developed non-producing proved reserves require additional expenditures and/or activities to convert these into producing reserves. We cannot provide assurance these expenditures will be made and that activities will be entirely successful in converting these reserves. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that all of our undeveloped and developed non-producing reserves will ultimately be produced during the time periods we have planned, at the costs we have budgeted, or at all, which could result in the write-off of previously recognized reserves.

Reserve Replacement

Our future success depends largely upon our ability to find, develop or acquire additional oil and natural gas reserves that are economically recoverable. Unless we replace the reserves we produce through successful exploration, development or acquisition activities, our proved reserves and production will decline over time. Our exploration, development and acquisition activities require substantial capital expenditures. The capital markets we have historically accessed are currently constrained, but we believe we could access other capital markets if the need arises. These limitations in the capital markets may affect our ability to grow and changes in our capitalization structure may significantly affect our financial risk profile. Furthermore, we cannot be certain that financing for future capital expenditures will be available if needed, and to the extent required, on acceptable terms.

Future cash flows are subject to a number of variables, such as the level of production from existing wells, the prices of oil and our success in developing and producing new reserves. Any reductions in our capital expenditures to stay within internally generated cash flow (which could be adversely affected by declining commodity prices) and cash on hand will make replacing produced reserves more difficult. If our cash flow from operations and cash on hand are not sufficient to fund our capital expenditure budget, we may be limited in our ability to access additional debt, equity or other methods of financing on an economic or timely basis to replace our proved reserves.

Regulatory Requirements

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has adopted new regulations under the Clean Air Act (CAA) that, among other things, require additional emissions controls for the production of oil, including New Source Performance Standards to address emissions of sulfur dioxide and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and a separate set of emission standards to address hazardous air pollutants frequently associated with such production activities. For well completion operations occurring at such well sites before January 1, 2015, the final regulations allow operators to capture and direct flowback emissions to completion combustion devices, such as flares, in lieu of performing green completions. These regulations also establish specific new requirements regarding emissions from dehydrators, storage tanks and other production equipment. Compliance with these requirements could significantly increase our costs of development and production.

We are required to record a liability for the present value of our asset retirement obligation ("ARO") to plug and abandon inactive non-producing wells, facilities and equipment, and to restore the land at the end of oil production operations. As a result, we may make significant increases or decreases to our estimated ARO in future periods. Accordingly, our estimate of future ARO could differ dramatically from what we may ultimately incur.

Drilling and Well Completion Success

Our development activities may be unsuccessful for many reasons, including adverse weather conditions, cost overruns, equipment shortages, geological issues and mechanical difficulties. Moreover, the successful drilling of an oil well does not assure us that we will realize a profit on our investment. A variety of factors, both geological and market-related, can cause a well to become uneconomical or only marginally economical. In addition to their costs, unsuccessful wells hinder our efforts to replace reserves.

Our oil exploration and production activities, including well stimulation and completion activities which include, among other things, hydraulic fracturing, involve a variety of operating risks, including fires, explosions, blow-outs and surface craters, uncontrollable flows of oil and formation water, natural disasters. If we experience any of these problems, well bores, platforms, gathering systems and processing facilities could be affected, which could adversely affect our ability to conduct operations. We could also incur substantial losses as a result of injury or loss of life, damage to and destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, pollution and other environmental damage.

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Acquisition Success

Our business strategy includes growing by making acquisitions, which may include acquisitions of exploration and production companies, producing properties and undeveloped leasehold interests. Our acquisition of oil and natural gas properties requires assessments of many factors that are inherently inexact and may be inaccurate, including the acceptable prices for available properties, amounts of recoverable reserves, estimates of future oil prices, estimates of future exploratory, development and operating costs, estimates of the costs and timing of plugging, and abandonment and estimates of potential environmental and other liabilities.

If we make acquisitions in the future, funding permitting, which may not be available on favorable terms, if at all, we could have difficulty integrating the acquired company's assets, personnel and operations with our own. We do not anticipate that any acquisitions or mergers we may enter into in the future would result in a change of control of the Company. In addition, the key personnel of the acquired business may not be willing to work for us. We cannot predict the effect expansion may have on our core business. Regardless of whether we are successful in making an acquisition, the negotiations could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees and increase our expenses. In addition to the risks described above, acquisitions are accompanied by a number of inherent risks, including, without limitation, the following: the difficulty of integrating acquired products, services or operations; the potential disruption of the ongoing businesses and distraction of our management and the management of acquired companies; difficulties in maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; the potential impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new management personnel; the potential inability or failure to achieve additional sales; the effect of any government regulations which relate to the business acquired; potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired businesses or product lines, or the need to spend significant amounts to retool, reposition or modify the marketing and sales of acquired products or operations, or the defense of any litigation, whether or not successful, resulting from actions of the acquired company prior to our acquisition; and potential expenses under the labor, environmental and other laws of various jurisdictions. Our business could be severely impaired if and to the extent that we are unable to succeed in addressing any of these risks or other problems encountered in connection with an acquisition, many of which cannot be presently identified. These risks and problems could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, increase our expenses and adversely affect our results of operations.

Capital Deployment Risk

Exploring for and developing hydrocarbon reserves involves a high degree of operational and financial risk, which precludes us from definitively predicting the costs involved and time required to reach certain objectives. The budgeted costs of planning, drilling, completing, and operating wells are often exceeded, and such costs can increase significantly due to various complications that may arise during the drilling and operating processes. Before a well is spud, we may incur significant geological and geophysical (seismic) costs, which are incurred whether a well eventually produces commercial quantities of hydrocarbons or is drilled at all. Exploration wells bear a much greater risk of loss than development wells. The analogies we draw from available data from other wells, more fully explored locations or producing fields may not be applicable to our drilling locations. If our actual drilling and development costs are significantly more than our estimated costs, we may not be able to continue our operations as proposed and could be forced to modify our drilling plans accordingly.

If we decide to drill a certain location, there is a risk that no commercially productive oil or natural gas reservoirs will be found or produced. We may drill or participate in new wells that are not productive. We may drill wells that are productive, but that do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. There is no way to predict in advance of drilling and testing whether any location will yield oil or natural gas in sufficient quantities to recover exploration, drilling or completion costs or to be economically viable. Even if sufficient amounts of oil or natural gas exist, we may damage the potentially productive hydrocarbon-bearing formation or experience mechanical difficulties while drilling or completing the well, resulting in a reduction in production and reserves from the well or abandonment of the well. Whether a well is ultimately productive and profitable depends on a number of additional factors, including the following: general economic and industry conditions, including the prices received for oil and natural gas; shortages of, or delays in, obtaining equipment, including hydraulic fracturing equipment, and qualified personnel; potential drainage by operators on adjacent properties; loss of or damage to oilfield development and service tools; problems with title to the underlying properties; increases in severance taxes; adverse weather conditions that delay drilling activities or cause producing wells to be shut down; domestic and foreign governmental regulations; and proximity to and capacity of transportation facilities. If we do not drill productive and profitable wells in the future, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We review our long-lived tangible and intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. We also test our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually on December 31 of each year, or when events or changes in the business environment indicate that the carrying value of a reporting unit may exceed its fair value. If conditions in any of the businesses in which we compete were to deteriorate, we could determine that certain of our assets were impaired and we would then be required to write-off all or a portion of our costs for such assets. Any such significant write-offs would adversely affect our balance sheet and results of operations.

Economic Uncertainty

Concerns over global economic conditions, energy costs, geopolitical issues, inflation, the availability and cost of credit, the United States mortgage market and a declining real estate market in the United States have contributed to increased economic uncertainty and diminished expectations for the global economy. These factors, combined with volatile prices of oil and natural gas, declining business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, have precipitated an economic slowdown and a recession. Concerns about global economic growth have had a significant adverse impact on global financial markets and commodity prices. If the economic climate in the United States or abroad continues to deteriorate, demand for petroleum products could diminish, which could impact the price at which we can sell our oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, affect the ability of our vendors, suppliers and customers to continue operations and ultimately adversely impact our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Our exploration and development activities are capital intensive. We make and expect to continue to make substantial capital expenditures in our business for the development, exploitation, production and acquisition of oil and natural gas reserves. Our cash on hand, our operating cash flows and future potential borrowings may not be adequate to fund our future acquisitions or future capital expenditure requirements. The rate of our future growth may be dependent, at least in part, on our ability to access capital at rates and on terms we determine to be acceptable.

Cash Management

Our cash flows from operations and access to capital are subject to a number of variables, including: our estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves; the amount of oil and natural gas we produce from existing wells; the prices at which we sell our production; the costs of developing and producing our oil and natural gas reserves; our ability to acquire, locate and produce new reserves; the ability and willingness of banks to lend to us; and our ability to access the equity and debt capital markets. In addition, future events, such as terrorist attacks, wars or combat peace-keeping missions, financial market disruptions, general economic recessions, oil and natural gas industry recessions, large company bankruptcies, accounting scandals, overstated reserves estimates by major public oil companies and disruptions in the financial and capital markets have caused financial institutions, credit rating agencies and the public to more closely review the financial statements, capital structures and earnings of public companies, including energy companies. Such events have constrained the capital available to the energy industry in the past, and such events or similar events could adversely affect our access to funding for our operations in the future.

If our revenues decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices, operating difficulties, declines in reserves or for any other reason, we may have limited ability to obtain the capital necessary to sustain our operations at current levels, further develop and exploit our current properties or invest in additional exploration opportunities. Alternatively, a significant improvement in oil and natural gas prices or other factors could result in an increase in our capital expenditures and we may be required to alter or increase our capitalization substantially through the issuance of debt or equity securities, the sale of production payments, the sale or farm out of interests in our assets, the borrowing of funds or otherwise to meet any increase in capital needs. If we are unable to raise additional capital from available sources at acceptable terms, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Further, future debt financings may require that a portion of our cash flows provided by operating activities be used for the

payment of principal and interest on our debt, thereby reducing our ability to use cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. Debt financing may involve covenants that restrict our business activities. If we succeed in selling additional equity securities to raise funds, at such time the ownership percentage of our existing shareholders would be diluted, and new investors may demand rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing shareholders. If we choose to farm-out interests in our prospects, we may lose operating control over such prospects.

Terrorist Attack

We cannot assess the extent of either the threat or the potential impact of future terrorist attacks on the energy industry in general, and on us in particular, either in the short-term or in the long-term. Uncertainty surrounding such hostilities may affect our operations in unpredictable ways, including the possibility that infrastructure facilities, including pipelines and gathering systems, production facilities, processing plants and refineries, could be targets of, or indirect casualties of, an act of terror, a cyber-attack or electronic security breach, or an act of war.

There are numerous operational hazards inherent in oil and natural gas exploration, development, production and gathering, including: unusual or unexpected geologic formations; natural disasters; adverse weather conditions; unanticipated pressures; loss of drilling fluid circulation; blowouts where oil or natural gas flows uncontrolled at a wellhead; cratering or collapse of the formation; pipe or cement leaks, failures or casing collapses; fires or explosions; releases of hazardous substances or other waste materials that cause environmental damage; pressures or irregularities in formations; and equipment failures or accidents.

Production Goodwill

In addition, there is an inherent risk of incurring significant environmental costs and liabilities in the performance of our operations, some of which may be material, due to our handling of petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes, our emissions to air and water, the underground injection or other disposal of our wastes, the use of hydraulic fracturing fluids and historical industry operations and waste disposal practices.

The rate of production from our oil and natural gas properties will decline as our reserves are depleted. Our future oil and natural gas reserves and production and, therefore, our income and cash flow, are highly dependent on our success in (a) efficiently developing and exploiting our current reserves on properties owned by us or by other persons or entities and (b) economically finding or acquiring additional oil and natural gas producing properties. In the future, we may have difficulty acquiring new properties. During periods of low oil and/or natural gas prices, it will become more difficult to raise the capital necessary to finance expansion activities. If we are unable to replace our production, our reserves will decrease, and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Our ability to acquire additional prospects and to find and develop reserves in the future will depend on our ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment for acquiring properties, marketing oil and natural gas and securing trained personnel. Also, there is substantial competition for capital available for investment in the oil and natural gas industry. Many of our competitors possess and employ financial, technical and personnel resources substantially greater than ours, and many of our competitors have more established presences in the United States and in foreign locations than we have. Those companies may be able to pay more for productive oil and natural gas properties and exploratory prospects and to evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or personnel resources permit. In addition, other companies may be able to offer better compensation packages to attract and retain qualified personnel than we are able to offer. The cost to attract and retain qualified personnel has increased in recent years due to competition and may increase substantially in the future. We may not be able to compete successfully in the future in acquiring prospective reserves, developing reserves, marketing hydrocarbons, attracting and retaining quality personnel and raising additional capital, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Technology and Innovation

Our industry is subject to rapid and significant advancements in technology, including the introduction of new products and services using new technologies and databases. As our competitors use or develop new technologies, we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage, and competitive pressures may force us to implement new technologies at a substantial cost. In addition, many of our competitors will have greater financial, technical and personnel resources that allow them to enjoy technological advantages and may in the future allow them to implement new technologies before we can. We cannot be certain that we will be able to implement technologies on a timely basis or at a cost that is acceptable to us. One or more of the technologies that we will use or that we may implement in the future may become obsolete, and we may be adversely affected.

Consumer Confidence

Our results of operations are materially affected by the conditions of the global economies and the credit, commodities and stock markets. Among other things, we may be adversely impacted if consumers of oil and gas are not able to access sufficient capital to continue to operate their businesses or to operate them at prior levels. A decline in consumer confidence or changing patterns in the availability and use of disposable income by consumers can negatively affect the demand for oil and gas and as a result our results of operations.

Alternative Energy

Because our operations depend on the demand for oil and used oil, any improvement in or new discoveries of alternative energy technologies (such as wind, solar, geothermal, fuel cells and biofuels) that increase the use of alternative forms of energy and reduce the demand for oil, gas and oil and gas related products could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reserve Valuation

The process of estimating oil reserves is complex. It requires interpretations of available technical data and many assumptions, including assumptions relating to economic factors. Any significant inaccuracies in these interpretations or assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantities and the calculation of the present value of our reserves. In order to prepare our year-end reserve estimates, our independent petroleum consultant projected our production rates and timing of development expenditures. Our independent petroleum consultant also analyzed available geological, geophysical, production and engineering data. The extent, quality and reliability of this data can vary and may not be under our control. The process also requires economic assumptions about matters such as oil and natural gas prices, operating expenses, capital expenditures, taxes and availability of funds. Therefore, estimates of oil and natural gas reserves are inherently imprecise.

You should not assume that the present value of future net revenues from our proved oil and natural gas reserves is the current market value of our estimated oil and natural gas reserves. In accordance with SEC requirements, we base the estimated discounted future net cash flows from our proved reserves on the 12-month un-weighted first-day-of-the-month average price for each product and costs in effect on the date of the estimate. Actual future prices and costs may differ materially from those used in the present value estimate.

Future Regulations

Our operations and facilities are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the exploration, development, production and transportation of oil

and natural gas and operational safety. Future laws or regulations, any adverse change in the interpretation of existing laws and regulations or our failure to comply with such legal requirements may harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Employee Retention

To a large extent, we depend on the services of our senior management. The loss of the services of any of our senior management, could have a negative impact on our operations. We do not maintain or plan to obtain for the benefit of the Company any insurance against the loss of any of these individuals.

Equity Dilution

Wherever possible, our board of directors will attempt to use non-cash consideration to satisfy obligations. In many instances, we believe that the non-cash consideration will consist of shares of our common stock, preferred stock or warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. Our board of directors has authority, without action or vote of the shareholders to issue all or part of the authorized but unissued shares of common stock, preferred stock or warrants to purchase such shares of common stock. In addition, we may attempt to raise capital by selling shares of our common stock, possibly at a discount to market in the future. These actions will result in dilution of the ownership interests of existing shareholders and may further dilute common stock book value, and that dilution may be material. Such issuances may also serve to enhance existing management's ability to maintain control of us, because the shares may be issued to parties or entities committed to supporting existing management.

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Illiquid and Volatile Equity Environment

We currently have a highly sporadic, illiquid and volatile market for our common stock, which market is anticipated to remain sporadic, illiquid and volatile in the future. Factors that could affect our stock price or result in fluctuations in the market price or trading volume of our common stock include:

- our actual or anticipated operating and financial performance and drilling locations, including reserves estimates;
- quarterly variations in the rate of growth of our financial indicators, such as net income per share, net income and cash flows, or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- changes in revenue, cash flows or earnings estimates or publication of reports by equity research analysts;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- public reaction to our press releases, announcements and filings with the SEC;
- sales of our common stock by us or other shareholders, or the perception that such sales may occur;
- the limited amount of our freely tradable common stock available in the public marketplace;
- general financial market conditions and oil and natural gas industry market conditions, including fluctuations in commodity prices;
- the realization of any of the risk factors presented in this Annual Report;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- commencement of, or involvement in, litigation;
- the prices of oil and natural gas;
- the success of our exploration and development operations, and the marketing of any oil and natural gas we produce;
- changes in market valuations of companies similar to ours; and
- domestic and international economic, legal and regulatory factors unrelated to our performance.

Our stock price may be impacted by factors that are unrelated or disproportionate to our operating performance. The stock markets in general have experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock. Additionally, general economic, political and market conditions, such as recessions, interest rates or international currency fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Due to the limited volume of our shares which trade, we believe that our stock prices (bid, ask and closing prices) may not be related to our actual value, and not reflect the actual value of our common stock. Shareholders and potential investors in our common stock should exercise caution before making an investment in us.

Additionally, as a result of the illiquidity of our common stock, investors may not be interested in owning our common stock because of the inability to acquire or sell a substantial block of our common stock at one time. Such illiquidity could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. In addition, a shareholder may not be able to borrow funds using our common stock as collateral because lenders may be unwilling to accept the pledge of securities having such a limited market. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for our common stock will develop or, if one develops, be sustained.

Our common stock will be subject to the requirements of Rule 15c-9, promulgated under the Exchange Act, as long as the price of our common stock is below \$5.00 per share. Under such rule, broker-dealers who recommend low-priced securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors must satisfy special sales practice requirements, including a requirement that they make an individualized written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's consent prior to the transaction. The Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 also requires additional disclosure in connection with any trades involving a stock defined as a penny stock. Generally, the Commission defines a penny stock as any equity security not traded on an exchange or quoted on NASDAQ that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share. The required penny stock disclosures include the delivery, prior to any transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with it. Such requirements could severely limit the market liquidity of the securities and the ability of purchasers to sell their securities in the secondary market. In addition, various state securities laws impose restrictions on transferring "penny stocks" and as a result, investors in the common stock may have their ability to sell their shares of the common stock impaired.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Our principal office is located at 710 N. Post Oak Rd., Suite 500, Houston, Texas 77024.

At December 31, 2019 we terminated our sublease of office space and entered into an executive office sharing agreement which allows the Company to use approximately 800 square feet of work space, on an as needed basis.

The Company's oil and gas properties are described under "Item 1. Business", above, and below under "Note 16. Supplemental Information Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited)" in the consolidated audited financial statements attached hereto.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. We are not currently a party to any material legal proceeding. In addition, we are not aware of any material legal or governmental proceedings against us or contemplated to be brought against us.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Information

Our common stock is quoted under the symbol "BBLS" on the OTC Pink Sheet market operated by OTC Markets Group.

Only a limited market exists for our securities. There is no assurance that a regular trading market will develop, or if developed, that it will be sustained. Therefore, a shareholder may be unable to resell his securities in our company.

The following tables set forth the range of high and low sales prices for our common stock for the periods indicated as reported by the OTC Pink Sheet market operated by the OTC Markets Group. The market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
March 31, 2019	\$ 0.140	\$ 0.065
June 30, 2019	\$ 0.108	\$ 0.040
September 30, 2019	\$ 0.087	\$ 0.055
December 31, 2019	\$ 0.090	\$ 0.035

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
March 31, 2018	\$ 0.450	\$ 0.080
June 30, 2018	\$ 0.100	\$ 0.050
September 30, 2018	\$ 0.220	\$ 0.060
December 31, 2018	\$ 0.130	\$ 0.080

Penny Stock

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a market price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, that: (a) contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading; (b) contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation of such duties or other requirements of the securities laws; (c) contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price; (d) contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions; (e) defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and (f) contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type size and format, as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

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The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statement showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement as to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement.

These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity for our common stock. Therefore, stockholders may have difficulty selling our securities.

Holders of Our Common Stock

As of December 31, 2019, we had 164,548,726 outstanding shares of common stock and approximately 279 shareholders of record. As of May 10, 2021, we had 176,991,222 outstanding shares of common stock and approximately 274 shareholders of record.

Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Formation authorizes our Board of Directors to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The provisions in the Certificate of Formation, relating to the preferred stock, allow our directors to issue preferred stock with multiple votes per share and dividend rights which would have priority over any dividends paid with respect to the holders of our common stock. The issuance of preferred stock with these rights may make the removal of management difficult even if the removal would be considered beneficial to shareholders generally and will have the effect of limiting shareholder participation in certain transactions such as mergers or tender offers if these transactions are not favored by our management.

As of December 31, 2019, there are 199,100 preferred shares are outstanding with 25 preferred shareholders of record.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information, as of December 31, 2019, with respect to our compensation plans under which common stock is authorized for issuance.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	(A) Number of securities to issue upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants	(B) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and warrants	(C) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in Column A)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders (1)	—	N/A	40,000,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	57,043,837	\$0.16 per share	—
Total	57,043,837	\$0.16 per share	40,000,000

(1) The Company's 2015 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Plan") provides for up to 40,000,000 of awards. At present, no shares have been issued from the Plan.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On August 21, 2019, the Company closed private placements with related parties for gross proceeds of \$150,000, consisting of 1,875,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 3,750,000 shares of common stock, exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share at any time prior to November 1, 2020. American Resources Offshore Inc. (of which Ivar Siem, our director) subscribed for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock. Leo Womack, our director, subscribed for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock. Jovian Petroleum Corporation, a greater than 5% shareholder of the Company, subscribed for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock. Joel Martin Oppenheim, our former director, subscribed for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock.

All shares granted for goods or services and settlement of liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2019, and through the date of the filing of this Report were valued based on the fair value of the shares issued.

We claim an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) and/or Rule 506(b) of Regulation D of the Securities Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder in connection with the sales, grants and issuances described above since the foregoing issuances and grants did not involve a public offering, the recipients were (a) "accredited investors", and/or (b) had access to similar documentation and information as would be required in a Registration Statement under the Securities Act. With respect to the transactions described above, no general solicitation was made either by us or by any person acting on our behalf. The transactions were privately negotiated and did not involve any kind of public solicitation. No underwriters or agents were involved in the foregoing issuances and we paid no underwriting discounts or commissions. The securities sold are subject to transfer restrictions, and the certificates evidencing the securities contain an appropriate legend stating that such securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold absent registration or pursuant to an exemption therefrom.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not required under Regulation S-K for a "smaller reporting company," as defined by Rule 229.10(f)(1).

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following discussion contains "forward-looking statements" that reflect our future plans, estimates, beliefs and expected performance. We caution you that assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions or beliefs about future events may, and often do, vary from actual results and the differences can be material. See "Risk Factors" and "Forward Looking Statements."

Results of Operations

Revenues

Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$2,916,734, an increase of \$1,743,674 from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to \$2,827,877 in revenue from the Company's Canadian Properties with an additional increase in revenue of \$34,080 from the Company's United States properties. The increase in revenue for the U.S. properties, specifically the Noack properties, was due to the Company's effective work-over programs that accommodate new enhanced oil recovery methods.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$5,985,991, a decrease of \$3,269,640 from the prior year. This was primarily due to the absence of an impairment of oil and gas properties in 2019 compared to 2018. In addition, there was a decrease of \$3,415,180 in general and administrative expenses, resulting primarily from a decrease in stock compensation expense from 2018.

Other Income/Expenses

Other income/expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$178,359, an increase of \$30,124,398 from the prior year. The primary cause for the increase was the \$29,319,554 loss on the disposition of Bow Energy recognized in 2018. In addition, a \$280,000 gain was recognized in 2019 on the re-sale of the Noack property. These two year over year increases were offset somewhat by a \$122,280 increase in interest expense due to the issuance of new credit notes.

Net Loss

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$2,890,898, compared to net loss of \$38,028,610 for the year ended December 31, 2018, a decrease of \$35,137,712 from the prior year for the reasons described above, primarily the BOW sale.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2019, we had total current assets of \$174,708 and total assets of \$12,569,851. Our total current liabilities as of December 31, 2019 were \$3,991,901 and our total liabilities were \$7,183,312. We had negative working capital of \$3,817,193 as of December 31, 2019.

Our material asset balances are made up of oil and gas properties and related equipment. Our most significant liabilities include asset retirement obligations of \$1,723,364, accrued liabilities and related party accrued liabilities of \$1,731,455, notes payable of \$2,097,078 and related party notes payable of \$983,291.

Operating activities used \$845,719 in cash for the year ended December 31, 2019. Our net loss of \$2,890,898 was the main component of our negative operating cash flow,

partially offset by an increase in accounts payable of \$333,375 and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$513,681.

Net cash used by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$449,055, which was due to escrow funds of \$944,055 being released for an upcoming Canadian property purchase. This funds use was offset by the initial sale, as well as the subsequent sale, of the Noack property for a cumulative total of \$495,000.

Cash provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$1,542,346 and consisted primarily of \$1,225,000 of proceeds from notes payable, \$797,793 of proceeds from related party advances. This was partially offset by \$558,726 of repayments of related party notes payable.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company operated at a negative cash flow from operations of approximately \$10,000 per month and our auditors have raised a going concern in their audit report as contained herein. Management is pursuing several initiatives to secure funding to increase production at both the SUDS and TLSAUs fields which together with anticipated increases in the price of crude oil may reduce the Company's monthly cash shortfall. The total amount required by the Company to accomplish this objective is approximately \$2,000,000. The sale of the NOACK field and the addition of the revenue from our 28% ownership of the Canadian Properties has enhanced cashflow and allowed the Company to allocate funds for SUDS and TLSAU development plans. The Company has resumed workover activities at SUDS and expects progress to continue past the 1st Quarter of 2020, funding permitting.

The Company has suffered recurring losses from operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We plan to generate profits by working over existing wells and drilling productive oil or gas wells. However, we will need to raise additional funds to workover or drill new wells through the sale of our securities, through loans from third parties or from third parties willing to pay our share of drilling and completing the wells. We do not have any commitments or arrangements from any person to provide us with any additional capital. If additional financing is not available when needed, we may need to cease operations. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in raising the capital needed to drill oil or gas wells nor that any such additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Any wells which we may drill may not be productive of oil or gas. Management believes that actions presently being taken to obtain additional funding provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern; no adjustments to the financial statements have been made to account for this uncertainty.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

Trends Affecting Future Operations

The factors that will most significantly affect our results of operations will be (i) the sale prices of crude oil and natural gas, (ii) the amount of production from oil or gas wells in which we have an interest, and (iii) lease operating expenses. Our revenues will also be significantly impacted by our ability to maintain or increase oil or gas production through exploration and development activities, and the availability of funding to complete such activities.

It is expected that our principal source of cash flow will be from the production and sale of crude oil and natural gas reserves which are depleting assets. Cash flow from the sale of oil and gas production depends upon the quantity of production and the price obtained for the production. An increase in prices will permit us to finance our operations to a greater extent with internally generated funds, may allow us to obtain equity financing more easily or on better terms, and lessens the difficulty of obtaining financing. However, price increases heighten the competition for oil and gas prospects, increase the costs of exploration and development, and, because of potential price declines, increase the risks associated with the purchase of producing properties during times that prices are at higher levels.

A decline in oil and gas prices (i) will reduce the cash flow internally generated by the Company which in turn will reduce the funds available for exploring for and replacing oil and gas reserves, (ii) will increase the difficulty of obtaining equity and debt financing and worsen the terms on which such financing may be obtained, (iii) will reduce the number of oil and gas prospects which have reasonable economic terms, (iv) may cause us to permit leases to expire based upon the value of potential oil and gas reserves in relation to the costs of exploration, (v) may result in marginally productive oil and gas wells being abandoned as non-commercial, and (vi) may increase the difficulty of obtaining financing. However, price declines reduce the competition for oil and gas properties and correspondingly reduce the prices paid for leases and prospects. During calendar year 2021, oil prices have trended upward to approximately \$65.00 per barrel.

Other than the foregoing, we do not know of any trends, events or uncertainties that will have, or are reasonably expected to have, a material impact on our sales, revenues or expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies

In December 2001, the SEC requested that all registrants list their most "critical accounting policies" in the Management Discussion and Analysis. The SEC indicated that a "critical accounting policy" is one which is both important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results, and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Going concern – The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred cumulative net losses of \$52,489,891 since its inception and requires capital for its contemplated operational and marketing activities to take place. The Company's ability to raise additional capital through the future sales of common stock is unknown. The attainment of additional financing, the successful development of the Company's contemplated plan of operations, and its transition, ultimately, to the attainment of profitable operations are necessary for the Company to continue operations. The ability to successfully resolve these factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements of the Company do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of these aforementioned uncertainties.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

We do not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Pursuant to Item 305(e) of Regulation S-K (§ 229.305(e)), the Company is not required to provide the information required by this Item as it is a "smaller reporting company," as defined by Rule 229.10(f)(1).

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The consolidated audited financial statements and supplementary data required by this Item are presented beginning on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which follows "Signatures" below.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K. Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2019, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. As defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of our Principal Executive and Financial Officer and implemented by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or the COSO Framework of 2013. Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of those controls. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was ineffective as of December 31, 2019.

A material weakness is defined as "a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis."

The ineffectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting was due to an insufficient degree of segregation of duties amongst our accounting and financial reporting personnel, and the lack of a formalized and complete set of policy and procedure documentation evidencing our system of internal controls over financial reporting. These factors led to certain adjustments which have been reflected in our audited financial statements. These weaknesses are not uncommon in a company of our size due to personnel and financial limitations.

Management is committed to remediating the identified material weakness in a timely manner, with appropriate oversight from our Audit Committee. During the remainder of the year, we intend to work to remediate the material weaknesses identified above, which is expected to include (i) the addition of accounting and financial personnel with experience in the implementation of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and SEC reporting requirements, funding permitting, (ii) the engagement of accounting consultants on a limited-time basis to provide expertise on specific areas of the accounting literature, (iii) the modification to our accounting processes and enhancement to our financial controls, and/or (iv) the hiring of an independent consulting or accounting firm to review and document our internal control system to ensure compliance with COSO. However, our current financial position could make it difficult for us to undertake the planned remediation steps outlined above.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Except as noted above, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

On February 9, 2018, the Company entered into a Revolving Line of Credit Agreement ("LOC") for \$200,000 (subsequently increased to \$500,000 on April 12, 2018) with Jovian Petroleum Corporation. The CEO of Jovian is Quinten Beasley, our former director (resigned October 31, 2018), and 25% of Jovian is owned by Zel C. Khan, our CEO and director. The initial agreement was for a period of 6 months and could be extended for up to 5 additional terms of 6 months each. All amounts advanced pursuant to the LOC bear interest from the date of advance until paid in full at 3.5% simple interest per annum. Interest is calculated on a basis of a 360-day year and charged for the actual number of days elapsed. On December 31, 2019, the due date of the LOC was extended until December 31, 2021.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The following information sets forth the names, ages, and positions of our current directors and executive officers as of December 31, 2019.

Name	Age	Position	Director/Officer Since
Zel C. Khan	47	Chief Executive Officer and Director	April 2016
Leo Womack	77	Director	August 2014
Joel Oppenheim	77	Director	June 2015
James Edward Burns	51	Chairman	April 2017
Saleem Nizami	69	Director	April 2017
Ivar Siem	74	Director	April 2018
Richard Dole	75	Director	October 2018

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of each of our current executive officers and directors:

Zel C. Khan is an oilfield operator with over 25 years of experience in the Oil & Gas industry. He has successfully operated, both on and offshore, in Texas, Oklahoma, New

Mexico and California. Mr. Khan has served as the CEO of the Company since February 2015. Prior to joining the Company, from March 2010 to February 2015, Mr. Khan was the CEO of Jovian Petroleum Corporation, an oil and gas operator in California, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas. From August 2006 to March 2010, Mr. Khan served as Operating Manager of Pyramid GOM Inc., an offshore deep-water operator. He has established a reputation for reducing operating costs on various projects, including a former ConocoPhillips offshore facility located in deep water Gulf of Mexico where he was the Operating Manager. Mr. Khan has also operated in Kern County, California and Alberta, Canada, both are heavy oil fields requiring special operational procedures to maintain low lift costs and strict environmental policies as set by the respective governmental agencies. Mr. Khan holds a Bachelor of Science degree and a Master's degree from Chapman University, California.

Leo Womack has over 40 years of experience in advising and serving as Director of small micro-capitalization public and private companies. Mr. Womack has been the President of Gulf Equities Realty Advisors, Inc., a diversified real estate portfolio management company, since 1986. For more than five (5) years, from March 1986 to the present, Mr. Womack has been and continues to be employed as the President of Gulf Equities Realty Advisors Inc. He has been the Chairman of Fairway Medical Technologies, Inc., a medical device company and a portfolio company of the Baylor College of Medicine Venture Fund since 1996. From 1969 to 1978, he was the managing partner of a local and later national CPA firm. He has served on the Board and as Chairman of the Houston Angel Network and on National Committees of the Angel Capital Association. Prior to its acquisition by ITT Corporation in 2010, he served as a board member and the audit committee chair for OI Corporation (NASDAQ:OICO). Mr. Womack continues to serve on the Boards of Directors of five early-stage companies that he or his Family Trust have invested in. Mr. Womack earned a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Texas A&M University-Kingsville in 1965 and holds a Series 7 Securities License. Mr. Womack is also a licensed Certified Public Accountant (CPA).

Joel Oppenheim currently owns and has operated the Oppenheim Group since 1991. Mr. Oppenheim has served as a partner and manager of Oppenheim Group since 1991. The Oppenheim Group is a real estate consulting firm that has represented multiple Fortune 10 and Fortune 100 Companies on their commercial real estate needs throughout the United States. In 2014, Mr. Oppenheim began concentrating on the Oppenheim Group's investment portfolio including several successful oil and gas investments both in Texas and California. Mr. Oppenheim is a licensed Commercial Real Estate Broker in Texas and graduated from City College of New York - Bernard Baruch School of Business, with a degree in accounting. Mr. Oppenheim has been an active member of the Houston Angel Network since 2009. He has successfully started and sold numerous businesses throughout his career, including some of the most successful restaurants and clubs in Houston.

James Edward Burns is an oil and gas executive who brings more than 25 years of energy experience to Petrolia Energy's Board. Most recently, he served as President of BLU LNG, a domestic LNG provider, from December 2014 to February 2016, where he created a coherent commercial and operational strategy serving as catalyst for renewed efficiency and effectiveness. Prior to his role at BLU LNG, Mr. Burns was President of Fortress Energy Partners a division of Fortress Investment Group and worked in various executive roles globally at Royal Dutch Shell, and Texaco. Mr. Burns also serves as a member of the Houston Angel Network's Energy Council and is the chairman of the board of Triple E Real Estate Investments. He holds a BS in Business Administration from California State University and an Executive MBA from the University of Houston.

Saleem Nizami is a Petroleum Geologist with over 40 years of Oil & Gas experience. Prior to founding APEC, Inc., an Oklahoma-based Petroleum and Environmental Consulting firm in 1989. Mr. Nizami served as a Senior Geologist and Manager in the Division of Oil & Gas at the Oklahoma Corporate Commission. Mr. Nizami has worked with numerous small to mid-sized Oil & Gas companies along with Major's such as Chevron, ExxonMobil and Chesapeake Energy Corp. Mr. Nizami holds an MSc. in Petroleum Geology from Osmania University.

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Ivar Siem is the Chairman of American Resources Inc. ("American"). Mr. Siem previously also served as the Chairman and CEO of American and its predecessor from September 2000 to August 1, 2017. Mr. Siem has broad experience from both the upstream and the service segments of the oil and gas industry. He has been the founder of several companies and involved in multiple roll-ups and restructuring processes throughout his career. These include Fred Olsen, Inc., Dolphin International, Inc., Blue Dolphin Energy, Seateam Technology ASA, DI Industries/Grey Wolf Drilling, American Resources Offshore, Inc., and Equimavenca SA. He has served on a number of public and private company boards including Frupor SA, Avenir ASA, Wellcem AS, and Siem Industries, Inc. Since July 2018, Mr. Siem has served as a member of the Board of Directors of PEDEVCO Corp. (NYSE American:PED), a company with securities registered under the Exchange Act.

Richard Dole has served as Chief Executive Officer of RDD Consulting, LLC since April 2015. He served as President and CEO (beginning in 2008) and as a director of the Double Eagle Petroleum Co. (Double Eagle) from 2005 to March 2014. Mr. Dole also served as Chairman, President and CEO of Petrosearch Energy Corporation from 2004 until August 2014, when Petrosearch was merged with Double Eagle. Mr. Dole previously served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Burlington Resources International from 1998-2000. Mr. Dole was employed by PricewaterhouseCoopers (formerly Coopers & Lybrand) where he served as Assurance and Business Advisory Partner for nearly 20 years. He was also the National Partner-in-Charge of Business Process Solutions at KPMG from 1995-1998. He graduated from Colorado State University with a degree in business and was a business school commencement speaker as Alumni of the Year.

On September 1, 2020, Mark Allen was appointed President. Additionally, on February 1, 2021, Paul Deputy was appointed interim CFO.

On July 13, 2020, the following Board members resigned: Joel Oppenheim, Richard Dole and Saleem Nizami. On September 16, 2020 Zel Khan resigned as a board member but remained as Chief Executive Officer.

Term of Office

Our Directors are appointed for a one-year term to hold office until the next annual general meeting of our shareholders or until removed from office in accordance with our bylaws. Our officers are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until removed by the board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company promotes accountability for adherence to honest and ethical conduct; endeavors to provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with the SEC and in other public communications made by the Company; and strives to be compliant with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations.

Board Leadership Structure

The roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company are currently held separately. Mr. Burns serves as Chairman and Mr. Khan serves as Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors does not have a policy as to whether the Chairman should be an independent director, an affiliated director, or a member of management. Our Board believes that the Company's current leadership structure is appropriate because it effectively allocates authority, responsibility, and oversight between management and the members of our Board (currently Mr. Burns as Chairman). It does this by giving primary responsibility for the operational leadership and strategic direction of the Company to its Chief Executive Officer, while enabling our Chairman to facilitate our Board's oversight of management, promote communication between management and our Board, and support our Board's consideration of key governance matters. The Board believes that its programs for overseeing risk, as described below, would be effective under a variety of leadership frameworks and therefore do not materially affect its choice of structure.

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Risk Oversight

Effective risk oversight is an important priority of the Board of Directors. Because risks are considered in virtually every business decision, the Board of Directors discusses risk throughout the year generally or in connection with specific proposed actions. The Board of Directors' approach to risk oversight includes understanding the critical risks in the Company's business and strategy, evaluating the Company's risk management processes, allocating responsibilities for risk oversight, and fostering an appropriate culture of integrity and compliance with legal responsibilities. The directors exercise direct oversight of strategic risks to the Company.

Family Relationships

None of our directors are related by blood, marriage, or adoption to any other director, executive officer, or other key employees.

Arrangements Between Officers and Directors

To our knowledge, there is no arrangement or understanding between any of our officers and any other person, including directors, pursuant to which the officer was selected to serve as an officer.

Other Directorships

No directors of the Company are also directors of issuers with a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act (or which otherwise are required to file periodic reports under the Exchange Act), except as discussed in their bios above.

Director Qualifications

The Board believes that each of our directors is highly qualified to serve as a member of the Board. Each of the directors has contributed to the mix of skills, core competencies and qualifications of the Board. When evaluating candidates for election to the Board, the Board seeks candidates with certain qualities that it believes are important, including integrity, an objective perspective, good judgment, and leadership skills. Our directors are highly educated and have diverse backgrounds and talents and extensive track records of success in what we believe are highly relevant positions.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, none of our executive officers or directors has been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

- (1) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- (2) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being a named subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and minor offenses);
- (3) being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities;
- (4) being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or the Commodities Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law;
- (5) being the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of (i) any Federal or State securities or commodities law or regulation; (ii) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies, including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order, or (iii) any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or
- (6) being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act), any registered entity (as defined in Section (1a)(40) of the Commodity Exchange Act), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity, or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Board of Directors Meetings

The Company had ten (10) official meetings of the Board of Directors during the fiscal year 2019 and nine (9) during the previous fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. All directors attended at least 75% of the meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings of Committees of the Board of Directors, for committees on which they served. The Company has not adopted a policy requiring its directors to attend its annual meeting. The Company's majority shareholders took action via written consent during fiscal 2019, in lieu of a meeting of shareholders.

Hedging, Clawbacks and Insider Trading Policies

The Company does not currently hedge any oil and gas products.

Insider trading includes the trading of our stock and options (put and call), based on material, non-public information about the Company. The Company prohibits any insider trading shares based on insider information and could be exposed to potential civil and/or criminal penalties. It also prohibits the sharing of that information with other non-insider individuals. This policy applies to the purchase/sale of common stock and preferred stock. The Company prohibits the trading of options at any time, irrespective of stock trading restrictions. This policy applies to all directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, as well as their family members. This policy imposes special additional temporary trading restrictions applicable to directors and officers of the Company.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Board Committee Membership

	Independent	Audit Committee	Compensation Committee	Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee
James E. Burns (1)				
Zel C. Khan				
Leo Womack	X	C		M
Joel Oppenheim	X	M	C	
Richard Dole	X			
Saleem Nizami	X	M	M	
Ivar Siem	X			C

(1) Chairman of Board of Directors.

C - Chairman of Committee.
M - Member.

The charter for each committee of the Board identified below is available on our website at www.petrolienergy.com. Copies of the committee charters are also available for free upon written request to our Corporate Secretary. Additionally, the committee charters are filed as exhibits to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 24, 2018 (the "Form 8-K").

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, which is comprised exclusively of independent directors, has been established by the Board to oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of our financial statements.

The Board has selected the members of the Audit Committee based on the Board's determination that the members are financially literate (as required by NASDAQ rules) and qualified to monitor the performance of management and the independent auditors and to monitor our disclosures so that our disclosures fairly present our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The Board has also determined that Mr. Womack, is an "audit committee financial expert" (as defined in the SEC rules) because he has the following attributes: (i) an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") and financial statements; (ii) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; (iii) experience analyzing and evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by our financial statements; (iv) an understanding of internal control over financial reporting; and (v) an understanding of audit committee functions. Mr. Womack has acquired these attributes by means of having held various positions that provided relevant experience, as described in his biographical above.

The Audit Committee has the sole authority, at its discretion and at our expense, to retain, compensate, evaluate and terminate our independent auditors and to review, as it deems appropriate, the scope of our annual audits, our accounting policies and reporting practices, our system of internal controls, our compliance with policies regarding business conduct and other matters. In addition, the Audit Committee has the authority, at its discretion and at our expense, to retain special legal, accounting or other advisors to advise the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee was formed on May 21, 2018.

The Audit Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 99.3 to the Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2018.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee, which is comprised exclusively of independent directors, is responsible for the administration of our stock compensation plans, approval, review and evaluation of the compensation arrangements for our executive officers and directors and oversees and advises the Board on the adoption of policies that govern the Company's compensation and benefit programs. In addition, the Compensation Committee has the authority, at its discretion and at our expense, to retain special legal, accounting or other advisors to advise the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee was formed on May 21, 2018.

The Compensation Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 99.4 to the Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2018.

On July 13, 2020, when Joel Oppenheim resigned as Chairman, James Burns replace him as Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Governance Committee, which is comprised exclusively of independent directors, is responsible for identifying prospective qualified candidates to fill vacancies on the Board, recommending director nominees (including chairpersons) for each of our committees, developing and recommending appropriate corporate governance guidelines and overseeing the self-evaluation of the Board.

In considering individual director nominees and Board committee appointments, our Nominating and Governance Committee seeks to achieve a balance of knowledge, experience and capability on the Board and Board committees and to identify individuals who can effectively assist the Company in achieving our short-term and long-term goals, protecting our stockholders' interests and creating and enhancing value for our stockholders. In so doing, the Nominating and Governance Committee considers a person's diversity attributes (e.g., professional experiences, skills, background, race and gender) as a whole and does not necessarily attribute any greater weight to one attribute. Moreover, diversity in professional experience, skills and background, and diversity in race and gender, are just a few of the attributes that the Nominating and Governance Committee takes into account. In evaluating prospective candidates, the Nominating and Governance Committee also considers whether the individual has personal and professional integrity, good business judgment and relevant experience and skills, and whether such individual is willing and able to commit the time necessary for Board and Board committee service.

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While there are no specific minimum requirements that the Nominating and Governance Committee believes must be met by a prospective director nominee, the Nominating and Governance Committee does believe that director nominees should possess personal and professional integrity, have good business judgment, have relevant experience and skills, and be willing and able to commit the necessary time for Board and Board committee service. Furthermore, the Nominating and Governance Committee evaluates each individual in the context of the Board as a whole, with the objective of recommending individuals that can best perpetuate the success of our business and represent stockholder interests through the exercise of sound business judgment using their diversity of experience in various areas. We believe our current directors possess diverse professional experiences, skills and backgrounds, in addition to (among other characteristics) high standards of personal and professional ethics, proven records of success in their respective fields and valuable knowledge of our business and our industry.

The Nominating and Governance Committee uses a variety of methods for identifying and evaluating director nominees. The Nominating and Governance Committee also regularly assesses the appropriate size of the Board and whether any vacancies on the Board are expected due to retirement or other circumstances. In addition, the Nominating and Governance Committee considers, from time to time, various potential candidates for directorships. Candidates may come to the attention of the Nominating and Governance Committee through current Board members, professional search firms, stockholders or other persons. These candidates may be evaluated at regular or special meetings of the Nominating and Governance Committee and may be considered at any point during the year.

The Committee evaluates director nominees at regular or special Committee meetings pursuant to the criteria described above and reviews qualified director nominees with the Board. The Committee selects nominees that best suit the Board's current needs and recommends one or more of such individuals for election to the Board.

The Nominating and Governance Committee was formed on May 21, 2018.

The Nominating and Governance Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 99.5 to the Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2018.

Stockholder Communications with the Board

Our Company has defined policy and procedural requirements for stockholders to submit recommendations or nominations for directors as set forth in the Company's Bylaws and described below. Our Company does not currently have any specific or minimum criteria for the election of nominees to the Board of Directors and we do not have any specific process or procedure for evaluating such nominees. The Nominating and Governance Committee will assess all candidates, whether submitted by management or stockholders, and make recommendations for election or appointment.

The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider candidates recommended by stockholders, provided the names of such persons, accompanied by relevant biographical information, are properly submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Company in accordance with the manner described below. The Secretary will send properly submitted stockholder recommendations to the Nominating and Governance Committee. Individuals recommended by stockholders in accordance with these procedures will receive the same consideration received by individuals identified to the Nominating and Governance Committee through other means. The Nominating and Governance Committee also may, in its discretion, consider candidates otherwise recommended by stockholders without accompanying biographical information, if submitted in writing to the Secretary.

Our stockholders and other interested parties may communicate with members of the Board of Directors by submitting such communications in writing to our Corporate Secretary, 710 N. Post Oak Rd., Suite 500, Houston, Texas 77024, who, upon receipt of any communication other than one that is clearly marked "Confidential," will note the date the communication was received, open the communication, make a copy of it for our files and promptly forward the communication to the director(s) to whom it is addressed. Upon receipt of any communication that is clearly marked "Confidential," our Corporate Secretary will not open the communication, but will note the date the communication was received and promptly forward the communication to the director(s) to whom it is addressed. If the correspondence is not addressed to any particular Board member or members, the communication will be forwarded to a Board member to bring to the attention of the Board.

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Code of Conduct

We have adopted a Code of Ethical Business Conduct ("Code of Conduct") that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees.

Any stockholder who so requests may obtain a free copy of our Code of Conduct by submitting a written request to our Corporate Secretary. Additionally, the Code of Conduct was filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, filed with the SEC on November 23, 2015, as Exhibit 14.1.

We intend to disclose any amendments to our Code of Conduct and any waivers with respect to our Code of Conduct granted to our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer, or any of our other employees performing similar functions on our website at www.petrolienergy.com within four business days after the amendment or waiver. In such case, the disclosure regarding the amendment or waiver will remain available on our website for at least 12 months after the initial disclosure. There have been no waivers granted with respect to our Code of Conduct to any such officers or employees.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors and executive officers and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of the Company. Officers, directors and greater than ten percent beneficial shareholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely upon a review by us of Forms 3 and 4, relating to fiscal year 2018 as furnished to us under Rule 16a-3(d) under the Securities Act, and Forms 5 and amendments thereto furnished to us with respect to fiscal year 2018, we believe that during fiscal 2018, that no director, executive officer, or beneficial owner of more than 10% of our common stock failed to file a report on a timely basis during 2018, except for: (i) James E. Burns, who inadvertently failed to timely file five Form 4s to report 12 transactions on Form 4; (ii) Leo Womack, who inadvertently failed to timely file two Form 4s to report seven transactions on Form 4; (iii) Joel Oppenheim, who inadvertently failed to timely file four Form 4s to report 19 transactions on Form 4; (iv) Tariq Chaudhary, who inadvertently failed to timely file one Form 4 to report one transaction on Form 4; (v) Ivar Siem, who inadvertently failed to timely file three Form 4s to report 20 transactions on Form 4; (vi) Quinten Beasley, who inadvertently failed to timely file two Form 4s to report four transactions on Form 4; (vii) Richard Dole, who inadvertently failed to timely file two Form 4s to report four transactions on Form 4; and (viii) Zel C. Khan, who inadvertently failed to timely file one Form 4 to report seven transactions on Form 4.

Pursuant to SEC rules, we are not required to disclose in this filing any failure to timely file a Section 16(a) report that has been disclosed by us in a prior annual report or proxy statement.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation of (i) all individuals serving as our principal executive officer (PEO) or acting in a similar capacity during the last completed fiscal year, regardless of compensation level; (ii) our two most highly compensated executive officers other than the PEO who were serving as executive officers at the end of the last completed fiscal year and who were paid more than \$100,000 of total compensation; and (iii) up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided pursuant to paragraph (ii) but for the fact that the individual was not serving as an executive officer at the end of the last completed fiscal year (collectively, the "Named Executive Officers").

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The following table summarizes all compensation paid or accrued to our former or current executive officers during the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (1)	Bonus (2)	Stock Awards (3)	Option and Warrant Awards (4)	All Other Compensation (5)	Total
Zel Khan (Principal Executive Officer) (6)	2019	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 67,622	\$ —	\$ 67,622
	2018	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 100,851	\$ —	\$ 100,861
Horacio Alfredo Fernandez (Interim Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) (7)	2019	68,000	—	—	—	—	68,000
	2018	68,000	—	—	—	—	68,000

Tariq Chaudhary (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) (8)	2019	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2018	77,500	—	50,000	—	—	127,500
James E. Burns (President) (9)	2019	71,000	—	—	67,622	18,788	157,410
	2018	29,167	—	215,000	252,731	—	496,898
Paul Deputy (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) (10)	2019	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2018	5,833	—	—	111,569	—	117,402

Does not include perquisites and other personal benefits, or property, unless the aggregate amount of such compensation is more than \$10,000. None of our executive officers received any change in pension value and nonqualified deferred compensation earnings during the periods presented.

- (1) The dollar value of base salary (cash and non-cash) earned. Executive salaries in 2018 were accrued but not paid, except \$5,833 paid to Mr. Deputy, included in the \$140,000 total salary.
- (2) The dollar value of bonus (cash and non-cash) earned.
- (3) The fair value of stock issued for services computed in accordance with ASC 718 on the date of grant.
- (4) The fair value of options and warrants granted computed in accordance with ASC 718 on the date of grant.
- (5) All other compensation received that we could not properly report in any other column of the table.
- (6) Zel C. Khan was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, on March 1, 2015.
- (7) Horacio Alfredo Fernandez was appointed as interim Chief Financial Officer on October 31, 2018. He resigned on March 20, 2020
- (8) Tariq Chaudhary was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on January 16, 2018 and resigned on October 31, 2018. On May 22, 2018, Tariq Chaudhary received 500,000 shares of common stock in consideration for agreeing to serve as Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- (9) On April 19, 2018, James E. Burns received warrants to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock and 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock pursuant to a termination agreement and his cessation as Chief Executive Officer. In 2019, \$71,000 was accrued related to director compensation. The Company also paid \$18,788 to provide his health insurance, pursuant to his termination agreement.
- (10) Appointed as Chief Financial Officer July 1, 2016 and resigned as Chief Financial Officer on January 16, 2018. On March 31, 2018, Paul Deputy received warrants to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock pursuant to a termination agreement and his cessation as Chief Financial Officer.

Paul Deputy was re-appointed Interim Chief Financial Officer as of February 1, 2021.

We do not provide our officers or employees with pension, stock appreciation rights, long-term incentive, profit sharing, retirement or other plans, although we may adopt one or more of such plans in the future.

We do not maintain any life or disability insurance on any of our officers.

Employment Agreements

Zel C. Khan (CEO)

On September 23, 2015, Zel C. Khan, entered into an employment agreement with the Company effective October 1, 2015 to serve as our President and Chief Executive Officer for an initial term of twenty-four (24) months (automatically renewable thereafter for additional one-year terms), which agreement automatically extended from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018 and from October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019. The agreement provides that the Company will pay Mr. Khan an annual base salary of \$160,000, with a provision for deferral of current payments until such time that the Company is cash flow positive. The Company will issue one warrant to purchase one share of the Company's restricted common stock at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for each dollar of gross salary that is deferred. The Warrants will have a term of 36 months from date of grant, which will vest quarterly.

In the event Mr. Khan's employment is terminated by the Company without cause, he is required to receive severance pay equal to two months of his base salary. "Cause" means (i) the commission of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude or the commission of any other act or omission involving misappropriation, dishonesty, unethical business conduct, disloyalty, fraud or breach of fiduciary duty, (ii) reporting to work under the influence of alcohol, (iii) the use of illegal drugs (whether or not at the workplace) or other conduct, which could reasonably be expected to, or which does, cause the Company or any of its affiliates public disgrace or disrepute or economic harm, (iv) repeated failure to perform duties as reasonably directed by the Board of Directors, (v) gross negligence or willful misconduct with respect to the Company or its affiliates or in the performance of Mr. Khan's duties under the agreement, (vi) obtaining any personal profit not thoroughly disclosed to and approved by the board in connection with any transaction entered into by, or on behalf of, the Company or any of its affiliates, or (vii) violating any of the terms of the Company's or its affiliates' rules or policies applicable to Mr. Khan which, if curable, is not cured to the board's reasonable satisfaction within fifteen (15) days after written notice thereof to Mr. Khan, or any other material breach of the agreement or any other agreement between Mr. Khan and the Company or any of its affiliates which, if curable, is not cured to the board's reasonable satisfaction within fifteen (15) days after written notice thereof to Mr. Khan.

The employment agreement includes a non-solicitation/non-interference clause which applies for two years after the termination date of the employment agreement. The employment agreement also requires Mr. Khan to submit to the board all business, commercial and investment opportunities or offers presented to Mr. Khan or of which Mr. Khan becomes aware which relate to the business of the Company or its affiliates.

The following shows the amount of time Mr. Khan expects to devote to our business:

Name	Percent
Zel C. Khan	100%

James E. Burns (Former President)

On April 19, 2018, we entered into a Separation and Release Agreement with Mr. Burns (the "Separation Agreement"). Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, Mr. Burns and the Company agreed:

- (a) that Mr. Burns would resign as President of the Company, effective May 1, 2018;
- (b) that the Company would pay Mr. Burns \$33,000 in cash, issue him a warrant to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock (the "Separation Warrants" (which have a term of three years and an exercise price of \$0.10 per share)) and issue him 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock (the "Separation Shares");

- (c) that Mr. Burns would release the Company from any further obligations under his prior employment agreement and release the Company from any other liabilities or claims; and
- (d) that Mr. Burns would refrain from using the Company's confidential information, pursuant to the terms of the Separation Agreement.

Effective on May 1, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company (a) appointed Zel C. Khan (the current Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company) as President of the Company; and (b) appointed James E. Burns, the Company's President prior to May 1, 2018, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

On April 26, 2018, and effective May 1, 2018, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Mr. Burns dated April 20, 2018, pursuant to which, he agreed to serve as Chairman of the Company and the Company agreed to pay him (a) \$500 per month as an automobile allowance, (b) up to \$25,000 per year for he and his family's health insurance, (c) \$65,000 per year for compensation as Chairman (provided that such compensation is accrued until the Company has sufficient available capital to pay such amounts in cash and Mr. Burns is to receive 1-for-1 warrant coverage, with a \$0.10 per share exercise price, for all accrued salary, issuable at the end of each calendar quarter), (d) 500,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock (the "Letter Shares"), (e) warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock, vesting at the rate of 750,000 of such warrants per quarter, upon completing and filing of each of the following four periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, having a term of 36 months, and an exercise price of \$0.10 per share (the "Letter Warrants"), and (f) the right to earn bonuses as approved by the Board of Directors in its discretion from time to time. An additional 500,000 shares of restricted common stock will be issued upon a successful listing of the Company on the NASDAQ or NYSE exchanges. Mr. Burns was granted fully vested warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.10 per share expiring in 36 months. The warrants were granted at fair value using a Black Scholes model for \$147,600 and the restricted shares were valued at the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of the agreement for \$45,000. The letter agreement has a term through April 30, 2019, provided that Mr. Burn's position as Chairman and/or director can be terminated at any time if he is not re-nominated to serve as Chairman/director, at which time the Company is required to pay the compensation due to Mr. Burns pursuant to the terms of the agreement for the lesser of three months and until the end of the term.

Mark Allen (President)

On September 1, 2020, the Board of Directors approved a contractual Employment Agreement between the Company and Mark Allen to appoint him as the new President of the Company. Mr. Allen's contract term is 6 months, with a cash payment of \$90,000 in equal monthly installments of \$15,000, including an option to extend. In addition, Mr. Allen is due to receive incentive compensation of 2,000,000 shares of common stock (1,000,000 at signing and the remaining at the end of the contract period). He also is to receive 1,000,000 warrants at \$0.08 per share that expire in 36 months and vest over a two-year period.

Director Compensation

The table below summarizes all compensation of our directors for the year ended December 31, 2019, other than Mr. Khan, whose compensation is included in the executive compensation table above:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (1)	Stock Awards (2)	Option and Warrant Awards (3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total (\$)
James E. Burns	\$ 71,000(4,5)	\$ —	\$ 67,622	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,788(5)	\$ 157,410
Leo Womack	—	—	67,622	—	—	—	67,622
Joel Oppenheim	—	—	67,622	—	—	—	67,622
Quinten Beasley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saleem Nizami	—	—	67,622	—	—	—	67,622
Richard Dole	—	—	67,622	—	—	—	67,622
Ivar Siem	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 67,622	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 67,622

The notes below summarizes all compensation of our directors for the year ended December 31, 2019.

- (1) Fees earned due to retainers, meetings, committees and chairman services. These fees were not paid in cash to date but were accrued.
- (2) The fair value of stock issued for services computed in accordance with ASC 718 on the date of grant.
- (3) The fair value of warrants granted computed in accordance with ASC 718 on the date of grant.
- (4) Includes \$65,000 which was accrued and not paid for salary and \$6,000 which was accrued and not paid for fees.
- (5) Payment for health insurance benefits was included in James Burns employment agreement.

The fair value of stock issued for services computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 on the date of grant.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock and preferred stock by (i) each person who is known by the Company to own beneficially more than five percent (5%) of our outstanding voting stock; (ii) each of our directors and director nominees; (iii) each of our executive officers and significant employees; and (iv) all of our current executive officers, significant employees and directors as a group, as of October 15, 2019 (the "Date of Determination").

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting and/or investing power with respect to securities. These rules generally provide that shares of common stock subject to options, warrants or other convertible securities that are currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days of the Date of Determination, are deemed to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person or group holding such options, warrants or other convertible securities for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of such person or group, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person or group.

We believe that, except as otherwise noted and subject to applicable community property laws, each person named in the following table has sole investment and voting power with respect to the shares of common stock shown as beneficially owned by such person. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each of the officers or directors listed in the table below is 710 N. Post Oak Rd., Suite 500, Houston, Texas 77024.

	<u>Number of Common Stock Shares (1)</u>	<u>Percent of Common Stock (2)</u>	<u>Number of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (2)</u>	<u>Total Beneficial Ownership</u>	<u>Percent of Total Voting Shares (3)</u>
Named Executive Officers and Directors						
Zel C. Khan	3,800,100(4)	1.7%	—	—%	3,800,100	1.6%
Joel Oppenheim	16,534,206(5)	7.5%	20,490	16.4%	17,997,786	7.6%
Leo Womack	7,993,896(6)	3.6%	8,400	6.7%	8,593,900	3.6%
James E. Burns	14,474,566(7)	6.5%	16,400	13.2%	15,646,002	6.6%
Saleem Nizami	2,712,500(8)	1.2%	—	—%	2,712,500	1.2%
Ivar Siem	5,458,334(9)	2.5%	—	—%	5,458,334	2.3%
Richard Dole	2,687,500(10)	1.2%	—	—%	2,687,500	1.2%
All Named Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (7 persons)	53,661,102	24.2%	45,290	22.7%	56,896,121	24.1%
5% Stockholders						
Common Stock						
Quinten Beasley (12)	67,373,225(12)	30.4%	24,410	19.6%	69,116,807	29.3%
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock						
Rick Wilber (13)	4,050,000	1.8%	55,000	44.1%	7,978,595	3.4%

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Under Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares, and/or (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Also under this rule, certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire shares (for example, upon exercise of an option or warrant) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the number of shares is deemed to include the number of shares beneficially owned by such person by reason of such acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in the following table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual voting power at any particular date.

- (1) Not including shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by each holder.
- (2) Except as otherwise indicated, all shares are owned directly, and the percentage shown is based on 164,548,726 shares of common stock and 199,100 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding as of the Date of Determination. The Series A Preferred Stock (and accrued and unpaid dividends thereon) are convertible into shares of common stock of the Company on a 71.429-for-one basis. The Series A Preferred Stock includes a blocker prohibiting the conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock into common stock of the Company, if upon such conversion/exercise the holder thereof would beneficially own more than 4.999% of the Company's then outstanding common stock, provided such limitation shall not apply in the event of an automatic conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock (the "Beneficial Ownership Limitation"). The Beneficial Ownership Limitation also limits the voting rights of any holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, the effects of which have been reflected in the table above. The Beneficial Ownership Limitation may be waived by any holder with 61 days prior written notice to the Company.
- (3) Includes all shares of common stock beneficially owned by each named person, all shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination to the named person, and all shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock held by the named person, subject to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation.
- (4) Includes all shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock held by Mr. Khan, which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination.
- (5) Includes all shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Oppenheim, all shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination to Mr. Oppenheim, and for the "Total Beneficial Ownership" column, shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by Mr. Oppenheim, subject to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation.
- (6) Includes all shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Womack and the Leo B. Womack Family Trust, which Mr. Womack is deemed to beneficially own (the "Trust"), all shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination to Mr. Womack and the Trust, and for the "Total Beneficial Ownership" column, shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by Mr. Womack and the Trust, subject to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation.
- (7) Includes all shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Burns, all shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination to Mr. Burns, and for the "Total Beneficial Ownership" column, shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by Mr. Burns, subject to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation.
- (8) Includes all shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock held by Mr. Nizami, which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination.
- (9) Includes all shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Siem and American Resources Offshore Inc. ("American Resources") and all shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination to Mr. Siem and American Resources. Mr. Siem is deemed to beneficially own the securities held by American Resources due to his position as Director and CEO of American Resources.

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- (10) Includes all shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock held by Mr. Dole, which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination.
- (11) Includes all shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock held by Mr. Fernandez, which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination.

(12) Address: 710 N. Post Oak Rd., Suite 500, Houston, Texas 77024. Includes all shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Beasley, Critical Communication LLC (“Critical”) and Jovian Petroleum Corporation (“Jovian”), all shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants which have vested or which will vest within 60 days of the Date of Determination to Mr. Beasley, Critical and Jovian, and for the “Total Beneficial Ownership” column, shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by Mr. Beasley, Critical and Jovian, subject to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation. Mr. Beasley is deemed to beneficially own the securities held by Critical due to his position as Managing Director of Critical. Mr. Beasley is deemed to beneficially own the securities held by Jovian due to his position as CEO of Jovian.

(13) Address: 10360 Kestrel Street, Plantation, Florida, 33324.

Changes in Control

The Company is not aware of any arrangements, which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the Company.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Except as discussed below or otherwise disclosed above under “Item 11. Executive Compensation,” or in Note 4 – Acquisition of Bow Energy, Ltd., a Related Party, Note 5 – Disposition of Bow Energy, Ltd., a Related Party, Note 8 – Related Party Notes Payable, Note 11 - Equity and Note 12 - Related Party Transactions, of the consolidated audited financial statements included herein, all of which information is incorporated by reference into this Item 13, there have been no transactions since the beginning of the Company’s last fiscal year, and there is not currently any proposed transaction, in which the Company was or is to be a participant, where the amount involved exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or one percent of the average of the Company’s total assets at year end, for the last two completed fiscal years, and in which any officer, director, or any stockholder owning greater than five percent (5%) of our outstanding voting shares, nor any member of the above referenced individual’s immediate family, had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

On February 1, 2018, former director Quinten Beasley, exercised warrants to purchase 1,110,000 shares of common stock by settling \$102,590 of accounts payable, due to a company controlled by the former director, at an average share price of \$0.092 per share. No gain or loss was recorded on settlement.

On February 1, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim subscribed for a private placement resulting in the issuance of 208,333 shares of common stock and warrants for gross proceeds of \$25,000 at a price of \$0.12 per unit.

On February 9, 2018, the Company entered into a Revolving Line of Credit Agreement (“LOC”) for \$200,000 (subsequently increased to \$500,000 on April 12, 2018) with Jovian. The CEO of Jovian is Quinten Beasley, our former director (resigned October 31, 2018), and 25% of Jovian is owned by Zel C. Khan, our CEO and director. The initial agreement is for a period of 6 months and can be extended for up to 5 additional terms of 6 months each. All amounts advanced pursuant to the LOC will bear interest from the date of advance until paid in full at 3.5% simple interest per annum. Interest will be calculated on a basis of a 360-day year and charged for the actual number of days elapsed. The LOC currently has a term through December 31, 2020.

On February 23, 2018, director Saleem Nizami was issued 100,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$13,000 or \$0.13 per share, in exchange for his professional consulting services at the SUDS, Oklahoma lease.

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On February 27, 2018, the transactions contemplated by the November 30, 2017, Arrangement (the “Arrangement”) entered into to acquire Bow Energy Ltd (“Bow” and the “Acquisition”), a Canadian company with corporate offices in Alberta, Calgary, closed and the Company acquired Bow Energy Ltd., a related party and all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Bow (each a “Bow Share”). Under the terms of the Arrangement, Bow shareholders are deemed to have received 1.15 common stock shares for each Bow Share. A total of 106,156,712 shares of the Company’s common stock were issued to the Bow shareholders as a result of the Arrangement, plus additional shares in connection with rounding. Prior to the acquisition of Bow, BSIH, Ltd., was the largest shareholder of Bow. BSIH’s Chief Executive Officer, Ilyas Chaudhary, is the father of Petrolia’s CEO, Zel C. Khan. Mr. Chaudhary had a controlling interest in BSIH prior to the acquisition of Bow. Therefore, the Bow acquisition is a related party transaction.

On February 28, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 630,000 shares of common stock for cash proceed of \$61,800 at an average exercise price of \$0.098 per share.

On March 23, 2018, director, Joel Oppenheim subscribed in a private placement for 104,167 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 104,167 shares of common stock, for gross proceeds of \$12,500 at a price of \$0.12 per unit. The warrants have a contractual life of two years and an exercise price of \$0.20 per warrant.

On March 31, 2018, 350,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$35,000 or \$0.10 per share, were issued in accordance with Mr. James Burns’ common stock related salary compensation.

On April 12, 2018, the Board of Directors approved (a) the entry by the Company into a \$500,000 Convertible Promissory Note with Blue Sky International Holdings Inc., a related party. The note, effective April 1, 2018, is due on April 1, 2019, accrues interest at the rate of 11% per annum until paid in full, and is convertible into shares of common stock of the Company at the rate of \$0.12 per share. This note was never utilized and subsequently cancelled on April 27, 2018; and (b) the entry into an Amended Revolving Line of Credit Agreement with Jovian, a related party, which establishes a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$500,000 with amounts borrowed thereunder due at the expiration of the line of credit and accruing interest at the rate of 3.5% per annum unless there is a default thereunder at which time amounts outstanding accrue interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum until paid in full, with such interest payable every 90 days. Both the BSIH Promissory Note and the Jovian Line of Credit are related party transactions. Blue Sky International Holdings Inc. is owned by Mr. Ilyas Chaudhary, father of Zel C. Khan, former Director and Officer of Jovian and current CEO and President of Petrolia.

On April 26, 2018, Joel Oppenheim, Director, exercised warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock for cash proceed of \$50,000 at an average exercise price of \$0.10 per share.

On May 22, 2018, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock to officer Tariq Chaudhary, who had served as the Chief Financial Officer, as part of his compensation package. The shares had a fair value of \$50,000, or \$0.10 per share, based on the closing price of Petrolia’s stock on the grant date.

Effective on June 29, 2018, the Company acquired a 25% working interest in approximately 41,526 acres located in the Luseland, Hearts Hill, and Cuthbert fields, located in Southwest Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, Canada, from Blue Sky. The President of Blue Sky is Ilyas Chaudhary, the father of Zel C. Khan, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer.

On August 17, 2018, the Company sold an aggregate of \$90,000 in Convertible Promissory Notes (the “Director Convertible Notes”), to the Company’s directors, Ivar Siem (\$20,000) through an entity that he is affiliated with; Leo Womack (\$60,000); and Joel Oppenheim (\$10,000). The Director Convertible Notes accrue interest at the rate of 12% per annum until paid in full and are due and payable on October 17, 2018. The amount owed may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The outstanding principal and interest owed under the Director Convertible Notes are convertible into common stock of the Company, from time to time, at the option of the holders of the notes, at a conversion price of \$0.10 per share. As additional consideration for entering into the notes, the Company agreed to grant warrants to purchase one share of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share for each dollar loaned pursuant to the Director Convertible Notes (the “Bridge Note Warrants”). The warrants have a contractual life of one year. As such, the Company granted (a) 20,000 Bridge Note Warrants to an entity affiliated with Ivar Siem; (b) 60,000 Bridge Note Warrants to Leo Womack; and (c) 10,000

Effective on August 31, 2018, the Company entered into and closed the transactions contemplated by a Share Exchange Agreement with Blue Sky, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company sold Blue Sky 100% of our ownership of Bow and 70,807,417 shares of the Company's common stock owned and controlled by Blue Sky and BSIH were returned to the Company and cancelled.

On September 14, 2018, warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$11,242 were granted to director Joel Oppenheim pursuant to a loan agreement. Each warrant is exercisable into shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share and has a contractual life of two years. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On September 17, 2018, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Blue Sky. Pursuant to the MOU, the Company acquired an additional 3% working interest in the Canadian Properties, increasing our Working Interest to 28%. Total consideration paid from the Company to Blue Sky for the additional 3% Working Interest was \$150,000.

On October 17, 2018, 2,000,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$256,000 were granted to a company controlled by a former director Quinten Beasley, Critical Communication LLC, pursuant to a separation agreement and his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors. Furthermore, warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$244,429 were granted. Each warrant is exercisable into shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share and has a contractual life of two years. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On October 22, 2018, director Leo B. Womack exercised warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The exercise price of \$60,000 or \$0.06 per share was satisfied by forgiving debt outstanding and due to the holder of \$60,000, with no gain or loss recognized.

On October 31, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim subscribed in a private placement for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$25,000 at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Each warrant has an exercise of \$0.10 per share and expires on November 1, 2020.

On November 1, 2018, director Richard Dole subscribed in a private placement for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$25,000 at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Each warrant has an exercise of \$0.10 per share and expires on November 1, 2020.

On November 2, 2018, Jovian, a related party, subscribed in a private placement for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$50,000 at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Each warrant has an exercise of \$0.10 per share and expires on November 1, 2020.

On December 14, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim subscribed in a private placement for 156,250 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$12,500 at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Each warrant has an exercise of \$0.10 per share and expires on November 1, 2020.

On December 14, 2018, American Resources Offshore Inc., a related party, subscribed in a private placement for 156,250 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$12,500 at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Each warrant has an exercise of \$0.10 per share and expires on November 1, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock with an aggregate fair value of \$104,009 were granted to director Joel Oppenheim, pursuant to a loan agreement. Each warrant is exercisable into shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 - \$0.14 per share and has a contractual life of three years. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On August 21, 2019, the Company closed private placements with related parties for gross proceeds of \$150,000, consisting of 1,875,000 shares of common stock and 3,750,000 warrants to purchase shares of common stock, exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share at any time prior to November 1, 2020. American Resources Offshore Inc. (of which Ivar Siem, our director) subscribed for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock. Leo Womack, our director, subscribed for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock. Jovian Petroleum Corporation, a greater than 5% shareholder of the Company, subscribed for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock. Joel Martin Oppenheim, our director, subscribed for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock.

Review, Approval and Ratification of Related Party Transactions

On August 22, 2018, the Company adopted a formal related party transaction policy (the "Policy") for the review, approval or ratification of transactions, such as those described above, with our directors, nominees for director, executive officers and significant shareholders or certain entities or persons related to them.

Under the terms of the Policy, the Audit Committee shall review the material facts of all related party transactions and may approve or disapprove of the entry into the related party transaction. Where advance Audit Committee review of a related party transaction is not feasible or has otherwise not been obtained, then the related party transaction shall be reviewed subsequently by the Audit Committee (and such transaction may be ratified subsequently by the Audit Committee). The Audit Committee may also disapprove of a previously entered into related party transaction and may require that management of the Company take all reasonable efforts to terminate, unwind, cancel or annul the related party transaction. The Audit Committee shall be authorized to review in advance and provide standing pre-approval in advance of certain related party transactions or categories of related party transactions which include employment of executive officers, director compensation and others. The Audit Committee or the Board of Directors may recommend the creation of a special Audit Committee to review any related party transaction.

Each officer and/or director who is a related party with respect to a particular related party transaction shall disclose all material information to the Audit Committee concerning such related party transaction and his or her interest in such transaction. Any member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any related party transaction shall recuse himself or herself and abstain from voting on the approval or ratification of the related party transaction, but may participate in all or a portion of the Audit Committee's discussions of the related party transaction, if requested by the Audit Committee.

In connection with its review of a related party transaction, the Audit Committee shall take into account, among other factors it deems appropriate, including the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the related party transaction:

- Whether the terms of the related party transaction are fair to the Company and would apply on the same basis if the transaction did not involve a related party, i.e., whether the terms of the transaction would be the same if the transaction was undertaken on an arms-length basis;
- Whether there are any compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the related party transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- Whether the related party transaction would impair the independence of an otherwise independent director or nominee for director;

- Whether the Company was notified about the related party transaction before its commencement and if not, why pre-approval was not sought and whether subsequent ratification would be detrimental to the Company; and

- Whether the related party transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any related party, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the related party, the direct or indirect nature of the related party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Audit Committee deems relevant.

If a related party transaction will be ongoing, the Audit Committee may establish guidelines for the Company's management to follow in its ongoing dealings with the related party. Thereafter, the Audit Committee shall periodically review and assess ongoing relationships with the related party. Any material amendment, renewal or extension of a transaction, arrangement or relationship previously reviewed under the Policy shall also be subject to subsequent review under the Policy.

In addition to guidelines for ongoing related party transactions, the Audit Committee may, as it deems appropriate and reasonable, establish from time to time guidelines regarding the review of other related party transactions including those that (i) involve de minimus amounts, (ii) do not require public disclosure, or (iii) involve transactions that have primarily a charitable purpose.

Director Independence

Our common stock is quoted for trading on the OTC Pink Sheet market operated by OTC Markets Group and we are not required to have independent members of our Board of Directors pursuant to OTC Pink Sheet market rules. Notwithstanding that we currently consider Leo Womack, Joel Oppenheim, Saleem Nizami, Ivar Siem and Richard Dole as independent directors.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

M&K CPAS, PLLC ("M&K") served as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2018. MaloneBailey, LLP ("MaloneBailey") served as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2017 and resigned effective January 29, 2019. The following table shows the aggregate fees billed to us for these years by M&K and MaloneBailey.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Audit Fees	\$ 36,500	\$ 95,500
Audit-Related Fees	—	—
Tax Fees	—	—
All Other Fees	—	—
Total	\$ 36,500	\$ 95,500

Audit fees represent amounts billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and the reviews of the financial statements included in our Form 10-Q reports. Prior to contracting with M&K to render audit or non-audit services, each engagement was approved by our directors.

It is the policy of our Board of Directors that all services to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm, including audit services and permitted audit-related and non-audit services, must be pre-approved by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors pre-approved all services, audit and non-audit related, provided to us by M&K for 2019 and 2018.

In order to assure continuing auditor independence, the Board of Directors periodically considers the independent auditor's qualifications, performance and independence and whether there should be a regular rotation of our independent external audit firm.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Audited Financial Statements for Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted, since the required information is not applicable or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this Form 10-K.

(3) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

Exhibit Number	Filed or Furnished Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	Exhibit Number	Filing Date/ Period End Date	File No.
04.01	Exhibit 4.1 - Description of Company's Capital Stock	10-Q	04.01	06/30/2019	
10.01	\$500,000 Convertible Promissory Note dated April 1, 2018 entered into with Blue Sky International Holdings Inc.	10-K	10.01	12/30/2017	000-52690

10.02	Amended Revolving Line of Credit Agreement with Jovian Petroleum Corporation dated February 9, 2018 and amended April 12, 2018	10-K	10.02	12/30/2017	000-52690
10.03	Separation and Release Agreement dated April 19, 2018, by and between James E. Burns and Petrolia Energy Corporation	8-K	10.03	5/1/2018	000-52690
10.04	Chairman Offer Letter dated April 20, 2018, by and between James E. Burns and Petrolia Energy Corporation	8-K	10.04	5/1/2018	000-52690
10.05	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, evidencing warrants to purchase 5,000,000 shares of common stock granted to James E. Burns on April 19, 2018	8-K	10.05	5/1/2018	000-52690
10.06	Tariq Chaudhary Offer Letter dated January 12, 2018	10-Q	10.06	3/31/2018	000-52690
10.07	Bukit Energy Inc. \$500,000 Promissory Note dated August 31, 2017 and amendment	10-Q	10.07	3/31/2018	000-52690
10.08	Memorandum of Understanding between Blue Sky Resources Ltd. and Petrolia Energy Corporation dated June 29, 2018	8-K	10.08	7/6/2018	000-52690
10.09	Conveyance between Blue Sky Resources Ltd. and Petrolia Energy Corporation dated June 29, 2018	8-K	10.09	7/6/2018	000-52690
10.10	CAD \$406,181 Promissory Note by Petrolia Energy Corporation in favor of Blue Sky Resources Ltd. dated June 8, 2018	8-K	10.10	7/6/2018	000-52690
10.11	EJL Debt Repayment Agreement effective July 31, 2018, by and between Petrolia Energy Corporation and Blue Sky Resources Ltd (incorporated by reference to Schedule 2A of the Share Exchange Agreement incorporated by reference herewith as Exhibit 2.3)	8-K	10.11	9/5/2018	000-52690
10.12	Assignment of 20% BOW EIH effective July 31, 2018, by and between Petrolia Energy Corporation and Bow Energy Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Schedule 3 of the Share Exchange Agreement incorporated by reference herewith as Exhibit 2.3)	8-K	10.12	9/5/2018	000-52690

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10.13	Assignment of Petrolia Royalty effective July 31, 2018, by and between Petrolia Energy Corporation and Bow Energy Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Schedule 4 of the Share Exchange Agreement incorporated by reference herewith as Exhibit 2.3)	8-K	10.13	9/5/2018	000-52690
10.14	Petrolia Carry Agreement, by and between Petrolia Energy Corporation and Bow Energy Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Schedule 5 of the Share Exchange Agreement incorporated by reference herewith as Exhibit 2.3)	8-K	10.14	9/5/2018	000-52690
10.15	Form of 12% Bridge Note – 2018	8-K	10.15	9/5/2018	000-52690
10.16	Purchase and Sale Agreement dated and effective November 1, 2018, by and between Petrolia Energy Corporation and Crossroads Petroleum L.L.C.	10-Q	10.16	9/30/2018	000-52690
10.17	\$240,000 Promissory Note dated November 2, 2018, by Crossroads Petroleum L.L.C. in favor of Petrolia Energy Corporation	10-Q	10.17	9/30/2018	000-52690
10.18	Loan Agreement dated September 17, 2018 with Emmett Lescroart	10-Q	10.18	9/30/2018	000-52690
10.19	Purchase and Sale Agreement dated and effective August 6, 2019, by and between Petrolia Energy Corporation and FlowTex Energy LLC	10-Q	10.19	06/30/19	
10.20	Jovian Petroleum Corporation Line of Credit Extension, dated December 31, 2019	10-Q	10.20	06/30/2019	
10.21	Employment Agreement - Mark Allen dated September 1, 2020	8-K	10.21	09/1/2020	
10.22	Executive Salary Payment Agreement – Zel Khan dated January 11, 2021	10-Q	10.22	06/30/2019	
10.23	Utikuma Letter Agreement between BSR and Petrolia dated June 29, 2020	10-Q	10.23	06/30/2019	
10.24	Executive Salary Payable Agreement – Mark Allen dated March 30, 2021	10-Q	10.24	06/30/2019	
10.25	Debt to Equity Conversion Agreement – Mark Allen dated March 30, 2021	10-Q	10.25	06/30/2019	
10.26	Settlement and Mutual Release Agreement – Paul Deputy dated January 29, 2021	10-Q	10.26	06/30/2019	
14.1	Code of Ethical Business Conduct	10-Q	14.1	9/30/2015	000-52690
14.2	Whistleblower Protection Policy	8-K	14.1	5/24/2018	000-52690
14.3	Insider Trading Policy	10-Q	14.3	06/30/2019	
14.4	Related Party Transaction Policy	10-Q	14.4	06/30/2019	
16.1	Letter to Securities and Exchange Commission from MaloneBailey, LLP, LLP, dated February 22, 2019	8-K	16.1	2/25/2019	000-52690
21.1*	Subsidiaries				X
23.1*	Consent of MKM Engineering dated October 15, 2019				X
31.1*	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
31.2*	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.1**	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act				X
32.2**	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act				X
99.1*	Oil and gas reserve report for United States Properties at December 31, 2018, dated April 12, 2019				X
99.2*	Oil and gas reserve report for Canadian Properties at December 31, 2018, dated September 22, 2019				X
99.3	Charter of the Audit Committee	8-K	99.1	5/24/2018	000-52690
99.4	Charter of the Compensation Committee	8-K	99.2	5/24/2018	000-52690
99.5	Charter of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	8-K	99.3	5/24/2018	000-52690
99.6*	Revised oil and gas reserve report for United States Properties at December 31, 2017, dated April 12, 2018				X
101.INS+	XBRL Instance Document				X
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				X
101.CAL+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document				X
101.DEF+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document				X
101.LAB+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document				X
101.PRE+	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document				X

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION

By: /s/ Zel Khan
 Zel Khan
 Chief Executive Officer
 (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 27, 2021

By: /s/ Paul M. Deputy
 Paul M Deputy
 Interim Chief Financial Officer
 (Principal Financial/Accounting Officer)

Date: May 27, 2021

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Zel C Khan</u> Zel C. Khan	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer), and Director	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ Paul M Deputy</u> Paul M Deputy	Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial/Accounting Officer)	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ Leo Womack</u> Leo Womack	Director	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ Joel Oppenheim</u> Joel Oppenheim	Director	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ James E. Burns</u> James E. Burns	Director	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ Saleem Nizami</u> Saleem Nizami	Director	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ Ivar Siem</u> Ivar Siem	Director	May 27, 2021
<u>/s/ Richard Dole</u> Richard Dole	Director	May 27, 2021

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and
 Stockholders
 Petrolia Energy Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Petrolia Energy Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company suffered recurring net losses from operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and has a working capital deficit as of December 31, 2019, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ M&K CPAS, PLLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2019.

Houston, Texas

May 26, 2021

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PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 34,513	\$ 13,779
Accounts receivable	5,000	—
Other current assets	135,195	255,180
Total current assets	174,708	268,959
Property & equipment		
Oil and gas, on the basis of full cost accounting		
Evaluated properties	12,913,972	12,794,285
Furniture, equipment & software	201,110	201,110
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment	(1,663,994)	(586,488)
Net property and equipment	11,451,088	12,408,907
Other assets		
Other Asset	944,055	—
Total assets	\$ 12,569,851	\$ 12,677,866
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 598,028	\$ 264,654
Accounts payable – related parties	25,587	42,494
Accrued liabilities	677,891	608,357
Accrued liabilities – related parties	1,053,564	649,633
Notes payable	653,540	335,877
Notes payable – related parties	983,291	610,748
Total current liabilities	3,991,901	2,511,763
Asset retirement obligations	1,723,364	1,509,622
Notes payable	1,443,538	725,999
Derivative liability	24,509	37,013
Total liabilities	7,183,312	4,784,397
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; 199,100 and 199,100 shares issued and outstanding	199	199
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 400,000,000 shares authorized; 164,548,726 and 162,673,726 shares issued and outstanding	164,549	162,674
Additional paid in capital	57,985,359	57,253,595
Shares to be issued	55,375	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(218,565)	8,273
Accumulated deficit	(52,600,378)	(49,531,272)
Total stockholders' equity	5,386,539	7,893,469
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 12,569,851	\$ 12,677,866

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements.

PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Oil and gas sales	\$ 2,916,734	\$ 1,173,060
Total revenue	2,916,734	1,173,060
Operating expenses		
Lease operating expense	3,382,133	1,537,405
Production tax	4,966	4,014
General and administrative expenses	1,412,249	4,827,429
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,037,019	486,671
Asset retirement obligation accretion	149,624	27,971
Impairment of oil and gas properties	—	2,322,255
Impairment of intangible assets	—	49,886
Total operating expenses	5,985,991	9,255,631
Loss from operations	(3,069,256)	(8,082,571)
Other income (expenses)		
Loss on disposal of equipment	—	(13,783)
Interest expense	(279,141)	(156,861)
Foreign exchange gain	62,004	14,671
Loss on related party debt settlement of accrued salaries	—	(203,349)
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	12,504	(7,001)
Gain on settlement of accrued compensation	92,750	—
Gain on sale of assets	280,000	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(260,162)
Loss on acquisition and disposition of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	(29,319,554)
Other income	10,242	—
Total other income (expense)	178,359	(29,946,039)
Net loss before taxes	(2,890,898)	(38,028,610)
Income tax provision (benefit)	—	—
Net loss	\$ (2,890,898)	\$ (38,028,610)
Series A preferred dividends	(178,208)	(179,279)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	(3,069,106)	(38,207,889)
Loss per share (Basic and fully diluted)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	162,673,726	184,564,874
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(226,838)	8,273
Comprehensive loss	(3,295,944)	(38,020,337)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements.

PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (2,890,898)	\$ (38,028,610)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	1,037,019	486,671
Asset retirement obligation accretion	149,624	27,971
Bad debt expense	—	25,000
Amortization of debt discount	13,148	—
Loss on related party debt settlement of accrued salaries	—	203,349
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(12,504)	7,001
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	260,162
Equity settled finance fees	—	112,773
Warrant expense related to business combination	72,037	103,632
Stock-based compensation expense	473,353	3,451,739

Gain on settlement of accrued salaries	(92,750)	—
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(32,600)	—
Gain on sale of assets	(280,000)	—
Loss on acquisition and disposition of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	29,319,554
Loss on disposal of equipment	—	13,980
Impairment of oil and gas properties	—	2,322,255
Impairment of intangible assets	—	49,886
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(5,000)	(211,332)
Prepays	1,379	—
Other current assets	—	(6,187)
Deposits	—	240,000
Accounts payable	333,375	248,013
Accounts payable – related parties	(16,907)	(14,794)
Accrued liabilities	(108,676)	354,410
Accrued liabilities – related parties	513,681	(104,560)
Net cash used in operating activities	(845,719)	(1,139,087)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of working interest in Canadian Properties	(944,055)	(932,441)
Sale of NOACK property	120,000	135,000
Proceeds from 2 nd NOACK sale	375,000	—
Net cash acquired in acquisition of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	3,784
Net cash disposed of in sale of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	(4,003)
Cash used in investing activities	(449,055)	(797,660)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	30,000	397,500
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	—	179,675
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	—	20,000
Proceeds from notes payable	1,225,000	1,000,000
Repayments of notes payable	(7,096)	(41,325)
Proceeds from related party notes payable	797,793	494,477
Repayments of related party notes payable	(558,726)	(194,104)
Shares to be issued	55,375	—
Cash provided by financing activities	1,542,346	1,856,223
Foreign exchange	(226,838)	11,710
Net change in cash	20,734	(68,814)
Cash at beginning of period	13,779	82,593
Cash at end of period	<u>\$ 34,513</u>	<u>\$ 13,779</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements

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	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2018</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES		
Interest paid	\$ 82,657	\$ 28,057
Income taxes paid	—	—
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES		
Settlement of related party accrued liabilities for common shares	17,000	—
Settlement of notes payable related party for common shares	113,000	—
Assumption of note payable by related party	125,000	—
Common shares issued for acquisition of Bow Energy Ltd. (Note 4)	—	34,607,088
Shares cancelled as proceeds in sale of Bow Energy Ltd. (Note 5)	—	4,956,519
Debt discount from warrant issuance	38,249	—
Settlement of accrued salaries for related parties with common shares	—	61,621
Settlement of account payable – related parties for common shares, related party	—	102,590
Accrued Series A preferred dividends	178,208	179,279
Proceeds from notes payable paid directly by the related party creditor to seller for acquisition of working interests	—	313,775
Warrants exercised with proceeds satisfied through settlement of debt	—	60,000
Note receivable recognized on sale of oil and gas property	—	240,000

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PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

<u>Preferred stock</u>		<u>Common stock</u>		<u>Additional paid-in capital</u>	<u>Shares to be Issued</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive income</u>	<u>Accumulated deficit</u>	<u>Stockholders' equity (deficit)</u>
<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>					

Balance at December 31, 2017	19,100	197	111,698,222	111,698	22,730,974	—	—	(11,323,383)	11,519,486
Preferred shares issued	2,000	2	—	—	19,998	—	—	—	20,000
Common shares issued	—	—	3,750,000	3,750	393,750	—	—	—	397,500
Exercise of warrants	—	—	3,910,000	3,910	338,355	—	—	—	342,265
Shares issued to settle liabilities	—	—	1,216,209	1,216	479,267	—	—	—	480,483
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6,750,000	6,750	3,459,626	—	—	—	3,466,376
Warrants issued as financing fees	—	—	—	—	112,773	—	—	—	112,773
Acquisition of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	—	106,156,712	106,157	34,500,931	—	—	—	34,607,088
Warrants issued related to acquisition of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	—	—	—	103,633	—	—	—	103,633
Sale of Bow Energy Ltd.	—	—	(70,807,417)	(70,807)	(4,885,712)	—	—	—	(4,956,519)
Series A preferred dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(179,279)	(179,279)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,273	—	8,273
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(38,028,610)	(38,028,610)
Balance at December 31, 2018	199,100	\$ 199	162,673,726	\$ 162,674	\$ 57,253,595	\$ —	\$ 8,273	\$ (49,531,272)	\$ 7,893,469
Common shares issued	—	—	1,875,000	1,875	148,125	—	—	—	150,000
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	—	473,353	—	—	—	473,353
Warrants issued as financing fee	—	—	—	—	72,037	—	—	—	72,037
Series A preferred dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(178,208)	(178,208)
Shares to be issued	—	—	—	—	—	55,375	—	—	55,375
Warrants issued for loans	—	—	—	—	38,249	—	—	—	38,249
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(226,838)	—	(226,838)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,890,898)	(2,890,898)
Balance at December 31, 2019	199,100	\$ 199	164,548,726	164,549	57,985,359	55,375	(218,565)	(52,600,378)	5,386,539

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements.

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PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Petrolia Energy Corporation (the “Company”) is in the business of oil and gas exploration, development and production.

Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and pursuant to the accounting and disclosure rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Askarii Resources and Petrolia Canada Corporation. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company accounts for its investment in companies in which it has significant influence by the equity method. The Company’s proportionate share of earnings is included in earnings and added to or deducted from the cost of the investment.

Foreign currency translation

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the United States dollar. The functional currencies of the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, Askarii Resources and Petrolia Canada Corporation, are the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar, respectively. Transactions involving foreign currencies are converted into the Company’s functional currency using the exchange rates in effect at the time of the transactions. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency are translated using exchange rates at that date. Exchange gains and losses are included in net earnings. On consolidation, Petrolia Canada Corporation’s income statement amounts are translated at average exchange rates for the year, while the assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates. Translation adjustments are accumulated as a separate component of stockholders’ equity in other comprehensive income.

Management estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect

reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made in preparing these financial statements include depreciation of furniture, equipment and software, asset retirement obligations (“AROs”) (Note 10), income taxes (Note 14) and the estimate of proved oil and gas reserves and related present value estimates of future net cash flows therefrom (Note 16).

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity date of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2019, the Company did not hold any cash equivalents.

Receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts

Oil revenues receivable do not bear any interest. These receivables are primarily comprised of joint interest billings. Management regularly reviews collectability and establishes or adjusts an allowance for uncollectible amounts as necessary using the specific identification method. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. Management has determined that a reserve for uncollectible amounts was not required in the periods presented.

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Oil and gas properties

The Company follows the full cost accounting method to account for oil and natural gas properties, whereby costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves are capitalized. Such costs include lease acquisition, geological and geophysical activities, rentals on nonproducing leases, drilling, completing and equipping of oil and gas wells and administrative costs directly attributable to those activities and asset retirement costs. Disposition of oil and gas properties are accounted for as a reduction of capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized unless such adjustment would significantly alter the relationship between capital costs and proved reserves of oil and gas, in which case the gain or loss is recognized to operations.

The capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, excluding unevaluated and unproved properties, are amortized as depreciation, depletion and amortization expense using the units-of-production method based on estimated proved recoverable oil and gas reserves.

The costs associated with unevaluated and unproved properties, initially excluded from the amortization base, relate to unproved leasehold acreage, wells and production facilities in progress and wells pending determination of the existence of proved reserves, together with capitalized interest costs for these projects. Unproved leasehold costs are transferred to the amortization base with the costs of drilling the related well once a determination of the existence of proved reserves has been made or upon impairment of a lease. Costs associated with wells in progress and completed wells that have yet to be evaluated are transferred to the amortization base once a determination is made whether or not proved reserves can be assigned to the property. Costs of dry wells are transferred to the amortization base immediately upon determination that the well is unsuccessful.

All items classified as unproved property are assessed on a quarterly basis for possible impairment or reduction in value. Properties are assessed on an individual basis or as a group if properties are individually insignificant. The assessment includes consideration of various factors, including, but not limited to, the following: intent to drill; remaining lease term; geological and geophysical evaluations; drilling results and activity; assignment of proved reserves; and economic viability of development if proved reserves are assigned. During any period in which these factors indicate an impairment, the cumulative drilling costs incurred to date for such property and all or a portion of the associated leasehold costs are transferred to the full cost pool and become subject to amortization.

Under full cost accounting rules for each cost center, capitalized costs of evaluated oil and gas properties, including asset retirement costs, less accumulated amortization and related deferred income taxes, may not exceed an amount (the “cost ceiling”) equal to the sum of (a) the present value of future net cash flows from estimated production of proved oil and gas reserves, based on current prices and operating conditions, discounted at ten percent (10%), plus (b) the cost of properties not being amortized, plus (c) the lower of cost or estimated fair value of any unproved properties included in the costs being amortized, less (d) any income tax effects related to differences between the book and tax basis of the properties involved. If capitalized costs exceed this limit, the excess is charged to operations. For purposes of the ceiling test calculation, current prices are defined as the un-weighted arithmetic average of the first day of the month price for each month within the 12 month period prior to the end of the reporting period. Prices are adjusted for basis or location differentials. Unless sales contracts specify otherwise, prices are held constant for the productive life of each well. Similarly, current costs are assumed to remain constant over the entire calculation period.

Given the volatility of oil and gas prices, it is reasonably possible that the estimate of discounted future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves could change in the near term. If oil and gas prices decline in the future, even if only for a short period of time, it is possible that impairments of oil and gas properties could occur. In addition, it is reasonably possible that impairments could occur if costs are incurred in excess of any increases in the present value of future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves, or if properties are sold for proceeds less than the discounted present value of the related proved oil and gas reserves.

Furniture, equipment and software

Furniture, equipment, and software are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related asset, generally three to five years. Fully depreciated assets are retained in property and accumulated depreciation accounts until they are removed from service. Management performs ongoing evaluations of the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment for depreciation purposes. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Management periodically reviews long-lived assets, other than oil and gas property, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the sum of expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. The amount of impairment is measured as the difference between the asset’s estimated fair value and its book value.

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Derivative financial instruments

The Company’s derivative financial instruments consist of warrants with an exercise price denominated in a currency other than the Company’s functional currency. These derivative financial instruments are measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value are recorded in net income.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company records a liability for Asset Retirement Obligations (“AROs”) associated with its oil and gas wells when those assets are placed in service. The corresponding cost is capitalized as an asset and included in the carrying amount of oil and gas properties and is depleted over the useful life of the properties. Subsequently, the ARO liability is accreted to its then-present value.

Inherent in the fair value calculation of an ARO are numerous assumptions and judgments including the ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, credit adjusted discount rates, timing of settlement, and changes in the legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. To the extent future revisions to these assumptions impact the fair value of the existing ARO liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the oil and gas property balance. Settlements greater than or less than amounts accrued as ARO are

recorded as a gain or loss upon settlement.

Debt issuance costs

Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of long-term debt are presented as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the related debt and amortized over the term of the related debt.

Revenue recognition

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This update creates a five-step model that requires entities to exercise judgment when considering the terms of the contract(s) which includes (i) identifying the contract(s) with the customer, (ii) identifying the separate performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determining the transaction price, (iv) allocating the transaction price to the separate performance obligations, and (v) recognizing revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. The Company adopted this standard on a modified retroactive basis on January 1, 2018. No financial statement impact occurred upon adoption.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over a product to a customer. Revenue is measured based on the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products.

Performance obligations and significant judgments

The Company sells oil and natural gas products in the United States through a single reportable segment. The Company enters into contracts that generally include one type of distinct product in variable quantities and priced based on a specific index related to the type of product.

The oil and natural gas is typically sold in an unprocessed state to processors and other third parties for processing and sale to customers. The Company recognizes revenue at a point in time when control of the oil or natural gas passes to the customer or processor, as applicable, discussed below. For oil sales, control is typically transferred to the customer upon receipt at the wellhead or a contractually agreed upon delivery point. Under our natural gas contracts with processors, control transfers upon delivery at the wellhead or the inlet of the processing entity’s system. For our other natural gas contracts, control transfers upon delivery to the inlet or to a contractually agreed upon delivery point. In the cases where the Company sells to a processor, management has determined that the Company is the principal in the arrangement and the processors are customers. The Company recognizes the revenue in these contracts based on the net proceeds received from the processor.

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Transfer of control drives the presentation of transportation and gathering costs within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Transportation and gathering costs incurred prior to control transfer are recorded within the transportation and gathering expense line item on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, while transportation and gathering costs incurred subsequent to control transfer are recorded as a reduction to the related revenue.

A portion of our product sales are short-term in nature. For those contracts, the Company uses the practical expedient in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606-10-50-14 exempting us from disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations if the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less.

For our product sales that have a contract term greater than one year, the Company has utilized the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-50-14(a) which states the Company is not required to disclose the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations if the variable consideration is allocated entirely to an unsatisfied performance obligation. Under these sales contracts, each unit of product represents a separate performance obligation; therefore, future volumes are unsatisfied, and disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations is not required. The Company has no unsatisfied performance obligations at the end of each reporting period.

Management does not believe that significant judgments are required with respect to the determination of the transaction price, including any variable consideration identified. There is a low level of uncertainty due to the precision of measurement and use of index-based pricing with predictable differentials. Additionally, any variable consideration identified is not constrained.

Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation to employees in accordance with FASB ASC 718. *Stock-based compensation* to employees is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite employee service period. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation to other than employees in accordance with FASB ASC 505-50. Equity instruments issued to other than employees are valued at the earlier of a commitment date or upon completion of the services, based on the fair value of the equity instruments, and is recognized as expense over the service period. The Company estimates the fair value of stock-based payments using the Black-Sholes Option Pricing Model for common stock options and warrants and the closing price of the Company’s common stock for common share issuances. The Company may grant stock to employees and non-employees in exchange for goods, services or for settlement of liabilities. Shares granted to employees in exchange for goods, services or settlement of liabilities are measured based on the fair value of the shares issued. Shares granted to non-employees in exchange for goods or services are measured based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the shares issued, whichever is more reliably measurable.

Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for pursuant to ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, which requires recognition of deferred income tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company’s financial statements or tax returns. The Company provides for deferred taxes on temporary differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets using the enacted tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income when the temporary differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Uncertain tax positions are recognized in the financial statements only if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in the income tax provision. There are currently no unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would affect the tax rate. There was no interest or penalties recognized for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Company is required to file federal income tax returns in the United States and Canada, and in various state and local jurisdictions. The Company’s tax returns filed since the 2018 tax year are subject to examination by taxing authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates in accordance with the normal statutes of limitations in the applicable jurisdiction.

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Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share has been calculated based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The treasury stock method is used to compute the dilutive effect of the Company's share-based compensation awards. Under this method, the incremental number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share ("EPS") is the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and purchased using assumed proceeds. Diluted EPS amounts would include the effect of outstanding stock options, warrants, and other convertible securities if including such potential shares of common stock is dilutive. Basic and diluted earnings per share are the same in all periods presented as all outstanding instruments are anti-dilutive.

Concentration of credit risk

The Company is subject to credit risk resulting from the concentration of its oil receivables with significant purchasers. Two purchasers accounted for all of the Company's oil sales revenues for 2019 and 2018. The Company does not require collateral. While the Company believes its recorded receivables will be collected, in the event of default the Company would follow normal collection procedures. The Company does not believe the loss of a purchaser would materially impact its operating results as oil is a fungible product with a well-established market and numerous purchasers.

At times, the Company maintains deposits in federally insured financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. Management monitors the credit ratings and concentration of risk with these financial institutions on a continuing basis to safeguard cash deposits.

Fair value measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1 — Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment;
- Level 2 — Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 — Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Our derivative liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and estimated as follows:

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative liabilities	—	—	24,509	24,509
ARO liabilities	—	—	1,723,364	1,723,364
December 31, 2018				
Derivative liabilities	—	—	37,013	37,013
ARO liabilities	—	—	1,509,622	1,509,622

The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable, accounts payable – related parties, accrued liabilities and accrued liabilities – related parties, as reflected in the consolidated balance sheets, approximate fair value, due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of notes payable approximates their fair value due to immaterial changes in market interest rates and the Company's credit risk since issuance of the instruments or due to their short-term nature. Derivative liabilities are remeasured at fair value every reporting period. The fair values are determined based on inputs that are readily available in public markets or can be derived from information available in publicly quoted markets. Therefore, derivative liabilities are considered level 2 financial instruments.

Related parties

The Audit Committee approves all material related party transactions. The Audit Committee is provided with the details of each new, existing or proposed related party transaction, including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, and the benefits to the Company and the relevant related party. In determining whether to approve a related party transaction, the following factors are considered: (1) if the terms are fair to the Company, (2) if there are business reasons to enter into the transaction, (3) if the transaction would impair independence of an outside Director, or (4) if the transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any Director or executive officer. Any member of the Audit Committee who has an interest in the transaction will abstain from voting on the approval of the related party transaction.

Business combinations

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 *Business Combinations* (Topic 805): *Clarifying the Definition of a Business*. The ASU provides an updated model for determining if acquired assets and liabilities constitute a business. In a business combination, the acquired assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value and goodwill could be recognized. In an asset acquisition, the assets are allocated value based on relative fair value and no goodwill is recognized. The ASU narrows the definition of a business. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2018. ASU 2017-01 did not have a material impact on our financial statements on adoption.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts previously presented for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on net loss, working capital or equity previously reported.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company has evaluated all the recent accounting pronouncements through the filing date and believes that none of them will have a material effect on the Company other than those discussed below.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases", which requires lessees to recognize all rights and obligations created by those leases, including operating leases, with a term greater than 12 months on the balance sheet. The accounting for lessors will remain largely unchanged from the existing accounting standards. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years.

Under ASU 2016-02, each lease agreement will be evaluated to identify the lease components and non-lease components at lease inception. The total consideration in the lease agreement will be allocated to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative standalone selling prices.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, "Leases – Targeted Improvements" that allows lessors to elect, as a practical expedient, to not separate lease and non-lease components and allows these components to be accounted for as a single lease component if both (1) the timing and pattern of transfer to the lessee of the lease component and the related non-lease component are the same and (2) the lease component, if accounted for separately, would be classified as an operating lease. In addition, a company is

permitted to use its effective date as the date of initial application. Therefore, a company electing this option will not restate comparative period financial information, will not make the new required lease disclosures in comparative periods beginning before the effective date and will recognize its cumulative effect transition adjustment as of the effective date. Under the practical expedient mentioned above, it is expected that revenue will be presented under a single lease component presentation. The Company will elect this expedient upon adoption.

The Company adopted ASU 2016-02 on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method, whereby a cumulative effect adjustment will be made as of that day with no retrospective effect. The Company applied the package of practical expedients such that for any expired or existing leases it will not reassess lease classification, initial direct costs or whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases. Note that the Company had no outstanding leases as of December 19, 2019.

NOTE 3. GOING CONCERN

The Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and currently has a working capital deficit. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company plans to generate profits by reworking its existing oil or gas wells and drilling additional wells, as needed, funding permitting. The Company will need to raise funds through either the sale of its securities, issuance of corporate bonds, joint venture agreements and/or bank financing to accomplish its goals. The Company does not have any commitments or arrangements from any person to provide the Company with any additional capital. If additional financing is not available when needed, we may need to cease operations. The Company may not be successful in raising the capital needed to drill and/or rework existing oil wells. Any additional wells that the Company may drill may be non-productive. Management believes that actions presently being taken to secure additional funding for the reworking of its existing infrastructure will provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. Since the Company has an oil producing asset, its goal is to increase the production rate by optimizing its current infrastructure. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern; no adjustments to the financial statements have been made to account for this uncertainty.

NOTE 4. ACQUISITION OF BOW ENERGY LTD., A RELATED PARTY

On February 27, 2018, the Acquisition closed, and we acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Bow (each a “Bow Share”). The Arrangement was approved at a special meeting of shareholders of Bow held on February 21, 2018. None of the related party shareholders were included in this meeting. The vote was strictly between the non-affiliated shareholders and final approval of the Arrangement was granted by the Court of Queen’s Bench of Alberta on February 23, 2018.

BSIH’s Chief Executive Officer, Ilyas Chaudhary, is the father of Petrolia’s CEO, Zel C. Khan. Mr. Chaudhary had a controlling interest in BSIH prior to the acquisition of Bow. Therefore, the Bow acquisition is a related party transaction.

Under the terms of the Arrangement, Bow shareholders are deemed to have received 1.15 Petrolia common stock shares for each Bow Share. A total of 106,156,712 shares of the Company’s common stock were issued to the Bow shareholders as a result of the Arrangement, plus additional shares in connection with the rounding described below. The Arrangement provided that no fractional shares would be issued in connection with the Arrangement, and instead, each Bow shareholder otherwise entitled to a fractional interest would receive the nearest whole number of Company shares. For example, where such fractional interest is greater than or equal to 0.5, the number of shares to be issued would be rounded up to the nearest whole number and where such fractional interest is less than 0.5, the number of shares to be issued would be rounded down to the nearest whole number. In calculating such fractional interests, all shares issuable in the name of or beneficially held by each Bow shareholder or their nominee as a result of the Arrangement shall be aggregated.

The Arrangement provides that any certificate formerly representing Bow common stock not duly surrendered on or before the last business day prior to the third anniversary of the closing date will cease to represent a claim by, or interest of, any former shareholder of any kind of nature against Bow or the Company and on such date all consideration or other property to which such former holder was entitled shall be deemed to have been surrendered to the Company.

The Company also assumed all of the outstanding warrants to purchase shares of common stock of Bow and certain options to purchase shares of common stock of Bow in connection with the Arrangement (i.e., each warrant/option to purchase one (1) share of Bow represents the right to purchase one (1) share of the Company following the closing).

At the closing of the Acquisition, the Company issued the Bow shareholders the shares described above and assumed warrants to purchase 320,000 shares of common stock valued at \$103,632.

A subsidiary of Bow Energy Ltd., Bow Energy Pte. Ltd., owns 75% of the issued and outstanding shares of Renco Elang Energy Pte. Ltd. (“REE”) which owns a 75% working interest in a Production Sharing Contract referred to as “South Block A” (the “Assets” or “SBA”) located onshore, North Sumatra, Indonesia. REE is the operator of the Assets. Effectively, the Company has a 44.48% working interest in the Assets.

On May 24, 2017, Bow’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Bow Energy International Holdings Inc. (“BEIH”), acquired all of Bukit Energy Inc.’s shareholding interests in five Singapore holding companies (the “Holding Companies”) that own the interests in four Production Sharing Contracts (“PSCs”) and one non-conventional joint study agreement (“JSA”), all interests are located onshore in Sumatra, Indonesia. The Holding Companies being acquired were Bukit Energy Central Sumatra (Mahato) Pte. Ltd. (“Mahato”), Bukit Energy Palmerah Baru Pte. Ltd. (“Palmerah Baru”), Bukit Energy Resources Palmerah Deep Pte. Ltd. (“Palmerah Deep”), Bukit Energy Bohorok Pte. Ltd. (“Bohorok”), and Bukit Energy Resources North Sumatra Pte. Ltd. (“Bohorok Deep”), collectively referred to as the “Bukit assets”.

The Holding Companies own the following interests in the conventional and non-conventional PSCs and non-conventional JSA:

- Bohorok PSC (conventional) – operated 50% participating interest, 465,266 net acres
- Palmerah Baru PSC (conventional) – operated 54% participating interest, 98,977 net acres
- Palmerah Deep PSC (non-conventional)- operated 69.36% participating interest, 170,398 net acres
- Mahato PSC (conventional)- 20% participating interest, 167,115 net acres, non-operated
- Bohorok Deep (non-conventional)- 20.25% participating interest in a JSA, non-operated with option to become operator

The fair value of the 106,156,712 common shares issued as consideration for the acquisition of Bow (\$34,607,088) was determined based on the acquisition date fair value of the shares.

The purchase price allocation can be summarized as follows:

Cash	\$	3,784
Other current assets		4,763
Deposits		337,997
Furniture, equipment & software		12,059
Unproved properties and properties not subject to amortization and excess purchase price		36,835,553

Accounts payable		(1,157,876)
Note payable	\$	(1,429,192)

Acquisition costs included a grant of 100,000 shares (\$37,000) of common stock as a bonus for the Bow Energy acquisition at a fair value of \$0.37 per share. In addition, the Company incurred \$103,632 in transaction costs associated with the issuance of warrants to purchase 320,000 shares of common stock in connection with the transaction.

The amount of Bow's loss included in Petrolia's consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the loss of the combined entity had the acquisition date been January 1, 2017, are as follows:

	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
February 28, 2018 to December 31, 2018	\$ —	\$ (211,676)
Supplemental pro forma from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018	—	(38,079,663)
Supplemental pro forma from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017	\$ 3,103,394	\$ (3,961,356)

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NOTE 5. DISPOSITION OF BOW ENERGY LTD., A RELATED PARTY

Effective August 31, 2018, the Company entered into and closed the transactions contemplated by a Share Exchange Agreement with Blue Sky Resources Ltd. ("Blue Sky" and the "Exchange Agreement"). The President, Chief Executive Officer and 100% owner of Blue Sky is Ilyas Chaudhary, the father of Zel C. Khan, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. As described above in Note 4, Mr. Chaudhary indirectly owns and controls BSIH, which controlled Bow prior to the acquisition of Bow as described in Note 4.

Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the Company exchanged 100% of the ownership of Bow, in consideration for:

- (a) 70,807,417 shares of the Company's common stock owned and controlled by Mr. Chaudhary and BSIH (the "Blue Sky Shares");
- (b) \$100,000 in cash (less certain advances paid by Blue Sky or Bow to the Company since April 1, 2018);
- (c) the assumption of certain payables owed by Bow, including \$730,000 owed under the terms of a Loan Agreement, as amended, originally entered into by Bow, but not the subsequent \$800,000 borrowed by Bow pursuant to the amendment to the Loan Agreement dated May 9, 2018 (which obligation is documented by a Debt Repayment Agreement);
- (d) 20% of BEIH, which is wholly-owned by Bow (which entity's subsidiaries own certain PCSs and certain other participating assets), pursuant to an Assignment Agreement;
- (e) certain carry rights described in greater detail in the Exchange Agreement, providing for Blue Sky to carry the Company for up to the next \$10 million of aggregate costs in BEIH and the PSC assets, with any profits from BEIH being distributed 80% to Bow and 20% to the Company, pursuant to a Petrolia Carry Agreement; and
- (f) a 3% royalty, after recovery of (i) the funds expended by Bukit Energy Bohorok Pte Ltd, which is wholly-owned by BEIH in the Bohorok, Indonesia PSC since July 1, 2018, plus (ii) \$3,546,450 (i.e., 1/2 of Bow's share of the prior sunk cost of Bohorok, which royalty is evidenced by an Assignment of Petrolia Royalty).

The Exchange Agreement closed on August 31, 2018 and has an effective date of July 1, 2018. The Exchange Agreement contains customary and standard representations and warranties of the parties, indemnification obligations (which survived for six months following the closing) and closing conditions. The Company canceled the Blue Sky Shares following the closing and returned such shares to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock.

The total consideration received for the sale of Bow is summarized as follows:

Cash	\$	100,000
Shares returned to treasury (70,807,417 shares at \$0.07 per share)		4,956,519
Fair value of retained non-controlling interest (20% of \$4,683,893 net liabilities of BEIH)		— ⁽¹⁾
Total consideration received	\$	5,056,519

⁽¹⁾ Initially recognized at \$0 as the entity is in a net liability position.

The fair value of the 70,807,417 common shares returned as part of the consideration paid for Bow was determined on the closing price of the stock on August 31, 2018, which was \$0.07 per share, for a fair value of \$4,956,519.

The retained non-controlling 20% interest in BEIH was initially recognized at fair value with a minimum value of \$0 and is accounted for using the equity method. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company's share of loss on its investment in BEIH was \$11,247 which was not recorded against the carrying value as the investment is in a net liability position. The carrying value of the investment at December 31, 2018 is \$0.

The total loss on acquisition and disposition of Bow is summarized as follows:

Total consideration paid for the acquisition of Bow	\$	34,607,088
Total consideration received for the disposition of Bow		(5,056,519)
Change in net assets of Bow during the ownership period		(231,015)
Loss on acquisition and disposition of Bow	\$	29,319,554

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NOTE 6. EVALUATED PROPERTIES

The acquired properties and current properties can be summarized as follows:

Cost	Canadian properties	US properties	Total
As at December 31, 2017	—	14,312,580	14,312,580
Additions	1,246,216	—	1,246,216
Dispositions	—	(3,962,042)	(3,962,042)
Asset retirement cost additions	1,313,982	—	1,313,982
Foreign currency translations	(116,451)	—	(116,451)
As at December 31, 2018	\$ 2,443,747	\$ 10,350,538	\$ 12,794,285
Additions	—	—	—

Dispositions	—	—	—
Asset retirement cost additions	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation	119,687	—	119,687
As at December 31, 2019	<u>2,563,434</u>	<u>10,350,538</u>	<u>12,913,972</u>
Accumulated depletion			
As of December 31, 2017	—	1,068,795	1,068,795
Dispositions	—	(3,340,779)	(3,340,779)
Impairment of oil and gas properties	—	2,322,255	2,322,255
Depletion	435,722	11,280	447,002
Foreign currency translations	(22,065)	—	(22,065)
As at December 31, 2018	<u>413,657</u>	<u>61,551</u>	<u>475,208</u>
Dispositions	—	—	—
Impairment of oil and gas properties	—	—	—
Depletion	1,004,832	—	1,004,832
Foreign currency translation	40,487	—	40,487
As at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,458,976</u>	<u>61,551</u>	<u>1,520,527</u>
Net book value as at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,104,458	\$ 10,288,987	\$ 11,393,445
Net book value as at December 31, 2018	\$ 2,030,090	10,288,987	12,319,077

U.S. Properties – Minerva-Rockdale Field (“NOACK”) Field

On November 1, 2018 the Company sold 83% leasehold net revenue interest and 100% working interest in the NOACK Field Assets, i.e., the Company’s leasehold in the Noack Farms, Minera Lease and all related leases and assets located in Milam County, Texas (the “NOACK Assets”) to Crossroads Petroleum LLC (“CP”) for \$375,000. The terms of this agreement included \$260,000 to be paid as a deposit with the balance of \$115,000 to be paid by December 31, 2018. On April 15, 2019, the Company foreclosed on the property since CP did not satisfy all of the contractual payment requirements. On April 15, 2019, the remaining unpaid receivable balance was \$120,000 which was written off as a loss on sale of property. Note that previous payments of \$255,000 were forfeited to the Company and no reimbursement to CP was made.

On August 6, 2019, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement (“PSA”) for the sale of the same NOACK property with Flowtex Energy LLC. (“FT”). The purchaser agreed to pay \$400,000 for the NOACK Assets including a \$20,000 deposit that was received on August 15, 2019 and the remaining balance of \$380,000 to be received by September 30, 2019. By December 31, 2019, FT had made cumulative payments of \$375,000, resulting in a \$25,000 account receivable to the Company at December 31, 2019 which is included in other current assets. The \$400,000 was recorded as a gain on sale of properties.

U.S. Properties – Slick Unit Dutcher Sands (“SUDS”) Field

On July 24, 2018, the Company announced the signing of the Slick Unit Exploration and Development Agreement (the “Development Agreement”) with Boone Operating Inc. (“Boone”), a private Exploration & Production company, to explore and develop the Misener and Simpson Formations at the SUDS Field. The Development Agreement expired and was not renewed. The Company’s primary focus remains to develop the Dutcher Sands formation.

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The SUDS Field is a 2604-acre lease located in Creek County, 36 miles Southwest of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The field was first discovered in 1918 by SOHIO Oil Company utilizing over 100 wells with the primary objective to produce from the Dutcher Sands at an average well depth of 3,100 ft.

U.S. properties – Twin Lakes San Andres Unit (“TLSAU”) Field

TLSAU is located 45 miles from Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico and consists of 3,864 acres with 58 wells. The last independent reserve report prepared by MKM Engineering on December 31, 2019, reflects approximately 752,000 barrels of proven oil reserves remaining for the 100% working interest.

Canadian properties – Luseland, Hearts Hill and Cuthbert fields

Effective on June 29, 2018, the Company acquired a 25% working interest in approximately 41,526 acres located in the Luseland, Hearts Hill, and Cuthbert fields, located in Southwest Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, Canada (collectively, the “Canadian Properties” and the “Working Interest”). The Canadian Properties currently encompass 64 sections, with 240 oil and 12 natural gas wells currently producing on the properties. Additionally, there are several idle wells with potential for reactivation and 34 sections of undeveloped land (approximately 21,760 acres). The Canadian Properties and the Working Interest were acquired from Blue Sky (a related party, as described in Note 5). Blue Sky had previously acquired an 80% working interest in the Canadian Properties from Georox Resources Inc., who had acquired the Canadian Properties from Cona Resources Ltd. and Cona Resources Partnership prior to the acquisition by the Company.

The effective date of the acquisition was June 1, 2018. The acquisition of the Canadian Properties was evidenced and documented by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Company and Blue Sky dated June 29, 2018 and a Conveyance between the parties dated as of the same date, pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire the Working Interest in consideration for \$1,428,581 in Canadian dollars (“CAD”) (approximately \$1,096,216 in U.S. dollars) of which CAD \$1,022,400 (approximately \$782,441 in U.S. dollars) was paid in cash (the “Cash Payment”) and CAD \$406,181 (approximately \$313,775 in U.S. dollars) was evidenced by a promissory note (the “Acquisition Note”). The Cash Payment was made with funds borrowed by the Company pursuant to the terms of that certain \$1,530,000 May 9, 2018, Amended and Restated Loan Agreement entered into with Bow and a third party (the “Loan Agreement” and the “Lender”). The amount owed under the Loan Agreement accrues interest at the rate of 12% per annum (19% upon the occurrence of an event of default) and is due and payable on May 11, 2021.

The Working Interest will be held in the name of the Company’s wholly-owned Alberta, Canada, subsidiary, Petrolia Canada Corporation. The Acquisition Note (Note 8), which was dated June 8, 2018, bears interest at the rate of 9% per annum, beginning on August 1, 2018 and is due and payable on November 30, 2018, provided that the Company has the right to extend the maturity date for a period six months with 10 days’ notice to Blue Sky, in the event the Company pays 25% of the principal amount of the Acquisition Note at the time of extension.

On September 17, 2018, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Blue Sky. Pursuant to the MOU, the Company obtained the rights to acquire an additional 3% working interest in the Canadian Properties, increasing our Working Interest to 28%. Total consideration paid from the Company to Blue Sky for the additional 3% Working Interest was \$150,000.

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NOTE 7. NOTES PAYABLE

<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Date of maturity</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
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Backhoe loan ⁽ⁱ⁾	2.9%	May 8, 2017	\$ —	\$ 32,601
Truck loan ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	5.49%	January 20, 2022	16,141	23,237
Credit note I ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	12%	May 11, 2021	800,000	800,000
Credit note II ^(iv)	12%	October 17, 2019	346,038	196,038
Credit note III ^(v)	15%	April 25, 2021	750,000	—
Discount on credit note III	—	—	(25,101)	—
Mark Allen (not related party at balance sheet date)	12%	June 30, 2021	200,000	—
M. Hortwitz	10%	October 14, 2016	10,000	10,000
			<u>2,097,078</u>	<u>1,061,876</u>
Current portion:				
Truck loan			7,502	15,999
Credit note I			90,000	710,000
Credit note II			346,038	—
Mark Allen			200,000	—
M. Hortwitz			10,000	—
Current portion of notes payable			<u>\$ 653,540</u>	<u>\$ 725,999</u>

- (i) On May 8, 2014, the Company, purchased a backhoe. The Company assumed an installment note in the amount of \$57,613 for a term of three years and interest at 2.9% per annum. The backhoe was returned to the seller, consequently the outstanding debt balance of \$32,601 was forgiven in 2019.
- (ii) On January 6, 2017, the Company purchased a truck and entered into an installment note in the amount of \$35,677 for a term of five years and interest at 5.49% per annum. Payments of principal and interest in the amount of \$683 are due monthly.
- (iii) On May 9, 2018, Bow entered into an Amended and Restated Loan Agreement with a third party. The Loan Agreement increased by \$800,000 the amount of a previous loan agreement entered into between Bow and the Lender, to \$1,530,000. The amount owed under the Loan Agreement accrues interest at the rate of 12% per annum (19% upon the occurrence of an event of default) and is due and payable on May 11, 2021, provided that the amount owed can be prepaid prior to maturity, beginning 60 days after the date of the Loan Agreement, provided that the Company gives the Lender 10 days' notice of our intent to repay and pays the Lender the interest which would have been due through the maturity date at the time of repayment. The Loan Agreement contains standard and customary events of default, including cross defaults under other indebtedness obligations of us and Bow, and the occurrence of any event which would have a material adverse effect on us or Bow. The Company is required to make principal payments of \$10,000 per month from January through September 2019 with the remaining balance of \$710,000 due at maturity on May 11, 2021.

The additional \$800,000 borrowed in connection with the entry into the Loan Agreement was used by the Company to acquire the Working Interest in the Canadian Properties described in Note 6.

In order to induce the Lender to enter into the Loan Agreement, the Company agreed to issue the Lender 500,000 shares of restricted common stock (the "Loan Shares"), which were issued on May 18, 2018, and warrants to purchase 2,320,000 shares of common stock (the "Loan Warrants"), of which warrants to purchase (a) 320,000 shares of common stock have an exercise price of \$0.10 per share in Canadian dollars and expire in May 15, 2021, (b) 500,000 shares of common stock have an exercise price of \$0.12 per share in U.S. dollars, and expire on May 15, 2021; and (c) 1,500,000 shares of common stock have an exercise price of \$0.10 per share in U.S. dollars and expire on May 15, 2020.

The fair value of the 500,000 common shares issued were assessed at the market price of the stock on the date of issuance and valued at \$47,500. The fair value of the Canadian dollar denominated warrants issued were assessed at \$30,012 using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model. The fair value of the U.S. dollar denominated warrants issued were assessed at \$182,650 using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model. The Company determined the debt modification to be an extinguishment of debt and recorded a total loss on extinguishment of debt of \$260,162.

Upon the disposition of Bow pursuant to the Exchange Agreement described under Note 5, a total of \$730,000 of the obligations owed under the Loan Agreement were transferred to Blue Sky.

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- (iv) On September 17, 2018, the Company entered into a loan agreement (LOC) with a third party for \$200,000 (which was later increased to \$500,000) to acquire an additional 3% working interest in the Canadian Properties (See Note 6). The loan bears interest at 3.5% per annum and has a maturity date of October 17, 2019. Payments of principal and interest in the amount of \$6,000 are due monthly. The loan is secured against the Company's 3% Working Interest in the Canadian Properties and has no financial covenants.

During 2019, the LOC balance increased by \$150,000 resulting in a \$346,038 ending balance.

- (v) On April 25, 2019, the Company entered into a promissory note (an Acquisition Note") with a third party in the amount of \$750,000 to acquire working interests in the Utikuma oil field in Alberta Canada. The Note bears interest at 15% per annum and is due in full at maturity at April 25, 2021. No payments are required on the note until maturity while interest is accrued. In addition, warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$0.012 per share expiring on May 1, 2021 were issued associated with the note and were recorded as a debt discount on the balance sheet. The notes hold a security guarantee of a 50% Working Interest in the Utikuma oil field and a 100% Working Interest in the Twin Lakes Properties.

During 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement in the amount of \$200,000 with a third party. The note bears interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum and matures on June 30, 2021. At the maturity date, the note holder has the right to collect the principal plus interest or convert into 2,500,000 shares of common stock at \$0.08 per share. In addition, upon conversion, the note holder will also receive 10,000,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, vesting immediately with a 36 month expiration period.

On January 15, 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement in the amount of \$125,000 with a third party. The note bore interest at an interest rate of 4% per annum and was to mature on January 15, 2020. On September 30, 2019, Jovian Petroleum Corporation reimbursed the \$125,000 to the third party. Consequently, the \$125,000 debt balances was transferred into the Jovian LOC and is now included in the \$362,583 at December 31, 2019 (see Note 8: Related Party Notes Payable)

The following is a schedule of future minimum repayments of notes payable as of December 31:

2020	653,540
2021	1,442,966
2022	572
Thereafter	—
	<u>\$ 2,097,078</u>

NOTE 8. RELATED PARTY NOTES PAYABLE

The chart below summarizes the related party Notes Payable as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Date of maturity</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Leo Womack ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	On demand	—	3,000
Lee Lytton ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	On demand	3,500	3,500
Quinten Beasley	10%	October 14, 2016	10,000	10,000
Joel Oppenheim ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	On demand	217,208	215,333
Joel Oppenheim	12%	On demand	15,000	—
Bow Energy Ltd. ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	On demand	—	33,144
Blue Sky Resources ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	On demand	—	131,699
Jovian Petroleum Corporation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	3.5%	December 31, 2021	362,583	35,210
Ivar Siem ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	12%	On demand	100,000	20,000
Ivar Siem ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	12%	On demand	75,000	—
Joel Oppenheim ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	12%	December 31, 2019	200,000	10,000
Blue Sky Resources ^(iv)	9%	May 31, 2019	—	148,862
			<u>\$ 983,291</u>	<u>\$ 610,748</u>

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Note: Mark Allen's notes were not included in related party notes payable at December 31, 2019 because he was not appointed as an officer of the Company until September 1, 2020. In September 2020 his notes will be reported in related party notes payable.

- (i) Balances are non-interest bearing and due on demand.
- (ii) On February 9, 2018, the Company entered into a Revolving Line of Credit Agreement ("LOC") for \$200,000 (subsequently increased to \$500,000 on April 12, 2018) with Jovian Petroleum Corporation. The CEO of Jovian is Quinten Beasley, our former director (resigned October 31, 2018), and 25% of Jovian is owned by Zel C. Khan, our CEO and director. The initial agreement is for a period of 6 months and can be extended for up to 5 additional terms of 6 months each. All amounts advanced pursuant to the LOC will bear interest from the date of advance until paid in full at 3.5% simple interest per annum. Interest will be calculated on a basis of a 360-day year and charged for the actual number of days elapsed. Subsequent to year-end this LOC has been extended until December 31, 2021.
- (iii) On August 17, 2018, the Company sold an aggregate of \$90,000 in convertible promissory notes (the "Director Convertible Notes"), to the Company's directors, Ivar Siem (\$20,000) through an entity that he is affiliated with; Leo Womack (\$60,000); and Joel Oppenheim (\$10,000). The Director Convertible Notes accrue interest at the rate of 12% per annum until paid in full and were due and payable on October 17, 2018. The amount owed may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The outstanding principal and interest owed under the Director Convertible Notes are convertible into common stock of the Company, from time to time, at the option of the holders of the notes, at a conversion price of \$0.10 per share. As additional consideration for entering into the notes, the Company agreed to grant warrants to purchase one share of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share for each dollar loaned pursuant to the Director Convertible Notes (the "Bridge Note Warrants"). The warrants had a contractual life of one year. As such, the Company granted (a) 20,000 Bridge Note Warrants to an entity affiliated with Ivar Siem; (b) 60,000 Bridge Note Warrants to Leo Womack; and (c) 10,000 Bridge Note Warrants to Joel Oppenheim. The Director Convertible Notes contain standard and customary events of default. The Company fair valued the warrants issued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for a total fair value of \$6,249. On October 22, 2018, \$60,000 in Director Convertible Notes were settled by offsetting against \$60,000 proceeds required for the exercise of warrants.
- On August 15, 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement in the amount of \$200,000 with Joel Oppenheim. The note bears interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum and payments of \$50,000 are due monthly beginning September 2, 2019 with the remaining balance due in full at maturity on December 31, 2019. In association with the loan, the Company issued 200,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share that expire on August 15, 2021. The warrants fully vest on maturity date. The notes are secured by a 50% Working Interest in the SUDS field and Noack field sale proceeds.
- On August 15, 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement in the amount of \$75,000 with Ivar Siem. The note bears interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum with a four (4) month maturity.
- On December 4, 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement in the amount of \$100,000 with Ivar Siem. The note bears interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum with a six (6) month maturity. At the maturity date, the note holder has the right to collect the principal plus interest or convert into 1,250,000 shares of common stock at \$0.08 per share. In addition, if converted, the note holder will also receive 5,000,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, vesting immediately with a 36 month expiration period.
- (iv) On June 8, 2018, the Company entered into the Acquisition Note with Blue Sky in the amount of CAD\$406,181. The Note bears interest at 9% per annum and is due in full at maturity on November 30, 2018. The Company may, at its sole discretion, extend the maturity date for a period of six months with notice to the lender and payment of 25% of the principal amount. At December 31, 2018, the maturity date had been extended to May 31, 2019. On April 1, 2019, the Company utilized its LOC with Jovian to pay off in its entirety the June 8, 2018 Acquisition Note with Blue Sky.

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During 2019, \$120,000 of related party notes and payables were converted to shares. Specifically, Leo Womack for \$ 20,000, Joel Oppenheim for \$40,000, Jovian for \$40,000 and American Resources for \$20,000. See Note 11 for further explanation.

The following is a schedule of future minimum repayments of related party notes payable as of December 31, 2019:

2020	\$	983,291
Thereafter		—
	<u>\$</u>	<u>983,291</u>

NOTE 9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On May 18, 2018, as an inducement to enter into an Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, the Company issued, among other instruments, warrants to acquire 320,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$0.10 per share in Canadian dollars (see Note 7). The warrants are valued using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model and the derivative is fair valued at the end of each reporting period. The Company valued the derivative liability at initial recognition as \$30,012.

A summary of the activity of the derivative liabilities is shown below:

Balance, January 1, 2019	\$	37,013
Fair value adjustments		(12,504)
As at December 31, 2019	<u>\$</u>	<u>24,509</u>

Derivative liability classified warrants in the years ended December 31, 2019 were valued using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model with the range of assumptions outlined below. Expected life was determined based on historical exercise data of the Company.

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Risk-free interest rate	1.58% - 2.27%
Expected life	1.4 - 2.1 years
Expected dividend rate	0%
Expected volatility	208% - 240%

NOTE 10. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company has a number of oil and gas wells in production and will have AROs once the wells are permanently removed from service. The primary obligations involve the removal and disposal of surface equipment, plugging and abandoning the wells and site restoration.

AROs associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets are recognized as liabilities with an increase to the carrying amounts of the related long-lived assets in the period incurred. The fair value of AROs is recognized as of the acquisition date of the working interest. The cost of the tangible asset, including the asset retirement cost, is depleted over the life of the asset. AROs are recorded at estimated fair value, measured by reference to the expected future cash outflows required to satisfy the retirement obligations discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. Accretion expense is recognized over time as the discounted liabilities are accreted to their expected settlement value. If estimated future costs of AROs change, an adjustment is recorded to both the ARO and the long-lived asset. Revisions to estimated AROs can result from changes in retirement cost estimates, revisions to estimated discount rates and changes in the estimated timing of abandonment.

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	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Inflation rate	1.92 - 2.15%
Estimated asset life	12 - 22 years

The following table shows the change in the Company's ARO liability for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	<u>Canadian properties</u>	<u>United States properties</u>	<u>Total</u>
Asset retirement obligations, December 31, 2017	\$ —	\$ 473,868	\$ 473,868
Additions	1,313,982	—	1,313,982
Accretion expense	4,353	23,618	23,618
Disposition	—	(246,263)	(246,263)
Foreign currency translation	(59,936)	—	(59,936)
Asset retirement obligations, December 31, 2018	1,258,399	251,223	1,509,622
Additions	—	—	—
Accretion expense	123,474	26,150	149,624
Disposition	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation	64,118	—	64,118
Asset retirement obligations, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,445,991</u>	<u>\$ 277,373</u>	<u>\$ 1,723,364</u>

NOTE 11. EQUITY

Preferred stock

The holders of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative dividends at a rate of 9% per annum. The Preferred Stock will automatically convert into common stock when the Company's common stock market price equals or exceeds \$0.28 per share for 30 consecutive days. At conversion, the value of each dollar of preferred stock (based on a \$10 per share price) will convert into 7.1429 common shares (which results in a \$0.14 per common share conversion rate).

In accordance with the terms of the Preferred Stock, cumulative dividends of \$178,209 and \$179,279 were declared for the year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Common stock

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company closed private placements ranging from \$0.08 to \$0.12 per unit for a total of 3,750,000 units and gross proceeds of \$397,500 (the "2018 Units"). Each 2018 Unit was comprised of one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to exercise such warrant for one common share for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The warrants have exercise prices ranging from \$0.10 to \$0.20 per share.

On January 24, 2018, 350,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$59,500 or \$0.17 per share, were issued in accordance with Mr. James Burns' common stock related salary compensation.

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On January 24, 2018, Mr. James Burns was issued 616,209 shares of restricted common stock, valued at \$264,970 or \$0.43 per share, in consideration for 2017 deferred salary of \$61,621. A debt settlement loss of \$203,349 was recorded.

On February 1, 2018, 100,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$37,000 or \$0.37 per share, were granted to a law firm as a bonus for the Bow Energy acquisition.

On February 1, 2018, a geologist consultant was issued 150,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$45,900 or \$0.31 per share, in exchange for professional consulting services.

On February 1, 2018, former director Quinten Beasley, exercised warrants to purchase 1,110,000 shares of common stock by settling \$102,590 of accounts payable, due to a company controlled by the former director, at an average share price of \$0.092 per share. No gain or loss was recorded on settlement.

On February 23, 2018, director Saleem Nizami was issued 100,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$13,000 or \$0.13 per share, in exchange for his professional consulting services at the SUDS, Oklahoma lease.

On February 27, 2018, the Company closed the Acquisition and acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Bow in consideration for 106,156,712 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$34,607,088. See Note 4.

On February 28, 2018, a warrant holder exercised warrants to purchase 360,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$36,875 at an average exercise price of \$0.102 per share.

On February 28, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 630,000 shares of common stock for cash proceed of \$61,800 at an average exercise price of \$0.098 per share.

On March 31, 2018, 350,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$35,000 or \$0.10 per share, were issued in accordance with Mr. James Burns' common stock related salary compensation.

On April 18, 2018, a Separation and Release Agreement between the former President of the Company, James Burns and the Company, became effective, whereby Mr. Burns ceased to be an employee of the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company paid Mr. Burns \$33,000 and granted Mr. Burns warrants to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share. The Company also issued 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock to Mr. Burns pursuant to the agreement of the Company on May 14, 2018. The fair value of the warrants (\$221,401) was calculated using a Black Scholes model and the restricted shares (\$180,000) were valued at the closing price of Petrolia's shares on the grant date and were recorded to stock compensation expense.

On April 20, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to offer the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors to James Burns. Mr. Burns accepted and became Chairman of the Board effective May 1, 2018. Pursuant to the terms of the offer, Mr. Burns will be paid an annual salary of \$65,000 and up to \$25,000 in benefits. The Company issued 500,000 shares of restricted common stock to Mr. Burns on May 14, 2018. An additional 500,000 shares of restricted common stock will be issued upon a successful listing of the Company on the NASDAQ or NYSE exchanges. Mr. Burns was granted warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.10 per share, expiring in 36 months, which were fully-vested upon their grant. The fair value of the warrants (\$147,600) were calculated using a Black Scholes model and the restricted shares (\$45,000) were valued at the closing price of Petrolia's shares on the date of the agreement and were recorded to stock compensation expense.

On April 26, 2018, the Company issued 200,000 shares of restricted common stock as a bonus to a vendor, valued at \$20,000 or \$0.10 per share, based on the closing price of the Company's common stock.

On April 26, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock for cash proceed of \$50,000 at an average exercise price of \$0.10 per share.

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On May 9, 2018, in conjunction with a debt financing, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$47,747 or \$0.09 per share, as a financing fee.

On May 22, 2018, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock to then officer Tariq Chaudhary, who had served as the Chief Financial Officer, as part of his compensation package. The shares had a fair value of \$50,000, or \$0.10 per share, based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date.

On June 25, 2018, the Company issued 600,000 shares of restricted common stock to consultants for services rendered. The shares had a fair value of \$45,000, or \$0.08 per share.

On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement with Blue Sky, whose President is Ilyas Chaudhary, the father of Zel C. Khan, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Chaudhary and his affiliates would return 70,807,417 shares of common stock to treasury for the purchase of Bow Energy Ltd. The fair value of the cancelled shares was determined based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on August 31, 2018, which was \$0.07 per share for a fair value of \$4,956,519. The 70,807,417 shares returned to treasury were subsequently cancelled.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company closed private placements at \$0.08 per unit for a total of 1,875,000 units and gross proceeds of \$150,000 (the "2019 Units"). Each 2019 Unit was comprised of one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to exercise such warrant for one common share for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The warrants have an exercise price at \$0.10 per share.

On September 27, 2018, a warrant holder exercised warrants to purchase 310,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$31,000 at an average exercise price of \$0.10 per share.

On October 17, 2018, 2,000,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$256,000 or \$0.13 per share, were granted to a company controlled by a former director Quinten Beasley, Critical Communication LLC, pursuant to a separation agreement and his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors.

On October 22, 2018, director Leo B. Womack exercised warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The exercise price of \$60,000 or \$0.06 per share was satisfied by forgiving debt outstanding to the holder of \$60,000, with no gain or loss recognized.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company closed private placements for \$0.08 per unit for a total of 1,875,000 units and gross proceeds of \$150,000 (the "2019 Units"). Each 2019 Unit was comprised of one common share and two warrants entitling the holder to exercise such warrant for one common share for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The warrants have exercise price of \$0.10 per share. See additional description of the detail transactions concerning those warrants in Note 12: Related Party Transactions, below.

On July 23, 2019, director Joel Martin Oppenheim purchased additional 2019 private placements for \$0.08 per unit for a total of 156,250 units with gross proceeds of \$12,500. Each 2019 Unit was comprised of one common share and two warrants entitling the holder to exercise such warrant for one common share for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The warrants have exercise price of \$0.10 per share. Consideration for the purchase was provided through a cash payment of \$2,500 as well as the forgiving of an outstanding bridge loan of \$10,000. These shares were not issued until January 2020.

On August 8, 2019, director Joel Martin Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$15,000 at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share. These shares were not issued until January 2020.

On August 14, 2019, director Joel Martin Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock for the exercise price of \$1,000 or \$0.10 per share. These shares were not issued until January 2020.

During 2019, a warrant holder exercised warrants to purchase 275,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$26,875 at an average exercise price of \$0.098 per share. These shares were not issued until January 2020.

Warrants

Continuity of the Company's common stock purchase warrants issued and outstanding is as follows:

	Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at year ended December 31, 2017	35,087,197	0.24
Granted	24,829,666	0.11
Exercised	(3,910,000)	0.09
Expired	(4,940,000)	0.10
Outstanding at year ended December 31, 2018	51,066,864	\$ 0.20
Granted	12,250,000	0.15
Exercised	(125,000)	0.09
Expired	(6,148,028)	0.25
Outstanding at quarter ended December 31, 2019	57,043,836	0.14

As at December 31, 2019, the weighted-average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding was 1.04 years (2018 – 1.7 years).

As at December 31, 2019, the intrinsic value of warrants outstanding is \$8,256 (2018 - \$711,978).

The table below summarizes warrant issuances during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Warrants granted:		
Board of directors and advisory board service	7,000,000	7,750,000
Private placements	3,750,000	5,312,500
Pursuant to termination agreements	—	5,250,000
Pursuant to financing arrangements	1,500,000	3,810,000
Pursuant to consulting agreements	—	2,000,000
Pursuant to acquisition of Bow Energy Ltd., a related party	—	368,000
Deferred salary – CEO, CFO	—	339,166
Total	12,250,000	24,829,666

Warrants granted in the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were valued using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model with the range of assumptions outlined below. Expected life was determined based on historical exercise data of the Company.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Risk-free interest rate	1.94% to 2.39%	2.39%
Expected life	1.0 - 3.0 years	1.0 - 3.0 years
Expected dividend rate	0%	0%
Expected volatility	240% - 283%	274% - 283%

Stock options

Upon closing of the Acquisition, the Company granted stock options to purchase 3,500,000 shares of common stock to former Bow employees and directors, exercisable at \$0.12 per share, expiring February 27, 2021. The stock options were valued at \$1,131,639 using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model with expected volatility of 283%, a discount rate of 2.42%, a dividend yield of 0% and an expected life of three years. During the subsequent sale back to Bow, the options were revoked.

NOTE 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On January 15, 2018, Paul Deputy, the former CFO, terminated his employment with the Company. The Company agreed to pay severance of \$192,521 amortized over a 30-month period beginning April 15, 2018 at a 5% annual percentage rate, \$5,000 per month for January, February and March of 2018 and grant Mr. Deputy warrants to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.20 per share expiring in 36 months. The fair value of warrants granted was \$109,021. The outstanding balance of severance payable is included in accrued liabilities – related parties.

On January 12, 2018, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Tariq Chaudhary, the Company's former CFO, for a period of one year. The former CFO was to be paid a salary of \$7,500 a month during the first 90 days of the probationary period. Upon successful completion of the probationary period, the salary was to be \$120,000 per year. Also, the former CFO was to be given a signing bonus of 500,000 shares of common stock and was granted warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.12 per share equally vesting over 36 months upon successful completion of the probationary period. On October 31, 2018, Tariq Chaudhary, who had served as the CFO of the Company since January 16, 2018, tendered his resignation as CFO, effective immediately.

On February 1, 2018, former director Quinten Beasley, exercised warrants to purchase 1,110,000 shares of common stock by settling \$102,590 of accounts payable, due to a company controlled by the former director, at an average share price of \$0.092 per share. No gain or loss was recorded on settlement.

On February 1, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim subscribed for a private placement resulting in the issuance of 208,333 shares of common stock and warrants for gross proceeds of \$25,000 at a price of \$0.12 per unit.

On February 9, 2018, the Company entered into a Revolving Line of Credit Agreement ("LOC") for \$200,000 (subsequently increased to \$500,000 on April 12, 2018) with Jovian Petroleum Corporation. The CEO of Jovian is Quinten Beasley, our former director (resigned October 31, 2018), and 25% of Jovian is owned by Zel C. Khan, our CEO and director. The initial agreement is for a period of 6 months and can be extended for up to 5 additional terms of 6 months each. All amounts advanced pursuant to the LOC will bear interest from the date of advance until paid in full at 3.5% simple interest per annum. Interest will be calculated on a basis of a 360-day year and charged for the actual number of days elapsed. Subsequent to year-end, this LOC has been extended until December 31, 2019.

On February 23, 2018, director Saleem Nizami was issued 100,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$13,000 or \$0.13 per share, in exchange for his professional consulting

services at the SUDS, Oklahoma lease.

On February 27, 2018, the transactions contemplated by the November 30, 2017, Arrangement (the “Arrangement”) entered into to acquire Bow Energy Ltd (“Bow” and the “Acquisition”), a Canadian company with corporate offices in Alberta, Calgary, closed and the Company acquired Bow Energy Ltd., a related party and all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Bow (each a “Bow Share”). Under the terms of the Arrangement, Bow shareholders are deemed to have received 1.15 common stock shares for each Bow Share. A total of 106,156,712 shares of the Company’s common stock were issued to the Bow shareholders as a result of the Arrangement, plus additional shares in connection with rounding. Prior to the acquisition of Bow, BSIH was the largest shareholder of Bow.

On February 28, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 630,000 shares of common stock for cash proceed of \$61,800 at an average exercise price of \$0.098 per share.

On March 23, 2018, director, Joel Oppenheim subscribed for a private placement resulting in the issuance of 104,167 shares of common stock and warrants for gross proceeds of \$12,500 at a price of \$0.12 per unit.

On March 31, 2018, 350,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$35,000 or \$0.10 per share, were issued in accordance with Mr. James Burns’ common stock related salary compensation.

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On April 12, 2018, the Board of Directors approved (a) the entry by the Company into a \$500,000 Convertible Promissory Note with Blue Sky International Holdings Inc., a related party. The note, effective April 1, 2018, is due on April 1, 2019, accrues interest at the rate of 11% per annum until paid in full, and is convertible into shares of common stock of the Company at the rate of \$0.12 per share. This note was never utilized and subsequently cancelled on April 27, 2018; and (b) the entry into an Amended Revolving Line of Credit Agreement with Jovian Petroleum Corporation, a related party, which establishes a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$500,000 for a period of six months (through August 9, 2018) with amounts borrowed thereunder due at the expiration of the line of credit and accruing interest at the rate of 3.5% per annum unless there is a default thereunder at which time amounts outstanding accrue interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum until paid in full, with such interest payable every 90 days. Both the BSIH Promissory Note and the Jovian Line of Credit are related party transactions. Blue Sky International Holdings Inc. is owned by Mr. Ilyas Chaudhary, father of Zel C. Khan, former Director and Officer of Jovian and current CEO and President of the Company.

On April 18, 2018, a Separation and Release Agreement between the former President of the Company, James Burns and the Company became effective whereby Mr. Burns ceased to be an employee of the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company will pay Mr. Burns \$33,000, grant him warrants to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share and also issue 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock of the Company, which it satisfied on May 14, 2018. The warrants were granted at fair value using a Black Scholes model for \$266,971 and the restricted shares were valued at the closing price of the Company’s stock, for \$180,000.

On April 20, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to offer the position of Chairman of the Board to James Burns. Mr. Burns accepted and became Chairman of the Board effective May 1, 2018. Pursuant to the terms of the offer, Mr. Burns will be paid an annual salary of \$65,000 and up to \$25,000 in health benefits for Mr. Burns and his family. The Company will issue 500,000 shares of restricted common stock, which it satisfied on May 14, 2018. An additional 500,000 shares of restricted common stock will be issued upon a successful listing of the Company on the NASDAQ or NYSE exchanges. Mr. Burns was granted fully vested warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.10 per share expiring in 36 months. The warrants were granted at fair value using a Black Scholes model for \$147,600 and the restricted shares were valued at the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the date of the agreement for \$45,000.

On April 26, 2018, Joel Oppenheim, Director, exercised warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$50,000 at an average exercise price of \$0.10 per share.

On May 22, 2018, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock to officer Tariq Chaudhary, who then served as the Chief Financial Officer, as part of his compensation package. The shares had a fair value of \$50,000, or \$0.10 per share, based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on the issuance date.

As described in Note 6, effective on June 29, 2018, the Company acquired a 25% working interest in approximately 41,526 acres located in the Luseland, Hearts Hill, and Cuthbert fields, located in Southwest Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, Canada, from Blue Sky. The President of Blue Sky is Ilyas Chaudhary, the father of Zel C. Khan, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer.

On August 17, 2018, the Company sold an aggregate of \$90,000 in Convertible Promissory Notes (the “Director Convertible Notes”), to the Company’s directors, Ivar Siem (\$20,000) through an entity that he is affiliated with; Leo Womack (\$60,000); and Joel Oppenheim (\$10,000). The Director Convertible Notes accrue interest at the rate of 12% per annum until paid in full and are due and payable on October 17, 2018. The amount owed may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The outstanding principal and interest owed under the Director Convertible Notes are convertible into common stock of the Company, from time to time, at the option of the holders of the notes, at a conversion price of \$0.10 per share. As additional consideration for entering into the notes, the Company agreed to grant warrants to purchase one share of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share for each dollar loaned pursuant to the Director Convertible Notes (the “Bridge Note Warrants”). The warrants have a contractual life of one year. As such, the Company granted (a) 20,000 Bridge Note Warrants to an entity affiliated with Ivar Siem; (b) 60,000 Bridge Note Warrants to Leo Womack; and (c) 10,000 Bridge Note Warrants to Joel Oppenheim. The Director Convertible Notes contain standard and customary events of default. The Company fair valued the warrants issued using a Black Scholes model for a total fair value of \$6,249.

As described above in Note 5, effective on August 31, 2018, the Company entered into and closed the transactions contemplated by a Share Exchange Agreement with Blue Sky, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company sold Blue Sky 100% of our ownership of Bow and 70,807,417 shares of the Company’s common stock owned and controlled by Blue Sky and BSIH were returned to the Company and cancelled.

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On September 14, 2018, warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$11,242 were granted to director Joel Oppenheim pursuant to a loan agreement. Each warrant is exercisable into shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share and has a contractual life of two years. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On September 17, 2018, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Blue Sky. Pursuant to the MOU, the Company acquired an additional 3% working interest in the Canadian Properties, increasing our Working Interest to 28%. Total consideration paid from the Company to Blue Sky for the additional 3% Working Interest was \$150,000.

On October 17, 2018, 2,000,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$256,000 were granted to a company controlled by a former director Quinten Beasley, Critical Communication LLC, pursuant to a separation agreement and his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors. Furthermore, 2,000,000 warrants with a fair value of \$244,429 were granted. Each warrant is exercisable into shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share and have a contractual life of two years. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On October 22, 2018, director Leo B. Womack exercised warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The exercise price of \$60,000 or \$0.06 per share was satisfied by settling debt outstanding due to the holder of \$60,000, with no gain or loss recognized.

On October 31, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim subscribed in a private placement for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$25,000 at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Each warrant has an exercise of \$0.10 per share and expires on November 1, 2020.

On November 1, 2018, director Richard Dole subscribed in a private placement for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$25,000 at a price of \$0.08 per unit.

On November 2, 2018, Jovian, a related party, subscribed in a private placement for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$50,000 at a price of \$0.08 per unit.

On December 14, 2018, director Joel Oppenheim subscribed in a private placement for 156,250 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$12,500 at a price of \$0.08 per unit.

On December 14, 2018, American Resources Offshore Inc., a related party, subscribed in a private placement for 156,250 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$12,500 at a price of \$0.08 per unit.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock, with an aggregate fair value of \$104,009 were granted to director Joel Oppenheim, pursuant to a loan agreement. Each warrant is exercisable into shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 - \$0.14 per share and have a contractual life of three years. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On August 21, 2019, Jovian, a related party, purchased 4 units of the debt private placement with gross proceeds of \$50,000. At maturity, the holder has the option to either collect the principal or convert the balance into shares/warrants. The conversion would be for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.08 per unit. The warrants fair value was determined to be \$62,066 via the Black Sholes Option Pricing Model. Consideration for the purchase was provided though a cash payment and the conversion of the related party's prior notes payable and accrued payables.

On August 21, 2019, Joel Oppenheim, a related party, purchased 4 units of the debt private placement with gross proceeds of \$50,000. At maturity, the holder has the option to either collect the principal or convert the balance into shares/warrants. The conversion would be for 625,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 1,250,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.08 per unit. The warrants fair value was determined to be \$62,066 via the Black Sholes Option Pricing Model. Consideration for the purchase was provided though a cash payment and the conversion of the related party's prior notes payable and accrued payables.

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On August 21, 2019, American Resources Offshore, Inc., a related party, purchased 2 units of the debt private placement with gross proceeds of \$25,000. At maturity, the holder has the option to either collect the principal or convert the balance into shares/warrants. The conversion would be for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.08 per unit. The warrants fair value was determined to be \$31,033 via the Black Sholes Option Pricing Model. Consideration for the purchase was provided though a cash payment and the conversion of the related party's prior notes payable and accrued payables.

On August 21, 2019, Leo Womack, a related party, purchased 2 units of the debt private placement with gross proceeds of \$25,000. At maturity, the holder has the option to either collect the principal or convert the balance into shares/warrants. The conversion would be for 312,500 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 625,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.08 per unit. The warrants fair value was determined to be \$31,033 via the Black Sholes Option Pricing Model. Consideration for the purchase was provided though a cash payment and the conversion of the related party's prior notes payable and accrued payables.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Matters – The Company, as a lessee of oil and gas properties, is subject to various federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations relating to discharge of materials into, and protection of, the environment. These laws and regulations may, among other things, impose liability on the lessee under an oil and gas lease for the cost of pollution clean-up resulting from operations and subject the lessee to liability for pollution damages. In some instances, the Company may be directed to suspend or cease operations in the affected area. The Company is not aware of any environmental claims existing as of December 31, 2019, which have not been provided for, covered by insurance or otherwise have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations. There can be no assurance, however, that current regulatory requirements will not change, or past noncompliance with environmental laws will not be discovered on the Company's properties.

Office Lease – On December 31, 2019, the Company terminated its one annually renewable office lease in Houston with minimum contractual lease payments of \$1,500 per month.

NOTE 14. INCOME TAXES

There was no provision for income taxes for 2019 and 2018 due to net operating losses and doubt as to the entity's ability to continue as a going concern resulting in a 100% valuation allowance. Years from 2016 forward are open to examination by tax authorities in the United States. Years from 2018 forward are open to examination by Canadian tax authorities.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate of 21% (2019 – 21%) on operations due primarily to permanent differences attributable to organizational expenses.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense computed at statutory rates	\$ (629,000)	\$ (7,986,000)
Non-deductible items	69,000	3,807,000
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	172,000	943,000
Change in valuation allowance	388,000	3,236,000
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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The significant components of the net deferred tax asset were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred tax assets		\$

Net operating loss carryforwards		\$	2,174,000	\$	5,410,000
Asset retirement obligation			331,000		236,000
Oil and gas properties			(430,000)		(716,000)
Property and equipment			—		(7,000)
Other			—		—
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)			2,075,000		4,923,000
Less: Valuation allowance			(2,075,000)		(4,923,000)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)		\$	—	\$	—

A valuation allowance has been established to offset deferred tax assets. The Company's accumulated net operating losses in the United States were approximately \$2.2 million at December 31, 2019 and begin to expire if not utilized beginning in the year 2033. The Company's accumulated non-capital tax losses in Canada were approximately \$27.5 million at December 31, 2019 and will expire in 2039. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law on December 22, 2017 and reduced the corporate income tax rate from 34% to 21%. The Company's deferred tax assets, liabilities, and valuation allowance have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the new tax law.

NOTE 15. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has a single reportable operating segment, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production, which includes exploration, development, and production of current and potential oil and gas properties. Results of operations from producing activities were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Revenue	\$ 2,827,877	\$ 88,857	\$ 2,916,734
Production costs	(3,021,805)	(365,294)	(3,387,099)
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	(1,004,832)	(32,187)	(1,037,019)
Results of operations from producing activities	<u>\$ (1,198,760)</u>	<u>\$ (308,624)</u>	<u>\$ (1,507,384)</u>
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 1,104,458</u>	<u>\$ 10,346,630</u>	<u>\$ 11,451,088</u>
Year ended December 31, 2018			
Revenue	\$ 1,118,283	\$ 54,777	\$ 1,173,060
Production costs	(1,239,317)	(302,102)	(1,541,419)
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	(440,075)	(50,898)	(490,973)
Results of operations from producing activities	<u>\$ (561,109)</u>	<u>\$ (298,223)</u>	<u>\$ (859,332)</u>
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 2,030,090</u>	<u>\$ 10,625,808</u>	<u>\$ 12,408,907</u>

The Company's revenues are derived from the following major customers:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Customer A	\$ 2,827,877	\$ 1,118,283
Customer B	88,857	54,777
Other customers	—	—
Total revenues	<u>\$ 2,916,734</u>	<u>\$ 1,173,060</u>

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NOTE 16. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION RELATING TO OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)

Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Property Acquisition, Exploration and Development

Amounts reported as costs incurred include both capitalized costs and costs charged to expense during the year for oil and gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities. Costs incurred also include new ARO established in the current year, as well as increases or decreases to the ARO resulting from changes to cost estimates during the year. Exploration costs presented below include the costs of drilling and equipping successful exploration wells, as well as dry hole costs, leasehold impairments, geological and geophysical expenses, and the costs of retaining undeveloped leaseholds. Development costs include the costs of drilling and equipping development wells, and construction of related production facilities.

In 2018, the Company purchased a total of a 28% working interest in the Canadian Properties in a series of acquisitions for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,246,216. In connection with the acquisition, the Company recognized an asset retirement obligation of \$1,313,982.

In 2019, the Company did not make any acquisitions or purchase any working interests.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018</u>
Property acquisitions	\$ —	\$ 1,189,480
Unevaluated	—	—
Evaluated	—	—
Exploration	—	—
Development	—	—
Total costs incurred	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,189,480</u>

Capitalized costs

Capitalized costs include the cost of properties, equipment and facilities for oil and natural-gas producing activities, excluding any asset retirement obligations. Capitalized costs for proved properties include costs for oil and natural-gas leaseholds where proved reserves have been identified, development wells, and related equipment and facilities, including development wells in progress. Capitalized costs for unproved properties include costs for acquiring oil and gas leaseholds and geological and geophysical expenses where no proved reserves have been identified.

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Capitalized costs:		
Unevaluated properties	\$ —	\$ —
Evaluated properties	12,913,972	12,794,285
	<u>12,913,972</u>	<u>12,794,285</u>
Less: Accumulated DD&A	(1,520,527)	(475,208)
Net capitalized costs	<u>\$ 11,393,445</u>	<u>\$ 12,319,077</u>

Oil and Gas Reserve Information

MKM Engineering (“MKM”), an independent engineering firm, prepared the estimates of the proved reserves, future production, and income attributable to the Chaves County, New Mexico and Creek County, Oklahoma and Canadian property leasehold interests as of December 31, 2019 and the estimates of the proved reserves, future production, and income attributable to the Milam County, Texas, Chaves County, New Mexico and Creek County, Oklahoma leasehold interests as of December 31, 2017. The estimated proved net recoverable reserves presented below include only those quantities that were expected to be commercially recoverable at prices and costs in effect at the balance sheet dates under the then existing regulatory practices and with conventional equipment and operating methods. Proved Developed Reserves represent only those reserves estimated to be recovered through existing wells. Proved Undeveloped Reserves include those reserves that may be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage or from existing wells on which a relatively major expenditure for recompletion or secondary recovery operations is required. All of the Company’s Proved Reserves are located onshore in the continental United States of America and Canada.

Discounted future cash flow estimates like those shown below are not intended to represent estimates of the fair value of oil and gas properties. Estimates of fair value should also consider unproved reserves, anticipated future oil and gas prices, interest rates, changes in development and production costs and risks associated with future production. Because of these and other considerations, any estimate of fair value is subjective and imprecise.

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The following table sets forth estimates of the proved oil and gas reserves (net of royalty interests) for the Company and changes therein, for the periods indicated.

	<u>Oil (Bbls)</u>	
December 31, 2017		1,638,200
Revisions of prior estimates		181,678
Purchases of reserves in place		320,865
Disposition of mineral in place		(194,650)
Production		(51,913)
December 31, 2018		<u>1,894,180</u>
Revisions of prior estimates		(11,217)
Purchases of reserves in place		—
Disposition of mineral in place		—
Production		(82,506)
December 31, 2019		<u>1,800,457</u>
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Estimated quantities of proved developed reserves – Oil (Bbls)	1,688,437	1,773,800
Estimated quantities of proved undeveloped reserves – Oil (Bbls)	112,020	120,380

Proved developed and proved undeveloped reserves increased from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2018, primarily due to the acquisition of the Canadian Properties and revision of prior estimates, partially offset by disposition of reserves and production in the current year.

The following table sets forth estimates of the proved developed and proved undeveloped oil and gas reserves (net of royalty interests) for the Company and changes therein, for the period indicates.

<u>Proved developed producing and non-producing reserve</u>	<u>Oil (bbls)</u>
December 31, 2018	1,773,800
Acquired reserves	—
Disposition of reserves	—
Revision of prior estimates	(2,857)
Production	(82,506)
December 31, 2019	<u>1,688,437</u>
<u>Proved undeveloped reserves</u>	<u>Oil (bbls)</u>
December 31, 2018	120,380
Acquired reserves	—
Revisions to prior estimates	(8,360)
December 31, 2019	<u>112,020</u>

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows

The Standardized Measure related to proved oil and gas reserves is summarized below. Future cash inflows were computed by applying a twelve-month average of the first day of the month prices to estimated future production, less estimated future expenditures (based on year end costs) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, less estimated future income tax expense. Future income tax expenses are calculated by applying appropriate year-end tax rates to future pretax net cash flows, less the tax basis of properties involved. Future net cash flows are discounted at a rate of 10% annually to derive the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows. This calculation procedure does not necessarily result in an estimate of the fair market value or the present value of the Company.

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The following table sets forth the changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves for the periods indicated.

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Future cash inflows	\$ 95,308,120	\$ 89,797,082
Future production costs	(30,349,800)	(37,021,141)
Future development costs	(2,051,730)	(2,394,080)
Future income taxes	—	—
Future net cash flows	62,906,590	50,381,861
Discount of future net cash flows at 10% per annum	(37,081,860)	(26,743,136)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	<u>\$ 25,824,730</u>	<u>\$ 23,638,725</u>

Changes in standardized measure of discounted future cash flows

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Beginning of year	\$ 23,638,725	\$ 16,605,980
Sales and transfers of oil & gas produced, net of production costs	(1,514,335)	368,421
Net changes in prices and production costs	5,780,704	4,178,977
Changes in estimated future development costs	(676,141)	(5,742,027)
Acquisitions/dispositions of minerals in place, net of production costs	—	1,544,720
Revision of previous estimates	(878,772)	2,462,456
Change in discount	1,386,793	286,849
Change in production rate or other	(1,912,244)	3,933,348
End of year	<u>\$ 25,824,730</u>	<u>\$ 23,638,725</u>

NOTE 17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 28, 2020, Ivar Siem loaned \$50,000 to the Company. The note bears interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum and is due on demand.

A Company director Joel Martin Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$15,000 at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share. These shares were not issued until January 2020.

A Company director Joel Martin Oppenheim exercised warrants to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock. Consideration for the exercise price of \$1,000 or \$0.10 per share was satisfied by forgiving a bridge loan debt outstanding to the holder of \$10,000, with no gain or loss recognized. Since the consideration provided was due to a conversion of debt, the debt balance was transferred to the additional paid in capital account. These shares were not issued until January 2020.

On May 29, 2020, Petrolia Energy Corporation acquired a 50% working interest in approximately 28,000 acres located in the Utikuma Lake area in Alberta, Canada. The property is an oil-weighted asset currently producing approximately 500 bopd of low decline light oil. The working interest was acquired from Blue Sky Resources Ltd. in an affiliated party transaction as Zel C. Khan, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, is related to the ownership of Blue Sky. Blue Sky acquired a 100% working interest in the Canadian Property from Vermilion Energy Inc. via Vermilion's subsidiary Vermilion Resources. The effective date of the acquisition was May 1, 2020.

Effective July 13, 2020 Richard Dole, Joel Oppenheim and Saleem Nizami resigned as Directors on the Board. This reduced the size of the Board from seven to four members, which is helping to streamline the Company.

On September 1, 2020, the Board of Directors approved a contractual Employment Agreement between the Company and Mark Allen to appoint him as the new President of the Company. Mr. Allen's contract term is 6 months, with a cash payment of \$90,000 in equal monthly installments of \$15,000, including an option to extend. In addition, Mr. Allen is due to receive incentive compensation of 2,000,000 shares of common stock (1,000,000 were issued at signing and the remaining shares are yet to be issued). He also is to receive 1,000,000 warrants at \$0.08 per share that expire in 36 months and vest over a two-year period. Mr. Allen has been in the oil and gas industry for over 25 years, most recently as Vice President, Oil and Gas Consulting for Wipro Limited, a leading global consulting and information technology services firm. Prior to Wipro Limited, Mr. Allen was Vice President, Exploration and Production Services for SAIC, a Fortune 500 company.

On September 16, 2020, Zel C.Khan resigned as a member of the Board to solely focus on his role as the Chief Executive Officer of Petrolia Energy Corporation.

On October 13, 2020, Ivar Siem loaned \$25,000 to the Company. The note bears interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum and is due on demand.

On December 15, 2020, Mark Allen, was issued 1,650,000 common shares for exercising warrants at \$0.05 per share with cash proceeds of \$82,500. On January 20, 2020, Mark Allen was issued 275,000 common shares for exercising warrants at \$0.05 per share with cash proceeds of \$13,750.

The Company signed an Executive Salary Payable Agreement with Zel Khan as the Chief Executive Officer. All of Mr. Khan's previous salary obligation will be satisfied by the issuance of 1,992,272 shares of the Company, within 15 days of the signed agreement.

The Company entered into a promissory note with American Resources for \$125,000. The Note bears interest at 10% per annum and is due in full at maturity on June 1, 2020. In addition, 500,000 shares of common stock were granted in association with the note.

Jovian, a related party, purchased 1 unit of the debt private placement with gross proceeds of \$12,500. At maturity, the holder has the option to either collect the principal or convert the balance into shares/warrants. The conversion would be for 156,250 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.08 per unit. Jovian converted the debt into shares during 2020.

Paul Deputy was reinstated Interim Chief Financial Officer, signed a Settlement and Mutual Release Agreement. In exchange for releasing the Company for any current, outstanding payroll and/or service-related liability at January 29, 2021, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Deputy \$50,000, to be paid in \$2,500 monthly increments, starting April 1, 2021. In addition, was issued 250,000 shares of Petrolia common stock.

Mark Allen converted \$30,000 of unpaid contract wages from early 2020 into 333,333 common shares of common stock at a rate of \$0.09 per share.

Mark Allen converted a defaulted secured loan of \$270,000 that was due on December 15, 2019. The debt was converted at a rate of \$0.05 per share and resulted in the issuance of 5,400,000 shares of common stock and 5,400,000 warrants to purchase common stock. The warrants have a strike price of \$0.08 per share and expire in 36 months.

Between July 1, 2019 and May 10, 2021, 1,000,641 shares of common stock were issued for subscriptions to third parties.

SUBSIDIARIES

Askarii Resources, LLC, wholly-owned
Petrolia Canada Corporation, wholly-owned

CONSENT OF PETROLEUM ENGINEER

We consent to the references to our firm in the form and context in which they appear in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Petrolia Energy Corporation (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 (including, but not limited to, the notes to the financial statements included therein) (the "Annual Report").

We further consent to the inclusion and use in the Annual Report of our reports dated November 19, 2020 and December 30, 2020, relating to an estimate of certain hydrocarbon reserves owned by Petrolia Energy Corporation (the "Reports"), and the information from our report contained in the Annual Report and the filing of the Reports as Exhibit 99.1, Exhibit 99.2, Exhibit 99.3, Exhibit 99.4, Exhibit 99.5 and Exhibit 99.6 to the Annual Report.

MKM ENGINEERING
State of Texas Registration No. F-009733

By: /s/ Michele Mudrone
Name: Michele Mudrone, P.E.
Title: Petroleum Engineer

Date: February 4, 2021

CERTIFICATION

I, Zel C. Khan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Petrolia Energy Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or cause such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

May 27, 2021

/s/ Zel C. Khan

Zel C. Khan, Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Paul M Deputy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Petrolia Energy Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or cause such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

May 27, 2021

/s/ Paul M Deputy

Paul M. Deputy, Interim Chief Finance Officer
(Principal Financial/Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SS. 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Petrolia Energy Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), Zel C. Khan, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of his knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of the Company.

May 27, 2021

/s/ Zel C. Khan

Zel C. Khan, Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SS. 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Petrolia Energy Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), Paul M Deputy, the Company's Chief Financial/Accounting Officer, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of his knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of the Company.

May 27, 2021

/s/ Paul M Deputy

Paul M Deputy, Interim Chief Finance/Accounting Officer
(Principal Finance/Accounting Officer)

APPRAISAL OF
CERTAIN
OIL AND GAS INTERESTS
OWNED BY
PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
LOCATED IN
SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA CANADA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

PREPARED FOR
PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
SEC Parameters

MKM ENGINEERING
F-009377

Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.
December 30, 2020



MKM ENGINEERING
Oil and Gas Consulting Services
3905 Sagamore Hill Court
Plano, Texas 75025

December 30, 2020

Mr. Zel C. Khan
Petrolia Energy Corporation
710 N. Post Oak Road, Suite 512
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Khan:

As requested, we are submitting our estimates of proved reserves and our forecasts of the resulting economics attributable to the interests of Petrolia Energy Corporation as of December 31, 2019, in certain properties located in Saskatchewan, Alberta Canada. We completed our evaluation on December 30, 2020. It is our understanding that the proved reserves estimated in this report constitute 100% of all proved reserves owned by Petrolia Energy Corporation in Canada.

This report has been prepared for Petrolia Energy Corporation use in filing with the SEC; in our opinion the assumptions, data, methods, and procedures used in the preparation of this report are appropriate for such purpose. Composite reserve estimates and economic forecasts are summarized below:

		<u>Proved</u>	<u>Proved Developed Producing</u>	<u>Proved Undeveloped</u>
<u>Net Reserves</u>				
Oil/Condensate	MBbl	95.1	28.5	66.6
Gas	MMcf	31.6	31.6	0.0
<u>Revenue</u>				
Oil/Condensate	M\$	4,577.4	1,302.2	3,275.2
Gas	M\$	96.7	96.7	0.0
Crown Royalties	M\$	405.1	115.4	289.7
Operating Expenses	M\$	2,605.5	970.7	1,634.8
Investments	M\$	415.4	0.0	415.4
Operating Income (BFIT)	M\$	1,248.2	312.8	935.4
Discounted @ 10%	M\$	805.7	290.7	515.0

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, the operating income (BFIT) has been discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine its "present worth". The discounted value, "present worth", shown above should not be construed to represent an estimate of the fair market value by MKM Engineering.

As requested, hydrocarbon pricing of \$55.69 per barrel of oil/condensate (WTI Cushing) and \$2.58 per MMBtu of gas (Henry Hub) was used. In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, these prices were determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month of 2019. The oil and gas prices were held constant and were adjusted for gravity, heating value, quality, transportation and marketing. The adjusted volume-weighted average product prices over the life of the properties are \$48.24 per barrel of oil and \$3.07 per mcf of gas.

Operating costs were based on operating expense records of Petrolia Energy Corporation. Drilling and completion costs were based on estimates provided by Petrolia Energy Corporation and reviewed by MKM Engineering. There is no severance tax or ad valorem tax in Canada. Crown royalties were specified by the individual property based on published rates. As per the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, neither expenses nor investments were escalated. The cost of plugging and the salvage value of equipment have not been considered.

The proved reserve classifications conform to criteria of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The reserves and economics are predicted on the regulatory agency classifications, rules, policies, laws, taxes, and royalties in effect on the date of this report except as noted herein. In evaluating the information at our disposal concerning this report, we have excluded from our consideration all matters as to which the controlling interpretation may be legal or accounting, rather than engineering and geosciences. Therefore, the possible effects of changes in legislation or other Federal or State restrictive actions have not been considered. An on-site field inspection of these properties has not been made nor have the wells been tested by MKM Engineering. Possible environmental liability related to the properties has not been investigated nor considered.

The reserves were estimated using a combination of the production performance, volumetric and analogy methods, in each case as we considered to be appropriate and necessary to establish the conclusions set forth herein. All reserve estimates represent our best judgment based on data available at the time of preparation and assumptions as to future economic and regulatory conditions. It should be realized that the reserves actually recovered, the revenue derived therefrom and the actual cost incurred could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

The reserve estimates were based on interpretations of factual data furnished by Petrolia Energy Corporation. Ownership interests were supplied by Petrolia Energy Corporation and were accepted as furnished. To some extent, information from public records has been used to check and/or supplement these data. The basic engineering and geological data were utilized subject to third party reservations and qualifications. Nothing has come to our attention, however, that would cause us to believe that we are not justified in relying on such data.

Petrolia Energy Corporation
December 30, 2020
Page 3

MKM Engineering is independent with respect to Petrolia Energy Corporation as provided in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE Standards"). Neither MKM Engineering nor any of its employees has any interest in the subject properties. Neither the employment to make this study nor the compensation is contingent on the results of our work or the future production rates for the subject properties.

Our work papers and related data are available for inspection and review by authorized parties.

Respectfully submitted,

MKM ENGINEERING
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-009733

Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.



Attachments

APPRAISAL OF
CERTAIN
OIL AND GAS INTERESTS
OWNED BY
PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
LOCATED IN
CHAVES COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2020

PREPARED FOR
PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION

MKM ENGINEERING
F-009377

Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.
November 14, 2020



MKM ENGINEERING
Oil and Gas Consulting Services
3905 Sagamore Hill Court
Plano, Texas 75025

November 14, 2020

Mr. Zel C. Khan
Petrolia Energy Corporation
710 N. Post Oak Road, Suite 512
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Khan:

As requested, an estimate has been made of certain hydrocarbon reserves owned by Petrolia Energy Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Petrolia"). The appraised properties are located in Chaves County, New Mexico. Production data was generally available through December 2019. This appraisal evaluates Petrolia's Proved Developed Non-Producing (PNP), Proved Developed Shut-In (PDSI), and Proved Developed Behind Pipe (PBP) reserves. The effective date of this report is January 1, 2020.

The table below summarizes Petrolia's net oil and gas reserves and cash flows generated using the requested price deck. Results shown below are presented for your information and should not be construed as our estimate of fair market value. As of January 1, 2020, Petrolia's net total proved reserves have been estimated to be as follows:

Reserve Category	Net Reserves as of January 1, 2020		Future Net Income, \$	Present Worth of Future Net Income Discounted @ 10%/Annum, \$
	Hydrocarbon Liquids (Bbl)	Natural Gas (Mcf)		
	Proved Developed Non Producing	422,720		
Proved Developed Shut-In	19,990	0	(718,550)	(267,410)
Proved Developed Behind Pipe	<u>310,250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,518,520</u>	<u>5,924,070</u>
Total Proved	752,960	0	18,725,570	10,604,750

FNI is after deducting estimated operating and future development costs, severance and ad valorem taxes, but before Federal income taxes. Total net Proved Reserves are defined as those natural gas and hydrocarbon liquid Reserves to Petrolia's interests after deducting all shrinkage, royalties, overriding royalties, and reversionary interests owned by outside parties that become effective upon payout of specified monetary balances. All Reserves estimates have been prepared using standard engineering practices generally accepted by the petroleum industry and conform to guidelines developed and adopted by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE"), American Association of Petroleum Geologists ("AAPG"), World Petroleum Council ("WPC"), and the Society of Petroleum

Evaluation Engineers (“SPEE”). All hydrocarbon liquid Reserves are expressed in United States barrels (“bbl”) of 42 gallons. Natural gas Reserves are expressed in thousand standard cubic feet (“Mcf”) at the contractual pressure and temperature bases.

RESERVE ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

The Reserves estimates contained in this report have been prepared using standard engineering practices generally accepted by the petroleum industry. Decline curve analysis was used to estimate the remaining Reserves of pressure depletion reservoirs with enough historical production data to establish decline trends. Reservoirs under non-pressure depletion drive mechanisms and non-producing Reserves were estimated by volumetric analysis, research of analogous reservoirs, or a combination of both. The maximum remaining Reserves life assigned to wells included in this report is 40 years. This report does not include any gas sales imbalances.

FUTURE PRODUCTION RATES

Initial production rates are based on current producing rates for those wells now on production. If a decline trend has been established, this trend was used as the basis for estimating future production rates. If no production decline trend has been established, future production rates were held constant, or adjusted for market conditions where appropriate, until a decline in ability to produce was anticipated. An estimated rate of decline was then applied to depletion of the reserves. For reserves not yet on production, test data and other related information were used to estimate anticipated initial production rates and sales were estimated to commence at a date deemed reasonable based on our experience and judgment.

RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

The Reserves estimates included in this report conform to the guidelines specified by the SPE, AAPG, WPC, and SPEE. For more information regarding Reserves classification definitions see Appendix A. A complete discussion of the Reserves classification definitions can be found on the SPE website (www.spe.org).

COMMODITY PRICES

Future hydrocarbon revenues were estimated using the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”) prices outlined below:

Dates	NYMEX PRICES	
	Base Price \$/Bbl	Base Price \$/MMBtu
2020	55.69	2.58
2021	55.69	2.58
2022	55.69	2.58
2023	55.69	2.58
2024	55.69	2.58
2025	55.69	2.58
2026	55.69	2.58
2027	55.69	2.58
2028	55.69	2.58
Thereafter	55.69	2.58

Historical hydrocarbon liquid prices were indexed to the monthly average of the daily closing prices received at the Cushing, Oklahoma delivery point. The average difference between the wellhead oil price and the NYMEX price represents adjustments for crude quality, marketing fees, BS&W, transportation costs and purchaser bonuses. These adjustments were applied to the NYMEX prices listed in table above.

Historical natural gas prices were indexed to the monthly Henry Hub prices posted in the Inside FERC publication. The average difference between the wellhead price and the NYMEX price represents adjustments for BTU content, marketing, and transportation costs. These adjustments were applied to the NYMEX prices listed in table above.

Revenue accounting data for the period of January 2019 through December 2019 was used in this evaluation.

OPERATING EXPENSES & CAPITAL COSTS

In most cases, the lease operating costs used in this evaluation represent the average of recent historical monthly operating costs. In cases where historical costs were not available or deemed to be unreliable, operating costs were estimated based on knowledge of analogous wells producing under similar conditions. The lease operating expenses in this report represent field level operating costs and include COPAS charges.

Where available, capital costs were estimated using recent historical information reported for analogous expenditures. Where recent historical information was not available Authority for Expenditure (“AFE”) documents were used to estimate capital costs. AFE documents provided by the operator have been checked for reasonableness. Abandonment costs were not included for the properties.

Revenue accounting data for the period of January 2019 through December 2019 was used in this evaluation. Operating expenses and capital costs were held constant in this evaluation.

DISCLAIMERS

All information pertaining to the operating expenses, prices, and the interests of Petrolia in the properties appraised has been accepted as represented. It was not considered necessary to make a field examination of the appraised properties. Data used in performing this appraisal were obtained from Petrolia, public sources, and our own files. Supporting work papers pertinent to the appraisal are retained in our files and are available to you or designated parties at your convenience.

It was beyond the scope of this MKM Engineering report to evaluate the potential environmental liability costs from the operation and abandonment of these properties. In addition, no evaluation was made to determine the degree of operator compliance with current environmental rules, regulations, and reporting requirements. Therefore, no estimate of the potential economic liability, if any, from environmental concerns is included in the forecasts presented herein.

The Proved Reserves presented in this report are estimates only and should not be construed as being exact quantities. They may or may not be actually recovered; and, if recovered, the revenues therefrom and the actual costs related thereto could be more or less than the estimated amounts. Because of governmental policies and uncertainties of supply and demand, the product prices and the costs incurred in recovering these Reserves may vary from the price and cost assumptions in this report. In any case, quantities of Proved Reserves may increase or decrease as a result of future operations.

Reserves estimates for individual properties included in this report are only valid when considered within the context of the overall report and should not be considered independently. The future net income and net present value estimates contained in this report do not represent an estimate of fair market values.

MKM Engineering is independent with respect to Petrolia Energy Corporation as provided in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

CONCLUSIONS

Attached are summary tables of economic analysis of predicted future performance. Other tables identify the properties appraised with summary Reserves and the economic factors applicable to each. A list of tables is included. Reserves identified for this report are not risked.

We appreciate this opportunity to have been of service and hope that this report will fulfill your requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

MKM ENGINEERING
F-009733

Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.



Attachments

APPRAISAL OF
CERTAIN
OIL AND GAS INTERESTS
OWNED BY
PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
LOCATED IN
CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2020

PREPARED FOR
PETROLIA ENERGY CORPORATION
Revised

MKM ENGINEERING
F-009377

Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.
December 14, 2020



MKM ENGINEERING
Oil and Gas Consulting Services
3905 Sagamore Hill Court
Plano, Texas 75025

December 14, 2020

Mr. Zel C. Khan
Petrolia Energy Corporation
710 N. Post Oak Road, Suite 512
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Khan:

As requested, an estimate has been made of certain hydrocarbon reserves owned by Petrolia Energy Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Petrolia"). The appraised properties are located in Creek County, Oklahoma. This evaluation is an update to the evaluation by MKM Engineering, in the report as of January 1, 2020, dated November 18, 2020. The crude oil contact was provided and included in this evaluation. Production data was generally available through December 2019. This appraisal evaluates Petrolia's Proved Developed Non-Producing (PNP), Proved Undeveloped (PUD), Probable Behind Pipe (PrBP), and Probable Undeveloped (PrUD) reserves. The effective date of this report is January 1, 2020.

The table below summarizes Petrolia's net oil and gas reserves and cash flows generated using the requested price deck. Results shown below are presented for your information and should not be construed as our estimate of fair market value. As of January 1, 2020, Petrolia's net total proved and probable reserves have been estimated to be as follows:

Reserve Category	Net Reserves as of January 1, 2020		Future Net Income, \$	Present Worth of Future Net Income Discounted @ 10%/Annum, \$
	Hydrocarbon Liquids (Bbl)	Natural Gas (Mcf)		
	Proved Developed Non Producing	901,710		
Proved Undeveloped	45,420	0	1,465,690	806,290
Total Proved	947,130	0	42,932,860	14,414,280
Probable Behind Pipe	127,740	0	3,723,720	998,250
Probable Undeveloped	188,200	0	5,096,280	2,602,480
Total Probable	315,940	0	8,820,000	3,600,730
Total Proved + Probable	1,263,070	0	51,752,860	18,015,010

FNI is after deducting estimated operating and future development costs, severance and ad valorem taxes, but before Federal income taxes. Total net Proved and Probable Reserves are defined as those natural gas and hydrocarbon liquid Reserves to Petrolia's interests after deducting all shrinkage,

royalties, overriding royalties, and reversionary interests owned by outside parties that become effective upon payout of specified monetary balances. All Reserves estimates have been prepared using standard engineering practices generally accepted by the petroleum industry and conform to guidelines developed and adopted by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE"), American Association of Petroleum Geologists ("AAPG"), World Petroleum Council ("WPC"), and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers ("SPEE"). All hydrocarbon liquid Reserves are expressed in United States barrels ("bbl") of 42 gallons. Natural gas Reserves are expressed in thousand standard cubic feet ("Mcf") at the contractual pressure and temperature bases.

RESERVE ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

The Reserves estimates contained in this report have been prepared using standard engineering practices generally accepted by the petroleum industry. Decline curve analysis was used to estimate the remaining Reserves of pressure depletion reservoirs with enough historical production data to establish decline trends. Reservoirs under non-pressure depletion drive mechanisms and non-producing Reserves were estimated by volumetric analysis, research of analogous reservoirs, or a combination of both. The maximum remaining Reserves life assigned to wells included in this report is 40 years. This report does not include any gas sales imbalances.

FUTURE PRODUCTION RATES

Initial production rates are based on current producing rates for those wells now on production. If a decline trend has been established, this trend was used as the basis for estimating future production rates. If no production decline trend has been established, future production rates were held constant, or adjusted for market conditions where appropriate, until a decline in ability to produce was anticipated. An estimated rate of decline was then applied to depletion of the reserves. For reserves not yet on production, test data and other related information were used to estimate anticipated initial production rates and sales were estimated to commence at a date deemed reasonable based on our experience and judgment.

RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

The Reserves estimates included in this report conform to the guidelines specified by the SPE, AAPG, WPC, and SPEE. For more information regarding Reserves classification definitions see Appendix A. A complete discussion of the Reserves classification definitions can be found on the SPE website (www.spe.org).

COMMODITY PRICES

Future hydrocarbon revenues were estimated using the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") prices outlined below:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>NYMEX PRICES</u>	
	<u>Base Price</u> <u>\$/Bbl</u>	<u>Base Price</u> <u>\$/MMBtu</u>
2020	55.69	2.58
2021	55.69	2.58
2022	55.69	2.58
2023	55.69	2.58
2024	55.69	2.58

2025	55.69	2.58
2026	55.69	2.58
2027	55.69	2.58
2028	55.69	2.58
Thereafter	55.69	2.58

Historical hydrocarbon liquid prices were indexed to the monthly average of the daily closing prices received at the Cushing, Oklahoma delivery point. The average difference between the wellhead oil price and the NYMEX price represents adjustments for crude quality, marketing fees, BS&W, transportation costs and purchaser bonuses. These adjustments were applied to the NYMEX prices listed in table above.

Historical natural gas prices were indexed to the monthly Henry Hub prices posted in the Inside FERC publication. The average difference between the wellhead price and the NYMEX price represents adjustments for BTU content, marketing, and transportation costs. These adjustments were applied to the NYMEX prices listed in table above.

Revenue accounting data for the period of January 2019 through December 2019 was used in this evaluation.

OPERATING EXPENSES & CAPITAL COSTS

In most cases, the lease operating costs used in this evaluation represent the average of recent historical monthly operating costs. In cases where historical costs were not available or deemed to be unreliable, operating costs were estimated based on knowledge of analogous wells producing under similar conditions. The lease operating expenses in this report represent field level operating costs and include COPAS charges.

Where available, capital costs were estimated using recent historical information reported for analogous expenditures. Where recent historical information was not available Authority for Expenditure ("AFE") documents were used to estimate capital costs. AFE documents provided by the operator have been checked for reasonableness. Abandonment costs were not included for the properties.

Revenue accounting data for the period of January 2019 through December 2019 was used in this evaluation. Operating expenses and capital costs were held constant in this evaluation.

DISCLAIMERS

All information pertaining to the operating expenses, prices, and the interests of Petrolia in the properties appraised has been accepted as represented. It was not considered necessary to make a field examination of the appraised properties. Data used in performing this appraisal were obtained from Petrolia, public sources, and our own files. Supporting work papers pertinent to the appraisal are retained in our files and are available to you or designated parties at your convenience.

It was beyond the scope of this MKM Engineering report to evaluate the potential environmental liability costs from the operation and abandonment of these properties. In addition, no evaluation was made to determine the degree of operator compliance with current environmental rules, regulations, and reporting requirements. Therefore, no estimate of the potential economic liability, if any, from environmental concerns is included in the forecasts presented herein.

The Proved and Probable Reserves presented in this report are estimates only and should not be construed as being exact quantities. They may or may not be actually recovered; and, if recovered, the revenues therefrom and the actual costs related thereto could be more or less than the estimated amounts. Because of governmental policies and uncertainties of supply and demand, the product prices and the costs incurred in recovering these Reserves may vary from the price and cost assumptions in this report. In any case, quantities of Proved and Probable Reserves may increase or decrease as a result of future operations.

Reserves estimates for individual properties included in this report are only valid when considered within the context of the overall report and should not be considered independently. The future net income and net present value estimates contained in this report do not represent an estimate of fair market values.

MKM Engineering is independent with respect to Petrolia Energy Corporation as provided in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

CONCLUSIONS

Attached are summary tables of economic analysis of predicted future performance. Other tables identify the properties appraised with summary Reserves and the economic factors applicable to each. A list of tables is included. Reserves identified for this report are not risked.

We appreciate this opportunity to have been of service and hope that this report will fulfill your requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

MKM ENGINEERING
F-009733

Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.



Attachments

MKM ENGINEERING
Oil and Gas Consulting Services
3905 Sagamore Hill Court
Plano, Texas 75025

April 12, 2019

Mr. Zel C. Khan
Petrolia Energy Corporation
710 N. Post Oak Road, Suite 512
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Khan:

As requested, we are submitting our estimates of proved reserves and our forecasts of the resulting economics attributable to the interests of Petrolia Energy Corporation as of January 1, 2019, in certain properties located in New Mexico and Oklahoma. We completed our evaluation on April 12, 2019. It is our understanding that the proved reserves estimated in this report constitute 100% of all proved reserves owned by Petrolia Energy Corporation in the United States.

This report has been prepared for Petrolia Energy Corporation use in filing with the SEC; in our opinion the assumptions, data, methods, and procedures used in the preparation of this report are appropriate for such purpose. Composite reserve estimates and economic forecasts are summarized below:

		Proved Developed	Proved Producing	Proved Developed Non- Producing	Proved Undeveloped
Net Reserves					
Oil/Condensate	Mbbl	1,624.3	514.5	1,066.4	43.4
Revenue					
Oil/Condensate	M\$	80,180.8	25,275.9	52,784.4	2,120.5
Severance and					
Ad Valorem Taxes	M\$	7,581.9	2,103.5	5,328.0	150.4
Operating Expenses					
Operating Expenses	M\$	23,434.9	5,408.1	17,463.2	563.6
Investments	M\$	1,758.8	136.5	1,372.3	250.0
Operating Income (BFIT)					
Operating Income (BFIT)	M\$	47,405.2	17,627.8	28,620.9	1,156.5
Discounted @ 10%	M\$	21,365.5	6,097.0	14,540.1	728.4

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, the operating income (BFIT) has been discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine its "present worth". The discounted value, "present worth", shown above should not be construed to represent an estimate of the fair market value by MKM Engineering.

As requested, hydrocarbon pricing of \$65.56 per barrel of oil/condensate (WTI Cushing) and \$3.101 per MMBtu of gas (Henry Hub) was used. In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, these prices were determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first day-of-the-month price for each month of 2018. The oil and gas prices were held constant and were adjusted for gravity, heating value, quality, transportation and marketing. The adjusted volume-weighted average product prices over the life of the properties are \$49.37 per barrel of oil.

Operating costs were based on operating expense records of Petrolia Energy Corporation. Drilling and completion costs were based on estimates provided by Petrolia Energy Corporation and reviewed by MKM Engineering. Severance tax and ad valorem rates were specified by state/county based on actual rates. As per the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, neither expenses nor investments were escalated. The cost of plugging and the salvage value of equipment have not been considered.

Petrolia Energy Corporation
April 12, 2019
Page 2

The proved reserve classifications conform to criteria of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The reserves and economics are predicted on the regulatory agency classifications, rules, policies, laws, taxes, and royalties in effect on the date of this report except as noted herein. In evaluating the information at our disposal concerning this report, we have excluded from our consideration all matters as to which the controlling interpretation may be legal or accounting, rather than engineering and geosciences. Therefore, the possible effects of changes in legislation or other Federal or State restrictive actions have not been considered. An on-site field inspection of these properties has not been made nor have the wells been tested by MKM Engineering. Possible environmental liability related to the properties has not been investigated nor considered.

The reserves were estimated using a combination of the production performance, volumetric and analogy methods, in each case as we considered to be appropriate and necessary to establish the conclusions set forth herein. All reserve estimates represent our best judgment based on data available at the time of preparation and assumptions as to future economic and regulatory conditions. It should be realized that the reserves actually recovered, the revenue derived therefrom and the actual cost incurred could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

The reserve estimates were based on interpretations of factual data furnished by Petrolia Energy Corporation. Ownership interests were supplied by Petrolia Energy Corporation and were accepted as furnished. To some extent, information from public records has been used to check and/or supplement these data. The basic engineering and geological data were utilized subject to third party reservations and qualifications. Nothing has come to our attention, however, that would cause us to believe that we are not justified in relying on such data.

MKM Engineering is independent with respect to Petrolia Energy Corporation as provided in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE Standards"). Neither MKM Engineering nor any of its employees has any interest in the subject properties. Neither the employment to make this study nor the compensation is contingent on the results of our work or the future production rates for the subject properties.

Our work papers and related data are available for inspection and review by authorized parties.

Respectfully submitted,

MKM ENGINEERING
F-009733

Attachments

MKM ENGINEERING
Oil and Gas Consulting Services
3905 Sagamore Hill Court
Plano, Texas 75025

September 22, 2019

Mr. Zel C. Khan
Petrolia Energy Corporation
710 N. Post Oak Road, Suite 512
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Khan:

As requested, we are submitting our estimates of proved reserves and our forecasts of the resulting economics attributable to the interests of Petrolia Energy Corporation as of December 31, 2018, in certain properties located in Saskatchewan, Alberta Canada. We completed our evaluation on September 22, 2019. It is our understanding that the proved reserves estimated in this report constitute 100% of all proved reserves owned by Petrolia Energy Corporation in Canada.

This report has been prepared for Petrolia Energy Corporation use in filing with the SEC; in our opinion the assumptions, data, methods, and procedures used in the preparation of this report are appropriate for such purpose. Composite reserve estimates and economic forecasts are summarized below:

		Proved	Proved Developed Producing	Proved Undeveloped
Net Reserves				
Oil/Condensate	MBbl	263.3	186.3	77.0
Gas	MMcf	40.2	40.2	0.0
Revenue				
Oil/Condensate	M\$	12,323.4	8,749.8	3,573.6
Gas	M\$	124.6	124.6	0.0
Crown Royalties	M\$	858.8	542.7	316.1
Operating Expenses	M\$	6,913.6	5,318.2	1,595.5
Investments	M\$	822.4	0.0	822.4
Operating Income (BFIT)	M\$	3,853.2	3,013.5	839.6
Discounted @ 10%	M\$	2,881.8	2,597.4	284.3

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, the operating income (BFIT) has been discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine its "present worth". The discounted value, "present worth", shown above should not be construed to represent an estimate of the fair market value by MKM Engineering.

As requested, hydrocarbon pricing of \$65.56 per barrel of oil/condensate (WTI Cushing) and \$3.10 per MMBtu of gas (Henry Hub) was used. In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, these prices were determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first day-of-the-month price for each month of 2018. The oil and gas prices were held constant and were adjusted for gravity, heating value, quality, transportation and marketing. The adjusted volume-weighted average product prices over the life of the properties are \$46.81 per barrel of oil and \$3.10 per mcf of gas.

Operating costs were based on operating expense records of Petrolia Energy Corporation. Drilling and completion costs were based on estimates provided by Petrolia Energy Corporation and reviewed by MKM Engineering. There is no severance tax or ad valorem tax in Canada. Crown royalties were specified by the individual property based on published rates. As per the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, neither expenses nor investments were escalated. The cost of plugging and the salvage value of equipment have not been considered.

Petrolia Energy Corporation
September 22, 2019
Page 2

The proved reserve classifications conform to criteria of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The reserves and economics are predicted on the regulatory agency classifications, rules, policies, laws, taxes, and royalties in effect on the date of this report except as noted herein. In evaluating the information at our disposal concerning this report, we have excluded from our consideration all matters as to which the controlling interpretation may be legal or accounting, rather than engineering and geosciences. Therefore, the possible effects of changes in legislation or other Federal or State restrictive actions have not been considered. An on-site field inspection of these properties has not been made nor have the wells been tested by MKM Engineering. Possible environmental liability related to the properties has not been investigated nor considered.

The reserves were estimated using a combination of the production performance, volumetric and analogy methods, in each case as we considered to be appropriate and necessary to establish the conclusions set forth herein. All reserve estimates represent our best judgment based on data available at the time of preparation and assumptions as to future economic and regulatory conditions. It should be realized that the reserves actually recovered, the revenue derived therefrom and the actual cost incurred could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

The reserve estimates were based on interpretations of factual data furnished by Petrolia Energy Corporation. Ownership interests were supplied by Petrolia Energy Corporation and were accepted as furnished. To some extent, information from public records has been used to check and/or supplement these data. The basic engineering and geological data were utilized subject to third party reservations and qualifications. Nothing has come to our attention, however, that would cause us to believe that we are not justified in relying on such data.

MKM Engineering is independent with respect to Petrolia Energy Corporation as provided in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE Standards"). Neither MKM Engineering nor any of its employees has any interest in the subject properties. Neither the employment to make this study nor the compensation is contingent on the results of our work or the future production rates for the subject properties.

Our work papers and related data are available for inspection and review by authorized parties.

Respectfully submitted,

MKM ENGINEERING

F-009733

/s/ Michele K. Mudrone

Michele K. Mudrone, P.E.

Attachments
