

Long Ridge Energy LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (Successor), the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 (Predecessor) and the year ended December 31, 2024 (Predecessor)

Long Ridge Energy LLC

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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Members of Long Ridge Energy LLC

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Long Ridge Energy LLC (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 (Successor) and 2024 (Predecessor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, changes in member's equity (deficit) and cash flows for the period from February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (Successor), the period from January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 (Predecessor), and the year ended December 31, 2024 (Predecessor), and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025 (Successor) and 2024 (Predecessor), and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (Successor), the period from January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 (Predecessor), and the year ended December 31, 2024 (Predecessor), in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Ernst + Young LLP

New York, New York
March 27, 2026

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Notes	Successor December 31, 2025	Predecessor December 31, 2024
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 6,830	\$ 830
Restricted cash		44,807	20,284
Accounts receivable, net		19,832	6,856
Other current assets		10,218	5,879
Total current assets		81,687	33,849
Property, plant, and equipment, net	4	1,358,804	759,265
Operating lease right-of-use asset - affiliate	8	40,354	—
Other assets		8,235	3,748
Total assets		\$ 1,489,080	\$ 796,862
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 58,939	\$ 28,871
Derivative liabilities	7	34,381	57,870
Current portion of long-term debt	5	4,000	4,450
Operating lease liability - affiliate		23,197	—
Total current liabilities		120,517	91,191
Debt, net	5	1,108,200	583,129
Derivative liabilities	7	189,116	348,204
Other liabilities		58	206
Total liabilities		1,417,891	1,022,730
Member's Equity (Deficit)			
Contributions, net		189,110	327,095
Accumulated losses		(5,725)	(192,211)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(112,196)	(360,752)
Total member's equity (deficit)		71,189	(225,868)
Total liabilities and member's equity		\$ 1,489,080	\$ 796,862

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Revenues			
Natural gas revenues, net	\$ 21,991	\$ 2,897	\$ 4,699
Power sales	151,305	32,737	111,243
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives	4,252	(12,245)	(13,588)
Unrealized change in fair value of non-hedge derivatives	(171)	25,592	2,316
Total revenues	177,377	48,981	104,670
Expenses			
Operating expenses	48,177	8,648	44,060
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	52,494	8,222	44,619
Asset impairment	—	—	746
Management fees to parent	5,800	646	3,636
Acquisition and transaction expenses	954	342	2
Total expenses	107,425	17,858	93,063
Other (expense) income			
Interest expense	(77,719)	(9,397)	(54,257)
Interest income	2,034	173	1,103
Other income	8	—	—
Total other expense	(75,677)	(9,224)	(53,154)
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,725)	\$ 21,899	\$ (41,547)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,725)	\$ 21,899	\$ (41,547)
Unrealized change in fair value of hedged derivatives	(92,104)	2,672	(8,443)
Amortization of unrealized loss of hedged derivatives	(20,092)	(88)	—
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (117,921)	\$ 24,483	\$ (49,990)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Beginning member's equity (deficit)	\$ 217,120	\$ (225,868)	\$ (222,464)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(112,196)	2,584	(8,443)
Net (loss) income	(5,725)	21,899	(41,547)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	(117,921)	24,483	(49,990)
Contribution of Long Ridge WV	—	(78)	—
Capital (distributions to) contributions from parent	(28,010)	—	46,586
Ending member's equity (deficit)	\$ 71,189	\$ (201,463)	\$ (225,868)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,725)	\$ 21,899	\$ (41,547)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	52,494	8,222	44,619
Asset impairment	—	—	746
Change in fair value of non-hedge derivatives	603	(25,592)	(2,971)
Amortization of other comprehensive income	(20,092)	(88)	—
Amortization of deferred financing costs	—	342	3,060
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	5	1	8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(7,534)	(5,442)	(1,415)
Other assets	(2,546)	581	(461)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,476	9,657	(16,003)
Derivative liabilities	(67,005)	(180,015)	—
Other liabilities	(17,062)	—	(659)
Net cash used in operating activities	(53,386)	(170,435)	(14,623)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(83,884)	(6,350)	(32,604)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	—	—	2,136
Net cash used in investing activities	(83,884)	(6,350)	(30,468)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt	—	981,953	—
Payment of deferred financing costs	—	(11,822)	—
Principal payments on debt	(3,000)	(595,049)	(4,450)
Capital (distributions to) contributions from parent	(28,010)	506	46,586
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(31,010)	375,588	42,136
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(168,280)	198,803	(2,955)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	219,917	21,114	24,069
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 51,637	\$ 219,917	\$ 21,114
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid, net of capitalization	\$ 64,635	\$ 6,200	\$ 65,780
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 13,547	\$ 23,092	\$ 12,522
ROU asset and operating lease liability recognized	40,260	—	—

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization

Long Ridge Energy LLC, formerly known as Ohio River PP Holdco LLC, (the “Company”) is a Delaware limited liability company formed on September 10, 2018 and owned 100% interest in Long Ridge Energy Generation LLC (“LREG”) and Ohio GasCo LLC (“GasCo”). As of December 31, 2024, the Company was wholly owned by Long Ridge Energy and Power LLC (“LREP”), a joint venture between FTAI Infrastructure, Inc. (“FIP”) and Labor Impact Fund, L.P., an affiliate of GCM Grosvenor Inc. (“GCM”).

On February 19, 2025, LREP completed a comprehensive refinancing of its business. As part of the refinancing, Long Ridge West Virginia LLC (“Long Ridge WV”), a company owned by FIP and GCM in the same proportion as the Company, was contributed to the Company, resulting in a change in reporting entity. Long Ridge WV was owned by LREP as of February 26, 2025. Net income from Long Ridge WV was \$3.5 million for the period ended February 26, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

On February 26, 2025, FIP entered into a purchase agreement with certain affiliates of GCM to acquire GCM’s 49.9% interest in LREP.

LREG owns and operates a 485 megawatt (“MWh”) combined-cycle natural gas power plant in Hannibal, Ohio which commenced operations on October 27, 2021. GasCo owns 24 natural gas wells in Eastern Ohio and continues to drill new natural gas wells in the area. GasCo self-supplies natural gas fuel for LREG’s power plant and also sells any excess production into nearby competitive markets. Long Ridge WV owns rights to natural gas properties in West Virginia, focusing on energy and gas development in the West Virginia region. In August 2025, Long Ridge WV turned in-line five natural gas wells and continues to drill new natural gas wells. All production is sold in nearby competitive markets.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company consolidates those entities in which it has a controlling interest and in which it has control over significant operating decisions. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The Company’s undivided interest in the natural gas joint wells is consolidated on a proportionate basis in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 932, *Extractive Activities – Oil and Gas* (“ASC 932”).

On February 26, 2025 (“Acquisition Date”), FIP entered into a purchase agreement with certain affiliates of GCM to acquire GCM’s 49.9% interest in LREP. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting by FIP, which required the assets and liabilities acquired to be recorded at fair value with any excess purchase price recognized as goodwill. The Company elected to apply pushdown accounting and thus has reflected its assets and liabilities, including any goodwill, at the fair values estimated by FIP on the Acquisition Date with the related adjustment to the Company’s net assets recorded in equity. As a result, the Company’s consolidated financial statements and certain footnote disclosures are presented in two distinct periods to indicate the application of two different basis of accounting between the periods presented. The periods prior to the acquisition are identified as Predecessor and the period after the acquisition is identified as Successor. A black line between the Successor and Predecessor periods has been placed in the consolidated financial statements and in the tables to the notes to the consolidated financial statements to highlight the lack of comparability between these two distinct periods. See Note 3 for additional information.

Reclassification

Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the 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.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's activities are subject to significant risk and uncertainties, including market risk and capital market risks. Market risk reflects the risk of a downturn or volatility in the underlying industry in which the Company operates and which could adversely impact the volume or pricing of our services, a customer’s ability to make payments or depress the value of our operating assets. Capital market risk is the risk that the Company is unable to obtain capital at reasonable rates to fund the growth of our business or to refinance existing debt facilities.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid short-term investments, with a maturity of 90 days or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of funds set aside for repayment of interest and principal for LREG's debt obligations as well as operating costs for LREG and GasCo. This cash is restricted as required by the Company's lending agreements.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amounts and do not bear interest. The Company determines the provision for doubtful accounts based on its assessment of the collectability of its receivables on a customer-by-customer basis based on credit. Changes in economic conditions may require a re-assessment of collection risk and could result in increases or decreases in the allowance for doubtful accounts. There was no allowance for doubtful accounts required at either December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company is subject to a concentration of credit risk with respect to electricity independent system operators, and natural gas operators.

The Company contracts with certain processors to market a portion of natural gas on behalf of the Company. The Company does not depend on any single natural gas customer and believes that the loss of one customer would not have an adverse effect on its ability to sell its natural gas. Approximately 65% and 34% of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable resulted from natural gas sales as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively and represent amounts due from Diversified Energy Inc. ("Diversified"). The Company did not experience any significant defaults on sales of natural gas for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company sells electricity to the PJM Interconnection, Inc. ("PJM"). PJM coordinates, controls and monitors the operation of the electrical power system within a multiple state region in the eastern United States. The Company does not depend on any single electricity customer and believes that the loss of one end customer would not have an adverse effect on its ability to sell electricity. Approximately 35% and 66% of the Company's outstanding receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, resulted from electricity sales represented by amounts due from non-end users of electricity. The Company did not experience any significant defaults on sales of electricity for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company maintains cash and restricted cash balances, which generally exceed federally insured limits, and subject us to credit risk in high credit quality financial institutions. We monitor the financial condition of these institutions and have not experienced any losses associated with these accounts.

Other Current Assets

Other current assets primarily consist of prepaid expenses of \$6.0 million and purchase deposits of \$3.8 million as of December 31, 2025, and prepaid expenses of \$4.8 million as of December 31, 2024.

Natural Gas Operations

Property and Related Depletion: The Company follows the successful efforts method of accounting for costs incurred in the exploration and development of oil and gas producing activities. All development costs, including lease acquisition costs, are capitalized. The Company capitalizes exploratory drilling costs until a determination is made that the well or project has either found proved reserves or is dry. After an exploratory well has been drilled and found oil and natural gas reserves, a determination may be pending as to whether the oil and natural gas quantities can be classified as proved. In those circumstances, the Company continues to capitalize the drilling costs pending the determination of proved status if (i) the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and (ii) the Company is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. If the exploratory well is determined to be a dry well, the costs are charged to exploration expense. Other exploration costs, including geological and geophysical costs, are expensed as incurred. Capitalized costs are amortized using the unit-of-production method based on total proved reserves.

Asset Impairments: Oil and natural gas proved properties periodically are assessed for possible impairment in accordance with ASC Topic 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. The Company monitors its oil and natural gas properties as well as the market and business environments in which it operates and makes assessments about events that could result in potential impairment issues. Such potential events may include, but are not limited to, commodity price declines, unanticipated increases in operating costs, and lower than expected production performance. If a material event occurs, the Company makes an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows to determine whether the

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

asset is impaired. Impairment losses are recognized when the estimated discounted future cash flows are less than the current net book values of the properties. If the asset is impaired, the Company will record an impairment loss for the difference between the net book value of the properties and the fair value of the properties. The fair value of the properties typically is estimated using discounted cash flows.

The Company also may recognize impairments of capitalized costs for unproved properties in accordance with ASC 932. The greatest portion of these costs generally relates to leasehold acquisitions. Costs are capitalized and periodically evaluated for recoverability based on changes brought about by exploration activities, changes in economic factors and potential shifts in business strategy.

The Company did not recognize any natural gas-related impairments in 2025. The Company recognized \$0.7 million of natural gas-related asset impairments for the year ended December 31, 2024 related to the expiration of certain lease contracts.

Property, Plant, and Equipment – Non-Natural Gas Operations

Property, plant, and equipment for non-natural gas operations is stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. See the estimated useful lives by asset class:

Asset	Range of Estimated Useful Lives in Years
Construction in progress	N/A
Power generation	12 - 37
Land and improvements	N/A
Buildings	10 - 39
Machinery & equipment	2 - 37
Midstream assets	30
Other	2 - 3

The Company performs a recoverability assessment of each of its long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances, or indicators, indicate that the carrying amount or net book value of an asset may not be recoverable. When performing a recoverability assessment, the Company measures whether the estimated future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset exceeds its net book value. The undiscounted cash flows consist of cash flows from power plant services, operating costs and estimated residual or scrap values. In the event that an asset does not meet the recoverability test, the carrying value of the asset will be adjusted to fair value, resulting in an impairment charge. The Company did not have any such impairments in 2025 or 2024.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Electricity Derivatives — The Company entered into derivative contracts as part of a risk management program to mitigate price risk associated with certain electricity price exposures. The Company primarily uses swap derivative contracts, which are agreements to buy or sell a quantity of electricity at a predetermined future date and at a predetermined price.

Cash Flow Hedges: Certain of these derivative instruments are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. The derivative's gain or loss is reported as Other comprehensive income (loss) in our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) and recorded in Member's equity (deficit) in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The derivative's realized gain or loss is reported through Net income (loss) included in Cash flows from operating activities within our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The gain or loss is subsequently reclassified into the Consolidated Statements of Operations line item that is impacted by the forecasted transaction when the forecasted transaction affects net earnings.

On February 26, 2025, in conjunction with FIP's acquisition of GCM's 49.9% interest in LREP, the Company de-designated and re-designated certain derivative instruments that were previously designated as cash flow hedges. These derivatives had a non-zero fair value liability of \$197.8 million at their designation date and were designated as hedging instruments in qualifying cash flow hedging relationships. Amounts related to the re-designation date fair value that are recorded in other comprehensive income during the hedging relationship are reclassified to earnings using the swaptlet method over the periods in which the hedged forecasted transactions affect earnings, which results in an increase in revenue of \$20.1 million in the Successor period.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedging Instruments: Certain of these derivative instruments are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. The change in fair value of these contracts is recognized in Revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The cash flow impact of derivative contracts that are not designated as

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hedging instruments is recognized in Change in fair value of non-hedge derivatives in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Natural Gas Derivatives — The Company entered into a derivative contract as part of a risk management program to mitigate price risk associated with fluctuations in natural gas prices. The Company recognized the change in fair value of the derivatives in the Change in fair value of non-hedge derivatives of our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company records all derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis at fair value and are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Leases

The Company accounts for leases in accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*, which requires the balance sheet recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating and finance leases. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Unless presented separately, operating leases are included in Other assets and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Finance leases are included in Property, plant and equipment and Accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. All lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date of the lease. Operating lease expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. With respect to finance leases, amortization of the right of use asset is presented separately from interest expense related to the finance lease liability.

Revenue Recognition

The Company accounts for revenue in accordance with ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. We disaggregate our revenue from contracts with customers by products and services provided, as we believe it best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenue.

The Company’s natural gas revenues are based on actual sales volumes of commodities sold to Diversified. Diversified owns portions of certain GasCo natural gas wells, and operates all GasCo and Long Ridge WV natural gas wells and markets excess natural gas not required for plant operations to various end users in the open market. The Company has concluded that the control transfers to the natural gas operator at the point of delivery (i.e., wellhead or the inlet of the operating entity’s system) and revenue is recognized when control transfers. In these instances, revenue is recorded net of any marketing, gathering and compressor fees and severance taxes.

Power sales are recognized from LREG’s sales into PJM’s day-ahead and spot markets. Certain transmission losses, transmission congestion fees, and other fees incurred by PJM are netted into revenue. Power sales are recognized upon generation of the electricity and simultaneous consumption by the customer. Revenue is recognized based on the invoiced amount which is equal to the value of the Company’s performance obligation satisfied with the customer.

LREG participates in PJM’s capacity market and provides a stated quantity of capacity and generates electricity as required during the performance period. LREG receives payment for and recognizes revenue with respect to LREG’s capacity commitments ratably over the term of its capacity commitments.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Components of accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Balance as of beginning of period	\$ —	\$ (360,752)	(352,309)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(107,944)	2,672	(8,443)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,252)	(88)	—
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(112,196)	2,584	(8,443)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (112,196)</u>	<u>\$ (358,168)</u>	<u>\$ (360,752)</u>

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances, excluding those resulting from investments by and distributions to members.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Taxes

The Company is a disregarded entity for tax reporting purposes and therefore no income taxes have been provided for in these financial statements, as each investor in the Company is individually responsible for reporting income or loss based upon its respective share of the Company's income and expenses as reported for income tax purposes.

There are no uncertain tax positions that would require recognition in the financial statements. An informational tax return regarding the Company is filed in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and is subject to examination by the U.S. federal tax authorities.

Capital Contributions (Distributions)

Capital (distributions to) contributions from LREP were \$(28.0) million, \$(0.1) million and \$46.6 million, for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

Unadopted Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2024-03, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. In January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-01, which clarified the effective date of ASU 2024-03. This ASU requires additional financial statement disclosures for disaggregated information of certain expense line items on the face of the income statement, including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization and depreciation, depletion and amortization of capitalized costs recognized as part of oil- and gas-producing activities. These standards are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption and either prospective or retrospective application permitted. We are currently assessing the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-09, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements, which includes amendments to more closely align hedge accounting with the economics of an entity's risk management activities. This standard is effective prospectively for all public entities for annual periods beginning December 15, 2026, and interim periods within those annual periods, with early adoption permitted. We are currently assessing the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, Codification Improvements, to address suggestions received from stakeholders on the Accounting Standards Codification and to make other incremental improvements to U.S. GAAP. The amendments in this update represent changes to the Codification that (i) clarify, (ii) correct errors, or (iii) make minor improvements, and make the Codification easier to understand and apply. The standard is effective either prospectively or retrospectively for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within those annual periods with early adoption permitted. We are currently assessing the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. Acquisition

The following fair values assigned to underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the Company as of the Acquisition Date through pushdown accounting from FIP are based on management's estimates and assumptions. The significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the property, plant and equipment included replacement cost estimates, salvage values and market data for similar assets where available.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price, as presented in our Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(in thousands)

Fair value of assets acquired:	February 26, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,495
Restricted cash	218,422
Accounts receivable	12,298
Property, plant and equipment	1,336,950
Other assets	11,413
Total assets acquired	1,580,578
Fair value of liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	50,325
Debt	1,115,200
Derivative liabilities	197,795
Other liabilities	138
Total liabilities assumed	1,363,458
Total purchase consideration	\$ 217,120

The table above represents the fair value of the assets pushed down from FIP to the Company.

The following table presents the fair value of the property, plant and equipment and their estimated remaining useful lives:

(in thousands)

	Estimated remaining useful life in years	Fair value
Construction in progress	N/A	\$ 476
Unproved properties	N/A	216,776
Proved developed properties	N/A	168,045
Power generation	12 - 37	850,121
Land and improvements	N/A	3,324
Buildings	10 - 39	43,364
Machinery & equipment	2 - 37	54,747
Other	2 - 3	97
Total		\$ 1,336,950

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net is summarized as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Construction in progress	\$ 410	\$ 458
Unproved properties	144,455	33,079
Proved developed properties	263,807	292,833
Proved undeveloped properties	40,909	—
Power generation	850,489	538,529
Land and improvements	3,369	1,746
Buildings	43,696	29,416
Machinery & equipment	54,775	36,215
Midstream assets	9,292	—
Other	96	863
	1,411,298	933,139
Less: Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(52,494)	(173,874)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,358,804	\$ 759,265

Interest capitalized was \$3.8 million, \$— and \$1.2 million for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively. Included within property, plant and equipment, net is \$3.8 million and \$76.2 million of accumulated capitalized interest as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for property, plant and equipment was \$52.5 million, \$8.2 million and \$44.6 million for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

5. Debt, Net

Debt, net is summarized as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Successor	Predecessor		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Stated Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Long Ridge CamAm Loan	\$ 115,200	\$ —	6.75%	9/13/2029
Long Ridge Credit Agreement	397,000	—	Variable	2/19/2032
Senior Notes due 2032	600,000	—	8.75%	2/15/2032
First Lien Credit Agreement	—	433,875	7.30%	12/31/2027
Second Lien Credit Agreement	—	161,174	9.74%	6/30/2028
Total debt	1,112,200	595,049		
Less: Debt issuance costs	—	(7,470)		
Total debt, net	1,112,200	587,579		
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	(4,000)	(4,450)		
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,108,200	\$ 583,129		

The outstanding borrowings under the Second Lien Credit Agreement included \$18.2 million of payment-in-kind interest as of December 31, 2024.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

First and Second Lien Credit Agreement

On February 15, 2019, LREG and GasCo (together, the “Co-Borrowers”) along with ORPP as guarantor, entered into certain credit agreements establishing (i) a \$445 million first lien construction loan and term loan (the “First Lien Credit Agreement”), (ii) a \$143 million second lien construction loan and term loan (the “Second Lien Credit Agreement”), and (iii) a \$154 million letter of credit facility (the “LC Facility”), all of which were to be used for the purposes of funding the development, construction and completion of the power plant and drilling and completion of the associated gas wells. Upon completion of the power plant and subject to certain other conditions (“Term Conversion”), outstanding Construction Loans under the First Lien Credit Agreement, the Second Lien Credit Agreement and the LC Facility converted to Term Loans. Term Conversion occurred on May 17, 2022. Certain interest under the Second Lien Credit Agreement was permitted to be paid in kind prior to Term Conversion. Substantially all assets of ORPP were pledged as collateral against these loans.

Unamortized deferred financing costs of \$0.3 million were recorded in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024.

The First and Second Lien Credit Agreement were fully repaid with proceeds from the Senior Notes due 2032 and Credit Agreement.

CanAm Loan

On May 17, 2024, Long Ridge WV entered into a new loan agreement with CanAm Pennsylvania Regional Center, LP XI (“CanAm”). The transaction closed on September 13, 2024. CanAm has agreed to provide up to \$115.2 million to Long Ridge WV. This loan is to mature on September 13, 2029 and has a current interest rate of 6.75%. As of December 31, 2025, Long Ridge WV has fully drawn on the outstanding balance of the loan.

Senior Notes due 2032

On February 19, 2025, the Company closed its private offering of \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.750% senior secured notes due 2032 (“Senior Notes due 2032”). The Senior Notes due 2032 were issued at an issue price equal to 100.00% of principal, plus accrued interest from and including February 19, 2025. The Senior Notes due 2032 will mature on February 15, 2032. The Notes are jointly and severally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by LREG and GasCo (“Subsidiary Guarantors”).

Credit Agreement

On February 19, 2025, the Company entered into a credit agreement to borrow senior secured term loans (the “New Term Loans”) for an aggregate principal amount of \$400.0 million. The New Term Loans bear interest at the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus 4.50% per annum and mature on February 19, 2032. The New Term Loans are jointly and severally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by LREG and GasCo. The New Terms Loans contain certain affirmative and negative covenants for which the Company is obligated to comply.

On February 19, 2025, the Company used the net proceeds from the offering of the Senior Notes due 2032 to repay in full all outstanding principal and interest (together with fees, expenses and other amounts owed in connection therewith) under (i) the First Lien Credit Agreement and (ii) the Second Lien Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all provisions and covenants of its credit agreement.

As of December 31, 2025, scheduled principal repayments under our debt agreements for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Principal Payments
2026	\$ 4,000
2027	4,000
2028	4,000
2029	119,200
2030	4,000
Thereafter	977,000
Total	\$ 1,112,200

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements and disclosures require the use of valuation techniques to measure fair value that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize use of unobservable inputs.

These inputs are prioritized as follows:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or market corroborated inputs.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which require us to develop our own assumptions about how market participants price the asset or liability.

The valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Market approach—Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- Income approach—Uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on current market expectations about those future amounts.
- Cost approach—Based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables set forth our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by level within the fair value hierarchy. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to their fair value measurement.

Successor <i>(in thousands)</i>	Fair Value Measurements Using Fair Value Hierarchy as of December 31, 2025				Valuation Technique
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,830	\$ 6,830	\$ —	\$ —	Market
Restricted cash	44,807	44,807	—	—	Market
Total	\$ 51,637	\$ 51,637	\$ —	\$ —	
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	\$ 223,497	\$ —	\$ 223,497	\$ —	Income
Total	\$ 223,497	\$ —	\$ 223,497	\$ —	

Predecessor <i>(in thousands)</i>	Fair Value Measurements Using Fair Value Hierarchy as of December 31, 2024				Valuation Technique
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 830	\$ 830	\$ —	\$ —	Market
Restricted cash	20,284	20,284	—	—	Market
Total	\$ 21,114	\$ 21,114	\$ —	\$ —	
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	\$ 406,074	\$ —	\$ 406,074	\$ —	Income
Total	\$ 406,074	\$ —	\$ 406,074	\$ —	

The fair value of our electricity derivative liabilities are estimated by applying the income approach, which is based on discounted projected future cash flows. The valuation of our electricity derivatives is based on management’s best estimate of certain key assumptions, which include estimated power forward curves, probability of default and the discount rate.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash consist largely of demand deposit accounts with maturities of 90 days or less when purchased that are considered to be highly liquid. These instruments are valued using inputs observable in active markets for identical instruments and are therefore classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Senior Notes due 2032 was approximately \$638.9 million as of December 31, 2025. The fair value of the Long Ridge CanAm Loan and Long Ridge Credit Agreement approximate their carrying values due to their bearing market rates of interest and are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Financial instruments other than cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash consist principally of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable, whose fair values approximate their carrying values based on an evaluation of pricing data, vendor quotes and historical trading activity or due to their short maturity profiles.

We measure the fair value of certain assets on a non-recurring basis when U.S. GAAP requires the application of fair value, including events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amounts of assets may not be recoverable. Assets subject to these measurements include goodwill, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. We record such assets at fair value when it is determined the carrying value may not be recoverable. Fair value measurements for assets subject to impairment tests are based on an income approach which uses Level 3 inputs, which include our assumptions as to future cash flows from operation of the underlying businesses. The discount rate for FIP’s fair value measurement of assets acquired by the Company as of the Acquisition Date through pushdown accounting from FIP was 11.5% (refer to Note 3 for additional details).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company is subject to electricity price volatility stemming from the sales of electricity from our power generation plant. The Company enters into electricity swap agreements to manage our exposure to electricity price fluctuations. The electricity swap derivatives are designated as hedging instruments within cash flow hedging relationships. The Company recognizes the realized gain or loss in Realized gain (loss) on derivatives in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has a \$10.0 million letter of credit and \$1.0 million letter of credit that have been provided to electricity swap counterparties and will mature on February 26, 2026 and February 10, 2026, respectively. See Note 9 for additional details related to the extensions of these two letters of credit.

The Company entered into interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to SOFR increases on the Long Ridge Credit Agreement. These derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments. The Company recognizes the unrealized and realized gain or loss in Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and recognizes the unrealized gain or loss in Change in fair value of non-hedge derivative in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company entered into natural gas price swaps to manage our exposure to natural gas prices at Long Ridge WV. These derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments. The Company recognizes the realized gain or loss in Realized gain (loss) on derivatives in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the unrealized realized gain or loss in Unrealized change in fair value of non-hedge derivatives in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company recognizes the unrealized gain or loss in Change in fair value of non-hedge derivative in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Refer to Note 2 for our accounting policies related to derivative financial instruments, and refer to Note 6 for our fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments.

The following tables present information related to our outstanding derivative contracts as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Successor (in thousands)	December 31, 2025			
	Notional Amount	Fair Value of Assets	Fair Value of Liabilities	Term
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:				
Electricity Swaps (MWh)	774,728	\$ —	\$ (222,894)	3 to 6 Years
Non-Hedge Derivate Instruments:				
Natural Gas Forward Prices (MMBtu)	2,425	—	(171)	0 Years
Interest Rate Swaps (\$)	200,000	—	(432)	2 Years
Total		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (223,497)</u>	

Predecessor (in thousands)	December 31, 2024			
	Notional Amount	Fair Value of Assets	Fair Value of Liabilities	Term
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:				
Electricity Swaps (MWh)	19,350	\$ —	\$ (360,752)	4 to 7 Years
Non-Hedge Derivate Instruments:				
Electricity Swaps (MWh)	2,455	—	(45,322)	4 to 7 Years
Total		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (406,074)</u>	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents a summary of the changes in fair value for Electricity Swap derivatives:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Beginning balance	\$ (197,795)	\$ (406,074)	\$ (399,947)
Payoff of hedge	67,005	180,015	—
Net unrealized gains recognized in earnings	—	25,592	2,316
Unrealized (losses) gains recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	(92,104)	2,672	(8,443)
Ending balance	\$ (222,894)	\$ (197,795)	\$ (406,074)

The following table presents a summary of the changes in fair value for Natural Gas Forward derivatives:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Beginning balance	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (655)
Net unrealized (losses) gains recognized in earnings	(171)	—	655
Ending balance	\$ (171)	\$ —	\$ —

The following table presents a summary of the changes in fair value for Interest Rate Swap derivatives:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Period Ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Period Ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Beginning balance	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net unrealized losses recognized in earnings	(432)	—	—
Ending balance	\$ (432)	\$ —	\$ —

8. Related Party Transactions

The Company may, in the ordinary course of business, enter into transactions with related parties.

During the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred management fees from Ohio River Partners Shareholders LLC (“ORPS”) of \$5.8 million, \$0.6 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, as reimbursement for administrative services provided. All management fees from ORPS are record in Management fee expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any amounts owed to ORPS for management fee reimbursement.

Capital (distributions to) contributions from LREP were \$(28.0) million, \$(0.1) million and \$46.6 million, for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the period ended January 1, 2025 to February 25, 2025 and year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

Long Ridge WV entered into a land lease with ORPS which commenced on November 24, 2025 and expires on November 24, 2065. Long Ridge WV paid \$17.3 million in lease payments to ORPS during the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, which is included in Cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Long Ridge WV expects to pay \$24.0 million in 2026 and \$1.0 thousand every year thereafter. The Company recorded an Operating lease liability - affiliate of \$23.2 million and Operating lease right-of-use asset - affiliate of \$40.4 million. The Company incurred operating lease expense of \$0.1 million for the period ended February 26, 2025 to December 31, 2025, which is included in Operating expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Subsequent Events

In February 2026, Long Ridge extended the maturity of its \$10.0 million and \$1.0 million letters of credit, provided to electricity swap counterparties, through February 28, 2028 and February 10, 2027, respectively.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 27, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.