ESTIMATE
of
RESERVES AND FUTURE REVENUE
to
THE MOSMAN OIL & GAS LIMITED INTEREST
in
CERTAIN OIL & GAS PROPERTIES
located in
OKFUSKEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
as of
APRIL 1, 2018

APRIL 24, 2018

Mosman Oil & Gas Limited
Attn: Mr. A.Carroll
Australia

Dear Mr. Carroll:

In accordance with your request, we have estimated the proved and probable reserves and future revenue as of April 1, 2018, net to the Mosman Oil & Gas Limited ("Mosman") interests for properties located in Okfuskee County, Oklahoma. Mosman currently holds a non-operated working interest in the properties, which are operated by Inland Operating Company ("Inland"). To date, Mosman has purchased 27% of Inland's initial interest in the properties. Current detailed ownership interests by well as represented by Mosman and used in this evaluation are detailed in Appendix 2 of this report.

This report has been prepared using flat commodity prices as provided by Mosman adjusted to wellhead. Mosman has requested the use of a unescalated base oil price assumption of $65/BBL (WTI) and unescalated gas price of $2.80/MMBTU (Henry Hub). The estimates of reserves and future revenue in this report have been prepared in accordance with the SPE/WPC/SPEE PRMS guidelines. Definitions are presented immediately following this letter. We estimate the net proved and probable reserves and future net revenue to the Mosman interest in these properties as of April 01, 2018 to be:

Grand Total As of April 1, 2018											
	Gross Reserves			Net Reserves			Net Cash Flow				
Reserve Class/Category	Oil & Condensate (Mbbl)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Barrels of Oil Equivalent (MBOE)	Oil & Condensate (Mbbl)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Barrels of Oil Equivalent (MBOE)	Future Net Revenue ($000)	Future Net OPEX & Taxes ($000)	Future Net Capital ($000)	Future Net Cash Flow ($000)	NPV Disc @ 10% ($000)
Proved Developed Producing	42	74	55	6	10	8	407	177	-	229	182
Proved Behind Pipe	77	319	130	15	64	26	1,050	568	94	389	311
Proved Shut-In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	**119**	**393**	**185**	**22**	**74**	**34**	**1,457**	**745**	**94**	**618**	**494**
Probable Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable Behind Pipe	59	135	81	12	27	16	763	52	-	711	602
Probable Undeveloped	48	136	70	10	27	14	636	231	87	318	137
Total Probable	106	271	152	21	54	30	1,400	283	87	1,029	739
Total 2P	**226**	**664**	**336**	**43**	**128**	**64**	**2,856**	**1,028**	**181**	**1,647**	**1,232**
Possible Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possible Behind Pipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possible Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Possible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 3P	**226**	**664**	**336**	**43**	**128**	**64**	**2,856**	**1,028**	**181**	**1,647**	**1,232**

Figure 1: Summary of Reserves and Cash Flows Net to Mosman Interest (Values may not sum due to rounding)

The estimates shown in the table above are for proved developed producing, proved behind pipe, probable behind-pipe and probable undeveloped reserves. Behind pipe reserves include the proposed commingling of the Wilcox, Viola and Union Valley formations using high volume Electrical Submersible Pumps ("ESP"), while Probable Undeveloped reserves reflect the drilling of a new infill well to commingle these zones as well. The estimates of reserves and future revenue included herein have not been adjusted for risk.

The future net cash flow before income tax has been discounted at an annual rate of ten (10) percent to determine present worth. The present worth is shown to indicate the effect of time on the value of money and should not be construed as being the fair market value of the properties.

Mosman has also requested that Moyes provide a base (2C) and high case (3C) estimate of contingent resources. The results of these estimates are summarized in the table below. Contingent resources represent estimated technically recoverable volumes that are currently forecasted to be uneconomic under current conditions and/or are unable to be produced due to a lack of spare Salt Water Disposal ("SWD") capacity on the lease. Calculations of net resources assume future development would occur at Mosman's current Net Revenue Interest ("NRI") of 19.98%, representing a 20% royalty burden on the current 24.975% Working Interest ("WI"). This may vary depending on future development. See Appendix 3 for further details and assumptions. Contingent resources were estimated using a deterministic approach.

Contingent Resource Summary As of April 1, 2018				
	Base Case (2C)		High Case (3C)	
Product	Gross (8/8ths)	Mosman Net	Gross (8/8ths)	Mosman Net
Oil (MBBL)	628	125	1,601	320
Gas (MMCF)	1,745	349	4,861	971
Total MBOE	919	184	2,411	482

Figure 2: Contingent Resource Summary (Values may not sum due to rounding)

For the purposes of this report, it was not necessary to perform any field inspection of the properties. We have not examined the mechanical operation or condition of the wells and their related facilities. We have not investigated possible environmental liability related to the properties; therefore, our estimates do not include any costs due to such possible liability. Our estimates of future revenue do not include any salvage value for the lease and well equipment or the cost of abandoning the properties as it is assumed these values will ultimately offset.

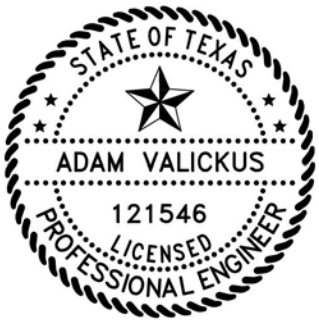
The prices used as the basis for product pricing in this report are displayed in Appendix 2 of this report. Oil and gas price differentials are included in the economics, and natural gas pricing has been adjusted further to account for varying BTU content. Operating and any estimated future capital costs are based on lease operating statements and AFE's proved by Mosman. No cost escalations have been applied.

The reserves shown in this report are estimates only and should not be construed as exact quantities. The reserves may or may not be recoverable; if they are recovered, the revenues therefrom and the costs related thereto could be more or less than the estimated amounts. Because of governmental policies and uncertainties of supply and demand, the sales rates, prices received for the reserves, and costs incurred in recovering such reserves may vary from assumptions made while preparing this report. Also, estimates of reserves may increase or decrease as a result of future operations.

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 geologic. As in all aspects of oil and gas evaluation, there are uncertainties inherent in the interpretation of engineering and geologic data; therefore, our conclusions necessarily represent only informed professional judgment.

The titles to the properties have not been examined by Moyes & Company, nor has the actual degree or type of interest owned been independently confirmed. The data used in our estimates were obtained from Mosman and were accepted as accurate. Supporting geologic field performance, and work data are on file in our office. We are independent petroleum engineers, geologists, geophysicists, and petrophysicists; we do not own an interest in these properties and are not employed on a contingent basis.

Sincerely,



Adam Valickus, P.E.
Moyes & Co., Inc

Table of Contents

1. Definitions of Oil and Gas Reserves

Adapted from the 2007 Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) Approved by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE)

Petroleum Resources Classification Framework

Petroleum is defined as a naturally occurring mixture consisting of hydrocarbons in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. Petroleum may also contain non-hydrocarbons, common examples of which are carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and sulfur. In rare cases, non-hydrocarbon content could be greater than 50%.

The term "resources" as used herein is intended to encompass all quantities of petroleum naturally occurring on or within the Earth's crust, discovered and undiscovered (recoverable and unrecoverable), plus those quantities already produced. Further, it includes all types of petroleum whether currently considered "conventional" or "unconventional."

Figure 1-1 is a graphical representation of the SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE resources classification system. The system defines the major recoverable resources classes: Production, Reserves, Contingent Resources, and Prospective Resources, as well as Unrecoverable petroleum.

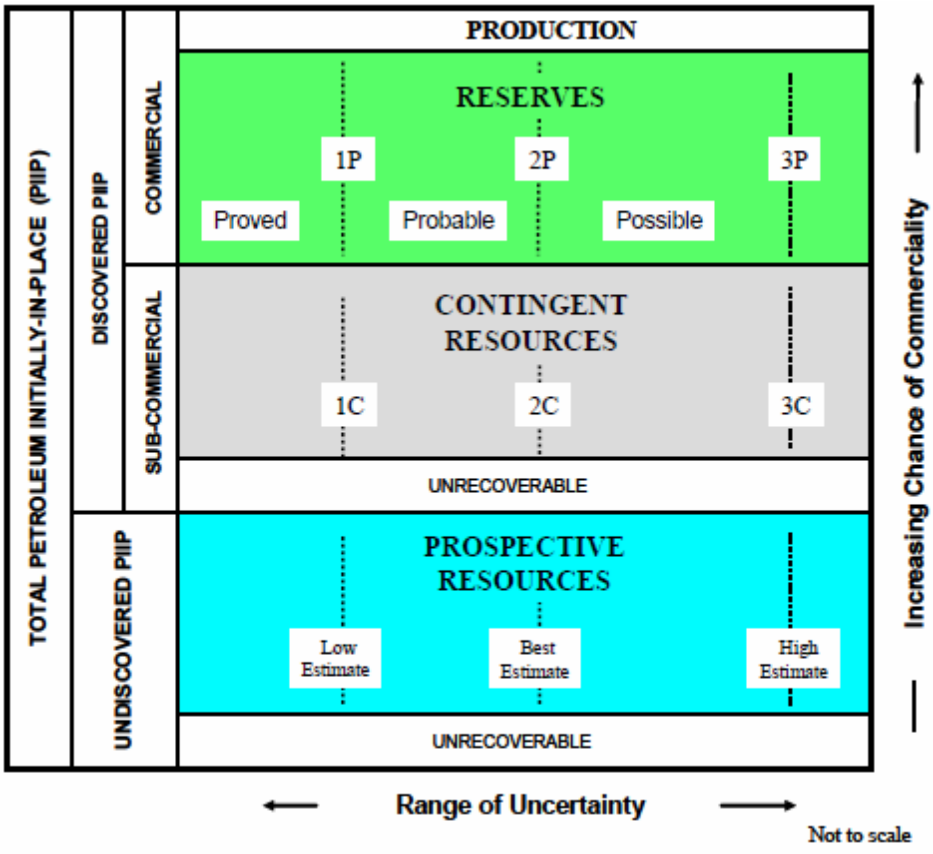


Figure 1-1: Resources Classification Framework.

The "Range of Uncertainty" reflects a range of estimated quantities potentially recoverable from an accumulation by a project, while the vertical axis represents the "Chance of Commerciality, that is, the chance that the project that will be developed and reach commercial producing status. The following definitions apply to the major subdivisions within the resources classification:

TOTAL PETROLEUM INITIALLY-IN-PLACE is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated to exist originally in naturally occurring accumulations. It includes that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production plus those estimated quantities in accumulations yet to be discovered (equivalent to "total resources").

DISCOVERED PETROLEUM INITIALLY-IN-PLACE is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production.

PRODUCTION is the cumulative quantity of petroleum that has been recovered at a given date. While all recoverable resources are estimated and production is measured in terms of the sales product specifications, raw production (sales plus non-sales) quantities are also measured and required to support engineering analyses based on reservoir voidage (see Production Measurement, section 3.2 of the official PRMS document).

Multiple development projects may be applied to each known accumulation, and each project will recover an estimated portion of the initially-in-place quantities. The projects shall be subdivided into Commercial and Sub-Commercial, with the estimated recoverable quantities being classified as Reserves and Contingent Resources respectively, as defined below.

RESERVES are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must further satisfy four criteria: they must be discovered, recoverable, commercial, and remaining (as of the evaluation date) based on the development project(s) applied. Reserves are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by development and production status.

CONTINGENT RESOURCES are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, but the applied project(s) are not yet considered mature enough for commercial development due to one or more contingencies. Contingent Resources may include, for example, projects for which there are currently no viable markets, or where commercial recovery is dependent on technology under development, or where evaluation of the accumulation is insufficient to clearly assess commerciality. Contingent Resources are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be subclassified based on project maturity and/or characterized by their economic status.

UNDISCOVERED PETROLEUM INITIALLY-IN-PLACE is that quantity of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be contained within accumulations yet to be discovered.

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations by application of future development projects. Prospective Resources have both an associated chance of discovery and a chance of development. Prospective Resources are further subdivided in

accordance with the level of certainty associated with recoverable estimates assuming their discovery and development and may be sub-classified based on project maturity.

UNRECOVERABLE is that portion of Discovered or Undiscovered Petroleum Initially-in-Place quantities which is estimated, as of a given date, not to be recoverable by future development projects. A portion of these quantities may become recoverable in the future as commercial circumstances change or technological developments occur; the remaining portion may never be recovered due to physical/chemical constraints represented by subsurface interaction of fluids and reservoir rocks.

Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) is not a resources category, but a term that may be applied to any accumulation or group of accumulations (discovered or undiscovered) to define those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable under defined technical and commercial conditions plus those quantities already produced (total of recoverable resources).

In specialized areas, such as basin potential studies, alternative terminology has been used; the total resources may be referred to as Total Resource Base or Hydrocarbon Endowment. Total recoverable or EUR may be termed Basin Potential. The sum of Reserves, Contingent Resources, and Prospective Resources may be referred to as "remaining recoverable resources." When such terms are used, it is important that each classification component of the summation also be provided. Moreover, these quantities should not be aggregated without due consideration of the varying degrees of technical and commercial risk involved with their classification.

Resources Categorization
The horizontal axis in the Resources Classification (Figure 1.1) defines the range of uncertainty in estimates of the quantities of recoverable, or potentially recoverable, petroleum associated with a project. These estimates include both technical and commercial uncertainty components as follows:

- The total petroleum remaining within the accumulation (in-place resources).
- That portion of the in-place petroleum that can be recovered by applying a defined development project or projects.
- Variations in the commercial conditions that may impact the quantities recovered and sold (e.g., market availability, contractual changes).

Where commercial uncertainties are such that there is significant risk that the complete project (as initially defined) will not proceed, it is advised to create a separate project classified as Contingent Resources with an appropriate chance of commerciality.

Range of Uncertainty
The range of uncertainty of the recoverable and/or potentially recoverable volumes may be represented by either deterministic scenarios or by a probability distribution (see Deterministic and Probabilistic Methods, section 4.2 of the official PRMS document).

When the range of uncertainty is represented by a probability distribution, a low, best, and high estimate shall be provided such that:

- There should be at least a 90% probability (P90) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the low estimate.

- There should be at least a 50% probability (P50) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.
- There should be at least a 10% probability (P10) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the high estimate.

When using the deterministic scenario method, typically there should also be low, best, and high estimates, where such estimates are based on qualitative assessments of relative uncertainty using consistent interpretation guidelines. Under the deterministic incremental (risk-based) approach, quantities at each level of uncertainty are estimated discretely and separately (see Category Definitions and Guidelines, section 2.2.2 of the official PRMS document).

These same approaches to describing uncertainty may be applied to Reserves, Contingent Resources, and Prospective Resources. While there may be significant risk that sub-commercial and undiscovered accumulations will not achieve commercial production, it useful to consider the range of potentially recoverable quantities independently of such a risk or consideration of the resource class to which the quantities will be assigned.

Category Definitions and Guidelines

Evaluators may assess recoverable quantities and categorize results by uncertainty using the deterministic incremental (risk-based) approach, the deterministic scenario (cumulative) approach, or probabilistic methods. (see "2001 Supplemental Guidelines," Chapter 2.5). In many cases, a combination of approaches is used.

Use of consistent terminology (Figure 1.1) promotes clarity in communication of evaluation results. For Reserves, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates are denoted as 1P/2P/3P, respectively. The associated incremental quantities are termed Proved, Probable and Possible. Reserves are a subset of, and must be viewed within context of, the complete resources classification system. While the categorization criteria are proposed specifically for Reserves, in most cases, they can be equally applied to Contingent and Prospective Resources conditional upon their satisfying the criteria for discovery and/or development.

For Contingent Resources, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates are denoted as 1C/2C/3C respectively. For Prospective Resources, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates still apply. No specific terms are defined for incremental quantities within Contingent and Prospective Resources.

Without new technical information, there should be no change in the distribution of technically recoverable volumes and their categorization boundaries when conditions are satisfied sufficiently to reclassify a project from Contingent Resources to Reserves. All evaluations require application of a consistent set of forecast conditions, including assumed future costs and prices, for both classification of projects and categorization of estimated quantities recovered by each project (see Commercial Evaluations, section 3.1 of the official PRMS document).

The following summarizes the definitions for each Reserves category in terms of both the deterministic incremental approach and scenario approach and also provides the probability criteria if probabilistic methods are applied.

- Proved Reserves are those quantities of petroleum, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations. If deterministic methods are used, the term reasonable

certainty is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate.

- Probable Reserves are those additional Reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicate are less likely to be recovered than Proved Reserves but more certain to be recovered than Possible Reserves. It is equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable Reserves (2P). In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate.
- Possible Reserves are those additional reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data suggest are less likely to be recoverable than Probable Reserves. The total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P) Reserves, which is equivalent to the high estimate scenario. In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 3P estimate.

Based on additional data and updated interpretations that indicate increased certainty, portions of Possible and Probable Reserves may be re-categorized as Probable and Proved Reserves.

Uncertainty in resource estimates is best communicated by reporting a range of potential results. However, if it is required to report a single representative result, the "best estimate" is considered the most realistic assessment of recoverable quantities. It is generally considered to represent the sum of Proved and Probable estimates (2P) when using the deterministic scenario or the probabilistic assessment methods. It should be noted that under the deterministic incremental (risk-based) approach, discrete estimates are made for each category, and they should not be aggregated without due consideration of their associated risk (see "2001 Supplemental Guidelines," Chapter 2.5).

Commercial Evaluations

Investment decisions are based on the entity's view of future commercial conditions that may impact the development feasibility (commitment to develop) and production/cash flow schedule of oil and gas projects. Commercial conditions include, but are not limited to, assumptions of financial conditions (costs, prices, fiscal terms, taxes), marketing, legal, environmental, social, and governmental factors. Project value may be assessed in several ways (e.g., historical costs, comparative market values); the guidelines herein apply only to evaluations based on cash flow analysis. Moreover, modifying factors such contractual or political risks that may additionally influence investment decisions are not addressed. (Additional detail on commercial issues can be found in the "2001 Supplemental Guidelines," Chapter 4.)

Cash-Flow-Based Resources Evaluations

Resources evaluations are based on estimates of future production and the associated cash flow schedules for each development project. The sum of the associated annual net cash flows yields the estimated future net revenue. When the cash flows are discounted according to a defined discount rate and time period, the summation of the discounted cash flows is termed net present value (NPV) of the project. The calculation shall reflect:

- The expected quantities of production projected over identified time periods.
- The estimated costs associated with the project to develop, recover, and produce the quantities of production at its Reference Point (see section 3.2.1 of the official PRMS document), including

environmental, abandonment, and reclamation costs charged to the project, based on the evaluator's view of the costs expected to apply in future periods.

- The estimated revenues from the quantities of production based on the evaluator's view of the prices expected to apply to the respective commodities in future periods including that portion of the costs and revenues accruing to the entity.
- Future projected production and revenue related taxes and royalties expected to be paid by the entity.
- A project life that is limited to the period of entitlement or reasonable expectation thereof.
- The application of an appropriate discount rate that reasonably reflects the weighted average cost of capital or the minimum acceptable rate of return applicable to the entity at the time of the evaluation.
- While each organization may define specific investment criteria, a project is generally considered to be "economic" if its "best estimate" case has a positive net present value under the organization's standard discount rate, or if at least has a positive undiscounted cash flow.

Economic Criteria

Evaluators must clearly identify the assumptions on commercial conditions utilized in the evaluation and must document the basis for these assumptions.

The economic evaluation underlying the investment decision is based on the entity's reasonable forecast of future conditions, including costs and prices, which will exist during the life of the project (forecast case). Such forecasts are based on projected changes to current conditions; SPE defines current conditions as the average of those existing during the previous 12 months.

Alternative economic scenarios are considered in the decision process and, in some cases, to supplement reporting requirements. Evaluators may examine a case in which current conditions are held constant (no inflation or deflation) throughout the project life (constant case).

Evaluations may be modified to accommodate criteria imposed by regulatory agencies regarding external disclosures. For example, these criteria may include a specific requirement that, if the recovery were confined to the technically Proved Reserves estimate, the constant case should still generate a positive cash flow. External reporting requirements may also specify alternative guidance on current conditions (for example, year-end costs and prices).

There may be circumstances in which the project meets criteria to be classified as Reserves using the forecast case but does not meet the external criteria for Proved Reserves. In these specific circumstances, the entity may record 2P and 3P estimates without separately recording Proved. As costs are incurred and development proceeds, the low estimate may eventually satisfy external requirements, and Proved Reserves can then be assigned.

While SPE guidelines do not require that project financing be confirmed prior to classifying projects as Reserves, this may be another external requirement. In many cases, loans are conditional upon the same criteria as above; that is, the project must be economic based on Proved Reserves only. In general, if there is not a reasonable expectation that loans or other forms of financing (e.g., farm-outs) can be arranged such that the development will be initiated within a reasonable timeframe, then the project should be classified as Contingent Resources. If financing is reasonably expected but not yet confirmed, the project may be classified as Reserves, but no Proved Reserves may be reported as above.

Economic Limit

Economic limit is defined as the production rate beyond which the net operating cash flows from a project, which may be an individual well, lease, or entire field, are negative, a point in time that defines the project's economic life. Operating costs should be based on the same type of projections as used in price forecasting. Operating costs should include only those costs that are incremental to the project for which the economic limit is being calculated (i.e., only those cash costs that will actually be eliminated if project production ceases should be considered in the calculation of economic limit). Operating costs should include fixed property-specific overhead charges if these are actual incremental costs attributable to the project and any production and property taxes but, for purposes of calculating economic limit, should exclude depreciation, abandonment and reclamation costs, and income tax, as well as any overhead above that required to operate the subject property itself. Operating costs may be reduced, and thus project life extended, by various cost-reduction and revenue-enhancement approaches, such as sharing of production facilities, pooling maintenance contracts, or marketing of associated non-hydrocarbons (see Associated Non-Hydrocarbon Components, section 3.2.4 of the official PRMS document).

Interim negative project net cash flows may be accommodated in short periods of low product prices or major operational problems, provided that the longer-term forecasts must still indicate positive economics.

2. Determination of Reserves and Cash Flows

Proved Developed Producing reserves were determined using decline curve analysis based on historical gross production rates. Volumetric calculations based on provided logs were used as a boundary condition to aid in the determination of reserves for any well that lacked sufficient production history for the application of decline curve analysis. As of April 1, 2018 three wells were producing. The Wise #1-25 was producing commingled on ESP from the Viola and Wilcox formations and is the only well not operated by Inland (Mosman 5.4% WI). The Crawley #2-36 and the Wise #3-25 were producing from the Union Valley formation at variable rates after being shut-in for most of December and parts of January due to freezing weather. The Williamson #4-25 is currently shut-in due to what is believed to be a casing leak after a recent acid treatment in the Union Valley formation. This well is assumed to remain shut-in until the Viola and Wilcox are opened and commingled later this year.

Proved Behind Pipe reserves were estimated based on the log data provided along with historical production records from on the lease. Proved Behind Pipe reserves are associated with the commingling of the Wilcox, Viola and Union Valley zones in the Inland operated Wise #3, Crawley #2 and Williamson #4. Historically, production within the field in the Wilcox and Viola zones has displayed extremely high water cuts due to what appears to be a strong water drive. As a result, Proved Behind Pipe forecasts assume initial water cuts of approximately 99%. The commingling work associated with the Behind-Pipe reserves was estimated to cost $125M per well. Variable operating costs associated with the ESP operations were estimated at $0.11/BBL of water based on the Wise #1-25 historical costs.

Probable Behind Pipe reserves assume initial water cuts of 98% assuming the same total fluid rates, resulting in higher initial oil and gas production rates. As a result, Probable Behind Pipe reserves represent a performance incremental in the three commingled wells which Inland Operates (Wise #3, Crawley #2 and the Williamson #4).

Probable Undeveloped reserves were estimated based on the identification of a infill drilling location as determined from the provided seismic data and mapping. One consideration in the classification of this well is that the leases are serviced by a single SWD well with a permitted capacity of 8,000 BWPD. Moyes has assumed 100% utilization of this disposal capacity in both the Proved and Probable cases in the development of the Behind Pipe reserves. As a result, there does not appear to be any available SWD disposal capacity available until late 2024. Moyes has assumed this infill well will begin production in October 2024. The cost of a new drill is estimated at $350M based on Mosman provided estimates. It may be possible to drill this well earlier if additional SWD capacity can be permitted or developed, however Arbuckle disposal capacity is currently difficult to acquire at this time due to the restrictions imposed by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to combat wastewater injection related earthquakes in the state.

The average annual unadjusted prices used in this analysis are detailed in the tables on the following page along with the associated pricing differentials and gas heating value adjustments (BTU Content) where applicable. The prices provided by Mosman are viewed to be reasonable based on conditions as of this report. Mosman receives significant gas pricing discounts to Henry Hub of approximately 50% generally due to low gas sales volumes. Operating costs were derived from Lease Operating Expense (“LOE”) data provided by Mosman. The initial Inland WI and NRI for each well are also displayed on the following

page. Mosman has an additional interest in the Williamson #5-25 well which is currently non-producing. Mosman holds a 5.940000% WI and 4.774572% NRI in this well. No reserves have been attributed to this well as Mosman indicates they intend to focus on the development of behind pipe reserves in the Wise #3, Williamson #4 and Crawley #2 wells.

Mosman Provided Base Pricing		
Year	Oil ($/BBL)	Gas ($/MMBTU)
2018	65.00	2.80
2019	65.00	2.80
2020 +	65.00	2.80

Average Unadjusted Annual Prices Used in Evaluation (Flat Price, Unescalated, Provided by Mosman)

Well	Oil Differential ($/BBL)	Gas Differential (%)	BTU Content (BTU/SCF)
Wise #1-25	-3.50	-50.37	1,380
Wise #3-25	-3.50	-50.37	1,380
Williamson #4-25	-5.30	-50.37	1,380
Crawley #2-36	-3.50	-50.37	1,380

Pricing Differentials and Gas BTU Content Applied in Evaluation Based on Provided Data

Well	WI	NRI
Wise #1-25	5.400000%	4.320000%
Wise #3-25	24.975000%	19.980000%
Williamson #4-25	24.975000%	19.980000%
Crawley #2-36	24.975000%	19.777703%

Mosman Ownerships by Well (27% of Inland Interest Purchased)

3. Contingent Resource Summary

Mosman has requested a 2C and 3C estimate of contingent resources within the field which are presented in table two shown in the executive summary of this report. Contingent resources were evaluated using provided log and seismic data to estimate technically recoverable volumes which were adjusted by known cumulative production and the estimated reserves detailed in Figure 1 of the executive summary. In calculating contingent resources net to Mosman, Moyes has assumed a constant NRI of 19.98% per Mosman's current ownership interests. This assumes future development would occur at Mosman's current WI of 27% of Inland's initial 92.5% WI, or a net working interest of 24.975% and NRI of 19.98% (20% royalty burden). This may vary depending on future development.

Contingent resources include volumes from the Union Valley, Viola, Wilcox and Booch formations. Volumes from the Union Valley, Wilcox and Viola formations are volumes that are either currently forecasted to be uneconomic under existing conditions or are currently forecasted to be unable to be developed due to the forecasted SWD capacity limitations. These contingencies can be resolved with an increase in oil price and/or either the drilling of a new SWD well or the permitting of additional disposal capacity in the existing SWD well. This is currently viewed as unlikely due to the current situation in Oklahoma in which the Oklahoma Corporation Commission is restricting new SWD capacity to combat an increase in induced seismic activity within the state as a result of wastewater injection.

Volumes from the Booch are included as contingent resources as they are not expected to be developed based on the current work program. Additionally, the leases suffer severe gas price discounts in excess of 50% per MCF, making new developments uneconomic. This could change if gas production is increased and new purchase agreements can be negotiated. Additional gas prospects on the leases include the Woodford and Caney shales. While the Woodford shale has produced small volumes of gas on the lease from a completion in the Crawley #2-36 well, Moyes does not believe it currently has sufficient data to provide a resource estimate for either of these formations.