

NAVITAS PETROLEUM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Estimated

Future Unrisked Contingent and Unrisked Prospective Resources and Income

Attributable to Certain Interests

Walker Ridge 969

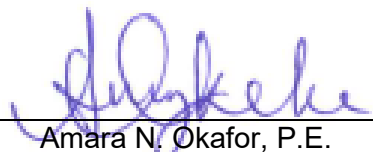
Logan

Gulf of America Offshore,

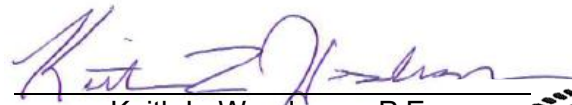
United States of America

As of

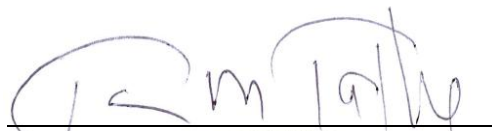
July 31, 2026



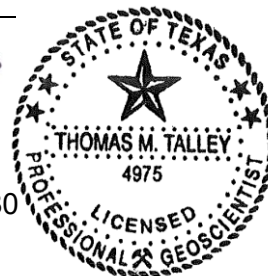
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RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
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PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002-5294

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August 20, 2026

Navitas Petroleum, LP
12 Abba Eban Blvd.
Herzliya, Israel

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of. Amit Kornhauser, Chief Executive Officer of Navitas Petroleum LP, Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott) has prepared an estimate of the 1C, 2C and 3C (Cumulative) contingent resources attributable to certain leasehold and royalty interests of Navitas Petroleum, LP (Navitas) as of July 31, 2026. Additionally, we have estimated the gross 1U (Low Estimate), 2U (Best Estimate), and 3U (High Estimate) prospective resources of Navitas as of this same date. The subject property is located in Walker Ridge 969 the federal waters offshore Gulf of America, USA. The contingent resources and prospective resources volumes included herein were estimated based on the definitions and disclosure guidelines contained in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Council (WPC), American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA), and European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE) 2018 Petroleum Resources Management System (SPE-PRMS), which were revised in June 2018. The estimates were also in accordance with internationally recognized standards, as stipulated by the Israel Securities Authority (ISA). The results of our third-party study, completed on August 14, 2026, are presented herein.

For clarity, note that the contingent and prospective resources shown in this report are volumes before the application of economic parameters and thus may include both economically viable and economically non-viable resources. None of the contingent resources included herein reflect any potential risk associated with their chance of development. The unrisksed contingent resources and unrisksed prospective resources reported herein are presented to the 100 percent working interests and the Navitas Petroleum working interest for the Logan field. These potentially recoverable prospective resources volumes are not adjusted according to the estimated chance of geologic discovery (P_g) of each prospect. However, the estimated P_g risk factors are shown herein separately for each prospect. In the event of a discovery, the prospective volumes are also not adjusted based on their "chance of development" (P_d).

The properties evaluated by Ryder Scott account for a portion of Navitas' total 1C, 2C and 3C contingent resources volumes and total 1U, 2U and 3U prospective resources volumes as of July 31, 2026 in the Gulf of America, U.S.

All prospective resources by definition are undiscovered and thus are undeveloped resources.

No reserves quantities are presented in this report. The contingent and prospective resources presented below have not been projected or economically evaluated. The results of this study are summarized as follows.

CONTINGENT RESOURCES

Unrisked Gross (100%) Contingent Resources
Derived Through Certain Interest in Logan

NAVITAS PETROLEUM LP

As of July 31, 2026

	1C	Oil 2C	3C	1C	Gas 2C	3C
WILCOX 1 CENTRAL FB						
<u>Gross Remaining Resources</u>						
Light/Medium Oil – MBBL	12,071	27,380	46,487	0	0	0
NGL – MBBL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas – MMCF	0	0	0	5,722	12,978	22,035
Total Oil Equivalent - MBOE*	12,071	27,380	46,487	954	2,163	3,672

Unrisked Working Interest Contingent Resources
Derived Through Certain Interest in Logan

NAVITAS PETROLEUM LP

As of July 31, 2026

	1C	Oil 2C	3C	1C	Gas 2C	3C
WILCOX 1 CENTRAL FB						
<u>Working Interest Remaining Resources</u>						
Light/Medium Oil – MBBL	4,023	9,126	15,494	0	0	0
NGL – MBBL	0	0	0	420	952	1,616
Gas – MMCF	0	0	0	858	1,947	3,305
Total Oil Equivalent - MBOE*	4,023	9,126	15,494	563	1,276	2,167

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES

Unrisked Gross (100%) Prospective Resources
Derived Through Certain Interest in Logan

NAVITAS PETROLEUM LP

As of July 31, 2026

	Low Estimate (1U)	Oil Best Estimate (2U)	High Estimate (3U)	Low Estimate (1U)	Gas Mid Estimate (2U)	High Estimate (3U)
WILCOX 1 WESTERN FB						
<u>Gross Remaining Resources</u>						
Light/Medium Oil – MBBL	11,483	32,948	59,997	0	0	0
NGL – MBBL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas – MMCF	0	0	0	5,443	15,617	28,439
Total Oil Equivalent - MBOE*	11,483	32,948	59,997	907	2,603	4,740

Unrisked Working Interest Prospective Resources
Derived Through Certain Interest in Logan

NAVITAS PETROLEUM LP

As of July 31, 2026

	Low Estimate (1U)	Oil Best Estimate (2U)	High Estimate (3U)	Low Estimate (1U)	Gas Mid Estimate (2U)	High Estimate (3U)
WILCOX 1 WESTERN FB						
<u>Working Interest Remaining</u>						
<u>Resources</u>						
Light/Medium Oil – MBBL	3,827	10,981	19,997	0	0	0
NGL – MBBL	0	0	0	399	1,145	2,085
Gas – MMCF	0	0	0	816	2,342	4,265
Total Oil Equivalent - MBOE*	3,827	10,981	19,997	535	1,536	2,796

Liquid hydrocarbons are expressed in standard 42 U.S. gallon barrels and shown herein as thousands of barrels (MBBL). All gas volumes are expressed in millions of cubic feet (MMcf) at the official temperature and pressure bases of the areas in which the gas volumes are located. The contingent resources gas volumes are reported before consideration of shrinkage and fuel. All prospective resources gas volumes are reported on a gross basis and Navitas Petroleum working interest for the Logan Field. The contingent resources volumes and the gross prospective resources volumes are also shown herein on an equivalent unit basis wherein natural gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas per one barrel of oil equivalent. MBOE means thousand barrels of oil equivalent

Resources Included in This Report

Unrisked 1C, 2C and 3C contingent resources and unrisked 1U, 2U and 3U prospective resources included herein conform to the definitions of reserves and contingent and prospective resources sponsored and approved by the SPE, WPC, AAPG, SPEE, SEG, SPWLA and EAGE as set forth in the 2018 SPE-PRMS and where applicable, based on varying price and cost parameters (SPE-PRMS forecast case). Refer to the full SPE-PRMS, which can be located at <https://www.spe.org/en/industry/reserves/> for the complete definitions and guidelines.

The various contingent and prospective resources development and production status categories, as described in this report, are also fully defined in the SPE-PRMS located in the website mentioned above. The project maturity subclass for the contingent resources is development pending and no current development plan was presented by Navitas. As previously stated, all prospective resources by definition are categorized as undeveloped.

Reserves and Resources Classification

Recoverable petroleum resources may be classified according to the SPE-PRMS into one of three principal resources classifications: prospective resources, contingent resources, or reserves. All three of these resources classifications are addressed in this report. The distinction between prospective and contingent resources depends on whether or not there exists one or more wells and other data indicating the potential for moveable hydrocarbons (e.g. the discovery status). Discovered petroleum resources

may be classified as either contingent resources or as reserves depending on the chance that if a project is implemented it will reach commercial producing status (e.g. chance of commerciality - P_c). The distinction between various “classifications” of resources and reserves relates to their discovery status and increasing chance of commerciality. Commerciality is not solely determined based on the economic status of a project, which refers to the situation where the income from an operation exceeds the expenses involved in, or attributable to, that operation. Conditions addressed in the determination of commerciality also include technological, economic, legal, environmental, social, and governmental factors. While economic factors are generally related to costs and product prices, the underlying influences include, but are not limited to, market conditions, transportation and processing infrastructure, fiscal terms and taxes.

Certain estimated recoverable volumes have been classified as contingent resources in this report due to one or more contingencies. These contingencies are related to the maturity of the technical analyses of those reservoirs, the client and partners’ commitment to develop, the timing of the development, and the commerciality of those developments.

Resources Uncertainty

All resources estimates involve an assessment of the uncertainty relating the likelihood that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the estimated quantities determined as of the date the estimate is made. The uncertainty depends primarily on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. Estimates will generally be revised only as additional geologic or engineering data becomes available or as economic conditions change. Discussions of contingent resources and prospective resources are presented below with general descriptions of the risks and uncertainties related to each of these resources classifications.

Contingent Resources

Contingent resources are “those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable owing to one or more contingencies.” The contingent resources included herein were estimated using deterministic methods and presented as cumulative quantities. For contingent resources estimated using the deterministic cumulative approach, quantities of contingent resources are estimated and assigned as 1C, 2C or 3C based on the level of uncertainty for the cumulative volume. Under the deterministic cumulative approach, 1C denotes the low estimate, 2C denotes the best estimate and 3C denotes the high estimate. It follows that aggregating different categories of discrete incremental contingent resources to represent cumulative quantities such as 2C (C1 plus C2) and 3C (2C plus C3) denotes greater uncertainty with each successive aggregation.

There may be a significant risk that accumulations containing contingent resources will not achieve commercial production. Moreover, estimates of resources may increase or decrease as a result of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical risks. As a result, the estimates of oil and gas resources have an intrinsic uncertainty. The contingent resources included in this report are therefore estimates only and should not be construed as being exact quantities. They may or may not be actually recovered, and if recovered, could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

Prospective Resources

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 are associated with a probability or chance of geologic discovery (P_g) and a probability or chance of development (P_d). The chance of geologic discovery expresses the probability that the drilling of an exploratory well to test the prospective accumulation will find or discover an accumulation of a significant quantity of potentially recoverable petroleum. The chance of development (P_d) represents the probability that a discovered accumulation, as defined herein, will be developed by application of future development projects. For prospective resources, the product of the chance of geologic discovery (P_g) and the chance of development (P_d), defines the chance of commerciality (P_c), which is the probability that a prospective accumulation will commercially mature to the point of delivering saleable hydrocarbon volumes to market.

Prospective resources are presented in this report as “unrisked” potentially recoverable volumes. Such volumes have not been adjusted by their chance of geologic discovery (P_g) nor the chance of development (P_d), together the chance of commerciality (P_c). In this report, Ryder Scott has estimated the chance of geologic discovery (P_g), which is presented as a separate factor in our tables of prospective resources and also shown in the table in Chance of Geologic Discovery (P_g) discussion below. The volumes of prospective resources in this report may or may not ultimately be discovered, economically viable, or technically feasible to produce. There is no certainty that development will occur or, if it does occur, that the estimated recoveries will be achieved. Due to its speculative nature, we have not addressed the chance of development (P_d) herein.

The gross unrisked prospective resources included herein were estimated using deterministic methods and are presented as cumulative quantities. For prospective resources estimated using the deterministic approach, quantities of prospective resources are estimated and assigned as Low Estimate (1U), Best Estimate (2U) and High Estimate (3U), based on the level of uncertainty for each successive cumulative volume. It follows that each successive cumulative prospective resources estimate conveys a greater uncertainty.

Chance of Geologic Discovery (P_g)

For conventional reservoirs, the P_g is commonly calculated by evaluating four independent risk factors: source, timing-migration, trap, and reservoir. All four of these factors as defined below must be present in order for a geological discovery to occur. Accordingly, the P_g is determined by the product of all four factors. The value assigned to each factor is based on the experience and judgment of the evaluator following a thorough review of the available relevant data.

It should be noted that the P_g for a prospective accumulation is only intended to represent the probability that a functioning petroleum system is in place. P_g only addresses the probability that data provided by an exploratory well drilled through the prospective accumulation will demonstrate the presence of quantities of moveable hydrocarbons which are at least large enough to satisfy the definition of a geological discovery as presented above. P_g is not intended to represent the probability that any particular quantity or volume of potentially recoverable hydrocarbons will be realized.

Ryder Scott defines the various independent factors used in the calculation of P_g as shown in the table below.

INDEPENDENT CHANCE OF GEOLOGIC DISCOVERY DEFINITIONS

Source	The probability that a lithology exists with sufficient quantity and quality of thermally mature organic matter to have expelled oil or gas which could feasibly have migrated to the reservoir.
Timing, Migration, and Hydrocarbon Quality	The probability that a source rock expelled oil and gas after the reservoir and trap were in place, that a flow path existed between source and reservoir, and that the trapped hydrocarbons currently have sufficient quality to allow for the production of those hydrocarbons to the surface through a wellbore.
Trap and Seal	The probability that adequate vertical and lateral seals exist which could confine hydrocarbons within adjacent reservoir rock.
Reservoir	The probability that a lithology exists with sufficient porosity, permeability and continuity to contain moveable hydrocarbons.
Total Chance of Geologic Discovery (P_g)	$= (\text{Source}) \times (\text{Timing, Migration, and HC Quality}) \times (\text{Trap and Seal}) \times (\text{Reservoir})$

P_g utilized for the evaluation is shown in the table below:

Western Fault Block	
0.90	Trap
0.90	Source Risk
0.90	Timing and Migration Risk
0.30	Reservoir Risk
0.22	Total Geologic Risk (P_g)

Possible Effects of Regulation

Navitas' operations may be subject to various levels of governmental controls and regulations. These controls and regulations may include matters relating to land tenure and leasing, the legal rights to produce hydrocarbons, drilling and production practices, environmental protection, marketing and pricing policies, royalties, various taxes and levies including income tax and are subject to change from time to time. Such changes in governmental regulations and policies may cause volumes of reserves and resources actually recovered, and amounts of income actually received to differ significantly from the estimated quantities.

The estimates of contingent resources and gross prospective resources presented herein were based upon a detailed study of the properties in which Navitas owns an interest; however, we have not made any field examination of the properties. No consideration was given in this report to potential environmental liabilities that may exist nor were any costs included for potential liability to restore and clean up damages, if any, caused by past operating practices.

Methodology Employed for Estimates of Reserves and Resources

The estimation of reserves and resources quantities involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and gas and the second

determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities. The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves and resources relies on the use of certain generally accepted analytical procedures. These analytical procedures fall into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods, (2) volumetric-based methods and (3) analogy. These methods may be used individually or in combination by the reserves evaluator in the process of estimating the quantities of reserves and/or resources. Reserves evaluators must select the method or combination of methods which in their professional judgment is most appropriate given the nature and amount of reliable geoscience and engineering data available at the time of the estimate, the established or anticipated performance characteristics of the reservoir being evaluated, and the stage of development or producing maturity of the property.

In many cases, the analysis of the available geoscience and engineering data and the subsequent interpretation of these data may indicate a range of possible outcomes in an estimate, irrespective of the method selected by the evaluator. When a range in the quantity of recoverable hydrocarbons is identified, the evaluator must determine the uncertainty associated with the incremental quantities of those recoverable hydrocarbons. If the quantities are estimated using the deterministic cumulative approach, the level of uncertainty is addressed for the cumulative volume based on the reserves or resources category assigned by the evaluator. Therefore, it is the categorization of the cumulative recoverable quantities that addresses the inherent uncertainty in the estimated quantities reported.

Estimates of reserves and resources quantities and their associated categories or classifications may be revised in the future as additional geoscience or engineering data become available. Furthermore, estimates of the recoverable quantities and their associated categories or classifications may also be revised due to other factors such as changes in economic conditions, results of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical or economic risks as previously noted herein.

The contingent resources for the properties included herein attributable to the undeveloped status categories were estimated by the volumetric method. The volumetric analysis utilized pertinent well and seismic data, reports and other data furnished to Ryder Scott by Navitas or which we have obtained from public data sources that were available through July, 2026. The data utilized from the well and seismic data incorporated into our volumetric analysis were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof.

The prospective resources included in this report were estimated by the volumetric method. As previously stated, these volumes are exploratory and undiscovered. There is no certainty that any portion of the prospective resources will be discovered upon the drilling of an exploratory well, and if discovered, there is no certainty that the project associated with such discovery will mature to commercial viability and thus to the reserves classification. These prospective resources are sub-classified in the Prospect project maturity sub-class.

Assumptions and Data Considered for Estimates of Resources

The contingent resources included herein were not economically evaluated.

Navitas has informed us that they have furnished us all of the material accounts, records, geological and engineering data, and reports and other data required for this investigation. We were not limited from access to any material we believe may be relevant. Ryder Scott reviewed such factual data for its reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the data supplied by Navitas.

No field development plan was presented by Navitas.

In summary, we consider the assumptions, data, methods and analytical procedures used in this report appropriate for the purpose hereof, and we have used all such methods and procedures that we consider necessary and appropriate to prepare the estimates of contingent and prospective resources herein.

Standards of Independence and Professional Qualification

Ryder Scott is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1937. Ryder Scott is employee-owned and maintains offices in Houston, Texas; Denver, Colorado; and Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We have approximately eighty engineers and geoscientists on our permanent staff. By virtue of the size of our firm and the large number of clients for which we provide services, no single client or job represents a material portion of our annual revenue. We do not serve as officers or directors of any privately-owned or publicly-traded oil and gas company and are separate and independent from the operating and investment decision-making process of our clients. This allows us to bring the highest level of independence and objectivity to each engagement for our services.

Ryder Scott actively participates in industry related professional societies and organizes an annual public forum focused on the subject of reserves evaluations and SEC regulations. Many of our staff have authored or co-authored technical papers on the subject of reserves related topics. We encourage our staff to maintain and enhance their professional skills by actively participating in ongoing continuing education.

Prior to becoming an officer of the Company, Ryder Scott requires that staff engineers and geoscientists receive professional accreditation in the form of a registered or certified professional engineer's license or a registered or certified professional geoscientist's license, or the equivalent thereof, from an appropriate governmental authority or a recognized self-regulating professional organization. Regulating agencies require that, in order to maintain active status, a certain amount of continuing education hours be completed annually, including an hour of ethics training. Ryder Scott fully supports this technical and ethics training with our internal requirement mentioned above.

We are independent petroleum engineers with respect to Navitas. Neither we nor any of our employees have any financial interest in the subject properties and neither the employment to do this work nor the compensation is contingent on our estimates of reserves and resources for the properties which were reviewed.

The results of this study, presented herein, are based on technical analyses conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott. The professional qualifications of the undersigned, the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing, reviewing and approving the evaluation of the reserves, contingent and prospective resources information discussed in this report, are included as an attachment to this letter.

Terms of Usage

This report was prepared for the exclusive use and sole benefit of Navitas Petroleum, LP and may not be put to other use without our prior written consent for such use. The data and work papers

used in the preparation of this report are available for examination by authorized parties in our offices.
Please contact us if we can be of further service.

Very truly yours,

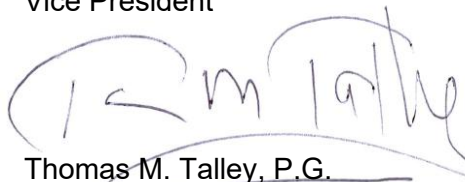
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Senior Vice President



ANO-KLW-TMT (DRO)/pl

Professional Qualifications of Primary Technical Person

The conclusions presented in this report are the result of technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott Company, L.P. Amara Okafor was the primary technical person responsible for overseeing the estimate of the reserve and future production prepared by Ryder Scott presented herein.

Amara Okafor an employee of Ryder Scott Company L.P. (Ryder Scott) since 2015, is a Managing Senior Vice President-Group Leader and also responsible for coordinating and supervising staff and consulting engineers of the company in ongoing reservoir evaluation studies worldwide. Before joining Ryder Scott, Amara Okafor served in a number of engineering positions with Marathon Oil and Schlumberger. For more information regarding Amara Okafor's geographic and job specific experience, please refer to the Ryder Scott Company website at www.ryderscott.com/Experience/Employees.

Amara Okafor earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Federal University of Technology Owerri, Nigeria in 2001 and a Master of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 2005. She is a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas. She is also a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE).

In addition to gaining experience and competency through prior work experience, the Texas Board of Professional Engineers requires a minimum of fifteen hours of continuing education annually, including at least one hour in the area of professional ethics, which Amara Okafor fulfills. As part of her 2025 continuing education hours, Mrs. Okafor attended 15 hours of formalized training including the 2025 RSC Reserves Conference and various professional society presentations specifically relating to the definitions and disclosure guidelines contained in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009 in the Federal Register.

Based on her educational background, professional training and more than 20 years of practical experience in the estimation and evaluation of petroleum reserves, Mrs. Okafor has attained the professional qualifications as a Reserves Estimator and Reserves Auditor as set forth in Article III of the "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information" promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers as of June 2018.



Reservoir Data and Reserve Summary (Well Level) -

Field Name: WALKER RIDGE 969 970 925 (LOGAN)

Client: NAVITAS PETROLEUM

Temp Base, °F: 60

Pressure Base: 14.73

County: OCS-G 26419

State: OFFSHORE LOUIS Operator: OXY

Lease: USA

Date Printed: 8/18/2026 12:17:49 PM

Geol. TMT

Engr. KLV

Last Modified: 8/18/2026

Study Date: 7/31/2026

Well Number/Lease	LOGAN 1	LOGAN 1	LOGAN 1	LOGAN 1	LOGAN 1	LOGAN 1
Reservoir Name	WILCOX 1	WILCOX 1	WILCOX 1	WILCOX 1	WILCOX 1	WILCOX 1
Fault Block	CENTRAL BLOCK	CENTRAL BLOCK	CENTRAL BLOCK	WESTERN BLOCK	WESTERN BLOCK	WESTERN BLOCK
Category	1Ci	1Ci + 2Ci	1Ci + 2Ci + 3Ci	LEi	LEi + BEi	LEi + BEi + HEi
Status	Undeveloped	Undeveloped	Undeveloped	Undeveloped	Undeveloped	Undeveloped
Type of Accumulation	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil
Average Depth, ft.	7235	7235	7235	7235	7235	7235
Limiting Contact, ft.	-25947 LKO	-25947 LKO	-25947 LKO	-25947 LKO	-25947 LKO	-25947 LKO
Reservoir Area, acre	1,269.0	1,864.0	2,459.0	1,491.0	2,690.0	3,888.0
Net Pay, ft.	87.1	115.3	129.9	70.6	96.2	106.0
Reservoir Volume, AF	110,572.0	214,965.5	319,359.0	105,186.0	258,680.5	412,175.0
Avg. Porosity, %	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%
Avg. Water Saturation, %	29.70%	29.70%	29.70%	29.70%	29.70%	29.70%
Orig. Temperature, R	711	711	711	711	711	711
Orig. BHP, psia	19,409	19,409	19,409	19,409	19,409	19,409
Sep. Gas Gravity	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650
Liquid Gravity, API	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Zi or Boi	Boi: 1.151	Boi: 1.151	Boi: 1.151	Boi: 1.151	Boi: 1.151	Boi: 1.151
OOIP Bbl/AF or WGIP Mcf/AF	OOIP: 909.8	OOIP: 909.8	OOIP: 909.8	OOIP: 909.8	OOIP: 909.8	OOIP: 909.8
GOR scf/Bbl or Yield Bbl/MMcf	GOR: 474	GOR: 474	GOR: 474	GOR: 474	GOR: 474	GOR: 474
Type of Estimate	Volumetric	Volumetric	Volumetric	Volumetric	Volumetric	Volumetric
DRY GAS (MMcf)						
Shrinkage Factor, %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Orig. GIP	47,682	92,700	137,717	45,359	111,551	177,742
Rec. Factor %	12.00%	14.00%	16.00%	12.00%	14.00%	16.00%
Ultimate Res.	5,722	12,978	22,035	5,443	15,617	28,439
Cumulative Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Res.	5,722	12,978	22,035	5,443	15,617	28,439
Plant and F&S Losses, %	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%
Remaining Sales Gas	2,575	5,840	9,916	2,449	7,028	12,798
COND (bbls)						
Avg. Life Yield, Bbl/MMcf	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ultimate Res.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Res.	0	0	0	0	0	0
OIL (bbls)						
Orig OIP	100,594,948	195,568,890	290,542,832	95,694,934	235,339,430	374,983,926
Rec. Factor %	12.00%	14.00%	16.00%	12.00%	14.00%	16.00%
Ultimate Res.	12,071,394	27,379,645	46,486,853	11,483,392	32,947,520	59,997,428
Cumulative Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Res.	12,071,394	27,379,645	46,486,853	11,483,392	32,947,520	59,997,428
PLANT PROD (bbls)						
Avg. Future Yield, Bbl/MMcf	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
Remaining Total	1.25884e+006	2.85516e+006	4.8477e+006	1.19746e+006	3.43574e+006	6.25658e+006
Remaining Lease Share	1.25884e+006	2.85516e+006	4.8477e+006	1.19746e+006	3.43574e+006	6.25658e+006
Remaining Plant Share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Footnotes						

Sort Order Number 15 15 20 25 30 35

Group Code:

Field Code: 37060

The reserves presented herein may differ from the forecast due to economic limits being reached
RYDER SCOTT COMPANY PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS — TBPE FIRM LICENSE No. F-1580