

BOW ENERGY LTD.
(“Bow”)

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA
AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

AUGUST 23, 2017

BOW ENERGY LTD.
(“Bow”)

FORM 51-101F1
STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

This Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information in Form 51-101F is provided in accordance with NI 51-101. Attached as Appendices to this statement are the following documents derived from and prepared in accordance with, NI 51-101:

- (a) Form 51-101F2 – “Report on Reserves Data by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator” by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd., dated March 31, 2017 (Appendix “A”); and
- (b) Form 51-101F3 – “Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure” dated August 23, 2017 (Appendix “B”).

1. RELEVANT DATES:

Statement Date: August 1, 2017

Effective Date: March 31, 2017

Preparation Date: August 1, 2017

2. MCDANIEL REPORT

Bow commissioned a report (the “**McDaniel Report**”) from McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (“**McDaniel**”), which appraises Bow’s oil and gas assets for the estimates of the extent of the proved and probable reserves and related future net revenue for Bow’s Langsa Field located in Indonesia (the “**Property**”). The following is a summary of the reserves data and other oil and gas information with respect to the Property dated effective March 31, 2017 taken from the McDaniel Report.

3. DISCLOSURE OF RESERVES DATA

3.1 Classification of Reserves

Petroleum reserves included in this summary are classified by degree of proof as proved, probable, or possible. For purposes of this summary, reserves are those quantities of oil or gas anticipated to be economically recoverable from known accumulations. The definitions of reserves shown below serve as the basis for the estimates contained herein. The definitions are in accordance with those prepared for National Instrument 51-101 as presented in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook Second Edition September 1, 2007, Volume 1 Reserves Definitions and Evaluation Practices and Procedures (“**COGEH**”), Section 5. The petroleum reserves are classified in accordance with Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.2, and 5.4.3 of COGEH.

3.2 Reserves Categories

Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, as of a given date, based on

- analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical, and engineering data;
- the use of established technology; and
- specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable, and shall be disclosed.

Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

Proved Reserves – Proved reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.

Probable Reserves – Probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved + probable reserves.

Possible Reserves – Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of the estimated proved + probable + possible reserves.

Development and Production Status – Each of the reserves categories (proved, probable, and possible) may be divided into developed and undeveloped categories.

Developed Reserves – Developed reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and nonproducing.

Developed Producing Reserves – Developed producing reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.

Developed Nonproducing Reserves – Developed nonproducing reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut in and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

Undeveloped Reserves – Undeveloped reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves category (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools, it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to subdivide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be based on the estimator's assessment as to the

reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities, and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

Levels of Certainty for Reported Reserves – qualitative certainty levels contained in the definitions in the reserves categories above are applicable to individual reserves entities, which refers to the lowest level at which reserves calculations are performed, and to reported reserves, which refers to the highest level sum of individual entity estimates for which reserves estimates are presented. Reported reserves should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

- at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated proved reserves,
- at least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved + probable reserves,
- at least a 10 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved + probable + possible reserves.

A quantitative measure of the certainty levels pertaining to estimates prepared for the various reserves categories is desirable to provide a clearer understanding of the associated risks and uncertainties. However, the majority of reserves estimates are prepared using deterministic methods that do not provide a mathematically derived quantitative measure of probability. In principle, there should be no difference between estimates prepared using probabilistic or deterministic methods.

3.3 Estimation of Reserves

Estimates of reserves were prepared by the use of standard geological and engineering methods generally accepted by the petroleum industry. The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history.

For depletion-type reservoirs or those whose performance disclosed a reliable decline in producing-rate trends or other diagnostic characteristics, reserves were estimated by the application of appropriate decline curves or other performance relationships. In the analyses of production decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limits of economic production based on current economic conditions.

In certain cases, when the previously named methods could not be used, reserves were estimated by analogy with similar wells or reservoirs for which more complete data were available.

Where applicable the reserves estimates presented herein are generally based on consideration of monthly and cumulative production data through March 31, 2017.

Crude oil volumes estimated herein are those to be recovered by normal field separation. Sales oil volumes estimated herein are those to be recovered by passage through field, platform, and onshore separation. Estimates of oil are expressed in barrels (“**bbl**”). In these estimates, 1 barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

Proved developed reserves estimates are based on performance analysis of current wells. Total proved reserves include the proved developed reserves plus proved undeveloped reserves associated with certain planned wells that are forecast to be drilled in proved reserves areas. A portion of the estimated probable reserves is attributable to production performance improvements and a portion is associated with the drilling of wells for opportunities of less certainty than those estimated to be proved. Estimates of possible

reserves include further production performance improvements beyond those associated with probable reserves classification.

3.4 Valuation of Reserves

Revenue values in this summary have been prepared using initial prices and costs and future price and cost assumptions specified by Bow. A Forecast Price Case was evaluated using future prices that vary from current prices as well as escalations in operating expenses and capital costs. Reserves estimates herein are based on the Forecast Price Case assumptions.

In this summary, values for proved, proved-plus-probable, and proved-plus-probable-plus-possible reserves are based on projections of estimated future production and revenue prepared for the Property. Probable and possible reserves involve substantially higher risks than proved reserves.

3.5 Forecast Price Case

The following assumptions were used in estimating future net revenue in the Forecast Price Case:

Prices – Light/Medium oil and gas prices used in the McDaniel Report were based on the McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. price forecast. These prices were forecast into the future and are attached hereto. These prices have been adjusted for transportation differentials and quality in the property based on the lease operating statements provided by Bow and McDaniel’s experience with similar operations.

Operating Expenses – Operating expenses and operating-expense forecasts have been determined by McDaniel based on the lease operating statements provided by BOW and McDaniel’s experience with similar operations. In certain situations, future expenses, either higher or lower than current expenses, may have been used because of anticipated changes in operating conditions. Escalation has been applied to operating expenses to account for inflation.

Capital Costs – Future capital costs were estimated using current capital cost forecasts provided by Bow. Where necessary, these costs were scaled and adjusted to fit the scenario being evaluated. Escalation has been applied to capital costs to account for inflation.

3.6 Estimated Reserves

The estimated Forecast Price Case company gross and net proved, probable, and possible reserves for the Forecast Price Case, as of March 31, 2017 of the Property are summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (“**Mbbl**”) for oil and NGL and millions of cubic feet (“**MMcf**”) for sales gas:

TOTAL COMPANY – FORECAST PRICE CASE								
Remaining Reserves as of March 31, 2017								
Reserve Category	Light & Medium Crude Oil		Heavy Crude Oil		Natural Gas		NGL	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMcf	MMcf	Mbbl	Mbbl
Proved Developed								
Producing	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved + Probable	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possible	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-

The proved-plus-probable-plus-possible revenue is an arithmetic sum of multiple estimates of revenue, which statistical principles indicate may be misleading as to value that may actually be recovered. Attention should be given to the estimates of individual classes of reserves and their probability of occurrence as described in the Reserves Categories section above.

3.7 *Estimated Future Revenue and Net Present Value*

Based on the Forecast Price Case described herein, estimated future net revenue and net present value at various discount rates are summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of US dollars (M\$):

TOTAL COMPANY	FORECAST PRICE CASE				
	Proved Developed Producing (M\$)	Proved Developed (M\$)	Total Proved (M\$)	Proved Plus Probable (M\$)	Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible (M\$)
Future Gross Revenue	714	714	714	715	715
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	416	416	416	416	416
Processing and Other Income	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Abandonment Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Future Net Revenues Before Future Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Future Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Future Net Revenues After Future Income Tax	297	297	297	298	299
Net Present Value at 5%	296	296	296	297	298
Net Present Value at 10%	296	296	296	296	297
Net Present Value at 15%	295	295	295	296	296
Net Present Value at 20%	294	294	294	295	295

Note: The numbers in this table may not exactly add due to rounding.

The proved-plus-probable-plus-possible revenue is an arithmetic sum of multiple estimates of revenue, which statistical principles indicate may be misleading as to value that may actually be returned. Attention should be given to the estimates of individual classes of reserves and their probability of occurrence as described in the Reserves Categories section above.

Proved, probable, and possible reserves have been estimated only for known accumulations and do not include any exploration potential. Reserves estimates herein are based on forecast prices and costs.

Based on the Forecast Price Case described herein, estimated future net revenue and net present value of future net revenue before and after income tax attributable to the Property in the total proved developed, proved-plus-probable, and proved-plus-probable-plus-possible reserves are summarized in the following two tables, expressed in thousands of US dollars (M\$):

TOTAL COMPANY	COMPANY SHARE – FORECAST PRICE CASE				
	Future Net Revenue Before Income Tax as of March 31, 2017				
	Undiscounted	Discounted			
		at 5%	at 10%	at 15%	at 20%
Reserve Category	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$
Proved Developed					
Producing	297	296	296	295	294
Non-Producing	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	297	296	296	295	294
Probable	1	1	1	1	1
Total Proved + Probable	298	297	296	296	295
Possible	1	1	1	1	1
Total	297	296	296	295	294

TOTAL COMPANY	COMPANY SHARE – FORECAST PRICE CASE				
	Future Net Revenue After Income Tax as of March 31, 2017				
	Undiscounted	Discounted			
		at 5%	at 10%	at 15%	at 20%
Reserve Category	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$	M\$
Proved Developed					
Producing	297	296	296	295	294
Non-Producing	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	297	296	296	295	294
Probable	1	1	1	1	1
Total Proved + Probable	298	297	296	296	295
Possible	1	1	1	1	1
Total	297	296	296	295	294

The proved-plus-probable-plus-possible revenue is an arithmetic sum of multiple estimates of revenue, which statistical principles indicate may be misleading as to value that may actually be returned. Attention should be given to the estimates of individual classes of reserves and their probability of occurrence as described in the Reserves Categories section above.

The following table sets out, by product type, in each case with associated by-products and on a unit value basis for each product type, in each case with associated by-products, the net present value of future net revenue before deducting future income tax expenses estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent:

[Remainder of page left blank intentionally. Full table follows next page.]

4. RESERVES RECONCILIATION

The following tables set forth the reconciliation of the reserves as at March 31, 2017, based on the Forecast Price Case described herein:

	Total Oil (MBBL)	Light/Med Oil (MBBL)	Heavy Oil (MBBL)	Sales Gas (MMCF)	NGL (MBBL)	TOTAL MBOE
TOTAL PROVED						
Opening Balance (Mar 31, 2016)	165	165	-	-	-	165
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions ⁽¹⁾	19	19	-	-	-	19
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(166)	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
Closing Balance (Mar 31, 2017)	18	18	-	-	-	18

TOTAL PROBABLE

Opening Balance (Mar 31, 2016)	2	2	-	-	-	2
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions ⁽¹⁾	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance (Mar 31, 2017)	0	0	-	-	-	0

TOTAL PROVED + PROBABLE

Opening Balance (Mar 31, 2016)	167	167	-	-	-	167
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions ⁽¹⁾	17	17	-	-	-	17
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(166)	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
Closing Balance (Mar 31, 2017)	18	18	-	-	-	18

TOTAL PROVED + PROB + POS

Opening Balance (Mar 31, 2016)	168	168	-	-	-	168
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions ⁽¹⁾	16	16	-	-	-	16
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(166)	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
Closing Balance (Mar 31, 2017)	18	18	-	-	-	18

The numbers in this table may not exactly add due to rounding.

Notes:

- (1) Includes technical revisions due to reservoir performance, geological and engineering changes and working interest changes resulting from timing and interest reversions.
- (2) Includes production attributable to any acquired interests from the acquisition date to the effective date of the McDaniel Report and production realized from disposed interests from the opening balance date to the effective date of disposition.
- (3) Includes economic revisions related to price, royalty factor changes and change in economic limits.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESERVES DATA

5.1 Undeveloped Reserves

Undeveloped reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (eg., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools, it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to subdivide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be based on the estimator's assessment as to the reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities, and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

Proved undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves related to planned infill-drilling locations.

The following table sets out the volumes of proved undeveloped reserves probable undeveloped reserves for the Forecast Price Case, as of March 31, 2017 of the Property that were first attributed in each of the most recent three financial years and, in the aggregate, before that time, expressed in thousands of barrels ("Mbbbl") for oil and NGL and millions of cubic feet ("MMcf") for sales gas:

Reserves Category	TOTAL COMPANY – FORECAST PRICE CASE							
	Remaining Reserves as of March 31, 2017							
	Light & Medium Oil Gross (Mbbbl)		Heavy Oil Gross (Mbbbl)		Sales Gas Gross (Mbbbl)		NGL Gross (Mbbbl)	
	First Attributed	Cumulative at year-end	First Attributed	Cumulative at year-end	First Attributed	Cumulative at year-end	First Attributed	Cumulative at year-end
Proved Undeveloped								
Prior to March 31, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable Undeveloped								
Prior to March 31, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.2 Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

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

As circumstances change and additional data become available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information.

Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions.

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

5.3 Future Development Costs

There are no future development costs for Langsa TAC as the concession expires in May 2017.

6. OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

6.1 Oil and Gas Property and Wells

The Langsa Field is located in the East Aceh Offshore contract area in the Strait of Malacca approximately 30 miles offshore North Sumatra. The average water depth in this field is 310 feet. Two oil pools have been discovered in the field, referred to as the H and L pools. The Langsa H pool was discovered in June 1979 by Mobil Exploration Indonesia Inc. (“Mobil”) with the well NSB-H1 encountering light crude oil in a Middle Miocene Malacca carbonate buildup. The NSB-H2 appraisal well was subsequently drilled in late 1979 southwest of NSB-H1 but missed the zone. The NSB-H3 well was then successfully drilled in 1983 northeast of NSB-H1. The deviated NSB-H4 well was drilled in 2004 near the NSB-H1 well and was the only well put on production in the H pool. The NSB-H4 well was put on production in March 2005, but was shut-in in July 2005 due to a mechanical failure of the downhole equipment. The well resumed production in April 2007, and experienced a steep oil-rate decline with an increasing gas-oil ratio until it was shut-in in March 2013. The NSB-H4 well was worked over in early 2015 and is currently producing approximately 400 bopd with a 13 percent water-cut.

The Langsa L pool was discovered in September 1980 with the NSB-L1 well also encountering light crude oil in a Middle Miocene Malacca carbonate buildup. Another appraisal well at NSB-L2 was drilled in the L pool in 1983 southwest of NSB-L1. The horizontal NSB-L3 well was drilled in 2004 and another horizontal well, NSB-L4, was drilled in 2007, but tested 100 percent water. The NSB-L1 well was put on production for a few months in 2002 and was shut-in until March 2005 when it resumed production. The well experienced a steep oil rate and oil-cut decline until it was eventually shut-in in September 2008. The NSB-L3 well was put on production in November 2004 and experienced a similar production profile to NSB-L1 until it was shut-in in mid-2007. The NSB-L3 well was put back on production in July 2014 and is currently producing approximately 475 bopd with a 60 percent water-cut.

Mobil did not proceed to the production stage with the Langsa Field so the development rights reverted back to the state. In early 1997, GFB Resources (Langsa) Limited, in partnership with the private Indonesian company P.T. Indama Putera Jaya (hereinafter referred to as “Indama”), signed a Technical Assistance Contract (“TAC”) with the state company Pertamina in with the intent of developing the Langsa Field. GFB Resources (Langsa) Limited failed to start the development of the fields and its parent company decided to sell the company. Matrix Oil subsequently acquired GFB Resources (Langsa) Limited in January 2000. In 2002, Matrix Oil ran into financial problems and had to suspend production until operations were succeeded by Medco E&P Langsa Ltd. in 2003. Medco E&P Langsa Ltd. changed to Blue Sky Langsa Ltd. in 2009. BOW purchased 50 percent of the Langsa asset from Blue Sky Langsa Ltd. The Langsa TAC will expire on May 15, 2017.

The following table summarizes Bow's interest as at March 31, 2017 in wells that are producing and non-producing.

Producing Wells				Non-Producing Wells	
Oil		Gas		Oil/Gas	
Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2	1	0	0	3	1.45

6.2 *Property with No Attributed Reserves*

The following table summarizes the gross and net acres of unproved Property in which Bow has a 44.48 percent working interest effective March 31, 2017 in the South Block A Production Sharing Contract. These lands are all located in Indonesia. No work commitments are outstanding on these lands.

Gross Acres	Net Acres
104,031	46,273

Following are the gross and net acres in the Langsa Technical Assistance Contract (TAC) for which Bow's rights to explore, develop or exploit will, absent further action, expire on May 15, 2017.

Gross Acres	Net Acres
19,030	9,515

6.2.1 *Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Property with No Attribute Reserves*

Development of the above unproven Property is dependent upon the confirmation of potential oil and gas in place. Bow is continuing to evaluate potential.

The economic conditions on drilling and completion will determine the timing as to the exploration and development of such Property.

6.3 *Forward Contracts*

BOW does not have any product price hedges on forward contracts at March 31, 2017

6.4 *REPEALED*

6.5 *Tax Horizon*

Based on the projected revenue/costs and using forecast prices in the McDaniel Report, Bow estimates that taxes may become payable in the year 2017 will be Nil.

6.6 *Costs Incurred*

The following table outlines the property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs incurred by Bow during the financial year ended March 31, 2017:

Property Acquisition Costs (M\$)	Exploration Costs	Development Costs
Nil	\$715,954.85	Nil

6.7 Exploration and Development Activities

The following table sets out the exploratory and development wells completed by Bow at the Langsa TAC during the financial year ended March 31, 2017:

Exploratory Wells				Development Wells			
Oil		Gas		Oil		Gas	
Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

At present, Bow does not plan to carry out any exploration and development activities for Langsa TAC.

6.8 Production Estimates

The following tables disclose by Reserves Category, the total volume of production estimated by McDaniel for the year 2017 as of March 31, 2017 (Forecast prices and Costs).

RESERVES CATEGORY	Forecast Prices & Costs		
	Total Proved	Probable	Total Proved + Probable
	Gross Daily Production ⁽²⁾	Gross Daily Production ⁽²⁾	Gross Daily Production ⁽²⁾
Light & Medium Oil (bbls/d)	18	1	19
Heavy Oil (bbls/d)	-	-	-
Associated and Non-Associated Gas (Mcf/d)	-	-	-
Natural Gas Liquids (bbls/d)	-	-	-
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾ (boe/d)	18	1	19

Notes:

(1) Barrels of Oil Equivalent (BOE) have been reported based on natural gas conversion of 6 Mcf/1 bbl.

(2) Gross production is Company interest before all royalty deductions.

The numbers in this table may not add exactly due to rounding.

6.9 Production History

The following table sets out for each quarter during the financial year ended March 31, 2017 Bow's share of average gross daily production volume, the prices received, royalties paid, production costs and the resulting netback.

FIELD	Light & Medium Oil				Heavy Oil				Natural Gas				Natural Gas Liquids			
	Q1	Q2 ⁽¹⁾	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Langsa, Indonesia																
Production Volume, Mbbl	80.1	68.0	63.8	83.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Volume, Mbbl	82.5	-	104.8	127.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue, \$/bbl	45.8	-	44.0	49.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty, \$/bbl	11.7	-	11.3	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Cost, \$/bbl	23.9	22.4	24.5	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netback, \$/bbl	10.2	(22.4)	8.2	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

(1) Operating netback is negative in Q2 as no oil was sold during that period.

The following table sets out Bow's gross production volumes for the financial year ended March 31, 2017

	Light & Medium Oil (bbl)	Heavy Oil (bbl)	Natural Gas (Mcf)	Natural Gas Liquids (bbl)
TOTAL	295,767	-	-	-

APPENDIX “A”

[attached]

APPENDIX “B”

FORM 51-101F3

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE

Management of BOW ENERGY LTD. (the “**Corporation**”) is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Corporation’s oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data, which are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at March 31, 2017, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Corporation’s reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator is presented above in Appendix “A”.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Corporation has

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

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

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

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

(Signed)
SARSHAR AHMAD, Chief Executive Officer

(Signed)
ALEX MCAULAY, Chief Financial Officer

(Signed)
ROBERT SADLEIR
Director

(Signed)
ROBERT TJANDRA
Director

August 23, 2017