

Abington Resources Ltd.

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

OCTOBER 31, 2010

The Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) has set out disclosure standards for publicly traded oil and gas companies in National Instrument 51-101 (NI 51-101). This document presents reserves data in a format that follows CSA Form 51-101F1 and sample tables contained in Appendix 1 of the NI 51-101 Companion Policy (51-101CP).

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STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

PART 1 DATE OF STATEMENT

Item 1.1 Relevant Dates

1. This statement of reserves data and other oil and gas information was prepared on January 24, 2011
2. Abington Resources Ltd.'s oil and gas interests and value of future net revenue was evaluated by Petrotech Engineering Inc. (the "Petrotech Report") at an effective date of October 31, 2010.
3. The Petrotech Report was prepared during the month of December, 2010 and January 2011 utilizing production data, operating statements and other financial information available to October 31, 2010.

PART 2 DISCLOSURE OF RESERVES DATA

Reserves and Future Net Revenue

All of Abington's reserves properties are located in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Abington's reserves were evaluated by Petrotech Engineering Ltd. ("Petrotech"), independent petroleum consultants, in a report (the "Petrotech Report") prepared January 14, 2011. Petrotech was engaged by the Corporation to provide an evaluation of Abington's proved and proved plus probable reserves; no valuation of possible reserves was undertaken. The pricing used in the forecast price evaluations, together with other assumptions and qualifications applicable to the evaluation and contained in the Petrotech Report, are set forth in "Part 3 Pricing Assumptions". A Constant Prices evaluation was not carried out.

The Petrotech evaluation has been prepared in accordance with procedures and standards contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation (COGE) Handbook. The reserve definitions used in preparing the report (included herein following Part 6) are those contained in the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* and the *Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook* ("COGE Handbook"). The net cash flow is calculated at forecast prices and costs for the assigned proved and probable reserves, to all future times and after deduction of the capital and operating costs, royalties and well abandonment liabilities net of salvage value. All cash flow data is in Canadian currency. The estimated cash flow values do not represent a fair market value. The abandonment costs of the wells are net of salvage value and have been incorporated and applied at depletion of the well reserves. Abandonment costs of facilities and for non producing wells with no assigned reserves were not included in the Petrotech Report. In reviewing the reserves estimates provided, it should be understood that there are inherent uncertainties and limitations with both the database available for analysis and the interpretation of such engineering and geological data. The judgments used in assessing the reserves are considered reasonable given the knowledge of the property reviewed. Field inspections of the properties were not conducted and not considered necessary in view of information available from public information and records and data provided to Petrotech by the Company.

Item 2.1

Reserves Data (Forecast Prices and Costs)

2.1.1

Breakdown of Reserves

	Light and Medium Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross ¹ (Mstb)	Net (Mstb)	Gross (mmcf)	Net (mmcf)
Proved Developed Producing	25.3	21.2	-	-
Proved Developed Non-Producing	-	-	-	-
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	25.3	21.2	-	-
Total Probable	9.3	7.8	-	-
Total Proved Plus Probable	34.6	29.0	-	-

2.1.2

Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue

	Before Deducting Income Taxes Discounted At					After Deducting Income Taxes Discounted At				
	0% (M\$)	5% (M\$)	10% (M\$)	15% (M\$)	20% (M\$)	0% (M\$)	5% (M\$)	10% (M\$)	15% (M\$)	20% (M\$)
Proved Developed Producing	1,182.8	884.8	698.4	573.3	484.5	1,182.8	884.8	698.4	573.3	484.5
Proved Developed Non-Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	1,182.8	884.8	698.4	573.3	484.5	1,182.8	884.8	698.4	573.3	484.5
Total Probable	525.9	267.6	160.0	106.9	57.0	525.9	267.6	160.0	106.9	57.0
Total Proved Plus Probable	1,708.7	1,152.4	858.4	680.2	541.5	1,708.7	1,152.4	858.4	680.2	541.5

2.1.3

Additional Information Concerning Future Net Revenue

2.1.3(a)

Future Net Revenue By Production Group

	Production Group	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (Discounted at 10%/Year)	
		(M\$)	(\$/bbl)
Total Proved	Light and medium crude oil	698.4	27.61
	Associated gas and non-associated gas	-	-
Total Proved Plus Probable	Light and medium crude oil	858.4	24.80
	Associated gas and non-associated gas	-	-

2.1.3(b)

Total Future Net Revenue (Undiscounted)

	Revenue (M\$)	Royalties (M\$)	Operating Costs (M\$)	Developm ent Costs (M\$)	Abandonm ent and Reclamatio n Costs (M\$)	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (M\$)	Income Taxes (M\$)	Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes (M\$)
Total Proved	2,192.9	451.8	526.3	-	32.1	1,182.8	-	1,182.8
Total Proved Plus Probable	3,172.0	628.9	795.8	-	38.5	1,708.7	-	1,708.7

Item 2.2 Supplemental Disclosure of Reserves Data (Constant Prices and Costs)

Optional - Not Included

PART 3 PRICING ASSUMPTIONS

Item 3.1 Constant Prices Used in Supplemental Estimates

Optional – not included.

Item 3.2 Forecast Prices Used in Estimates

The following table sets out the Cromer reference, medium crude oil price posting for the past five years and the GLJ Petroleum Consultants (www.gljpc.com) “Medium Crude Oil (29 API, 2.0%S)” January 1, 2011 price forecast and average quality adjusted price received by Abington Resources Ltd., from the Kingsford and Weyburn field properties since 2007:

<u>Year</u>	Medium Crude @ Cromer ⁽¹⁾ <u>\$Cdn/bbl</u>	Weyburn Field <u>\$Cdn/bbl</u>	Kingsford Field <u>\$Cdn/bbl</u>
2004	45.64		
2005	56.77		
2006	62.26		
2007	65.71	57.06	62.02
2008	93.10	92.46	93.87
2009	62.96	54.27	55.02
2010	73.00	69.10	71.42
Forecast			
2010	73.81	70.12	72.77
2011	82.78	78.64	81.12
2012	83.04	78.89	81.38
2013	83.64	79.46	81.97
2014	84.59	80.36	82.90
2015	87.54	83.16	85.79
2016	89.75	85.26	87.95

Escalate @ 2%/yr thereafter

Note (1) Suncor Medium Crude @ Cromer

The weighted average oil price received by the Company for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2010 was \$6.40/bbl.

PART 4 RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

Item 4.1 Reserves Reconciliation

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the changes in the Corporation's light and medium crude oil reserves as at October 31, 2010 against such reserves as at October 31, 2009 based on the **forecast price and cost** assumptions set forth in **Item 3.2** above:

	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL (Mbbl)			HEAVY OIL (Mbbl)		
FACTORS	Gross Proved	Gross Probable	Gross Proved + Probable	Gross Proved	Gross Probable	Gross Proved + Probable
October 31, 2009	23.8	5.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extensions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved Recovery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technical Revisions	6.7	3.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Discoveries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dispositions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic Factors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Production	(5.2)	0.0	(5.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
October 31, 2010	25.3	9.3	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

The positive **Technical Revisions** are a result of work over and battery facilities upgrade and maintenance operations carried out during the fiscal period.

PART 5 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESERVES DATA

Item 5.1 Undeveloped Reserves

There have been no proved undeveloped or probable undeveloped reserves attributed during the past most recent five financial years or in the aggregate before that time.

Item 5.2 Significant Factors or Uncertainties

The estimation of reserves requires significant judgment and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates can change substantially as additional information from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic and political conditions impact oil and gas prices and costs change.

Item 5.3 Future Development Costs

No development costs forecast.

PART 6 OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Item 6.1 Oil and Gas Properties and Wells

The Company hold various non-operated interests in 2 producing oil properties located in the Kingsford and Weyburn field areas in the province of Saskatchewan.

Kingsford: the Company holds a 2.8 % mineral interest in 160 gross acres (4.8 net acres) and various Midale formation, production interests ranging from 2.8% to 8% in 3 producing horizontal wells in

Section 13-004-07W2 as well as minor interests in the oil battery and salt water disposal well located on the property. The principle operator is Fairborn Energy Ltd.

Weyburn: the Company currently holds a 10 percent interest the mineral rights from surface to the base of the Midale Beds in 160 acres (16 net acres) forming the southeast quarter of Section 2-06-14W2. There are currently three producing horizontal oil wells, a salt water disposal well and battery facilities located on the property. The property is operated by Crescent Point Resources Partnership.

The following table sets forth the number of wells in which the Corporation held a working interest as at October 31, 2010:

	Oil Wells			
	Producing		Non-Producing	
Saskatchewan	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Producing	6.0	0.48	-	-
TOTAL	6.0	0.48	-	-

Item 6.2 Properties With No Attributed Reserves

The Corporation does not hold interests in undeveloped property.

Item 6.3 Forward Contracts

The Corporation has no forward contracts.

Item 6.4 Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

The gross abandonment and reclamation costs, net of salvage, of \$50,000 per producing well was incorporated in the estimate of future net revenue, which is average for areas of production. None of the producing wells are forecast to be abandoned within the next three years. The Corporation's net wells and costs used in the estimate of future net revenue are as follows:

	<u>Proved Producing</u>	<u>Total Prove plus Probable</u>
Net Wells:	0.48	0.48
Net Cost:		
Undiscounted:	\$ 32.1M	\$38.5M
Disc@ 10%:	\$ 5.0M	\$ 3.2M

Item 6.5 Tax Horizon

The Corporation does not expect to be taxable in the immediate foreseeable future.

Item 6.6 Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes the capital expenditures made by the Corporation on oil and natural gas properties for the year ended October 31, 2010.

Property Acquisition Costs (M\$)		Exploration Costs (M\$)	Development Costs (M\$)
Proved Properties	Unproved Properties		
-	-	-	-

Item 6.7 Exploration and Development Activities

The Company did not participate in any exploration or development activities during the past fiscal period.

Item 6.8 Production Estimates

The following table discloses for each product type the total volume of production estimated by the Evaluator for the remainder of 2010 in the estimates of future net revenue from the forecast case of proved and proved plus probable reserves disclosed above under the heading “Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue”.

	Light & Medium Oil Production, 2010	
	Gross (Mstb)	Bbl/day
Total Proved	0.8	13.6
Total Proved Plus Probable	0.8	13.6

Item 6.9 Production History

The Company's year end October 31, 2010 quarterly, average daily production and unit values for the Kingsford and Weyburn, Saskatchewan properties is summarized hereunder. The principle property in the Company at this time is Weyburn, generating approximately 86% of the cash flow during the previous fiscal period (production split: Weyburn - 4,517 bbls; Kingsford – 675 bbls):

	October 31, 2010			
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
Average Production				
L&M Oil (bbl/d)	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.1
Selling Prices				
L&M Oil (\$/bbl)	71.45	73.04	67.32	65.98
Royalties				
L&M Oil (\$/bbl)	17.07	22.61	20.33	20.50
Production Costs				
L&M Oil (\$/bbl)	16.17	9.47	5.67	7.39
Netbacks				
L&M Oil (\$/bbl)	38.21	40.95	41.31	38.10

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION

In this document, the abbreviations set forth below have the following meanings:

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Natural Gas

Bbl - Barrel
Bbls - Barrels
Mbbbls - thousand barrels
Mmbbls - million barrels
Mstb - 1,000 stock tank barrels
Bbls/d - barrels per day
BOPD - barrels of oil per day
NGLs - natural gas liquids
STB - standard tank barrels

Mcf - thousand cubic feet
Mmcf - million cubic feet
Mcf/d - thousand cubic feet per day
Mmcf/d - million cubic feet per day
MMBTU - million British Thermal Units
Bcf - billion cubic feet
GJ - gigajoule

Other

BOE - barrel of oil equivalent on the basis of 1 BOE to 6 Mcf of natural gas. BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 1 BOE for 6 Mcf is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

BOE/d - barrel of oil equivalent per day

m³ - cubic metres

MBOE - 1,000 barrels of oil equivalent

McfGE - 1,000 cubic feet of gas equivalent on the basis of 6 McfGEs to 1 bbl of crude oil. McfGEs - may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A McfGE conversion ratio of 6 McfGEs to 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

McfGE/d - 1,000 cubic feet equivalent per day

MmcfGE - 1,000 McfGE

\$000s - thousands of dollars

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The following terms, used in the preparation of the Petrotech Engineering Ltd. reports (as defined herein) and this document, have the following meanings:

“associated gas” means the gas cap overlying a crude oil accumulation in a reservoir.

“constant prices and costs” means prices and costs used in an estimate that are:

(a) the Corporation’s prices and costs as at the effective date of the estimation, held constant throughout the estimated lives of the properties to which the estimate applies;

(b) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the Corporation is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a). For the purpose of paragraph (a), the reporting issuer’s prices will be the posted price for oil and the spot price for gas, after historical adjustments for transportation, gravity and other factors.

“Corporation or Company” or “Abington” means Abington Resources Ltd.

“crude oil” or **“oil”** means a mixture that consists mainly of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which may contain sulphur and other non-hydrocarbon compounds, that is recoverable at a well from an underground reservoir and that is liquid at the conditions under which its volume is measured or estimated. It does not include solution gas or natural gas liquids.

“development costs” means costs incurred to obtain access to reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing the oil and gas from the reserves. More specifically, development costs, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

- (a) gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground, draining, road building, and relocating public roads, gas lines and power lines, to the extent necessary in developing the reserves;
- (b) drill and equip development wells, development type stratigraphic test wells and service wells, including the costs of platforms and of well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment and the wellhead assembly;
- (c) acquire, construct and install production facilities such as flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices and production storage tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, and central utility and waste disposal systems; and
- (d) provide improved recovery systems.

“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 Non-Producing” 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.

“development well” means a well drilled inside the established limits of an oil or gas reservoir, or in close proximity to the edge of the reservoir, to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

“exploration costs” means costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects that may contain oil and gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property (sometimes referred to in part as “prospecting costs”) and after acquiring the property. Exploration costs, which include applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:

- (a) costs of topographical, geochemical, geological and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and others conducting those studies (collectively sometimes referred to as “geological and geophysical costs”);
- (b) costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties, such as delay rentals, taxes (other than income and capital taxes) on properties, legal costs for title defence, and the maintenance of land and lease records;
- (c) dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions;
- (d) costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells; and
- (e) costs of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells.

“exploratory well” means a well that is not a development well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.

“field” means an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field that are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata or laterally by local geologic barriers, or both. Reservoirs that are associated by being in overlapping or adjacent fields may be treated as a single or common

operational field. The geological terms “structural feature” and “stratigraphic condition” are intended to denote localized geological features, in contrast to broader terms such as “basin”, “trend”, “province”, “play” or “area of interest”.

“future prices and costs” means future prices and costs that are:

(a) generally accepted as being a reasonable outlook of the future;

(b) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the Corporation issuer is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a).

“future income tax expenses” means future income tax expenses estimated (generally, year-by-year):

(a) making appropriate allocations of estimated unclaimed costs and losses carried forward for tax purposes, between oil and gas activities and other business activities;

(b) without deducting estimated future costs (for example, Crown royalties) that are not deductible in computing taxable income;

(c) taking into account estimated tax credits and allowances (for example, royalty tax credits); and

(d) applying to the future pre-tax net cash flows relating to the reporting issuer’s oil and gas activities the appropriate year-end statutory tax rates, taking into account future tax rates already legislated.

“future net revenue” means the estimated net amount to be received with respect to the development and production of reserves (including synthetic oil, coal bed methane and other non-conventional reserves) estimated using constant prices and costs or forecast prices and costs.

“gross” means:

(a) in relation to the Corporation’s interest in production or reserves, its “company gross reserves”, which are its working interest (operating or non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Corporation;

(b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which the Corporation has an interest; and

(c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which the Corporation has an interest.

“natural gas” means the lighter hydrocarbons and associated non-hydrocarbon substances occurring naturally in an underground reservoir, which under atmospheric conditions are essentially gases but which may contain natural gas liquids. Natural can exist in a reservoir either dissolved in crude oil (solution gas) or in a gaseous phase (associated gas or non-associated gas). Non-hydrocarbon substances may include hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

“natural gas liquids” means those hydrocarbon components that can be recovered from natural gas as liquids including, but not limited to, ethane, propane, butanes, pentanes plus, condensate and small quantities of nonhydrocarbons.

“net” means

(a) in relation to the Corporation’s interest in production or reserves its working interest (operating or non operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus its royalty interests in production or reserves;

(b) in relation to the Corporation’s interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Corporation’s working interest in each of its gross wells; and

(c) in relation to the Corporation’s interest in a property, the total area in which the Corporation has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by the Corporation.

“non-associated gas” means an accumulation of natural gas in a reservoir where there is no crude oil.

“operating costs” or “production costs” means costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of operating and maintaining those wells and related equipment and facilities.

“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.

“production” means recovering, gathering, treating, field or plant processing (for example, processing gas to extract natural gas liquids) and field storage of oil and gas.

“property” includes:

(a) fee ownership or a lease, concession, agreement, permit, licence or other interest representing the right to extract oil or gas subject to such terms as may be imposed by the conveyance of that interest;

(b) royalty interests, production payments payable in oil or gas, and other non-operating interests in properties operated by others; and

(c) an agreement with a foreign government or authority under which a reporting issuer participates in the operation of properties or otherwise serves as “producer” of the underlying reserves (in contrast to being an independent purchaser, broker, dealer or importer). A property does not include supply agreements, or contracts that represent a right to purchase, rather than extract, oil or gas.

“property acquisition costs” means costs incurred to acquire a property (directly by purchase or lease, or indirectly by acquiring another corporate entity with an interest in the property), including:

(a) costs of lease bonuses and options to purchase or lease a property;

(b) the portion of the costs applicable to hydrocarbons when land including rights to hydrocarbons is purchased in fee;

(c) brokers’ fees, recording and registration fees, legal costs and other costs incurred in acquiring properties.

“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.

“proved property” means a property or part of a property to which reserves have been specifically attributed.

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

(a) analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical, and engineering data; (b) the use of established technology; and (c) 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.

“reservoir” means a porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible oil or gas that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is individual and separate from other reservoirs.

“service well” means a well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells in this class are drilled for the following specific purposes: gas injection (natural gas, propane, butane or flue gas), water injection, steam injection, air injection, salt-water disposal, water supply for injection, observation, or injection for combustion.

“solution gas” means natural gas dissolved in crude oil.

“stratigraphic test well” means a drilling effort, geologically directed, to obtain information pertaining to a specific geologic condition. Ordinarily, such wells are drilled without the intention of being completed for hydrocarbon production. They include wells for the purpose of core tests and all types of expendable holes related to hydrocarbon exploration. Stratigraphic test wells are classified as (a) “exploratory type” if not drilled into a proved property; or (b) “development type”, if drilled into a proved property. Development type stratigraphic wells are also referred to as “evaluation wells”.

“support equipment and facilities” means equipment and facilities used in oil and gas activities, including seismic equipment, drilling equipment, construction and grading equipment, vehicles, repair shops, warehouses, supply points, camps, and division, district or field offices.

“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 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 sub-divide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed

nonproducing. 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.

“unproved property” means a property or part of a property to which no reserves have been specifically attributed.

“well abandonment costs” means costs of abandoning a well (net of salvage value) and of disconnecting the well from the surface gathering system. They do not include costs of abandoning the gathering system or reclaiming the wellsite.