

#### For Immediate Release

ASX Announcement

10 March 2022

#### **Corporate Presentation Material**

Please find attached a copy of the presentation to be used by Australis Oil & Gas Limited for Euroz Hartleys Institutional Conference today.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Australis Disclosure Committee.

For further information, please contact either:

Graham Dowland Finance Director Australis Oil & Gas Limited +61 8 9220 8700 Julie Foster Company Secretary Australis Oil & Gas Limited +61 8 9220 8700

#### **AUSTRALIS OIL & GAS LIMITED**

ABN 34 609 262 937 Ground Floor, 215 Hay Street Subiaco WA 6008 • PO Box 8225 Subiaco East WA 6008 T +61 (8) 9220 8700 • F +61 (8) 9220 8799

www.australisoil.com

Euroz Hartleys Rottnest Institutional Conference

10 March 2022



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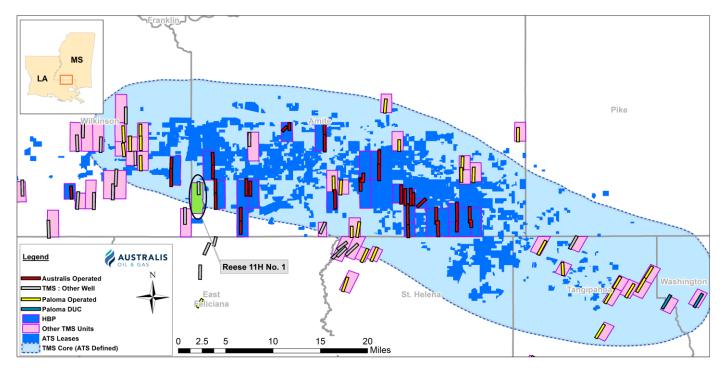
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### Australis and the Tuscaloosa Marine Shale

A material strategic position within one of the last quality undeveloped unconventional oil plays in the USA



- Largest land holder with >95,000 contiguous net acres corresponds to >350 net new well locations
- Largest production operator with 33 producing wells
- Largest TMS producer ~ 1,000 bopd, with low operating costs and reduced overheads
- 150 million bbls<sup>1</sup> net to Australis
- Ability to scale up via extensive leasehold records and longest TMS experienced operator
- Third party activity in the area
  - State Line Exploration drilled, completed and recently began flowing oil from Reese 11H No.1
  - Paloma Partners acquired Goodrich Petroleum 2<sup>nd</sup> largest TMS operator



### Australis Oil – Snapshot status update

Australis	<ul> <li>Shale oil producer in Mississippi from the Tuscaloosa Marine Shale (TMS)</li> <li>Existing production valued at &gt;US\$70 million</li> <li>Operationally cashflow positive incl debt service for last 2 years</li> <li>Cash balance US\$9 million and debt US\$16 million</li> <li>Large undeveloped but appraised oil resource - 150mmbbls net to ATS</li> <li>Seeking strategic partnership(s) to apply capital to develop these reserves and resources to unlock value</li> </ul>
Why the TMS	<ul> <li>Between 2010 and 2014 shale companies drilled in the TMS and identified a Core area with consistent productivity</li> <li>Encana de-risked drilling and completions in the Core area</li> <li>Core productivity as good as more mature areas - Permian and Eagle Ford</li> <li>Australis benefits from the &gt;US\$1 billion spent in TMS through appraisal period</li> <li>TMS well economics match existing mature plays but Australis entry prices in 2015-17 valued at low / exploration prices compared to other opportunities</li> </ul>
Australis TMS asset	<ul> <li>33 wells operated by Australis (~95% WI)</li> <li>3 million bbls proved &amp; producing, value at current futures &gt;US\$70 million</li> <li>Control via         <ul> <li>Operatorship over 38,000 Core acres held long term (HBP)</li> <li>60,000 Core acres on short term lease (1 to 3 years)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Inventory of 350 net wells and 150 million bbls</li> <li>Single well economics: IRR's 90% &amp; NPV(10) US\$12m (WTI US\$80/bbl)</li> </ul>
AUSTRALIS	

### Australis Oil – Snapshot status update continued

- Opec/Russia price war in early 2020 followed by Covid forced US industry to pivot:
  - From growth to production maintenance
    - Reduced capex / infill drilling / completing "DUCs"
  - Demonstrating Free Cash Flow
  - Returning cash to shareholders demanding 'show me the money'
  - As a result, balance sheets now stronger but management focusing on ability to maintain production from existing well inventory
  - Recent oil prices leading to cautious growth plans
- Private/PE companies leading growth charge 650 rigs now active (250 rigs 1yr ago)
- Depleting well inventory and Permian acreage tightly controlled
  - operators will seek to supplement depleting production & inventory

- Juniper successfully drilled and now flowing oil from the Reece 11H well
  - Juniper control Ranger Oil (1P NPV(10) of US\$4 billion / 200mmbbl)
  - Paloma acquire Goodrich for ~US\$400 million

- Goodrich assets: Haynesville gas and TMS oil
- Paloma, backed by large PE firm EnCap,
  - Original partners with Australis in the TMS in 2015
  - Exited to focus on their Scoop/Stack investment
  - Now the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest TMS operator behind Australis



**Recent TMS** 

activity

**US Oil industry** 



### Australis Oil – Partnering to unlock value

US marketplace aligning for TMS partnering

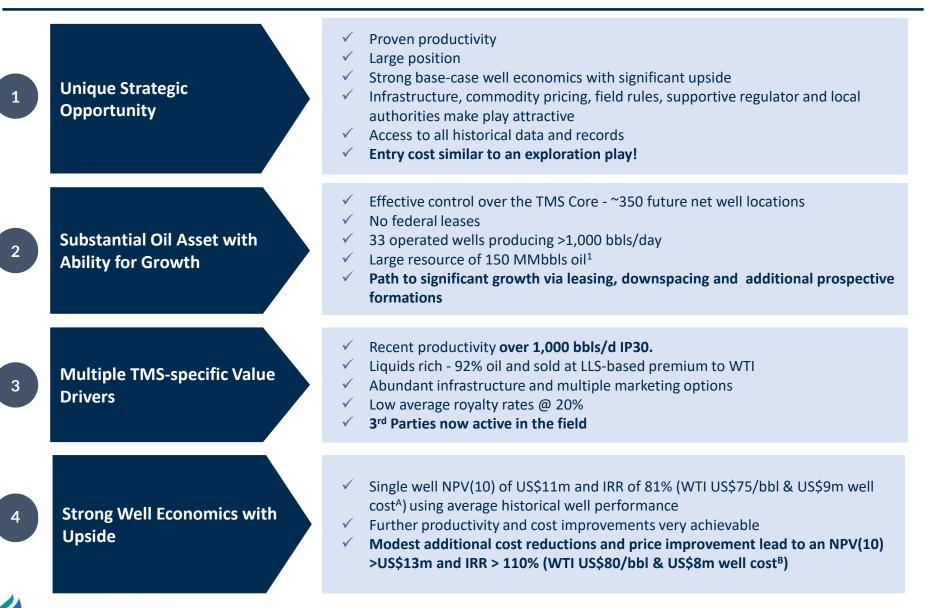
- Oil price outlook favourable with futures pricing US\$90 to US\$65/bbl long term
- TMS appraisal activity over past 8 years has de-risked development
  - Q1/22 Juniper well further validation
- US Industry recovered from low oil price environment
  - Operators now seeking quality (Tier 1) well inventory replenishment
- Very few opportunities to acquire appraised, delineated and undeveloped onshore core areas
  - Particularly with Tier 1 economic returns
  - Advantageous operating conditions
    - MS state field rules
    - Large units so less wells to HBP acreage
    - Manageable environmental conditions (water access and disposal)
- Australis offering access to a share of its
  - 100,000 net acres
  - 3 million bbls producing reserves
  - 150 million bbls resource
  - Extensive subsurface knowledge of the TMS after 7 years
    - Including land management ability to add acreage / bbls



### **Opportunity Summary**



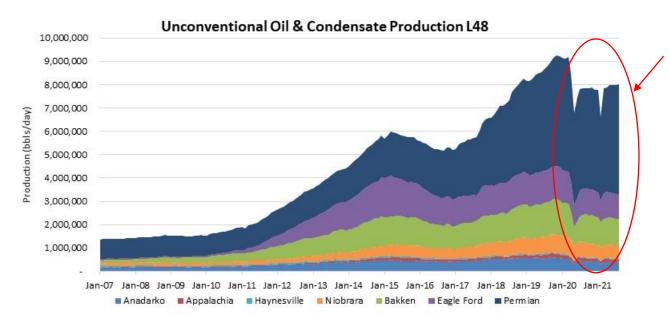
### Australis position in the TMS Core



A: Well cost includes drilling, completion, facilities & artificial lift in Full Field Development mode B: See Slide 15 and Appendix for more detail

### **Evolution of the US Shale Industry**

#### US unconventional oil production growth has steadied as unconventional industry matures



Oil Production declining in key US shale fields other than the Permian which is driving gentle overall growth

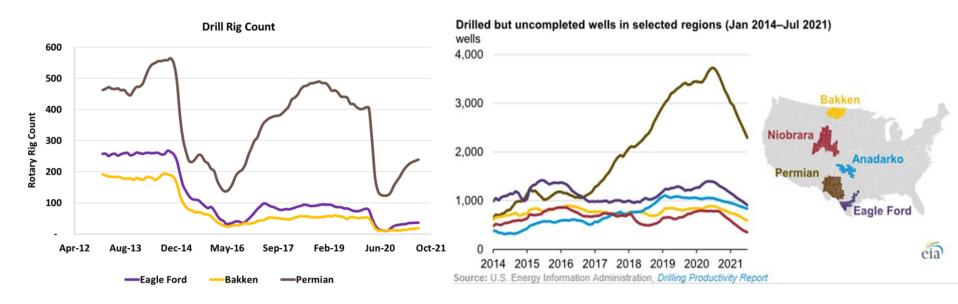
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- US oil production grew rapidly to over 14 million bbls per day and shale alone became the 4th largest contributor to oil production in the world.
- The Permian, Eagle Ford and Bakken generated over 86% of shale production in the last few months:
- Eagle Ford and Bakken are now mature were already plateauing by early 2020 have not recovered from COVID – both approx. 25% down
- In 2019 the Permian was 41% of shale production; the end of 2021 60%
- Permian is the sole source of US growth but heavily consolidated by large producers in last 18 months



### US shale industry recent drivers and Australis strategy

#### US unconventional growth has steadied as unconventional industry matures

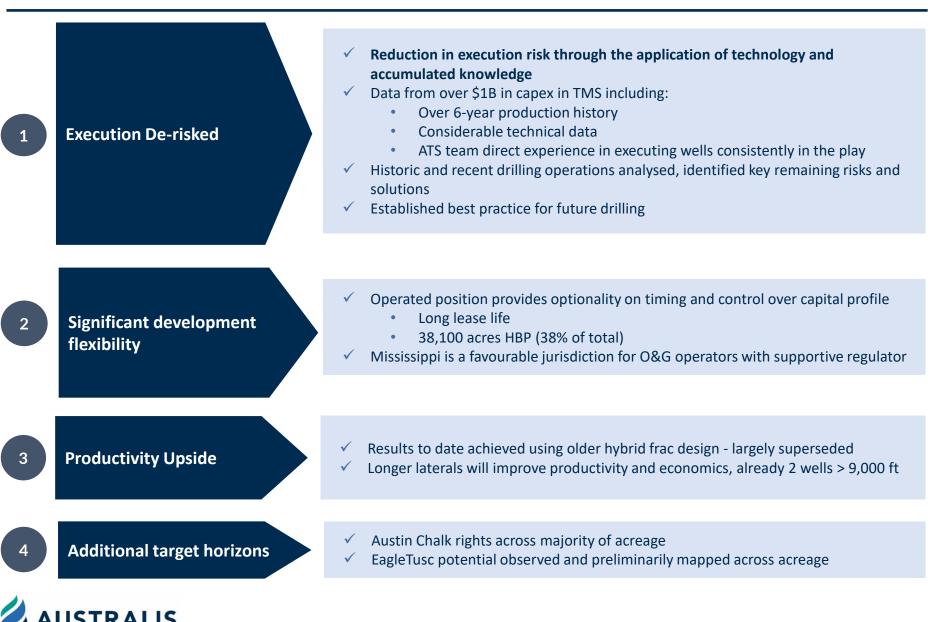


- Rig count up from the lows (from YE19: 40% down in Permian, 55% in Eagle Ford and 66% in Bakken)
- Currently >650 rigs operating in the US (12 months ago 250)
- Companies have been consuming Drilled Uncompleted wells (DUCs)
- DUCs are finite Operators will be forced to spend more to drill with limited inventory in mature plays
- Industry will be forced to look outside familiar areas as remaining growth area is tightly held.

#### The TMS is one of the last quality oil weighted plays that has been appraised but not developed



### **TMS Core – Path to Development & Partnering**



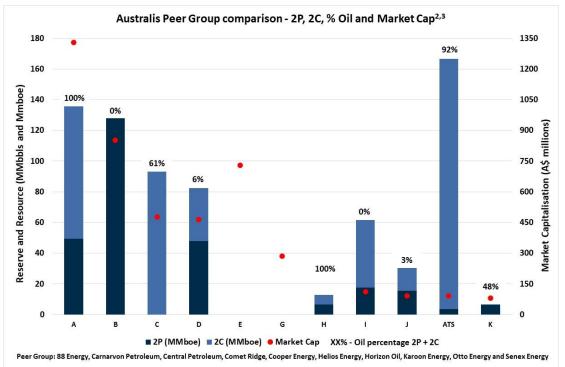
### **Significant Oil Reserve and Resource in TMS Core**

#### Significant scale - >350 net well locations on existing acreage based on 250 acre well spacing

- Net recoverable oil, independently assessed by Ryder Scott, as at YE21<sup>1</sup> is based on 98,000 net acres in TMS Core
- Proved developed reserves 3 mmbbl
- Mid case estimated recoverable volume from 98,000 net acres is ~150 MMbbl<sup>1</sup>
- For YE21 undeveloped reserve analysis, Australis elected not to propose a drilling plan for its oil resources. With the introduction of a partner(s) a development plan will be proposed for Ryder Scott to provide an estimate of 1P, 2P and 3P reserves from such a development
- Opportunity to grow reserves and resource base with additional leasing and further field development
  - Each addition of 10,000 net acres provides ~38 more future well locations and ~17mm bbls of recoverable oil



## comparison of Australis 2P and 2C oil resource to ASX peers



### **Strong Single Well Economics in TMS Core**

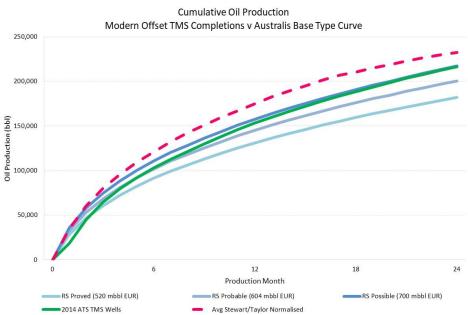
#### Tier 1 oil well productivity in the TMS Core

- Ryder Scott generate three Type Curves for reserve categories.
- Historical performance of 2014 ATS TMS wells between mid and high 2021 Ryder Scott Type Curves.
- Australis TMS wells drilled in 2019 performing at or above 2014 ATS TMS wells, with IP30 > 1,000 bbls/d for full length laterals

#### TMS production is liquids rich at premium pricing

- >92% oil with 39-41 degree API
- Achieves LLS-based premium over WTI (average: ~US\$3.50/bbl past 3 years), currently >US\$7/bbl
- Competitive Opex for oil wells
  - Low transport costs due to proximity to existing infrastructure and multiple nearby refining markets
  - Access to and capacity for water, SWD, roads and power
- Low well royalty rate (~20% average)

TMS Netbacks	2021 US\$/bbl	2020 US\$/bbl	2019 US\$/bbl
Average Realised Sales Price ( <i>excl. hedging</i> )	\$69	\$42	\$62
Average Field Netback (NRI)	\$26	\$24	\$41



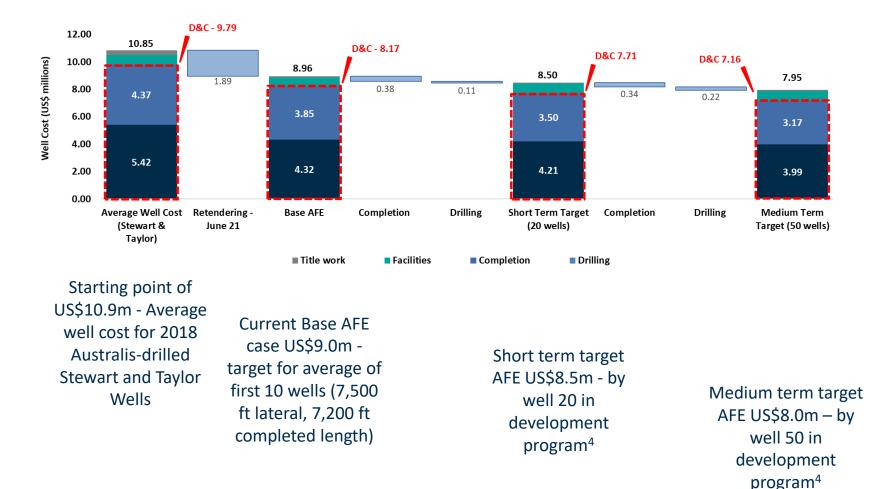
EUR (30 Years) – based on average historical performance <sup>3</sup>						
Oil (Mbbl) 587						
Gas (Bcf)	0.235					
EUR/well (Mboe)	626					

History match average of the 14 wells spudded by Encana in 2014 (~7,200 ft stimulated lateral)

#### TMS Core Type Curve v TMS Production

### **Clear path to substantial reduction in well costs**

#### Reduced well costs from execution efficiencies and refinement will drive further improvements in economics



#### Longer Term? Anticipated well cost for a 10,000ft lateral (post well 50) - \$9.4 million<sup>4</sup>



 
 Note
 These cost estimates are based on a Full Field Development mode (FFD), ie each unit and pad is sequentially fully drilled out Surface facilities cost not changed in each scenario, will improve under FFD scenario

 Total cost estimates include cost of unit title work – split between 8 wells in unit

### **Future single well economics - sensitivities**

### Impact of reduced well costs and variable oil price in FFD mode (assumes no improvements to historical well production performance)

	Base AFE Short term target		Medium term target	Medium term target	
	Av wells 1 - 10	Well #20	Well #50	Well #50	
		BT NPV10	\$million		
WTI \$/bbl	Well Cos	ts \$million (7	,500 ft)	10,000 ft	
	\$9.0	\$8.5	\$8.0	\$9.4	
\$50	\$4.04	\$4.47	\$4.69	\$8.15	
\$55	\$5.46	\$5.91	\$6.12	\$10.06	
\$60	\$6.89	\$7.33	\$7.54	\$11.97	
\$65	\$8.32	\$8.76	\$8.98	\$13.87	
\$70	\$9.76	\$10.19	\$10.41	\$15.79	
\$75	\$11.19	\$11.63	\$11.83	\$17.70	
\$80	\$12.63	\$13.06	\$13.26	\$19.60	
\$85	\$14.04	\$14.47	\$14.69	\$21.50	

	BT NPV0 \$million					
WTI \$/bbl	Well Cos	sts \$million (7	,500 ft)	10,000 ft		
	\$9.0	\$8.5	\$8.0	\$9.4		
\$50	\$10.40	\$10.84	\$11.06	\$17.19		
\$55	\$12.68	\$13.13	\$13.34	\$20.23		
\$60	\$14.96	\$15.41	\$15.62	\$23.29		
\$65	\$17.24	\$17.68	\$17.91	\$26.33		
\$70	\$19.53	\$19.97	\$20.19	\$29.39		
\$75	\$21.81	\$22.27	\$22.47	\$32.44		
\$80	\$24.11	\$24.56	\$24.76	\$35.48		
\$85	\$26.38	\$26.82	\$27.0 <u>5</u>	\$38.52		

	Base AFE			Medium term target
	Av wells 1 - 10	Well #20	Well #50	Well #50
		BT I	RR	
WTI \$/bbl	Well Cos	ts \$million (7	,500 ft)	10,000 ft
	\$9.0	\$8.5	\$8.0	\$9.4
\$50	29%	33%	35%	53%
<b>\$55</b>	37%	42%	45%	67%
\$60	47%	53%	56%	83%
\$65	57%	64%	68%	101%
\$70	68%	77%	82%	120%
\$75	81%	91%	97%	142%
\$80	94%	107% 🤇	113%	166%
\$85	109%	123%	131%	192%

	Payout from IP (months)					
WTI \$/bbl	Well Co	10,000 ft				
	\$9.0	\$9.4				
\$50	29	26	25	17		
\$55	23	21	20	14		
\$60	19	17	16	12		
\$65	16	14	14	10		
\$70	14	12	12	9		
\$75	12	11	10	8		
\$80	11	10 🤇	9	7		
\$85	9	8	0	6		

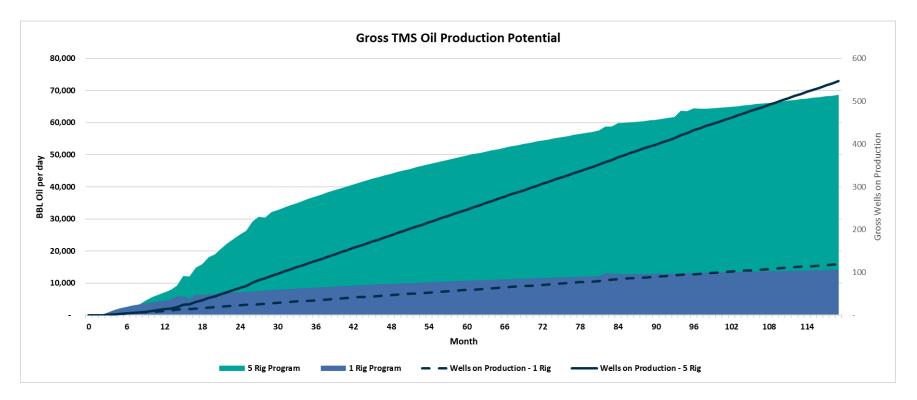
#### Base case economics

Upside case economics



### **Example Development Scenarios**

#### Field production growth<sup>5</sup> will be dramatic with even modest development cases



- Chart shows field production with a single rig program (blue) and a 5 rig program (green), the latter ramping up the rig count to 5 over 18 months.
- At the end of a 10 year period field production peaks at 68.5 Mbopd (green) and 14.1 Mbopd (blue)
- Assumes average production profile of 2014 ATS TMS wells



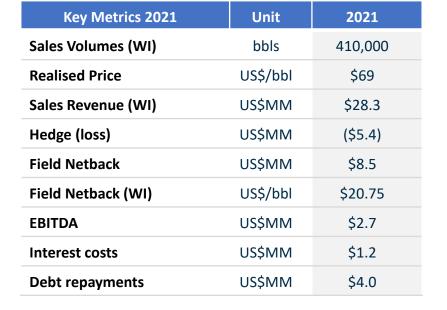
### Financial & Corporate Summary – YE 2021

#### **Operational cashflow safeguarding the valuable TMS asset**

- Operating cashflow US\$3.1 million
- Financial discipline remains
- Debt repayment US\$4 million
- Balance sheet strengthened during 2021 with US\$7.9 million capital raisings - Board and management contributed US\$0.5 million
- Year end cash balance US\$9 million and Facility Debt US\$16 million

Australis' current WTI oil price hedge position as at1-Mar-22					
	WTIS	Swaps	WTI Collars		
Qtr/Year	Volume Protected Volume		Volume	Protected Price <sup>(A)</sup>	Ceiling Price <sup>(A)</sup>
	000bbls	US\$/bbl	000bbls	US\$/bbl	US\$/bbl
Q1/2022	7	\$51	10	\$44	\$72
Q2/2022	13	\$55	30	\$44	\$71
Q3/2022	19	\$56	26	\$49	\$75
Q4/2022	9	\$53	26	\$52	\$76
Q1 - Q4/2023	43	\$66	50	\$43	\$68
Q1 - Q4/2024	14	\$53	0	-	-

A. Based on weighted average monthly price



Key Metrics 2021	
Shares on issue	1,238 million
Directors and management ownership	11%



### Safety, Environment & Emissions

#### **Continued safe operations and proactively addressing reduction in emissions**

- Operations continue to be conducted safely no injuries or near misses
- No reportable fluid spills outside of containment protection
- Air quality and emissions operating within local and federal requirements
- Emissions for 2021 :

		2021
Scope 1 Emissions	mt CO <sub>2</sub> e	29,461
Scope 2 Emissions	mt CO <sub>2</sub> e	87
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	mt CO <sub>2</sub> e	29,548
Production	bbl of oil equivalent	466,852
Scope 1 & 2 intensity	mt CO <sub>2</sub> e /bbl of oil equivalent	0.0633

- Emissions reporting according to the TCFD framework reporting
- All Scope 2 Emissions are from electricity usage for field operations and all office locations



### Summary

Experienced team and sound strategy will ultimately drive shareholder returns.

#### **TMS Asset Quality**

- Not guess work! Comparable productivity to best areas in the USA. Long production history from over 90 wells field wide
- Product stream 95% oil and a light sweet crude demands a premium to WTI
- Strong base case well economics, with all other plays having shown substantial improvement during development

#### Shale Industry Transformation

The broader shale industry is facing a structural transformation due to the following:

- Diminishing Tier 1 inventory locations
- Limited opportunity for exploration or new field developments
- Remaining growth play, Permian, tightly held



#### **Strategic Advantages of TMS**

- Large resource of oil
- Proximity to infrastructure
- Known well spacing with >7 year production history
- Supportive legislative environment with no federal leases
- Modest and flexible capital requirements
- Potential for acreage growth

#### **Value Creation**

Having managed and protected the asset during the turmoil of 2020/21, Australis is seeking a partner or partners to bring capital to re-rate the TMS asset valuation through development of the reserve and resource base.





# Appendix

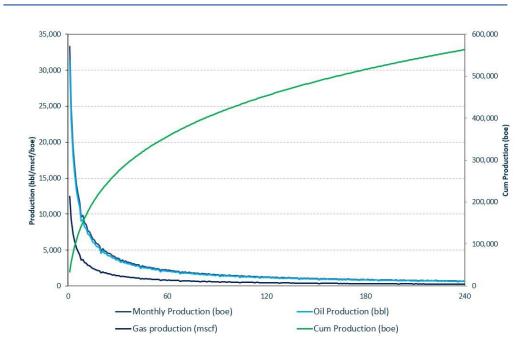
### **TMS Core Type Curve – Conservative Base Case Economics**

Assumes completed lateral length of 7,200 ft only, opex assumptions are based on history and the capex costs are current full field development projections (see slide 14) – no future upsides are assumed in the base case

#### **Base Case Assumptions**\*

EUR (30 Years)		
Gas	0.24	Bcf
Oil/Condensate	587	Mbbl
EUR/well	626	Mboe
Well Cost	US\$	
Drilling	\$3.9	million
Completion	\$4.3	million
Tie in & Title work	\$0.8	million
Total Well Cost	\$9.0	million
Operating Expenditure	US\$	
Operating Expenditure Fixed Opex	<b>US\$</b> \$8,935	/well/month
· • • ·		/well/month per bbl fl
Fixed Opex	\$8,935	
Fixed Opex Variable Opex <sup>A</sup>	\$8,935 \$1.07	per bbl fl
Fixed Opex Variable Opex <sup>A</sup> Variable Opex	\$8,935 \$1.07	per bbl fl
Fixed Opex Variable Opex <sup>A</sup> Variable Opex Other Assumptions	\$8,935 \$1.07 \$1.93	per bbl fl
Fixed Opex Variable Opex <sup>A</sup> Variable Opex Other Assumptions NRI	\$8,935 \$1.07 \$1.93 80%	per bbl fl Per bbl

#### **Production Forecast**



d Net Differential <sup>B</sup>	\$2.00	\$ per bbl	Oil Price - WTI	Cashflow	Pre-tax NPV10	IRR	Payback
nment cost	1.0%	of well cost	US\$/bbl	US\$ million	US\$ million	%	Months
on	2.0%		\$65	\$17.2	\$8.3	57%	16
			\$75	\$21.8	\$11.2	81%	12
			\$85	\$26.4	\$14.0	109%	9



A. Includes water disposal

B. Australis sells its oil at LLS benchmark, which trades at a premium to WTI. Realised differential represents LLS premium less local differential. \* Economics based on 20 year cash flows from first production

### Footnotes

- 1. All estimates and risk factors taken from Ryder Scott, report prepared as at 31 December 2021 and generated for the Australis concessions to SPE standards. See ASX announcement released on 7 February 2022 titled "Reserves and Resources Update Year End 2021". Australis is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced announcement and all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Ryder Scott generated their independent reserve and contingent resource estimates using a deterministic method which is based on a qualitative assessment of relative uncertainty using consistent interpretation guidelines. The independent engineers using a deterministic incremental (risk based) approach estimate the quantities at each level of uncertainty discretely and separately.
- 2. Based on public data including reserve announcements and annual reports from ASX Peer Companies. Market Capitalisations as at 8/03/2022
- 3. Oil equivalent volumes are expressed in thousands of barrels of oil equivalent (Mboe), determined using the ratio of 6 Mscf of gas to 1 bbl of oil
- 4. Key assumptions used to generate improved well cost estimates are
  - Short term target: removal of additional logging, de-bundling of chemicals from frac contract, re-source sand based on continuous program, 10% improvement in drilling speed/efficiency and a 5% improvement in other drilling related phases.
  - Medium term target: improved frac pump uptime, utilisation of improved frac fluid design, removal of acid pad, reduces mob costs and switch from CT drillouts.
  - Longer term 10,000 ft laterals, costs based on time to drill additional lateral length using medium term target assumptions and production/EUR is pro-rata to horizontal well length.
- 5. Production scenario modelling makes the following key assumptions:
  - Chart shows total field production for new wells only (no existing PDP)
  - Both scenarios commence rig activity in month 0
  - 5 rig scenario adds 2<sup>nd</sup> rig at end month 6, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rigs at end month 12 and 5<sup>th</sup> rig at end month 18
  - Single well productivity based on average of 2014 ATS TMS wells
  - Well drilling duration assumed to be 30 days and 3 months between spud and first production.



### Glossary

Unit	Measure		Unit	Measure	
В	Prefix - Billions		bbl	Barrel of oil	
MM or mm	Prefix - Millions		boe	Barrel of oil equivalent (1bbl = 6 mscf)	
M or m	Prefix - Thousands		scf	Standard cubic foot of gas	
/d	Suffix - per day		Bcf	Billion standard cubic foot of gas	
Abbreviation		Description			
TMS		Tuscaloosa Marine Shale			
TMS Core		The Australis designated productive core	e area of the	TMS delineated by production history	
WI		Working Interest			
		Contingent Resources – 1C/2C/3C – low/most likely/high			
NRI		Net Revenue Interest (after royalty)			
Net		Working Interest after deduction of Roya	alty Interests		
NPV (10)		Net Present Value (discount rate), before	e income tax		
HBP		Held by Production (lease obligations me	et)		
EUR		Estimated Ultimate Recovery per well			
WTI	NTI West Texas Intermediate Oil Benchmark Price				
LLS		Louisiana Light Sweet Oil Benchmark Pri	се		
Opex		Operating Costs			
Capex		Capital Costs			
PDP		Proved Developed Producing			
PUD		Proved Undeveloped Producing			
2P		Proved plus Probable Reserves			
3P		Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reser	rves		
D, C & T		Drilling, Completion, Tie In and Artificial	Lift		
DUC		A drilled well awaiting completion opera	tions		
G&A		General & Administrative			
KMP		Key Management Personnel			
Royalty Interest or Royalty		Interest in a leasehold area providing the holder with the right to receive a share of production associated with the leasehold area			
Field Netback		Oil and gas sales net of royalties, production and state taxes, inventory movements, field based production expenses, hedging gains or losses but excludes depletion and depreciation.			
EBITDA		Net loss / profit for the period before income tax expense or benefit, finance costs, depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment provision			
Net Acres		Working Interest before deduction of Royalty Interests			
IP24 The peak oil production rate over 24 hour					
		TMS by Australis commencing late 2018			
		The average oil production rate over the			
IRR		Internal Rate of Return			
FFD		Full field development mode – ie each u	nit and surfa	ce pad is fully drilled out	

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