

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.

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Euroz Hartleys Rottnest Institutional Conference

10 March 2022



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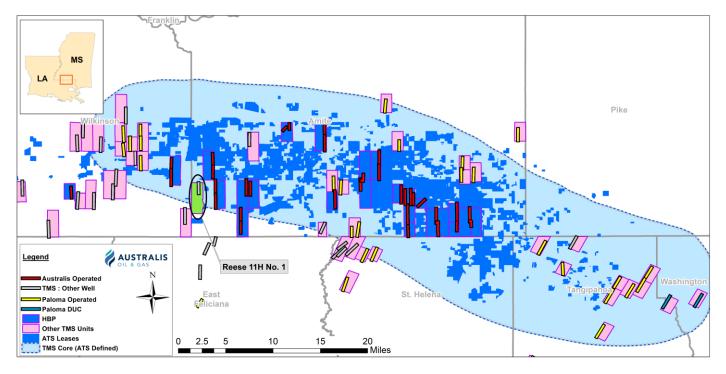
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Australis and the Tuscaloosa Marine Shale

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 bbls¹ 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 2nd largest TMS operator



Australis Oil – Snapshot status update

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



Recent TMS

activity

US Oil industry



Australis Oil – Partnering to unlock value

US marketplace aligning for TMS partnering

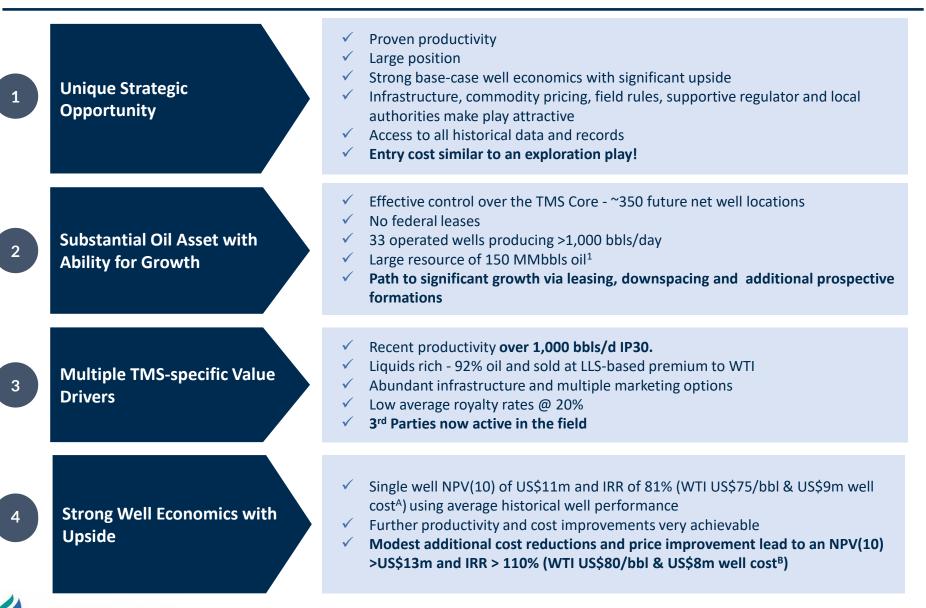
- Oil price outlook favourable with futures pricing US\$90 to US\$65/bbl long term
- TMS appraisal activity over past 8 years has de-risked development
 - Q1/22 Juniper well further validation
- US Industry recovered from low oil price environment
 - Operators now seeking quality (Tier 1) well inventory 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



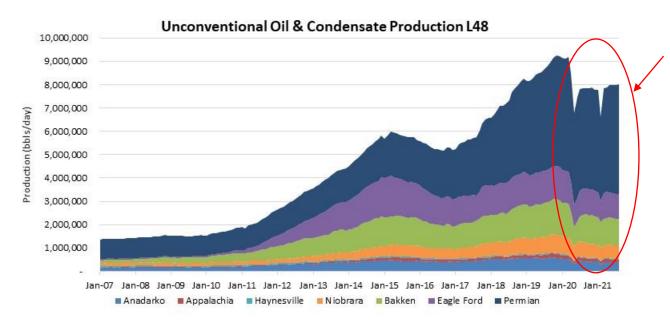
Australis position in the TMS Core



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

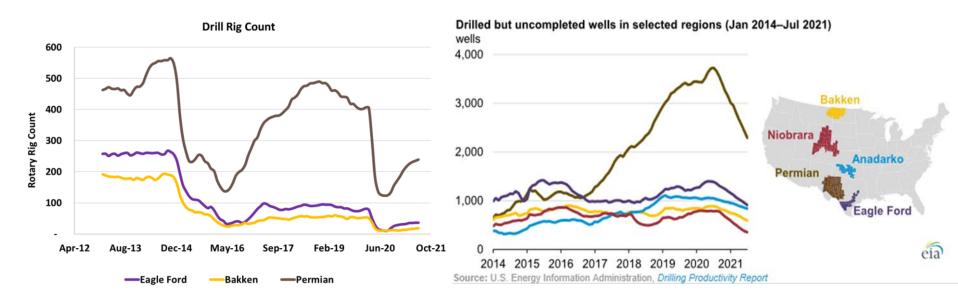
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- US oil production grew rapidly to over 14 million bbls per day and shale alone became the 4th largest contributor to oil production in the world.
- The Permian, Eagle Ford and Bakken generated over 86% of shale production in the last few months:
- 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

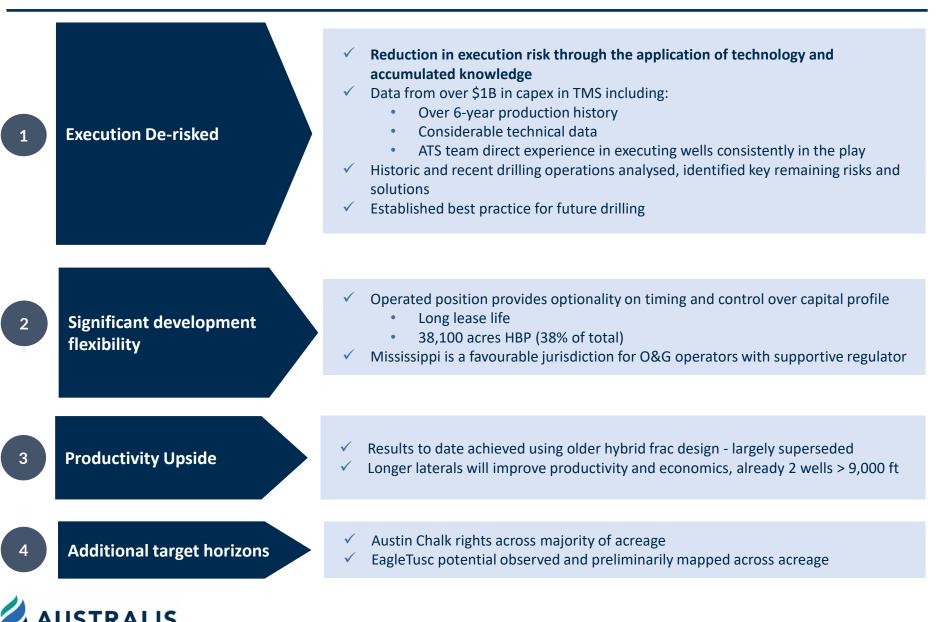


- Rig count up from the lows (from YE19: 40% down in Permian, 55% in Eagle Ford and 66% in Bakken)
- Currently >650 rigs operating in the US (12 months ago 250)
- Companies have been consuming Drilled Uncompleted wells (DUCs)
- DUCs are finite Operators will be forced to spend more to drill with limited 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



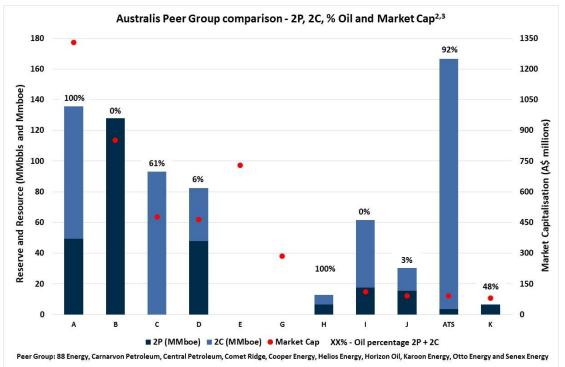
Significant Oil Reserve and Resource in TMS Core

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 YE21¹ 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 MMbbl¹
- 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

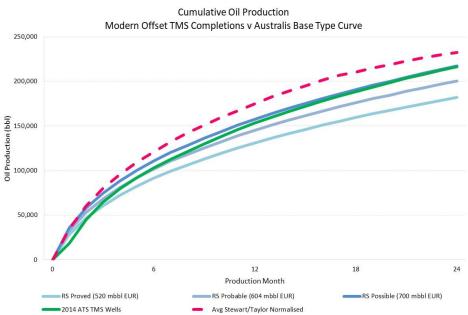
Tier 1 oil well productivity in the TMS Core

- 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 |



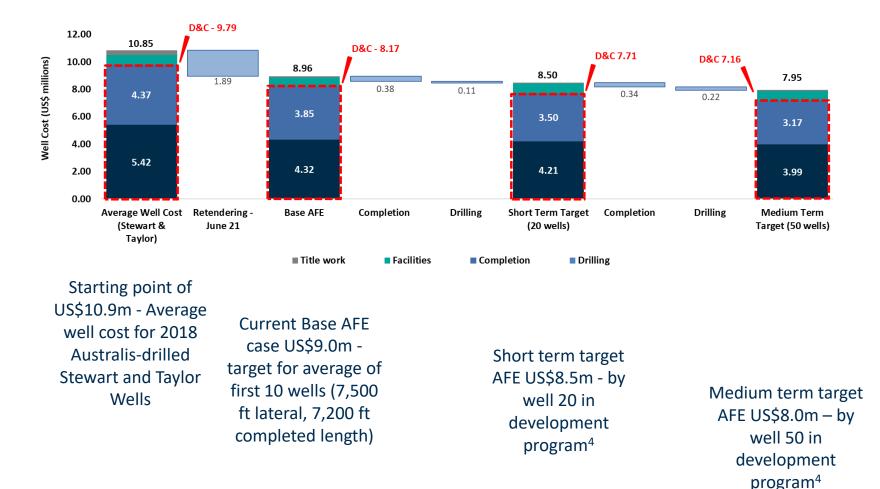
| EUR (30 Years) – based on average historical performance ³ | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Oil (Mbbl) 587 | | | | | | |
| Gas (Bcf) | 0.235 | | | | | |
| EUR/well (Mboe) | 626 | | | | | |

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 million⁴



 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% |
| \$55 | 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 | | |

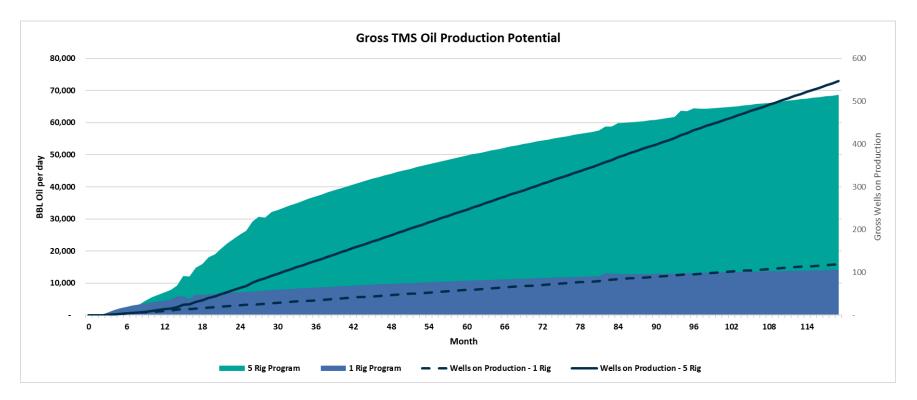
Base case economics

Upside case economics



Example Development Scenarios

Field production growth⁵ 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



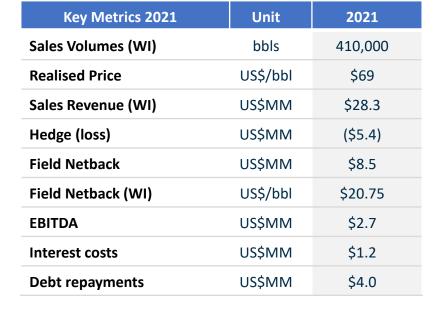
Financial & Corporate Summary – YE 2021

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 ^(A) | Ceiling Price ^(A) |
| | 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 ₂ e | 29,461 |
| Scope 2 Emissions | mt CO ₂ e | 87 |
| Scope 1 & 2 Emissions | mt CO ₂ e | 29,548 |
| Production | bbl of oil equivalent | 466,852 |
| Scope 1 & 2 intensity | mt CO ₂ 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

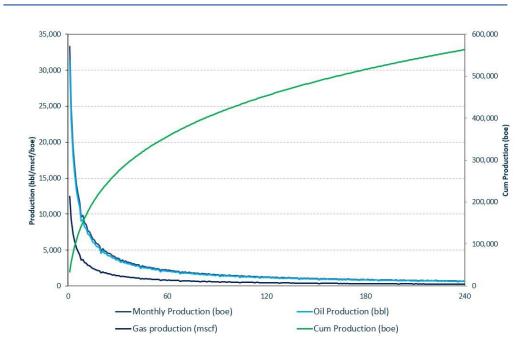
TMS Core Type Curve – Conservative Base Case Economics

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 | US\$ \$8,935 | /well/month |
| · • • · | | /well/month per bbl fl |
| Fixed Opex | \$8,935 | |
| Fixed Opex Variable Opex ^A | \$8,935 \$1.07 | per bbl fl |
| Fixed Opex Variable Opex ^A Variable Opex | \$8,935 \$1.07 | per bbl fl |
| Fixed Opex Variable Opex ^A Variable Opex Other Assumptions | \$8,935 \$1.07 \$1.93 | per bbl fl |
| Fixed Opex Variable Opex ^A Variable Opex Other Assumptions NRI | \$8,935 \$1.07 \$1.93 80% | per bbl fl Per bbl |

Production Forecast



| d Net Differential ^B | \$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 2nd rig at end month 6, 3rd and 4th rigs at end month 12 and 5th 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 | |

23