

FORM 51-101F1
SHOAL POINT ENERGY LTD.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	2
CONVENTIONS	2
CONVERSION	2
PART 1 – DATE OF STATEMENT	3
PART 2 – DISCLOSURE OF RESERVES DATA	3
PART 3 – PRICING ASSUMPTIONS	3
PART 4 - CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUTURE NET REVENUE	3
PART 5 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESEVES DATA	3
PART 6 – OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION	3
6.1 Oil and Gas Properties and Wells	3
6.2 Properties with No Attributed Reserves	6
6.3 Forward Contracts	7
6.4 Additional information concerning Abandonment & Reclamation Costs	7
6.5 Tax Horizon	7
6.6 Costs Incurred	7
6.7 Exploration and Development Activities	7
6.8 Production Estimates	7
6.9 Production History	7

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or Shoal Point Energy's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those forward-looking statements. Shoal Point Energy believes that these expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in, or incorporated by reference into, this document should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this document.

CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise indicated, references herein to "\$" or dollars are to Canadian dollars. The abbreviation "MM" stands for million.

CONVERSION

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions from Standard Imperial Units to the International System of Units (or metric units).

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Mcf	Cubic metres	28.174
Cubic metres	Cubic feet	35.494
Bbls	Cubic metres	0.159
Cubic metres	Bbls oil	6.290
Feet	Metres	0.305
Metres	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometres	1.609
Kilometres	Miles	0.621
Acres	Hectares	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471



FORM 51-101F1
SHOAL POINT ENERGY LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND
OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

PART 1 – DATE OF STATEMENT

1.1 Preparation Date

This statement was prepared on May 30 2022

1.2 Effective Date

This statement covers the reporting period from February 1, 2021 to January 31, 2022, hence the effective date is January 31, 2022.

PART 2 – DISCLOSURE OF RESERVES DATA

National Instrument 51-101-Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (“NI 51-101”) requires that reporting issuers engaged in “oil and gas activities” as defined in NI 51-101 file annually a “Statement of Reserves Data and Other Information” in Form 51-101F1 and a “Report of Management and Directors” in Form 51-101F3.

As at January 31, 2022, Shoal Point Energy Ltd. (the Company) had no oil and gas reserves. The Company did not engage an *independent reserves evaluator* to evaluate reserves and associated future net revenue or complete Form 51-101F2 as part of this statement.

PART 3 – PRICING ASSUMPTIONS

Not applicable.

PART 4 – CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUTURE NET REVENUE

Not applicable.

PART 5 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESERVES DATA

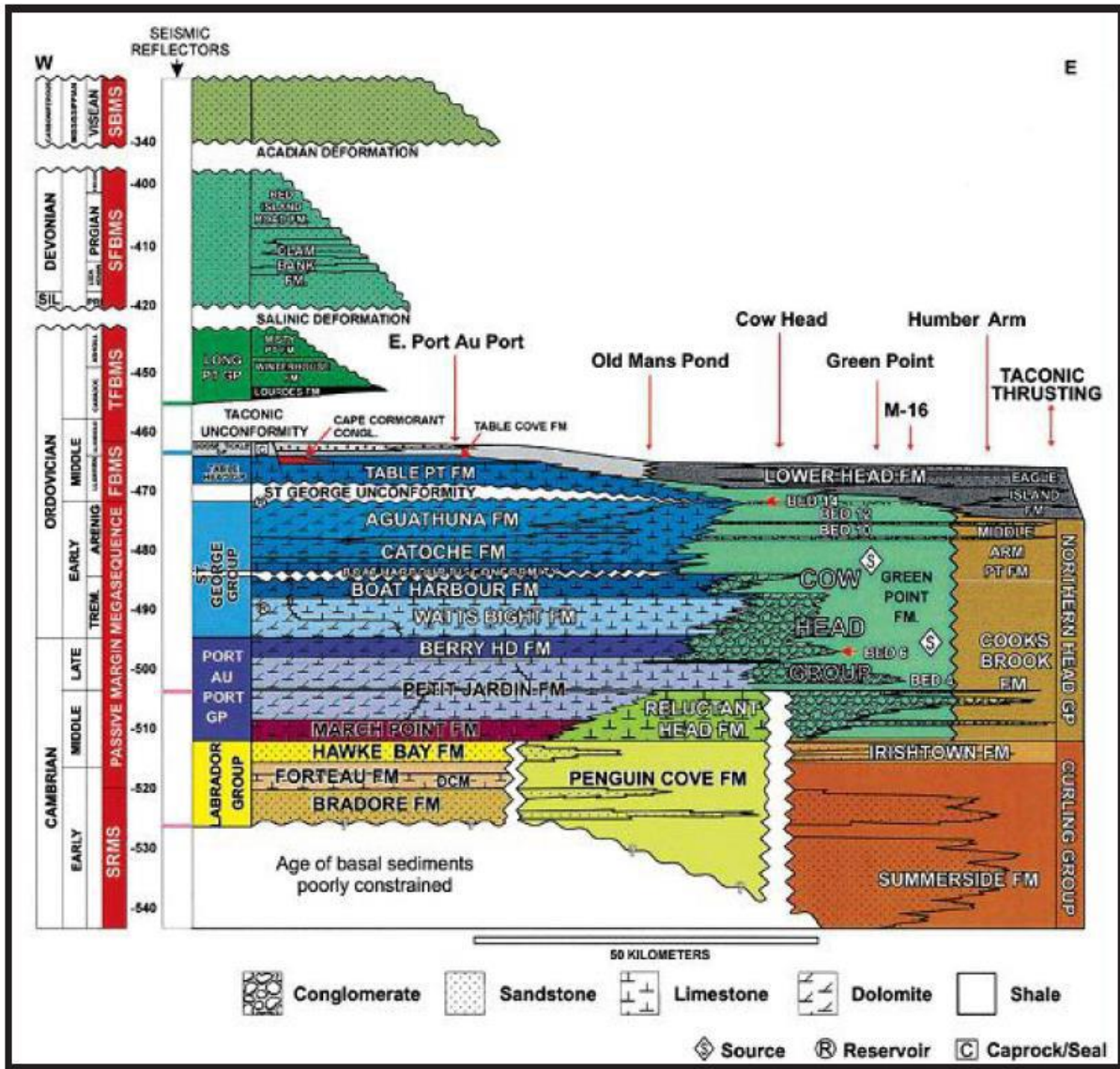
Not applicable.

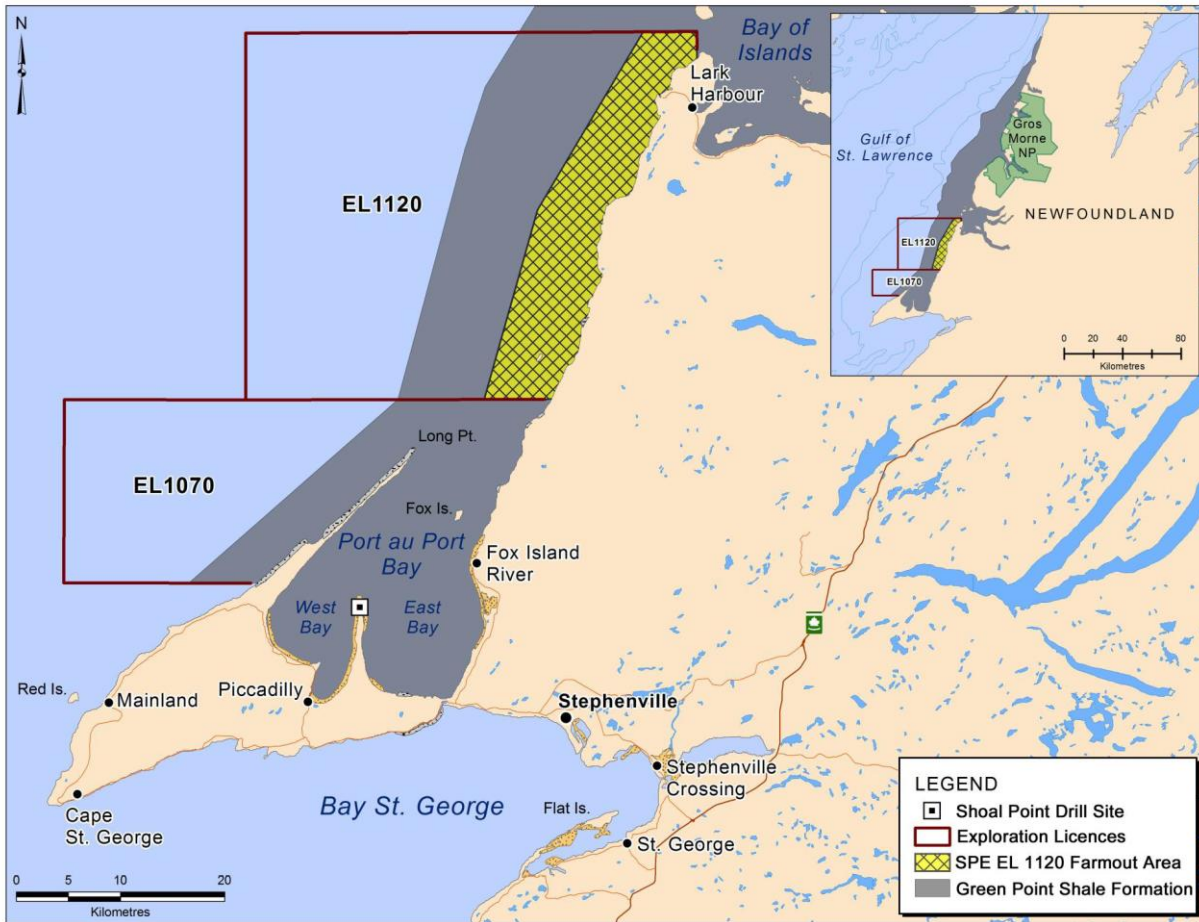
PART 6 – OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

6.1 Oil and Gas Properties and Wells

West Coast Newfoundland

The Corporation is undertaking exploration for oil and natural gas in Western Newfoundland under Exploration Licenses 1070 and 1120. The two licenses included within this report are currently categorized as Prospective Undiscovered.





The following table contains estimates of Total Undiscovered Petroleum Initially in Place (PIIP) and estimates of Prospective (Recoverable) Resources contained in the Humber Arm Allochthon formation within the Exploration License that Shoal Point Energy has rights to in western Newfoundland:

Resource Class	Gross			Working Interest		
	Low MMstb	Best MMstb	High MMstb	Low MMstb	Best MMstb	High MMstb
Cumulative Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface loss/shrinkage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingent resources	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrecoverable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sub-commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total discovered PIIP	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prospective resources	177.3	428.4	908.6	177.3	428.4	908.6
Unrecoverable	2,874.5	6,119.7	10,889.7	2,874.5	6,119.7	10,889.7
Total undiscovered PIIP	3,051.8	6,548.1	11,798.3	3,051.8	6,548.1	11,798.3
Total PIIP	3,051.8	6,548.1	11,798.3	3,051.8	6,548.1	11,798.3

Prospective resources are defined as those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations by application of future development projects. Prospective resources are further subdivided in accordance with the level of certainty associated with recoverable estimates assuming their discovery and development and may be sub-classified based on project maturity. Prospective resources have both an associated chance of discovery (geological chance of success) and a chance of development (economic, regulatory, market, facility, corporate commitment or political risks). The chance of commerciality is the product of these two risk components. The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador currently has a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing in place. The prospective resource estimates referred to herein have not been risked for either the chance of discovery or the chance of development. There is no certainty that any portion of the resources will be discovered. If discovered, there is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources.

The Low Estimate represents the P₉₀ values from the probabilistic analysis (i.e. the value is greater than or equal to the P₉₀ value 90% of the time), while the Best Estimate represents the P₅₀ values and the High Estimate represents the P₁₀. Actual resources may be greater or less than those calculated.

Exploration License 1070

Shoal Point Energy earned a 45.5 percent interest in the eastern portion of the license by drilling the 2K-39 well in 2008. Pursuant to earning, Shoal Point Energy formed an agreement with partners in the license, to trade deep rights for an increased percentage of shallow rights, as a result, Shoal Point Energy became operator of the shallow rights. As of September 25, 2011, Shoal Point Energy has increased their working interest to 100 percent in the shallow rights, to the base of the Humber Point Allochthon, of Exploration License 1070 (“EL 1070”). Shoal Point Energy has satisfied the “Period 1” term license requirements by drilling and sampling the sediments within the 2K-39 wellbore. The Company has no further responsibilities on the 2K-39 well and has been properly terminated as “Abandoned” as per the regulations of the license agreement. EL 1070 is now subject to an extended “Period 2” term of the license requirements under the “diligent pursuit” clause of the legislation. Shoal Point Energy continued to advance the Humber Point Allochthon prospect by drilling the 3K-39 well. Shoal Point had a farm-out agreement with Black Spruce Energy (“BSE”), whereby BSE could earn 40% of Shoal Point’s interests in Western Newfoundland by drilling and completing 3 wells; increase its interest to 50% by drilling and completing a 4th well; and would then have the option to earn an additional 10% (to a total of 60%) by drilling and completing an additional 8 wells (for a total of 12 wells). Shoal Point would participate in all cash flow from first production. On September 22, 2014, the Company and BSE mutually agreed to dissolve their farm-out agreement. In October 2014, the Government of Newfoundland appointed five members to the Newfoundland and Labrador Hydraulic Fracturing Review Panel (“NLFRP”) to study the socio-economic and environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing in western Newfoundland. The report was made public on May 31, 2016 recommending significant further study before hydraulic fracturing could be considered. The Company submitted a planning document to the regulators in Newfoundland which was rejected. The Company has received a written response as to why the planning document was rejected. After assessing the C-NLOPB decision, the Company, on April 10, 2019, submitted a letter to the Board proposing to do other work on EL 1070 while remaining in diligent pursuit of well 3K-39. The Company’s proposal was rejected.

Mount Evans, Kansas, USA

In June 2019, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Shoal Point U.S.A Inc., entered into a farm in agreement with Shelby Resources LLC. The farm in agreement has a five year term and an area of mutual interest of 121 square miles. Pursuant to the terms, the Company earned a 65% working interest in an 80% net revenue interest by paying US\$75,000, financing a 3-D seismic shoot over approximately 5,700 acres and drilling the first well to casing point to a depth of approximately 4,700 feet or the bottom of the Arbuckle Formation. Completing and equipping the first well and all operations on subsequent wells will be paid for by the Company proportionate to its 65% working interest. After drilling three wells, the Company decided to abandon and write off all capitalized costs associated with the Mt. Evans prospect at January 31, 2022 due to disappointing results.

In March 2022, the Company announced that it has committed to participate in the first of three oil and gas prospects in Pratt County, Kansas. Participation in the first prospect of 1.25 sections will give Shoal Point the option of participating in the other two prospects in the package. Shoal Point will receive a 6.5% working interest in the prospect in exchange for acquisition and drilling costs of approximately \$50,000.

6.2 Properties with No Attributed Reserves

See section 6.1.

6.3 Forward Contracts

There are no forward contracts.

6.4 Additional Information Concerning Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

The Company has no further responsibilities or obligations for well 2K-39 as it has been properly terminated as “Abandoned” as per regulations. Well 3K-39 is terminated as “Suspended” and is now subject to an extended “Period 2” term of the license requirements under the “diligent pursuit” clause of the legislation.

The Company does not estimate that there will be substantial costs associated with the plugging and abandoning of its wells in Mount Evans, Kansas. Plugging costs are partially offset and generally recovered by the salvage value of the equipment on the producing wells. The reclamation costs associated with these wells is estimated to be between US\$10,000 - \$30,000 and are not determined until the pits are fully evaporated.

6.5 Tax Horizon

The Company was not required to pay income taxes during the year ended January 31, 2022. The Company is currently in exploration stage and does not currently have reserves. No reasonable estimate may be made as to when the Company will be required to pay income taxes.

6.6 Costs Incurred

The Company did not incur any costs in relation to the two Exploration Licenses in Newfoundland during the year ended January 31, 2022 (2021: \$NIL).

The Company spent a total of US\$1,180,660 to January 31, 2022 in costs relating to the interests in Mt. Evans, Kansas. At January 31, 2022, due to disappointing results, the Company decided to abandon and write off all of the capitalized costs associated with the Mt. Evans wells.

6.7 Exploration and Development Activities

West Coast Newfoundland

In November of 2013, the Minister of Natural Resources announced that applications for hydraulically fracturing wells would not be accepted which effectively imposed a moratorium. Our property may require hydraulic fracturing to achieve commercial production. In October 2014, the Government of Newfoundland appointed five members to the Newfoundland and Labrador Hydraulic Fracturing Review Panel (“NLFRP”) to study the socio-economic and environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing in western Newfoundland. The report was made public on May 31, 2016. The Company is disappointed in the report, which recommends, among other things, significant further study before hydraulic fracturing could be considered.

Shoal Point Energy Ltd. submitted a summary planning document to the applicable regulators in Newfoundland and Labrador (“C-NLOPB”) which did not involve hydraulic fracturing. The Board of the C-NLOPB met on July 25, 2017 and voted to reject our application to drill a new well. The Company has received a written response as to why the planning document was rejected. After assessing the C-NLOPB decision, the Company, on April 10, 2019, submitted a letter to the Board proposing to do other work on EL 1070 while remaining in diligent pursuit of well 3K-39. This proposal was refused. The Company is currently assessing its options in Newfoundland and has written down the value of its properties in Newfoundland to zero.

Mount Evans, Kansas, USA

The Company completed the 3-D seismic data acquisition program in August 2019, as required pursuant to the terms of the farm in agreement with Shelby Resources LLC. The seismic survey covered 10 square miles. The 3-D seismic interpretation has generated three different tier one target areas and several other areas of interest that require further evaluation. In December 2019, the first well was spudded, and surface casing was successfully set at a depth of 1,451 feet. The Company continued to pump the lower, secondary zone in the first well (Maresch Unit #1-32) while it ascertained whether the reservoir is a water drive or a solution gas drive, which would provide valuable information about the upper, primary zone prior to completing it. When on production, the oil cut has ranged between 7 and 35 barrels per day with a water cut between 50% and 90%. Until a determination has been made about whether the reservoir is a water drive or a gas drive, it was not possible to estimate the reserves or get a reliable production rate. With oil prices low due to the Pandemic, there was no incentive to move up the hole and complete the primary zone or to drill any further wells until oil prices improve.

In April 2020, the Company announced that its operations had been severely impacted by the coronavirus, the demand destruction in oil products and the oil price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia. During the month of May 2020, the well was temporarily shut in due to low oil prices, with subsequent improvements in prices, the well was put back on production.

In July 2020 the Company announced that crews had sealed the lower secondary zone and moved up to the primary zone for production testing. The primary zone was completed, oil from the primary zone was connected to the on-site storage tanks and pumping had commenced. In February 2020, a secondary zone was completed, put on pump, and connected to the on-site storage tanks, the goal was to ascertain if the reservoir was a water drive or a solution gas drive which would provide information about the upper primary zone prior to completing it.

In December 2020, the Company announced that its first well had not performed as expected. Due to reservoir damage caused by mud and cement invasion in the high porosity, high permeability upper zone, the Company has failed to establish communication with that zone and the fluid production is from the secondary zone, which as been producing mostly water with a minor cut.

In February 2021, the Company commenced drilling a second well (F-P Unit #1-5) at the Mount Evans project at a total depth of 4,360 feet. In March 2021, the Company announced that it and its partner elected to plug and abandon the second well, which commenced drilling in February 2021 at a total depth of 4,360 feet.

In September 2021, the Company commenced drilling a third well (Wells Trust #1-1) at the Mount Evans project. At a total depth of 4,415, with disappointing results, the Company elected to plug and abandon the third well.

At January 31, 2022, the Company wrote off all capitalized costs associated with the Mt Evans, Kansas project.

In March 2022, the Company announced that it has committed to participate in the first of three oil and gas prospects in Pratt County, Kansas. Participation in the first prospect of 1.25 sections will give Shoal Point the option of participating in the other two prospects in the package. Shoal Point will receive a 6.5% working interest in the prospect in exchange for acquisition and drilling costs of approximately \$50,000.

The Company commenced drilling of the first well in the Pratt County project in March 2022 and in April production casing was installed and a completion program was being designed.

The Company announced in April 2022 that it had elected to exercise its option to participate in a second well in the Pratt County, Kansas project. Total acquisition and drilling costs of approximately U.S. \$32,000 will earn a working interest of 6.5% of an 81% net revenue interest in the well and possible offset locations.

6.8 Production Estimates

Not applicable.

6.9 Production History

The Company has received modest revenues to date from its 52% working interest in the Maresch Unit #1-32 (the first well). During the year ended January 31, 2021 a total of 1,756.68 Bbls was produced and sold at an average price

of US\$35.10/Bbl amounting to US\$60,392.90. The Company's net share amounted to gross US\$31,404. Currently the well is suspended, and no revenues were received during the year ended January 31, 2022.