

KNOL RESOURCES CORP.
The “Reporting Issuer” Or the “Company”

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

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

This is the form referred to in item 1 of section 2.1 of National Instrument 51-101
Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (“NI 51-101”). Terms for which a
meaning is given in NI 51-101 have the same meaning in this Form 51-101F1.

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Form 51-101F3	Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure	Filed Separately

ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

Bbl	barrel
Bbls	barrels
Mbbls	thousand barrels

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMcf	million cubic feet
MMbbls	million barrels

Other

BOE or Boe	barrel or barrels of oil equivalent, using the conversion factor of 6 Mcf of natural gas being equivalent to one barrel of oil (this conversion method is primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. It is an industry accepted norm and is not based on either energy content or current prices). Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.
MBoe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent, converting one barrel of oil to 6 Mcf of natural gas equivalent
mcfe	thousand cubic feet of gas equivalent
MMBoe	million barrels of oil equivalent

CONVERSIONS

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

<u>To Convert From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
Mcf	cubic metres	28.174
cubic metres	cubic feet	35.494
Bbls	cubic metres	0.159
cubic metres	Bbls	6.289

BOE Conversion

The calculation of barrels of oil equivalent (Boe) is based on a conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of natural gas for one barrel (Bbl) of oil based on an energy equivalency conversion method. A barrel of oil equivalent may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf for 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.

Mcf Conversion

Mcf is derived by converting oil to gas in the ratio of one barrel of oil to six thousand cubic feet of gas (1bbl:6Mcf). Mcfs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. An Mcf conversion ratio of 1 bbl: 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.

CONVENTIONS & DEFINITIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined below. Certain other terms used herein but not defined herein are defined in NI 51-101 and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the same meanings herein as in NI 51-101. Unless otherwise indicated, references herein to “\$” or “dollars” are to Canadian dollars.

Definitions and Other Notes to Reserves Data and Tables

“**Gross**” means:

- (a) in relation to our interest in production and reserves, our interest (operating and non-operating) (including our consolidated interests where applicable) before deduction of royalties and without including any of our royalty interests;
- (b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which we have an interest (including our consolidated interests where applicable); and
- (c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which we have an interest (including our consolidated interests where applicable).

“**Net**” means:

- (a) in relation to our interest in production and reserves, our interest (operating and non-operating) (including our consolidated interests where applicable) after deduction of royalty obligations, plus our royalty interest in production or reserves;
- (b) in relation to wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating our working interest in each of our gross wells (including our consolidated interests where applicable); and
- (c) in relation to our interest in a property, the total area in which we have an interest multiplied by the working interest we own (including our consolidated interests where applicable).

“Reserve” Categories

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

- analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical and engineering data;
- the use of established technology; and
- specified economic conditions, specifically the forecast prices and costs and constant prices and costs.

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

- (a) **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.

- (b) **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 plus probable reserves.

Other criteria that must also be met for the categorization of reserves are provided in the COGE Handbook.

Each of the reserve categories (proved and probable) may be divided into developed and undeveloped categories:

- (a) **Developed reserves** are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and non-producing.
- (b) **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.
- (c) **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.
- (d) **Undeveloped reserves** are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (for example, 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) to which they are assigned.

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

Levels of Certainty for Reported Reserves

The qualitative certainty levels referred to in the definitions above are applicable to individual reserve entities (which refers to the lowest level at which reserves calculations are performed) and to reported reserves (which refers to the highest level sum of individual entity estimates for which reserves are presented). Reported reserves should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

- (a) at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated proved reserves; and
- (b) at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

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

PART 1 DATE OF STATEMENT

Item 1.1 Relevant Dates

1. The date of this report and statement is April 19, 2018.
2. The effective date of information provided in this statement is as of the Company's most recently completed fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.
3. The date of preparation of the information provided herein is April 19, 2018.

PART 2 DISCLOSURE OF RESERVES DATA

As at December 31, 2017, the Company has no material reserves or related future net revenue from reserves.

PART 4 RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

Item 4.1 Reserves Reconciliation

The Company had no reserves as at December 31, 2016 or December 31, 2017.

PART 6 OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Item 6.1 Oil and Gas Properties and Wells

Item 6.2 Properties

As at December 31, 2017, the Company no longer has any material property interests.

Item 6.6 Costs Incurred

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Company had no oil and gas reserves.

Item 6.7 Exploration and Development Activities

The Company did not conduct any exploration or development activities during the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company disposed of the majority of its principal property interests during the year ended December 31, 2011 and has no remaining producing assets.

Form 51-101F2

A Form 51-101F2 has not been prepared as the Company does not have any reserves or related future net revenue.

Form 51-101F3

The companion Form 51-101F3 "Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure" pertaining to this Form 51-101F1 is filed concurrently with this Form 51-101F1.
