

Competent Person's Report

On the hydrocarbon exploration interests of Range Resources Ltd ("Range")
in Puntland, Somalia.

Specifically, the undiscovered resources associated with
the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks

Prepared for the purposes of the proposed admission of Range's shares to trading
on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange

31 August 2007



Geological and Petroleum Engineering Consultants

Suite 900, North Tower, Sun Life Plaza, 140 – 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3N3
Tel: (403) 294-5500 Fax: (403) 294-5590 Fax: (403) 294-5580

Copies: Range Resources Ltd. (5 copies)
Sproule International Limited (1 copy)
Electronic (2 copies)

Project No.: 3756.70425

Prepared For: Range Resources Ltd.

Author: Douglas J. Carsted, P.Geol., Project Leader

John L. Chipperfield, P.Geol.

Exclusivity: This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Range Resources Ltd., and shall not be reproduced, distributed, or made available to any other company or person, regulatory body, or organization without the knowledge and written consent of Sproule International Limited, and without the complete contents of the report.

Executive Summary

This Competent Persons Report was prepared by qualified evaluators and auditors of Sproule International Limited (“Sproule”) during August 2007 at the request of Range Resources Ltd (“Range” or the “Company”) and RFC Corporate Finance Ltd (“RFC”), both of Perth, Western Australia. The report, which is an update to an initial report prepared for Range during January and February 2007, has been prepared in relation to the proposed admission of the ordinary shares of Range to trading on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange, for which RFC is acting as Range’s “Nominated Advisor”.

Range and its partner, Africa Oil Corporation (“Africa Oil”, formerly Canmex Minerals Corporation), have signed two Production Sharing Agreements (“PSA’s”) with the Government of the semi-autonomous state of Puntland, Somalia. One, covering the Nogal Basin and extending over an area of 12.8 million acres, is referred to as the Nogal Valley Block and the second, covering the Darin Basin and extending over an area of 7.2 million acres, is referred to as the Dharoor Valley Block. The terms of both agreements are identical, with Range retaining a 20% working interest in the Blocks carried by Africa Oil during the exploration phase.

Range has also advised that it holds broader rights to oil, gas and minerals in Puntland through a Contract of Work with the Government of Puntland. This report provides an independent technical review of the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks only, which represent the two principal prospective hydrocarbon areas in Puntland.

Geologically, the well defined Nogal and Darin basins are believed to be part of a failed rift system which is analogous to, and was previously contiguous with, the prolific Yemen rift system found across the Gulf of Aden. Despite the exploration potential, the area remains one of the least explored areas in North Africa with only 5 wells drilled. Most of the exploration to date was conducted during the 1980’s by several international oil and gas companies, notably Conoco and Agip, prior to their withdrawal from the area due to civil unrest in Somalia in the early 1990’s.

Three main potential reservoir formations of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous age sandstones and carbonates have been identified within the basins’ extremely thick sedimentary sequence. Based on interpreted seismic data provided by the Company, a number of large, fault-controlled structures are evident within these reservoir formations in the Nogal Basin. Similar data was not available to assess the structures for the Darin Valley.

In addition, a number of oil seeps have been identified along the main basin-bounding faults and several wells drilled encountered numerous oil shows, although for various reasons these were not flow tested. These shows and seeps indicate the presence and migration of hydrocarbons through

the system with organic rich shale and marl sedimentary layers below the reservoir formations being the likely source rocks.

Based on a probabilistic model of the range of reservoir parameters for the prospective Nogal Valley Block structures, Sproule assessed the undiscovered in-place oil resource potential of the Nogal Valley Block. This assessment, which is as of August 31, 2007, is summarized in Table S-1 below.

Table S-1						
Summary of Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resources for the Nogal Valley Block						
Puntland, Somalia						
	Estimated Gross Oil-in-Place (MMbbls)			Estimated Net (20%) Oil-in-Place (MMbbls)		
	Low	Best	High	Low	Best	High
Undiscovered Oil-in-Place	2,213	4,301	10,397	443	860	2,079

Notes: (1) Estimates are on an unrisks basis; (2) Company Net interest of 20% (carried through exploration phase); and (3) Africa Oil is the operator

The properties have been assessed as unproved properties with no proved or probable reserves and no fair market value assigned at this time. There is no certainty that any portion of the undiscovered resources will be discovered and that, if discovered, that it will be economically viable or technically feasible to produce.

As previously noted, there was insufficient data available for the Dharoor Valley Block to assess its potential undiscovered oil-in-place resources. However, its size and proximity to the Nogal Basin suggest that it has had a similar geologic history and, as such, should have similar prospectivity to the Nogal Basin. Future exploration is required to better determine the potential of this area.

The exploration periods and the development periods set forth in the PSA's are reasonable, as are the royalty rates for oil production. The minimum work programme expenditure, which is being funded by Africa Oil, of US\$10 million over the six years of exploration (split equally between the first and second three year periods) for each PSA is reasonable given the exploration acreage. The work programme includes the drilling of a minimum of two wells under each PSA, with at least one of these wells on each PSA being drilled in the first three year exploration periods. Notwithstanding the minimum work programme, we understand that Africa Oil must spend US\$50 million on exploration in order to earn their 80% interest.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Table S-1	Summary of the Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resources
-----------	--

Table of Contents

Introduction

Purpose and Scope
Assessment Procedures and Reporting Standard Used
Sources of Information
Qualifications and Independence
Disclaimer
Consent and Exclusivity
Certification

Discussion

Summary of the Hydrocarbon Interests Reviewed
Overview of Location and Region
General Overview of the Prospectivity of the Blocks
Geological Review
Minimum Work Obligations
Undiscovered Resource Assessment

Tables

Table 1	Summary of Range's Oil & Gas Interests in Puntland, Somalia, Reviewed in this Report
Table 2a	Nogal Valley Block, Puntland, Somalia, Probabilistic Estimate of Gross Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resources

Table 2b	Nogal Valley Block, Puntland, Somalia, Probabilistic Estimate of Net Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resources
----------	--

Figures

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2	Satellite Image of Puntland Showing Nogal and Darin Basins
Figure 3	Generalized Stratigraphy of Puntland with potential reservoirs, source rocks and seals

Appendices

Appendix A	Definitions, Abbreviations and Glossary of Technical Terms
Appendix B	Unproved Properties

Introduction

Purpose and Scope

This Competent Persons Report was prepared by qualified evaluators and auditors of Sproule International Limited (“Sproule”) during August 2007 at the request of Range Resources Ltd (“Range” or the “Company”) and RFC Corporate Finance Ltd (“RFC”), both of Perth, Western Australia. The report, which is an update to an initial report prepared for Range during January and February 2007, was prepared in relation to the proposed admission of the ordinary shares of Range to trading on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange, for which RFC is acting as Range’s “Nominated Advisor”.

The report consists of a technical assessment of the undiscovered in-place oil resources associated with the Nogal Valley Block (Nogal Basin) and the Dharoor Valley Block (Darin Basin), both located in the semi-autonomous state of Puntland, Somalia. Range has advised that they have farmed-out an 80 percent working interest to their partners Africa Oil Corporation (“Africa Oil”, which was previously called Canmex Minerals Corporation) and have retained a 20 percent interest which will be carried by Africa Oil during the exploration phase of the blocks.

This one volume report contains an Executive Summary, Introduction and Discussion accompanied by pertinent Tables, Figures, and Appendices. The Executive Summary presents a high-level summary of the review, this Introduction includes information on the scope, preparation and use of this report and the Discussion includes our commentary pertaining to the assessment of the blocks.

Sproule accepts responsibility for this report for the purposes of the AIM Rules. Having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this report is to the best of our knowledge in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Assessment Procedures and Reporting Standard Used

This report has been prepared in accordance with the assessment and classification procedures and definitions specified by National Instrument 51-101 (“NI 51-101”) and in accordance with those presented in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluators Handbook (COGEH), as prepared by the Standing Committee on Reserves Definitions of the Petroleum Society of the CIM. This report has also been prepared with regard to the requirements set out in the March 2006 AIM guidance note for mining, oil and gas companies.

In the technical review of the unproved properties, all known pertinent factors including geologic structures, prospective producing zones, terrain and accessibility, access to markets, prices paid by other operators for properties with similar geological prospects, risk and the economics of exploration, development and production have been considered. No estimate of fair market value for these properties has been included, but estimates of resource potential have been made.

Sources of Information

This report is based on interpreted technical data including seismic structure maps, well logs, seismic cross-sections, and other information supplied in various forms (electronic, hard copy and verbally) by Range and Africa Oil, published information and our personal knowledge of the geology and economics of oil and gas exploration, development and production in these areas of North Africa. Further details on these sources of information are included in the Discussion section of this report.

Qualifications and Independence

Sproule International Limited is the international focused arm of Sproule Associates Limited a privately owned geological, geophysical and petroleum engineering consulting firm headquartered in Calgary, Canada. Sproule is independent from Range and the projects reviewed. Details of the qualifications and independence of the Sproule executives involved in the preparation of this report are set out in the following Certificates.

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by qualified evaluators and auditors of Sproule International Limited using current geological and engineering knowledge and techniques. It has been prepared within the Code of Ethics of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. Nevertheless, the assessment presented in this report could be affected by the data received, and the procedures used by Sproule International Limited, as qualified below.

1. Property descriptions, details of interests held, and well data, as obtained from the Company, or public sources, were accepted as represented. No further investigation was made into either the legal titles held or any operating agreements in place relating to the subject properties.

2. In the preparation of this review, a field inspection of the holdings was not undertaken. Certain relevant geological data were made available by Africa Oil, or were obtained from public sources or from the non-confidential files of Sproule.

The certificates of those evaluators involved in the preparation of this report have been included.

Consent and Exclusivity

Sproule consents to the public release of this report by Range, via Range's website or otherwise, as required for the purposes of Range's proposed admission to AIM.

Notwithstanding this consent, this report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Range. Other than for the above purpose, it may not be reproduced, distributed, or made available to any other company or person, regulatory body, or organization without the knowledge and written consent of Sproule International Limited, and without the complete contents of the report being made available to that party.

Certification

Report Preparation

The report entitled “Competent Person’s Report on the hydrocarbon exploration interests of Range Resources Ltd in Puntland, Somalia, specifically, the undiscovered resources associated with the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks (as of August 31, 2007),” was prepared by the following Sproule personnel:

Original Signed by Douglas J. Carsted

Douglas J. Carsted, P.Geol.
Project Leader;
Vice-President, Geoscience
10 / 09 /2007 dd/mm/yr

Sproule Executive Endorsement

This report has been reviewed and endorsed by the following Executive of Sproule:

Original Signed by John L. Chipperfield

John L. Chipperfield, P.Geol.
Senior Vice-President
10 / 09 /2007 dd/mm/yr

Permit to Practice

Sproule International Limited is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and our permit number is P6151.

Certificate

Douglas J. Carsted, B.Sc., P.Geol.

I, Douglas J. Carsted, Vice-President, Geoscience, and Director at Sproule International Limited, 900, 140 Fourth Ave SW, Calgary, Alberta, declare the following:

1. I hold the following degrees:
 - a. B.Sc. (Honours) Geology (1982) University of Manitoba, Winnipeg MB, Canada
 - b. B.Sc. Chemistry (1979) University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg MB, Canada
2. I am a registered professional:
 - a. Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) Province of Alberta, Canada
3. I am a member of the following professional organizations:
 - a. Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA)
 - b. Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists (CSPG)
 - c. American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)
 - d. Petroleum Society of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM)
 - e. Canadian Well Logging Society (CWLS)
 - f. Indonesian Petroleum Association, Professional Division (IPA)
4. I am a qualified evaluator and auditor as defined in National Instrument 51-101.
5. My contribution to the report entitled “Competent Person’s Report on the hydrocarbon exploration interests of Range Resources Ltd in Puntland, Somalia, specifically, the undiscovered resources associated with the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks (as of August 31, 2007),” is based on my geological knowledge and the data provided to me by Range Resources Ltd., from public sources, and from the non-confidential files of Sproule International Limited. I did not undertake a field inspection of the properties.
6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the properties described in the above-named report or in the securities of Range Resources Ltd.

Original Signed by Douglas J. Carsted

Douglas J. Carsted, P.Geol.

Certificate

John L. Chipperfield, B.Sc., P.Geol.

I, John L. Chipperfield, Senior Vice-President and Director of Sproule Associates Limited, 900, 140 Fourth Ave SW, Calgary, Alberta, declare the following:

1. I hold the following degree:
 - a. B.Sc. (Honours) Geology (1972) University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada
2. I am a registered professional:
 - a. Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) Province of Alberta, Canada
3. I am a member of the following professional organizations:
 - a. Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA)
 - b. Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists (CSPG)
 - c. American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)
 - d. Petroleum Society of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM)
 - e. Canadian Well Logging Society (CWLS)
 - f. Ontario Petroleum Institute (OPI)
4. I am a qualified evaluator and auditor as defined in National Instrument 51-101.
5. My contribution to the report entitled "Competent Person's Report on the hydrocarbon exploration interests of Range Resources Ltd in Puntland, Somalia, specifically, the undiscovered resources associated with the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks (as of August 31, 2007)," is based on my geological knowledge and the data provided to me by Range Resources Ltd., from public sources, and from the non-confidential files of Sproule Associates Limited. I did not undertake a field inspection of the properties.
6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the properties described in the above-named report or in the securities of Range Resources Ltd.

Original Signed by John L. Chipperfield

John L. Chipperfield, P.Geol.

Discussion

Summary of the Hydrocarbon Interests Reviewed

Range and its partner, the Calgary based Africa Oil, signed two Production Sharing Agreements (“PSA’s”) with the Government of the semi-autonomous state of Puntland, Somalia on January 17th 2007. One, covering the Nogal Basin and extending over an area of 12.8 million acres, is referred to as the Nogal Valley Block and the second, covering the Darin Basin and extending over an area of 7.2 million acres, is referred to as the Dharoor Valley Block. The terms of both agreements are identical, including the work programme commitments, with Range retaining a 20% working interest in the Blocks carried by Africa Oil during the exploration phase.

To earn the 80 percent working interest, Africa Oil, who will operate the two blocks, will spend US\$50 million on exploration. At the end of the exploration phase, the Company’s carried interest will revert to a 20 percent working interest in the blocks addressed in this report.

Range’s interest is after the sharing of production with the Puntland Government. Range has advised that under the PSA’s the Puntland Government is entitled to a sliding scale royalty on gross revenue (between 4% and 10%) in addition to a 50% profit share (in cash or kind) once costs and royalties are taken into account. Further details on the terms of the PSA’s are set out in the Minimum Work Obligations section later in this report.

A summary of the two Blocks is presented in Table 1 below:

Asset	Operator	Interest	Status	Licence Expiry Date	Licence Area (Acres)	Comments
Nogal Valley Block	Africa Oil	20%	Exploration	Exploration Period under PSA of up to 6 years expires 17 January 2013 (subject to certain possible extensions) and Development Period (where commercial discovery made) of 20 years (also subject to possible extension)	12,849,479	Fieldwork, seismic reprocessing and data review underway with first drilling planned for early 2008
Dharoor Valley Block	Africa Oil	20%	Exploration	As above	7,166,056	As above

Range has also advised that it holds broader rights to oil, gas and minerals in Puntland through a Contract of Work with the Government of Puntland entered into in April 2006 and which are acknowledged in the PSA's. We understand that Range is planning on conducting preliminary exploration for minerals and oil and gas within this broader area but that no mineral or oil and gas reserves or resources have been delineated as yet. This report provides an independent technical review of the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks only, which represent the two principal prospective hydrocarbon areas in Puntland.

Overview of Region and Location

The location of the Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks situated in the semi-autonomous State of Puntland, northern Somalia is shown in Figure 1. The two blocks cover the Nogal Basin and the Darin Basin, respectively. Combined, the two blocks cover a very large area, with the Nogal Valley Block extending over approximately 12,849,479 acres, which encompasses the Nogal Basin. The Dharoor Valley Block extends over an area of 7,166,056 acres, encompassing the entire Darin Basin. These areas are very large and, with only 5 wells drilled, the area remains one of the least explored areas in North Africa.

Puntland was established in 1998 as a self declared semi-autonomous State of the nation of Somalia, located in north eastern Africa and occupying the Horn of Africa opposite Yemen. Puntland is essentially a democratic state with a large number of clan families playing an important political role. It has not sought formal independence from Somalia and we understand that the current Transitional Federal Government of Somalia ("TFG"), which is far from stable, broadly, but not completely, acknowledges the autonomy of Puntland.

Puntland covers an area of some 212,000 square kilometers and has a population estimated to be approximately 3.6 million. Puntland has a warm and dry semi-arid climate with only sparse vegetation covering most of the country. Access is via air (though commercial flights are infrequent) or boat into the larger cities, notably the port of Boosaaso in the north, and then generally by road to exploration sites.

In the early 1990's significant civil unrest in Somalia precipitated the pullout of the oil companies operating largely in Puntland at the time including Amoco, Chevron, Agip and Conoco.

There are currently no hydrocarbon production operations in Puntland and no oil or gas production, refining or transmission infrastructure. However, there is a large pool of oil and gas

exploration, development and production expertise in the form of service companies and consultants based in the nearby Arabian Gulf region, which is several hours flight away.

General Overview of the Prospectivity of the Blocks

The Nogal Basin covered by the Nogal Valley Block has been identified as having reservoir, source rock and trap potential. International oil and gas companies conducted exploration in the late 1980's in the region. During this exploration phase, a grid of 2D seismic was shot perpendicular to the axis of the rift system in the Nogal Basin. Based on interpreted maps provided by Africa Oil, this data shows a number of large, closed, fault-controlled structures. In addition, surface geology identified a number of oil seeps along the main basin-bounding faults. Several wells drilled on the identified structures encountered numerous oil shows, however, the wells Nogal-1 and Kalis-1 did not reach the main exploration target, for reasons unknown.

No data was available for the Dharoor Valley Block and, as a result, it has not been assessed in this report.

Geological Review

The most clearly defined basins in Puntland are the Nogal and Darin basins. These large depressions are visible on satellite imagery (Figure 2). The two basins are believed to be part of a failed rift system and are analogous to the prolific Yemen rift system found across the Gulf of Aden. It is thought that the oil reserves found in the Cretaceous and Jurassic sedimentary sequence in Yemen could also be present in similar formations in the northern portion of Somalia, since these two areas were joined approximately 18 million years ago, before the movement of the Indian plate away from the African plate.

A generalized stratigraphic column showing the ages of the sediments is shown as Figure 3. The basin fill is extremely thick, with more than 10,000 feet of sediments in some areas. In this analysis, three reservoirs were considered, with the main target reservoir being the Jurassic-aged sandstones belonging to the Gabredarre Formation. These reservoir sandstones overlie the organic rich shales and marls of the Uarandab Formation, which is thought to be the source rock for the oil seeps observed along the boundary faults. The secondary reservoirs include the deep marine sandstones and shallow marine carbonates belonging to the Upper Cretaceous Gumburo Formation. The marine sandstones of the Jesomma Formation, also Upper Cretaceous in age, are also potential secondary targets. The Jesomma and Gumburo have isopach thicknesses of approximately 1,350 and 2,450 feet, respectively.

Petrophysical log data for the exploration wells was not available at the time of this assessment so reports prepared by previous major oil company operators were used to develop ranges of porosity, water saturation, net reservoir thickness area, oil shrinkage and recovery factors used in the probabilistic analysis. The following table lists the range of the various reservoir parameters used in the analysis.

Nogal Valley Block Range of Reservoir Parameters						
Zone	Jesomma (Cretaceous)		Gumburo (Cretaceous)		Gabredarre (Jurassic)	
Reservoir Type	Sandstone		Sandstone /Carbonate		Sandstone	
Hydrocarbon Type	Oil		Oil		Oil	
Range	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Porosity (%)	13	21	8	13	15	25
Water Saturation (%)	31	49	36	58	23	37
Net Reservoir Thickness (ft)	20	100	20	200	20	200
Area (acres)	The areas were taken as a log normal distribution with a minimum (P90) of 160 acres and the maximum (P10) was varied from 1200 to 14200 acres within the 7 potential structures.					
1/Bo (stb/bbl)	0.77	0.91	0.77	0.91	0.77	0.91
Recovery Factor (%)	12.5	30	1.25	30	12.5	30

The ranges of values use are thought to be geologically reasonable.

For the Nogal Valley Block, a total of seven structures, each with three prospective zones or play types, were considered. These were not specific prospects but generic structures with the range of sizes estimated from the two seismic time structure maps reviewed. The seismic maps reviewed showed additional leads that have not been incorporated into this analysis due to the limited data available at the time this report was prepared.

The limited information available for review by Sproule indicates that reservoir quality rocks are present within the Nogal Basin. Of the five wells drilled in the Nogal Basin, images of partial well logs were provided for two wells (Nogal 1 and Kalis-1). The drilling reports for these two wells indicated that the Jurassic sandstone targets were not reached but that oil shows were found in some of the shallower sandstones. Nogal -1 was drilled to a depth of 10,736 feet in 1990. Kalis-1 was drilled to at least a depth of 5100 feet in 1990 according to log images reviewed.

The original plan for Kalis-1 was to drill it to a depth of 14,850 feet. Surface seeps of oil, as well as oil shows reported in several exploration wells drilled by previous operators in the area, indicate that the source rocks have generated hydrocarbons and that they have migrated through the system. There is not enough data to determine if trap formation predates hydrocarbon migration, however, we have made that assumption in our assessment. The indications from the limited number of wells drilled in the basin are that the basin appears to be oil-prone and as such, only oil accumulations were considered in the model. Gas in small quantities would not be economic to produce and it would have to be determined if even large volumes of gas if discovered would be economic.

Seismic structure maps prepared in the late 1980's by a major oil company and obtained from the Somali Government by the Company show that a number of fault-bounded structures with three way dip closures do exist within the basin. A seismic base map for the basin indicates that approximately 2500 line miles of 2D seismic has been shot representing some 76 seismic lines. Three seismic lines were available for review and showed good structuring in the subsurface with evidence of tilted fault blocks and rollover closure. The vintage of the seismic data is unknown but the quality appears to be good for those lines examined. The structures identified by the major oil company using the seismic data, appear to be quite large with some in excess of 4,000 acres and as large as 14,000 acres. These, combined with the extremely thick section of basin fill, provide multiple horizons in which hydrocarbons can be trapped. Only structural traps have been considered in this analysis. There is potential for stratigraphic trapping of hydrocarbons within the basin, however, these types of traps are difficult to explore for without good well control. Stratigraphic traps may be discovered in the future as new wells are drilled in the basin.

For each play / reservoir, a range of reservoir parameter values for porosity, water saturation, area, net pay, shrinkage factors were modeled within a probabilistic software package, using either triangular or log-normal distributions. The lognormal distributions were modeled using assumed P10 and P90 end points. The model was run using 10,000 samples, from which a distribution of possible outcomes was created. The totals for each zone were summed statistically in order to estimate an aggregated expected outcome. Note that the sum of individual volumes for each play type will not equal the volume estimated for the aggregated expected outcome.

The following table indicates the zone / play types considered for the Nogal Valley Block.

<p style="text-align: center;">Nogal Valley Block Play and Hydrocarbon Types</p>
--

Zone/Play Type	Reservoir Type	Hydrocarbon Type
Jesomma (Cretaceous)	Sandstone	Oil
Gumburo (Cretaceous)	Sandstone /Carbonate	Oil
Gabredarre (Jurassic)	Sandstone	Oil

As previously noted, there was insufficient data available for the Dharoor Valley Block to assess the potential within the Darin Basin. The size and proximity to the Nogal Basin suggest that it has had a similar geologic history and, as such, should have similar prospectivity to the Nogal Basin. Future exploration will be needed in order to assess this large area to determine its potential. Sproule also notes that it is reported that the Darin-1 well drilled by AGIP in the Darin Basin was an oil discovery. However, Sproule has not reviewed any data in relation to this well.

Minimum Work Obligations

As part of the Farm-in agreement their partner Africa Oil carries the Company's 20 percent working interest, until the exploration phase is complete.

Both PSA's signed by the Company with their partners Africa Oil stipulate the length of time for each of the Exploration and Production Periods. As both agreements are the same, the information set out below applies to both the Nogal Valley Exploration Area and the Dharoor Valley Exploration Area. In the agreements that were reviewed by Sproule, the Minimum Work Obligations are set out as follows:

- First Exploration Period: Duration period 36 months
Minimum expenditure US\$ 5,000,000
- Second Exploration Period: Duration 36 months with a 6 month extension if requested prior to 30 days from the expiry of the Exploration Period.
Minimum expenditure US\$ 5,000,000

The work program for the Nogal Valley Exploration Area is listed as;

- i. Geological fieldwork;
- ii. Acquisition of surface high resolution geochemical surveys;
- iii. Reprocessing of prior 2D seismic (up to an aggregate of 1,000 line km);
- iv. Review and integration of all geophysical and geological data; and
- v. Drilling of two exploratory wells (over First (minimum one well) and Second Exploration Periods).

Should the Company make a Commercial Discovery, a 20-year Development Period is put in place with the option of extending this period by up to 5 years upon written notice 6 months prior to the expiry of the Development Period.

The royalty rate for the produced crude oil is set as a sliding scale with reasonable rates.

The work obligation set out in both agreements is considered to be reasonable and achievable by the Company, given the potential 6.5 year exploration period. The minimum expenditure of US\$ 10,000,000 for each PSA for the work commitments is also considered to be reasonable for an international project of this nature. The royalty rates prescribe in the event of a commercial discovery and production are also considered to be reasonable.

Undiscovered Resource Assessment

Under National Instrument (NI) 51-101, companies are permitted to disclose resources, in addition to reserves, based on the classification criteria defined in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (COGEH). Additional guidance concerning disclosure of resources is provided in the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) Staff Notice 51-321, issued in November 2006; in particular, this notice provides guidance concerning disclosure of undiscovered resources and permits the disclosure of such resources as in-place volumes, rather than recoverable volumes.

The COGE Handbook defines undiscovered resources as "... those quantities of oil and gas estimated on a given date to be contained in accumulations yet to be discovered", permits the subdivision of undiscovered resources into recoverable and unrecoverable categories. The recoverable category consists of prospective resources, (which are technically recoverable and economic) and unrecoverable resources (which are neither technically recoverable nor economic), neither of which are applicable to the undiscovered resources estimated to exist on the land holdings at this time. Thus, the oil resources estimated to exist on the Nogal Valley Block are reported as undiscovered in-place volumes.

Based on the Monte Carlo probabilistic model built for the Nogal Valley Block, low, best and high estimates for the undiscovered in-place oil resources were made and the results are presented in Table 2a for the gross volumes and Table 2b for the net volumes. These volumes are reported as unrisks volumes and Sproule has not applied any economic criteria in the estimation of these resources.

The exploration periods and the development periods set forth in the Production Sharing Agreement are reasonable, as are the royalty rates for oil production from both the Nogal Valley

Exploration Area and the Dharoor Valley Exploration Area. The minimum work program expenditure of US\$ 10,000,000 over the six years of exploration (US\$ 5,000,000 in the first 3 years and US\$ 5,000,000 in the last 3 years) for each PSA is reasonable given the potential of the exploration acreage.

Table 2a
Nogal Valley Block, Puntland, Somalia
Probabilistic Estimate of Gross Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resources¹

	<i>Zone/Play Type</i>	Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate
		<i>OOIP MMbbls</i>	<i>OOIP MMbbls</i>	<i>OOIP MMbbls</i>
Oil	Jesomma (Sandstone)	192	449	1,316
	Gumburo (Carbonate)	350	916	3,436
	Gabrodarre (Sandstone)	929	2,225	6,465
Total*		2,213	4,301	10,397

¹ Unrisked

* Note: The total reported is the sum of all the Probabilistic cases and will not equal the arithmetic sum of the individual zone or play type due to statistics.

Table 2b
Nogal Valley Block, Puntland, Somalia
Probabilistic Estimate of Net¹ Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resources²

	<i>Zone/Play Type</i>	Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate
		<i>OOIP MMbbls</i>	<i>OOIP MMbbls</i>	<i>OOIP MMbbls</i>
Oil	Jesomma (Sandstone)	39	90	263
	Gumburo (Carbonate)	70	183	687
	Gabrodarre (Sandstone)	186	445	1,293
Total*		443	860	2,079

¹ Company Net WI 20 percent (carried during the exploration phase)

² Unrisked

* Note: The total reported is the sum of all the Probabilistic cases and will not equal the arithmetic sum of the individual zone or play type due to statistics.

There is no certainty that any portion of the undiscovered resources will be discovered and that, if discovered, it may not be economically viable or technically feasible to produce.

In reviewing the lands, we have taken into account all known available pertinent factors, such as lands having similar geological prospects, geological structures, prospective producing zones, level of exploration and development activity, terrain, accessibility, access to markets, operating

status of the lands, and acquisition costs. Estimates of resource potential have been made. However, no estimate of fair market value has been made at this time.

Appendix A — Definitions, Abbreviations and Glossary of Technical Terms

The following definitions (Capitalized Terms), abbreviations and technical terms (in lower case) have been used in this report. The reserve and resource classification terms used are in accordance with the Standing Committee on Reserves Definitions of the Petroleum Society of the CIM (“CIM”), incorporated in the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (“SPEE”) Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (“COGE Handbook”) and specified by National Instrument 51-101 (“NI 51-101”).

2D seismic	Seismic data acquired in a grid that is relatively broad
acres	Imperial area measurement, approximately 0.4 hectares
Africa Oil	Africa Oil Corporation, formerly called Canmex Minerals Corporation, a company incorporated and based in Canada and which is Range’s farm-in partner in the Puntland PSA’s
basin	A depression in the crust of the Earth where sediments have accumulated
bbbl	Barrel(s)
Blocks	The Nogal Valley and Dharoor Valley Blocks – being the areas in which Range and Africa Oil have rights under the PSA’s
carbonates	A general term for sedimentary rocks with a high proportion of carbonate minerals (eg limestone) and which can often serve as hydrocarbon reservoirs
carried	A commercial arrangement where the normal expenditure share of one party in a joint venture type arrangement (eg Range under the PSA’s) are met by another party (eg Africa Oil) as consideration for earning an interest in the venture
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
COGEH	Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook
commercial discovery	A hydrocarbon discovery capable of being brought into profitable production
Competent Persons Report	This independent technical review by Sproule

Contract of Work	The agreement between Range (and its subsidiary) and the Puntland Government under which Range is granted exploration rights for oil and gas and minerals within Puntland
Cretaceous	Geological strata (or period) formed during the period approximately 140 million to 66 million years before present
Development Period	The period during which development and production operations are undertaken under the PSA's
Dharoor Valley Block	The area over which Range and Africa Oil have hydrocarbon exploration and development rights pursuant to the Darin Valley PSA
dip closures	The trapping of hydrocarbons in a reservoir due to the down dipping of the sedimentary layers
exploration	Activities such as geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling carried out to identify and delineate accumulations of hydrocarbons
Exploration Period	The period during which development and production operations are undertaken under the PSA's
farmed-out	The introduction of a partner into a project whereby the new partner meets a disproportionate share of expenditure in order to earn an interest in the project
fault	A discontinuity in a rock formation caused by fracturing of the Earth's crust
feet	An imperial measurement of length, equally approximately 30cm
flow tested	Tests conducted to ascertain the likely rate at which hydrocarbons flow from a well
gas	Low molecular weight hydrocarbons present in gaseous form, usually predominantly methane
geochemical surveys	Analysis of the hydrocarbon-bearing potential of an area by studying surface samples, shallow cores and subsurface water for evidence of seepage of hydrocarbons or related organic chemicals
geology	The study of the history of the Earth and its rocks
geophysical	Physics applied to the measurement of the earth and study of its composition, including remote sensing techniques such as seismic surveys

gross	Parameters in relation to an exploration area or prospect reported on a 100% basis
hydrocarbon	Organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon
Jurassic	Geological strata (or period) formed during the period from 140 million to 210 million years before present
lead	A structure considered to possibly contain hydrocarbons and requires further technical investigation prior to a decision to drill or not
marl	Marine and lake sedimentary deposits which consist of calcium carbonate or <i>lime</i> -rich muds or mudstones which contain variable amounts of clays and other clay like minerals.
Minimum Work Obligations	The minimum exploration and related work obligations that must be carried out under the PSA's
MMbbls	Millions of barrels
Monte Carlo probabilistic model	A reservoir modeling and assessment technique based on assigning probabilities to key parameters
National Instrument 51-101	A prescribed standard in Canada for the disclosure of oil and gas activities
net	Parameters in relation to an exploration area or prospect reported on the basis of an entity's attributable interest in that area or prospect
Nogal Valley Block	The area over which Range and Africa Oil have hydrocarbon exploration and development rights pursuant to the Nogal Valley PSA
oil	Hydrocarbon compounds with a higher molecular weight than gas and which are present in liquid form
oil seeps	Oil that has migrated through the earth to be present on the surface
oil shows	Evidence of hydrocarbons down hole in a formation that has been drilled
OOIP	Oil Originally In Place in a reservoir or postulated reservoir
organic rich	Sedimentary rocks containing a reasonable proportion of organic compounds and which may serve as a source for hydrocarbons in a system

P10	A high estimate for an assessed hydrocarbon resource or reserve, based on values for reservoir parameters considered to have a 10% probability of occurring or being exceeded
P90	A low estimate for an assessed hydrocarbon resource or reserve, based on values for reservoir parameters considered to have a 90% probability of occurring or being exceeded
petrophysical log data	Key physical and geological measurements taken down a hydrocarbon well (often referred to as wireline logs)
plate	A large area of the earth's crust that moves slowly as a whole relative to other plates
play	An area in which hydrocarbon accumulations or prospects of a given type occur
porosity	The percentage of volume of a rock (ie as voids) that can contain fluids
producing zones	Sedimentary layers from which hydrocarbons are produced
PSA	The Nogal Valley and Darin Valley Production Sharing Agreements entered into between Range, Africa Oil and the Puntland Government
Puntland	A semi-autonomous state of the nation of Somalia in Africa
recovery factor	The portion of a hydrocarbon accumulation that can be economically recovered
reserves	Estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be economically recoverable from known accumulations based on reasonable assumptions.
reservoir formation	A porous or fractured rock formation with a geological seal forming a trap for producible hydrocarbons
RFC	RFC Corporate Finance Ltd, Range's AIM Nominated Advisor, a company incorporated and based in Australia
rift system	A region in which the Earth's crust is pulling apart and creating normal faults and down-dropped areas
sandstone	A sedimentary rock consisting of sand particles consolidated with some natural cement minerals

sedimentary	Rocks formed by the accumulation of eroded particles in a depressed area
seismic / seismic survey	A survey conducted to map the depths and contours of various prospective rock layers by timing the reflections of sound waves released on the surface or down a hole
seismic lines	A line along which seismic measurements have been taken
shale	A fine grained laminated sedimentary rock comprised of clay, mud and silt grains
source rock	A sedimentary rock in which has a high content of organic material such that it is capable of generating hydrocarbons when the rock is subjected to heat and pressure in the subsurface. These hydrocarbons may then migrate into different reservoir formations
Sproule	Sproule International Limited, the authors of this report, who are petroleum geology, geophysical and engineering consultants headquartered in Calgary, Canada
Stb/bbl	Stock tank barrels (stabilized treated oil) as a proportion of an in place barrel of oil, a measurement of the recovery of oil to a salable product
stratigraphic column	The pattern of succession of sedimentary rock layers in an area
structure	A geological formation which, if sealed against leakage, could be a potential trap for hydrocarbons
TFG	The Transitional Federal Government of Somalia
trap	A geological formation in which hydrocarbons can become trapped
Undiscovered In-Place Oil Resource	The quantity of oil and gas estimated to be contained in accumulations yet to be discovered
unproved property	See Appendix B, a property to which reserves have not been assigned
unrisked	An estimate of potential reservoir size which has not had a risk factor applied to it to reflect the assessed probability that the reservoir will contain commercially producible hydrocarbons
Upper Cretaceous	Geological strata (or period) formed during the period approximately 86 million to 66 million years before present

water saturation	The proportion of water in the pore spaces of a reservoir
well	A hole drilled in the earth to search for or exploit hydrocarbon reservoirs
work programme	The planned exploration activities for an area of interest
working Interest	The “equity” interest of a party in an oil and gas concession

Appendix B — Unproved Properties

Definitions

Unproved properties are defined as those holdings or zones to which proved or probable or possible reserves have not been assigned. In holdings where proved, probable or possible reserves values have been included for one or more zones, an additional value would be assigned for unproved prospects in the remaining potential zones.

Assessment Procedure

Regional and local structural and stratigraphic features and trends provided the principal criteria for the technical review of the unproved properties, but other factors were also considered, where pertinent. A summary of the main criteria considered is given below where data was available or deemed necessary.

1. Prices paid.
2. Local and regional geological, geochemical and geophysical features.
3. Other regional and local subsurface information from deep test holes and other subsurface geophysical data.
4. Terrain and accessibility.
5. Proximity to main pipeline outlets.
6. Proximity to transportation.
7. Company concerned in the case of farmouts.
8. Farmout deal involved.
9. Overrides and other continent interests involved.
10. Proximity to known discoveries that are likely to affect market outlets.
11. Economics of exploration, development and production.
12. Market situation.
13. Work commitments and minimum required expenditures.

In accordance with National Instrument 51-101, a series of review procedures is to be followed during the assessment of unproved lands. For the sake of clarity, these methods are herein presented and form the basis for the current assessment. During the course of the review, and in the text of this report, the points within Items 6.2 have been addressed. The fair market value of these lands has not been presented in this report.

National Instrument 51-101 Requirements

Other Oil and Gas Information

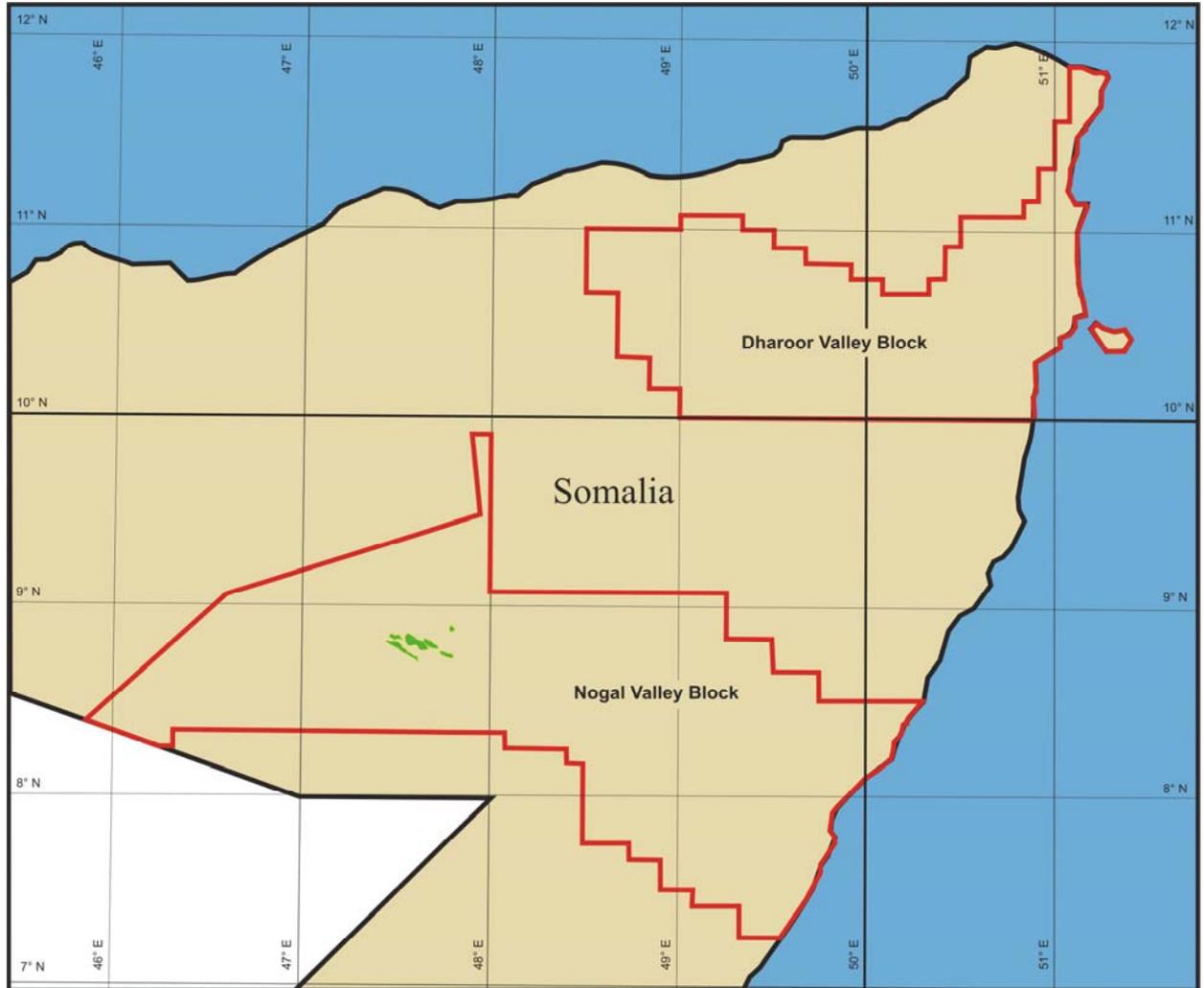
Item 5.9 – Disclosure Concerning Prospects

If a reporting issuer discloses anticipated results from a prospect, the reporting issuer shall also disclose in writing, in the same document or in a supporting filing, in respect of the prospect:

- (a) the location and basin name;
- (b) the reporting issuer's gross and net interest in the property, expressed in units of area (acres or hectares);
- (c) in the case of undeveloped property in which the reporting issuer holds a leasehold interest, the expiry date of that interest;
- (d) the name, geologic age, and lithology of the target zone;
- (e) the distance to the nearest analogous commercial production;
- (f) the product types reasonably expected;
- (g) the range of pool or field sizes;
- (h) the depth of the target zone;
- (i) the estimated cost to drill and test a well to the target depth;
- (j) reasonably expected drilling commencement and completion dates;
- (k) the anticipated prices to be received for each product type reasonably expected;
- (l) reasonably expected marketing and transportation arrangements;
- (m) the identity and relevant experience of the operator;
- (n) risks and probability of success; and
- (o) the application information specified in Section 5.10.

Item 6.2 – Properties With No Attributed Reserves

1. For unproved properties, disclosure:
 - (a) the gross area (acres or hectares) in which the reporting issuer has an interest;
 - (b) the interest of the reporting issuer therein expressed in terms of net area (acres or hectares);
 - (c) the location, by country; and
 - (d) the existence, nature (including any bonding requirements), timing and cost (specified or estimated) of any work commitments.
2. Disclose, by country, the net area (acres or hectares) of unproved property for which the reporting issuer expects its rights to explore, develop and exploit to expire within one year.



Map of Somalia
Highlighting Nogal Valley & Dharoor Valley Blocks

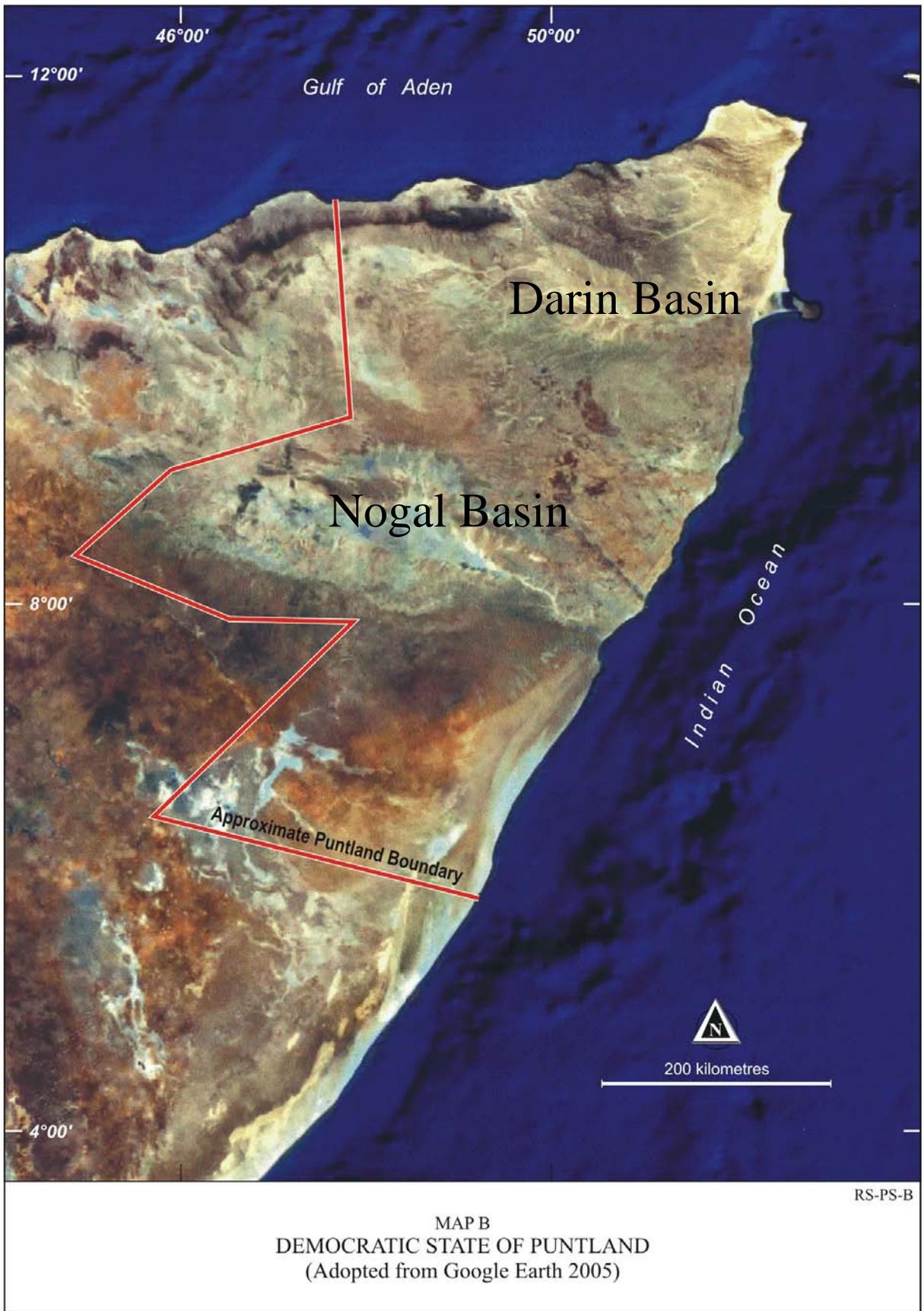


Figure 2. Map of Puntland

AGE		FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	OBJECTIVE	Thickness (feet)	
TERTIARY	OLIGOCENE RECENT	BASIN FILL	Non marine basin fill clastics	SEAL	2000'	
	Eocene	FAULT			Evaporites	600'
		TALEH				
PALEOCENE	AURADU	Shelf carbonates		2000'		
CRETACEOUS	UPPER CRETACEOUS	JESOMMA	Shelf carbonates	SECONDARY OBJECTIVE	1350'	
			Clastics marginal marine			
		marginal marine				
		Deep marine				
	GUMBURO	Deltaic marginal marine	SECONDARY OBJECTIVE	2450'		
Shallow marine shales - carbonates						
Evaporites						
L.CRET	GORRAHEI	Evaporites	SEAL	400'		
JURASSIC	TITHONIAN	GABREDARRE	Fluvial Deltaic Sandstones	PRIMARY RESERVOIR	650'	
	OXFORDIAN KIMMERIDGIAN	UARANDAB	Organic rich shale carbonates	SOURCE ROCK	2300'	
			Ooid banks	SECONDARY RESERVOIR		
	L. MID JURASSIC UPPER TRIASSIC	HAMANLEI	Carbonates evaporites		2450'	
			ADIGRAT	Clastics	SECONDARY RESERVOIR	200'
	BASEMENT	Metamorphics				

Figure 3. Generalized Stratigraphy of the Puntland with potential reservoirs, source rocks and seals.