PIONEER OIL AND GAS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2017 and 2016





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Logan Office:



1011 West 400 North, Suite 100 Logan, UT 84323-0747 Phone: (435) 752-1510 • (877) 752-1510

Fax: (435) 752-4878

Salt Lake City Office:

560 South 300 East, Suite 250 Salt Lake City, UT 84111 Phone: (801) 561-6026 Fax: (801) 561-2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Pioneer Oil and Gas South Jordan, Utah

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pioneer Oil and Gas (the Company), which comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pioneer Oil and Gas as of September 30, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information on oil and gas operations is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

JONES SIMKINS LLC

Jones Dimkins LLC

Logan, Utah February 6, 2018

PIONEER OIL AND GAS BALANCE SHEETS

September 30, 2017 and 2016

<u>ASSETS</u>	2017	2016
Current assets:		
Cash \$,	843,477
Investments, available for sale	71,639	64,877
Receivables	42,055	32,593
Resale leases, at lower of cost or market	345,945	335,633
Deferred income taxes	8,000	37,000
Total current assets	833,585	1,313,580
Property and equipment, net	120,434	114,759
Other assets	2,230	2,230
Total assets \$	956,249	1,430,569
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Payables and accrued expenses \$	36,348	50,526
Total current liabilities	36,348	50,526
Asset retirement obligation	4,792	3,916
Total liabilities	41,140	54,442
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized; 5,098,706 and 5,658,002 shares		
issued and outstanding, respectively	5,099	5,658
Stock subscription receivable	(118,364)	(139,407)
Note receivable from employee stock ownership plan	(1,013,512)	(1,003,477)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15,885)	(72,561)
Retained earnings	2,057,771	2,585,914
Total stockholders' equity	915,109	1,376,127
\$	956,249	1,430,569

PIONEER OIL AND GAS STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Years Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Revenue:		
Oil and gas revenue \$	98,499	113,208
Royalty revenue	276,495	301,490
	374,994	414,698
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of operations	18,450	18,798
General and administrative expenses	287,443	370,903
Exploration costs	64,378	101,942
Lease rentals	43,307	36,666
Loss on abandonment and impairment		
of resale leases	1,139	41,918
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	8,361	150,285
	423,078	720,512
Loss from operations	(48,084)	(305,814)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	15,863	76,213
Impairment of investments, available for sale	(81,541)	_
Other	4,532	6,516
Net other income (expense)	(61,146)	82,729
Loss before benefit from income taxes	(109,230)	(223,085)
Benefit from income taxes		(550,000)
Net income (loss) \$	(109,230)	326,915
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic \$	(0.02)	0.06
Diluted \$		0.06
Weighted average common shares:	5 1 5 2 000	5 650 000
Basic	5,173,000	5,658,000
Diluted	5,173,000	5,658,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

<u>PIONEER OIL AND GAS</u> <u>STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</u>

Years Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	 2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ (109,230)	326,915
Other comprehensive income: Unrealized holding gain, net of tax effect	 56,676	1,089
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (52,554)	328,004

PIONEER OIL AND GAS STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

			C41-	Maria	Accumulated		
	Common S	tock	Stock Subscription	Note Receivable	Other Comprehensive	Retained	
		Amount	Receivable	from ESOP	Loss	Earnings	Total
Balance at October 1, 2015	5,660,002 \$	5,660 \$	(167,496) \$	(993,579) \$	(73,650) \$	2,259,597 \$	1,030,532
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	326,915	326,915
Unrealized holding gain, net of tax effects	-	-	-	-	1,089	-	1,089
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(2,000)	(2)	-	-	-	(598)	(600)
Accrued interest on note receivable from employee stock ownership plan	-	-	-	(9,898)	-	-	(9,898)
Payments on stock subscription receivable			28,089				28,089
Balance at September 30, 2016	5,658,002	5,658	(139,407)	(1,003,477)	(72,561)	2,585,914	1,376,127
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(109,230)	(109,230)
Unrealized holding gain, net of tax effects	-	-	-	-	56,676	-	56,676
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(559,296)	(559)	-	-	-	(418,913)	(419,472)
Accrued interest on note receivable from employee stock ownership plan	-	-	-	(10,035)	-	-	(10,035)
Payments on stock subscription receivable	_		21,043			-	21,043
Balance at September 30, 2017	5,098,706 \$	5,099 \$	(118,364) \$	(1,013,512) \$	(15,885) \$	2,057,771 \$	915,109

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PIONEER OIL AND GAS STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

		2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$	(109,230)	326,915
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash			
provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Impairment of investments, available for sale		81,541	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		8,361	150,285
Accretion expense		151	144
Employee benefit plan expense		22,393	29,756
Interest income		(11,385)	(11,565)
(Increase) decrease in:			
Receivables		(9,462)	6,070
Resale leases and mineral interests		(10,312)	(57,806)
Decrease in:			
Payables and accrued expenses	_	(14,178)	(2,135)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	_	(42,121)	441,664
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of investments, available for sale		(2,627)	(3,060)
Purchase of property and equipment	_	(13,311)	(447)
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(15,938)	(3,507)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Purchase and retirement of common stock	_	(419,472)	(600)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(419,472)	(600)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(477,531)	437,557
Cash, beginning of year	_	843,477	405,920
Cash, end of year	\$_	365,946	843,477

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Utah and is primarily engaged in the business of acquiring, developing, producing and selling oil and gas properties to companies located in the continental United States.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments

The Company classifies its investments as "available for sale" and are carried in the financial statements at fair value. Realized gains and losses, determined using the specific identification method, are included in operations; unrealized holding gains and losses are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Declines in fair value below cost that are other than temporary are included in operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable. In the normal course of business, the Company provides credit terms to its customers. Accordingly, the Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances for possible losses which, when realized, have been within the range of management's expectations.

Resale Leases

The Company capitalizes the costs of acquiring oil and gas leaseholds held for resale, including lease bonuses and any advance rentals required at the time of assignment of the lease to the Company. Advance rentals paid after assignment are charged to expense as carrying costs in the period incurred. Costs of oil and gas leases held for resale are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value and included in current assets since they could be sold within one year, although the holding period of individual leases may be in excess of one year. The cost of oil and gas leases sold is determined on a specific identification basis.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded when oil and gas is delivered and are presented net of the allowance for doubtful accounts and are generally unsecured. Accounts receivable are carried at their estimated collectible amounts. Credit is generally extended on a short-term basis; thus accounts receivable do not bear interest although a finance charge may be applied to such receivables that are more than thirty days past due. Accounts receivable are periodically evaluated for collectability based on past credit history with customers. Provisions for losses on accounts receivable are determined based on loss experience, known and inherent risk in the account balance, current economic conditions, and the financial stability of customers.

Oil and Gas Producing Activities

The Company utilizes the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas producing activities. Under this method, all costs associated with productive exploratory wells and productive or nonproductive development wells are capitalized while the costs of nonproductive exploratory wells are expensed.

If an exploratory well finds oil and gas reserves, but a determination that such reserves can be classified as proved is not made after one year following completion of drilling, the costs of drilling are charged to operations. Indirect exploratory expenditures, including geophysical costs and annual lease rentals are expensed as incurred. Unproved oil and gas properties that are individually significant are periodically assessed for impairment of value and a loss is recognized at the time of impairment by providing an impairment allowance. Other unproved properties are amortized based on the Company's experience of successful drillings and average holding period. Capitalized costs of producing oil and gas properties, after considering estimated dismantlement and abandonment costs and estimated salvage values, are depreciated and depleted by the units-of-production method. Support equipment and other property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

On the sale or retirement of a complete unit of a proved property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resultant gain or loss is recognized. On the retirement or sale of a partial unit of proved property, the cost is charged to accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization with a resulting gain or loss recognized in income.

On the sale of an entire interest in an unproved property for cash or cash equivalent, gain or loss on the sale is recognized, taking into consideration the amount of any recorded impairment if the property has been assessed individually. If a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed when incurred and betterments are capitalized. When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of the applicable costs and accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 360. Long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their net book value may not be recoverable. When such factors and circumstances exist, the Company compares the projected undiscounted future cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets and is recorded in the period in which the determination was made.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized from oil sales at such time as the oil is delivered to the buyer. Revenue is recognized from gas sales when the gas passes through the pipeline at the well head. Revenue from overriding royalty interests is recognized when earned.

The Company does not have any gas balancing arrangements.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions primarily related to oil and gas property reserves and prices, which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company files Federal and state income tax returns in states in which it operates. Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences resulting from income and expense items reported for financial accounting and tax purposes in different periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred taxes are classified as current or noncurrent, depending on the classification of the assets and liabilities to which they relate. Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences that are not related to an asset or liability are classified as current or noncurrent depending on the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes.

The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating its tax positions and tax benefits. Tax positions are recognized only when it is more likely than not (likelihood of greater than 50%), based on technical merits, that the positions will be sustained upon examination. Reserves are established if it is believed certain positions may be challenged and potentially disallowed. If facts and circumstances change, reserves are adjusted through income tax expense. The Company recognizes interest expense and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

Earnings Per Share

The computation of basic earnings per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each year.

The computation of diluted earnings per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the common stock equivalents which would arise from the exercise of stock options and warrants outstanding using the treasury stock method and the average market price per share during the year. Common stock equivalents are not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation when their effect is antidilutive. Common stock equivalents that could potentially dilute earnings per share are common stock options.

Presentation of Sales and Similar Taxes

Sales tax on revenue-producing transactions is recorded as a liability when the sale occurs.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 14. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic 718. This topic requires the Company to recognize compensation cost based on the grant date fair value of options granted. During the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 the Company recognized no compensation related to stock.

Note 2 – Detail of Certain Balance Sheet Accounts

As of September 30, 2017 and 2016, receivables consist of amounts due on oil and gas sales of \$42,055 and \$32,593, respectively.

As of September 30, 2017 and 2016, payables and accrued expenses consist of the following:

	<u>-</u>	2017	2016
Accounts payable Accrued expenses	\$	5,720 30,628	1,204 49,322
	\$	36,348	50,526

Note 3 – Investments

Investments, classified as available for sale, are recorded at fair value and consist of the following:

	-	2017	2016
Investments, at cost Unrealized holding loss	\$	95,524 (23,885)	174,438 (109,561)
Investments, at fair value	\$	71,639	64,877

Note 3 – Investments (continued)

Changes in the unrealized holding loss on investments classified as available for sale and reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

	 2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year Unrealized holding gain Deferred income taxes	\$ (72,561) 85,676 (29,000)	(73,650) 2,089 (1,000)
Balance, end of year	\$ (15,885)	(72,561)

Note 4 – Fair Value Measurements

The Company's investments are reported at fair value in the accompanying balance sheets. The methods used to measure fair value may produce an amount that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The Company follows a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company uses the following valuation techniques to measure fair value for its assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Significant other observable inputs (e.g. quoted prices for similar items in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar items in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable such as interest rate and yield curves, and market-corroborated inputs);

Note 4 – Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which are valued based on management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following tables provide financial assets carried at fair value:

		September 30, 2017			
	_	Level 1	Level 2 & 3	Total	
Common stocks	\$	68,846	_	68,846	
Mutual funds	_	2,793		2,793	
Total assets at fair value	\$ <u></u>	71,639		71,639	
	September 30, 2016				
	_	Level 1	Level 2 & 3	Total	
Common stocks	\$	62,238	_	62,238	
Mutual funds	_	2,639		2,639	
Total assets at fair value	\$_	64,877	<u>-</u>	64,877	

Valuation Methodologies

The fair value of common stocks is based on the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded. The fair value of mutual funds is based on the quoted net asset value or unit cost of the shares held by the Company at year end.

Note 5 – Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	 2017	2016
Oil and gas properties (successful efforts method) Office furniture and equipment Capitalized asset retirement cost	\$ 402,924 56,996 2,805	389,613 56,996 2,080
	462,725	448,689
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	 (342,291)	(333,930)
	\$ 120,434	114,759

Note 6 – Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company has an obligation to plug and abandon certain oil and gas wells it owns. Accordingly, a liability has been established equal to the obligation.

The following is a reconciliation of the aggregate retirement liability associated with the Company's obligation to plug and abandon its oil and gas properties:

	 2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,916	3,772
Increase in obligations	725	-
Accretion expense	 151	144
Balance, end of year	\$ 4,792	3,916

Note 7 – Stock Subscription Receivable

The stock subscription receivable consists of a one percent receivable due from the Company's employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). The receivable is reduced every six months by the amount of the obligation owed by the Company to the ESOP, less interest (see Note 15). During the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized \$1,350 and \$1,667 of interest income related to this note.

Note 8 – Note Receivable from the ESOP

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company advanced \$993,579 to the ESOP in exchange for an unsecured note receivable bearing interest at 1%, with no specific repayment terms. The proceeds of the note were used by the ESOP to acquire 993,579 ESOP shares held by an owner of the Company. As of September 30, 2017 and 2016, the balance owed the Company by the ESOP, including accrued interest, was \$1,013,512 and \$1,003,477, respectively. During the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized \$10,035 and \$9,898 of interest income related to this note.

Note 9 – Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed at statutory rates as follows:

	_	2017	2016
Federal benefit at statutory rate	\$	(32,000)	(76,000)
State benefit, net of federal effect		(4,000)	(7,000)
Change in valuation allowance		27,000	76,000
Federal refund due to income tax position			
previously taken		-	(550,000)
Other	_	9,000	7,000
	\$_	-	(550,000)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) are comprised of the following:	•		
, , , ,	_	2017	2016
Net operating loss carryforward	\$	1,561,000	1,529,000
Intangible drilling costs and depletion	_	(25,000)	(20,000)
Unrealized holding loss on investments		8,000	37,000
Asset retirement obligation	_	1,000	1,000
		1.545.000	1.547.000
T 1 2 11		1,545,000	1,547,000
Less valuation allowance	_	(1,537,000)	(1,510,000)
	\$_	8,000	37,000
	_		

Presented in the financial statements at September 30, 2017 and 2016, as deferred income tax assets of \$8,000 and \$37,000, respectively.

Note 9 – Income Taxes (continued)

As of September 30, 2017, the Company has federal net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$4,066,000. If substantial changes in the Company's ownership should occur there would be an annual limitation of the amount of NOL carryforwards which could be utilized. Also, the ultimate realization of these carryforwards is due, in part, on the tax law in effect at the time, and future events, which cannot be determined.

Note 10 – Sales to Major Customers

The Company had oil and gas revenues to major customers during the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, which exceeded ten percent of total oil and gas revenues as follows:

	2017		2016	
Company A	Ф.	272 207	200 161	
Company A	•	273,897	299,161	
Company B	\$	43,333	-	

Note 11 – Related Party Transactions

The Company disburses revenue for several oil and gas properties in which employees, officers and other related and unrelated parties have a working or royalty interest. At September 30, 2017 and 2016 there were no related party balances included in accounts payable due to officers as a result of these activities. The Company also is a member in certain limited partnerships and the operator for certain joint ventures formed for the purpose of oil and gas exploration and development.

The Company leases its office space from certain officers of the Company on a month-to-month basis. The lease requires monthly rental payments of \$1,700 plus all expenses pertaining to the office space. Rent expense for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was approximately \$22,000 and \$22,000, respectively.

The Company has a stock subscription receivable and a note receivable from the ESOP (see Notes 7 and 8, respectively).

Note 12 – Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

During the year ended September 30, 2017, the Company:

- Recorded an increase of investments of \$85,676, a change in unrealized holding gain of \$56,676, and a change in investment related deferred income taxes of \$29,000.
- Recorded capitalized asset retirement costs and asset retirement obligations of \$725 due to drilling activities.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company:

• Recorded an increase of investments of \$2,089, a change in unrealized holding gain of \$1,089, and a change in investment related deferred income taxes of \$1,000.

For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, no interest or income taxes was paid by the Company.

Note 13 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

None of the Company's financial instruments, which are current assets and liabilities that could be readily traded, are held for trading purposes. Detail on investments is provided in Notes 3 and 4. The Company estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at September 30, 2017 and 2016 does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying value of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet.

Note 14 – Stock Options

The Company has adopted a stock option plan (the Plan). Under the Plan, the Company may issue shares of the Company's common stock or grant options to acquire the Company's common stock from time to time to employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors of the Company on the terms and conditions set forth in the Plan. The only activity over the last two years was the expiration of 30,000 options during the year ended September 30, 2016.

Note 15 – Stock Based Compensation

The following table summarizes information about common stock options outstanding at September 30, 2017:

	Outsta	ınding		Exerci	sable
		Weighted			
		Average	Weighted		Weighted
.	3.7	Remaining	Average	37 1	Average
Exercise	Number	Contractual	Exercise	Number	Exercise
Price	Outstanding	Life (Years)	Price	Exercisable	Price
\$0.55	240,000	3.86	\$0.55	240,000	\$0.55

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company has adopted a noncontributory employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) covering all full-time employees who have met certain service requirements. It provides for discretionary contributions by the Company as determined annually by the Board of Directors, up to the maximum amount permitted under the Internal Revenue Code. The plan has received IRS approval under Section 401(A) and 501(A) of the Internal Revenue Code. Pension expense charged to operations for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$22,393 and \$29,756, respectively. All outstanding shares held by the ESOP are included in the calculation of earnings per share.

Note 16 – Employee Benefit Plan

The Company sponsors a 401(k) defined contribution plan that covers all eligible employees. The Company makes non-elective contributions on behalf of employees at the discretion of management. The amount contributed by the Company to the defined contribution plan for the year ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was approximately \$22,000 and \$31,000, respectively.

Note 17 – Commitments and Contingencies

Limited Partnerships

The Company has an immaterial interest in a limited partnership drilling program and acts as the general partner. As the general partner, the Company is contingently liable for any obligations of the partnership and may be contingently liable for claims generally incidental to the conduct of its business as general partner. As of September 30, 2017, the Company is unaware of any such obligations or claims arising from this partnership.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into severance pay agreements with employees and officers of the Company who also serve as board members. Under the terms of the agreements, a board member who is terminated shall receive severance pay equal to the amount such board member received in salary and bonus for the two years prior to termination.

Litigation

The Company may become or is subject to investigations, claims or lawsuits ensuing out of the conduct of its business, including those related to environmental safety and health, commercial transactions, etc.

Note 18 – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated its September 30, 2017 financial statements for subsequent events through February 6, 2018, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Other than the event noted below, the Company is not aware of any subsequent events which would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which reduces the corporate tax rate to 21%, was signed into law. The enactment of this law requires companies, under ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, to recognize the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities, and associated valuation allowances, in the period in which the new legislation is enacted. Therefore, the Company will be required to remeasure existing deferred tax assets and liabilities, and associated valuation allowances, and record the change in 2018, which is the period in which the law was enacted, as a component of income tax expense from continuing operations. We estimate that the related effect on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements will be a reduction of deferred taxes and an increase to net income of approximately \$3,000.

PIONEER OIL AND GAS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS September 30, 2017 and 2016

The information on the Company's oil and gas operations as shown in this schedule is based on the successful efforts method of accounting and is presented in conformity with the disclosure requirements of ASC Topic 932.

Capitalized Costs Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities

	_	2017	2016
	Ф	220, 412	206.076
Proved oil and gas properties and related equipment	\$	320,413	306,976
Unproved oil and gas properties		82,511	82,637
Capitalized asset retirement cost	_	2,805	2,080
		405,729	391,693
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization and			
valuation allowances	-	(290,891)	(284,808)
	\$	114,838	106,885

Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Acquisition, Exploration and Development Activities

		2017	2016
Acquisition of properties:	_		
Proved	\$	-	-
Unproved	\$	-	-
Exploration costs	\$	-	-
Development costs	\$	13,000	400

PIONEER OIL AND GAS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS September 30, 2017 and 2016

Results of Operations for Producing Activities

	 2017	2016
Oil and gas - revenues	\$ 374,994	414,698
Production costs net of reimbursements	(61,757)	(55,464)
Exploration costs	(64,378)	(101,942)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization and		
valuation provisions	 (6,083)	(147,069)
Net income before income taxes	242,776	110,223
Income tax provision	 83,000	37,000
Results of operations from producing activities (excluding corporate overhead and interest costs)	\$ 159,776	73,223