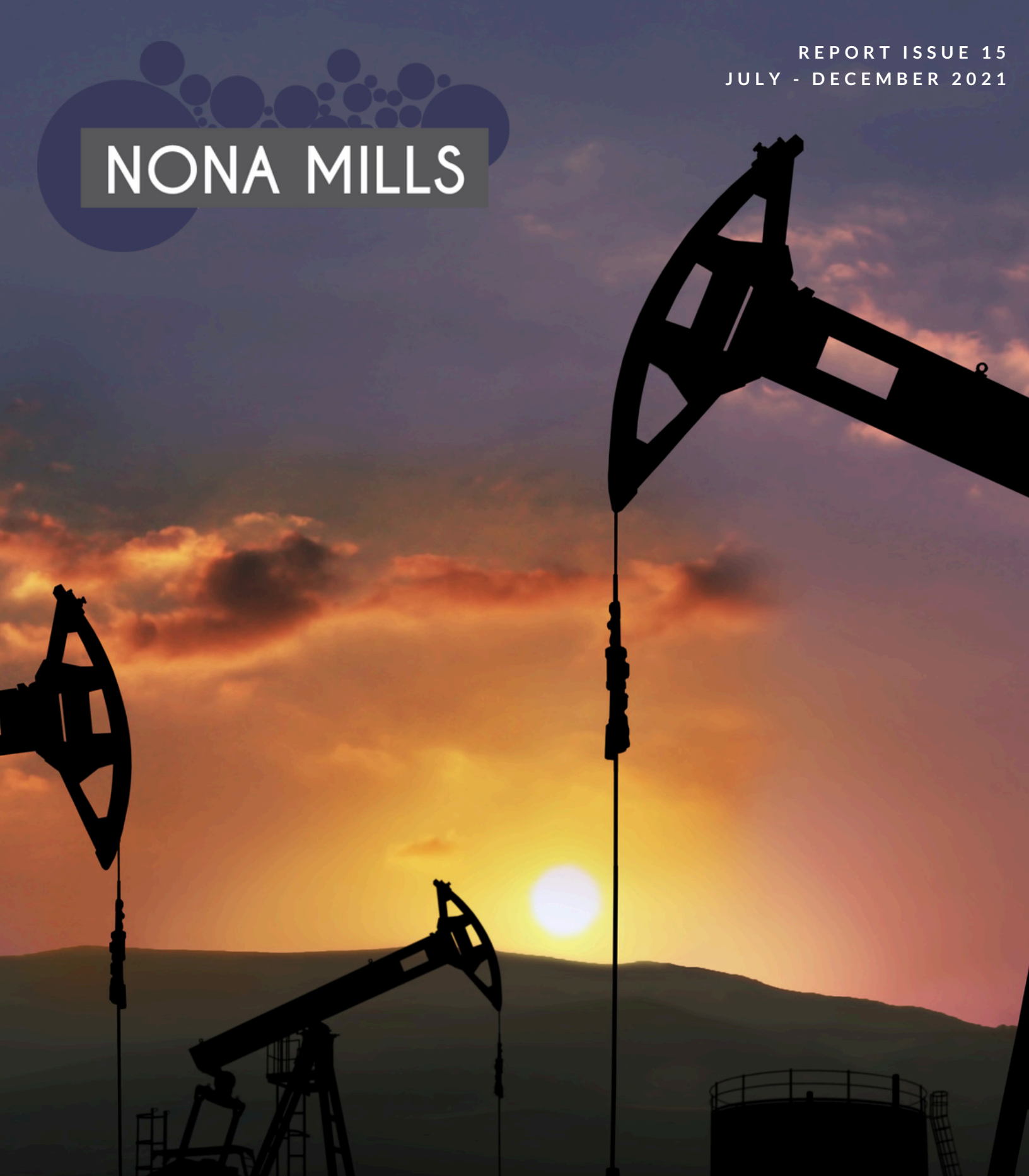


REPORT ISSUE 15
JULY - DECEMBER 2021


NONA MILLS



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Formula for success: rise
early, work hard, strike oil

- J. Paul Getty



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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

The field has been not producing during this six month period. We note from our last report that was provided quite sometime ago that the operator had not restarted production.

They are holding fast on not reworking the wells due to the cost prohibition, ability to source investment and the volatility of oil prices during this period.

We have been pressing the partners to find other projects that we can share in or participate with them on.

American Mudworks project is one such venture. We were feeling confident we could get this some resolution and advantage to Nona Mills shareholders, but alas this has not occurred at this point in time. We will keep monitoring this project.

Due to the lack of production on the field delays in getting updated information in a timely manner, we have decided to move these reports to an annual report.

This report supplies information for the period of July - December 2021.

We will very shortly provide reports for January - December 2022 & January - December 2023.

Regards

Wayne Blazejczyk

OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS



Crude Oil Six-Month Summary

Crude oil spot prices rose firmly in June, continuing previous monthly gains, driven by a rally in futures markets as well as a strengthening global physical crude market, amid higher crude demand from refiners.

The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) increased for the second-consecutive month in June, reaching its highest monthly average since October 2018. The ORB value rose \$4.98 m-o-m, or 7.4%, to settle at an average of \$71.89/b. Year-to-date (y-t-d), the ORB averaged \$63.85/b, representing a gain of \$24.64, or 62.9%, compared to the same month last year.

Crude oil prices rebounded m-o-m in September, gaining about 5%, supported by robust oil market fundamentals amid a slow restart of US oil production, further recovery of oil demand and a drop in inventories, along with easing COVID-19-related mobility restrictions in several Asian countries.

Moreover, worries about natural gas and coal shortages in Europe and Asia boosted sentiment for higher oil demand. The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value rose by \$3.55 or 5.0% m-o-m in September to settle at \$73.88/b.

The ICE Brent front-month rose \$4.37, or 6.2%, m-o-m in

September to average \$74.88/b, while NYMEX WTI increased by \$3.83, or 5.7%, m-o-m to average \$71.54/b. Consequently, the Brent/WTI spread widened further in September to \$3.34/b, its highest point since last April.

Hedge funds and other money managers boosted bullish wagers in September as oil prices rose to multi-year highs, as the risk of a natural gas and coal shortage urged speculators to bet on higher oil prices.

Both crude oil spot and futures prices fell for the second-consecutive month in December. Major physical crude benchmarks decreased about 9%, m-o-m, on growing concerns that the rapid spread of the Omicron COVID-19 variant may have an impact on the global economy and oil demand.

To close out the year, the OPEC Reference Basket fell \$5.99, or 7.5%, to settle at a three-month low of \$74.38/b. Crude oil futures prices extended losses in December, declining on both sides of the Atlantic, with the ICE Brent front month down \$6.05, or 7.5%, to average \$74.80/b and NYMEX WTI declining by \$6.96, or 8.8%, to average \$71.69/b.

OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS



World Economy

While the latest Omicron-related COVID-19 challenges may have some impact on growth, particularly in 1H22, the magnitude depends on the scale of further lockdown measures in key economies. The OPEC Secretariat's economic growth forecasts have already anticipated some seasonal effect from COVID-19 with slowing activity in the northern hemisphere's winter season and challenges stemming from supply chain bottlenecks. Keeping this in mind, the global GDP growth forecast for both 2021 and 2022 remains unchanged at 5.5% and 4.2%, respectively.

However, diverging growth trends continue among the various economies and regions. Strong momentum in the commodities sector, which supported growth particularly in 2H21, led to 2021 upward revisions in Latin America except for Brazil, OPEC and other developing economies. Also in 2H21, COVID-19-related constraints and corresponding supply chain issues led to some 2021 downward revisions in Japan and Asia-Pacific, while China and India remain unchanged but will need to be monitored in the coming weeks. In addition, the Euro-zone's 2021 growth estimate was revised up after stronger-than-expected growth in 2Q21 and 3Q21, while the US growth forecast was revised down

slightly for 2022 as the rapid rise of Omicron infections is expected to lower the 1Q22 forecast and the negotiations on additional fiscal stimulus have stalled in Congress. In the emerging markets, Brazil's 2022 forecast was lowered as well, given very high inflation and corresponding high interest rates, political uncertainties and reduced fiscal support, as well as expected dampening effects from the Omicron variant in 1Q22.

In the OECD, the 2021 US GDP growth forecast remains at 5.5%, but growth was lowered slightly for 2022 to 4% from 4.1%, considering some impact from the current Omicron wave. Euro-zone economic growth in 2021 was revised up to 5.2% from 5.1%, taking into consideration stronger-than-previously reported 3Q21 growth, while growth for 2022 remains unchanged at 3.9%. Japan's economic growth forecast for 2021 is revised down to 1.8% from 2%, after a stronger decline in 3Q21 than previously reported, while growth for 2022 remains unchanged at 2.2%. Growth forecasts in emerging economies remain largely unchanged, with China's growth forecast for 2021 at 8% and 5.6% for 2022. India's forecast for 2021 stands at 8.8%, and is forecast at 7% in 2022. Russia's GDP growth forecast remains unchanged at 4% for 2021 and 2.7% for 2022. Brazil's economic growth forecast for 2021 is unchanged at 4.7%, while

WORLD ECONOMY CONT

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report – June 2021

growth for 2022 was revised down to 1.5% from 2% given the already-anticipated slowing momentum in 4Q21, which is expected to carry over into 2022.

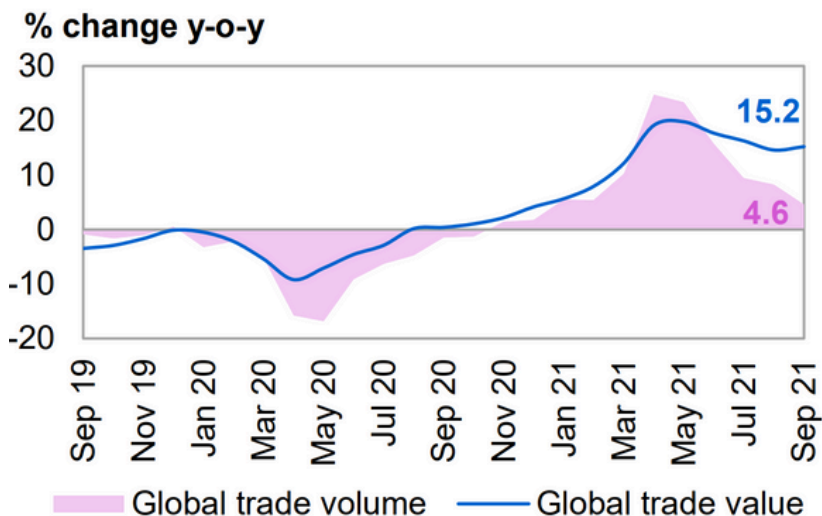
The robust growth in the world economy continues to be challenged by uncertainties related to the spread of COVID-19 variants, the effectiveness of vaccines against the Omicron variant, and general uncertainties about the pace of vaccine rollouts worldwide. Moreover, supply chain bottlenecks will likely continue holding back some of the momentum. Finally, major central banks have stepped up their efforts to reign-in rising inflation. High sovereign debt levels in many regions, together with rising inflationary pressures and the consequent central bank responses, remain key factors to monitor.

Economic Growth Rate and Revision, 2020 - 2021 %*

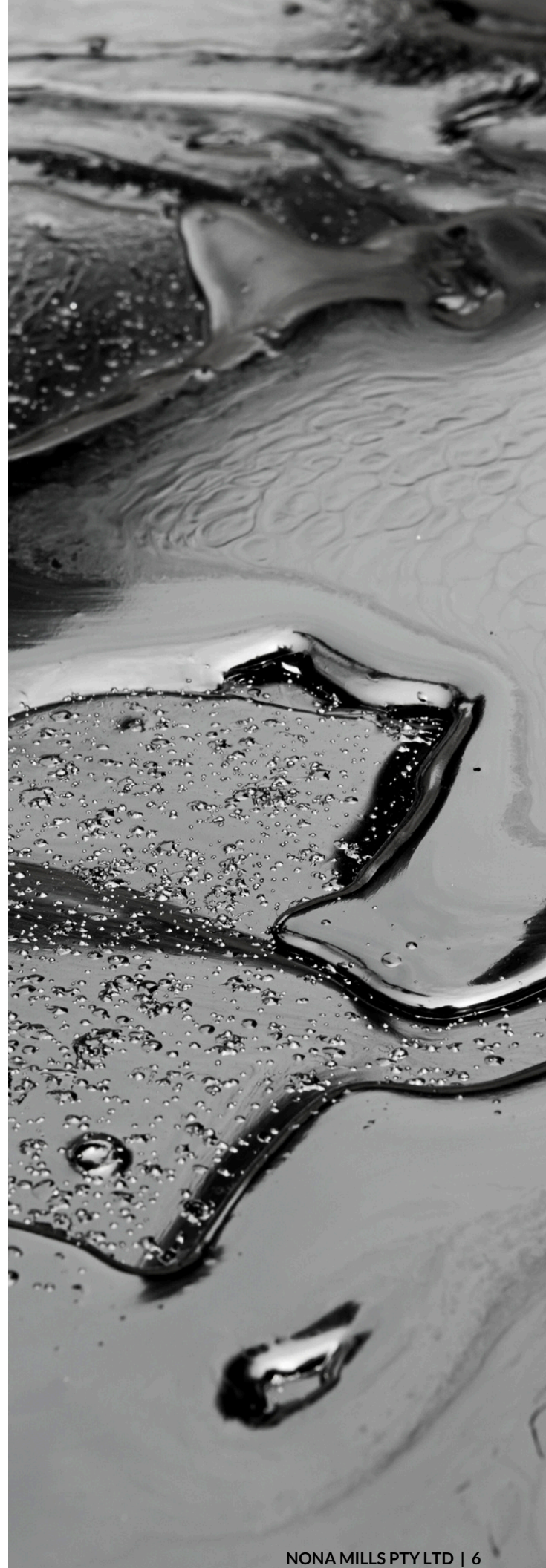
	World	OECD	US	Euro-zone	UK	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2021	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.1	6.7	2.0	8.0	8.8	4.7	4.0
Change from previous month	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0
2022	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.2	5.6	7.0	2.0	2.7
Change from previous month	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

Note: * 2021-2022 = Forecast. The GDP numbers have been adjusted to reflect 2017 ppp.
Source: OPEC.

Global Trade



Sources: Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, Haver Analytics and OPEC.



OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS



World Oil Demand

The World oil demand growth in 2021 remains unchanged from June 2021. This is despite the upward revision to GDP growth, as the rising economic recovery is projected to take place mainly in non-oil-intensive sectors. Total global oil demand is estimated to increase by around 6.0 mb/d to 96.6 mb/d. However, some revisions were taken into account in 1Q21 due to slower-than-anticipated demand in OECD Americas and offset by better-than-expected data from non-OECD countries in 2Q21.

In the OECD, oil demand is expected to increase by 2.6 mb/d, around 0.1 mb/d lower than last month's estimation, and reach 44.6 mb/d. Weaker-than-anticipated demand for gasoline due to mobility limitations in 1Q21 affected overall demand negatively. Similarly, a slower recovery in a number of countries in OECD Asia Pacific due to COVID-19 containment measures reduced demand for transportation fuels. In the non-OECD, oil demand is expected to increase by 3.4 mb/d, some 0.1 mb/d higher than last month's report, to reach 51.9 mb/d. Better-than-expected 2Q21 data from the Middle East and Africa supported by recovery in industrial fuels encouraged this upward revision. On the other hand, sluggish mobility data in India necessitated some downward revision to 2Q21

figures, slightly counterbalancing the upward revisions in the other regions.

By October 2021 the World oil demand for 2021 is estimated to increase by 5.8 mb/d y-o-y compared with 6.0 mb/d in September 2021. Despite positive assumptions on oil demand going into the final quarter of the year, supported by seasonal petrochemical and heating fuel demand as well as the potential of switching from natural gas to oil in the power generation sector, the downward revision mainly takes into account actual data. Both OECD and non-OECD figures were adjusted lower; while the downward revision in OECD regions focused on 1H21, non-OECD revisions were concentrated in 3Q21. The world is anticipated to consume 96.6 mb/d of petroleum products during the current year.

In the OECD, demand was revised lower by more than 0.11 mb/d in 2021, mainly to account for actual data. Lower-than-expected demand data for 1Q21 and 2Q21 in OECD Americas and OECD Europe was seen due to lower-than-anticipated transportation and industrial fuel demand. In the non-OECD, 2021 oil demand outlook was revised lower by around 0.03 mb/d compared with the previous MOMR, amid lower-than-expected data from China and India in 3Q21. The resurgence of COVID-19 cases reduced mobility in China during August, while the

WORLD OIL DEMAND CONT

demand recovery in India was slower than initially anticipated.

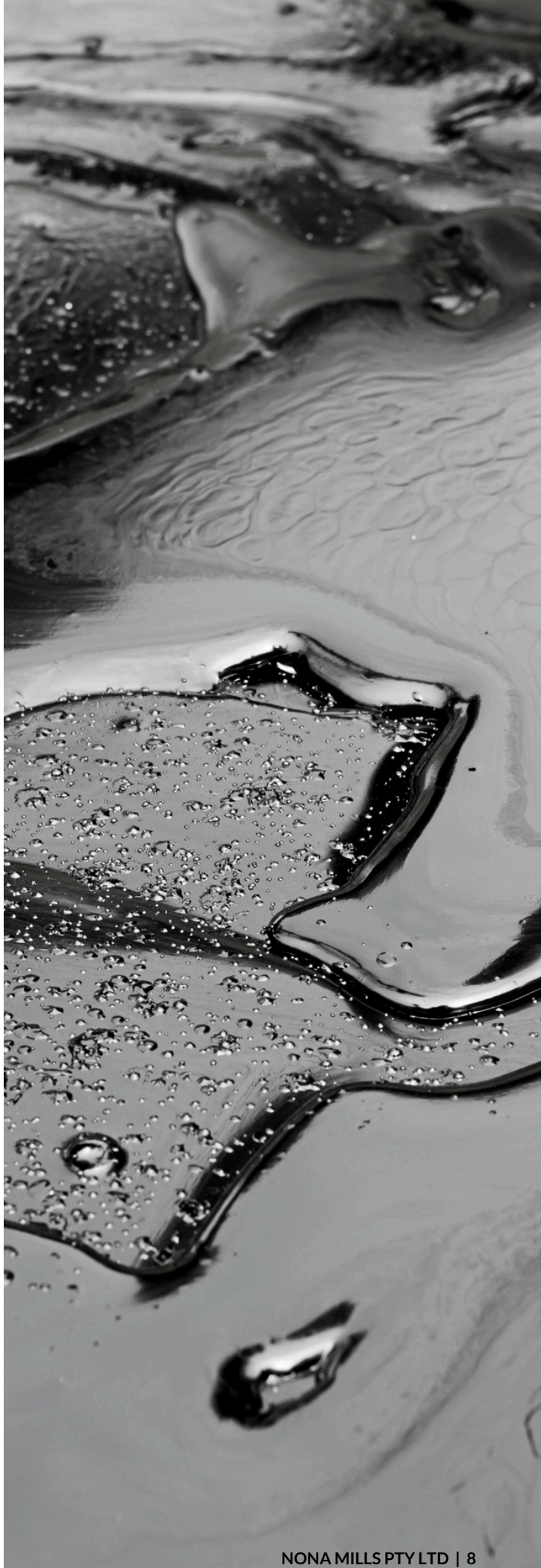
By December 2021, the World oil demand growth remained unchanged at 5.7 mb/d. Within the year, growth was adjusted higher in 4Q21 amid better than anticipated OECD transportation fuel consumption, while adjusted downward in 3Q21, due to the implementation of the latest actual data. The 4Q21 OECD oil demand was adjusted higher mainly to account for stronger-than-expected demand in Americas and the Asia Pacific and despite the emergence of the new COVID -19 variant (Omicron). During the same quarter, firm oil demand in China also led to slight upward revisions, while slower transportation fuel demand in India, amid heavy rainfall, called for downward revisions. Weaker actual demand data for October and November 2021, saw slight downward revisions in the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 96.6 mb/d on an annualised basis in 2021.

World Oil Demand 2021* mb/d
Million Barrels Per Day

World oil demand	2020	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	2021	Change 2021/20	
							Growth	%
Americas	22.44	22.73	24.33	24.94	24.46	24.13	1.68	7.50
of which US	18.35	18.65	20.21	20.47	20.20	19.89	1.54	8.41
Europe	12.44	11.91	12.65	13.82	13.49	12.98	0.54	4.35
Asia Pacific	7.14	7.67	7.04	7.15	7.63	7.37	0.23	3.24
Total OECD	42.02	42.31	44.02	45.91	45.58	44.48	2.46	5.84
China	13.52	13.79	14.55	14.52	15.11	14.49	0.97	7.20
India	4.51	4.94	4.50	4.59	5.52	4.89	0.38	8.41
Other Asia	8.13	8.56	8.98	8.34	8.62	8.63	0.50	6.10
Latin America	6.01	6.25	6.16	6.46	6.40	6.32	0.31	5.09
Middle East	7.55	7.95	7.77	8.24	8.02	8.00	0.45	6.01
Africa	4.08	4.37	4.08	4.15	4.43	4.26	0.17	4.28
Russia	3.39	3.65	3.42	3.63	3.74	3.61	0.22	6.55
Other Eurasia	1.07	1.23	1.24	1.09	1.28	1.21	0.14	12.70
Other Europe	0.70	0.78	0.72	0.73	0.79	0.75	0.06	8.29
Total Non-OECD	48.96	51.52	51.43	51.74	53.91	52.16	3.20	6.54
Total World	90.98	93.83	95.45	97.66	99.49	96.63	5.65	6.22
Previous Estimate	90.79	92.87	95.38	97.89	99.49	96.44	5.65	6.23
Revision	0.19	0.95	0.06	-0.23	0.00	0.19	0.00	-0.01

Note: * 2021 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding. Source: OPEC.

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report - Dec 2021



OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS



World Oil Supply

Non-OPEC liquids supply growth in 2021 (including processing gains) was revised down by a minor 26 tb/d from the previous assessment, despite upward revisions to the US and Canada, and is now expected to grow by 0.81 mb/d to average 63.76 mb/d. The oil demand projection for 2021 was revised upward due to better-than-expected data for global vaccinations, in addition to higher oil demand growth expectations for 2022, which is leading to an expected gradual recovery in non-OPEC supply. Despite prices being higher than expected, none of the US independents raised capex guidance for 2021, as most available free cash flow was used to pay debts. Nevertheless, some US independents reinvested part of their operating cash flow, some kept investment plans in the exploration and production (E&P) sector on hold, and some have gone a step further and decided to halt production at mature fields to reduce cost. The US production growth forecast has been revised up slightly by 23 tb/d, owing to higher-than-anticipated production from April until now, with growth of 0.06 mb/d y-o-y. The 2021 oil supply forecast primarily sees growth in Canada, China, Norway and Brazil, and is projected to decline in the UK, Colombia, Egypt and the Sudans.

By October 2021, the Non-OPEC liquids supply growth in 2021 (including processing gains) was revised down by

0.3 mb/d from the previous month's assessment to 0.7 mb/d y-o-y. This is mainly due to the drop in liquids supply in August by 0.6 mb/d m-o-m, mainly in OECD Americas, due to oil production outages in the US Gulf of Mexico (GoM), a force majeure at Canada's Suncor oil sands site, and at the offshore platform in Mexico. Output disruptions also took place in other regions, including field maintenance in the Caspian. The US liquids supply forecast was once again revised down by 132 tb/d following the aftermath of Hurricane Ida and is now forecast to decline by 0.1 mb/d y-o-y. The 2021 oil supply forecast primarily sees growth in Canada, Russia, China, Brazil and Norway, while output is projected to decline in the UK, Colombia, Indonesia and Egypt.

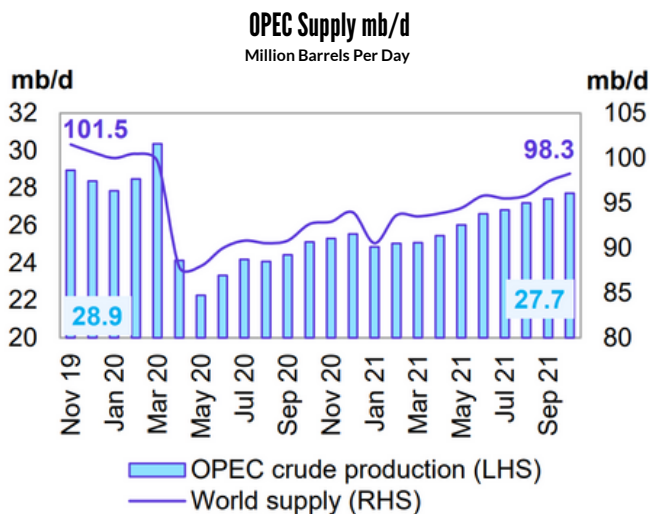
The non-OPEC supply growth forecast for 2022 has been revised up by 0.1 mb/d, mainly in Kazakhstan, to now stand at 3.0 mb/d y-o-y. The main drivers of liquids supply growth are expected to be Russia (1.0 mb/d) and the US (0.8 mb/d), followed by Brazil, Norway, Canada, Kazakhstan, Guyana and other non-OPEC countries in the DoC. Nevertheless, uncertainty regarding the financial and operational aspects of US production remains high.

At the closing of 2021, the Non-OPEC liquids supply growth in 2021 (including processing gains of 0.13 mb/d)

WORLD OIL SUPPLY CONT

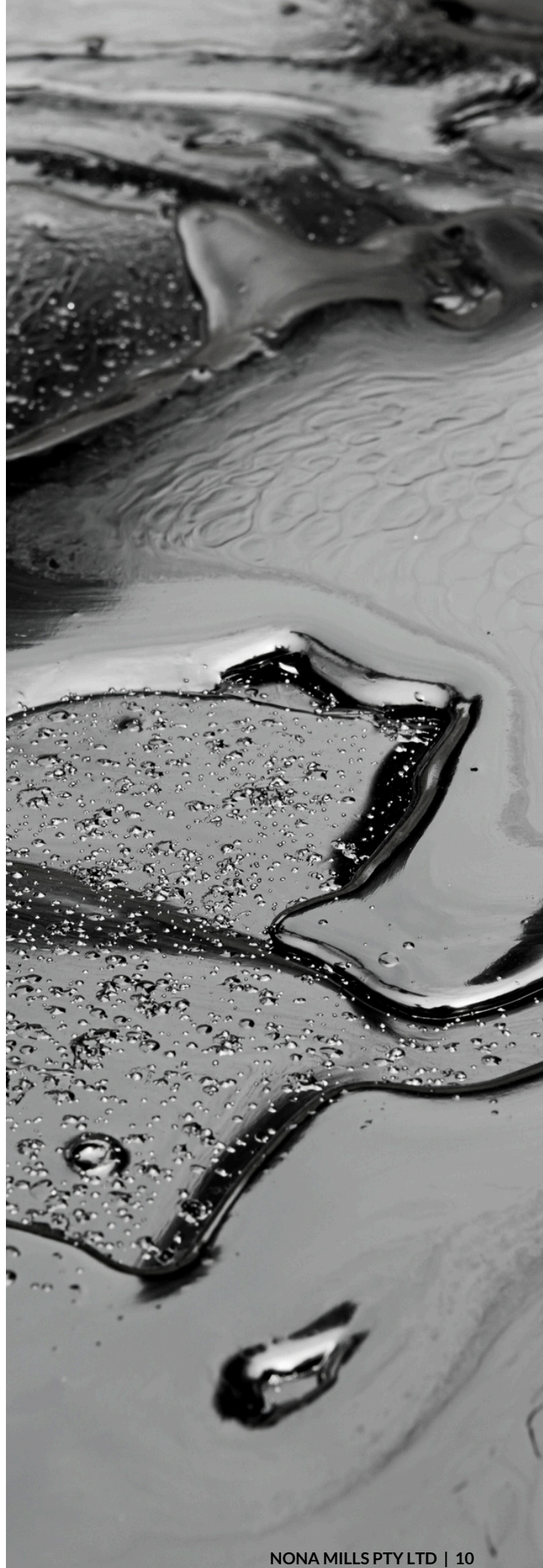
was kept unchanged at around 0.7 mb/d y-o-y, to average of 63.7 mb/d. Some upward revisions to the US and Canada were offset by downward revisions in the supply forecasts of other countries such as Brazil and Norway due to unexpected lower output in 4Q21. Following an upward adjustment in 4Q21, due to a faster-than-expected production recovery in the GoM and steady monthly growth in the main shale plays, particularly in the Permian, the US liquids supply growth forecast was revised up to stand at 0.05 mb/d y-o-y. Canadian liquids production in October hit a new record at 5.8 mb/d, boosted by oil sands producers in Alberta and pipeline capacity expansion. The 2021 oil supply forecast primarily sees growth in Canada, Russia, China, US, Norway, Guyana and Qatar, while output is projected to decline in the UK, Colombia, Indonesia and Brazil.

Non-OPEC supply growth for 2022 also remains broadly unchanged at 3.0 mb/d y-o-y, to average 66.7 mb/d. Upward revisions to the supply forecast of the US were offset by downward revisions in the UK, Brazil, Colombia and Latin America others. The main drivers of liquids supply growth are expected to be the US (1.03 mb/d) and Russia (0.98 mb/d), followed by Brazil, Canada, Norway, Kazakhstan and Guyana.



Source: OPEC.

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report - Dec 2021



OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for OPEC crude in 2021 remained unchanged from the previous month at 27.7 mb/d, around 5.0 mb/d higher than the 2020 level. According to secondary sources, OPEC crude production averaged 25.1 mb/d in 1Q21, about 0.2 mb/d lower than demand for OPEC crude in the same period. In the 2Q21, OPEC crude production averaged 25.5 mb/d, 1.6 mb/d lower than demand.

Based on the first world oil demand and non-OPEC supply forecast in 2022, demand for OPEC crude is expected to reach 28.7 mb/d, 1.1 mb/d higher than the 2021 level.

Midway through this six month period, demand for OPEC crude in 2021 was revised up by 0.1 mb/d from the previous MOMR to stand at 27.8 mb/d, around 5.0 mb/d higher than in 2020.

According to secondary sources, OPEC crude production averaged 25.2 mb/d in 1Q21, almost the same level as demand for OPEC crude in the same period. In 2Q21, OPEC crude production averaged 25.5 mb/d, 1.4 mb/d lower than demand for OPEC crude. In 3Q21, OPEC crude oil production averaged 26.9 mb/d, 2.7 mb/d lower than demand for OPEC crude.

Demand for OPEC crude in 2022 was also revised up by 0.1 mb/d from the previous month to stand at 28.8 mb/d, around 1.0 mb/d higher than in 2021.

Closing out 2021 the demand for OPEC crude in 2021 was revised up by 0.2 mb/d from the previous MOMR to stand at 27.8 mb/d, around 4.9 mb/d higher than in 2020.

According to secondary sources, OPEC crude production averaged 25.2 mb/d in 1Q21, 1.1 mb/d lower than demand for OPEC crude in the same period. In 2Q21, OPEC crude production averaged 25.5 mb/d, which was 1.5 mb/d lower than demand for OPEC crude. In 3Q21, OPEC crude oil production averaged 26.9 mb/d, 1.9 mb/d lower than demand for OPEC crude.

Demand for OPEC crude in 2022 was also revised up by 0.2 mb/d from the previous month to stand at 28.8 mb/d, around 1.0 mb/d higher than in 2021.

Balance of Supply and Demand 2020 - 2021

	2020	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	2021	Change 2021/20
(a) World oil demand	90.98	93.83	95.45	97.66	99.49	96.63	5.65
Non-OPEC liquids production	62.97	62.51	63.28	63.64	65.15	63.65	0.68
OPEC NGL and non-conventionals	5.05	5.10	5.12	5.17	5.18	5.14	0.10
(b) Total non-OPEC liquids production and OPEC NGLs	68.02	67.61	68.40	68.81	70.33	68.80	0.78
Difference (a-b)	22.96	26.22	27.04	28.84	29.16	27.84	4.88
OPEC crude oil production	25.65	25.16	25.52	26.89			
Balance	2.69	-1.06	-1.52	-1.96			

Note: * 2021 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding. Source: OPEC.

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report – Dec 2021

OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS



Crude Oil Price Movements

Crude oil spot prices rose in July, m-o-m, as physical market fundamentals and declining oil inventories continued to support oil prices. The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) averaged \$73.53/b in July, representing an increase of \$1.64, or 2.3%, m-o-m, the highest level since October 2018. Year-to-date, the ORB was up \$25.43, or 63.8%, compared with the same period last year, to average \$65.27/b.

The market structure of all three major oil benchmarks remained in steep backwardation in July, as the oil market outlook remained robust and the market rebalancing process continued, amid a further decline in OECD oil stocks. However, hedge funds and other money managers sharply reduced their net long positions in July, particularly in WTI, after a selloff was seen in US equity markets and concerns heightened about the rapid spread of the Delta variant.

Crude oil prices rebounded m-o-m in September, gaining about 5%. This was supported by robust oil market fundamentals amid a slow restart of US oil production, further recovery of oil demand and a drop in inventories, along with easing COVID-19-related mobility restrictions in several Asian countries. Moreover, worries about natural gas and coal shortages in Europe and Asia boosted

sentiment for higher oil demand. The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value rose by \$3.55 or 5.0% m-o-m in September to settle at \$73.88/b.

The market structure of all three major oil benchmarks – Brent, WTI and Dubai – remained in backwardation. However, the Brent forward curve strengthened, while WTI and Dubai backwardation flattened slightly. Hedge funds and other money managers boosted bullish wagers in September as oil prices rose to multi-year highs, as the risk of a natural gas and coal shortage urged speculators to bet on higher oil prices.

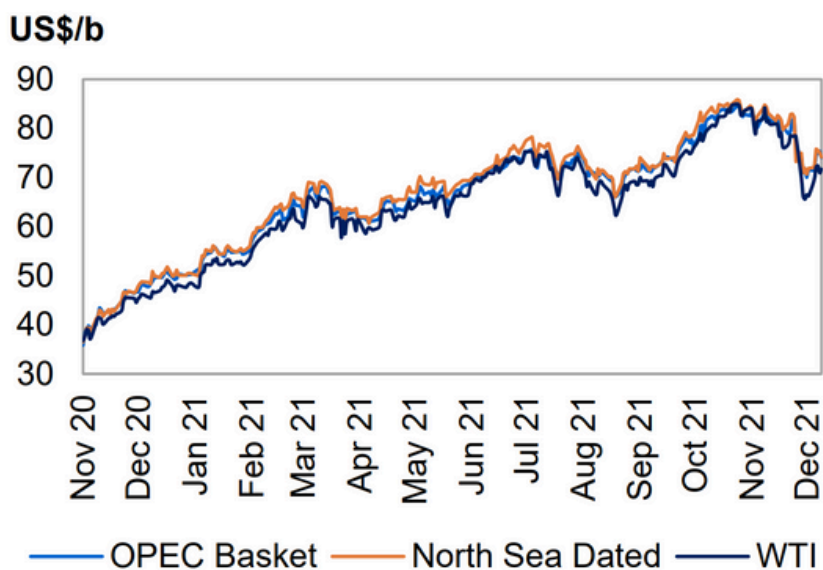
Both crude oil spot and futures prices fell for the second-consecutive month in December. Major physical crude benchmarks decreased about 9%, m-o-m, on growing concerns that the rapid spread of the Omicron COVID-19 variant may have an impact on the global economy and oil demand. The OPEC Reference Basket fell \$5.99, or 7.5%, to settle at a three-month low of \$74.38/b. Crude oil futures prices extended losses in December, declining on both sides of the Atlantic.

The market structure of all three crude benchmarks – ICE Brent, NYMEX WTI and DME Oman – weakened in December, m-o-m. Hedge funds and other money

CRUDE OIL PRICE MOVEMENTS CONT

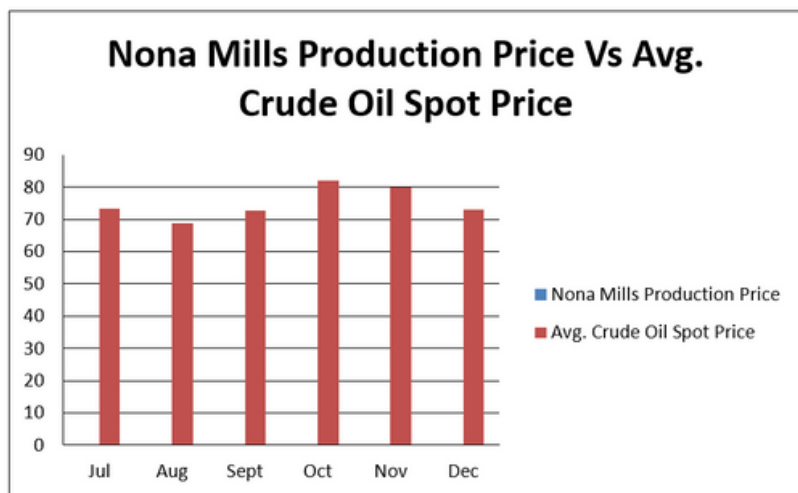
managers extended sharp sell-offs in the first half of December, cutting combined futures and options net long positions related to ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI by about 30% between early November and mid-December.

Crude Oil Price Movement

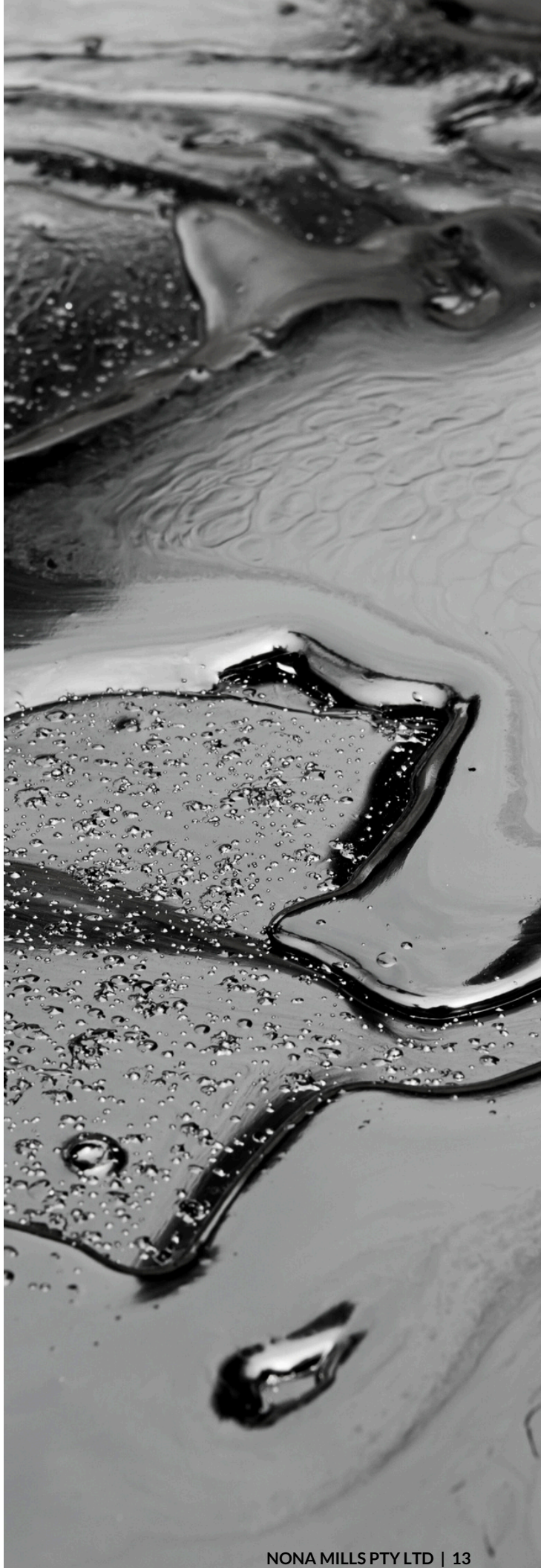


Sources: Argus, OPEC and Platts.

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report - December 2021



Reference: Avg. Crude Oil Spot Price - OPEC Basket Price. No Barrels were produced in this period at the Nona Mills Fields.



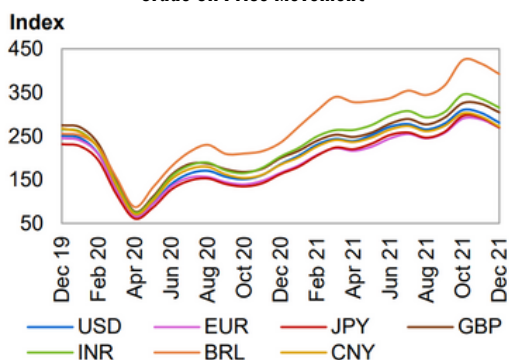
OIL MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

The Impact of the US Dollar (USD) and Inflation on Oil Prices

The US dollar (USD) continued its ascending trend against the major currencies in July with the prospect of a relatively tighter monetary policy stance by the US Federal Reserve in view of a faster economic recovery in the US, including above-target inflation readings vis a vis major counterparts. The dollar rose on average by 1.9% against the euro m-o-m, by 1.0% against the Swiss franc and by 1.6% against the pound sterling. However, it was relatively flat against the yen.

Closing out 2021, US inflation continues to soar (currently hovering around 7%), the US dollar (USD) has continued to strengthen against major currencies amid US Fed announcements that interest rate increases may come sooner rather than later. The dollar rose on average by 1.2% against the euro from November to December, 1.5% against the pound sterling, 1.4% against the Indian rupee and 1.8% against the Brazilian real.

Crude Oil Price Movement

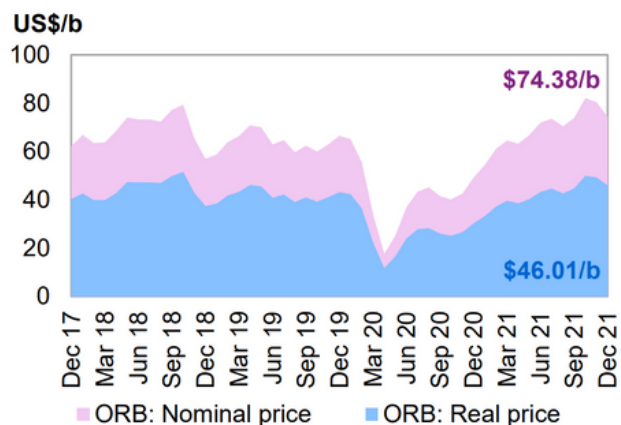


Sources: IMF and OPEC.

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report – Dec 2021

The US dollar (USD) advanced against majors in anticipation that some reduction in monetary policy support by the US Federal Reserve will be announced in the upcoming meetings. The dollar rose on average by 0.1% against the euro m-o-m, by 1.0% against the Swiss franc, by 0.4% against the pound sterling, and by 0.3% against the yen.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations on the spot ORB Price (Base June 2001 = 100)



Source: OPEC.

Reference: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report – Dec 2021

Nona Mills Project Update



The Nona Mills field had zero production of oil during this period due to no currently working wells.

We are pushing the operator to supply an update strategy and business case model to how they see the field operating in the future.



The Nona Mills Project is located in Hardin County approx 60 miles northeast of Houston.

The field is comprised of 9 proven, productive intervals, 8 of the Yegua and one of the Crockett (Cook Mountain) ages. The formations in this field are typical to the Texas Gulf Coast and this is one of the premier East Texas oil and gas producing areas.

The field was discovered by General Crude, the predecessor to Mobil Oil. The first well, the Esther Hooks #1, came in on Christmas Eve 1949. Production was first established in the spring of 1950. Initial engineering studies on this field indicated a total reserve of 25+ million barrels of oil.

American Mud Works Project Update



As per Issue #12 ongoing ownership issues, funding matters, current oils prices, and COVID had put a hold on this project. Negotiations were being held to reach a beneficial outcome for all parties involved.

However at the end of this period - December 2021, Amercian Mud Works are still caught up in legal proceedings about funding and ownership issues.

Once there is an outcome to the legal proceedings, we will be able to provide further information.



Centrally located in Woodsfield, OH, the heart of the Northeast Marcellus and Utica Shale plays, American Mud Works is the only fully integrated mud and wastewater processing facility in the region, providing customers a turn-key solution to meet their disposal and drilling fluid needs.

AMW's state of the art facility includes a water treatment and mud processing plant. Our wastewater plant takes in wastewater, treats it, and recycles it into usable products; which include our line of proprietary drilling fluids. The mud processing plant recycles used drilling mud and customizes new mud to meet our customer's individual specifications.



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