



Initial Washability Results Display Exceptionally High Yields Metallurgical and Premium Thermal Coal Potential Confirmed

Highlights:

- *Washability analysis from the initial four core holes completed on the Lublin Coal Project (the "Project") confirm exceptional yields of up to 97% and the potential for extensive metallurgical and premium thermal coal throughout the 391 coal seam which hosts an Inferred Coal Resource Estimate of 327 Million Tonnes*
- *Metallurgical coal analysis continues to show Free Swell Index ("FSI") numbers of 4.0 – 6.0 for the 391 coal seam comparable to international benchmark semi-soft coking coals*
- *Exceptional washed coal qualities demonstrated with clean coal seam calorific values ranging from 7,526 – 7,830 kcal/kg and very low ash contents of 2.0 – 2.7% on an air dried basis*
- *Prairie will continue with its planned core drilling program, with further coal washability and coal quality analysis expected to supplement these initial results*
- *Prairie's Project is one of the largest and most advanced developments in the Lublin Coal Basin ("LCB") with the Company on track to complete a Scoping Study for the Project during the 1st Half 2014*

Prairie Downs Metals Limited ("Prairie" or "the Company") (ASX: PDZ) is pleased to announce that it has received exceptional float/sink ("Washability") analysis results from the first four holes of the targeted drilling program at the Project with very high core washability yields. Furthermore the coal quality results on the washed coal samples continue to display excellent coal qualities at all new drill holes across the Project with high calorific values, very low ash and good coking properties which further support the potential for large scale production of metallurgical and premium thermal coal product.

Table 1: Coal Quality Analysis – 391 Coal Seam

Drill Hole ID	Washed Coal Quality (Air Dried Basis)						
	Calorific Value	FSI ¹	Ash	Volatile Matter	Moisture	Sulphur	Yield @ 1.35 Float
Syczyn 7	7,830 kcal/kg	6.0	2.4%	36.7%	3.3%	0.7%	97%
Kopina 1	7,526 kcal/kg	4.0	2.0%	35.6%	2.3%	0.9%	95%
Kulik	7,806 kcal/kg	6.0	2.2%	36.4%	2.7%	1.0%	94%
Borowo	7,809 kcal/kg	5.0	2.7%	33.2%	2.4%	1.0%	75%

1) FSI on Syczyn 7 & Kulik are from the 1.35 Float Fraction, for Kopina 1 & Borowo are on the <1.5 Float Fraction

These core quality results are at locations across the Project concession areas, giving management confidence in the continuity of a high quality coal throughout the 391 seam. The Syczyn 7, Kopina 1 and Kulik boreholes fall within the targeted potential mining zone of the 391 seam resource base.

The comprehensive coal quality results display premium qualities as compared to typical Australian semi-soft coking coal brands, semi-soft coking coals already produced in Poland and thermal coals which are imported into the ports of Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (“ARA”).

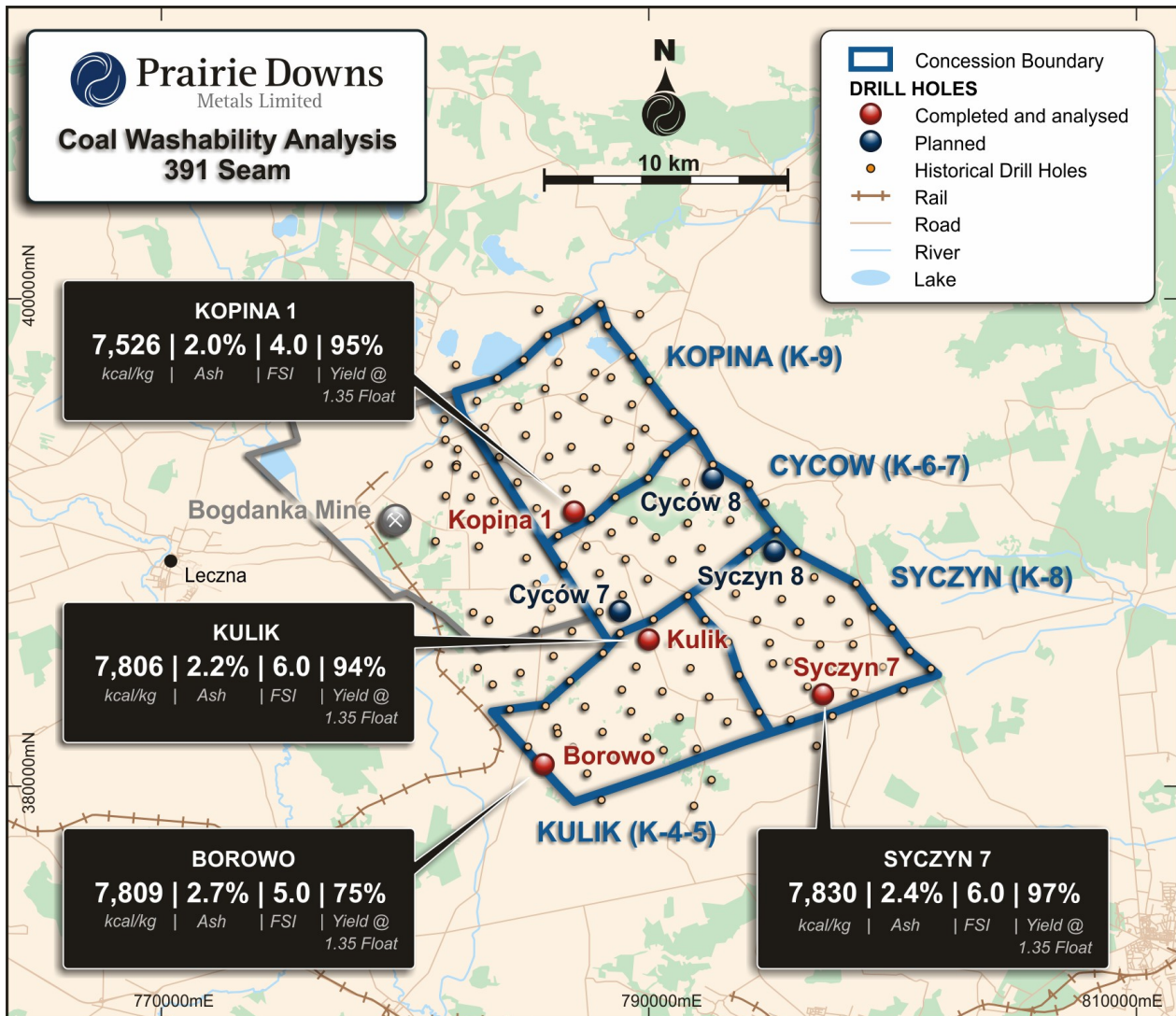


Figure 1 - Project 391 Washed Coal Quality Results

Commenting on the coal quality results, Ben Stoikovich, Chief Executive Officer said: “These exceptional initial coal washability results indicate the potential for high product yields of better-than-benchmark semi-soft and premium thermal coals. The premium quality nature of the coal and the presence of a highly productive mine adjacent to the Project enhances the strategic nature and appeal of the Project to capital markets investors, potential offtake parties and corporate entities. Prairie is currently working with consultants to determine project Run-of-Mine yields which will be incorporated into the Scoping Study which is on track for publication in H1 2014.”

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Results from Coal Washability and Coal Quality Analysis

Prairie is currently conducting a core drilling campaign at the Project to validate historical drilling, to enhance the Project's geological model and to update the coal quality and washability database to determine potential product pricing and yields.

Core samples from the first four holes of Prairie's core drilling program were sent to internationally accredited laboratories in Poland and the UK for testing.

Prairie's coal quality and coal washability test work program is focused on determining potential product quality, yields and pricing in order to facilitate future marketing discussions with potential off-takers and end-users and to support the Scoping Study for the Project. The program is being directed by an international coal preparation and marketing expert who has more than 30 years' experience in the international coal industry, including over a decade within Poland.

The detailed coal quality results from washability testing of the 391 seam from the core drill holes compare favourably with semi-soft coking coals currently produced at JSW's Krupinski coal mine in Upper Silesia, Poland. The Krupinski mine has been in operation for 30 years and produces both semi-soft coking coal and thermal coal. Additionally, the washed 391 seam coal qualities compare favourably with standard benchmark semi-soft coking coal quality specifications which are produced by GlencoreXstrata's Mt Owen and Rio Tinto's Hunter Valley Operations in New South Wales, Australia.

In relation to thermal coal specifications, the 391 seam washed coal quality compares exceptionally well to the globally recognised thermal coal ARA benchmark, offering a significant premium both in terms of calorific value (heat content) and ash content. It also compares well to both Russian and Colombian thermal coals, which account for over 60% of Europe's thermal coal imports.

Table 2: 391 Coal Seam Washed Quality (Float @1.35) & Comparisons							
	391 Seam	Semi Soft Coking Coal Comparisons			Thermal Coal Comparisons		
		JSW (Poland)	Rio Tinto (Australia)	Glencore (Australia)	ARA (API2)	Colombia	Russia
Calorific Value (GAD, kcal/kg)	7,526 - 7,830				6,700	6,830	6,877
FSI	4.0 - 6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0 - 6.0			
Ash (% AD)	2.0 - 2.7	8.0	9.5	9.0	16.0	7.2	11.7
Volatile Matter (% AD)	33.2 - 36.7	37.0	33.0	36.5	24.0 - 37.0	34.4	29.8

1) Range of 391 seam analysis from washed core from Kopina 1, Kulik, Borowo and Syczyn 7 coal exploration boreholes

The following detailed coal quality analysis has been completed on washed core from the four drill holes:

- Coal Chemical Properties:
 - Calorific Value (heat content);
 - Proximate Analysis (Ash, Volatile Matter, Moisture etc);
 - Ultimate Analysis (Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Sulphur etc);
 - Chlorine;
 - Phosphorous; and
 - Ash Composition – (major oxides and trace elements)

- Rheological Properties (flow characteristics with a view to how coals swell, soften and then resolidify to form coke):
 - Roga Index
 - Free Swelling Index (agglomerating potential of the coal);
 - Gray King Coke Type;
 - Audibert-Arnu Dilatometer (swelling characteristics);
 - Gieseler Plastometer (plastic behaviour); and
 - Ash Fusion temperature
- Petrographic Analysis:
 - Maceral Content (Vitrinite, Liptinite, Inertinite etc); and
 - Mean Max Reflectance
- Physical Properties (Hardgrove Grindability)

Drilling Program and Scoping Study

The current suite of tests are important in assisting Prairie in its discussions with potential offtake parties who have shown interest in utilising the Company's potential coal products in either the steel making or power generating sectors both within Europe and globally.

The results of the test work are being integrated into Prairie's Scoping Study for the Project which is being managed by independent consultants Wardell Armstrong International ("WAI"), a leading geological and mining consulting firm highly regarded in the international coal sector. Prairie is on track to complete the Scoping Study during H1 2014.

Prairie is continuing with its planned core drilling program, with further coal washability and coal quality analysis expected to supplement these initial results and which will feed into future feasibility studies for the Project.

ABOUT THE LUBLIN COAL PROJECT

The Lublin Coal Project is a large scale thermal and semi-soft coking coal project with a current JORC Inferred Resource of 1.6 billion tonnes ("**Resource**") (refer to ASX Announcement 14 February 2013) across four coal exploration concessions in south eastern Poland. The Resource is based on the review and modelling of historic data over the Company's concessions, including the logs from 200 cored boreholes. Recent coal quality test work has demonstrated potential for semi-soft coking coal from the main 391 coal seam which hosts a current inferred resource of 327 million tonnes.

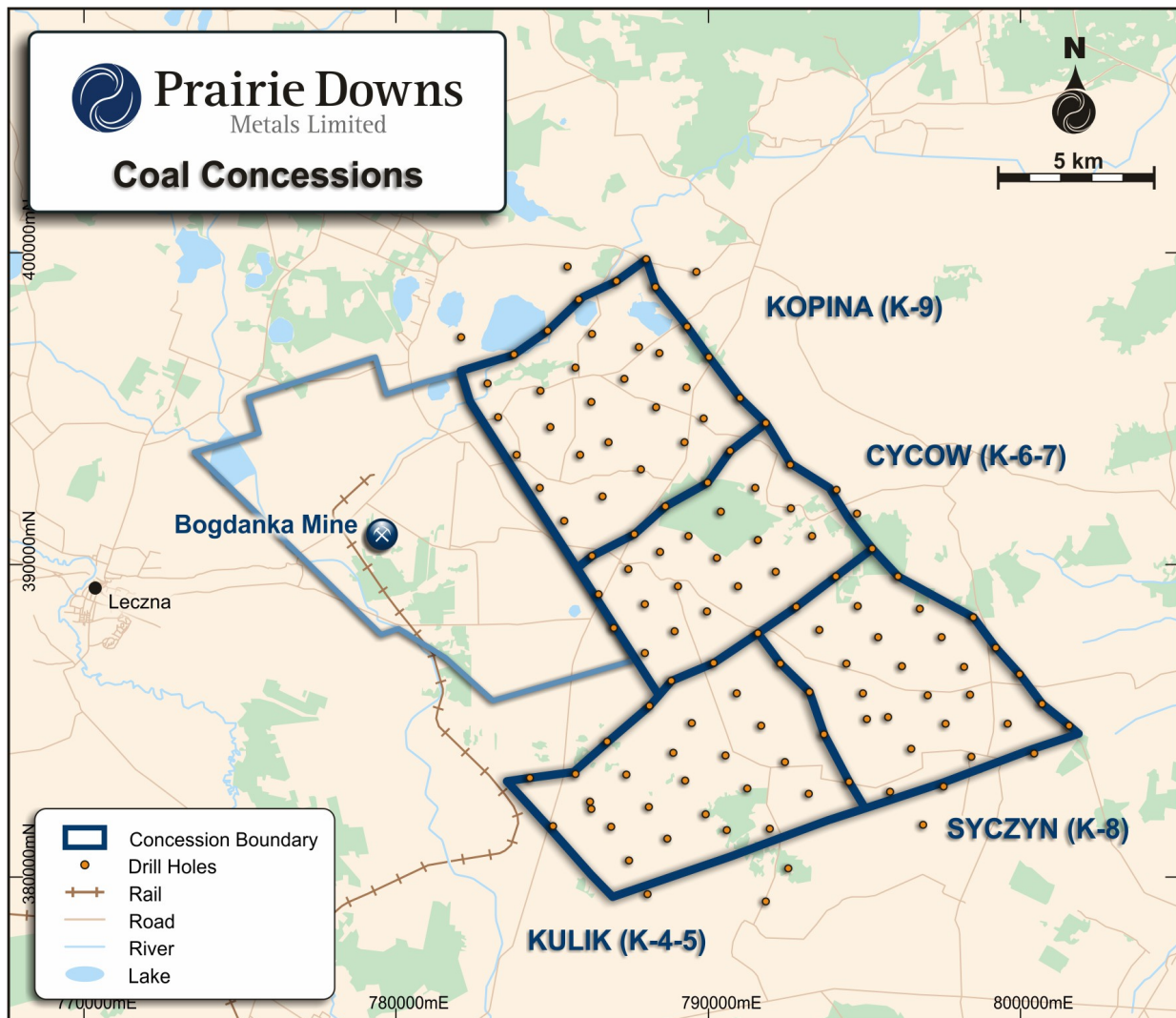


Figure 2: Lublin Coal Project Location Map in Poland

The LCB is an established coal producing province and has extensive infrastructure, including roads, rail and power. The Project is situated adjacent to the Lubelski Węgiel BOGDANKA S.A ("**Bogdanka**") coal mine which has been in commercial production since 1982. Bogdanka has successfully been able to demonstrate that the Lublin Coal Basin has the potential to host a new generation of large scale coal projects and has recently expanded its production levels to over 8 million tonnes per annum (targeting production of 11.5 million tonnes per annum by 2015) of thermal coal. The Lublin basin has ideal geological and mining conditions for high productivity longwall plow operations with world record production rates set by Bogdanka. As a result, the Bogdanka mine is currently the lowest operating cost hard coal mine in Europe. Preliminary analysis by the Prairie team indicates the potential to introduce international best practice in coal mine design and production technology to deliver substantial operational and product quality improvements.

Forward Looking Statements

This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on Prairie's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Prairie, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Prairie makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that release.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Richard Lowman, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. Dr Lowman is employed by Wardell Armstrong LLP which owns Wardell Armstrong Limited. Dr Lowman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Lowman consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Richard Lowman a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. Dr Lowman is employed by Wardell Armstrong LLP which owns Wardell Armstrong Limited. Dr Lowman has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Lowman consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

LUBLIN COAL PROJECT
BOREHOLE NO. Borowo
BOREHOLE SUMMARY

LOCALITY			BOREHOLE SUMMARY				
District	Siedliszcze		Wola Korybutowa Pierwsza		Area	Chel̨m	
Co-ordinates (PL2000)	E 8437050.91						
	N 5676572.59				Map No.	-	
Elevation	178.71m a.m.s.l				Aerial Photo No.	-	
Inclination	Vertical (deviation in file)				Asimuth	-	
CONTRACTOR							
Company	Hydro-Nafta Sp. z o.o.				Operator		
Machine	SS40				Pump/Compressor	Rad-1	
DRILLING							
Method	Openhole	Openhole	Coring	Openhole	Openhole (reaming)	Coring	
Core Barrel Type	-	-	M132	-	-	PQ168MI	
Bit Type	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Core bit	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Wireline	
B/H Diameter (mm)	444	311	132	311	216	168	
Core Diameter (mm)	-	-	98	-	-	85	
Depth (m)	52	560	581	684	684	930	
CASING			REAMING			GROUTING	
Diameter (mm)	340	245	Diameter (mm)	311	216	Grout Type: Cement II/B-S 32.5R	
Depth (mm)	51	498	Bit Type (mm)	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Grouting Method: plugs as below	
Left in hole (m)	51	498	From (m)	560	498.0	Plug	
Capped			To (m)	581	684.0	From (m)	To (m)
Reason for capping			Reason	Cored interval	Cement plug	498(reamed)	684(reamed)
Notes: Cement plug below casing: 498.0-684.0 Cementing reports available in the drilling documentation.						0	30
						478	590
						600	725
						725	930
Dates drilled	Started: 15.05.2013.			Completed: 28.08.2013.		Grouted: 15.09.2013	
	Geophysical: I interval (GT) - 04.07.2013. II interval (Blm) – 31.08. – 01.09.2013.					Descriptive:	
Purpose of borehole							
Geophysical logs run	I INTERVAL 50.0 – 682.0 CAL, GR, DPHI, RHOB, NPHI, DIL ILD, ILM, LL3, DEV			690.5 – 929.7 CAL, GR, GG-L, GG-K.		Seams present:	377 - 395
Piezometer inserted	-						
Hydrogeological tests	Packer test - Carboniferous						
Geotechnical tests	Uniaxial Compressive Strength/Young Modulus/Poisson Ratio Tensile Strength Actual and volumetric density Slake Durability Porosity Potential elastic energy indicator PES						
Terminal depth (m)	930		Core storage:	Temporary Archive PDCo			
Logged by	Władysław Siepracki					Geophysical reconciliation by:	GT; Jan Sobolewski
Water levels (m)	Intersected:					Rest:	

LUBLIN COAL PROJECT
BOREHOLE NO. Kopina 1
BOREHOLE SUMMARY

LOCALITY			Wólka Cycowska				
District	Cyców		Area		łączna		
Co-ordinates (PL2000)	E 8438617.72						
	N 5687115.75		Map No.		-		
Elevation	172.90m a.s.l.		Aerial Photo No.		-		
Inclination	Vertical (deviation in file)		Asimuth		-		
CONTRACTOR							
Company	Hydro-Nafta Sp. z o.o.		Operator				
Machine	P-80		Pump/Compressor		2PN 400		
DRILLING							
Method	Openhole	Openhole	Coring	Openhole	Openhole	Coring	
Core Barrel Type	-	-	NQ149	-	-	PQ168MI	
Bit Type	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Wireline	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Wireline	
B/H Diameter (mm)	444	311	149	311	216	168	
Core Diameter (mm)	-	-	47	-	-	85	
Depth (m)	75	550	565	650	660	940	
CASING			REAMING			GROUTING	
Diameter (mm)	340	245	Diameter (mm)	311	311	Grout Type: Cement II/B-S 32.5R	
Depth (mm)	70	535.84	Bit Type (mm)	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Grouting Method: plugs as below	
Left in hole (m)	70	535.84	From (m)	550	660	Plug	
Capped			To (m)	565	693.1	From (m)	To (m)
Reason for capping			Reason	Cored interval	Cored interval	535.0 (reamed)	588.0 (reamed)
Notes: Cement plugs below casing: 535.0-693.1 (reamed) Cementing reports available in the drilling documentation.						588.0 (reamed)	640.0 (reamed)
						640.0(reamed)	693.1(reamed)
						0.0	235.0
						235.0	469.0
						470.0	705.0
						705.0	940.0
Dates drilled	Started: 01.05.2013.			Completed: 31.07.2013.		Grouted: 19.08.2013.	
	Geophysical: I interval - 18.06.2013. II interval – 03.08.2013. Blm – 16.08.2013.					Descriptive:	
Purpose of borehole	To verify historical data						
Geophysical logs run	68.0 – 686.0 GR 68.0 – 691.0 CDL DPHI, DRHO, RHOB, CALR 68.0 – 688.0 CNT NPHI 68.0 – 691.0 DIL ILD, ILM, LL3 68.0 – 690.0 PK SED – NAVI (DEVI, HAZI) 68.0 – 690.0 PRT TEMP 68.0 – 691.0 XYCAL 680.0 – 931.0 GR 680.0 – 928.5 GRE 680.0 – 937.0 CDL DPHI, DRHO, RHOB, CALR 680.0 – 934.0 CNT NPHI 680.0 – 934.0 DIL ILD, ILM, LL3 680.0 – 929.0 NAVI DEVI, HAZI 680.0 – 929.0 CALX, CALY, CALZ 680.0 – 929.0 SED			690.5 – 931.6 CAL, GR, GG-L, GG-K.		Seams present:	377 - 395
Piezometer inserted	-						
Hydrogeological tests	Packer test - Carboniferous						
Geotechnical tests	Uniaxial Compressive Strength/Young Modulus/Poisson Ratio Tensile Strength Actual and volumetric density Slake Durability Porosity Rock liability to sparking caused by methane ignition Potential elastic energy indicator PES						
Terminal depth (m)	940		Core storage:	NAG Hołowno; Temporary Archive PDCo			
Logged by	Władysław Siepracki				Geophysical reconciliation by:	GT; Jan Sobolewski	
Water levels (m)	Intersected:				Rest:		

LUBLIN COAL PROJECT
BOREHOLE NO. Syczyn 7
BOREHOLE SUMMARY

LOCALITY				Helenów			
District	Wierzbica			Area		Chelm	
Co-ordinates (PL2000)	E 8447994.25						
	N 5678661.45			Map No.		-	
Elevation	182.75 m a.m.s.l			Aerial Photo No.		-	
Inclination	Vertical (deviation in file)			Asimuth		Vertical (deviation in file)	
CONTRACTOR							
Company	Hydro-Nafta Sp. z o.o.			Operator			
Machine	P-80			Pump/Compressor		2PN400	
DRILLING							
Method	Openhole	Openhole	Openhole	Coring			
Core Barrel Type	-	-	-	PQ168MI			
Bit Type	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Wireline			
B/H Diameter (mm)	444	311	216	168			
Core Diameter (mm)	-	-	-	85			
Depth (m)	37	180	640	890			
CASING		REAMING			GROUTING		
Diameter (mm)	339	244	Diameter (mm)		Grout Type Cement II/B-S 32.5R		
Depth (mm)	37	180	Bit Type (mm)		Grouting Method: plugs as below		
Left in hole (m)	37	180	From (m)		Plug		
Capped			To (m)		From (m)	To (m)	
Reason for capping			Reason		612.0 (reamed)	684.0 (reamed)	
Notes: Cement plugs: 612.0-662.3 (reamed) Cementing reports available in the drilling documentation.					0.0	30.0	
					170.0	450.0	
					450.0	610.0	
					610.0	890.0	
Dates drilled	Started: 10.09.2013.			Completed: 29.10.2013.	Grounted: 13.11.2013		
	Geophysical: 02.11.2013.				Descriptive:		
Purpose of borehole							
Geophysical logs run	637.0 – 890.0 - CAL, GR, GG-L, GG-K, RES, TEMP, DIPMETER, DEV,				Seams present:	377 - 394	
Piezometer inserted	-						
Hydrogeological tests	Packer test – 690.12 - 694.12 m						
Geotechnical tests	Planned: Uniaxial Compressive Strength/Young Modulus/Poisson Ratio Tensile Strength Actual and volumetric density Slake Durability Porosity Potential elastic energy indicator PES						
Terminal depth (m)	890		Core storage:	Temporary Archive PDCo			
Logged by	Władysław Siepracki		Geophysical reconciliation by:			Blm	
Water levels (m)	Intersected:		Rest:				

LUBLIN COAL PROJECT
BOREHOLE NO. Kulik
BOREHOLE SUMMARY

LOCALITY				Nowy Stręczyn		
District	Cyców				Area	Łączna
Co-ordinates (PL2000)	E 8441361.81					
	N 5681560.88				Map No.	-
Elevation	184.16m.a.m.s.l				Aerial Photo No.	-
Inclination	Vertical (deviation in file)				Asimuth	Vertical (deviation in file)
CONTRACTOR						
Company	Hydro-Nafta Sp. z o.o.				Operator	
Machine	SS40				Pump/Compressor	2PN300
DRILLING						
Method	Openhole	Openhole	Openhole	Coring		
Core Barrel Type	-	-	-	PQ168MI		
Bit Type	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Cogged bit	Wireline		
B/H Diameter (mm)	444	311	216	168		
Core Diameter (mm)	-	-	-	85		
Depth (m)	30,5	181	670	960		
CASING			REAMING			GROUTING
Diameter (mm)	339	244	Diameter (mm)		Grout Type Cement II/B-S 32.5R	
Depth (mm)	30	180	Bit Type (mm)		Grouting Method	
Left in hole (m)	30	180	From (m)		Plug	
Capped			To (m)		From (m)	To (m)
Reason for capping			Reason		680.0 (reamed)	684.5(reamed)
Notes: Cementing reports available in the drilling documentation.					683.5 (reamed)	688.5(reamed)
					0.0	30.0
					170.0	380.0
					380.0	650.0
					650.0	960.0
Dates drilled	Started: 20.09.2013.			Completed: 05.11.2013.	Grounted: 16.11.2013.	
	Geophysical: 08.11.2013.				Descriptive:	
Purpose of borehole						
Geophysical logs run	679.00 – 960.0 - CAL, GR, GG-L, GG-K, RES, TEMP, DIPMETER, DEV,				Seams present:	377 - 394
Piezometer inserted	-					
Hydrogeological tests	-					
Geotechnical tests	Planned: Uniaxial Compressive Strength/Young Modulus/Poisson Ratio Tensile Strength Actual and volumetric density Slake Durability Porosity Potential elastic energy indicator PES					
Terminal depth (m)	960		Core storage:	Temporary Archive PDCo		
Logged by	Władysław Siepracki				Geophysical reconciliation by:	Blm
Water levels (m)	Intersected:				Rest:	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 - Lublin Coal Project - Initial Drilling
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Openhole rock cutting samples were obtained at 2m intervals during the drilling of the openhole sections of the boreholes (Quaternary, Cretaceous and Jurassic strata above the Coal Measures). - Continuous rotary drilling rock coring was undertaken through the Coal Measures strata comprising the target seams of coal. In addition rock coring was undertaken at the base of the overlying Jurassic strata and within a limited section of the Cretaceous (investigate an aquifer). - The coal seams and Coal Measures strata were subject to quality control to confirm that sufficient coal has been recovered to provide a representative sample of each seam considered for mineral extraction. The quality control includes detailed core logging, measurements of core recovery to confirm an acceptable level of recovery (>95%) and the use of geophysical logs to confirm the thickness of coal seams and associated partings of dirt. - The coal cores are maintained in plastic sleaving/sheeting prior the sampling, and the samples are placed in plastic bags to mitigate moisture loss. The cores are also stored at temperatures of < 18 degrees centigrade within an air conditioned metal container to mitigate moisture loss. - A unique system of sample numbering has been employed for each coal sample, which includes recording the weight of each sample on site, which is cross-checked by the receiving laboratory to confirm that there has been no mix up between site and the laboratory in regard to the sample references and location within a particular coal seam. - Coal seams are sampled by sampling a complete seam as one sample, or sub-samples (ply) of coal or partings (eg mudstone) of a single coal seam. In all cases the complete circumference of the core is sampled. Only samples of >95% core recovery are taken as representative for whole seam or individual ply samples. The thickness control to determine the acceptable % of recovered is determined by reference to geophysical logs (see below). - Samples of roof and floor strata (eg mudstone, claystone, sandstone) were obtained for geotechnical testing.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The drilling was undertaken by a combination of rotary openhole and core drilling. Sections of potentially unstable ground were cased off during the drilling of these deep exploration boreholes. The Coal Measures strata were recovered as a continuously cored sequence of strata, the core diameter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	being 85mm. The core drilling method deployed was wire line rotary drilling using single tube core barrels. - Chip samples of openhole strata were taken over each 2m of drilled strata. Lithological descriptions were made of the chip samples. - Continuous cores were obtained over coal seams. Core recovery was calculated for each core run based on the length of the core run and the core measured from the core barrel. The calculation of the recovery of coal seams was determined by the careful measurement of the recovered core, determination of the thickness of the seams by reference to geophysical logs (primarily the density logs) and the calculation of the percentage of recovery on the basis of this information. - Coal samples of less than 95% core recovery for a particular sample (of coal or inter-seam strata) would not generally be considered as being representative and will not be accepted as part the JORC assessment.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Detailed geological logs of the Coal Measures strata are produced based on the drilling depths. - All cores are photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- Immediately the coal seam cores are extracted from the core barrel a spot coal sample is taken for gas testing, secured in an air tight container. - The core is stored within core boxes in plastic sleaving or sheeting prior to logging and sampling to mitigate moisture loss. - All sub-samples of coal seams (coal, mudstone, carbonaceous mudstone etc) are obtained as outlined above under "Drill Sample Recovery"
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and	Coal quality testing has been undertaken to meet Polish and International standards. This includes analysis on all coal seams >0.60m thick and additional detailed analysis on target economic seams (generally >1.0m thick). This includes float and sink and detailed analysis (eg ultimate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- analysis, ash analysis, coking properties. - Geophysical logs are used to verify the thickness of coal samples - A basic suite of analysis has been undertaken by accredited Polish Labs. This includes proximate analysis, sulphur, CV and ultimate analysis. The major part of each sample has been sent to an accredited international laboratory in the UK for float and sink analysis and additional analysis (eg ash analysis, ultimate analysis, ash fusion, coking properties).
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- The thickness records of all coal samples recorded in Poland by site geologists is checked and verified by WAI by means of interpretation of geophysical logs and reference to the sampling and core description records. - Sampling and coal quality test result records are held in electronic format in Poland and the UK
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Boreholes are set out by survey in accordance with the Polish 200/8 grid. Following drilling each borehole, a down-hole geophysical logging survey is undertaken to confirm the depth location of all coal seams and provide the inclination and azimuth of the boreholes throughout their length.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- The new boreholes to which this Table refers, relates to a series of widely spaced boreholes, which have been drilled to verify the historic boreholes dataset. - Sample compositing has been applied to produce a sample of a complete seam, or sub-sections of a seam, whereby individual ply samples of coal/dirt are combined based on the thickness and density of each sample.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The geological structures are relatively simple, whereby sampling is not affected by geological structure.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	A unique numbering system has been deployed for each coal sample, which are recorded on the sample bags and on the sample sheet sent to the laboratory. Each coal sample is weighed on site and on receipt by the laboratory. . These weights are cross checked to confirm samples have not been mixed up.
Audits or	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	WAI has undertaken some spot checks to confirm that the sampling on site

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews		has been undertaken in accordance with the prescribed methods set out in the Exploration Manual.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Prairie has been granted the following 4 exploration concessions: Cycow(No. 23/2012/p, updated 2013), Syczyn (No.21/2012/p), Kulik (No.20/2012/p) and Kopina(No.22/2012p).
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A total of 205 historic exploration boreholes were drilled in the general area of which 117 boreholes were drilled within the coal resource area between 1965 and 1983. An assessment of this information has been provided as Supplement No. 1 to the Geological documentation of the Lublin Coalfield, including resource maps submitted by "POLGEO" a Geological Enterprise to the State Geological Institute in 2000/2001.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation comprises a stratified Upper Carboniferous coal deposit comprising some 20 seams of coal, which include a number of economic target seams, in particular the 389 and 391 seams.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- A summary of the drill hole information is provided on the attached Borehole Summary sheets. - For a scaled plan view of the drill hole collar locations from this drilling campaign please see Figure 1.
Data aggregation	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off	No data aggregation methods were used in the preparation of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The coal quality has been determined for each seam as advised in the above announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The mineral deposit has been intersected by near vertical boreholes, which have been surveyed to determine the inclination and azimuth of each borehole. The thickness of the coal seams has been calculated from cored boreholes and from down-hole geophysical logs.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	For a scaled plan view of the drill hole collar locations from this drilling campaign please see Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All of the relevant data from this exploration campaign has been provided for the above announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Detailed geological logs, geophysical log data and geotechnical laboratory test results, along with all necessary supporting data will be provided in the future JORC report.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Continuation and finalisation of a Scoping Study including an upgrade of the current JORC compliant coal resource estimate for the Project. - Continuation of the first phase drilling program.