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RESOURCE ESTIMATE INCREASE OF 23% FOR COOROORAH TO 154Mt

27 April 2018

Highlights

- **Total Cooroorah Mineral Resource estimate increased by 23%, now estimated at 154Mt (68 Mt Indicated, 86 Mt Inferred)**
- **Maiden Mineral Resource estimate of 37Mt for the Mammoth seam in a previous unexplored area**
- **New target area identified for a shallow open pit on the Eastern side of the tenement**
- **Planning for follow up drilling underway**

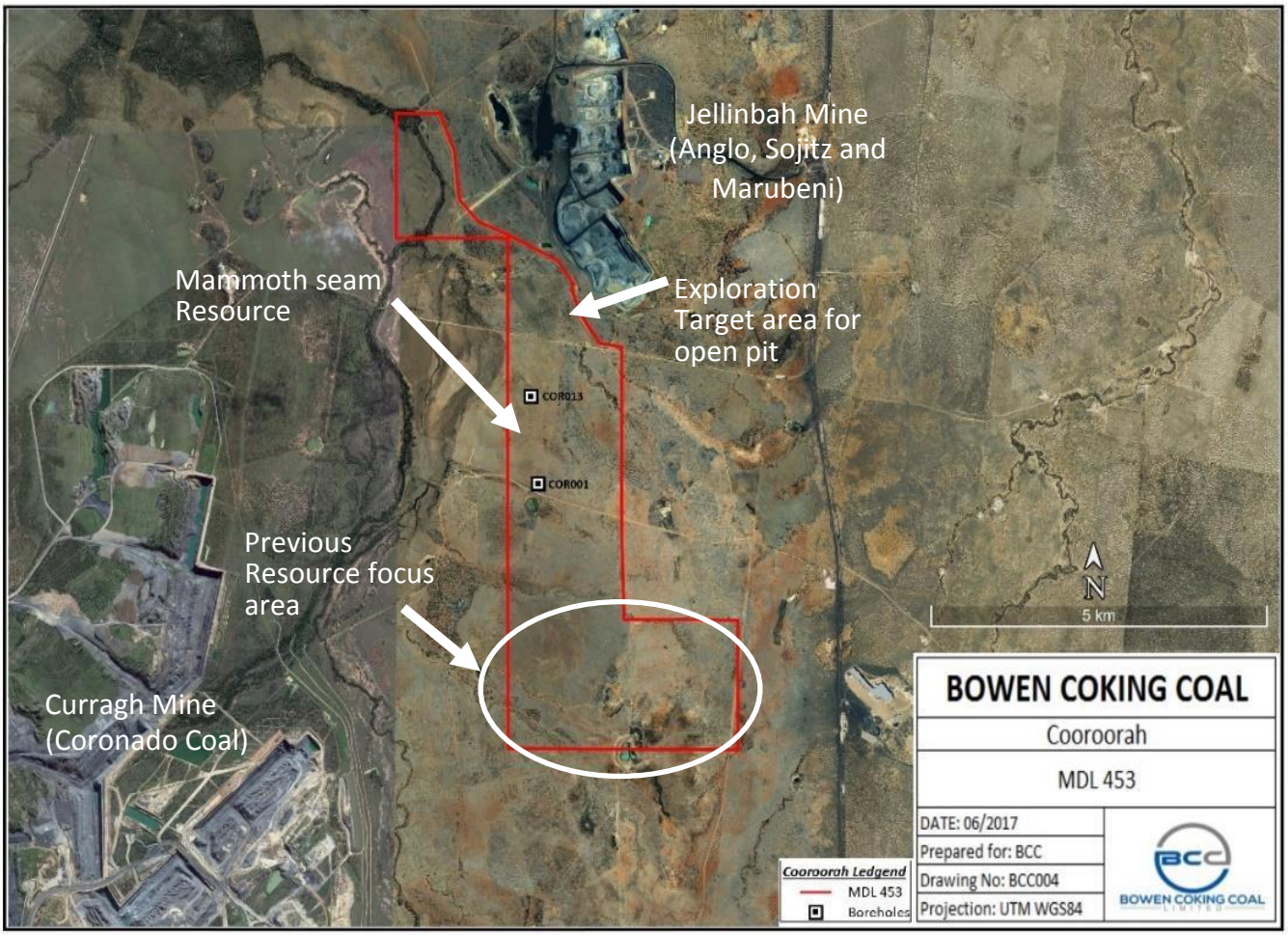
Bowen Coking Coal Ltd (ASX: BCB, "Company") is pleased to announce the outcome of the Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012) for its 100% owned Cooroorah Project (MDL 453), located between Coronado Coal's (formerly Wesfarmers) Curragh mine and the Anglo, Marubeni and Sojitz owned Jellinbah mine in the Bowen Basin, Central Queensland. The maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Mammoth seam is 37Mt, included within the total Cooroorah Mineral Resource estimate of 154Mt, representing an increase of 23% on the previous Mineral Resource estimate of 125Mt.

The Company targeted an area within the Mammoth seam which was not explored by the previous owners. Cape Coal, being the technical advisors to the previous owners at the time, suggested the targeting of the Mammoth seam from the drilling of these two holes (COR001C and COR013C) back in December 2013, but the exploration was not completed then as a result of the downturn in commodity prices. The Mammoth seam represents a coalescing of the Aries and Castor seams to form one thick continuous seam which creates more optionality in terms of extraction options through various mining techniques.

Both holes intersected the Mammoth seam, and raw coal quality testing suggested that the Mammoth holds superior quality coal compared to the lower seams.

Detailed coal quality and washability tests are under way and results are expected to be released to the market in the coming weeks.

Figure 1. Location of the Cooroorah Project with drill holes COR001PC and COR013PC



Xstract Mining Consultants ("Xstract"), a well-known consultancy in the Queensland coal environment, has analysed the recent exploration results alongside the previous Mineral Resource estimate and presented an updated Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The latest estimate increases the total Mineral Resource from 125Mt (70Mt Indicated and 55Mt Inferred) to 154Mt (68Mt Indicated and 86Mt Inferred). The movement is mainly due to the definition of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Mammoth seam (37Mt), but also by removing some tonnage previously classified as the Aries and Castor seams which is now classified as Mammoth seam.

Further infill drilling in the Northern area could possibly increase confidence in the Mineral Resource and could allow a larger portion of the current Inferred Mineral Resource to move into the higher confidence category of Indicated Mineral Resource.

The Mineral Resource estimate contains coal seams which belong to the Rangal Coal Measures. The estimate is based on 29 drill holes (Table 2), drilled by various explorers since the 1970's. Drilling has employed rotary percussion and 61 mm (HQ) coring. In more recent drilling, conducted by BOW Energy, Australian Pacific Coal (AQC) and BCB, down hole geophysics has been employed to assist with the geological interpretation and the accurate determination of core loss. AQC and BCB have used recognised contract geologist service providers to supervise/conduct drilling/sampling and recognised NATA accredited coal quality laboratories.

Resource estimation uses the FEM interpolator for surface elevation, thickness and trend. Inverse distance squared is used for coal quality throughout. A search radius of 3000m is used for the seam model and a search radius of 5000m is used for all coal quality attributes. A grid cell size of 50m has been used.

All tonnages are estimated on a 5% in-situ moisture basis. Cut-off parameters used to define the Mineral Resource are >= 1m seam thickness, >= 10m interburden between coal seams and <40% raw ash. Resource classification is based on an assessment of the degree of confidence in the continuity of key variables that have been estimated into the model, these being seam thickness and raw coal quality (raw ash%).

Resource classification radii, using composite raw ash% sample points as points of observation are:

- Measured 250m
- Indicated 750m
- Inferred 2000m

An underground mining method is envisaged for the Mineral Resource with coal seam depths varying between 240m and 540 m below surface. Average seam thicknesses ranges from 2m (Castor seam) to 4m (Mammoth seam). Previous metallurgical testing conducted by AQC shows a range of indicative average float yields at RD1.45, ranging from 73% to 85%, achieving a washed product ash of around 8-9% for the four coal seams in the Mineral Resource.

Exploration Target

Xstract has also reviewed some of the drilling conducted by the previous owners on a potential shallow target on the Eastern side of the Jellinbah fault mainly in the Burngrove Measures. This area was previously labelled as a low potential target on the back of high raw ash results obtained in previous drilling. However, the low ash observed in the recent Mammoth seam exploration is very encouraging and justified further investigation into blending opportunities with the higher ash coal from the shallow Burngrove Measures. Xstract estimated an Exploration Target in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012) of between 4Mt and 6Mt; based on an open pit configuration with strip ratio <10:1, 5% in-situ moisture basis and raw ash ranging between 43% and 50%. The potential quantity and grade for the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to date to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource in this area.

Management will review all regional and historic drilling data and plans to drill two strategically placed core holes within the next 18 months in the area to test the quality from the Burngrove formation and to target the lower Rangal coal measures.

Table 1. Summary of the reported April 2018 Mineral Resource estimate by Xstract (5% in-situ moisture).

Seam	Class	Mass (Mt)	Raw IM (% adb)	Raw Ash (% adb)	Raw Volatiles (% adb)	Raw T. Sulph (% adb)	Raw Spec.Energy (MJ/kg adb)	Raw CSN	Raw Phos. (% adb)
CASTOR	IND	15	1.1	13.5	17.6	0.44	30.5	2.5	0.09
CASTOR	INF	5	1.1	14.0	17.6	0.44	30.3	2	0.09
MAMMOTH	IND	14	1.3	15.0	17.0	0.42	31.4	2.5	0.08
MAMMOTH	INF	23	1.4	11.6	17.6	0.41	31.3	4	0.07
POLLUX	IND	17	1.2	16.5	16.0	0.45	29.6	2.5	0.12
POLLUX	INF	29	1.5	26.4	17.0	0.45	28.2	2	0.10
PISCES	IND	23	1.2	15.6	16.4	0.35	29.3	2.5	0.07
PISCES	INF	28	1.4	16.6	17.4	0.36	29.4	2	0.07
TOTAL INDICATED		**68**							
TOTAL INFERRED		**86**							
TOTAL		**154**							

Xenith Consulting and M Resources are currently analysing historic exploration data together with exploration data received from the previous owners. On completion of the analysis, along with the coal quality outcome of the recent exploration program, the Company aims to be in a position to identify a potential coal product or product mix which will be used to finalise the initiated Scoping study.

Managing Director and CEO Gerhard Redelinghuys said *"We are extremely satisfied with the outcome of the exploration program to date. Drilling in an underexplored area is always a high risk, but it definitely paid off for BCB's shareholders with the delineation of 37Mt of high quality Metallurgical coal in the Mammoth seam. We are now analysing these results and are planning the next exploration program to increase our confidence in the Resource to a level which could support the commencing of a Pre-feasibility study on Cooroorah*"

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in the report, to which this statement is attached, that relates to the Coal Mineral Resources of the Cooroorah coal deposit (MDL 453) and an Exploration Target is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Craig Williams, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and works full time for Xstract Mining Consultants. Mr Williams, Principal Geologist and a fulltime employee of Xstract, has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

This Appendix details sections 1,2 and 3 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1. Sections 4 'Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves' and 5 'Estimation and Report of Diamonds and Other Gemstones' have been excluded as they are not applicable to this announcement.

Table 1

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
1.1	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 references to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used Aspects of the determination 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.	Previous holes were 61mm (HQ) coring for coal quality sampling. Borehole COR001PC is 61mm (HQ). COR001PC was rotary chipped to a depth of 239.00m. The drill method was changed to HQ coring and continued to a total depth of 491.00m. Encountered seams were logged and sampled.
1.2	Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka 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.).	Rotary percussion open hole drilling and rotary coring (61mm).

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
1.3	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.	Core loss has been documented in the lithology field during logging and sampling of the core. Calculations have been performed to accumulate total core loss over the modelled interval. The core recovery from all the AQC drill hole seam intersections is >90% except the Aries (87.1%) and Pisces (85.3%) in the hole DDH012. Core recovery from historical GSQ and BOW holes is not known. In hole COR001PC, core loss was documented in-field. The lithology log was corrected to geophysics using Task Manager 2014. Recoveries for major seams in COR001PC as follows; Mammoth Seam = 91.00% Pollux Seam = 46.00% (not sampled) Pisces = 86.00% (sampled but excluded from estimate due to sample overlap into YT) Pisces Lower = 100.00% In hole COR001PC, core loss was documented in-field. The lithology log was corrected to geophysics using Task Manager 2014. Recoveries for major seams in COR001PC as follows; Mammoth Seam = 82.00% Pollux Seam = 100.00% (not sampled) Pisces = 91.00% (sampled but excluded from estimate due to sample overlap into YT) Pisces Lower = 100.00%
1.4	Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been 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 logging of chips and core. Core photographs taken.
1.5	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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.	No sub-sampling of the core. BOW energy core sampled was the remaining ½ of the original core.
1.6	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 model, reading times, calibration 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	In previous drilling (prior to 2017) the coal quality laboratory adhered to internal QA/QC and inter-laboratory QA/QC checks. All determinations performed adhered to Australian Standards guidelines. Laboratory engaged to perform analysis on current 2017/2018 samples is the NATA accredited Bureau Veritas (Brisbane). The laboratory adheres to Australian Standards

<table>
<tr><th>Section</th><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.7</td><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• 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 adjustments to assay data</td><td>Seam intersections documented from core in-field by the rig geologist. Correlation, correction and validation carried out by Xenith project geologist in head office using core photos, recovery information, lithological logs and borehole geophysics.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.8</td><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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.</td><td>BOW and AQC drill holes used in the resource model have been surveyed using differential GPS in MGA94 Zone 55. Historical (GSQ) drill holes used in the model were converted to MGA94 Zone 55 coordinate system.
Current drilling (2017/2018) has been surveyed using differential GPS in MGA94 Zone 55.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.9</td><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Data spacing sufficient to establish continuity in both thickness and coal quality as confirmed by variography. Full seam/ working section composites of coal quality used in the estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.10</td><td>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Full seam composites used therefore orientation of sampling not seen to introduce bias as all drilling is sub-vertical and seams mostly gently dipping.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.11</td><td>Sample security</td><td>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</td><td>Unable to ascertain method of sample security in previous drilling prior to BCB.

2017/2018 drilling – Samples were secured on site and taken to a contracted courier firm for transport to Brisbane.
Samples were given unique Sample Numbers and raw depths and lithologies ascribed to each.
The laboratory was provided with a sample dispatch form detailing consignment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.12</td><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</td><td>Recognised contract geologist service providers used to supervise/conduct drilling/sampling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.1</td><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>MDL 453 is located approximately 14km north east of the township of Blackwater. Immediately to the west of the lease lies Wesfarmers Curragh Coal Mine, to the north of MDL 453 lays Jellinbah Coal Mine.
<table><tr><th>LEASE</th><th>NAME</th><th>OWNERSHIP</th><th>GRANTED</th><th>EXPIRY</th></tr><tr><td>MDL453</td><td>Cooroorah</td><td>Coking Coal One</td><td>22-Jan-14</td><td>31-Jan-19</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>2.2</td><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Geological Survey of Queensland, BOW Energy and Australian Pacific Coal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.3</td><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Coal, Bowen Basin Late Permian Rangal Coal Measures, sedimentary type deposit.</td></tr>
</table>

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
2.4	Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results include 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	Drill hole information provided in Table 2. There are too many hole/seam intersection combinations to provide details of seam intercept depth. The general depth range of modelled seams is provided in the text of this document.
2.5	Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off 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.	Length together with and in some cases density weighting used to derive full seam/working section composites.
2.6	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. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Full seam composites used therefore orientation of sampling not seen to introduce bias as all drilling is sub-vertical and seams mostly gently dipping.
2.7	Diagrams	Appropriate, maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any material discovery being reported . These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	See figures in report and Appendices.
2.8	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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Exploration target reported as a range of tonnes and quality to as to avoid misleading reporting.
2.9	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.	2D seismic data available.
2.10	Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Additional Drilling to fill gaps.

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
2.10 (cont'd)		Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	
3.1	Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	For AQC - Use of relational database (GDB) during acquisition of drilling data. Logcheck used to do depth corrections and GDB updated with corrected seam/lithology and sample information. GDB table data used to construct Minescape model. Checks against original down hole geophysics (las) files used to verify data during modelling. For BCB Task Manager 2014 used to correct holes to geophysics and check seam picks/correlation. No relational database currently exists for the project but this is not seen as a significant issue as only two holes have been added to the project. These two holes were logged and sampled by reputable contractors and seam picks and sampling checked again by CP during resource estimation.
3.2	Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	No site visit undertaken. This is due to: • There are no surface outcrops of any coal seams to inspect • Drilling was completed prior to the involvement of the CP
3.3	Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	High degree of confidence in seam picks made using this down hole geophysical data. Historical holes with no geophysics have picks which are consistent with the overall structural model. Consistent smooth structural contours show no evidence of major faulting in the area. The 2D seismic line used together with new drilling has found one small thrust fault (10m throw). It is likely that further previously unkown faults will be found upon closer spaced drilling and/or seismic work. Additional seismic lines perpendicular to the Jellinbah thrust are recommended.
3.4	Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	See figures in report and Appendices.

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
3.5	Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters, maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	FEM interpolator used for surface elevation, thickness and trend. Inverse distance squared used for coal quality throughout. Search radius of 3000m used for seam model. A search radius of 5000m used for all coal quality attributes. Grid cell size of 50m for the topographic model, 50m for the structural model and 50 m for the coal quality model. Visual validation of all model grids performed.
3.6	Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	All tonnages estimated on a insitu moisture basis.
3.7	Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	<40% ash
3.8	Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects fo eventual economic extraction to consider mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made	Underground mining in the west using either longwall or continuous miners. Open cut in the east. Minimum interburden of 10m for underground mining of two seams to be possible. Minimum seam thick is 1m.
3.9	Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects fo eventual economic extraction to consider metallurgical.	Average float yields at RD1.45 ranging from 73% to 85%, achieving a washed product ash of around 8-9%

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
3.9 (cont'd)		methods but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
3.10	Environmental	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of the early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	No environmental impact assessments done at this stage. No waste rock studies or approvals at this stage.
3.11	Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk materials must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc) moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	N/A in situ air dried tonnes quoted.
3.12	Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade computations, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person(s)' view of the deposit.	The following spacings are based on an assessment of the degree of confidence in the continuity of key variables that have been estimated into the model, these being seam thickness and raw coal quality (raw ash%). Both seam thickness and raw ash% are considered to exhibit a moderate degree of continuity throughout the deposit. Resource classification radii for the three resource categories, using composite raw ash% sample points as pob's are: • Full seam resource; • Measured 250m • Indicated 750m • Inferred 2000m
3.13	Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No audits or reviews conducted to date.

Section	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
3.14	Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and/or confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages or volumes, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	These spacings are based on an assessment of the degree of confidence in the continuity of key variables that have been estimated into the model, these being seam thickness and raw coal quality (raw ash%). Both seam thickness and raw ash% are considered to exhibit a moderate degree of continuity throughout the deposit. This approach has produced bore hole spacing ranges for the three resource categories which are considered to adequately reflect the degree of confidence in the underlying estimate.

Table 2. Drill Hole Information Summary

Drill Hole	X Collar	Y Collar	RL	EOH Depth (m)
DDH008	700692.42	7403868.58	168.96	540.61
DDH010	698061.72	7404675.21	153.86	408.24
DDH012	699682.65	7405245.23	165.98	540.58
DDH009	700166.93	7404609.82	171.96	535.58
BL171R	691882	7417021	141.73	104.72
BL177	697052	7406495	143.26	438.78
BL179	697083	7402434	170.69	345.48
BL184R	697311	7410984	134.11	464.81
BWP008	697276	7402414	171	453
HU004	695286	7410366	136.25	314.83
HU005	697311	7408861	137.46	412.66
HU006	695284	7408058	141.73	318.43
HU007	696799	7404560	150.27	280
HU008	695086	7405999	140.51	268.7
HU009	698597	7405305	157.28	452.26
HU011	698691	7403827	154.53	411.52
HU012	698771	7401335	169.77	350
HU130	700659	7402478	183.18	497.38
BW001	700231.762	7403515.606	165.85	722.54
BWP033	699220.711	7404014.051	158.57	509
BWP034	698252.939	7404025.333	152.3	452
BWP035	698636.043	7404852.692	156.58	500
BWP036	698696.458	7404200.95	154.17	472
COR001PC	698051.928	7407447.65	148.711	491.65
COR013PC	698006.665	7408743.906	142.654	452.52
RDH01C	698049	7410518	137	124
RDH02C	698515	7409641	141	30.37
RDH03C	698803	7408945	146	42.52
DDH011	699674.7	7405242	165.88	546.34

Figures:

Figure T1_1. Regional and drill hole location

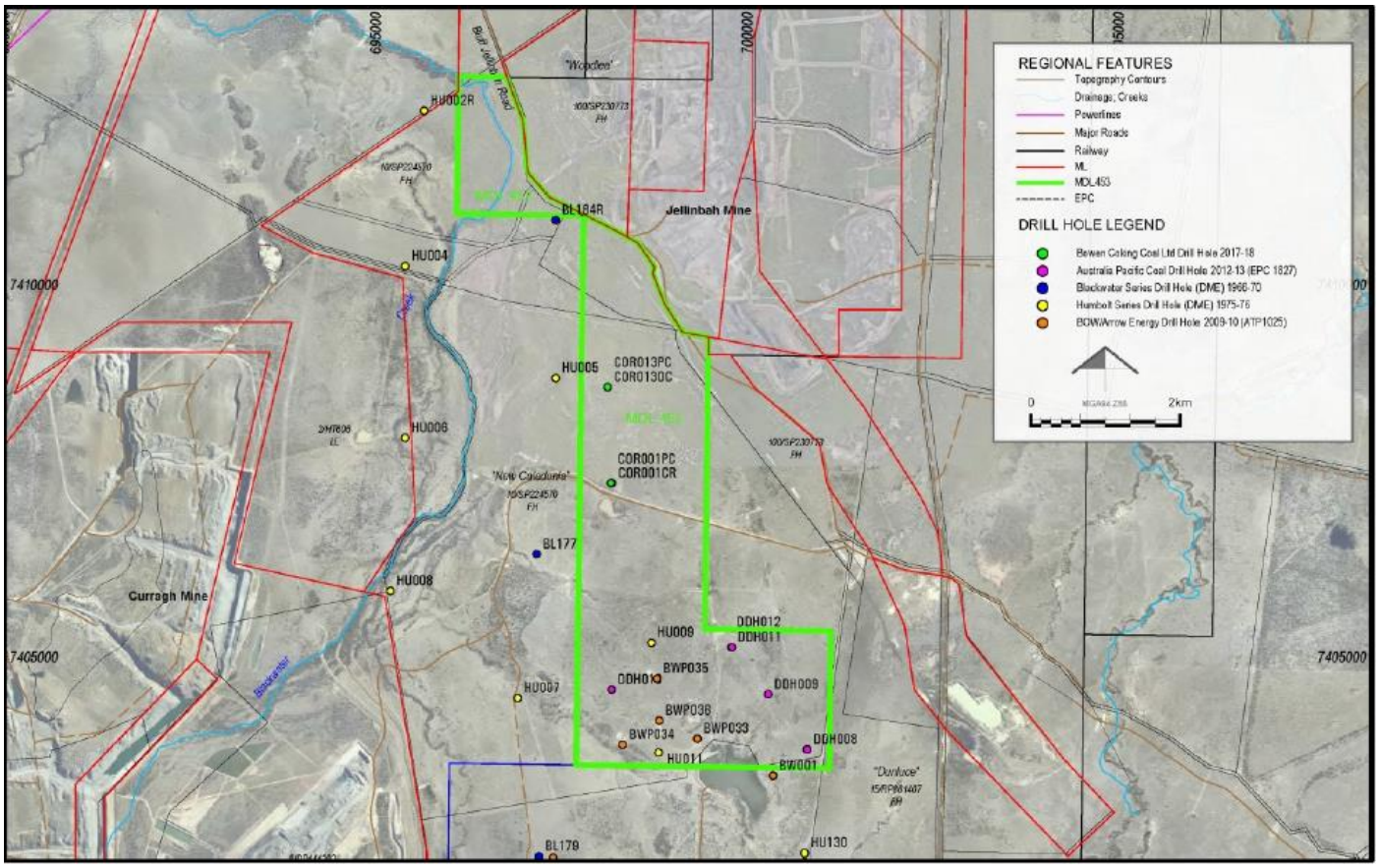
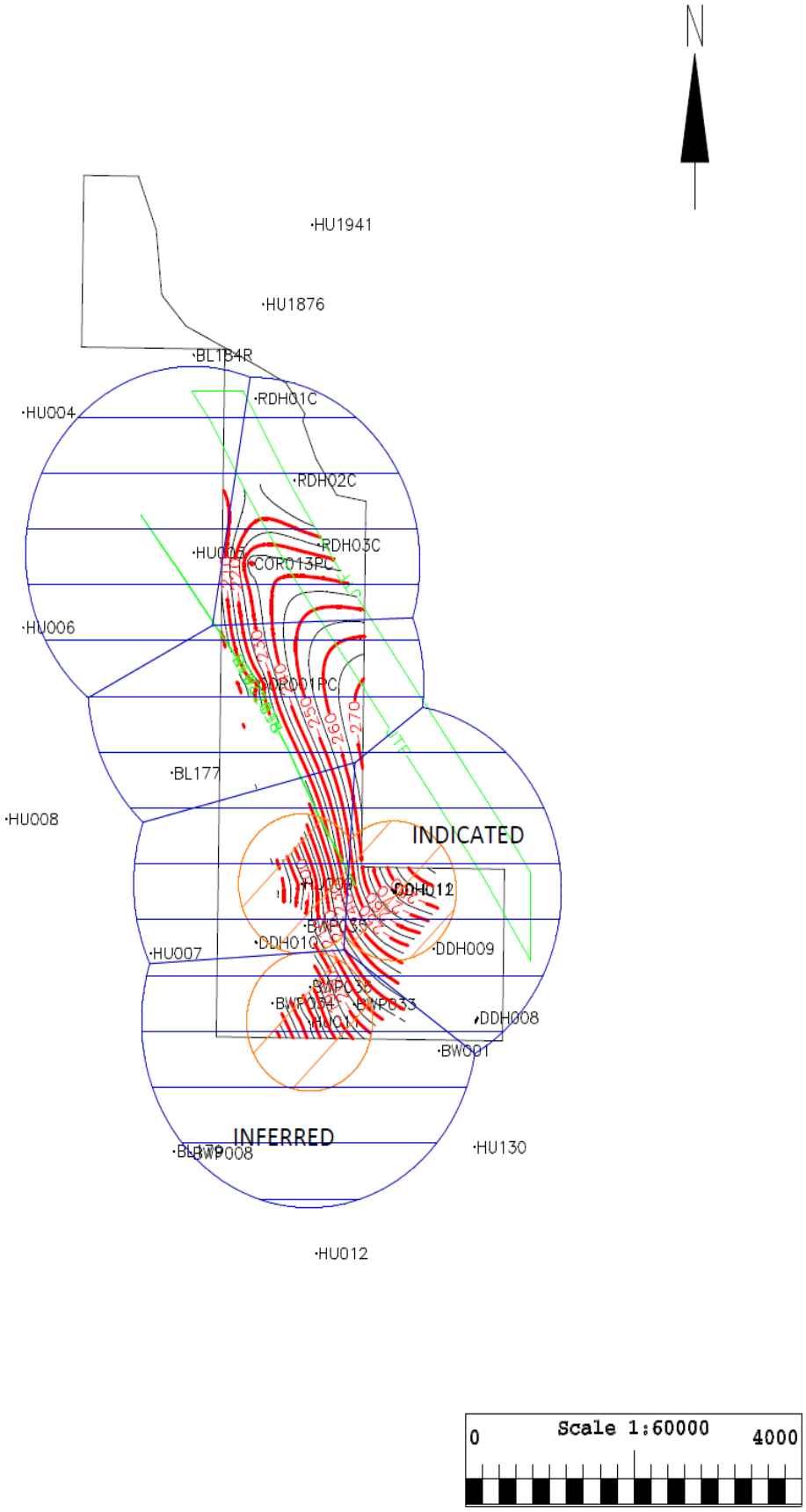
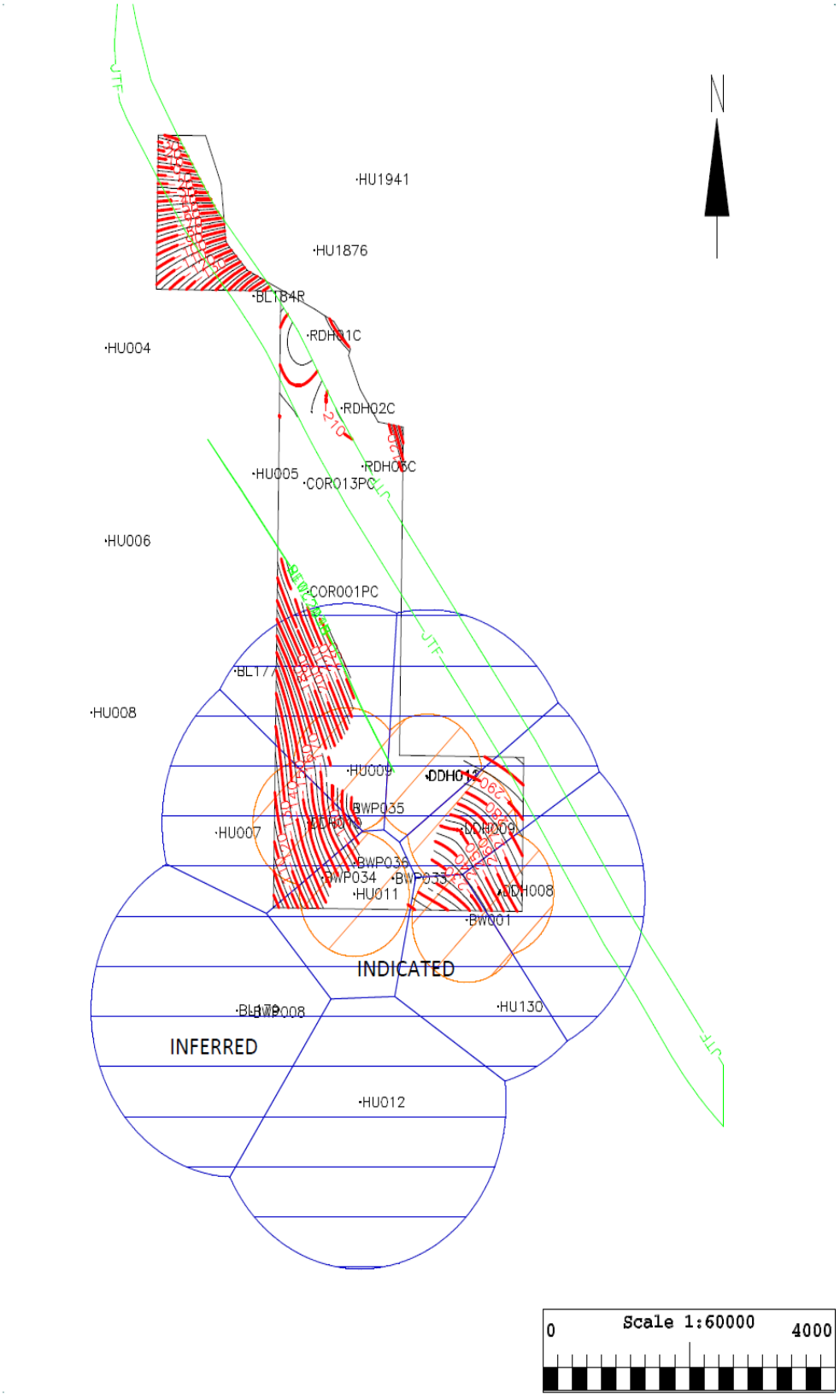


Figure T1_2. Resource Classification Polygons: Mammoth seam



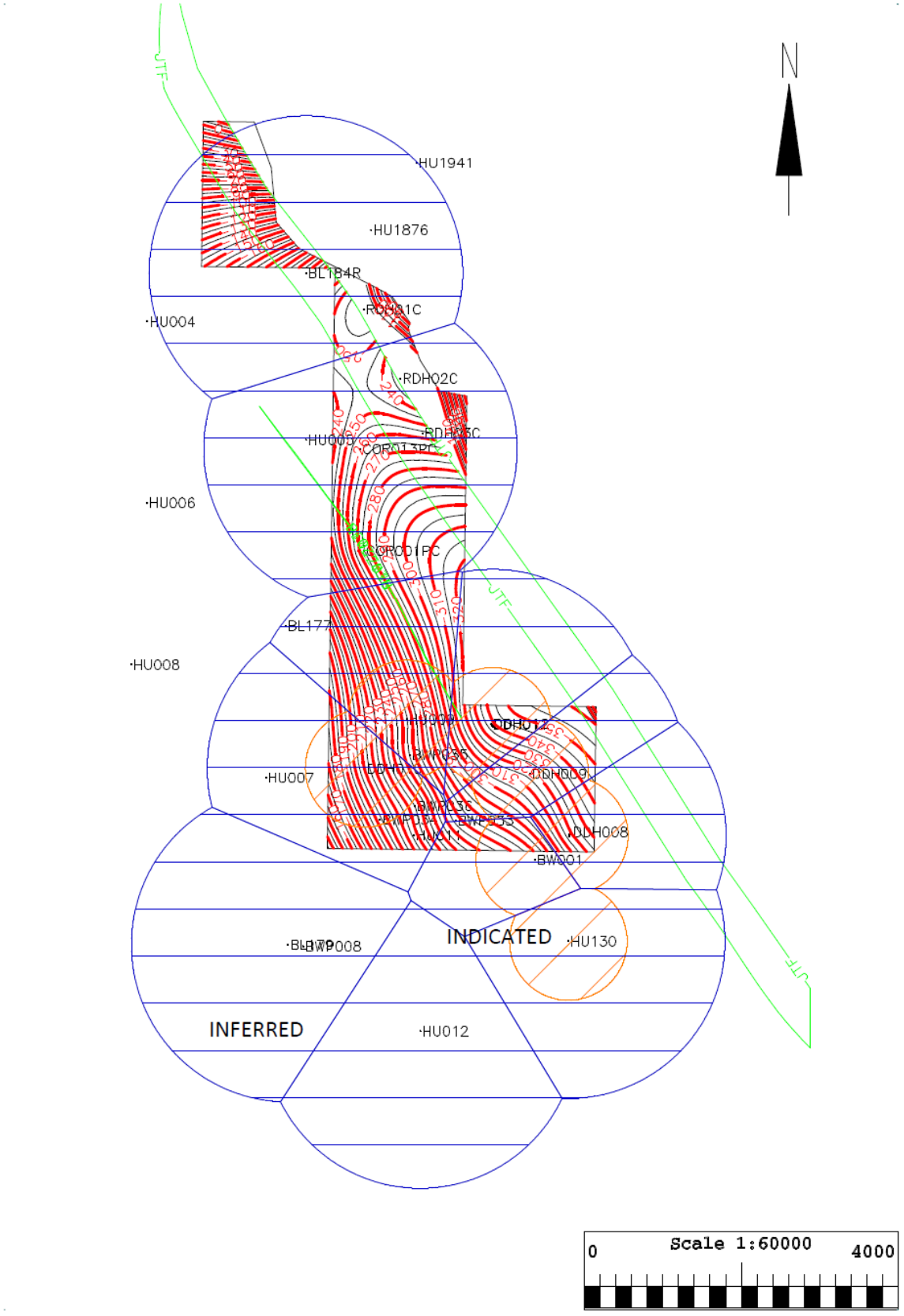
Red / black contours = Mammoth seam floor

Figure T1_3. Resource Classification Polygons: Castor seam



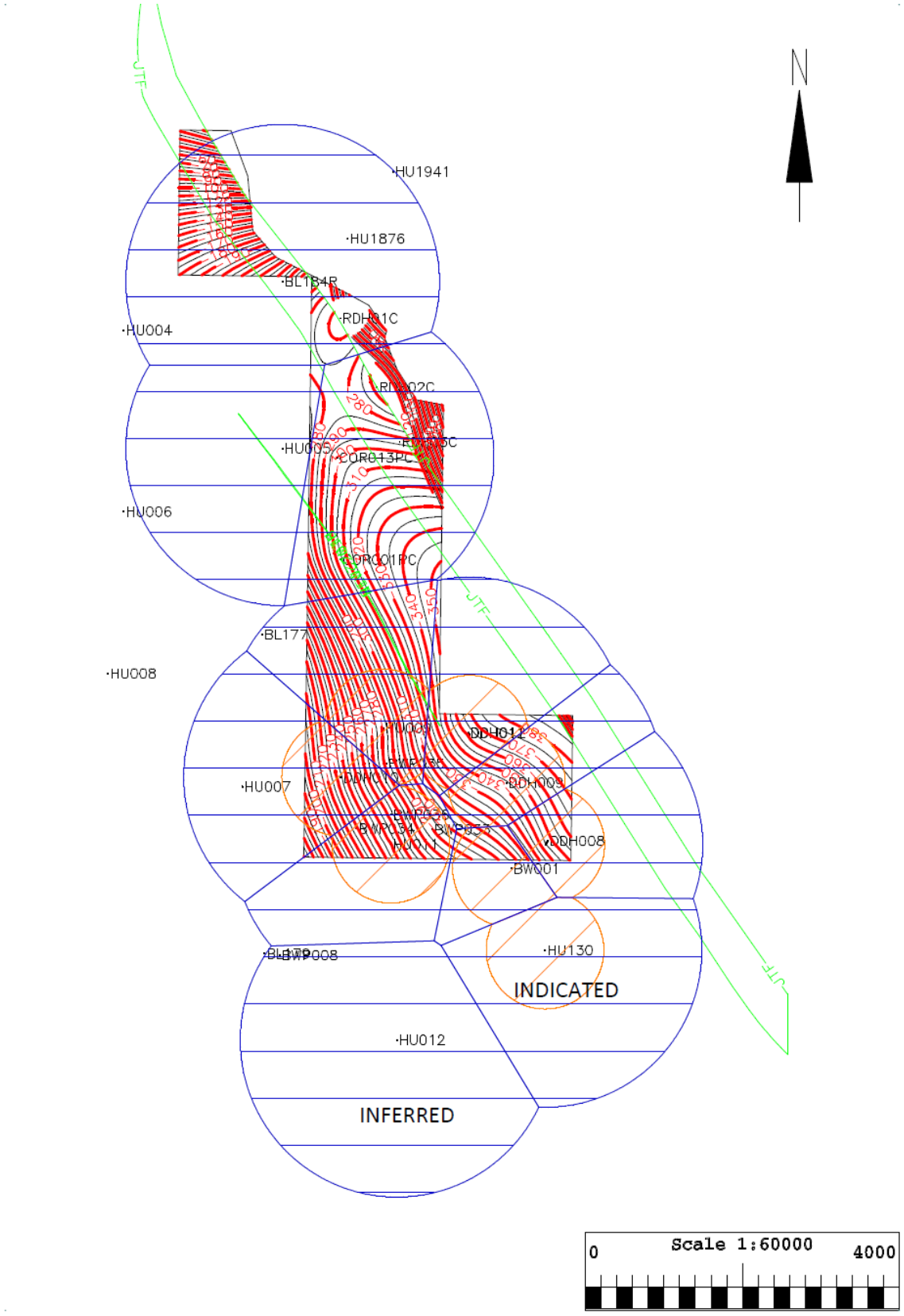
Red / black contours = Castor seam floor

Figure T1_4. Resource Classification Polygons: Pollux seam



Red / black contours = Pollux seam floor

Figure T1_5. Resource Classification Polygons: Pisces seam



Red / black contours = Pisces seam floor