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26 March 2020

Coal Quality and Washability Results for Hillalong South

Highlights

- **Primary coking coal with secondary PCI for a combined yield of up to 89%, or a primary coking coal with secondary energy coal for a combined yield of up to 87%, from the two holes not materially affected by igneous intrusions**
- **Hole HIL017C demonstrated the ability to wash a primary PCI product and a secondary energy coal at combined yields of up to 76%**

Bowen Coking Coal Ltd (ASX: BCB, "Company") is pleased to announce that it has received the washability and coal quality results from its maiden exploration program at its 100% owned Hillalong Coking Coal Project **("Hillalong or the Project")** in the Northern Bowen Basin, Queensland. The Project comprises EPC 1824 and EPC 2141 which is currently the subject of a farm in agreement with Sumitomo Corporation (the "Sumitomo Farm-In"). Exploration expenditure for Hillalong is covered under the Sumitomo Farm-In Agreement wherein Sumitomo will spend up to $7.5m to earn up to 20% of the Project. (*See ASX Release 18 November 2019*)

As previously reported, the Hillalong South exploration program encountered the main target seams (Elphinstone and Hynds) between 116m and 167m deep with an average thickness of 5.6m for the Elphinstone seam and 2.5m for the Hynds Upper seam (*See ASX release 27 November 2019 and 24 February 2020*). Both seams in hole HIL015C and the unaffected part of the Eliphinstone seam in HIL018C underwent fast float tests, a procedure designed to test the coal at a density less than 1.375, which provides a first indication of coking properties and yields for a primary coking product. (*See Table 3 in Appendix A*) The fast float results indicated the potential to wash a primary, high quality coking coal from both the Elphinstone and Hynds Upper seams.

Raw coal analysis and fast float data previously reported was very encouraging and therefore, followed up with washability tests, designed to assess coal qualities and coal yields at different densities. The results of these assessments assist management in determining the optimum beneficiation strategy ensuring maximum value is generated from the coal. The washability tests demonstrated that washing a primary coking coal with a secondary PCI, or a primary coking coal with a secondary Energy coal, will result in an overall increase in the yield from raw coal, as per Table 1 below.

Further washability tests on the heat affected coal in Holes HIL016C and HIL017C have exceeded initial expectations as results have indicated that the heat affected coal can be washed to a primary PCI coal with secondary energy coal, or a primary energy coal with a calorific value of between 6,167 and 6,675 kcal/kg (Gross Air Dried, "gad") as per Table 2 below.

Table 1. Coal quality from HIL015C and HIL018C (Not materially affected by intrusions)*

Primary coking coal with secondary PCI option

Seam	Primary Coking Coal			Secondary PCI Coal		Total Yield%
	Product Ash%[1]	Yield%[1]	CSN	Product Ash%	Yield%	
Elphinstone Upper	8.8	35-45	3½-6½	10.6	8-14	49-53
Elphinstone Lower	7.9	54-73	3½-4	10.5	16-18	71-89
Hynds Upper	8.6	61-85	4½-7	9.8	0 to 8[2]	69-85

Primary coking coal with secondary energy coal

Seam	Primary Coking Coal			Secondary Energy Coal			Total Yield%
	Product Ash%[1]	Yield%[1]	CSN	Product Ash%	Yield%	CV (kcal/kg)(gad)	
Elphinstone Upper	8.8	35-45	3½-6½	19.1	33	6263	68-78
Elphinstone Lower	7.9	54-73	3½-4	19.2	33[3]	6107	73-87
Hynds Upper	8.6	61-85	4½-7	16.1	23[3]	6661	69-85

Table 2. Coal quality from HILL016C and HILL017C (Heat affected coal)*

Primary PCI with secondary Energy coal

Seam	Primary PCI Coal			Secondary Energy Coal			Total Yield%
	Product Ash%[1]	Yield%[1]	CV (kcal/kg)(gad)	Product Ash%	Yield%	CV (kcal/kg)(gad)	
Elphinstone	9.7	33-35	6500-7532	19.1	43	6263	61-76
Hynds Upper	10.6	36	6712[4]	15.2	33	6007	76

* See ASX Release of 27 November 2019 and 24 February 2020 for detail of the exploration outcomes
[1] Air-dry basis, nil dilution and loss
[2] HIL018C is only washing a Primary coking coal at 85% yield and no PCI
[3] Yield from hole HIL015C only as HIL018C is only washing a Coking and secondary PCI
[4] Data from hole HIL017C only as HIL016C did not encounter the Hynds Upper seam at the cut off depth

Gerhard Redelinghuys, the Company's Managing Director stated: *"The results of the fast float and washability data are very pleasing and definitely warrant further investment to prove up this previously unexplored project. Coking coal properties and yields are encouraging , especially in the Elphinstone Lower and Hynds seams. We are also pleased with the relative high yields and CV observed from the heat affected coal which could support alternative products and blends to maximise return. "*

Next steps for Hillalong South

The planning and approval for the 2D seismic program at Hillalong South is progressing well and is expected to be completed in the next quarter. The objective of the seismic program is to provide more information on the seam dip and seam continuance towards the East of the tenement which will support the design of a follow up drilling program.
Quality analysis is also underway on the Hynds Middle and Hynds Lower seams which is currently not regarded as main target seams due to their higher inherent ash.

General

Exploration at Hillalong North is progressing well and without any further interruptions since the last update provided to the Market on 18 March 2020. The Company has also received a third cash payment from Sumitomo of $ 816,332 (including GST) under the Sumitomo Farm in for the Q1 2020 actual expenses.

The Board of the Company has authorised the release of this announcement to the market.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the Hillalong coal deposit (EPC1824 and EPC2141), is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Troy Turner, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Turner, Managing Director and a fulltime employee of Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd, 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 Turner consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT BOWEN COKING COAL

Bowen Coking Coal Ltd is a Queensland based coking coal exploration company with advanced exploration assets. The Company fully owns the Isaac River, Cooroorah, Hillalong and Comet Ridge coking coal Projects in the world-renowned Bowen Basin in Queensland, Australia. Bowen Coking Coal is also a joint venture partner with Stanmore Coal Limited in the Lilyvale (15% interest) and Mackenzie (*5% interest) coking coal Projects.*

The highly experienced Board and management aim to grow the value of the Company's coking coal projects to benefit shareholders by leveraging innovation and maximising the assets and network of the team. An aggressive exploration and development program underpin the business strategy.

APPENDIX A: TABLE 1

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

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	CP Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 7 sites were drilled during the October and November 2019 drilling campaign. 4 (102mm) core holes and 7 (124mm) chip holes were drilled for a total of 11 holes. • Chip samples were placed in 1m piles in groups of 6m and in 30m rows and logged by the onsite geologist. • The 4 core holes drilled in October and November 2019 were cored at a diameter of 102mm (4C). The holes were partially cored utilising the geophysics from the pilot hole for each site to target chip and core depths. • Core was extracted utilising a 4C core barrel at a maximum of 4.5m per run of core. • Each core was brought to the surface, measure, moved to the core table and measured again recording any loss or pickup. The core was marked up for depth and samples and photographed at 50cm intervals. The lithology was logged, and samples taken. Samples were placed into double-bagged 400x600mm UV stabilised bags and an individual sample number corresponding to what was logged on the table was placed in between the two sample bags. The sample was zipped tied and subsequently placed into a poly weave bag. • Coal core samples were taken by field personnel to Bureau Veritas, Mackay at the end of the shift immediately after each core hole was completed. • Geophysical surveys were run on pilot and core holes recording density, natural gamma, sonic (where possible), resistivity and hole verticality.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer,*	• Pilot (open) holes were fully chipped using a combination blade, PCD and hammer

	rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	bits with air/water injection. The types of bits used depended on pervading ground conditions. • Core holes were partial core 102mm (4C) diameter. • A full list of core holes is available in Table 1.
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 was carefully cut and pulled by experienced coal drillers. Coal core was logged on site by experienced geologists and was measured before and after being placed on the table to account for handling discrepancies. • Loss and gain was carefully recorded at the rig. • Once borehole geophysical data was obtained the drill holes were corrected to geophysics. Core loss was reconciled against geophysics if it occurred.
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.*	• All cores were geologically logged; geological/geotechnical features identified were reported. • All chipped holes were geologically logged. • All holes were geophysical logged with a minimum density, caliper, gamma, resistivity, sonic and verticality unless operational difficulties prevented logging or part logging of a hole.
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.*	• The lab BV (Mackay) complies with Australian Standards for sample preparation and sub sampling. • Coal samples were taken on a (roughly) 0.5 m interval throughout the target seams where possible, or on the basis of observable variations in coal quality. The immediate 20 to 30cm cm above and below the coal seams were taken for analysis for roof and floor dilution testing. • Raw coal qualities and fast float results are provided in Tables 3 & 4

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, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The coal quality laboratory BV (Mackay) complies with Australian Standards for all coal quality tests and is certified by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA). • Geophysical tools were calibrated by the engaged geophysical logging contractor (Weatherford)
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.*	• Primary data entry was undertaken in the field on a tablet. • All lithology data was exported into Task Manager 2014 borehole logging software. • All core photos were renamed to depth in Task Manager 2014 and each hole was corrected to borehole geophysics. • All data is stored on Xenith Servers that are continuously backed up and archived.
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.*	• All pilot holes and core holes were surveyed by a qualified surveyor. • Project datum and projection is GDA 94 (MGA94 zone 55), collars were also recorded in GDA2020 zone 55 • Coordinates listed are hand held GPS coordinates (+/- 10m accuracy). • See Figure 2
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.*	• Approximate drill site spacing is ~450m
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.*	• Not applicable.

	• *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.*	
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample dispatch was carried out by contracted geological personnel. Samples were taken immediately to the Bureau Veritas lab in Mackay by field personnel once all coal core samples were obtained from each hole.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Xenith Consulting was responsible for in-field data and sample collection for 2019 drilling. Lab Analysis protocols were developed by M Resources in discussion with Xenith Consulting, BV and Bowen Coking Coal.

Table 2 - Borehole seam intercepts with coal seam recoveries for core holes drilled on EPC 1824 (October/November 2019)

Hole Name	Easting MGA94z55	Northing MGA94z55	AHD (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Seam	From (m)	To (m)	Thick (m)	Recovery (%)	Note
HIL015C	623190.864	7631279.109	396.981	172.45	0	-90	Elphinstone	147.26	152.75	5.49	98%	
							Hynds Upper	155.76	158.47	2.71	100%	
							Hynds Middle	165.1	166.71	1.61	100%	
							Yarrabee Tuff	166.71	167.01	0.3	100%	
							Hynds Lower	167.01	168.04	1.03	100%	
HIL016C	623674.376	7631265.448	401.467	170.95	0	-90	Elphinstone	162.19	168.75	6.56	100%	1
HIL017C	623776.207	7630773.182	388.01	179.70	0	-90	Elphinstone	153.35	156.63	3.28	71.6%	1
							Hynds Upper	160.17	162.86	2.69	100%	1
							Yarrabee Tuff	173.18	173.48	0.3	100%	
							Hynds Lower	173.48	175.01	1.53	100%	2
HIL018C	623834.286	7630284.652	379.921	144.62	0	-90	Elphinstone	116.73	123.65	6.92	100%	3
							Hynds Upper	125.28	127.29	2.01	94%	3
							Hynds Lower	136.88	139.65	2.77	97%	

*1 Intrusion present.*2 Banded with partings.*3 Partially intruded

Table 3 – Hillalong South Raw Coal Quality.

Hole Name	Seam	From m	To m	Thickness m	RD g/cc ad	IM % ad	Ash % ad	VM % ad	CSN	TS % ad	CV kcal/kg gad
HIL015C	Elphinstone	147.26	152.75	5.49	1.52	2.2	22.3	24.8	2.5	0.33	6,100
	Hynds Upper	155.76	158.47	2.71	1.52	2.1	22.0	24.9	3	0.27	6,148
	Hynds Middle	165.10	166.71	1.61	1.65	2.4	35.6	18.7	1	0.24	4,992
HIL016C	Elphinstone	162.19	168.75	6.56	1.65	3.2	26.2	10.3	0	0.41	5,638*
HIL017C	Elphinstone	154.28	156.63	2.35	1.80	6.5	18.2	3.7	0	0.29	5,835*
	Hynds Upper	160.17	162.86	2.69	1.79	6.1	20.9	4.2	0.5	0.22	5,632*
HIL018C	Elphinstone	116.73	122.23	5.50	1.46	1.9	19.0	25.0	1.5	0.33	6,504
	Elphinstone	122.23	123.65	1.42	1.69	4.5	19.6	11.3	0	0.31	6,110*
	Hynds Upper	125.28	126.19	0.91	1.70	4.7	18.2	9.9	0	0.34	6,033*
	Hynds Upper	126.19	127.17	0.98	1.39	2.5	11.1	25.9	7	0.61	7,423

* = Heat affected

Table 4 – Hillalong South Fast Floats F1.375 Quality.

Hole Name	Seam	Thickness m	Size Fraction	Size Mass %	Yield %	IM % ad	Ash % ad	VM % ad	CSN	Max. Fluidity ddpm
HIL015C	Elphinstone Upper	2.83	+16	51	48	1.9	10.7	24.5	1	2
			-16	49	38	2.2	8.2	26.2	4.5	7
	Elphinstone Lower	2.66	+16	49	50	2.2	9.9	25.0	2.5	5
			-16	51	62	2.4	7.7	26.5	6	10
	Hynds Upper	2.71	+16	44	61	2.2	11.5	24.5	1.5	3
			-16	56	64	2.2	7.3	27.0	7.5	31
HIL018C	Elphinstone Upper	3.00	+16	29	69	2.7	10.5	24.8	2.5	3
			-16	71	46	2.6	8.2	26.9	7.5	15
	Elphinstone Lower	2.50	+16	32	81	2.7	8.2	23.8	1	0
			-16	68	73	2.7	6.6	25.8	5.5	6

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>CP Comments</th></tr>
<tr><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>• EPC 1824 is located approximately 5km east of Glenden and lies immediately north of the western portion of Glencore's Hail Creek Coal Mine. See Figure 1
• Coking Coal One Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bowen Coking Coal Ltd owns 100% EPC 1824.

<table><tr><th>Tenure</th><th>Tenure No.</th><th>Expiry</th><th>Area (ha)</th><th>Sub-blocks</th><th>Holder</th></tr><tr><td>EPC</td><td>1824</td><td>30/03/2021</td><td>n/a</td><td>15</td><td>Coking Coal One Pty Ltd</td></tr></table>
• The project area is currently used for livestock grazing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration Done by Other Parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Historic drilling has been undertaken by other parties in the lease area (described below)
• No resource model exists at time of writing.
• Explored since the 1960's, Griffin Queensland Exploration held the historic tenure of ATP48C between 1970 and 1973, drilling a total of 34 holes focusing on exploration and morphology along the Hillalong Anticline.
• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd conducted extensive drilling of boreholes with depths up to 500m revealing thin seams and widespread intrusives within Mt Hillalong (ATP 158C) for a 3-year period from 1974.
• Rio Tinto drilled HILL003 into the southern portion of EPC 1824 and extended 3 seismic lines from the adjacent EPC 2141 into EPC 1824 during 2013 with an associated ground magnetics survey.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• EPC 1824 is located in the northern part of the Bowen Basin. The main regional structural feature in the area is the northwest-southeast fold structures, including the Hillalong Anticline and Nebo Synclinorium, with possible north-south zones of thrust faulting on the EPC. Generally, the fold structures are north-</td></tr>
</table>

		northwest trending, broad, open structures. The Synclinorium houses low-angle thrust faults, some with offsets of up to 1000m • The coal bearing formations of interest within EPC 2141 are held within the Blackwater Group, an upper Permian package of generally uniform sandstones, mud and siltstones, tuffaceous lithotypes and coal seams ranging in thickness. The Blackwater Group contains the Moranbah Coal Measures (MCM), Fort Cooper Coal Measures (FCCM) and the Rangal Coal Measures (RCM). Seams of particular interest in this EPC are the Elphinstone seam, in the RCM and the Hynds seam which are corelative to the Leichhardt and Vermont seams respectively.
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.*	• Table 2. outlines borehole data for the 4 partially cored holes including surveyed position, orientation, depth and intersection data.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Lithology logs were corrected to geophysics and sample data exported and provided to M Resources to composite samples and present lab instructions to BV, Mackay. • Raw coal quality and fast float data are reported in tables 3 & 4. • Product options are outlined in Table 1 in the main body of the announcement.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All holes were drilled vertical. • Holes have been logged with a verticality geophysical tool to record hole deviation and to provide the ability to correct the deviated depth of the seams to vertical (-90) in the geological model.
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.*	• Map included with announcement
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.*	• Seam intercepts included in Table 1.
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.*	• Seismic Surveys were conducted by the previous holder Rio Tinto in 2013 drilling project. 3 lines orientated (roughly) ENE-WSW.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Further work may include additional coal quality coring and structure holes, with additional seismic surveys of 13km planned for the Hillalong South .

Figure1 . Hillalong Project location

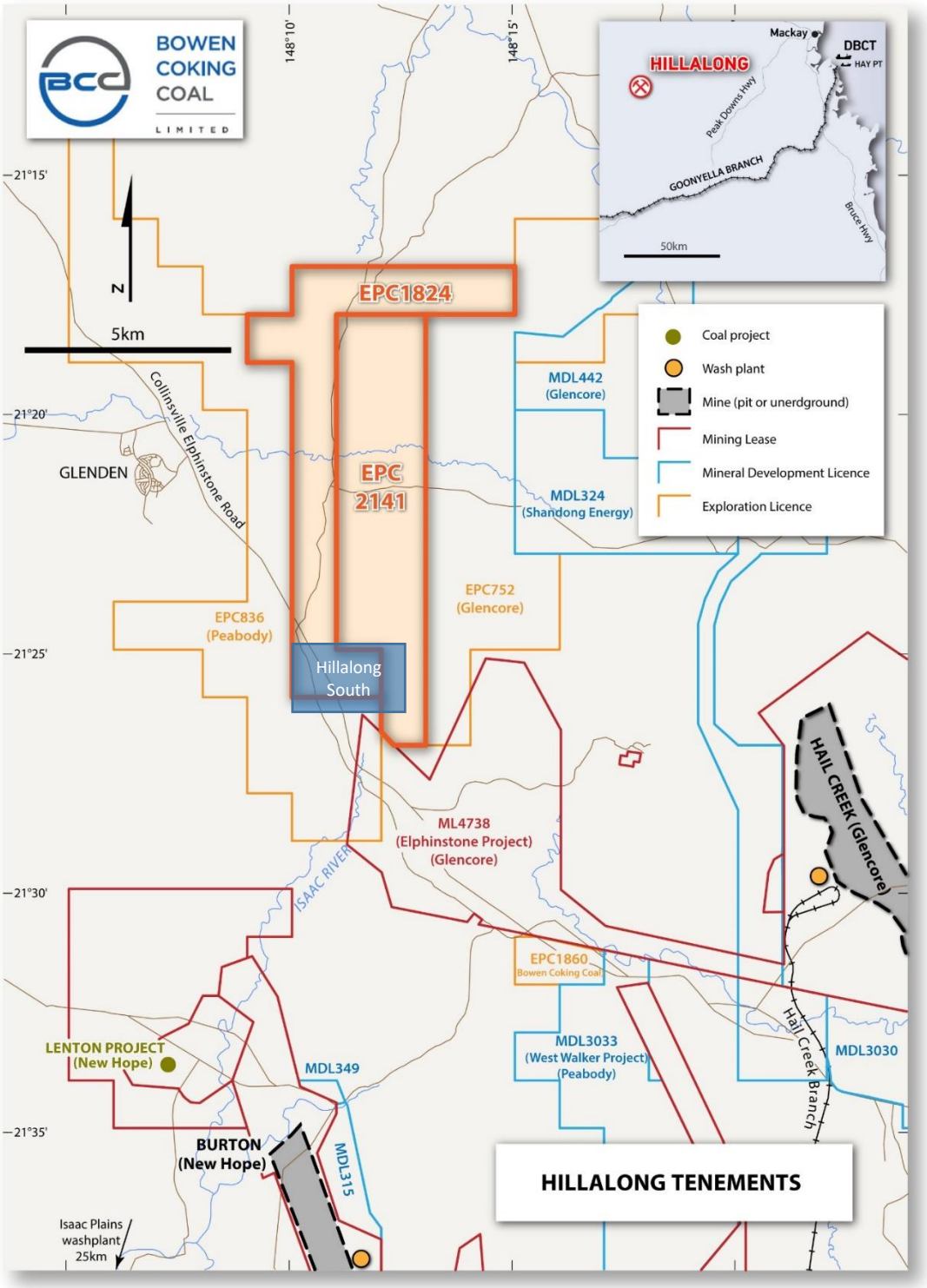

Figure 2. Drill hole locations