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14 April 2026

Market Release:

Yancoal to acquire 80% interest in the Kestrel Coal Mine – a high-quality, long-life metallurgical coal mine

Yancoal Australia Ltd (ASX: YAL) ("Yancoal" or the "Company") is pleased to announce it has entered into binding transaction documentation with EMR Capital Advisors Pty Ltd, Kestrel Coal (EMR) Limited, Adaro Capital Limited ("ACL") (collectively the "Vendors") and EMR Capital Management Limited[1], on 14 April 2026 to acquire an 80% interest in the Kestrel Coal Mine ("Kestrel"), a large-scale, long-life metallurgical coal asset located in Queensland's Bowen Basin (the "Acquisition").

Acquisition highlights

- Yancoal has entered into a binding sale and purchase agreement ("SPA") to acquire a 100% interest in Kestrel Coal Group Pty Ltd ("KCG", together with its subsidiaries, "Target Group"), which holds an 80% interest in the Kestrel Joint Venture (as defined below), from the Vendors for up to US$2.4 billion [2] in consideration (the "Consideration"), comprising:
  - Upfront cash consideration of US$1.85 billion which is payable on completion; and
  - Contingent cash consideration up to a maximum of US$550 million in total, payable annually over a five year period from completion, if in any year the average (mean) published daily prices for the Platts Premium Low Vol. Hard Coking Coal FOB Australia (PLVHA00) Index exceeds a specified threshold.

[1] The Vendors, being EMR Capital Advisors Pty Ltd, Kestrel Coal (EMR) Limited and ACL, are sellers of shares in KCG. ACL and EMR Capital Management Limited are sellers of warrants in KCG
[2] Subject to customary completion adjustments

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- The basis for determining the contingent cash consideration is outlined on page 4.
- Yancoal intends to fund the Acquisition via a combination of available cash, a US$1.2 billion five-year syndicated acquisition loan facility and, in respect of the contingent consideration, cash flows generated by the enlarged Yancoal business over the first five years after completion of the Acquisition.
- A US$200 million, five year committed working capital facility is also in place to support Yancoal's liquidity requirements over this period.
- The Acquisition is a strong strategic fit for Yancoal's portfolio, which will positively contribute to our production and operating cash flow. The Acquisition also diversifies Yancoal's portfolio, increasing the share of metallurgical coal production on a pro forma basis to 22%.[3]
- Kestrel produces a premium metallurgical product (high fluidity and plasticity, low ash, and low deleterious elements), which is in high demand from steelmakers.
- The Acquisition strengthens Yancoal's position in Queensland's Bowen Basin, with Kestrel located near Yancoal's existing Middlemount joint venture and Yarrabee operation.
- Kestrel is the largest producing underground coal mine in Australia.[4] In 2025 it recorded saleable production of 5.9 Mt (100% Kestrel basis). It has a 25 year mine life underpinned by 164 Mt Marketable Coal Reserves. In addition to this, it has a substantial Coal Resource of 406 Mt (100% Kestrel basis).[5,6,7]
- Kestrel is a highly productive mine and benchmarks as a top 2 Australian underground mine on key productivity measures.[8]
- Completion of the Acquisition is subject to satisfaction of conditions precedent including regulatory approvals. Completion is targeted towards the end of Q3 2026.
- Yancoal's Directors believe that the terms of the SPA are fair and reasonable, and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company (the "Shareholders") as a whole.

[3] Pro forma 2025 sales volumes. Based on Yancoal disclosure to ASX dated 25 February 2026 and 2025 KCG Management Accounts

[4] Kestrel production sourced from KCG 2025 Management Accounts. Peers sourced from company filings where available and supplemented with Wood Mackenzie

[5] Mine life is subject to environmental approvals and mining licenses

[6] Coal Resources and Coal Reserves have been rounded (significant figure) in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable. Estimated remaining mine life reflects Yancoal's life of mine forecast, informed by technical due diligence

[7] Refer to Appendix 3 for Kestrel Coal Resource and Coal Reserve disclosure information

[8] 2025 saleable production / FTE employees. Kestrel productivity based on 432 FTE employees

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Mr Sharif Burra, CEO of Yancoal, said:

"The proposed acquisition of 80% of the Kestrel Coal Mine represents a strong strategic fit for Yancoal and adds another high-quality, long-life mine to our portfolio. Kestrel delivers increased scale and diversification to Yancoal's portfolio and is expected to contribute premium metallurgical coal into our product mix. The acquisition positions us to deliver greater value to our shareholders and consolidates Yancoal's position as a leading Australian coal miner. We look forward to working closely with Mitsui, the joint venture partner and owner of 20% of Kestrel, in the future as co-owners of Kestrel to continue to add value to the mine, local communities and stakeholders".

Acquisition details

Yancoal will acquire 100% of KCG, which indirectly owns 100% of Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd ("KCR"). KCR holds an 80% participating interest in the unincorporated joint venture that owns the Kestrel Coal Mine ("Kestrel Joint Venture"), with the remaining 20% interest held by Mitsui Kestrel Coal Investment Pty Ltd ("Mitsui").

Yancoal has agreed to pay upfront cash consideration of US$1.85 billion, which is payable at completion, subject to customary completion adjustments.

Yancoal has also agreed to pay contingent cash consideration up to a maximum total of US$550 million in aggregate. Under the contingent consideration arrangements, Yancoal will pay to the Vendors 30% of Yancoal's share (through KCG) of the coal sales revenue from Kestrel that is attributable to benchmark coal pricing exceeding US$225/t (nominal) in any of the first five years following completion. Calculation of the contingent consideration is measured on an annual basis, with amounts to be paid to the Vendors shortly after each of the first five anniversaries of completion where the conditions for payment have been met.[9,10]

A deposit of US$40 million, rebateable against the upfront consideration, is payable to the Vendors on signing of the SPA.

Yancoal's majority shareholder Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited[11] ("Yankuang Energy") is supportive of the Acquisition.

Appendix 1 contains a summary of the key terms of the SPA.

[9] In any given year, Kestrel's revenue will reflect sales volumes, sales mix, relevant indices and relativities

[10] By way of example, if in a relevant year the benchmark is US$250/t and realised pricing relativity is 85%, then the contingent payment would equal attributable sales volumes x (US$250 – US$225) x 85% x 30%

[11] For identification purposes

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Basis of Consideration

The Consideration was determined between the parties following arm's length negotiations between the Company and the Vendors as part of a competitive bidding process conducted by the Vendors, and on the basis of the Company's and its professional advisers' due diligence and financial analysis based on information provided by the Vendors. The Company had consideration to, among other things, the historical and forecast financial and operating performance of the Target Group, the mine plan for the Kestrel coal mine, mineral reserves, known mineral resources and potential upside for the asset. Additionally, the Company had regard to a number of comparable trading and transaction multiples when determining the Consideration.

Contingent consideration mechanisms are common in mergers and acquisitions involving mining companies. Such mechanisms address the risks and uncertainties inherent in mining projects, market volatility around commodity prices and align the incentives of the transaction parties. In determining the contingent consideration, the Company referred to precedent transactions with price-linked contingent payments, reviewed probabilistic and deterministic outcomes, while having regard to the prevailing coal market.

Funding

The Acquisition will be funded via a financing structure that maintains Yancoal's balance sheet strength and financial flexibility. Yancoal intends to fund the Acquisition as follows:

- The upfront cash consideration will be funded by Yancoal's available cash and a US$1.2 billion five year syndicated acquisition loan facility; and
- The contingent cash consideration will be funded by cash flows generated by the enlarged Yancoal business over the first five years post-completion.

A US$200 million, five year committed working capital facility is in place to support Yancoal's liquidity requirements over this period.

Acquisition financing facilities have been secured with Yancoal's lenders to support the transaction.

Strategic rationale for the Acquisition

Delivers increased scale and diversification

- The Acquisition increases Yancoal's scale, which is highlighted by potential 2026 production of approximately 6.0 Mtpa of saleable coal (100% Kestrel basis) and further consolidates Yancoal's leading position among ASX-listed Australian coal producers. On a pro-forma basis, Kestrel will meaningfully increase Yancoal's attributable Queensland production and significantly expands the group's metallurgical coal

exposure, with approximately 80% of Kestrel's production output comprised of metallurgical coal.[12]

- The Acquisition also enhances Yancoal's diversification by geography, coal type and customer base, adding another high-quality asset to Yancoal's existing portfolio of thermal and metallurgical coal assets and broadening exposure to Asian steelmakers.
- Increased scale and diversification are both expected to improve earnings resilience across commodity cycles and enhance strategic optionality over the long term.

Large, long-life, efficient operation with high margin products

- Kestrel is a large-scale, long-life underground operation underpinned by 164 Mt of Marketable Coal Reserves and 406 Mt of Coal Resources (100% Kestrel basis). A 25 year mine life with further extension potential is supported by Marketable Coal Reserves.[13,14,15] The mine is the largest producing underground metallurgical coal mine in Australia[16], with historical ROM production exceeding 8.0 Mtpa and installed coal handling and preparation plant ("CHPP") capacity of 10.5 Mtpa.
- Kestrel produces a premium hard coking coal product characterised by low ash and high fluidity, with strong demand from global steelmakers. Kestrel's operating unit cost and realised pricing places the mine in the top 35% of global seaborne metallurgical supply on the margin curve[17], which supports resilient margins and strong free cash flow generation through commodity cycles.

Well positioned to capitalise on outlook for the metallurgical coal market

- The long-term outlook for metallurgical coal remains structurally attractive, driven by sustained steel demand growth in Asia and a constrained global supply pipeline. Kestrel is highly leveraged to these dynamics, with sales predominantly into Asia (including Japan, Korea, India and Southeast Asia) and limited exposure to lower-growth markets. Kestrel's premium quality product positions it to achieve a strong price realisation relative to the Platts PLV HCC benchmark. As high-quality supply continues to tighten over time, Kestrel should benefit from strengthening demand-supply fundamentals.

[12] Based on average product sales contribution over 2018 – 2025 sourced from KCG Management Accounts
[13] Mine life is subject to environmental approvals and mining licenses
[14] Coal Resources and Coal Reserves have been rounded (significant figure) in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable
[15] Refer to Appendix 3 for Kestrel Coal Resource and Coal Reserve disclosure information
[16] Kestrel production sourced from KCG 2025 Management Accounts. Peers sourced from company filings where available and supplemented with Wood Mackenzie
[17] Based on Wood Mackenzie's 2025 Global Seaborne Metallurgical Coal Margin Curve

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Positive cash flow contribution and attractive acquisition multiple

- Upon completion, the Acquisition is expected to positively contribute to cash flow and enhance Yancoal's production profile, product mix and operating cash flow. Kestrel's strong cash flows and margins are underpinned by premium metallurgical coal products and efficient, well capitalised infrastructure.[18] The acquisition multiple implied by the transaction compares favourably to listed peers, providing scope for value creation through both operational performance and market recovery.[19]

Committed funding structures

- The Acquisition is funded through a mix of existing cash and fully committed acquisition debt facilities, ensuring funding certainty and preserving Yancoal's balance sheet strength and financial flexibility. On a pro-forma basis, Yancoal's leverage is in the range of 0.9–1.1x, with gearing of approximately 15–18%, providing full balance sheet flexibility.[20,21]

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[18] From date of Acquisition completion. Based on 2026 KCG Management Budget forecasts
[19] Based on EV / 2025 EBITDA. Listed peers include Whitehaven, New Hope Group, Stanmore Resources, Peabody, Alpha Metallurgical, Warrior Met, and Core Natural Resources
[20] Yancoal expects to fully consolidate KCG. Pro-forma leverage equals net debt / CY25 operating EBITDA
[21] Pro-forma gearing equals net debt divided by the sum of net debt and total equity. Calculations based on latest financials as at 31 December 2025 for Yancoal and KCG pro-forma for acquisition facilities

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Overview of Kestrel

Kestrel is a large, long-life underground metallurgical coal mine located in Queensland's Bowen Basin and is one of the largest producing underground metallurgical coal operations in Australia. The mine produces predominantly high-quality hard coking coal, with secondary semi-soft coking and thermal coal products. It benefits from established, well capitalised, low-risk infrastructure including a 10.5 Mtpa CHPP and dedicated rail access to the RG Tanna Coal Terminal at Gladstone. In 2025, Kestrel recorded approximately 8.2 Mt of ROM production and 5.9 Mt of saleable production (100% Kestrel basis).

Kestrel's Marketable Coal Reserves are estimated at 164 Mt, based on substantial Coal Resources of 406 Mt (100% Kestrel basis). The Marketable Coal Reserves completely underpin the 25-year life-of-mine plan, with potential for further extension.[22,23] Kestrel is placed in the top 35% of global seaborne metallurgical supply on the margin curve, reflecting its scale, established logistics and efficient underground longwall operation. These attributes support resilient margins and strong free cash flow generation across commodity cycles.

Kestrel is strategically positioned within Queensland's Bowen Basin, close to Yancoal's other producing assets and infrastructure in Queensland, providing potential opportunities for regional synergies. The mine's sales are predominantly into Asian steelmaking markets, aligning the asset with long-term demand growth for blast furnace steel production. Overall, Kestrel represents a metallurgical coal asset with scale, longevity and infrastructure characteristics well suited to long-term value creation.

Illustrative pro-forma Reserve, Resource and saleable production[24]

Per KCG Management 2026 Budget, Kestrel potentially produces around 4.8 Mt of saleable coal in 2026 (on a Yancoal attributable basis). On an illustrative pro-forma basis, (including the full 2026 calendar year of attributable saleable production from Kestrel) saleable production is expected to be 41.3–45.3 Mt.[25] Actual pro-forma saleable production in 2026 will depend on the completion date of the Acquisition.

[22] Coal Resources and Coal Reserves have been rounded (significant figure) in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable

[23] Refer to Appendix 3 for Kestrel Coal Resource and Coal Reserve disclosure information

[24] Kestrel 2026 potential production in line with KCG Management Budget forecast. Yancoal 2026 production sourced from 2026 guidance released to the ASX in the FY 2025 Financial Results Presentation, on the 25 February 2026. Pro-forma metrics presented on an attributable basis

[25] Pro forma combined production of approximately 41.3–45.3 Mt is based on the sum of: (a) Yancoal production guidance of CY2026 36.5–40.5 Mt, as first reported in Yancoal ASX releases dated 25 February 2026; and (b) Kestrel potential CY2026 saleable production of ~6.0Mt (100% Kestrel basis) which is ~4.8Mt on a Yancoal attributable basis; as first reported in the Yancoal release dated 14 April 2026 (refer Appendix 3)

Physicals and operational data	Yancoal status quo		Kestrel (80% basis)[26]		Yancoal pro-forma	
Marketable Coal Reserves (Mt)	640		131		771	
Coal Resources (M&I&I) (Mt)	4,400		325		4,725	
	CY25	**CY26**	**CY25**	**CY26**	**CY25**	**CY26**
Saleable production (Mt)	38.6	36.5-40.5	4.7	~4.8	43.2	41.3-45.3

Presented on an attributable basis, Yancoal Coal Resources and Coal Reserves as at 31 December 2025.

Coal Resources and Coal Reserves have been rounded (significant figure) in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable.

Yancoal's 2026 saleable production guidance remains unchanged on a status quo basis per Yancoal's ASX releases dated 25 February 2026.

Financial Information on the Target Group

Set forth below is certain financial information extracted from the consolidated financial statements of the Target Group prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB"):

	For the year ended 31 December 2025 (unaudited)	For the year ended 31 December 2024 (audited)
	US$ million	*US$ million*
Profit before tax	25.8	37.4
Profit after tax	18.1	31.6

	As at 31 December 2025 (unaudited)
	US$ million
Net asset value	1,498.6

[26] Kestrel 2026 potential production in line with KCG Management Budget forecast

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Implications under the Hong Kong Listing Rules

As one or more of the applicable percentage ratios (as defined under Rule 14.07 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules) in respect of the Acquisition are more than 25% but less than 100%, the Acquisition constitutes a major transaction for the Company under Chapter 14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, and is subject to announcement, circular and Shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

Written Shareholders' Approval

So far as the Company is aware, having made all reasonable enquiries, no Shareholder has a material interest in, and would be required to abstain from voting on the resolution to approve, the Acquisition if the Company were to convene a general meeting to approve the same.

The Acquisition is supported by Yancoal's majority shareholder Yankuang Energy. The Company has obtained a written Shareholders' approval in respect of the Acquisition from Yankuang Energy, which holds 822,157,715 shares of the Company, representing approximately 62.26% of the total issued share capital of the Company, in accordance with Rule 14.44 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. Accordingly, no general meeting will be convened by the Company to approve the Acquisition.

Dispatch of Circular

Pursuant to Rule 14.41(a) of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the Company is required to send to its Shareholders a circular containing, among other things, (i) further details on the Acquisition; (ii) the accountants' report on the Target Group and a pro-forma statement of the assets and liabilities of the Group combined with the Target Group; (iii) a competent person's report and a valuation report on Kestrel prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, within 15 business days after the publication of this announcement.

In order to allow sufficient time for the Company to prepare the circular, including the accountants' report, the competent person's report and the valuation report referred to above, the Company has made an application to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEx") for a waiver from strict compliance with Rule 14.41(a) of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. Subject to such waiver being granted, it is expected that the Circular will be dispatched to the Shareholders in the week of 23 November 2026.

Advisers

UBS Securities Australia Limited and UBS AG Hong Kong Branch are acting as corporate advisers and Gilbert + Tobin and Freshfields are acting as legal advisers to Yancoal.

Investor Webcast

The Company will host a webcast for analysts and investors.

Date: Wednesday, 15 April 2026

Time: 11am Sydney, 9am Hong Kong

Webcast registration: https://edge.media-server.com/mmc/p/4kxhdphe

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Yancoal Australia Limited.
Investor Relations Contact: Brendan Fitzpatrick, GM Investor Relations
Email: Brendan.Fitzpatrick@yancoal.com.au
Additional information about the Company is available at www.yancoal.com.au

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Information on Yancoal Australia Limited (ASX:YAL)

Yancoal is a leading, low-cost Australian coal producer and exporter to the global seaborne market, producing a mix of premium thermal, semi-soft coking and PCI coals. Yancoal has an interest in six producing coal mines and operates two mines on management contracts. These assets are located in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia.

Total annual production across the eight mines is approximately 70 million tonnes of ROM coal and approximately 55 million tonnes of saleable coal, with nearly all saleable coal entering the export market.

Yancoal is a public company, listed on both the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:YAL) and the HKEx (HKEx: 3668), and is majority owned by Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited (HKEx: 1171), which is itself listed on the HKEx.

Information on the Counterparties

EMR Capital is a specialist resources private equity fund manager and operator. The EMR Vendors are EMR Capital group entities through which EMR Capital managed fund investors' 52.01% stake in the Target Group is held and managed.

Adaro Capital Limited ("ACL") is a company established in Malaysia, is the holder of 47.99% shares of the Target Group as at the date of the announcement. ACL is a subsidiary of PT Adaro Andalan Indonesia Tbk, a publicly listed company in the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX).

To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Directors of the Company having made all reasonable enquiries, each of the Vendors and their respective ultimate beneficial owners are third parties independent of the Company and its connected persons within the meaning of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

Important Notice and Disclaimer

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this release contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Yancoal and Kestrel's Coal Resources and Coal Reserves, exploration and project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Yancoal believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. No representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forecasts,

prospects, returns or statements in relation to future matters contained in this announcement.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in coal prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management.

Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Yancoal, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in these forward-looking statements and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in forward-looking statements or any error or omission. Yancoal undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

General

In addition, this announcement is subject to the same "Important Information and Disclaimer" that appears on slides 2 to 3 of the Investor Presentation lodged on the ASX and HKEx with any necessary contextual changes.

Pro-forma combined Coal Resources and Coal Reserves in this announcement are based on the aggregate attributable Coal Resources and Coal Reserves (with rounding) of Yancoal and Kestrel, as set out above. Refer to Appendix 3 for information relating to Kestrel's Coal Resources and Coal Reserves.

The information in this presentation that relates to Yancoal's Coal Resources and Coal Reserves as at 31 December 2025 has been extracted from Yancoal's ASX announcement entitled "Coal Resources and Coal Reserves Statement for year ending 31 December 2025" released to the ASX on 25 February 2026. Yancoal confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate of Resources and Reserves in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Yancoal confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

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Appendix 1: Summary of key terms of SPA

Parties and the Target Group	Yancoal Australia Ltd (the "Buyer") to acquire 100% of the shares and warrants in Kestrel Coal Group Pty Ltd ("KCG", together with its subsidiaries, the "Target Group"[27]) from EMR Capital Advisors Pty Ltd, Kestrel Coal (EMR) Limited, Adaro Capital Limited (collectively the "Vendors") and EMR Capital Management Limited[28].
Purchase price	• US$1,850 million payable on completion, subject to customary completion adjustments ("Upfront Consideration"); and • US$550 million in contingent payments capped in aggregate; comprised of five annual payments post completion, subject to benchmark pricing exceeding agreed thresholds[29]
Conditions Precedent	Completion of the SPA is subject to the following conditions precedent: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission ("ACCC") • the ACCC determines that the transaction does not require notification; or • the ACCC issues (or is taken to have issued) a determination that the transaction may proceed, either unconditionally or subject to conditions acceptable to the Buyer (acting reasonably), and any applicable review period expires without challenge Foreign Investment Review Board ("FIRB") • The Buyer receiving FIRB approval for the Acquisition Outbound Regulatory Approvals The Buyer must receive all approvals required to implement the transaction from relevant PRC authorities, including: • the National Development and Reform Commission; • the Department of Commerce of Shandong Province; and • the State Administration for Market Regulation Offshore Merger Control Clearances • Approval from certain merger control authorities

[27] KCG indirectly owns 100% of Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd, which holds an 80% participating interest in the unincorporated joint venture that owns the Kestrel Coal Mine

[28] EMR Capital Advisors Pty Ltd, Kestrel Coal (EMR) Limited and ACL are sellers of shares in KCG. ACL and EMR Capital Management Limited are sellers of warrants in KCG

[29] The price-linked contingent payments are based on KCR's average realised price across all products, Yancoal's attributable share of product sales from KCR and a 30% revenue share applied to the assessable consideration. Payments are subject to Platts Premium Low Vol. Hard Coking Coal Index exceeding a US$225/t (nominal) trigger, which is measured on an average annual basis. The contingent payment has a total aggregate cap of US$550m and a tenor of 5 years post completion, with payments made annually following completion

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Mitsui Pre-emptive Rights	• Mitsui has not executed its pre-emptive right within the prescribed period or, waives its rights, and has approved Yancoal as transferee for the purposes of the joint venture agreement The transaction completion is targeted towards the end of Q3 2026. These conditions must be satisfied or waived by 30 November 2026, or by 5 business days later in the case of Outbound Regulatory Approvals (or as otherwise agreed). If the conditions are not satisfied or waived by this date, the parties may agree to extend the date to 28 February 2027 or either Yancoal or the Vendors may terminate.
Termination Rights	The SPA may be terminated prior to completion in several circumstances, including: Failure of Conditions Precedent: • by either party if conditions precedent are not satisfied or waived by the relevant long-stop date (subject to compliance with best-endeavours obligations) Insolvency: • Buyer termination for Vendor or Target Group insolvency; and • Vendor termination for Buyer insolvency Material Adverse Change ("MAC"): • Buyer termination if a MAC occurs prior to Completion and is not cured within the agreed cure framework Failure to Complete: • Termination rights for the non-defaulting party following a failure to complete after any permitted deferral period Change of Control: • Vendor termination if there is a change of control of the Buyer
Deposit	A cash deposit of US$40 million is payable on execution of the SPA. The deposit is rebateable against the Upfront Consideration and accrues interest. The deposit is retained by the Vendors only in certain circumstances, namely, Yancoal fails to complete the transaction, repudiates the SPA or does not obtain Outbound Regulatory Approvals. The deposit was determined after commercial negotiation with the Vendors on an arms' length basis, and is considered reasonable by the Company in the context of this specific transaction after taking into consideration the strategic rationale for the Acquisition and the competitive bidding process conducted by the Vendors.

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	It has been agreed that Yancoal forfeiting the deposit is the sole remedy available to the Vendors if Yancoal does not obtain Outbound Regulatory Approvals.
Warranties and Indemnities	Customary warranties and indemnities are set out in the SPA. Yancoal has obtained Warranty & Indemnity Insurance in connection with the Acquisition.
Conduct of business	From signing until completion, the Vendors must procure that KCG • operates in the ordinary course of business, consistent with usual business past practice; • complies with law, material contracts and approvals in all material respects; and • acts in accordance with agreed budgets and work plans. The SPA includes a comprehensive list of restricted actions (subject to agreed thresholds), including limitations on: • capital structure changes; • material acquisitions or disposals; • material contracts; • debt, and encumbrances; and • amendments to constitutional documents

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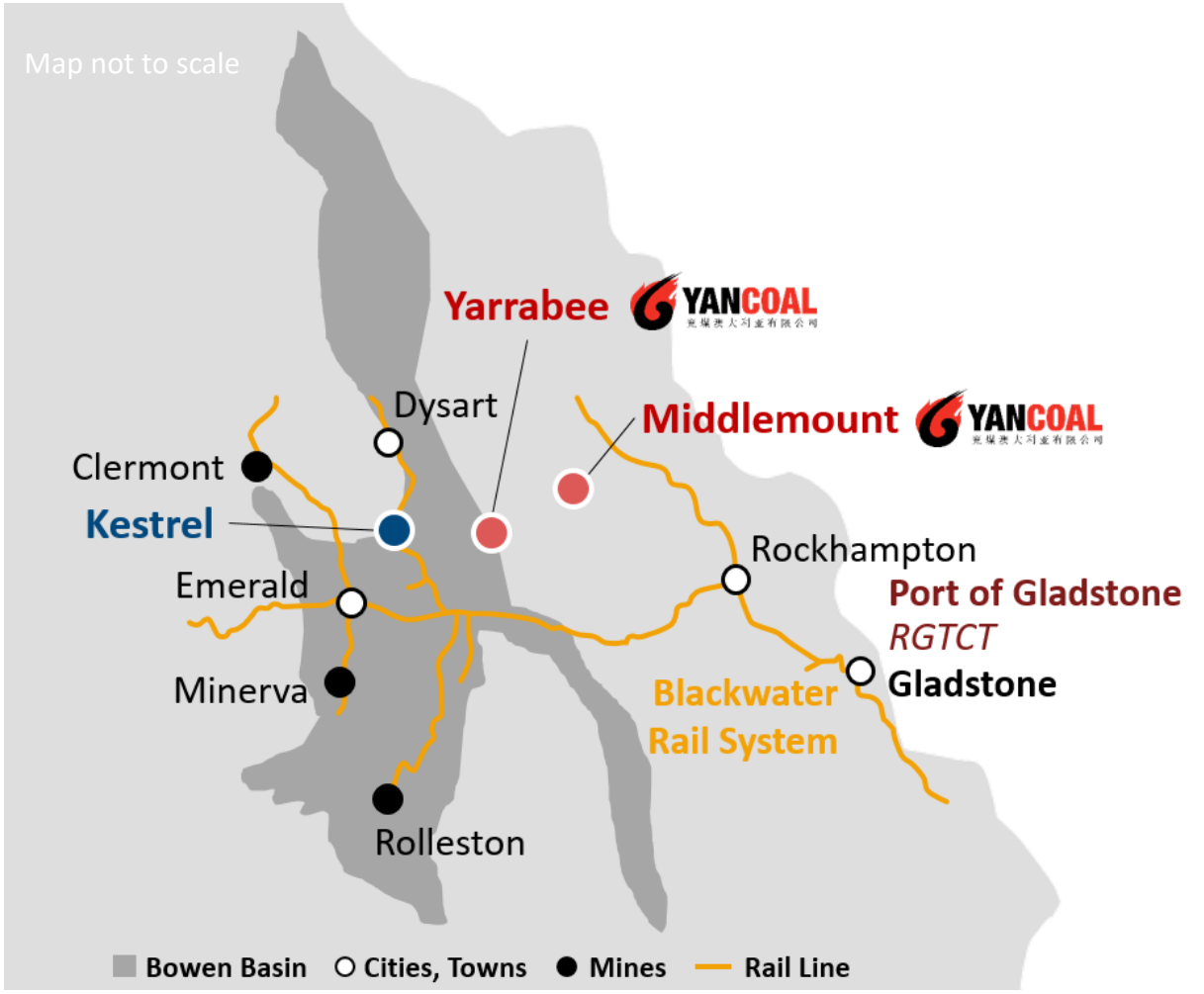
Appendix 2: Further details on Kestrel



Kestrel is a large, long-life underground metallurgical coal mine located in Queensland's Bowen Basin and is one of the largest producing underground metallurgical coal operations in Australia. The mine produces predominantly high-quality hard coking coal, with secondary semi-soft coking and thermal products, and benefits from established infrastructure including a 10.5 Mtpa CHPP and dedicated rail access to the RG Tanna Coal Terminal at Gladstone. Kestrel recorded 2025 ROM production of approximately 8.2 Mt (100% Kestel basis), translating to 5.9 Mt of saleable production, demonstrating its scale and operating capability.

Kestrel's Marketable Coal Reserves are estimated at 164 Mt, based on substantial Coal Resources of 406 Mt (100% Kestrel basis). The Marketable Coal Reserves underpin the 25-year life-of-mine plan, with potential for further extension.[30] Since 2018, approximately ~A$1.4 billion of capital investment has been deployed into the mine and associated infrastructure, positioning the operation for ongoing productivity improvements and potential production

[30] Coal Resources and Coal Reserves have been rounded (significant figure) in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable. Estimated remaining mine life reflects Yancoal's life-of-mine forecast, informed by technical due diligence

expansion. Kestrel is placed in the top 35% of global seaborne metallurgical supply on the margin curve, reflecting its scale, established logistics and efficient operating model. These characteristics support resilient margins and strong free cash flow generation across commodity cycles.

The operation is strategically well located within the Bowen Basin, in proximity to other producing assets and critical infrastructure, providing opportunities for regional synergies and future consolidation. Kestrel's sales are predominantly into Asian steelmaking markets, including Japan, Korea, India and Southeast Asia, aligning the asset with long-term growth in blast furnace steel production. The mine's premium product quality, long-life and infrastructure-backed logistics solution position it as a tier-one metallurgical coal asset capable of delivering sustainable value over the long term.



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Appendix 3: JORC Reserves and Resources Summary in relation to Yancoal's acquisition of Kestrel

Yancoal Australia is reporting Kestrel's Coal Resources and Coal Reserves in accordance with the Australasian Code for reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 Edition (the JORC Code).

Kestrel has previously prepared Coal Resources and Coal Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code for its own internal reporting purposes. These estimates are unchanged, and are derived from, the most recent JORC reporting prepared by Kestrel effective as at 1st September 2025.

Coal Resources are well defined, supported by borehole data from chip holes and core holes which provide key structural data and coal quality data for model development. The geological models incorporate raw coal quality data and laboratory washability data, with resource constraints applied for minimum seam thickness, coal quality parameters, barrier controls and permissible mining dip angles.

Coal Reserves have been estimated based on Kestrel's 2025 Life of Mine ("LoM") plan which follows a comprehensive planning process and considered appropriate to support reporting of Coal Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. The LoM plan incorporates a detailed assessment of modifying factors including (but not limited to) technical, operational, financial and legislative requirements. There are no Inferred Resources included in the LoM Plan. The economic viability of Coal Reserves has been confirmed using a LoM economic model with operating and capital costs scheduled over the LoM using specialised mine planning and financial software. Forecast coal prices are based on scheduled product quality and with reference to an industry accepted coal price forecast.

As part of Yancoal's due diligence for the Acquisition, a detailed review of the September 2025 JORC Coal Resources and Reserves reporting (and supporting information provided by Kestrel) was undertaken by Yancoal. As part of this review, Yancoal independently assessed and verified the key assumptions and data underpinning the estimates as provided by Kestrel which was confirmed by the Competent Persons. Based on this assessment, Yancoal considers the Coal Resources and Coal Reserves to be an accurate reflection of the Kestrel Coal Mine.

While Yancoal considers the review was adequate to support reporting the Kestrel Coal Resources and Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code, the information reviewed was largely provided by Kestrel. The data and reporting information provided was considerable, given the extensive history of the Kestrel coal mine. Consequently, whilst Yancoal has taken reasonable steps to verify the data and reporting information provided to it, Yancoal has not been able (nor was it physically possible in the circumstances) to independently verify the accuracy, reliability or completeness of all the data and reporting information provided to it and provides no assurances in this regard.

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Coal Resources and Coal Reserves are reconciled against production and prior-year reporting, with independent reviews confirming strong alignment and fit-for-purpose estimates.

TABLE 1 KESTREL JORC RESOURCES SUMMARY

Resource Category	Measured	Indicated	Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total
In-Situ Resources (Mt)	105	281	**386**	20	**406**
Ash (%)	14.6	17.7		18.6	**16.9**
CSN	6.5	4.5		5.0	**5.0**
Volatile Matter (DAF)	39.5	39.1		39.2	**39.2**

Notes:

1. *Coal Resources are reported inclusive of the Coal Resources that have been converted to Coal Reserves (i.e., Coal Resources are not additional to Coal Reserves).*
2. *Coal Resources and Reserves are reported on a 100% project basis; assuming completion of the acquisition, upon which Yancoal will own 80% of Kestrel (with Mitsui Coal owning the remaining 20%).*
3. *Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnes In-Situ (MTIS) coal tonnage basis, which represents the tonnage at 6.0% in-situ moisture content at the theoretical mining height but excluding dilution and contamination.*
4. *The tonnage is quoted as metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for Million tonnes and rounded to one decimal place.*
5. *All Coal Resources are reported on a 100% Project basis.*
6. *Coal Resources have been rounded in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable.*
7. *The Coal Resource report was prepared by Christopher Speedy, MAIG, RPGeo, who is an employee of Encompass Mining and a Competent Person under the JORC Code (2012).*

A summary of the key inputs and processes to the Coal Resource estimate is outlined in the table below.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES TO THE COAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation	• The Kestrel deposit is located in the southwest part of the northern Bowen Basin. The northern Bowen Basin is the northernmost part of the 1800km long Bowen-Gunnedah-Sydney Basin, a meridional accumulation of Permian and Triassic sediments in eastern Queensland (QLD) and New South Wales (NSW). • The Kestrel deposit is located on the Comet Platform on which deformation is limited to broad, low amplitude basin and dome structures. The Kestrel Resource is located on the western limb of the gently south-westerly plunging Talagai Syncline which defines the prevailing southerly to south-easterly regional dip in the mine area. The sequence at the Kestrel deposit comprises the German Creek Formation overlain by the Macmillan and Fair Hill Formations.

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	• At Kestrel, coal is mined from the German Creek Seam which is hosted in the German Creek Formation. Kestrel's general stratigraphy and regional geology is shown in Schedule 1 (Table 1 – Section 1). • The German Creek Seam is the only seam within the Kestrel Mine leases suitable for underground extraction. It has a maximum thickness of 3.4 to 3.6 metres, in Kestrel North (previous mining area). The seam thickness reduces in the current mining area (Kestrel South), typically ranging from 2.7 metres to 3.2 metres with thinner sections in the south-west of less than 2.3m. • The upper 1 m of the seam contains up to 5 thin claystone bands from 2cm - 7cm thick, some of which are consistent marker bands. These bands vary in carbonaceous matter, siderite and pyrite content. • Within the mining tenement, the German Creek Seam reaches a depth of 490m below the topographic surface. • The rank gradient affects the coals within the Kestrel leases. In the east, rank is at an optimum to produce the plastic properties that characterise Kestrel coking product. Rank gradually declines to the south-west and reaches a point in Kestrel West (MDL 182) where, irrespective of ash content, coking properties are reduced. Fluidity and all other caking properties decline as rank reduces. • The German Creek Seam Coal Resources are affected by faulting. Faults of seam height displacement (greater than two to three metres) severely affect longwall operations, upon which economic extraction of coal depends. • The intersection of faults in the mains and intersection of faults from SIS holes were the primary source of structural data, prior to 2D/3D seismic capture. • A combination of SIS lateral drilling, 2D and 3D Seismic conducted in the current mining area has increased the confidence in the structural model. Further drilling is planned to provide sonic data and fault delineation data to further refine the 3D seismic in the latter Kestrel South and Kestrel West areas. The current faults, interpreted in the Kestrel West longwall series, are interpreted from surface drillholes, and therefore, structures may be missed or misrepresented. A 2023 2D seismic survey covered approximately 34km of lines within the Kestrel West area. • The thickness of the German Creek Seam is considered to be highly consistent and low risk in Kestrel South. However, the roof, position and likelihood of structures would have to be considered low reliability and medium to high risk in the Kestrel West area due to less drillholes and no 3D seismic coverage. 3D surveys are planned for Kestrel West.
Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques	• A combination of open hole (predominately 1 metre chip samples for structural definition) and partial or fully cored bores.

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	• Historically there are numerous generations of HQ (63mm) and to a lesser extent large diameter core sampling, focused on the German Creek coal seams. • All cored intervals were sampled where coal was present at thicknesses of 0.1m or more, with a maximum sample thickness of 0.5m. Coal plies were sampled discretely on the basis of lithological characteristics and quality. All non-coal material and partings less than 0.1m were included with the coal ply and noted in the lithological description. Non-coal interburden material greater than 0.1m and up to a maximum of 0.3m were sampled separately. • Approximately 0.3m of immediate roof and floor were also collected as dilution samples. Washability analysis was undertaken. The core was sampled in plies and sent to the laboratory for sample preparation and testing. • Geotechnical sampling has focussed on samples collected from the roof (up to 10m above the seam) and floor sections (up to 6 metres below the seam). • All coal quality samples were double bagged at the site and marked with sample number, hole and project. Geophysical corrections were undertaken as soon as practicable following sample collection, and these were used to confirm representative core recovery. • All HQ & PQ samples are sent to laboratories (currently Bureau Veritas) where they are weighed, air-dried and then re-weighed before being crushed to an 11.2mm top size. A rotary splitter is used to divide the sample into portions available for further coal quality analysis. • Coal quality analysis is by a three-stage method involving raw analysis on all plies followed by washability and product testing on composite samples as defined by the Resource geologist. • Large Diameter (LD) holes were drilled to take a bulk sample for detailed sizing and washability. • All sample treatments and analysis are conducted according to procedures which adhere to Australian standards in a National Association of Testing Authorities certified laboratory.
Drilling Techniques	• Coring has predominantly been done using an HQ3-sized (63mm) bit and open hole drilling to an equivalent hole diameter size. In addition, a limited number of large diameter (100-200mm) holes have been drilled. • Chip holes were drilled using either poly-crystalline diamond or blade bits. Hole size varied between a minimum of 99mm and a maximum of 450mm.
Criteria Used for Classification	• Coal Resources have been classified by the Competent Person considering various criteria, namely drillhole spacing which forms the most fundamental requirement, quality of drillhole data (reliability) and the coverage of either seismic, or surface-to-inseam (SIS) flanking data used to

identify structures (or lack of) which is critical to the economic viability. The details of each criterion are tabulated in the table below.

		High (m)	Medium (m)	Low (m)
Type 01 & Type 02	Quality – Raw Ash	600	1,175	2,600
Type 01 & Type 03	Structure - Thickness	1,425	2,450	4,650

- The Resource is considered Measured where the Points of Observation Type confidence level is High, and Type 01 point of observation type, and where SIS holes flank the longwall panel, or 3D seismic is present.
- The Resource is considered Indicated where the Points of Observation Type is covered by Confidence level High or Medium, and type 01 & 02 Point of Observation Type, and is not flanked by SIS holes or covered by 3D seismic.
- The Resource is considered Inferred where the Points of Observation Type is covered by Confidence level low, and type 01 & 02 Point of Observation Type
- No Resource was classified west of the KW_N _02 fault in Kestrel West (MDL 182). Only a small area meets the above definition requirements and does not meet the economic test for an underground coal Resource.
- Due to the potential size and uncertainty of the faults picked up by 3D seismic, and displacement potentially greater than 4m, the Windmill and N4 fault are left at an Indicated Resource status.
- The Competent Person is satisfied that the stated Mineral Resource classification reflects the geological controls interpreted and the estimation constraints of the deposits.

Sample Analysis Method

- Each core is logged for geology and geotechnical changes. Open hole chip samples are taken every 1 metre and logged as per lithology changes.
- The data comprises lithology (including core photos), geotechnical testing, Seam gas testing (composition and content), downhole geophysics, coal quality, coal and strata permeability and hydrogeological information
- The entire hole is logged but more detail is collected in the cored sections of the holes.
- The quality of the hole logging have enabled the Competent Person to be able to define appropriate domains, based on geology, for the Mineral Resource estimate.
- A detailed sample preparation procedure is followed for all samples which are specific for the seam and sample type (core or strip sample). The procedures follow the same general sample preparation steps including:
  - Sample preparation & pre-treatment, including drop shatter, dry sizing, wet tumble, wet sizing.

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	– Float/sink Analysis: coarse and fine float sink analysis, staged froth flotation. – Clean Coal Composite preparation and analysis for both a specific hard coking coal composite and an energy coal composite. – All analyses are carried out to the appropriate Australian Standard or ISO equivalent. • All laboratories involved in the sample analysis have a system in place of blind assaying and quality control. • Laboratories used comply with the Australian Standards for sample preparation and coal quality testing and are certified by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (NATA). • The verification of coal quality results and intersections were completed by Kestrel and Encompass Mining personnel before inclusion into the geological model and Resource estimate.
Estimation Methodology	• One structural model and four quality models were built in Minescape (Stratmodel) from a validated geological database. Quality models were generated separately and were aligned to the structural model parameters. • In-situ relative density (i.e. the density of materials at an in-situ moisture basis) was calculated using the Preston and Sanders equation. • New models were validated and reconciled against the previous model. Material changes were quantified. • Models included recovery (product yield) estimates of all coal products and by-products (coking and thermal). There were no deleterious elements that were considered economically significant. • Reconciliation of actual production with the Mineral Resource estimates for the existing operational deposit is generally within 1% for tonnes. This result is indicative of a robust estimation process.
Cut-Off Grade	• A minimum seam thickness of 2m and raw ash quality cut-offs of 45% has been applied to the Coal Resource estimation. • Depth of cover is not considered a barrier to mining and as a result no seam depth cut-off has been used in the Coal Resources estimation. • Up dip, the limit of fresh Permian cover is a minimum of 40 m for longwall mining. This is decreased to 20 m below fresh Permian cover for Bord and Pillar mining. • Barrier pillar width 50m (buffer) to recent workings, and 120m to old workings. • No cut-off grade has been applied to the Coal Resource.
Mining & Metallurgical Methods	• The deposit will be mined via underground longwall method in addition, bord and pillar style extraction has been considered. The longwall method is the method currently being used by the operation and it has a long

operational history in the region as being an effective and economic mining method.

- While detailed wash product data for the German Creek seam is available and modelled, this is not a criterion when defining the coal seam resource limits. Washability characteristics of the seam are well understood through decades' of operational experience.
- A combination of density separation (magnetite/water) and fines flocculation processes are used for the processing of Kestrel coal.

TABLE 3 KESTREL JORC RESERVES SUMMARY

Reserves Category	Recoverable Reserves			Marketable Reserves			Yield (%)
	Proved	Probable	Total	Proved	Probable	Total	
Reserves (Mt)	76	140	216	58	106	164	76%
Product A – Ash (%)				6.5	6.5	6.5	
Product A – CSN				7	6.5	7	
Product A – RoMax (%)				0.86	0.84	0.85	

Notes:

1. *Coal Reserves are quoted on a ROM moisture (8.3%) and product moisture, 8.1% for Primary A Product (hard coking coal), 7.7% for Primary B Product (semi-soft coking coal) and 6.5% for Secondary C Product (thermal coal), basis.*
2. *Coal Resources and Reserves are reported on a 100% project basis; assuming completion of the acquisition, upon which Yancoal will own 80% of Kestrel (with Mitsui Coal owning the remaining 20%).*
3. *Tonnage is quoted as metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for Million tonnes.*
4. *All Coal Reserves are reported on a 100% Project basis.*
5. *Coal Reserves have been rounded in line with the JORC Code to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable.*
6. *The Coal Reserve Estimate was prepared by Geoffrey Watson, MSc., MAusIMM, CP(Min), RPEQ, an employee of Kestrel Coal Resources and a Competent Person under the JORC Code (2012).*

A summary of the key inputs and processes to the Coal Reserves is outlined in the table below.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES TO THE COAL RESERVES

Material Assumptions & Outcomes	• Kestrel is an operating mine and the Kestrel reportable Coal Reserves are based on the extensive life of mine (LOM) plan completed in Quarter 2, 2025, by Kestrel Coal Resources (KCR), which demonstrated technically and economically viability. Kestrel has existing infrastructure in place to support the operation through the LOM. • The LOM plan addressed mining modifying factors including, but not limited to: stakeholder management, tenement management and environmental considerations; site conditions; geology; coal quality; mining constraints; mining technical assessments; equipment requirements; mining operations; mineral processing and washability;

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production rates; marketing and sales assumptions; transport, port facilities and distribution arrangements; infrastructure, utilities and services; personnel, operating and capital costs; revenue and exchange assumptions; and business risk and discounted cash flow.

- The JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for KCR was produced by Encompass Mining in October 2025 and has been used as the basis for the Coal Reserves Estimate.
- Coal Resources were converted to Coal Reserves by applying the geological model to the mine design process with relevant modifying factors (as listed above), then applying mine scheduling and processing yield parameters. The economic viability was confirmed via discounted cash-flow analysis. The resulting Marketable Coal Reserves are considered technically and economically viable. Historical reconciliation of actual production to Coal Reserve estimates has generally been within 5% for tonnage and quality.
- The JORC Code Coal Reserves estimates, in Kestrel West, are supported by a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS 2020), early Feasibility Definition Studies (FDS 2022/4) and currently undertaking Feasibility Studies. Kestrel West was accepted for assessment under the Voluntary Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process with the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EIS submitted in June 2024. Following this, a Draft EIS was submitted to the Department of Environment Tourism Science and Innovation (DETSI) in July 2025 and is currently undergoing Adequacy Assessment. Development of Kestrel West is forecast to commence in the early 2030's.
- Structural 'unknowns' are present over the Kestrel West mine plan as a result of a lack of 3D seismic information. A 2D seismic survey covering some 34km has been undertaken across large parts of Kestrel West. Multiple features have been interpreted however they are classified as high uncertainty due to the influence of Basalt. Further exploration expenditure and work is planned to increase the knowledge of the structures and quality information of the Kestrel West area to ensure that the risks are adequately identified and managed.
- Given the uncertainty of the fault systems in the latter Kestrel South longwall panels area, a conservative approach has been adopted for production rates and any fault affected longwall blocks have been de-rated and or step-around planned. With increased structural information in this area there is opportunity to increase production rates to improve the mine schedule.
- A gas reservoir model has been developed and has been appropriately modelled to manage and ensure that the LOM plan can be achieved.
- The mine principally produces premium hard coking coal, with smaller volumes of thermal coal as secondary product. Coal rank is forecast to decrease over the life of mine as mining operations progress to the latter

	Kestrel West areas, with the primary coal product transitioning to predominantly semi-soft coking coal. • A discounted cash-flow (DCF) analysis was completed to assess the economic viability of the Coal Reserves. Inputs to the Net Present Value (NPV) calculation included an externally benchmarked coal price outlook, coal price realisation discounts, medium and long-term foreign exchange assumptions; corporate tax; growth and sustaining capital (including ESG provisions); operating costs per Kestrel's site-and-selling summary and other statutory and corporate charges, including State royalties, the ACARP levy, management fees and Safeguard Mechanism obligations.
Classification Criteria	• For the 2025 Coal Reserves: – The conversion of Measured Resources to Proved Reserves is consistent with the Coal Reserves classifications. – The conversion of Indicated Resources to Probable Reserves is consistent with the Coal Reserves classifications. • There are no Inferred or Unclassified resources included in the life of mine plan supporting the Coal Reserve. • Coal Resources are inclusive of Coal Reserves. Underground Coal Reserves are as reported at 1st September 2025.
Mining Method Selected and other Mining Assumptions	• Kestrel is an underground coal mining operation utilising retreat longwall mining technology to extract run of mine (ROM) coal from the German Creek seam. This seam is of reasonably consistent seam thickness, averaging 3.0m, and is generally undisturbed by adverse structure, although the faults within the mining lease divide the mine into several mining districts. • Longwall panels are formed by driving two entry gate roads from the main headings. The bulk of the ROM output is from the longwall panel, with only approximately 7% of ROM coal produced from development panels. ROM coal clearance is via a ~5,000 tph conveyor belt to the surface raw coal stockpiles (Kestrel South), from where it is conveyed, via overland conveyor, to the coal preparation plant (Kestrel North) for processing and train loadout facilities. • The extents of the longwall panels are determined by a combination of factors including geological conditions; lease limits; Frictional Ignition (FI) controls, conveyor belt drive technology and ventilation requirements. • Main headings and gate-road pillars have been designed with appropriate factors of safety. Barrier pillars between the longwall panel take-offs and the main headings have also been designed with appropriate factors of safety. The plan is geotechnically optimised to manage in-situ horizontal stress for roof stability. • The impact of each fault on mine design is individually assessed and managed.

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	• Thickness calculation method has been used to model normal operations loss and dilution. Floor conditions may, at times, be highly variable, especially where mine water has degraded it. Minimum and maximum cutting heights for the production equipment has also been factored into the loss and dilution calculations. • There is a history of Fl events on the longwall operation. One of the FI mitigating controls is to minimise the incidence of sparking when the shearer drum impacts the immediate roof measures. This is achieved by leaving a coal beam (stand-off) of ~200mm during shearing. • KCR have determined that a Bord and Pillar (B&P) opportunity exists to maximise its coal reserve base. Multiple B&P mining domains have been identified which present remnant mining opportunities with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. This constitutes less than 4% of total Recoverable Reserves.
Processing Method Selected and Other Processing Assumptions	• The Kestrel Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP) consists of raw coal handling facilities and stockpile, coal preparation plant, product stockpile and train load-out facility and co-disposal area. • A combination of density separation (magnetite/water) and fines flocculation processes are used for the processing of Kestrel coal. • The Kestrel CHPP operates between 1,000 to 1,450 tph raw coal feed rate and currently produces a primary and secondary product at 6.5% and 15% ash respectively. The CHPP comprises of two modules capable of operating concurrently or independently. • Yield for each product is estimated from laboratory tests of exploration samples and modelled. Coal qualities modelled include volatile matter, total sulphur, phosphorus, crucible swelling number (CSN), fluidity, dilatation, reflectance, and thermal energy. • There are no deleterious elements that are considered economically significant.
Basis of Cut Off Grades or Quality Parameters Applied	• A margin ranking exercise was initially completed, during the 2018 JORC Reserve estimate process, to define areas of economic importance to the Kestrel operations based on quantitative and qualitative analysis and interpretation. A review of the updated financial inputs and assumptions provided by KCR for the 2025 Reserve Estimate in Xeras, highlighted similarities with the previous margin ranks. • For longwall mine design extents, the limiting minimum thickness of competent Permian material (Fresh Permian) is 40m whereas for the B&P mine design, this limit is reduced to a minimum of 20m based on geotechnical advice and precedence at other local mining operations. • No cut-off has been applied based on coal quality.
Estimation Methodology	• The LOM planning analysis was undertaken to demonstrate the economic viability of the mining extents. This process has involved the generation of

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reserving records with specific attributes and bounded by specific mining constraints. KCR have developed a detailed reserving model in XPAC. KCR have also developed an XPAC Gas Drainage and Emissions estimation model.

- Reserve Solids were interrogated in the XPAC software against the Mineral Resource Stratigraphic Grid Model to assign In-situ block model qualities. Mine physicals were generated with due consideration of loss & dilution, producing ROM coal quantities for input into the mining depletion, processing model and schedules. The working section physicals and appropriate productivities were then used to generate a practical mining schedule over the mining reserve.
- The mining dilution or loss factors used in the modelling is dependent on the roof and floor conditions and the presence of faulting. An XPAC model has been used to conservatively model fault dilution and coal loss.
- Major constraining features applied to the reserve estimate are summarised below.

	Reserves Domain			
Constraining Feature	**500s**	**600s**	**700s**	**B&P**
A minimum of 40m of Fresh Permian Interburden		X	X	N/A
A minimum of 20m of Fresh Permian Interburden	N/A	N/A	N/A	X
ML & MDL Boundaries	X	X	X	
Seam Thickness <2.6m	X			
Adverse Faulting	X			X
Mined Out Areas				X
Lower Levels of Exploration Certainty			X	
Excessive Seam Gradients, subject to exploration			X	

- Yield for each product is estimated from laboratory tests of exploration samples and modelled.
- A CHPP efficiency factor is included in the XPAC modelling for areas with increased dilution such as in faulted areas.
- Primary and Secondary yield values are modelled with the ROM tonnages and the appropriate moisture and ash contents to establish product tonnages. Effective yield and product quality parameters are then calculated based on the Primary and Secondary characteristics.

Material Modifying Factors

- Kestrel has existing infrastructure in place to support the operation. Site infrastructure includes coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP), co-disposal area now operating as a mixed dry and co disposal facility, rail loop, mine offices, workshop, warehouse and water/sewage treatment plants.
- The current LOM plan provides for sustaining capital to maintain the existing infrastructure and operations. Replacement infrastructure has been captured in the capital assessment where required in the LOM plan and costings. Additional infrastructure is required for access to the Kestrel West area mainly to provide adequate ventilation. Mine infrastructure

	facilities and roads are well established and maintained as necessary to ensure that the LOM operations can be sustained. • There are no environmental, legal, or regulatory factors that materially affect the Coal Reserves. • Kestrel West was accepted for assessment under the Voluntary Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process which submitted the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EIS in June 2024. The draft EIS was submitted to the Department of Environment Tourism Science and Innovation (DETSI) in July 2025 and is currently undergoing Adequacy Assessment. Development of Kestrel West is forecast to commence in the early 2030's.

JORC Table 1 (Sections 1 – 4) has been prepared and is included in Schedule 1 of this document.

Post-Completion Work Program

Following completion of the acquisition, Yancoal intends to further review the estimates and commission an independent estimation of Coal Resources and Coal Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. This work will support any required Competent Person's Report for the Hong Kong Exchange and support incorporation of the estimates into Yancoal's broader sites and operations and its annual Coal Resources and Coal Reserves reporting to ASX.

Any updated independent assessment will include further verification of key assumptions and any additional data collection considered necessary by the appointed Competent Person(s). There can be no assurance that any such work will result in increases or improvements (if any) to the Coal Resources or Coal Reserves. Nothing in this announcement should be relied on as a representation as to future matters (including the Coal Resources and Coal Reserves).

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Schedule 1: JORC Reserves and Resources Statement

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Coal Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Christopher Speedy, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Speedy is a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and is a full-time employee of Encompass Mining, who was engaged by Kestrel, the operating entity of the mine that is the subject of the Transaction, at the time of reporting. Mr Speedy has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr Speedy consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Coal Reserves is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Geoffrey Watson, Master of Science, Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM), Chartered Professional (Mining) and Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ). Mr Watson is a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and is a full time employee of Kestrel Coal Resources (the operating entity of the mine that is the subject of the Transaction) at the time of reporting. Mr Watson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr Watson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

As noted above, Messrs Speedy and Watson are not employees of Yancoal. Notwithstanding Messrs Speedy and Watson being engaged (via Encompass Mining) and employed by Kestrel, respectively, the Competent Persons have no material interest in the outcome of the Transaction.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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*	• A combination of open hole (predominately 1 metre chip samples for structural definition) and partial or fully cored bores. • Historically there are numerous generations of HQ (63mm) and to a lesser extent large diameter core sampling, focused on the German Creek coal seams. • All cored intervals were sampled where coal was present at thicknesses of 0.1m or more, with a maximum sample thickness of 0.5m. Coal plies were sampled discretely on the basis of lithological characteristics and quality. All non-coal material and partings less than 0.1m were included with the coal ply and noted in the lithological description. Non-coal interburden material greater than 0.1m and up to a maximum of 0.3m were sampled separately. • Approximately 0.3m of immediate roof and floor were also collected as dilution samples. As the target seam is underground target washability analysis was undertaken. The core was sampled in plies and sent to the laboratory for sample preparation and testing. • From 2007 onwards, geotechnical sampling has focussed on samples collected from the roof (up to 10m above the seam) and floor sections (up to 6 metres below the seam). Selected samples were analysed with testing including UCS, Young's Modulus, Poisson's Ratio, Slake Durability or Tri-axial testing. • All recent holes are geophysically logged, although the quality of logging decreases with the age of the hole. The typical suite of geophysical logs comprises density, gamma, caliper sonic, neutron and verticality. Wireline logging companies for past and present exploration have, as standard operating procedures, a calibration process which takes place on a monthly basis. • All coal quality samples were double bagged at the site and marked with sample number, hole and project. Chain of Custody and sample documentation were sent to the laboratory by

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.	email ahead of the samples. Coal was stored on site for periods of no more than two weeks prior to dispatch. Geophysical corrections were undertaken as soon as practicable following sample collection, and these were used to confirm representative core recovery. • A number of coal quality laboratories have been used over the years of the operations at Kestrel. At present coal quality samples are being sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories. Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd is a NATA registered and well recognised coal analytical organisation. • Samples are stored in cold storage at BV until instructions are available to conduct the analytical programme.
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).*	• A total of 2,367 drill holes support the Resource estimate; of the total number of drill holes, 534 were used in the quality model. • Coring has predominantly been done using an HQ3-sized (63mm) bit and open hole drilling to an equivalent hole diameter size. In addition, a limited number of large diameter (LD) (100-200mm) holes have been drilled. • Chip holes were drilled using either poly-crystalline diamond or blade bits. Hole size varied between a minimum of 99mm and a maximum of 450mm depending on the type and diameter of bit used.
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*	• Drill sample recovery is only relevant for cored holes. Open hole samples are limited to the determination of base of weathering or identifying heat affected coal only. These open hole results are only indirectly used in the model for determination of base of weathering surfaces and intruded aureoles. • Core recovery is a predominantly linear measurement, measured in the inner splits at the drill site and compared at the time to drillers core drilled length. The thickness of coal recovered is also checked against down hole geophysics for final verification. Older series of holes have recovery documented only on full seam basis rather than plies. If core recovery for a coal ply is less than 95%, then that section of the hole is redrilled to ensure a representative sample is

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	taken. Samples with less than 95% recovery by linear/volume recovery methods have been excluded from the coal quality model. • Core loss is concentrated on the more friable bright coal bands, particularly when interbanded with claystone or in areas of structural deformation. Samples with losses have higher ash results than those with higher recovery. These samples are excluded from the coal quality model, and the seams redrilled to ensure seam recovery => 95%.
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.*	• The core is logged for geology and geotechnical changes. Open hole chip samples are taken every 1 metre and logged as per lithology changes. Logging for lithology, grainsize, weathering and hardness are conducted using standard dictionary definitions. Colour and any additional qualitative comments are also recorded. • All of the core is photographed on the core table (0.5m increment) and in 4m (HQ) or 5m (N/PQ) trays. Chip samples are photographed in 20 x 1m intervals. • The data comprises lithology (including core photos), geotechnical testing (including defects, stress direction & magnitude, point load tests and geo-mechanical tests), Seam gas testing (composition and content), downhole geophysics (including density, gamma, neutron, resistivity, sonic, verticality, full wave form sonic, acoustic scanner and caliper), coal quality (including pre-treatment, washability testing and proximate and composite analysis), coal and strata permeability and hydrogeological information. • The entire hole is logged but more detail is collected in the cored sections of the holes. • The detail and quality of the logging have enabled the Competent Person to be able to define appropriate domains, based on geology, appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• The core of the German Creek Seam has been fully sampled and sampled to lithological boundaries which are distinct, which ensure contamination is minimised. Samples are double bagged at the drill site and refrigerated which ensures that drying out or exclusion of excess

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• *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.*	moisture is avoided. Samples are then transported to an external accredited laboratory for analysis as a complete hole batch. • Drillholes that have geotechnical, or gas samples taken through the German Creek Seam are not used in the coal quality model. • From 2007 - All HQ & PQ samples are weighed, air-dried and then re-weighed before being crushed to an 11.2mm top size. A rotary splitter is used to divide the sample into portions available for further CQ analysis. • Coal quality analysis is by a three-stage method involving raw analysis on all plies followed by washability and product testing on composite samples as defined by the Resource geologist. The various product types were identified for each hole, and clean coal composite samples were derived and assayed for the various representative properties. • Large Diameter (LD) holes were drilled to take a bulk sample for detailed sizing and washability • All sample treatments and analysis are conducted according to procedures which adhere to Australian standards in a National Association of Testing Authorities certified laboratory.
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*	• A detailed sample preparation procedure is followed for all samples which are specific for the seam and sample type (core or strip sample). The procedures follow the same general sample preparation steps including: – Sample preparation & pre-treatment, including drop shatter, dry sizing, wet tumble, wet sizing. – Float/sink Analysis: coarse and fine float sink analysis, staged froth flotation. – Clean Coal Composite preparation and analysis for both a specific hard coking coal composite and an energy coal composite. Analysis includes proximate, sulphur, crucible

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	including instrument make and 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.*	swelling number, ash analysis, ultimate CO2, Gieseler fluidity, Ruhr Dilatometer, ash fusion, calorific value and a full petrographic analysis. – All analyses are carried out to the appropriate Australian Standard or ISO equivalent. • All laboratories involved in the sample analysis since at least the year 2000 have a system in place of blind assaying and quality control. These records are maintained at the respective laboratories with automated data loading process that includes data tolerance limits for all data types. • Laboratories used throughout the years of the Kestrel operation comply with the Australian Standards for sample preparation and coal quality testing and are certified by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (NATA). • No laboratory audits were undertaken as laboratories are NATA certified.
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 verification of coal quality results and intersections were completed by Kestrel and Encompass Mining personnel before inclusion into the geological model and Resource estimate. • Laboratories used in the Kestrel coal quality testing comply with the Australian Standards for coal quality testing, and as such conduct the verifications for coal quality analysis outlined in the standards. • Coal quality data is received from the laboratory in stages. Once final data has been received, it is loaded electronically into the GDB database via an electronic data loader developed specifically for Kestrel Coal. This data importer includes numerous data validation processes including; upper and lower tolerance checks of all material parameters, sample from/to depths match the sample thickness, wet and dry sizing yield adds to 100%, float/sink analysis yield adds to 100% for all fractions, ash analysis total is within specified tolerance (98% to 101%), Gieseler Plastometer & Dilatometer temperatures increase appropriately, check

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		calculation on temperature ranges match the temperatures reported and petrographic analysis adds to 100%. • Expected data ranges have been established for all coal quality parameters which flag either a warning or an error if the data is outside the prescribed range. A warning flag can be loaded into the database after review, but an error flag cannot and will need to be resolved before it can be loaded. • Twenty-three (23) twinned holes exist within the Kestrel deposit, defined by drillholes within 5 m of one another. These exist in two forms (1) either a pilot hole (open hole) followed by a cored hole (HQ, PQ or LD), verification of geophysics and coal ply thicknesses by coring methods and coal quality testing or (2) a smaller diameter core hole (HQ or PQ) twinned with a Large Diameter hole used primarily for washability. Slim core (HQ or PQ) twinned with a Large Diameter drillholes are further apart due to site constraints (amount of equipment required to drill Large Diameter hole) and the size of the drillhole. Seam thickness varies by less than 2%. • Data transfer from the site is covered by an agreed protocol. This system documents primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) into a geological database. • No adjustments have been made to coal quality data. Where sample analysis did not pass verification, these samples were excluded from the modelling process.
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.*	• Airborne LiDAR data and aerial photography were acquired over Kestrel Mine on 17th February 2019 by AAM Pty Ltd. The LiDAR data has a nominal vertical accuracy of 0.10m (RMS) in clear areas. This dataset was incorporated into the existing topographical surface (made up previously of a combination of aerial survey data and drill hole collars). The 2019 LiDAR data replaces the existing topographical dataset, except for where mining has occurred (LW 100 - 407 panels), and the existing topographical surface provides the best unmined / subsided surface.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All surveyed coordinates are within Australian Map Grid 1984 (AMG84) Zone 55 projection using datum AGD84. • Drill hole collars were surveyed post drilling by licensed surveyors using differential global positioning system with an accuracy of ± 10mm. • Downhole surveying has been undertaken using downhole verticality and caliper tools since 2007, including attempted resurvey of earlier drill holes. Overall, 73% of the drilling metres have been surveyed downhole over the entire drill hole 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.*	• Drill hole spacing has been dictated by the characteristics and consistency of the target seams within the deposit. • Exploration drilling has been conducted on different drilling patterns depending on the nature of the programme. Fault delineation and igneous delineation, for example, require closely spaced drill holes (10-20m apart). • Structural drilling is in general on 150m centres, and coal quality drilling is located on approximate 250m centres. • All core samples are composited within defined seam boundaries. • The data spacing and distribution are sufficient to demonstrate spatial and quality continuity of the coal seams to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code.
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.*	• The coal measures show a relatively consistent layering and are not subject to steep dips. The orientation of drilling is, therefore, suitable for flat lying stratified deposits. • Geological structures such as faults are relatively well defined by a combination of underground exposures and boreholes. The features are linear and laterally continuous. The spacing of data is generally more closely spaced in close proximity to these features, which assists in their definition.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• *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 method used to check drillhole verticality are downhole verticality logs, these are run on all holes and are utilised in the geological model.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core/chip samples are taken at the drill site and core is then refrigerated. Once the hole has been completed, the samples are transported to the laboratory via a dedicated courier service, again under refrigeration. • The sample security procedure requires a ticket for each sample during initial sampling. An excel sheet sample register is maintained for each drillhole, this is then loaded into the main Sample Register that is maintained within the database that tracks/monitors each sample. • Samples are sent to the laboratory with instructions regarding the appropriate analytical procedure. • The analysis report complete with sample reconciliation advice is received from the laboratory. • Samples are retained at BV laboratories until such time as specific instructions are given by Kestrel Coal to discard. This usually occurs only once an area has been mined through.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Kestrel has had 6 external and 1 internal audit completed in the past 19 years; a brief summary is provided below. • An external audit of the structural and CQ databases, and models completed by Xenith Consulting in 2007. No material errors were noted in the model; only a few minor discrepancies were identified. The model was considered to be fit for the purposes of Resource and Reserve estimation and mine planning.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		• An external audit of the CQ database completed by McMahon Coal Quality Resources in 2007. This audit concluded that the level of errors detected was unlikely to significantly affect modelled CQ values. • An internal technical evaluation group (TEG) by RTCA peer review of the CQ estimate of coking coal grade (fluidity and rank), and Kestrel Mine extension (KME) Project valuation in 2007 found sufficient confidence in CQ grade estimates for the KME Project to be approved in December 2007. • An external audit by Xstract Group on Resources and Reserves in 2016. No issues found. • An external audit by RPM Global on Resources and Reserves in June 2021 on the 2020 CP report. RPM Global found that the detail within the 2020 CP Report indicates that sound exploration techniques have been employed. Records are thorough and follow industry standards. The records are suitable for the evaluation of potential Resources. RPM believe the geological model is adequate for the definition and delineation of Resources. • An external audit by RPM Global on Resources in June 2023 on the 2022 CP report. RPM believes the geological model is adequate for the definition and delineation of Resources. In RPM's opinion, the available data, particularly coal quality, can be improved northwest of the maintenance roads adjacent to LW701/601. RPM believes this would be a requirement of typical mine planning over the next five years. RPM independently verified the Resource numbers reported in the 2022 CPR. RPM attained the same numbers when allowing for rounding. RPM found that the processes were replicable, and the logic applied to the accumulation of Resources is sound. In RPM's opinion, they are slightly conservative and readily repeatable. RPM has found that the Resources calculated from the available geological data follow industry standards. RPM has not found any factors that should be seen as a material risk to the veracity of the reported Resources. • An external Resource Process audit by Raine & Associates was completed in June 2025 on the 2024 Resource model and Report. The modelling process at KCR follows industry standards

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		and is largely robust. Documentation reviewed includes the 2024 JORC report and the EM_GEO_DBGM_01 Database and Modelling Standard. Modelling is performed using Minescape, with cross-validation conducted during the audit in Minex to confirm accuracy. Validation processes indicate strong alignment between drillhole data and modelled grids. • These reviews concluded that fundamental data collection techniques are appropriate.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2 Reporting and Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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.*	• The Kestrel mine is operated under a joint venture agreement. The joint venture partners are listed below: – EMR Capital and Adaro Capital Limited (80% share). – Mitsui Kestrel Coal Investment Pty Ltd (20% share). • Kestrel Mine contains the following leases and licences, shown below. – Five mining leases (ML1978, ML70301, ML70302, ML70330, ML70481) covering 11,974.332 ha. – Two mineral development licences (MDL182, MDL3050) totalling 11,620.0 ha.

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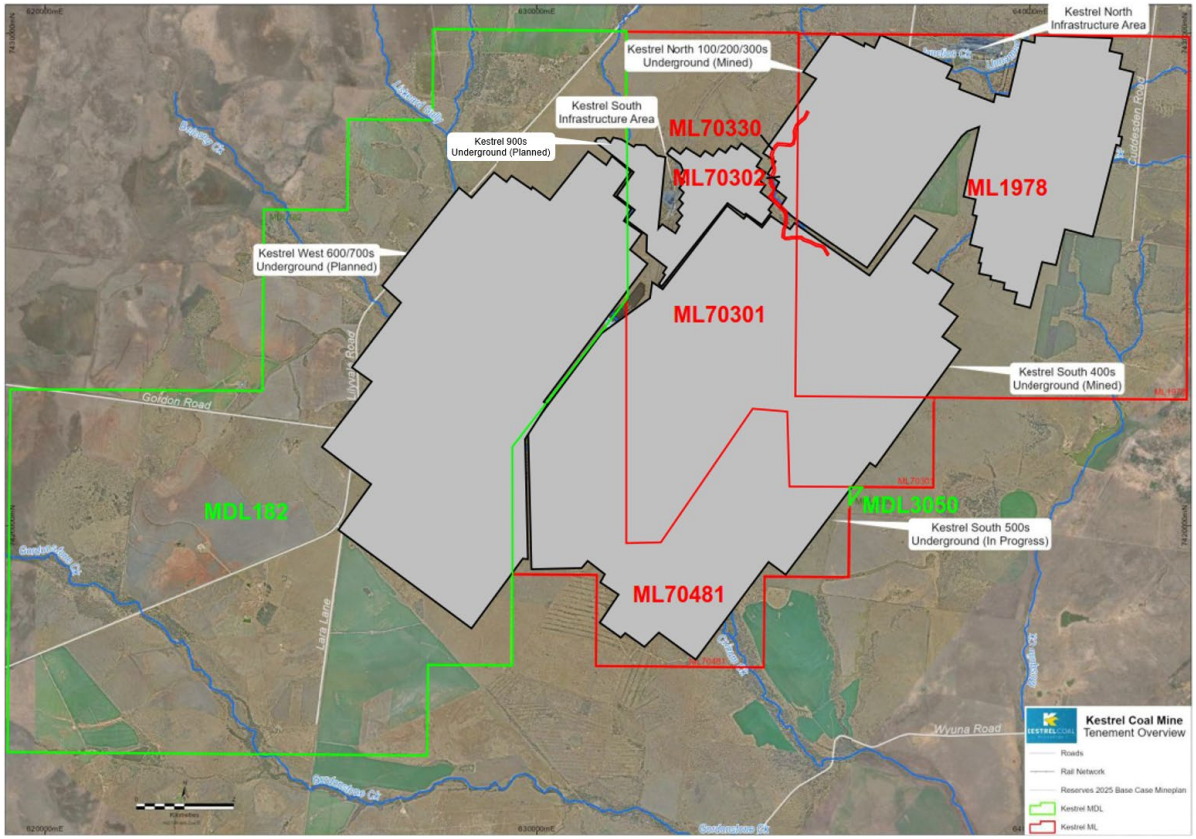
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment



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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment

Permit Number	Permit Type	Permit Status Type ID	Lodge Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Authorised Holder Name	Native Title Category	Minerals	Shape Area (Ha)
ML 1978	Mining Lease	Granted	06/02/1985	12/04/1990	30/04/2041	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	Mineral Rights Extinguished under Ancillary Agreement (Section 31)	COAL	5,839
ML 70301	Mining Lease	Granted	09/09/2002	25/09/2003	30/09/2033	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	Mineral Rights Extinguished under Ancillary Agreement (Section 31)	COAL	3,579
ML 70302	Mining Lease	Granted	09/09/2002	22/11/2004	30/11/2034	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	Mineral Rights Extinguished under Ancillary Agreement (Section 31)	COAL	79.77
ML 70330	Mining Lease	Granted	19/05/2004	11/06/2009	30/06/2039	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	Mineral Rights Extinguished under Ancillary Agreement (Section 31)	COAL	9.35
ML 70481	Mining Lease	Granted	04/10/2012	21/03/2016	31/03/2041	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	Mineral Rights Extinguished under Ancillary Agreement (Section 31)	COAL	2,467
MDL 182	Mineral Development Licence (MDL)	Granted	24/02/1995	25/11/1996	30/11/2026	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	CHMP in place. Negotiation Rights Established (Section 31)	COAL	11,619
MDL3050	MDL	Granted	23/11/2021	24/06/2022	30/06/2027	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (80%) Mitsui Coal Holdings (20%)	100 % Exclusive Land	COAL	5.0

- All leases containing Coal Resources are in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties

- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*

The points below summarise historic exploration and studies completed by other parties. Information generated from these activities has not been used to inform the reported 2025 JORC Coal Resources and Coal Reserves.

- The first documented reports of coal in the Gordonstone district date from 1964 and were based on water bore records. Regional exploration for open cut coking coal commenced in the mid to late 1960s. The Bellambi Coal Company, in 1966, conducted a small, unsuccessful, exploration programme within Authority to Prospect (ATP) 27C, part of which covered Gordonstone. In 1968, Mount Isa Mines Ltd was granted ATP 42C. They drilled two holes in the Gordonstone area, but with

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		its significant cover of basalt and post Permian sediments, it was not considered prospective as a potential open cut mine at the time. • From 1971 to 1975, the Queensland Department of Mines conducted a drilling and Resource evaluation programme in the Gordonstone area. Of the 37 holes drilled, 29 intersected the German Creek Seam. Subsequently, the Resource was let out to tender as Gregory South. The Denham Coal Associates Joint Venture, with Kennecott Explorations (a BP subsidiary at the time) as the major shareholder, was awarded ATP 389C in 1982. • Exploration from 1982 to 1984 included 280 boreholes and was followed in March 1985, by a Feasibility Study which confirmed the technical and economic feasibility of a single longwall operation, producing a low ash, high fluidity, hard coking coal and a medium ash, high energy thermal coal. • A Pre-Feasibility Study began in 1985 for the current Kestrel Mine area and included an Environmental Impact Assessment (McIntyre and Associates/Winder Barlow), Mining (Fawcett Mining Consultants) and Surface Infrastructure (Sedgman & Associates). The exploration drift was commenced in January 1988 and completed in January 1990. • In February 1985, Denham Coal Associates applied for a Mining Lease (ML) over an area of 26,189 ha (Application No. 2251 Clermont), which included a surface lease of 1,040 ha for infrastructure and reject disposal. In July 1986, the Mining Warden recommended that the Mining Lease be granted for the entire area sought. However, Special Conditions of the lease negotiated in October 1987 resulted in a reduction of the application area to 5840 ha. • During this period, a number of ownership changes occurred in the Joint Venture. ARCO acquired the management company in 1987 and, in 1989, purchased a pro rata share of Kennecott's interest. • Mine construction commenced on 1 August 1990. The initial underground development began in March 1991, with the first longwall (100 series) commencing on 19 April 1993. The second longwall (200 series) commenced production in April 1996, located east of the Titree fault system.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		• Pacific Coal Pty Ltd (PCPL) commenced management of the Gordonstone Mine in February 1999 after purchasing the mine from the original developer ARCO. By the end of 1999 operations had been re-started and the mine was successfully established under its new operating regime as Kestrel Coal.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kestrel deposit is located in the southwest part of the northern Bowen Basin. The northern Bowen Basin is the northernmost part of the 1800km long Bowen-Gunnedah-Sydney Basin, a meridional accumulation of Permian and Triassic sediments in eastern Queensland (QLD) and New South Wales (NSW). • The Kestrel deposit is located on the Comet Platform on which deformation is limited to broad, low amplitude basin and dome structures. The Kestrel Resource is located on the western limb of the gently south-westerly plunging Talagai Syncline which defines the prevailing southerly to south-easterly regional dip in the mine area. The sequence at the Kestrel deposit comprises the German Creek Formation overlain by the Macmillan and Fair Hill Formations. • At Kestrel, coal is mined from the German Creek Seam which is hosted in the German Creek Formation. Kestrel's general stratigraphy and regional geology is shown below. • The German Creek Seam is the only seam within the Kestrel Mine leases suitable for underground extraction. It has a maximum thickness of 3.4 to 3.6 metres, in the northwestern portion of the 300 series panels. The seam thins to the south and south-east in the 400 panels ranging from 2.6 to 3.2 metres. Seam thickness in the 500 panels, is typically 2.7 metres and thickens to 3 metres in the central 500 panels and thins to less than 2.3 metres east of panel 501. • The upper 1 m of the seam contains up to 5 thin claystone bands from 2cm - 7cm thick, some of which are consistent marker bands. These bands vary in carbonaceous matter, siderite and pyrite content. When operating as the Gordonstone Colliery, analysis of in-seam claystone bands indicated a kaolinitic or flint clay composition. • The German Creek Seam reaches a depth of 490m below the topographic surface.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		• The German Creek Seam Coal Resources are affected by faulting. Faults of seam height displacement (greater than two to three metres) severely affect longwall operations, upon which economic extraction of coal depends.

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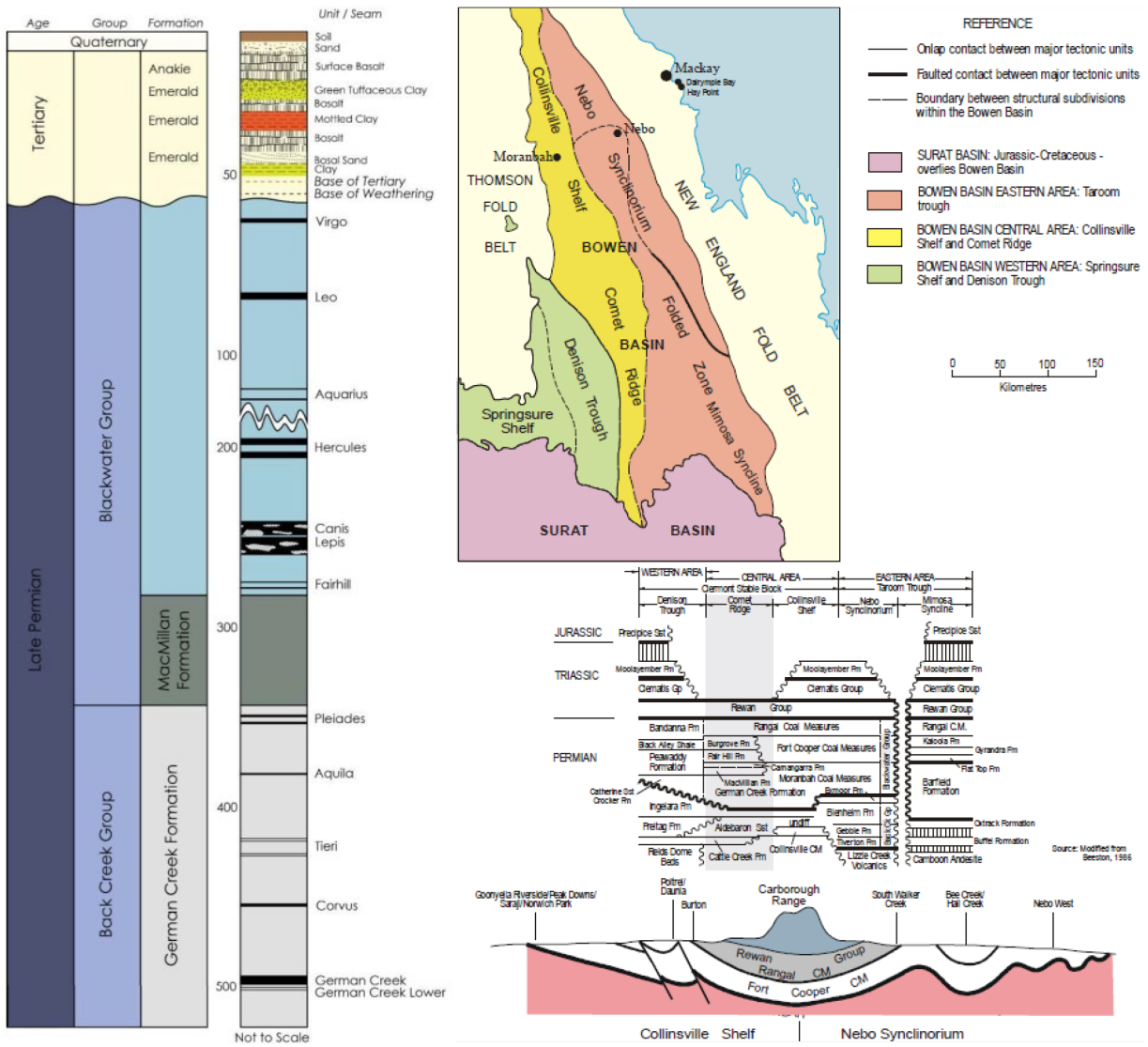

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* – *easting and 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.*	• Kestrel Coal is an operating mine and reports Coal Resources and Coal Reserves annually. No exploration results are being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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.*	• All coal seams intersected have been correlated on a ply-by-ply basis throughout the deposit using geophysics and drill hole graphic logs. • Ply coal quality samples were weighted on the thickness and relative density (RD) and composited on a per ply basis. • No cut offs for coal quality have been applied. • No metal equivalents are reported.
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.*	• All thicknesses in the geological model are apparent thickness. Given the deposit's shallow seam dip, the differential between apparent and true thickness in a vertical borehole is not considered material to the Resource estimate. • All boreholes have been drilled vertically. Verticality data on drillholes have been routinely collected since 2007. Verticality has been applied to the drillholes in the model.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• *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').*	
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.*	• A significant discovery is not being reported in this release. Therefore, no diagrams or tables of intercepts are included.
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.*	• Not applicable. Exploration results are not included in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	• Apart from surface exploration drilling, data has been collected from underground drilling and channel sampling, Large Diameter drillholes have been drilled and tested extensively for washability analysis. Extensive geotechnical testing has occurred across the deposit, including but not limited to defect logging, point load testing, Uniaxial Compressive Strength, Triaxial and slaking tests.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.	Spontaneous combustion and gas testing have occurred at consistent spacing across the deposit. An extensive surface to in seam system exists from the latter LW 400 series to the early LW 500 series, that have provided roof touches and seam profiles. 2D and 3D Seismic covers the LW500s area. 34 km of 2D Seismic lines are spread over the MDL 182 area including the 600s and 700s mining domains. .
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.*	• Further surface exploration drilling and strip sampling will be conducted as part of ongoing operational requirements.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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 exploration completed by RTCA, data was entered in the field by the field geologist into Logcheck software. • All lithological logs and coal intersection depths have been reconciled and corrected to the geophysical log. • Coal quality data has been checked against lab reports and cross referenced with graphic logs containing lithology and geophysics. • The database contains automated validation processes during data loading and prevents invalid data being loaded. • All drill hole data is securely stored in a database which is duplicated on multiple servers and is backed up daily. • Key validation tools include the generation of cross sections, isopach plans and drillhole validation checks within Minescape.
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.*	• Mr Christopher Speedy as Competent Person visited the site in May 2021, to observe the drilling rigs in operation; review the drilling and sampling procedures; examine recently drilled chips and DD core; observe coal intercepts and logging process; verify selected drillhole collar locations; and observe core processing. • No issues were encountered.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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.*	• The deposit is well known and stratigraphic with all major structures and coal seam continuity (including coal quality) and limits (i.e., LOX, sub-crop and igneous intrusions) defined. Infill drilling, mining exposure and mapping have supported and refined the model. • Alternate interpretations are considered limited and would have a negligible effect on reported Resource estimations. • Geostatistical analyses provide the basis for guiding and controlling the Resource estimations and classifications. Those studies have shown most critical variables are laterally continuous, including seam thickness and grade
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.*	• The deposit trends 17.5km northeast to southwest and is 10km in width. The deposit extends to a depth of 490m below the topographic surface.
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*	• One geological grid model (structural) and four coal quality grids are built in Datamine's Minescape software (v10.5.143.0) Stratmodel function. • Structural models utilise numerous other datasets in addition to the drillholes including faulting data, seam thickness and level data from underground mapping and roof and floor touches from underground inseam and surface to inseam drilling.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	parameters and 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 (eg 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.*	• Coal quality models are built separately from the structural models. They are generated directly from Minescape Table files, which are sourced from Datamine's Geological Database hosted on the Oracle platform. All quality variables are gridded using the same parameters as the structural models to create a series of surfaces. Each of these surfaces are contoured and validated according to the Encompass Mining Modelling and Model Validation procedure. • Finite Element Modelling is used for estimation of both structural and coal quality. • All grids used for Resource estimates have a grid cell size of 20 metres (X) x 20 metres (Y). This compares with a general sample spacing of 150m (Structure) and 338m (Raw Quality). • The inverse distance cubed (ID3) interpolator was used for coal quality modelling (Raw, and Product models) with a maximum search radius of 2,500m (Raw), 3500m (Product) and rotated to 070. • All Resource estimations are reconciled against previous estimates, usually from 12 months prior. All changes are quantified and reported. This technique is deemed appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • New model grids generated are contoured and compared against previous models. All differences seen from previous models are identified and fully quantified. • The percentage difference between drillholes and the model are reported as a check against raw data. • All new structural and coal quality models are validated. • Graphical data checks are undertaken by generating contour plots of floor structure and interval thickness for each interval and checking them for anomalies and other deviations from regional trends; and posting of raw drillhole data specific to the contours. • Estimation is validated by generating a series of cross sections, orientated in multiple directions to search for any inconsistencies in stratigraphy, fault orientations, etc.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• *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.*	• These plots include drillholes, on or adjacent to the section line. • Once a model has been validated in adherence to the procedures all graphical outputs, all Minescape validation checks, all data files used, the schema used, and a record of validation changes made throughout the process are stored. • Models include recovery (yield) estimations of all products and by-products. These include coking coal product and energy coal by-product. • There are no deleterious elements that are considered economically significant. Fluorine and Phosphorus are modelled in the Raw and Product Quality Models, and show no elevated levels, any above average are able to be blended if required.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Kestrel Coal estimates Coal Resources on an in-situ moisture basis by the Preston/Sanders method. For estimating in-situ moisture, which traditionally is very difficult to measure as any sampling removes the coal from its in-situ state and therefore alters the in-situ moisture, the Moisture Holding Capacity (MHC) test is used. All tonnages are estimated on an in-situ moisture basis, which is determined as 6%.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A minimum seam thickness of 2m and raw ash quality cut-offs of 45% has been applied to the Coal Resource estimation. • Depth of cover is not considered a barrier to mining and as a result no seam depth cut-off has been used in the Coal Resources estimation. • Up dip, the limit of fresh Permian cover is a minimum of 40 m for longwall mining. This decreased to 20 m below fresh Permian cover for Bord and Pillar mining. • Barrier pillar width 50m (buffer) to recent workings, and 120m to old workings (same distance as the LW300s to LW400s).

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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 for eventual economic extraction to consider potential 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.*	• The initial Pre-Feasibility Study for Kestrel (Kestrel North -100 series) was undertaken in 1985 by Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) and Mitsui, which confirmed the technical and economic feasibility of single longwall operation. An exploration drift was completed in 1988-1990 and mine construction commenced in 1990. Mining finished in the 100 series in March 2001. Mining commenced in the 200 series in November 1994; mining ceased in December 2003. • An internal Strategic Review was undertaken by Rio Tinto in 2001, to evaluate what is now the 300 and 400 series longwall panels. The 300 series was mined in the period 2004-2014. An additional Feasibility Study was undertaken by Rio Tinto in 2006 to evaluate Kestrel South (400 & 500 series). The decision to invest in Kestrel South was made in 2007 and drift construction commenced in 2009. Inseam development occurred in 2011 with the first longwall coal mined in June 2013. • For the remaining Resources declared in ML1978, there is precedence that Crinum South dewatered the old workings and commenced bord and pillar so, given coal price and availability of Resources, one could reasonably assume to dewater and recommence mining operations with the assumed 120m barrier to old workings (this is the same distance between the end of LW300's & LW400s). Alternatively, possibly use the old workings for transport/ ventilation and a newly constructed surface to seam drift access for coal clearance / ventilation / egress. • The main assumptions from these studies and the ongoing active mining are that the deposit will be mined via underground longwall method in addition, bord and pillar style extraction has been considered. The longwall method is the method currently being used by the operation and it has a long operational history in the region as being an effective and economic mining method. Encompass Mining considers this to establish a general basis that the mining project is likely to be economically viable.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
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 for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made 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.*	• While detailed wash product data for the German Creek seam is available and modelled, this is not a criterion when defining the coal seam resource limits. Washability characteristics of the seam are well understood through decades' worth of operational experience. • A combination of density separation (magnetite/water) and fines flocculation processes are used for the processing of Kestrel coal.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *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*	• Kestrel Coal has an extensive environmental and heritage approval and compliance process. No issues are expected that would impact on the Mineral Resource estimate. • Deleterious or trace elements were assessed and not deemed to have any environmental impact.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of 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.	
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 material 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.*	• The in-situ relative density (i.e., the density of materials at an in-situ moisture basis) is calculated using the Preston and Sanders equation: • RD2= [RD1*(100-M1)]/ [100+RD1*(M2-M1)-M2] • Where RD1 is true RD (ad), M1 is moisture (ad), and M2 is the in-situ moisture (M1 + 6).

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, 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.*	• Coal Resources have been classified by the Competent Person considering various criteria, namely drillhole spacing which forms the most fundamental requirement, quality of drillhole data (reliability) and the coverage of either seismic, or SIS flanking data used to identify structures (or lack of) which is critical to the economic viability. The details of each criterion are tabulated in the table below. • "A" Primary Product (ash target 6.5%) and Secondary "C" Product (ash target 12.5%) coal types have not been considered for Resource Classification. The points of observation have been restricted to coal quality points from raw ash. • For underground Resources, there needs to be established seam continuity, sufficient seam thickness and mappable coal quality. Viable products, derived from A & C coal types, come within the domain of Reserves, and may be considered outside of the scope of Resources. • Encompass Mining Services (EMS) acknowledges that the 2014 Guidelines imply that the resources should reflect the type and style of minable product, and therefore Kestrel resources should be classified and tested based on a coking product. It is clearly evident to EMS that the product at Kestrel will change, as the rank of the coal changes across the deposit. EMS would advocate that regardless of coal type, Kestrel undoubtedly has a Resource as defined by the CP.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment

Point of Observation Type	Attribute	Radii of Influence		
		High (m)	Medium (m)	Low (m)
Type 01 & Type 02	Quality – Raw Ash	600	1,175	2,600
Type 01 & Type 03	Structure - Thickness	1,425	2,450	4,650

- The Resource is considered Measured where the Points of Observation Type confidence level is High, and Type 01 point of observation type, and where SIS holes flank the longwall panel, or 3D seismic is present.
- The Resource is considered Indicated where the Points of Observation Type is covered by Confidence level High or Medium, and type 01 & 02 Point of Observation Type, and is not flanked by SIS holes or covered by 3D seismic.
- The Resource is considered Inferred where the Points of Observation Type is covered by Confidence level low, and type 01 & 02 Point of Observation Type
- No Resource was classified west of the KW_N _02 fault in Kestrel West (MDL 182). Only a small area meets the above definition requirements and does not meet the economic test for an underground coal Resource.
- Due to the potential size and uncertainty of the faults picked up by 3D seismic, and displacement potentially greater than 4m, the Windmill and N4 fault are left at an Indicated Resource status.
- The Competent Person is satisfied that the stated Mineral Resource classification reflects the geological controls interpreted and the estimation constraints of the deposits.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Kestrel has had 6 external and 1 internal audit completed in the past nineteen years; they include: • An external audit of the structural and CQ databases, and models completed by Xenith Consulting in 2007. No material errors were noted in the model; only a few minor discrepancies were identified. The model was considered to be fit for the purposes of Resource and Reserve estimation and mine planning. • An external audit of the CQ database completed by McMahon Coal Quality Resources in 2007. This audit concluded that the level of errors detected was unlikely to significantly affect modelled CQ values. • An internal technical evaluation group (TEG) by RTCA peer review of the CQ estimate of coking coal grade (fluidity and rank), and Kestrel Mine extension (KME) Project valuation in 2007 found sufficient confidence in CQ grade estimates for the KME Project to be approved in December 2007. • An external audit by Xstract Group on Resources and Reserves in 2016. • An external audit by RPM Global on Resources and Reserves in June 2021 on the 2020 CP report. RPM Global found that the detail within the 2020 CP Report indicates that sound exploration techniques have been employed. Records are thorough and follow industry standards. The records are suitable for the evaluation of potential Resources. RPM believe the geological model is adequate for the definition and delineation of Resources. • An external audit by RPM Global on Resources in June 2023 on the 2022 CP report. RPM believes the geological model is adequate for the definition and delineation of Resources. In RPM's opinion, the available data, particularly coal quality, can be improved northwest of the maintenance roads adjacent to LW701/601. RPM believes this would be a requirement of typical mine planning over the next five years. RPM independently verified the Resource numbers reported in the 2022 CPR. RPM attained the same numbers when allowing for rounding. RPM found that the processes were replicable, and the logic applied to the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		accumulation of Resources is sound. In RPM's opinion, they are slightly conservative and readily repeatable. RPM has found that the Resources calculated from the available geological data follow industry standards. RPM has not found any factors that should be seen as a material risk to the veracity of the reported Resources. • An external Resource Process audit by Raine & Associates was completed in June 2025 on the 2024 Resource model and Report. The modelling process at KCR follows industry standards and is largely robust. Documentation reviewed includes the 2024 JORC report and the EM_GEO_DBGM_01 Database and Modelling Standard. Modelling is performed using Minescape, with cross-validation conducted during the audit in Minex to confirm accuracy. Validation processes indicate strong alignment between drillhole data and modelled grids. The resource estimation methodology complies with the JORC Code, including appropriate classification of Points of Observation and disclosure standards. The reference report advocates for the adoption of shorter distance thresholds, particularly those derived from the observed variability of phosphorus-a key compositional parameter within the deposit (refer to Classification above).
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level 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*	• The specific global precisions at 95% confidence level for each Resource category are listed the table below. The global estimation precisions are based on an annual mined area of 810,400 m2 over a ten-year period. Key Resource parameters include seam thickness, relative density, plant simulated yield, ash, sulphur and phosphorus. • These were determined through a geostatistical study. The studies included Exploratory Data Analysis, Drillhole Spacing Analysis, Variography and Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>of the factors that 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, 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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Resource Category</th><th>Global Estimation Precision at 95% Confidence Level</th></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>< 10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>> 10& and <20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>>20% and <50%</td></tr>
</table>
• The Mineral Resource data collection and estimation techniques used for the Kestrel deposit are consistent with those applied at other deposits being mined in the Bowen Basin.
• Reconciliation of actual production with the Mineral Resource estimates for the existing operational deposit is generally within 1% for tonnes. This result is indicative of a robust process.
• Accuracy and confidence of Mineral Resource Estimate have been accepted by the Competent Person.
</td></tr>
</table>

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for KCR was produced by Encompass Mining in October 2025 and has been used as the basis for this Marketable Coal Reserves Estimate Update. Encompass Mining have used Datamine's Minescape software (V10.5.143.0) to store a Kestrel geological database ("**GDB**") and subsequently develop appropriate structure and quality grids for resource modelling. • The coal resource GDB is applied to mine design blocks to generate the raw Reserves. Mining constraints and a mine schedule database is applied to the raw reserves to reflect working sections, mining methods and associated assumptions and is ultimately used for Marketable Coal Reserves reporting. • For the 2025 Reserves estimate update, KCR have utilised the XPAC Reserving & Scheduling application to provide Reserves physicals and inputs to the CHPP Solver and Xeras Financial Modelling. • For the 2025 Reserves estimate update, the conversion of Measured Resources to Proved Reserves is consistent with the Coal Reserves classifications. • For the 2025 Reserves estimate update, the conversion of Indicated Resources to Probable Reserves is consistent with the Coal Reserves classifications. • Mineral Resources are inclusive of Marketable Coal Reserves. Underground Marketable Coal Reserves are as reported at 1st September 2025.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent*	• Site visits were conducted, during the reporting period, by Geoffrey Watson, the Competent Person for this reserve estimation update. The site visits involved discussions with key site personnel in relation to operational and planning issues relevant for the Reserves estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	Person and the outcome of those visits. • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Geoff undertook visual inspections of the underground development and longwall production areas on several occasions.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• Kestrel is an operating mine and the Kestrel reportable Marketable Coal Reserves are based on the extensive life of mine (LOM) plan completed in quarter 2, 2025, by KCR, as technically and economically viable. • The JORC Code Coal Resources and Reserves estimates includes the Kestrel West area contained within MDL182. As Kestrel West is not planned for development until a later phase of the mine life, there is an assumption, in this Reserve estimate, that MDL182 will successfully be converted to a Mining Lease tenure in a timely manner which will not affect LOM operations. • The JORC Code Coal Reserves estimates, in Kestrel West, are supported by a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS 2020), early Feasibility Definition Studies (FDS 2022/4) and currently undertaking Feasibility Studies. • For the 2025 Coal Reserves estimate, KCR have included Reserves which are associated with a Bord and Pillar mining method. The inclusion of the reserves are supported by a Pre-Feasibility Study (November 2025). This constitutes less than 4% of total Recoverable Reserves. • The LOM plan addressed mining modifying factors including, but not limited to: stakeholder management and environmental considerations; site conditions; geology; mining constraints; mine planning and operations; mineral processing and washability; production rates; marketing and sales assumptions; transport, port facilities and distribution arrangements; infrastructure, utilities and services; personnel, operating and capital costs;', revenue and exchange assumptions; and business risk and discounted cash flow.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		• Although the LOM plan is critical to the reserve estimate, economic and technical updates have been made, as necessary, to better reflect the current and planned technical and economic data and business approach of the Kestrel operation. A key example is the optimised 500 series Longwall panels in relation to fault remodelling. • For the 2025 Coal Reserves estimate update, KCR have again adopted the Xeras application for the financial modelling and evaluation. KCR have been utilising Xeras as part of the LOM process since Q1, 2021. • There are no Inferred Resources included in the LoM Plan.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A margin ranking exercise was initially completed, during the 2018 JORC Reserve estimate process, to define areas of economic importance to the Kestrel operations based on quantitative and qualitative analysis and interpretation. Subsequent Reserves estimates have been undertaken with particular reference to costs, capital and other financial assumption updates. A review of the updated financial inputs and assumptions provided by KCR for the 2025 Reserve Estimate in Xeras, highlighted similarities with the previous margin ranks. • For longwall mine design extents, the limiting minimum thickness of competent Permian material (Fresh Permian) is 40m whereas for the B&P mine design, this limit is reduced to a minimum of 20m based on geotechnical advice and precedence at other local mining operations. • Further to previous margin ranking exercises, a detailed mine design and schedule has been constructed to simulate forecast operations and generate predicted detailed cash flow schedules for annual budget activities. This work included identifying the mining sequence, equipment requirements, product coal quantities and quality and the incremental and sustaining operating and capital costs. • The Coal Reserves mine plan was unconstrained by the previous margin ranking processes.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		• A discounted cashflow analysis has been conducted using the latest economic assumptions to ensure that the potential reserves are net cashflow positive.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.*	• Kestrel is an underground coal mine that targets the economically viable German Creek Seam. The underground retreat longwall method, supported by continuous miner development and conveyor haulage systems, is utilised to extract the coal. This is a proven and relatively commonly used method for Australian underground coal mining. • KCR have determined that a Bord and Pillar (B&P) opportunity exists to maximise its coal reserve base. Multiple B&P mining domains have been identified which present remnant mining opportunities with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • Material and personnel movement in and out of the mine is by drive-in access via a dedicated inclined transport drift at a grade of 1 in 8; and coal clearance out of the mine is via a second dedicated inclined drift with a 1 in 6 gradient and a 5,200 tonnes per hour capacity conveyor. • Ventilation is provided via an upcast ventilation system at VSA2. Intake ventilation is provided from the twin surface to seam drifts, VSA1 and a series of local, large diameter boreholes which also provide cooling. Since 2022, a 4m diameter, blind-sunk, intake shaft (VSA3) was constructed. The shaft provides additional cooling ventilation to the inbye working areas. • The B&P reserves in the BP900 domain are planned to be supported with an additional ventilation shaft. Appropriate capital expenditure has been accounted for in the financial evaluation. • The extents of the longwall panels are determined by a combination of factors including; geological conditions; lease limits; conveyor belt drive technology and ventilation requirements. The Kestrel longwall system has been increased from 375m wide longwall panels (Kestrel North) to a nominal 414m wide system at Kestrel South. The LOM Plan for Kestrel assumes that this 414m width will be maintained for the remaining mine life. Main headings and gate-road pillars have been designed with appropriate factors of safety.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Main headings and gate-road pillars have been designed with appropriate factors of safety. Barrier pillars between the longwall panel take-offs and the main headings have also been designed with appropriate factors of safety. The plan is geotechnically optimised at 037.25°/217.2° panel alignment to maintain 90° conveyor transfer angles as well as to control in-situ horizontal stress for rib stability. Note that the seam has a dominant face cleat (Major) in the NE direction (40-70°). • The impact of each fault on mine design is individually assessed and managed. The current LOM plan adopts a standard maximum constraint for faults, whereby an operational and technical evaluation is undertaken to determine the relative risks and opportunities. Faults with greater than seam thickness displacement create significant difficulties for mining activities, resulting in slow production rates and increased operating costs. • The subsidence angle of draw has been assumed at 20 degrees, previously 26 degrees, based on regular reviews completed by Gordon Geotechniques. • A minimum fresh Permian interburden thickness of 40m (German Creek coal seam roof to base of weathering layer) has been used in the North and West 600/700 series panels as the constraining reserves factor. • An appropriately defined barrier pillar from Kestrel North has been included as a constraint to minimise inrush risk. • The mining dilution or loss factors used in the modelling is dependent on the roof and floor conditions and the presence of faulting. An XPAC model has been used to conservatively model fault dilution and coal loss. • The Kestrel mine has a history of Frictional Ignition (FI) events on the longwall operation. One of the FI mitigating controls is to minimise the incidence of sparking when the shearer drum impacts the immediate roof measures. This is achieved by leaving a coal beam (stand-off) of ~200mm during shearing. Subsequently, and based on operational experience, a proportion of the coal beam is recovered onto the AFC. This recovery is estimated at 81% with the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		remaining coal assumed as a loss. This FI control is currently in place for LW501 through LW503 and subject to ongoing operational review. • The B&P mining method has assumed the following losses and dilutions as general factors based on the variability of the German Creek Seam: – Roof Coal Loss: 50mm – Floor Coal Loss: 50mm – Roof Stone Dilution: 50mm and – Floor Stone Dilution: 65mm • For the 2023 Reserves estimate, a review of the Relative Density (RD) of the roof and floor dilution was made. Updated roof RD from 2.60 (air-dried) to 2.67. Converting to 6% in situ moisture resulted in a RD value of 2.48 after Preston-Sanders adjustment. Updated floor RD from 2.46 (air-dried) to 2.51. Converting to 6% in situ moisture resulted in a RD value of 2.38 after Preston-Sanders adjustment. This has been adopted for the 2025 Reserves estimate. • Thickness calculation method has been used to model normal operations loss and dilution. Dependent on the condition and the associated category, development dilution and loss thicknesses range from 0mm to 300mm, and a range from 0mm to 250mm used for the longwall. Floor conditions may, at times, be highly variable, especially where mine water has degraded it. Minimum and maximum cutting heights for the production equipment has also been factored into the loss and dilution calculations. • The mining sequence used in the JORC Coal Reserve estimate is based on the LOM plan and consists of the remaining 500 panels being mined from South to North and finished with the 600 panels being mined from North to South. 700s will be mined from South to North. As reported in the 2023 estimate, LW609 panel has been assumed to be extracted after the 700 series are completed to ensure a supplemental ML is in place.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		• Kestrel Longwall and Development rates are based on a 'green zone' condition base rate that is de-rated based on specific feature mining conditions: roof and floor conditions. The 'green zone' rate for longwall retreat is 1.25 metres per operating hour (mpoh) and for development it varies from 2.25 mpoh in the mains and 2.9 to 3.5 mpoh in the panels (dependent on panel series) • Other production rate modifiers are included for block ramp-up, ramp down, known structural features and stone cutting. • The majority of the plan retains its geotechnical orientation with a panel alignment of 037.25°/217.2° to maintain 90° conveyor transfer angles as well as to control in-situ horizontal stress for rib stability. • The presence of the German Creek floor split zone has the potential to modify the preferred mining horizons to mitigate adverse mining conditions. The mining operations are likely to mine the seam at a higher dilution of roof material and consequently some coal loss from the lower section of the seam. Operations water management practices will need to consider the mining process to remove / displace water affected areas.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied*	• The Kestrel Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP) consists of raw coal handling facilities and stockpile, coal preparation plant, product stockpile and train load-out facility and co-disposal area. • The Kestrel CHPP operates at a 1,000 to 1,450 tph raw coal feed rate and produces a Primary A product at 6.5% ash, with a Secondary C product target of 15% ash. Coal quality changes as mining operations progress to the latter 600 and 700 series panels, it is planned that the CHPP will produce a single B product at ~9.5% ash. Yield for each product is estimated from laboratory tests of exploration samples and modelled. Coal qualities modelled include volatile matter, total sulphur, phosphorus, crucible swelling number (CSN), fluidity, dilatation, reflectance, and thermal energy.

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	and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• A CHPP efficiency factor is included in the XPAC modelling for areas with increased dilution (>6.5%), such as in faulted areas. • Primary and Secondary yield values are modelled with the ROM tonnages and the appropriate moisture and ash contents to establish product tonnages. • Effective yield and product quality parameters are then calculated based on the Primary and Secondary characteristics. The Primary product is classified as Prime High Volatile (PHV), Non-Prime High Volatile (NPHV), High Volatile Semi-Soft (HVSS), High Volatile Semi-Soft Lower (HVSSL) coking or high ash coking based on its quality data. A Decision Tree is used to classify the product according to CSN, Ash and Fluidity.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The KCR management systems provide a framework for identifying, analysing, evaluating and minimising risks whilst managing the direct and indirect environmental performance and impacts of the operation. • Kestrel operates a CMSHA/CMSHR compliant Safety and Health Management System which is aligned to Australian Standard 45001 Health, Safety and Management Systems. Environmental management procedures are in place to meet our compliance obligations. • Kestrel Environmental Authority (EA) EPML006934113 came into effect in March 2016. The Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) that is a requirement introduced under the Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018 was submitted to the regulator on 15th September 2023. Transitional provisions are in place until the PRCP is approved.

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		• Kestrel operates under the (EA) EPML006934113, which dictates that all areas significantly disturbed by mining must be rehabilitated to a stable landform with a self-sustaining vegetation cover. • Subsided and industrial areas will be converted to post mining land use of "Good Quality Agricultural Land". Subsidence monitoring and modelling has been completed for the Kestrel activities as required by relevant approval documents, and no significant variance in soil quality parameters has been identified between subsided and un-subsidence areas. • KCR is in compliance with a Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) that is relevant for activities on ML70481. • The area impacted by the CHPP Co-disposal operations will be converted to a grassland community post mining land use. • Kestrel has developed an ESG Strategy that incorporates guidance on Kestrel's carbon reduction initiatives and other key ESG focus streams of work. • KCR reports carbon emissions via NGERs legislation annually and is also captured under the Safeguard Baseline Mechanism. KCR is progressing a number of carbon reduction initiatives that will minimise carbon emissions and KCR will maintain compliant with all relevant carbon reduction legislation. • In 2024 Kestrel released a Decarbonisation Strategy outlining the planned emissions reductions for Kestrel over the short, medium and long term. • Kestrel West was accepted for assessment under the Voluntary Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act). Kestrel submitted the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EIS in June 2024 which was subsequently finalised in Q4 2024. The draft EIS was submitted to the Department of Environment Tourism Science and Innovation (DETSI) in July 2025 and is currently undergoing Adequacy Assessment.

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Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Kestrel is an operating coal mine with existing infrastructure in place to support the operation. Site infrastructure includes coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP), co-disposal dump, rail loop, mine offices, workshop, warehouse and water/sewage treatment plants. • The current LOM plan provides for sustaining capital to maintain the existing infrastructure and operations. Replacement infrastructure has been captured in the capital assessment where required in the LOM plan and costings. Additional infrastructure is required for access to the 600s panels mainly to provide adequate ventilation. Mine infrastructure facilities and roads are well established and maintained as necessary to ensure that the LOM operations can be sustained. • KCR is currently investigating the design, engineering construction and commissioning of a 30 MW gas fired power station with connection into the electricity grid.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges,*	• Cost estimates are based on Kestrel 'site and selling' summary costs as built into the Xeras LOM financial model and validated by the Kestrel Economic Model ("KEM"). • The site cash cost model build-up involved an assessment of future labour numbers, equipment operating hours, depth of operations and fault driveage. These variables drive the costs for raw material and consumables, fuel and other energy and employee benefits costs. • The Xeras LOM Kestrel capital forecast, in combination with forecast growth capital and sustaining capital per ROM tonne, were the basis of the Capital Cost assessment. With the exception of calculating capital depreciation, escalation is only applied in the Nominal Cash Flow Report. • An ACARP levy of $0.05 per tonne sold (divided by 1.1 to exclude GST) per tonne sold is reflected in the non-site cash costs calculations. • Direct rehabilitation and closure costs are reflected in the final year of production and the subsequent five years after last production. The mine closure costs include outplacement service payments for the significant workforce reduction at the end of the mine life.

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	penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• A Management Fee of 1% of gross revenue has been used in the financial model. • The date for the whole mine including B&P capital basis of estimate is 17th October 2025. • Additional anticipated corporate and administration costs have also been detailed in the Xeras model. These additional 'head office' costs are based on the actuals. • State Government royalties are based on current QLD royalty rates which were modified to a five tier basis as of 1st July 2022. • Provisions for ESG have been included in the capital estimate for this JORC Code Coal Reserves estimate. • For the 2025 Reserves estimate, KCR is required to adopt costs associated with the Safeguard Mechanism relating to gas emissions baseline (t-CO2-e). These emissions are directly related to a Carbon Intensity model which assumes KCR's carbon reduction offsets. These offsets are assumed to comprise both VAM reduction and other carbon abatement initiatives.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• KCR have obtained forecasts for product prices rather than a single price point. The forecasts have been used to develop estimates of LOM returns. For 2025, KCR have adopted the AME Coal Prices Quarterly-October 2025 as a revenue basis. • KCR have developed a Realised Price Relativity logic which applies % discounts against the AME Coal Prices. • The product spot price forecasts accounted for Premium Hard Coking Coal (NPHV), High Volatile Semi-Soft (HVSS) and Newcastle 6300 Price products. • The pricing assumption for the High Volatile Semi-Soft Lower (HVSSL) product is based on a mid-point between HVSS and the Newcastle 6300 Price products.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular*	• Kestrel delivers 100% of its product to the Port of Gladstone for Export.

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	commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• The supply and demand situation for coal is affected by a wide range of factors, and coal consumption changes with economic development and circumstances. • Kestrel delivers products aligned with its Mineral Resources and Marketable Coal Reserves. These products have changed over time and successfully competed with coal products supplied by other companies.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Economic inputs such as foreign exchange rates and inflation rates for this Marketable Coal Reserves estimate have been designated by KCR. • A medium-term foreign exchange rate in Yr 1 = 0.66 (AU$/US$), Yr 2 & 3 = 0.70. • A long-term foreign exchange rate of 0.73. • Inflation / escalation rates are excluded from the Xeras financial model with the exception of calculating capital depreciation, escalation is only applied in the Nominal Cash Flow Report. • Kestrel uses a units of Production method mainly and for other assets the straight line depreciation method is used as the accounting depreciation assumptions. Capital items are depreciated according to Xeras Depreciation Types and typically range from 1 year to 8 years. • A corporate tax rate of 30% has been used in the financial model. • The JORC Code Coal Reserves estimate financial model provides a net present value (NPV) based on discounted cash flow analysis. The final value is the sum of all the future annual LOM

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		real discounted net cash flows, accounting for: revenue, site cash costs, non-site cash costs, overhead costs, capital expenditure, working capital and tax after depreciation. • An 8% (post-tax real) discount rate has been applied to the real after-tax cash flows with a NPV date of 1st January 2025. • For this Coal Reserves estimate update, KCR has included capital provisions for Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG").
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• The Western Kangoulu People are recognised as the traditional owners of the land upon which Kestrel operates, and all of the tenements are wholly within the Western Kangoulu (QUD229/2013/QC2013/002) native title claim area. KCR have all the required native title agreements for production and exploration within its Mining Lease Tenements. • The Kestrel Cultural Heritage Investigation and Management Agreement ('CHIMA'), established with the Western Kangoulu people in 2009 and is registered as a State Cultural Heritage Management Plan ('CHMP'), applies to aboriginal cultural heritage matters related to the Kestrel mining tenements. • The Mining Leases, ML70481 and ML70301, contain an area known as "Policeman's Lagoon" which is a restricted area, as defined under the Western Kangoulu-Kestrel CHIMA. The CHIMA requires WK and KCR to seek to reach agreement for any mining within or below a restricted area. In October 2025, KCR and WK finalised and executed the Policeman's Lagoon Mining Agreement, formalising agreed arrangement under the CHIMA to enable underground mining activities to proceed beneath the area in a manner consistent with the protection and management of its cultural heritage value. • Kestrel is committed to making a sustained contribution to the social and economic wellbeing of Queensland's Central Highlands Region beyond providing over 800 direct jobs at the mine site.

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		• The Kestrel Mine Community Development Fund has supported many local projects since its launch in 2003. The fund works with community partners on projects addressing economic development, creation of employment and training opportunities and enhancement of industry. • Local suppliers and service people are given opportunities to tender for projects related to Kestrel. • Kestrel's 2024 Sustainability Report highlights continual improvement to incorporate and refine Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) principles into business decisions across all levels of the operation, and to reflect this through our policies, procedures and daily actions towards a more sustainable future.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be*	• None of the below risks and opportunities have been deemed significant enough to warrant the removal/addition of reserves; however, they need to be appropriately managed in LOM operations. • Automation of both the longwall and development systems has been partially implemented and should enhance the longer term production outputs for the mine. • Structural 'unknowns' are present over the Kestrel West mine plan as a result of a lack of 3D seismic information and minimal SIS/exploration drilling in the latter 500 series, 600 and 700 series. A 2D seismic survey covering some 34km has been undertaken across large parts of the 700 and 600 series panels. Multiple features have been interpreted however, they are classified as high uncertainty due to the influence of Basalt. KCR will be undertaking additional drilling to better interrogate the features. • Further exploration expenditure and work is required to increase the knowledge of the structures and quality information of the 600 and 700 series panels to ensure that the risks are adequately identified and treated. Further information on the areas will aid operations in

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	reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	transitioning to different future product markets and customers and also facilitate the potential extension of the 700 series longwall areas to the Reserves. • A higher risk rating for the latter 500 longwall panels exists in the mine plan. Given the uncertainty of the fault systems in this area, a conservative approach has been adopted for production rates and any fault affected longwall blocks have been de-rated and or step-around. With increased structural information in this area there is opportunity to increase production rates to improve the mine plan design. • There is an assumption in this Reserve estimate that MDL182 will successfully be converted to a Mining Lease tenure in a timely manner that will not affect LOM operations, as Kestrel West is not planned for development until a later phase of the mine life. • KCR were also granted an additional Mineral Development Licence (MDL3050) which enabled LW500 to fully extract reserves within the current Mining Lease area. • A gas reservoir model has been developed and has been appropriately modelled to manage and ensure that the LOM plan can be achieved. • Some areas of the 500 series are exposed to German Creek Seam gradients that are steeper than historic operational activities. These areas will have significant lifts (up to 43m) from the longwall tailgate to the maingate. The equipment is designed to be able to negotiate the increased grades, with upgraded capacity if required.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Coal Reserves were reported as at 1st September 2025. Compared with the previous estimate (October 2024), there was a decrease in modelled Reserves of 7.1 Mt (ROM) of which 5.4 Mt is attributable to mining depletion and 1.7 Mt due to changes to the mineplan footprint. The 5.4 Mt ROM reduction, due to mining depletion, is accounted for in the estimation of mined out polygons, actual versus modelled mining working sections, mineplan changes and impacts of dilution from roof/floor, localised faults or sedimentary intrusions.

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	• *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• Other variation factors include the "ROM Tonnage Measurement Variation" which includes surveyed stockpile adjustments made at the start and end of each month. This "ROM Tonnage Measurement Variation" equates to some 88,854 additional ROM tonnes for 2025. • The 2025 ROM Reserves estimates have increased by circa 0.1 Mt • The inclusion of the Bord and Pillar mining domains in potentially remnant mining areas has increased the ROM Coal Reserves by~ 7.2 Mt. • The 2025 Marketable Coal Reserves estimates have reduced by circa 0.9 Mt. The estimate is inclusive of 5.6 Mt which is attributable to B&P mining. • For the 2025 Marketable Coal Reserves estimate, a combination of the geological grids and modifying factors, have been updated to reflect the current understanding of the deposit. Other changes have occurred with respect to mine design and technical assumptions being updated for the 2025 report. • The Marketable Coal Reserves consist of 35 % Proved Reserves and 65% Probable Reserves. • There is an overall decrease of Kestrel's Mineral Resources of ~ 7.7 Mt over the previous declaration. • For Kestrel deposit, the stated Proved Marketable Coal Reserves are an economically extractable subset of the Measured Resources only, and the Probable Marketable Coal Reserves are an economically extractable subset of both Indicated and Measured Resources. There are no Inferred or Unclassified resources included in the stated reserve numbers.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• An external audit was completed in 2016 as part of the Rio Tinto Coal Australia Process Assurance. The audit was completed by Xstract Mining Consultants. • Review of this Reserves generation was completed by KCR representatives for the purpose of estimation quality assurance.

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		• KCR has developed an operations manual for the governance of Resources and Reserves. The document (OPM-OPS-00018) describes the governance and management framework for the development and estimation of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Kestrel Coal Resources (KCR) business, including: – Process and governance framework to develop principles, plans and methodology to satisfy joint venture owner and JORC requirements. – Preparation, estimation and classification of geological resources and estimates. – Preparation, assessment and classification of mineable reserves and estimates. • During 2021, KCR engaged an Independent Expert ("IE") to conduct a JORC Mineral Resources and JORC Coal Reserves Audit ("Audit"). The overall findings were reported as both robust and defendable. Some minor improvements were identified during the audit. • During 2022, KCR have also participated in two external reviews (Independent Technical Reviews (ITR) • The KCR Resources and Reserves governance manual (OPM-OPS-00018) provides for independent reviews of the methods, procedures, and work processes at prescribed intervals: • An external audit by RPMGlobal on Resources in June 2023 on the 2022 CP report. RPM believes the geological model is adequate for the definition and delineation of Resources. In RPM's opinion, the available data, particularly coal quality, can be improved northwest of the maintenance roads adjacent to LW701/601. RPM believes this would be a requirement of typical mine planning over the next five years. RPM independently verified the Resource numbers reported in the 2022 CPR. RPM attained the same numbers when allowing for rounding. RPM found that the processes were replicable, and the logic applied to the accumulation of Resources is sound. In RPM's opinion, they are slightly conservative and readily repeatable. RPM has found that the Resources calculated from the available geological

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		data follow industry standards. RPM has not found any factors that should be seen as a material risk to the veracity of the reported Resources. • During 2024, KCR engaged an Independent Expert ("IE") to conduct a JORC Coal Reserves Process Audit ("Audit") the overall findings were satisfactory demonstrating the Reserves processes with some minor improvements identified during the audit.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 reserve 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, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should*	• KCR only operates one mine in QLD; however, the Coal Reserve estimation techniques utilised for the Kestrel Mine is consistent with historic processes that have been applied to the mine. • Historical reconciliation of actual production with the Coal Reserve estimate for the existing operations has generally been within 5% for tonnage and grade. This relatively high precision of accuracy result is indicative of a robust Ore Reserve estimation process. • Accuracy and confidence of modifying factors are generally consistent with the current operational modelling. • The Coal Reserve estimate is based on operating and capital costs provided and made known to the Competent Person. As such, the reliability and accuracy of this estimate is limited to the aforementioned conditions.

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	include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

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