TIGERS REALM COAL

ASX RELEASE
12 April 2016

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Developing a large scale coking coal basin
- Two exceptionally well located coking coal deposits. 8 days shipping to North Asian customers
- Combined Resources of 632 Mt
- Amaam North:
- Project F:
  - 16.1 Mt of Product Reserves[F], 6.1 Mt Proved & 10 Mt Probable
  - 110.6 Mt total Resource, 22 Mt Measured[D], 55.7 Mt Indicated [C] & 32.9Mt Inferred [B]
  - Excellent upside exploration potential
  - 37km from TIG's owned and operated Beringovsky coal port
  - Feasibility Study completed
  - Short timeline to first production from low capital and operating cost mine
  - Mining Licence in place
- Amaam:
  - 521Mt total Resource comprising 3.1Mt Measured[D] 91Mt Indicated[C] & 428Mt Inferred[B]
  - 25km from planned port.
  - High vitrinite content (>90%) coking coal with excellent coking properties
  - PFS completed on 5Mtpa coking coal mine

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Project F Reserves increase from 6.7 Mt Product Coal to 16.1 Mt Product Coal

- New Reserves estimated during TIG's Update to the Project F Feasibility Study on a low capital and operating cost, open-pit coking coal mine at Project F, within Amaam North.

- Run of Mine (ROM) Coal Reserves (Table 2) within a 1.0 Mtpa production rate open pit increased by **130% from 9.2 Mt to 21.4 Mt.**

- Product Coal Reserves (Table 3) within the open pit increased by **140% from 6.7 Mt to 16.1 Mt** comprising:
  - **6.1 Mt Proven Reserves Product**
  - **10.0 Mt Probable Reserves Product**

- Seam 4 Resources amenable to underground mining beneath the open pit total 56.6 Mt.

Amaam Coking Coal Project

Tigers Realm Coal Ltd (ASX: TIG) owns 80% of the Amaam Coking coal project in the Province of Chukotka in far eastern Russia. The Project covers two areas (Figure 1), Amaam and Amaam North.

Amaam – TIG owns an 80% beneficial interest in Exploration Licence No. AND 13867 TP (Zapadniy Subsoil Licence) and the Exploration and Extraction (Mining) Licence No. AND 01225 TE.

Amaam North – TIG owns an 80% beneficial interest in Exploration Licence No. AND01203 TP (Levoberezhniy Licence) and the Exploration and Extraction (Mining) Licence, No. AND 15813 TE which covers the initial Project F mine development area.

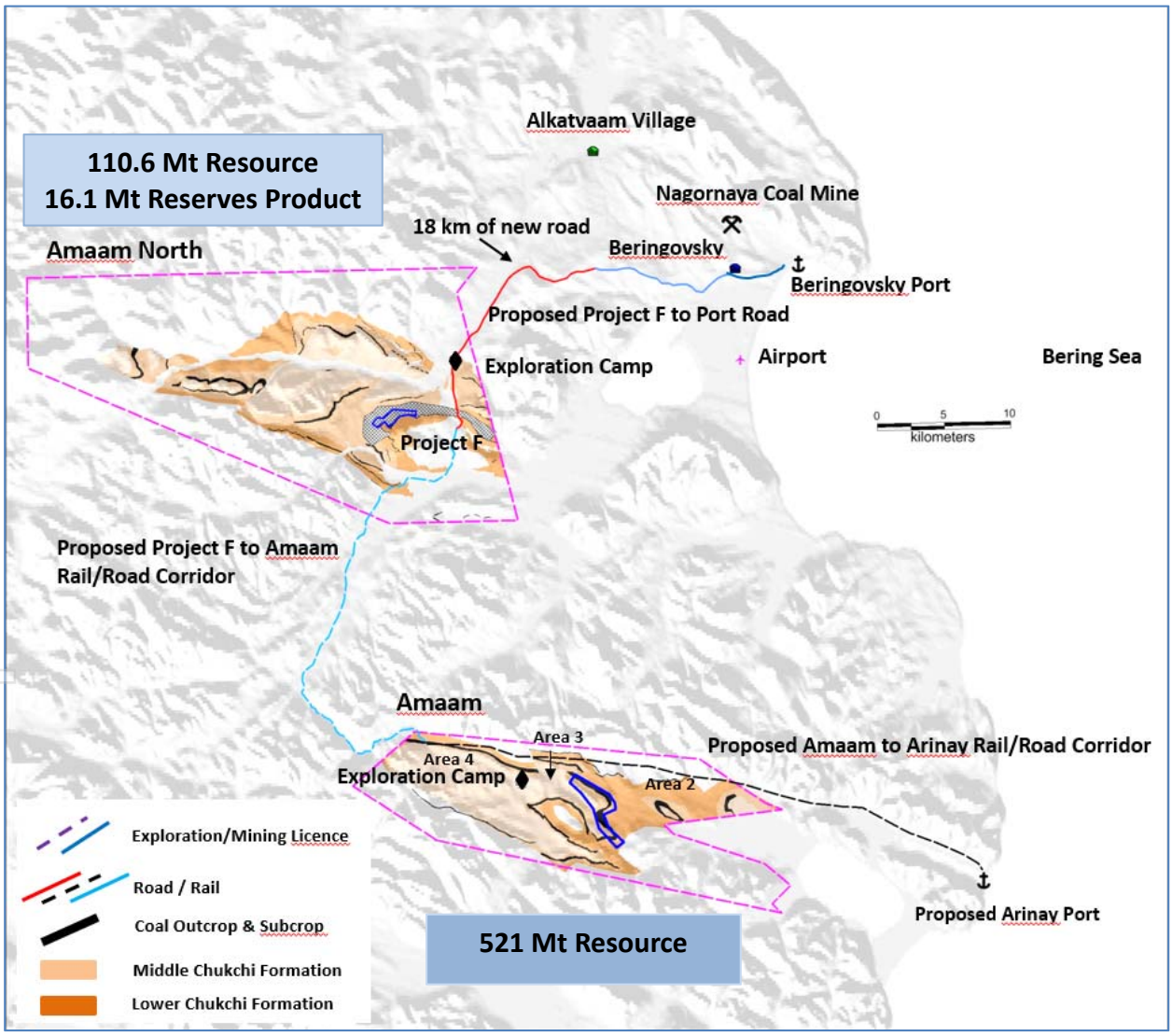

Figure 1 Map of the Amaam Coking Coal Project showing Project F

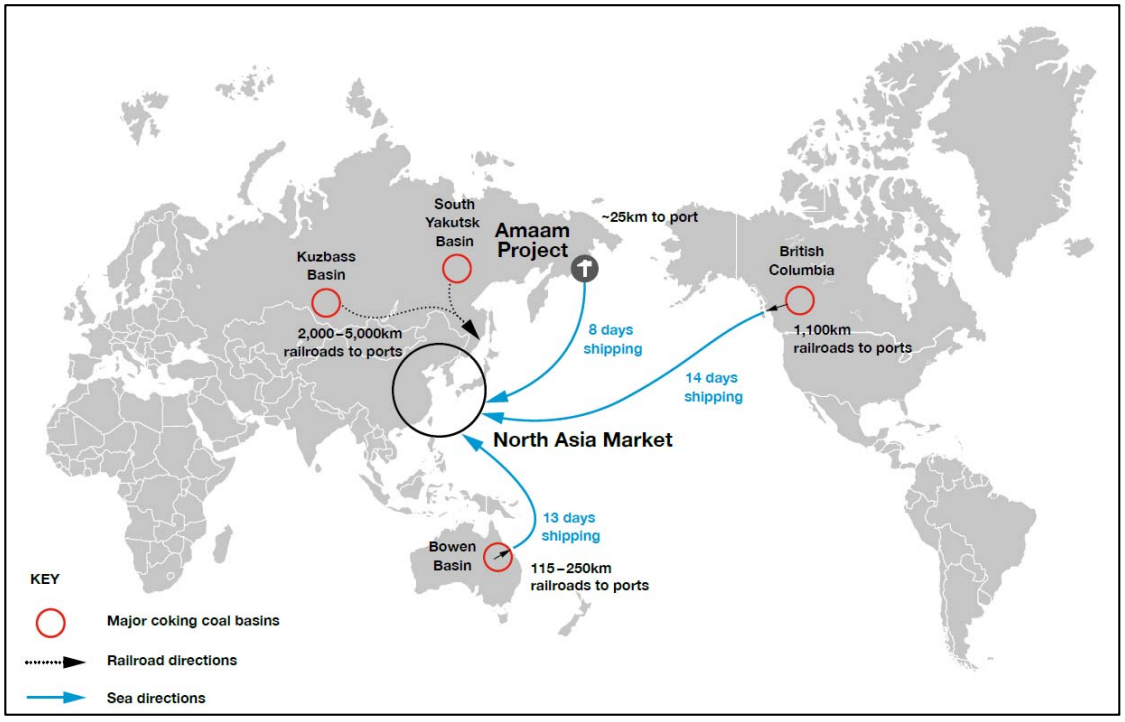

Figure 2 Amaam Coking Coal Location Map

Increase in Reserves at Project within Amaam North

Tigers Realm Coal Limited is pleased to report an increase in Coal Reserves at Project F, part of the highly prospective Amaam North licence in the Chukotka Province of far eastern Russia. Project F is the first development on the Amaam North block, and comprises three main components (Figure 3):

The mine site - comprising an new open-pit mine, coal handling and preparation plant (**CHPP**) and associated infrastructure (i.e. workshops and warehouses, accommodation, offices, electrical power and heat generation and distribution facilities, water and waste management facilities, and fuel storage);

The product coal haulage road - comprising a new 37 km road from the Project F mine site to the existing 100% TIG owned Beringovsky Port facilities. This will be used for product coal transport (outgoing), mine site supplies (incoming) and personnel transport;

The coal terminal - comprising upgrades to port area coal stockpiles, existing transhipment facilities and associated services and utilities at Beringovsky Port refurbishment of part the existing barge fleet. In addition, a new barge fleet will be procured to support the existing barge fleet.

The increase in Coal Reserves was estimated during a study which defined a 1 Mtpa product project with an initial capital cost of US$ 99 million, ongoing capital costs (including mine closure) of US$ 33 million and average LOM FOB site operating costs of US$ 41/t of product. The project is expected to deliver up to 1.0 million tonnes per annum of product coal over 20 years.

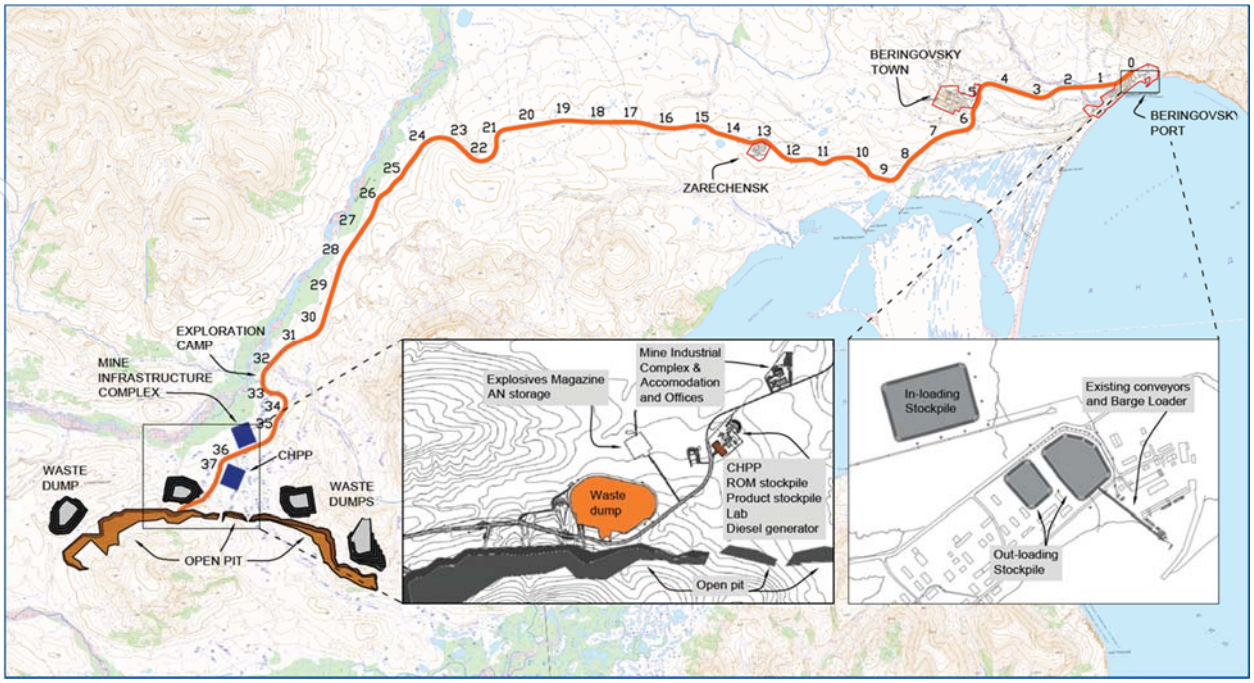

Figure 3 Project F General Arrangement

Project F Coal Resources

The Reserves declared in this statement are based on the Coal Resources reported in December 2015. Figures 4 illustrates the typical maximum extent of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources. Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of cumulative coal thickness across the Project F Eastern Extension area. These Resources are summarised in the Table 1.

The Measured and Indicated Coal Resources are inclusive of those Coal Resources modified to estimate the Reserves.

Table 1 Coal Resources for Project F within Amaam North (100% Basis)

Resource Category	Open Pit (Mt)	Underground (Mt)	Total (Mt)
Measured - Coking	22.0	0	22
Indicated - Coking	46.3	5.7	52.0
Inferred - Coking	14.0	17.6	31.6
Indicated - Thermal	3.7	0	3.7
Inferred - Thermal	1.3	0	1.3
Total	**87.3**	**22.3**	**110.6**

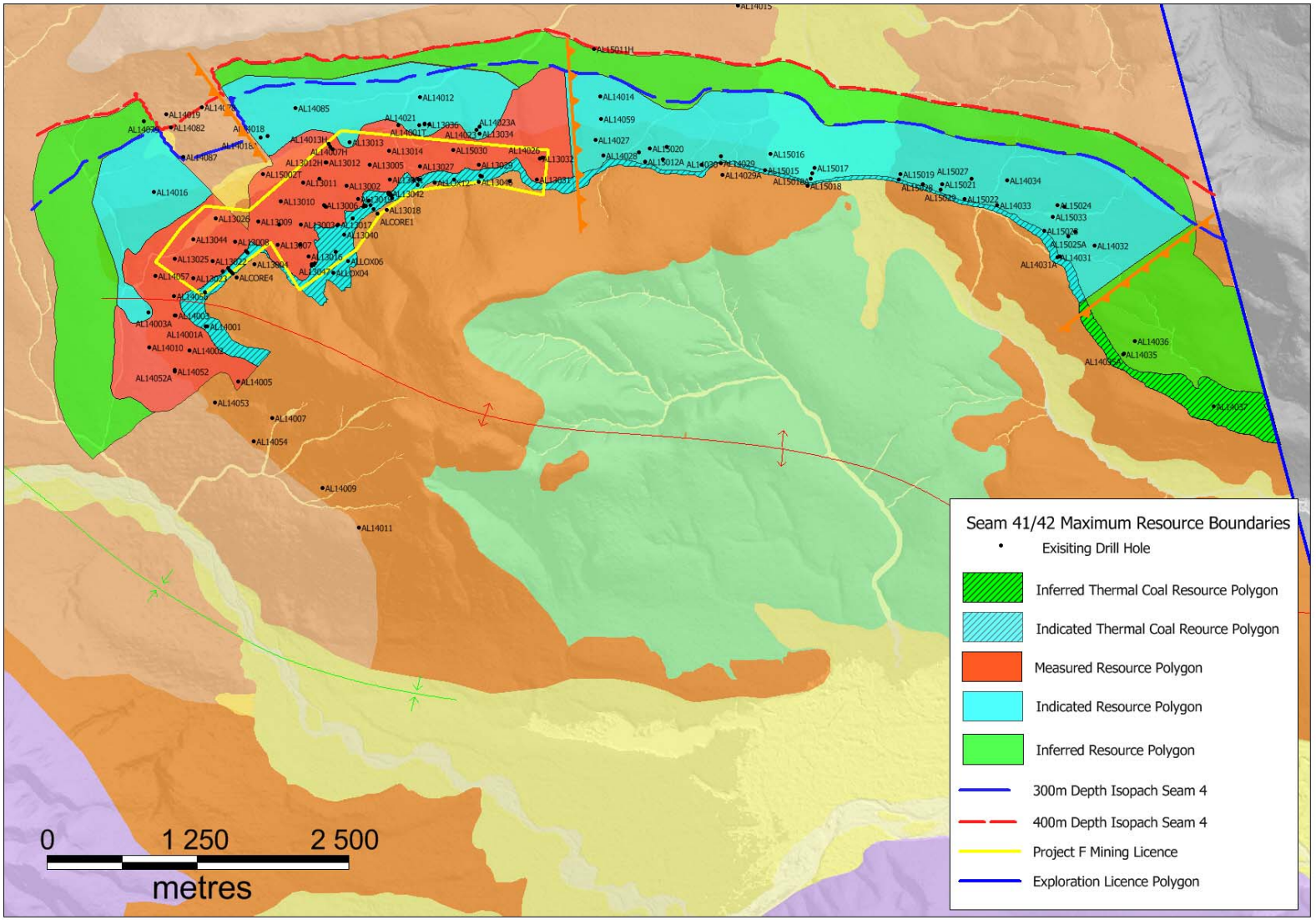

Figure 4 Seam 41/42 Maximum Extent Resource Boundaries

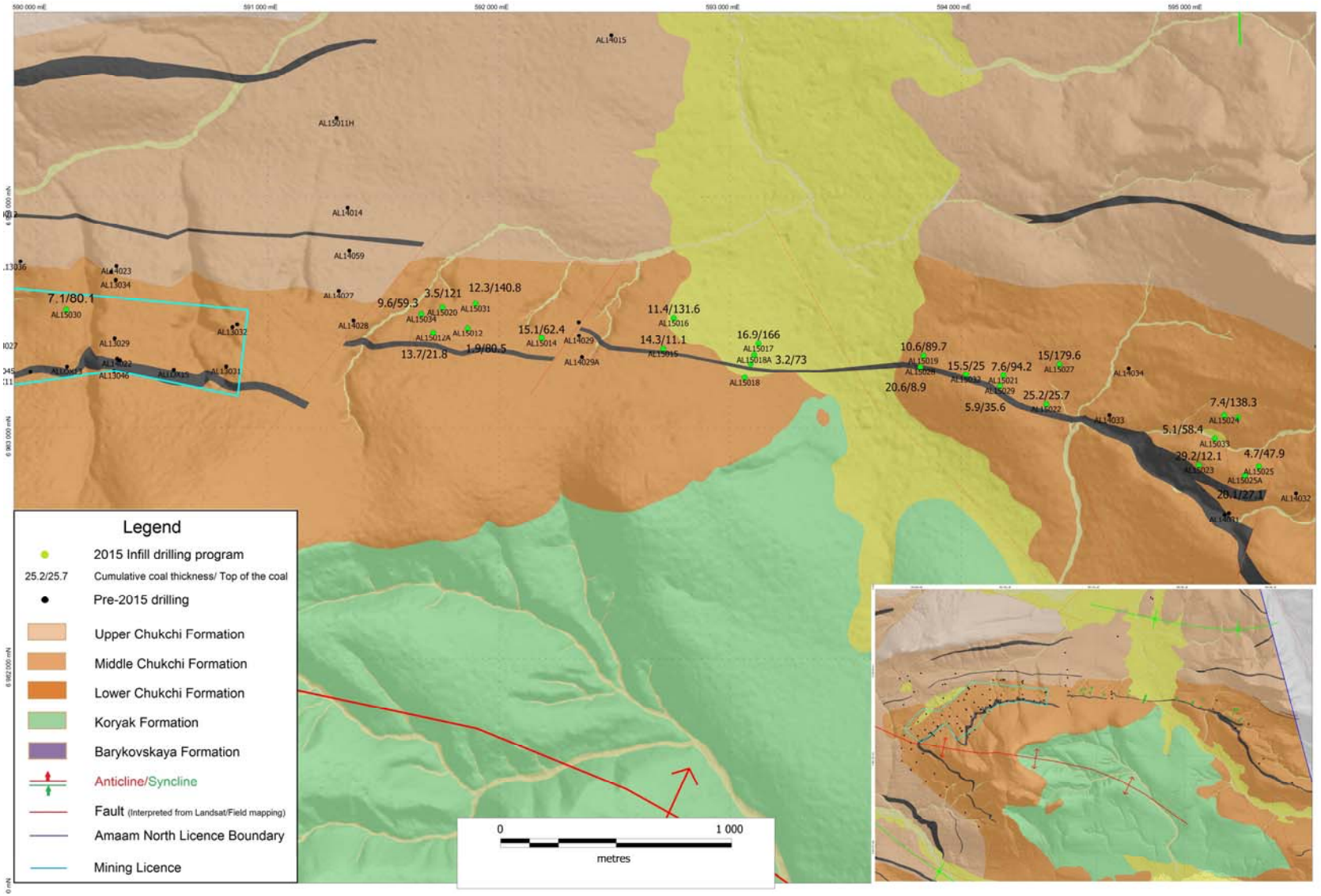

Figure 5 Project F and Extensions – with summary results of 2015 infill drilling program

Project F Coal Reserves

Project F Product (Marketable) Coal Reserves total 16.1 Mt, of which 6.1 Mt are Proved and 10.0 Mt are Probable. Run of Mine (ROM) Coal Reserves total 21.4 Mt. These Reserves are summarised in the tables below.

Table 2 Project F ROM Coal Reserves

JORC Classification	ROM Coking Coal	ROM Thermal Coal	ROM Total
Proved Reserves	9.4	-	9.4
Probable Reserves	7.8	4.2	12.0
ROM Total	**17.2**	**4.2**	**21.4**

Table 3 Project F Product Coal Reserves

JORC Classification	Product Coking Coal	Product Thermal Coal	Product Total
Proved Reserves	6.1	-	6.1
Probable Reserves	5.8	4.2	10.0
Product Total	**11.9**	**4.2**	**16.1**

The 140% increase in reserves from December 2014 (6.7 Mt Product) is due to increased drilling in both the Western portion of Project F and the Eastern extension included in the updated resource model. The Feasibility Study re-evaluated the economics of the deposit utilising the updated geological model, washability data and financial assumptions in line with the current market. Compared to December 2014 the open pit has increased in strike length from 3.5 km to 10 km.

Open Pit Mine Design

The Base Case Project F mining operations comprise three open pits, covering a strike length of 10 km to a maximum depth of 120m and an average depth of approximately 37m. Figure 6 illustrates the open pit and waste dump locations.

The Project F Base Case 1 Mtpa open-pit has a run-of-mine (ROM) coal stripping ratio of 3.8:1 (bcm waste : tonnes ROM coal) and a product coal stripping ratio of 4.9:1 (bcm waste : tonnes product coal). The mine has been scheduled at a mining rate of 1.0 Mtpa of product coal over 20 years.

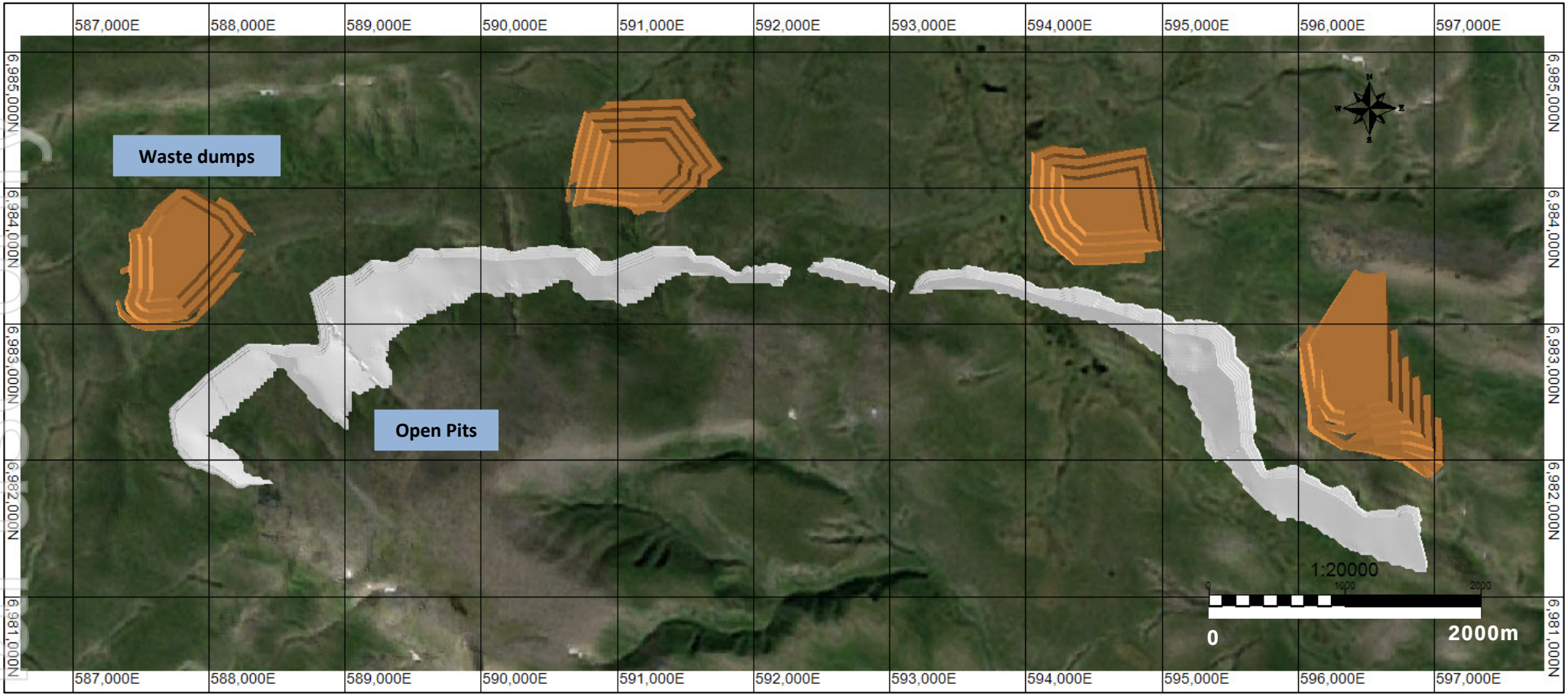

Figure 6 Plan View of the Pits and Ex-Pit Dumps

Material Assumptions

Section 1 to 4 of the JORC Code's Table 1 "Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria" is provided as an attachment to this release. Section 4 details the design criteria and modifying factors for the determination of the Project F Reserves. Key criteria includes:

1. Commodity prices: Reserves are within an open pit designed using received coking coal prices that increase from US$73/t FOB to 121/t FOB over the mine life based on a 15% discount to the Wood Mackenzie HCC forecast (November 2015). Thermal coal prices range from US$35/t to US$38/t FOB based on internal assessments of the market. Coking coal comprises 71% of the overall product produced over the LOM.

2. Ore loss and dilution: Coal seams of 0.3m and greater have been assumed recoverable, and partings less than 0.3m have been aggregated. Based on the dip and mining method, a mining accuracy of 100mm (the combination of dilution and coal loss totals 100mm on each of the seam roof and floor contacts) has been adopted. For all seams, the aggregation parameters are coal loss of 50mm and dilution of 50mm.

3. Slope design criteria: The high wall is designed so that at the pit base, coal plies and inter-burden are grouped together in an up-to-20 metre bench, with a 15 metre berm where coal meets overburden. Above this, benches are 20 metre high with 70˚ batters and 15 metre wide berms. An up-to-15 metre bench is constructed in weathered material with a 45˚ batter to surface. Together, this forms an effective overall high wall angle of 39 - 49˚. The pit has a maximum depth of ~120m and an average depth of 35m.

4. Coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) yield – the average CHPP yield for treated coal is 64%. The average project yield when bypass coals are taken into account is 77%.

Closing

The company is pleased to have increased the Project F Product Coal Reserves by 140% and to have completed the key design aspects of the Update to Feasibility Study.

The company is now reviewing the Study results and evaluating options to start up operations, in the context of available financing alternatives.

Contact details

Further details about Tigers Realm Coal can be found at **www.tigersrealmcoal.com.** For further information, contact:

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Resources Competent Persons Statement

The information presented in this report relating to Coal Resources is based on information compiled and modelled by Anna Fardell, Consultant (Resource Geology) of SRK Consulting (Kazakhstan) Ltd, who is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London; and reviewed by Keith Philpott, Corporate Consultant (Coal Geology) of SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd, who is a Fellow and Chartered Geologist of the Geological Society of London. Keith has worked as a geologist and manager in the coal industry for over 40 years and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Keith Philpott consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reserves Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report to which this statement is attached relates to the Project F Reserve Estimate based on information compiled by Maria Joyce, a consultant to Tigers Realm coal Ltd. and a Competent Person who is a Chartered Engineer of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Maria Joyce is the head of the Technical Services division and full-time employee of MEC Mining Pty Ltd. Maria Joyce has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Maria Joyce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Tigers Realm Coal Limited (ASX: TIG)

Tigers Realm Coal Limited ("TIG". "Tigers Realm Coal" or "the Company") is an Australian based resources company. The Company's vision is to build a global coking coal company by rapidly advancing its projects through resource delineation, feasibility studies and mine development to establish profitable operations.

Note A – Tigers Realm Coal's interests in the Amaam Coking Coal Project

Amaam Licences: TIG's current beneficial ownership is 80%. TIG will fund all project expenditure until the completion of a bankable feasibility study. After completion of a bankable feasibility study each joint venture party (TIG and Bering Coal Investments Limited) is required to contribute to further project expenditure on a pro-rata basis, or Bering Coal Investments Limited has an option to progressively convert its 20% ownership to a 2% royalty of gross sales revenue. Additionally, Siberian Tigers International Corporation, is also entitled to receive a royalty of 3% gross sales revenue from coal produced from within the Amaam licences.

Amaam North Licences: TIG's current beneficial ownership is 80%. TIG will fund all project expenditure until the completion of a bankable feasibility study. After completion of a bankable feasibility study each joint venture party (TIG and BS Chukchi Investments Limited) is required to contribute to further project expenditure on a pro-rata basis, or BS Chukchi Investments Limited has an option to progressively convert its 20% ownership to a 2% royalty od gross sales revenue. BS Chukchi Investments Limited is also entitled to receive a royalty of 3% gross sales revenue from coal produced from within the Amaam North licences.

Note B – Inferred Resources

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code an 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of

confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration

Note C – Indicated Resources

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code an 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

Note D – Measured Resources

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code a 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proved Ore Reserve or under certain circumstances to a Probable Ore Reserve.

Note E – Exploration Target

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. Any such information relating to an Exploration Target must be expressed so that it cannot be misrepresented or misconstrued as an estimate of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. The terms Resource or Reserve must not be used in this context.

Note F – Reserves

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code a 'Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses. which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

Forward Looking Statements

This release includes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements in this release include, but are not limited to, the capital and operating cost estimates and economic analyses from the Feasibility Study.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources or reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the company's business and operations in the future. The company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward

looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the company or management or beyond the company's control.

Although the company attempts to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements in this release are given as at the date of issue only. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels. random chips. or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation. such as down hole gamma sondes. or handheld XRF instruments. etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required. such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Geological reconnaissance has been done across the Project area. visual outcrops of the coal sequence have been mapped and a number of channel samples have been taken. • The drillholes are spaced at approximately 250 m to 300 m apart in the western part of the deposit near the seam crops. The drilled traverses increase to between 500 m and 1.000 m apart in the central and eastern part of the deposit and drilling is restricted to between two and three holes per traverse. The average depth of the drillholes is approximately 95 m and the drilling to date has targeted the open pit resource down to 300 m. • 142 of 153 drillholes were successfully geophysically logged for density. natural gamma. caliper (hole diameter). resistivity. temperature. sonic and microlithology (high resolution density) using a down-hole wireline tool. 134 of these are within the Project F area. • SRK notes from previous reports the geophysical tools were calibrated at the factory before being deployed to site using certified devices and then also calibrated in the field during the exploration and logging. The frequency of calibration is unknown and SRK cannot comment on its appropriateness. However. the consistencies of the geophysical outputs indicate no material bias and are seen to accurately characterise the individual coal plies and seam correlation. • All holes were diamond drilled with a HQ3 barrel and 98 were successfully used to obtain coal samples of seams and plies for raw and proximate analysis. 92 of these holes were located within the Project F area. • The geophysical logs were cross checked against the sample intervals. The results indicate the sampling and sub-sampling of core was done to lithological boundaries. Roof. floor and parting samples were taken in addition to coal samples. • Sample lengths vary between 0.05 m and 6.94 m with an average coal sample length of 0.63 m. The most common sample length is 0.5 m. • Core recovery was recorded per run and where there was low recovery for a ply sample. coal analysis was not performed. The average core recoveries for the coal horizons are above 90% which SRK considers to be good. This ensures that the samples are representative of the coal plies. • Based upon the results of the HQ3 samples. composite samples of the individual plies were compiled for coke testing. The HQ3 cores are relatively low in volume for extensive raw. wash and bulk tests.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core. reverse circulation. open-hole hammer. rotary air blast. auger. Bangka. sonic. etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter. triple or standard tube. depth of diamond tails. face-sampling bit or other type. whether core is oriented and if so. by what method. etc.).*	• A total of 143 drillholes were completed in the Project F area. 28 of these were drilled since the last mineral resource estimate in October 2014. All holes were fully cored using a HQ3 size barrel. 61.1 mm core diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are assessed both on a linear core measurement and a mass recovery basis (dispatch mass/lab mass/calculated expected mass) • Loss intervals were determined after reconciliation to geophysical logs and lab determined mass recovery. • No intersections were excluded from the analysis and estimation due to poor recovery; recoveries are generally good. and information from geophysical log interpretation is an adequate substitute for the geological logging where intervals of core loss exist.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean. channel. etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core is photographed at the exploration camp by BPUG geologist on completion of lithological logging. • Lithological logging is available for all drillholes used within the model and resource estimate (143). The logging is of a good standard and depths have been reconciled to geophysics. • Only fully cored holes have been drilled – no open holes have been drilled at Amaam North. however not all core is stored and retained. • The total length of logged drill core in the Project F area used in the resource estimate is 12.506m. • SRK has not reviewed the logging on site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core. whether cut or sawn and whether quarter. half or all core taken.* • *If non-core. whether riffled. tube sampled. rotary split. etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types. the nature. quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected. including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core is split to lithological boundaries. Coal seams. for the most part. are not sampled in increments thicker than 1 m. and seams are also sampled at any lithological changes or notable differences in coal brightness. Any stone partings in the seam in excess of 5 cm are typically sampled separately. Roof. Floor and thicker partings are sampled (typically 20 cm) for dilution. • Geophysical log interpretation is used to help pick the sub-sample boundaries for analysis. • No samples are split for duplicate analysis. • Wash and coke tests samples were obtained from PQ drillholes and a two tonne bulk sample that were collected in the summer of 2014 and shipped to SGS laboratory in Novokuznetsk.
Quality of assay data and	• *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*	• Coal quality testing is carried out at SGS laboratories in Novokuznetsk under the direct supervision of A&B Mylec Pty Ltd metallurgical consultants (“A&B Mylec”). The laboratory was subject to an independent audit by A&B Mylec prior to the commencement of work on the Amaam North Project. Coal quality results are checked and collated by A&B Mylec

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*instruments. etc.. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model. reading times. calibrations factors applied and their derivation. etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards. blanks. duplicates. external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	before inclusion in the geological/coal quality models. • No duplicate or repeat laboratory analysis is completed by the SGS laboratory or an external laboratory. • SRK has not audited or inspected the protocols and procedures on site and cannot comment on their implementation and appropriateness thereof.
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 primary method for verification of the sampling intervals is through wireline geophysical logs. Corrected depths are supplied to the laboratories. • SRK cannot comment on the checking and verification procedures by company personnel on site.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys). trenches. mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drillhole collars were surveyed using a JAVAD GNSS Triumph-1 system. Snow was removed to expose the ground surface and location of the collar prior to measurement. The Company has a permanent survey mark ("PSM") which has been surveyed to a much higher accuracy than the drill hole locations. • The co-ordinate system used for the project is WGS84. UTM Zone 60 V • Four pairs of 80 cm IKONOS stereo imagery were used to create the 2 m DTM and 5 m contours covering 437 km^2 over Amaam North. This is considered good for the purposes of reporting resources. Comparison between the topographic heights and surveyed collar height showed small offsets.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drillholes are spaced at approximately 250 m to 300 m apart in the western part of the deposit near the seam crops. The drilled traverses increase to between 500 m and 1.000 m apart in the central and eastern part of the deposit and drilling is restricted to between two and three holes per traverse. The average depth of the drillholes is approximately 95 m and the drilling to date has targeted the open pit resource down to 300 m. • The close spaced drilling in the central and western part of the basin accurately characterises the variation in thickness. seam splitting and ply quality. The central eastern and eastern parts of the basin are more sparsely drilled the variation in thickness and seam correlation. • The samples have been composited across the ply thicknesses for the purposes of coal quality estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known. considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias. this should be assessed*	• *All drillholes are vertical to get the best intersection of the gently dipping coal. The dip of the coal is modelled to be between 8° and 40° with an average dip in the west of between 8° and 20° degrees and in the central and east between 30° and 40° close to the crop* and between 20° and 15° further away from the crop (greater than 250 m). It is not clear whether the steeper modelled dips are true. or the coal seams are locally influenced by faulting. Observation of the bedding in the core will provide more conclusive evidence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*and reported if material.*	• A down thrown fault block bounded by two normal faults has been identified and modelled in the western part of the deposit. These are the only faults that could be accurately defined from the current drilling and exploration data. However. SRK considers the drilling density and outcrop information has not yet been sufficient to understand the displacement and direction on other interpreted faults identified from satellite imagery. • SRK considers that the accurate modelling of small faults is not material to the confidence and accuracy of resources extracted by open pit methods. However. the uncertainty in regard to the location and offset on faults has a material effect on the confidence in underground resources classification. and this uncertainty is a key reason why an Inferred classification is assigned to most underground resources. • All seam and parting thicknesses are apparent thicknesses as intersected in the drillholes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SRK has not reviewed the procedures used to ensure sample security but notes that the core photography and geophysical logs correspond to the drilling data. and the sample masses are verified by the laboratory in Novokuznetsk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• As part of work towards the previous Amaam North Mineral Resource Estimate. effective date October. 2014. Resolve Coal Pty Ltd completed an audit of the full process of drilling. data collection. interpretation and storage during a field visit in February 2014. Resolve did not find significant issues and considered all processes. geologists and software were fit for task.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type. reference name/number. location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures. partnerships. overriding royalties. native title interests. historical sites. wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Tigers Realm Coal owns an 80% stake in the Amaam North tenement • The Project F coal deposit lies wholly within the licence boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• See Section 3.
Geology	• *Deposit type. geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Amaam North deposit is a mid to high-volatile bituminous coking coal. the majority of which has a free swelling index (FSI) between 6 and 7. • The Amaam North deposit consists of two main coal seams. The upper seam is coded as Seam 4 and the lower seam is a combination of Seams 3. 2 and 1. which regularly combine across the deposit. Above the upper seam occur several other thin seams. Of these only Seam 5. which is the most persistent and is the first seam above Seam 4. is included in the model and resource estimate. The main seams split into a total of 15 modelled coal plies. • West of the graben block the lower seam (3. 2 and 1) is not present. All seams except Seam 5 occur within the graben and all seams occur within the central and eastern area. The coal seams outcrop to the south and dip to the north at between 8° and 40° with an average dip in the west of between 8° and 20° degrees and in the central. and east. between 30° and 40° close to the crop. and between 20° and 15°. further away from the crop (greater than 250 m). It is not clear whether the steeper dips are a true reflection of the local geology. or whether the coal seams are greatly influenced by faulting. • The coal resources extend along strike for approximately 10 km and extend down dip from the subcrop approximately 1.5 km in the west. 0.9 km in the central area and 1.2 km along the eastern limb. The resources extend from surface to 400 m depth. The average total coal thicknesses are 5 m in the West. 11 m in the centre and 9 m on the eastern limb. • The geological interpretation suggests the deposit is more complex in the central and eastern areas than the west. The seam thicknesses. correlation and geometry warrant high confidence in the western part of the deposit. In the central and eastern parts of the deposit the coal thicknesses vary much more and in some instances may indicate reverse

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		faulting. • Seam 4 has the highest and most consistent coal quality. with an average of around 15% Ash (ad). The lower seams are of poorer quality in the west. with an average of around 26% Ash (ad). than in the centre. 20% Ash (ad). The lower seams have an average of around 24% Ash (ad) in the east.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Listing this material would not add any further material understanding of the deposit and Mineral Resource. Furthermore. no Exploration Results are specifically reported.
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.*	• Not applicable. No Exploration Results are specifically 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.* • *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').*	• Not applicable. no Exploration Results are specifically reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Various maps and sections are presented above in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of the main report.
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. No Exploration Results are specifically reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data. if meaningful and material. should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density. groundwater. geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• The current exploration programme for the winter of 2014-15 consists of X drillholes in the Project F area.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The coal seam depths and sample numbers were independently verified and corrected. SRK considers any remaining transcription will not materially affect the resource estimate.
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.*	• The SRK Competent Person has not yet visited the site. The next opportunity to observe field operations in progress will be the 2015-2016 winter drilling season. some months after completion of the current resource estimation and reporting.
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 geological interpretation points to more complex geology in the central and eastern parts of the deposit than the west. The seam thicknesses. correlation and geometry have high confidence in the western part of the deposit. In the central and eastern parts of the deposit the coal thicknesses vary much more and in some instances may indicate reverse faulting. The apparent dip of the stratigraphy is much higher. which may be due to faulting that cannot be constrained by the current outcrop information. Across the central and eastern part of the deposit there is continuous alluvial cover which gives lower confidence to the outcrop position. In the west several close spaced traverses have defined the outcrop position. supported by geological reconnaissance which gives higher confidence to this area. The south-east has very little outcrop data or drilling and has the lowest confidence in outcrop position. • Seam 4 has the highest and most consistent coal quality. with an average of around 15% Ash (ad). The lower seams are of poorer quality in the west. with an average of around 26% Ash (ad). than in the centre. 20% Ash (ad). The lower seams have an average of around 24% Ash (ad) in the east.
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 coal resources extend along strike for approximately 10 km and extend down dip from the subcrop approximately 1.5 km in the west. 0.9 km in the central area and 1.2 km along the eastern limb. The resources extend from surface to 400 m depth. The average total coal thicknesses are 5 m in the West. 11 m in the centre and 9 m on the eastern limb.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions. including treatment of extreme grade values. domaining. interpolation parameters 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.*	• All coal plies of 0.3 m or greater thickness are coded into the model; Coal plies are determined as those having less than 50% Ash (ad). • Waste interburden that is less than 0.3 m is included as internal waste in the seam or ply. • Correlation plots between ash and calorific value. ash and fixed carbon. and ash and relative density were used to produce dummy variables for the intermediate partings that were included in the seam section (that is. where they were less than 0.3 m) where this data was missing. A single intermediate parting with no ash analysis was given the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The availability of check estimates. previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation. the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation. the checking process used. the comparison of model data to drill hole data. and use of reconciliation data if available.*	dummy values of 96% ash. 3% inherent moisture. 0% volatile matter. 0% fixed carbon. 0 kcal/kg calorific value. 0% total sulphur and a relative density of 2.5 g/cm^3. These values were also informed from the correlation plots. The quality of the partings from the current analysis data showed a high variation in quality from 60% to 95% ash; hence. the dummy parting values used are conservative. These adjustments were necessary to accurately reflect the internal dilution in the coal qualities modelled. • Geological modelling and coal estimation was done in Vulcan software. using the same seam coding as in the previous. October 2014 estimate (Seam 4 lying above Seams 3. 2 and 1). The lower seams (3. 2 and 1) merge into a single horizon in many parts of the model. • Structural grids. which define the roof and floors of the coal plies. were determined by creating a reference surface from the floor most prevalent ply and stacking the interpreted thicknesses of the interburden and coal plies from this. A downthrown fault block with up to 60 m displacement was modelled in the west of the deposit. The base of ply 41 was used as the reference surface and was triangulated with a splined algorithm on a 25 x25 m grid using a second order polynomial trend. Coal and interburden thicknesses were interpolated by inverse distance squared into a 25 x25 m grid using a maximum of 10 samples and a maximum search radius of 4 km to ensure the whole grid extents were filed. The grid surfaces were truncated against the base of alluvial material. interpreted as a uniform 1 m below the topography. • The oxidised thickness was interpolated from the previous data across the deposit. Where the oxidation thickness was unknown. the average value was assigned. The thickness was interpolated by inverse distance squared into a 25 x25 m grid using a search radius of 4 km and a maximum number of six samples. The thickness grid was then subtracted from the topography to create a base of oxidation surface. • The structural grid extents are. in the X dimension. 586600 to 597600. and in the Y dimension. 6980550 to 6984950. A 25 m mesh was chosen to accurately model the steep dips. which are up to 40° in central and eastern parts of the deposit. • The coal qualities were interpolated by inverse distance squared into a 50 x 50 m grid that covered the same extents are the structural grids. A maximum of 6 samples and a search radius of 2 km was applied to ensure the extents of the grid were filled and the local variation in quality in the coal plies was honoured. rather than producing overly smoothed estimates.% Inherent moisture. % ash content. % volatile content. % fixed carbon. gross calorific value (kcal.kg) and % total sulphur were interpolated on an air dry basis and in-situ density was interpolated on a wet basis. • No geostatistical analysis was completed on the quality variables and a relatively small block size was deemed appropriate as the variables have a predominantly Gaussian distribution. which is relatively insensitive to small block error and interpolation parameters. A larger block size was used which equates to a fifth of the spacing of the drillholes (250 m) in the closely drilling western part of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The grids were combined into a Vulcan HARP model for classification. visualisation. validation and reporting. • The model was validated by comparing the modelled coal qualities with the average composite qualities for each ply and by visually checking the drillhole composites against the block values in each of the sections.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture. and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Coal tonnages are estimated using an in situ density. calculated using the Preston-Sanders formula for in situ relative density. The in-situ moisture calculations required to provide this figure were performed by A & B Mylec on an individual sample basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No quality parameter cut-offs were applied. as only coal of less than 50% ash (ad) has been modelled. • Open pit resources are restricted to a minimum thickness of 0.3 m. • Underground resources are restricted to Seam 4. beyond the open pit limit with a minimum working section thickness of 1.2 m. maximum internal parting of less than 0.3 m and a minimum coal to parting ratio of 3:1. • Thermal coal is reported above the base of oxidation where the CSN value is less than one. • Coking coal is reported below the base of oxidation where the CSN value is greater than one and an average of between 6 and 7.
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.*	• A 0.3 m seam cut off was applied to the reporting of open pit resources. assuming an in-pit truck shovel operation. Seams below 0.3 m thickness are not considered practical to mine by this method. • The limit of the open pit resources is determined as a maximum strip ratio (bcm/t) of 25:1 and to a maximum depth of 300 m. The 25:1 bcm/t strip ratio limit was determined using a base mining cost of US $3.00/bcm. • Underground resources are restricted to Seam 4. beyond the open pit limit with a minimum working section thickness of 1.2 m. maximum internal parting of less than 0.3 m and a minimum coal to parting ratio of 3:1. 1.2 m is the minimum working height within neighbouring mines and SRK feels it is an appropriate constraint to use. The actual optimal working height of an underground mine within Project F may vary from this. • Underground resources were also limited to 400 m below surface to provide a conservative base to these resources.
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*	• A previous mining study completed by Mining Engineering Consultants (MEC) Pty Ltd calculated an overall processing recovery of 75% for a combination of thermal and coking products. • A& B Mylec performed product analysis testing. based upon simulated wash data. Target product specifications have been tested for a 10% ash product (ad) and the yields have been favourable using a cut float density of 1.45.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	
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 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.*	• Environmental issues have not been considered when reporting coal resources. Based on available data and an understanding of the deposit region. environmental factors will not impact the likelihood of economic extraction within Project F.
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.*	• Both laboratory relative density and Apparent RD (ARD) were determined by SGS. A Preston Sanders equation was then applied using in-situ moisture (calculations provided on a sample basis by A & B Mylec). This provides an industry accepted in situ density for reporting of tonnages. In situ RD should reconcile well with ARD. This is the case with these samples.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade 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.*	• The geological structures within the basin and the complexity observed within the seam splits and coal ply thicknesses indicates the deposit has a moderate level of geological complexity that requires close spaced drilling to accurately define the tonnage and coal quality. 85% of the coal intercepts have analysis data. and where there is no analysis data the lithological interpretation is supported by downhole geophysics. The seam correlation in the eastern part of the deposit shows greater ambiguity between traverses due to the wider spaced drilling. between 250 m and 1000 m. than the western part which has been drilled on an approximate 250 x 250 m grid. • The position of the outcrop has been reinterpreted within the geological model by SRK based on borehole information only. This is because SRK has not had the opportunity to evaluate the outcrop mapping carried out and was informed that the digitised outcrop line provided may in fact represent a combination of seams and a variable quality of information. However. SRK considers that further evaluation of the outcrop location in the future will have a minimal impact on the estimated open pit resources. • Coal quality varies between plies throughout the deposit. Seam 4 is consistently better than the lower seams in quality. The lower seams are poorer quality in the west and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		southeast and better quality in the central area. The coal quality is representative of the intersections sampled with only a few holes displaying poor recoveries. In addition the majority of coal samples have been analysed for density. • With due consideration for the data quality and quantity. and the geological complexity both with regard to tectonic and seam structure across the deposit. SRK has classified the deposit into Measured. Indicated and Inferred Resources. Measured Resources are supported with an average drillhole spacing (where the drillholes have representative coal quality data) of 500 m and extrapolated 250 m past the last drillhole "to the deep"; Indicated Resources are supported by an average drillhole spacing of 1.000 m and extrapolated 500 m past the last drillhole and Inferred Resources are supported by an average drillhole spacing of up to 2.000 m and extrapolated 1.000 m past the last drillhole. In all cases. extrapolation is from the last drillhole containing representative quality data. • SRK considers the extrapolation of geological confidence appropriate for the complexity of this deposit with the continuity demonstrated in the closely drilled sections.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external reviews or audits have been carried out on this resource model. Internal reviews have been conducted by SRK.
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 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.*	• SRK considers the estimates to be accurate within their respective confidence classification. Reconciliation in areas where new drilling has occurred since the October 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate has shown material changes in tonnages which have now been upgraded in confidence from Inferred to Indicated. • Tonnage comparisons with the previous Coal Resource Statement. authored by Neil Biggs. effective date 15 October 2014. indicate that additional drilling and reinterpretation has resulted in an additional 7.4 Mt of Measured Resources and 40.6 Mt of Indicated Resources in the open pit. This occurs largely in the east. with a resulting drop of 19.2 Mt in Inferred Resources and an overall increase of 28.6 Mt. The greater confidence and extrapolation of underground resource has increased the Indicated Resource by 2.1 Mt and the Inferred Resource by 7.7 Mt. There has been little change in the overall quantity of Thermal Coal Resources. but with a noted increase in the proportion of Indicated Resources as a result of additional drilling in the east. The differences are largely due to volumetric changes as the relative density has not materially changed. The limit to the underground Resources has been slightly amended to that employed by Neil Biggs • The total resource has increased by some 38.4 Mt. approximately 50% of which can be attributed to the extrapolation of the resources up to 1 km beyond the last drillhole. largely in the east. and 50% to additional drilling in the eastern part of the deposit. The large increase of 28.6 Mt in open pit resources is due to the drilling in the eastern part of the deposit and changes in the criteria of the open pit limits from 150 m depth to a maximum strip ratio of 25:1 bcm/t and a maximum depth of 300 m. The 2015 model contains 46.7 Mt of resources to a depth of 150 m. This is a relative decrease of 12 Mt which is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		attributed to the 2015 drilling proving more steeply dipping coal in the east which decreases the coal resource tonnage to the 150 m depth cut-off. The change in resource limits in the south west limb is due to SRK's reassessment of the down hole geophysical logs which excluded coal plies with a relative density of greater than 1.8 g/cm3 which correlates to an ash content of 50%

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	Commentary
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 Coal Resources for Amaam North prepared by SRK Consulting (Kazakhstan) Ltd in December 2015 have been used as the basis of this conversion. • The Coal Resources reported are inclusive of the Coal Reserves reported in this document.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visits have been undertaken by the Competent Person due to the level of detail provided in the Tigers Realm Amaam North Feasibility Study and correspondence with the previous competent person Peter Balka who has confirmed results of the previous site visits.
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.*	• A Feasibility level study has been carried out and completed in November 2014 and a revision has been completed in March 2016. • The Feasibility Study addressed material modifying factors including, but not limited to: tenure & regulatory approvals; stakeholder management and environmental considerations; site conditions; geology; mine planning and operations; coal quality and beneficiation; marketing and sales; transport, port facilities and distribution; infrastructure, utilities and services; personnel; operating and capital costs; and business risks. A review of the existing Feasibility Study was completed in 2016. The following were revisited: o Mineral Resource Estimate - new resource model produced to include new drilling results o Cut-off parameters – updated coking and thermal coal price to reflect current market conditions o Loss & dilution parameters for all seams set to 50mm for coal loss and 50mm for dilution for all roof and floor contacts o Metallurgical Factors – Updated washability results o Economic – Updated Capital & FOB Operating costs

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Reserves are within an open pit designed using a varying FOB coal price with a range of US$73-121/t for coking coal and US$35-38/t for thermal coal. • The maximum ROM Coal Ash level was set at 55% based on linear yield regressions developed from washability testing. • Coal is allocated to two products: Coal 1m from surface to base of oxidation will be sold as a Thermal product. Bypass and washed coal below the line-of-oxidation (LOX) will be blended together to produce a marketable coking coal. Product qualities were benchmarked against other market coals to ensure they fall within acceptable parameters.
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.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.*	• The mining operations commence using the Strip mining method, before moving to the Terrace mining method for the remaining 65% of the LOM. • Coal will be selectively mined by ply by a dedicated excavator and dozers. • The high wall is designed so that at the pit base, coal plies and inter-burden grouped together in an up-to-20 metre bench, with a 15 metre berm where coal meets overburden. Above this, benches are 20 metre high with 70˚ batters and 15 metre wide berms. An up-to-15 metre bench is constructed in weathered material with a 45˚ batter to surface. Together, this forms an effective overall high wall angle of 39 - 49˚. The pit has a maximum depth of ~120m and an average depth of 35m. • Benches are a minimum of 50m wide • Coal seams of 0.3m and greater have been assumed recoverable, and partings less than 0.3m have been aggregated. Based on the dip and mining method, a mining accuracy of 100mm (the combination of dilution and coal loss totals 100mm on each of the seam roof and floor contacts) has been adopted. For all seams, the aggregation parameters are coal loss of 50mm and dilution of 50mm. The maximum ROM Coal Ash level was set at 55% based on linear yield regressions developed from washability testing. • Inferred Mineral Resources (IMR) make up 3.1MT of the total Resources which is 14% of the open pit mining inventory. These IMR

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	are predominantly located down dip of Reserves. • The Project Base Case encompasses: 1. The mine site comprising an open pit mine, coal handling and processing plant (CHPP), and associated infrastructure (workshops and warehouses, worker accommodation and offices, electrical generation and distribution facilities, overburden/waste rock stockpiles, water and waste management facilities, etc); 2. The coal transport chain comprises a 37km road from the mine site to the Beringovsky port for coal transport and mine site supplies; and 3. A TIG owned coal terminal at Beringovsky which requires upgrading to ship the required production coal.
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 CHPP flowsheet comprises Dense Medium Cyclones (DMCs), treating coarse material (~60% of plant feed); and a fines circuit beneficiating the +125 micron material (~35% of plant feed). Due to likely higher operating and capital costs associated with treatment of the ultra-fines (~5% of plant feed), the process flowsheet sends this fraction to tailings. • These are all well tested technologies • Metallurgical factors are based on testing of HQ3 cores. Analyses included testing for: Inherent moisture and Ash, CSN/FSI, Ultimate analysis, Gieseler fluidity, Audibert-Arnu dilatometer, Sapozhnikov indices, Petrographic analysis, Ash composition analysis, G index, Roga index, Gray-King Coke Type and Ash fusion analysis (for GKZ compliance). CHPP feed fresh coal was additionally tested for Total Sulphur, Proximate analysis and Calorific value. Bypass coal samples underwent Trace element analysis. • Proximate analysis, total sulphur and calorific value, were re-calculated for each composite, based upon the preceding raw coal analysis, to reflect the measured inherent moisture and ash obtained by the laboratory tests. • Washability and coal yields are derived using two pre-treatment techniques – drop/shatter/wet tumble, and crushing. • A&B Mylec reported results on a 'diluted basis' and a non-diluted basis, where parameters were recalculated to include coal loss and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The nature of the metallurgical domaining applied 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?*	dilution for the diluted basis. Coal loss of 0.075 metres was subtracted from the thickness of each sample and 0.025 metres of dilution was added. Ash has been recalculated for the included dilution. Volatile matter, total sulphur, calorific value and phosphorus in coal, have been recalculated to the new ash level. Other analyses were assumed to not change significantly with the slight increase in ash. For the non-diluted basis yields and product qualities are to be applied to clean coal quantities to product tonnages. • Laboratory analyses were gridded and gridded averages have been used to represent whole-of-resource averages, for these clean coal composites. • As coal from plies 402/401 and plies 22/21 are not included in the present mining plan as bypass coal, these samples have not been included in this assessment. • The primary deleterious element present in the deposit is ash, which makes up 16.9% of the in-situ deposit on an air dried basis. Fresh coal above an ash cut-point is washed to reduce ash. • Test work indicates that the fresh coal sulphur levels are 0.3% on an air dried basis and phosphorous levels are 0.04% on an air dried basis. These levels are acceptable for a saleable product and require no further treatment. Calcium levels in Ash has been tested between 2.06% (seam 12/11) and 22.07% (seam 41) averaging 8.05% for the main seam 4 area (seam 42/422/421/41) Blending of bypass coal and washed coal is designed to reduce Calcium levels in the coking product. • A bulk sample underwent a suite of coking tests at SGS's Novokuznetsk laboratory. Bulk samples were extracted from core locations that had been previously cored and analysed – these locations were chosen on the basis of being representative of the deposit. • The fresh coal reserve estimate has been based on producing a semi-hard coking coal. The coal quality specifications from the testwork that support this are the CSR, CSN, RoMAx and other plastic properties, ash mineralogy and petrographic properties (using weighted averages across the deposit). Product coking coal has a CSN of approximately 5 for Project F and 4 for the Eastern Extension, a vitrinite content of approximately 53.3% for Project F and 54.0 for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Eastern Extension and a mean maximum reflectance of 1.00 for Project F and 0.92 for the Eastern Extension. Coke tests performed to date have CSR results on blended samples that range from 33.4 to 55.4 and average 42, and indicate fresh coal will be acceptable in the semi-hard coking coal market. • The thermal coal reserve estimation has been based on producing two Thermal products to the seaborne and domestic markets comprising a 20% Ash 5700 NAR CV product and a 30% Ash 4700 NAR CV product or blended products.
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 environmental baseline studies program for the feasibility study are complete. Information on the physiography, biological and socio-economic environment of the project area is covered in Environmental studies carried out by VNII-1 (VNII-1, 2014); and Golder Associates Environment and Social Component of Feasibility report (Golder, Jun 2014). • Dump material was classified as 'category 3' (cohesion of 50kPa and friction angle of 30°) comprising a mixture of mainly sandstone, mudstone and siltstones. It was characterised as durable, blocky, free draining material. • Dumps will be constructed north of the highwall of the main pit and north of the east pit • In selecting the current planned dump positions, the impact on underlying coal resources has been considered. Sterilisation drilling has confirmed that coal seams underlying the dump footprint, are below the limit of economical open pit mining of this deposit. • Disposal of coarse and fine rejects was analysed with respect to disposing them in the main waste dump. Of three options examined, the most robust and economical option was to co-dispose coarse rejects over the active tiphead together with pit waste. Fine rejects are then dumped separately into custom built sieves in the waste dump, where they consolidate and freeze before being capped. • To the best of the knowledge of the Competent Person there are no other environmental issues that will have a material impact on the reserves estimate.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure:*	• No infrastructure apart from a 60 person accommodation camp is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	currently present at the mine site. Beringovsky town and port are 37km distant. • Project F is situated on unoccupied state-owned land in Russia. There are no known impediments to the construction of the infrastructure required for the project. TIG has short term leases over all the lands required for the project's infrastructure, and will be converting these to long term leases during the project's development phase. • A 13 km section of the all-season road from pit to port is in place, from Zarachensk to the port. The remaining section has no existing structures. The TIG owned port is currently operating.
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 derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.*	• Projected Capital costs used in the study are based on consultant reports, vendor quotations and Project Team assessment. • Site operating costs were built up from first principles, utilising fuel and other consumable costs derived from supplier quotes. Labour costs were derived from a labour study and local survey. • The coking coal reserve price is based on producing a semi-hard coking coal that follows an updated Wood Mackenzie Coal Price Forecast ranging from $73 to $121 over the life of the project. • The thermal coal reserve price has been based on producing two Thermal products to the seaborne and domestic markets comprising a 20% Ash 5700 NAR CV product and a 30% Ash 4700 NAR CV product or blended products and has been provided by Tigers Realm. • No specific allowances have been made for deleterious elements. • All capital and operating costs based off quotes given in US Dollars, such as materials and internationally sourced equipment. Capital and operating costs linked directly to the Russian Rouble, such as labour and royalties are Russian currency. • The exchange rate applied in the valuation is 78 Roubles per USD. • TIG owner transportation costs cover loading and hauling product coal from the pit to the port, stockpile and port management costs and transhipping onto ships via barges. Transport costs are derived from first principles. • The majority of sales are expected to be on an FOB basis, to Asian customers in handymax and panamax sized vessels.

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	• *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Allowance has been made for Russia's mineral extraction tax (MET). The current MET rate applicable for the extraction of coking coal is 57 Rubles per tonne of product. The current MET rate applicable for the extraction of thermal coal is 47 Rubles per one tonne of the product. • TRC Cyprus Pty Ltd (TRC Cyprus) and Rosmiro Investments Limited (Rosmiro) executed a royalty deed (Chukchi 2% Royalty Agreement) in January 2012 in relation to a royalty payable by Rosmiro to BS Chukchi Investments Limited (Chukchi). No payments are due under the Royalty Agreement by Rosmiro to Chukchi unless Chukchi elects not to fund its 20% interest post bankable feasibility study, pursuant to the terms of the Rosmiro Shareholders' Agreement. In that instance Chukchi relinquishes its shareholding to receive the royalty. The maximum royalty that Chukchi may receive is 2% of gross sales revenue from the sale of coal produced from the area of a licence held by a member of the Rosmiro Group • TRC Cyprus and Rosmiro executed a royalty deed (Siberian Tigers 3% Royalty Agreement) in December 2013 in relation to a royalty payable by Rosmiro to Siberian Tigers International Corporation (Siberian Tigers). Siberian Tigers is entitled to a royalty of 3% of gross sales revenue from the sale of coal produced from the area of the Amaam North Subsoil Licence. Once royalties are payable they are payable on a quarterly basis and Rosmiro must prepare quarterly sales reports for Siberian Tigers.
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.*	• The reserves are based on an open pit, developed using a varying FOB coal price with a range of US$73-121t for coking coal and US$35-38/t for thermal coal. The average LOM FOB costs are approximately $41/t.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	• In the absence of viable alternative technology, metallurgical coke will remain the dominant reductant used in the production of steel in the period to 2035 and the growing requirement for coke to meet steel demand will continue to support the coking coal market. The Thermal coal market balance is less favourable, with significant oversupply forecast during the next three years. However, Project F's low production costs will allow profitable sales to be made at a price that

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	• *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.*	is competitive in the market (below the production costs of 3/4 of global seaborne thermal coal suppliers). • Competitors are all seaborne coking coal suppliers (mainly in Australia, Russia, USA and Canada) as well as Chinese domestic suppliers. Based on analysis of operating costs, project F is expected to be highly competitive (1st quartile of global cash costs). Likely markets for Project F semi-hard coking coal are Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese and Chinese steel mills. This is a market of several hundred million tonnes. • Project F semi-hard coking coal prices are based on a -15% differential from the QLD hard coking coal price forecast provided by the leading market analyst Wood Mackenzie. • Thermal coal prices are based on international seaborne sales using current prices projected forward. • Coal product tonnages at port are 0.45Mt Thermal Coal and 0.6Mt Thermal Coal for 2017 and 2018 and target 1.0Mt (coking and thermal coal products) from then onwards. • For coking coal the parameters generally tested per cargo are TM, ash, VM, TS, phosphorus, CSN, maximum fluidity, ash chemistry, Ro Max. For thermal coal the parameters are TM, ash, VM, TS, CV, HGI, ash chemistry and ash fusion temperatures. An on-site laboratory will be established and operated by an acceptable third party laboratory company meeting required standards for testing of coal
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.*	• The factors influencing the net present value (NPV) in the study are as follows: • FOB Operating Cost of ~ $41/t • Project Capex of $133M • Corporate tax rate of 20% • A real discount rate of 10% • State royalty of RR57/t • Exchange rate of 78RR:1 USD • The NPV ranges and project capital costs are considered commercially sensitive and hence are not disclosed. The economic evaluations provide a positive NPV for the base case analysis, which in the view of the Competent Person is comparable with other similar projects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social license to operate.*	• Company personnel have managed stakeholder engagement from the preliminary stages of the project's development and maintained contacts with Government representatives, communities and other project-affected stakeholders. The objectives of stakeholder engagement during the project's current phase are to provide sufficient and accessible information to stakeholders in an objective manner to assist in: o Identifying stakeholder issues and questions; o Determining alternatives and enhanced benefits so as to reflect relevant issues in the work plans for the environmental and socio-economic studies; o The incorporation of beneficial local knowledge and experience; and o Verifying that their issues and concerns have been captured and considered. • There is strong support for the Project at the Federal, Regional and Local Government level and amongst community stakeholders. • A formal agreement on social investment has been signed with the District of Anadyr (Local Government) and the Chukotka Regional Public Organisation Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and Far East (NGO).
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.*	• The key risks identified associated with the project are: project delay (>12months), the potential for safety incidents during construction, variations to projected coal quality, potential increases to capital and operating costs, ability to sell Project F products at business expectations, variance/inability to plans to transfer funds in/out of Russia in a tax efficient manner, reductions to the planned production rate, potential skills shortages and exposures related to the marketing process or logistics. These are all classified as 3C, (moderate consequence and possible likelihood) according to the project risk register, developed by Ernst & Young. • There are no marketing agreements currently in place, but Tigers Realm is in the process of setting agreements before operations commence. Other agreements are covered in sections dealing with royalties, ownership and licencing. • The Owner holds the Amaam North Geological Study Licence,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *There must be 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.*	number AND01203 TP, granted in September 2011 for a five year term. An Easement covering surface rights was granted in January 2013. • Amaam North – TIG owns an 80% beneficial interest in Exploration Licence No. AND01203 TP (Levoberezhniy Licence) and the Exploration and Extraction (Mining) Licence, No. AND 15813 TE which covers the initial Project F mine development area.
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.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• All Measured Resources within the Project F Open Pit have been classified as Proved Reserves. All Indicated Resources within the Project F Open Pit have been classified as Probable Reserves. Additional inferred resources within the pit shell have retained this classification. • The resultant Resources and Reserves reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No external audits have been carried out. However, an internal review has been conducted as part of the Feasibility Study.
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 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*	• No geostatistical analysis was performed by SRK Consulting on the quality variables due to the relatively small block size which was deemed appropriate as the variables have a predominantly Gaussian distribution. • MEC Mining ran a statistical summary to check gridded qualities were within expected ranges. • An audit of the structure grids was done in order to ensure no overlaps occurred between the column of roof and floor grids. • The reserve estimate is based on operating and capital costs provided and made known to MEC by Tigers Realm which are detailed in Appendix A7-1. As such, the reliability and accuracy of this estimate is limited to the aforementioned conditions. It is therefore the duty of the reader to form their own opinions as to the accuracy and reliability of the estimate. • No production data is available for open pit coal mines in the vicinity. Production rates of equipment have been benchmarked against other operations with similar size equipment.

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	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.*	

Appendix A Summary of Project F Drill Holes

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Base of Oxidation	Hole Type	Comments
AL13001	589600.98	6983266.03	139.63	58.60	19.96	HQ Core	
AL13002	589237.19	6983215.68	123.76	67.60	13.08	HQ Core	
AL13003	588857.18	6982889.85	126.04	91.20	23.17	HQ Core	
AL13004	588476.97	6982566.26	130.20	91.20	12.06	HQ Core	No coal
AL13005	589429.09	6983386.25	114.50	79.00	13.62	HQ Core	
AL13006	589051.07	6983059.05	121.97	61.00	12.53	HQ Core	
AL13007	588666.15	6982726.94	132.25	87.90	14.27	HQ Core	
AL13008	588317.20	6982749.00	109.66	64.00	11.44	HQ Core	
AL13009	588507.69	6982916.98	111.48	115.20	19.30	HQ Core	
AL13010	588696.56	6983086.04	110.56	109.00	13.88	HQ Core	
AL13011	588881.08	6983241.84	105.39	103.20	10.88	HQ Core	
AL13012	589071.08	6983403.95	102.33	118.30	22.88	HQ Core	
AL13013	589262.08	6983571.22	92.86	127.20	16.12	HQ Core	
AL13014	589593.14	6983500.66	105.12	70.00	16.29	HQ Core	
AL13016	588921.53	6982627.18	157.66	40.00	11.93	HQ Core	no coal
AL13017	589170.10	6982890.84	143.33	58.50	11.43	HQ Core	
AL13018	589572.36	6983011.95	166.19	34.50	25.96	HQ Core	No coal
AL13019	589336.13	6983104.97	143.03	61.10	20.95	HQ Core	
AL13022	588131.40	6982588.38	106.88	91.00	8.80	HQ Core	
AL13023	587966.62	6982452.49	103.81	55.20	7.42	HQ Core	

AL13024	588407.46	6982672.32	121.63	40.00	10.27	HQ Core	
AL13025	587815.05	6982606.72	91.34	85.30	11.37	HQ Core	
AL13026	588153.65	6982944.29	93.64	118.45	19.30	HQ Core	
AL13027	589851.84	6983374.40	133.98	67.30	16.00	HQ Core	
AL13029	590336.56	6983384.80	149.34	73.60	8.85	HQ Core	
AL13031	590818.80	6983264.10	156.39	69.20	24.03	HQ Core	
AL13032	590845.67	6983435.10	139.44	79.50	9.06	HQ Core	No coal
AL13034	590341.07	6983640.70	127.68	121.00	7.24	HQ Core	No coal
AL13036	589890.37	6983717.52	110.37	121.00	16.90	HQ Core	No coal
AL13039	588855.03	6982728.37	140.10	79.20	24.97	HQ Core	
AL13040	589217.35	6982808.24	152.86	37.50	19.41	HQ Core	
AL13041	589386.83	6983050.17	150.96	45.00	24.01	HQ Core	
AL13042	589600.43	6983150.93	152.07	37.50	16.42	HQ Core	
AL13043	588212.34	6982507.72	122.87	36.60	8.96	HQ Core	
AL13044	587967.80	6982772.79	89.19	93.90	6.45	HQ Core	
AL13045	589839.36	6983265.60	144.49	40.20	8.11	HQ Core	
AL13046	590338.07	6983245.57	161.01	82.50	14.75	HQ Core	No coal
AL13047	588974.09	6982571.00	165.67	52.50	22.66	HQ Core	
AL14012	589851.30	6983947.71	84.27	195.30	16.68	Open Hole	
AL14014	591343.87	6983953.71	87.30	120.40	12.89	Open Hole	
AL14016	587639.97	6983162.30	114.32	252.50	15.39	HQ Core	
AL14018	588587.68	6983624.77	117.62	93.10	15.89	HQ Core	no coal
AL14018A	588528.31	6983615.12	116.80	271.00	17.86	HQ Core	
AL14021	589842.94	6983698.34	0.00	211.00	13.41	HQ Core	

AL14021A	589890.81	6983730.13	109.87	222.00	17.37	HQ Core	
AL14022	590347.94	6983300.46	150.32	61.00	11.16	HQ Core	
AL14023	590345.47	6983699.88	124.03	42.80	5.25	HQ Core	no coal
AL14023A	590322.24	6983675.41	125.27	177.60	11.49	HQ Core	
AL14026	590867.98	6983449.46	139.60	160.00	9.32	HQ Core	
AL14026A	590867.98	6983449.46	139.60	145.00	9.64	HQ Core	no coal
AL14066	589590.74	6983151.82	149.10	29.00	14.92	HQ Core	
AL14070	589615.89	6983133.01	157.12	21.20	9.08	HQ Core	
AL14071	589604.98	6983143.53	150.31	25.00	8.50	HQ Core	
AL14076	589065.85	6983040.28	133.17	60.00	11.40	HQ Core	
AL14085	588817.69	6983857.26	99.15	70.00	9.10	HQ Core	
AL14087	587882.63	6983450.68	112.27	50.00	11.80	HQ Core	no coal
ALCORE1	589496.89	6982985.57	162.13	20.00	20.00	HQ Core	no coal
ALCORE2	589463.83	6983022.22	155.56	30.00	19.00	HQ Core	
ALCORE3	589439.52	6983055.78	151.36	35.00	17.70	HQ Core	
ALCORE4	588327.40	6982457.92	136.65	20.00	20.00	HQ Core	no coal
ALCORE5	588296.81	6982485.55	134.74	27.00	14.55	HQ Core	
ALCORE6	588267.59	6982514.34	130.43	37.00	13.00	HQ Core	
ALCORE7	588257.34	6982533.87	127.15	30.00	11.42	HQ Core	
ALCORE8	588281.03	6982501.66	130.16	20.00	20.00	HQ Core	
ALCORE9	589428.94	6983093.62	148.24	30.00	20.13	HQ Core	
ALLOX01	588064.74	6982333.88	116.05	25.00	8.15	HQ Core	
ALLOX02	588417.76	6982660.34	126.57	23.00	12.18	HQ Core	
ALLOX04	589129.14	6982494.89	186.52	36.00	36.00	HQ Core	no coal

ALLOX05	588953.39	6982555.58	172.57	55.00	36.00	HQ Core	
ALLOX06	589255.54	6982590.60	188.86	31.00	31.00	HQ Core	
ALLOX07	589151.35	6982666.74	165.97	37.17	37.00	HQ Core	
ALLOX09	589289.19	6982940.76	143.04	31.00	14.69	HQ Core	
ALLOX10	589624.90	6983116.63	156.42	28.00	10.56	HQ Core	
ALLOX11	589828.81	6983220.80	150.84	22.00	15.77	HQ Core	
ALLOX12	589971.12	6983241.96	153.64	24.00	19.25	HQ Core	no coal
ALLOX13	590128.89	6983265.43	158.71	27.00	25.40	HQ Core	
ALLOX14	590359.42	6983292.04	157.61	27.00	16.57	HQ Core	
ALLOX15	590591.59	6983252.56	153.46	31.00	7.30	HQ Core	no coal