

7 May 2025

Binding agreement to acquire highly prospective Rolleston South Coal Project, Bowen Basin, Queensland

Key information

- Yari agrees to acquire highly prospective Rolleson South Coal Project (covering 272 km²), located in the world-class Bowen Basin, Queensland, which has a **confirmed 78.9Mt Inferred Resource** under the JORC Code
- Previous exploration work delineated six coal seams, which are yet to be fully developed, underpinning the Rolleston South Coal Project's significant exploration upside
- Multi-national groups, Glencore and Peabody, have proximal coal operations/ deposits within 25km of the Rolleston South Coal Project
- As such, the supporting infrastructure is first rate, with sealed roads and nearby railway
- Yari's initial focus is to finalise key targets for an inaugural drilling campaign and produce a semi-soft metallurgical coal product
- Consideration for the transaction consists of upfront and deferred consideration, including a total of 119,560,669 shares in Yari (19.9% shareholding in Yari) and an additional 86,045,322 performance rights with a vesting criterion on declaration of a JORC inferred coal resource **greater than 100Mt**

Commenting on the proposed Resource Chain Acquisition, Managing Director, Anthony Italiano, noted the following: *"The acquisition of the Rolleston South Coal Project meets the stringent investment criteria set by Yari to identify and acquire a JORC compliant mineral resource in a Tier 1 jurisdiction, that is capable of rapid advance to resource growth and future development scenarios. On completion, Yari will commence a review of the resource model to incorporate additional data from coal seam gas wells whilst concurrently planning to commence a drilling program to complete this year to both grow the mineral resource outside the current resource envelope and complete infill drilling to increase the resource categorisation."*

Yari Minerals Limited (ACN 118 554 359) (**Company** or **Yari**) (ASX:YAR) is pleased to announce that it has agreed to acquire Resource Chain Pty Ltd (ACN 663 406 666) (**Resource Chain**), the 100% legal and beneficial owner of the Rolleston South Coal Project (**Resource Chain Acquisition**). The Rolleston South Coal Project is a highly prospective coal exploration project located in the world class Bowen coal basin in south-east Queensland.

The Resource Chain Acquisition is an exciting opportunity for the Company to incorporate a JORC inferred resource of 78.9Mt of high calorific value coal with substantial exploration upside into its portfolio of exploration assets throughout Australia.

Completion of the Resource Chain Acquisition is subject to the Company satisfactorily completing due diligence on the Rolleston South Coal Project and Resource Chain. The full acquisition terms and details about the Rolleston South Coal Project are set out below in this announcement.

Rolleston South Coal Project

The target coal seams are in the Bandanna Formation, part of the Permian succession of the Bowen Basin. Two-fold structures, the Rolleston (North-west) and Warrinilla (South-west) Anticlines, run on a north-south trend through the Rolleston South Coal Project area.

The target coal seams are at their shallowest depth in the axes of these anticlines. Historical drilling (2018) reconfirmed the presence of six significant seams (X, A, B, C, D and E) with average thicknesses of between 1.02m and 2.80m and a maximum thickness of up to 6.06m in the Rolleston South Coal Project area.

Historical laboratory analysis re-confirmed previous coal quality results indicating that it is suitable for a high grade, low ash, and high energy coal.

The washed coal results are between 24.33 and 27.98Mj/kg and can support an export thermal product, with evidence that semi-soft metallurgical coal products with a swell of 2.5 to 4 could also be produced.

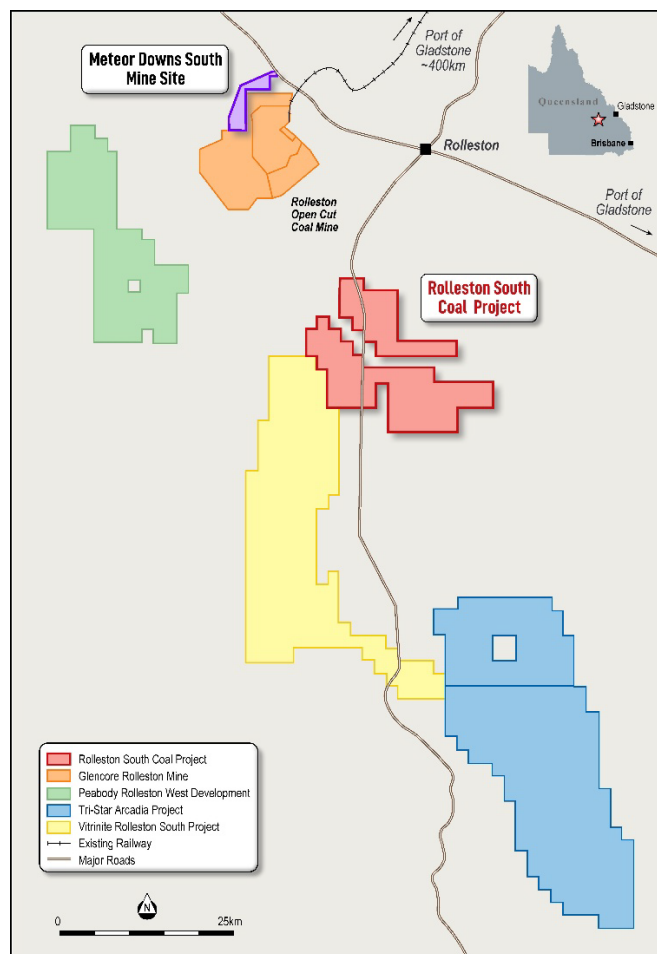
Table 1: Rolleston South Inferred Resource 2019.

EPC	Formation	Seam	Depth Range (m)	Modelled area within mask (Ha)	Modelled Thickness (m)	Gross Insitu Coal (Mt) ¹	Raw Ash (%adb)	Raw Volatile Matter (%adb)	Raw Calorific Value (Kcal/kg)	Raw Crucible Swell Number
2318	Bandanna	B	145-550	3,640	1.25	6.4	22.8	27.8	6,201	1.5
2318	As above	D	185-550	3,640	1.74	9.0	37.5	21.6	4,452	1.0
2327	As above	B	72-420	12,100	1.41	24.4	29.1	27.7	6,041	2.0
2327	As above	D	89-470	12,100	2.26	39.1	20.2	28.9	6,608	2.5
			Totals	15,740		78.9				

Previous resource estimations for this project area were calculated to the standard of the 2004 JORC Code. Considerable work has been undertaken to ensure that this model and resource estimate meets the standard of the 2012 JORC Code. A reduction in the modelling buffer to 5,000m was implemented as well as the removal of the ground water bores previously used. One hundred and thirty-one (131) boreholes were modelled including the addition of five (5) new holes. The seam pick data was fully re-correlated due to these changes. All boreholes were then loaded into the Datamine Minescape mine planning system and modelled. The topographic model previously used was replaced with a newer version of Geoscience Australia 1 sec. SRTM digital terrain model which is more accurate. The model has also benefitted from the interpretation and inclusion of available seismic digital data using appropriate interpretation software where, in the south of the project area where the surface for the B seam roof were identified and added to improve seam continuity.

A consideration of Reasonable Prospects was satisfied, and the additional data has allowed resources (Inferred) to be estimated for a maiden 2012 JORC Code tonnage which is summarised above (Table 1). A total of 78.9Mt of Inferred Resource in the B and D seams was interpreted.

Figure 1: Location map of the Rolleston South Coal Project



Tenement details

The details of the tenements that comprise the Rolleston South Coal Project are set out below.

Type	Registration	Location	Area	Grant date	Renewal date	Expiry date
Exploration Permit for Coal	EPC 2138	Rolleston, Queensland	26 blocks	23/07/2013	23/07/2025	23/7/2031
Exploration Permit for Coal	EPC 2327	Rolleston, Queensland	59 blocks	30/01/2014	29/01/2027	29/1/2032

There are no pre-existing royalties over the Rolleston South Coal Project and Resource Chain is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of the exploration permits for coal that make up the Rolleston South Coal Project.

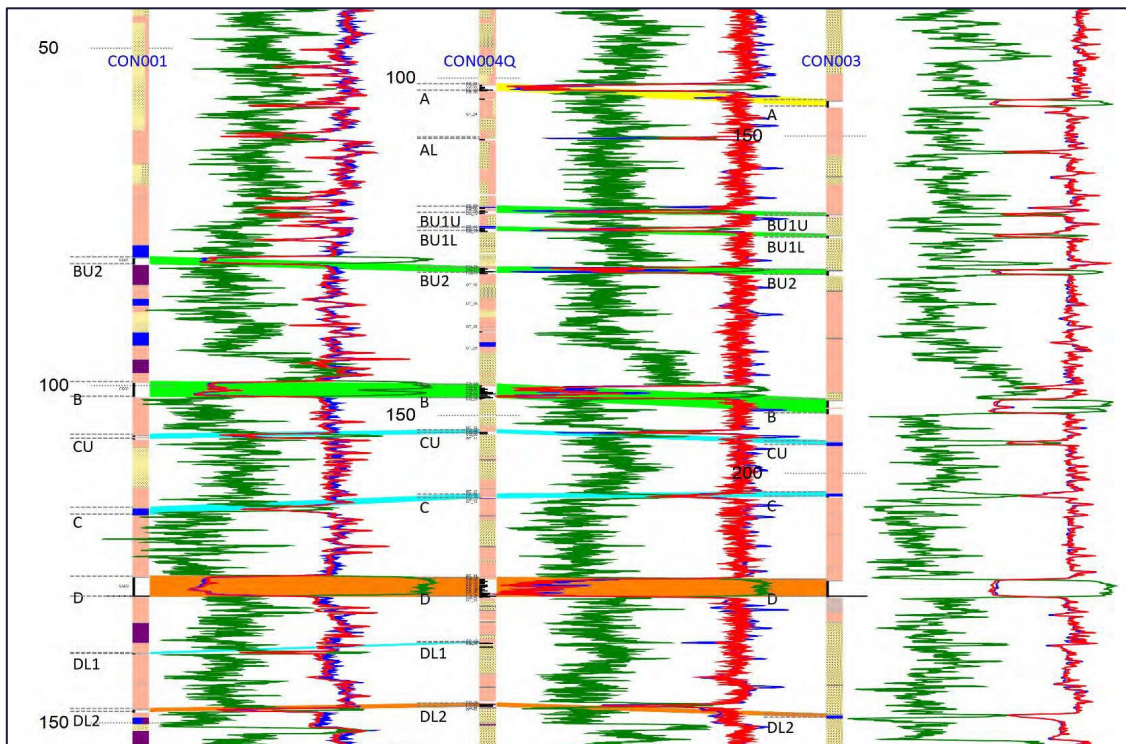
Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Project area covers formations within the upper Permian to Tertiary sequence of the Springsure Shelf structural domain of the western Bowen Basin. The upper Permian Bandanna Formation contain the main coal seams of interest, however thick coal seams also exist in deeper intersections in the Mantuan Formation and Aldebaran Sandstone.

The Upper Permian Blackwater Group and Back Creek Group sedimentary rocks outcrop in the west, and to the southwest of the tenures the Triassic Moolayember Formation and Rewan Formation outcrops around the Project area. The Triassic Clematis Sandstone outcrops in the eastern parts of the Project area. These sedimentary rocks are covered in part by younger Quaternary alluvium deposits.

The presentation of the target coal seams (see north-south cross-section in EPC 2327 below) are as a layered horizon deposit broadly horizontal, except where affected by significant structure, and seams are found to split, merge and thicken or thin over a range of 100's of metres to several kilometres.

Figure 2: EPC 2327 North-South Cross-section showing downhole natural gamma and density



Reported intercepts in this statement are vertical or close to vertical, and therefore are a reasonable indication of coal true thickness. The Datamine Minescape Stratmodel software used interpolates the dip and models the true thickness of the seams.

Assisting interpretation was a set of thirteen (13) historical 2D seismic sections acquired by Petroleum and Coal Seam Gas explorers mostly covering EPC 2327 have been reinterpreted. Two distinct seismic horizons were investigated with data added to the existing structural model (B seam in the Bandanna Formation and the MAN1 seam in the Mantuan Formation).

A Deep Ground-Penetrating Radar (DGPR) survey was carried out in October 2017, along a 1.5 km section of Rewan Rd reserve between points 647035 E, 7277660 S and 646772 E, 7266257 S (GDA 94 zone 55J). However, due to the lack of correlation between coal seams intersected and the reflectors shown on the depth section this data was not used in the model.

Sampling and sub-sampling Techniques

Rotary percussion drilling was used to provide chip samples from geological logging. CON004Q was partially cored to collect samples for coal quality analysis. Steel casing was used to case overburden sequences.

Downhole slimline logging of density, natural gamma, sonic velocity, resistivity, and survey has been completed for boreholes CON001 to CON004Q.

Coal quality samples were contiguously taken over each seam including a roof and floor sample of each seam in borehole CON004Q. As the entire length of each seam was sampled it is considered representative of each of the seams.

A total of forty-eight (48) samples were taken for coal quality assessment in total as well as 16 geotechnical samples. Each core sample taken was approx. 0.5m in thickness. Each sample was measured and photographed.

Some chip samples were collected for analysis for open hole percussion holes CON001 to CON003, but not yet analysed and freezer stored.

Selected core samples from CON004Q were submitted for coal quality analysis, with samples only submitted for the main (thicker) three (3) seams intersected in CON004Q. Sampling methods were appropriate and considered representative of the three (3) seams analysed.

Drilling Techniques

For the 2018 drilling, three (3) rotary percussion boreholes were completed, open holes, with steel casing of overburden sequences. One (1) borehole CON004Q was partially HQ diamond-cored using wireline techniques (61mm core diameter). The holes were drilled vertically. Drilling was completed by Dylan Farnes of Depco Drilling and downhole geophysical logging was conducted by Walton Bore Geophysics Pty Ltd.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples collected for analysis from CON004Q were submitted to ALS Global's Emerald Laboratory, which is NATA certified. Coal quality analysis completed consisted of analysis for raw relative density, specific energy, total moisture, inherent moisture, ash content, fixed carbon, total sulphur, and Crucible Swell Number (CSN).

Downhole slimline logging of density, natural gamma, sonic velocity, resistivity, and survey completed for all holes.

Estimation Methodology

Complete details for the estimation and modelling techniques used in the Datamine MineScape system are provided in the report in the Appendix 1 JORC Table 1. The Rolleston South structural and coal quality were generated as a stacked grid-mesh model commonly used for coal deposits. Generally, structure was modelled on a 75 x 75m grid using the FEM (finite element mesh) algorithm in the software and coal quality on a 200m x 200m grid using an inverse distance squared algorithm. The grid mesh model is first generated across the entire project area and then progressively reduced using various cut-off parameters described in the sections below.

Cut-off Grades

For modelling the minimum coal seam thickness was set to 0.2m but for reporting this is 1.0m. This means that the average modelled seam thickness needed to be >1.0m for it to be reported as an Inferred Resource. Coal between the Base of Weathering and 550m depth has been included in Inferred Resource calculations although most of the resources generated lie between 75-450m below the ground surface. Other constraining criteria included:

1. Coal plies with a raw ash <40% ash have been included in resource calculations.
2. Coal plies with an estimated Yield @CF1.45 >50% have been included in resource calculations.
3. A variable discount factor has been applied for unexpected geological loss.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and parameters, and other Modifying factors considered to date.

No evaluation of mining methods was conducted for this coal resource reporting as it was not deemed necessary at this stage of exploration (only reporting Inferred resources). Investigations into mining factors will be incorporated into future exploration. It is anticipated that coal exploitation would be through a small, multi-bench open-cut mining operation with the objective of using the final highwall as an entry adit ("dummy boxcut") to access underground mining either by bord and pillar, or longwall mining methods.

Moisture has been recorded in the coal quality analyses of the composite samples for moisture on an "Air Dried" basis. Moisture adjustments have been made to the air-dried Relative Density (RD) values used in the Resource estimates, via the use of a look-up table rather than the use of the Preston-Sanders equation due to the lack of reliable equilibrium moisture or Moisture Holding Capacity analyses at this time.

Detailed washability information from float/sink analysis reporting ten (10) densities cut-offs is available from holes drilled at the Rolleston Mine and Arcadia Project about 16km and 23km away, respectively. This data includes froth flotation of the fine fraction of the coal. Analysis of this washability data has shown standard wash curve characteristics for both the B and D seams, indicating that yields exceeding 75-80% are possible from this coal at a product ash of 8-9%.

Resource Classification

This resource estimation conforms to the 2014 Coal Guidelines and the 2012 JORC Code. Based on the continuity of coal seam geology, and the collated knowledge of the variability of the coal quality, the categorisation of the Resources was deemed to satisfy only Inferred status only at this stage of exploration. Geostatistical studies have showed

that the support exists for a borehole-to-borehole distance of 5,000m, but a more conservative distance of 4,200m (2,100m radius) was chosen in the final calculations. It is estimated that about 22% of the Inferred Resource include tonnages extrapolated beyond the last known borehole.

The borehole data collected is reliable for the purpose of reporting Coal Resources in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. Geostatistical studies have been undertaken but analysis of errors on gridding seam thickness (B seam) suggest that relative errors in thickness for Inferred Resources are $\pm 30\text{-}40\%$.

The Competent Person considers that borehole spacing at 500- 750m centres will be required for an Indicated and/or Measured classification to hold true in the future.

Resource Chain Acquisition

Overview

The Company has executed a conditional binding share purchase agreement (**Share Purchase Agreement**) with the vendors of Resource Chain (**Vendors**), who are unrelated third parties to the Company, to acquire Resource Chain.

Resource Chain holds a 100% legal and beneficial interest in the Rolleston South Coal Project, consisting of approximately 272 km² of granted exploration permits for coal located in the Bowen coal basin in south-east Queensland, and is considered highly prospective for coal. The Rolleston South Coal Project is situated near the Rolleston Open Cut coal mine and the Meteor Downs South underground coal mine, owned, and operated by Glencore and UDC Mining/Sojitz Blue respectively.

Material terms of Share Purchase Agreement

The material terms of the Share Purchase Agreement are set out below.

- **(Condition)** Completion of the Resource Chain Acquisition is subject to the Company satisfactorily completing its due diligence within 20 business days on Resource Chain's corporate matters, business, assets, and options, including in relation to the Rolleston South Coal Project.
- **(Consideration)** The Vendors will be issued a total of 119,560,669 Shares (19.9% interest in Yari) and 86,045,322 Performance Rights (additional 10.0% interest in Yari), in proportion to their respective ownership in Resource Chain, as set out below:
 - **(Completion Consideration Shares)** 72,353,672 Shares to be issued to the Vendors at completion under the Company's placement capacity under Listing Rules 7.1;

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- **(Deferred Consideration Shares)** 47,206,997 Shares to be issued to the Vendors following receipt of shareholder approval by the Company for the issue of such Shares; and
 - **(Performance Rights)** 86,045,322 Performance Rights, expiring 5 years from their issue date, vesting and convertible into Shares upon the Company announcing to ASX that it has achieved an Inferred JORC 2012 (or its replacement code) Coal Resource of greater than 100Mt of inferred coal at the Rolleston South Coal Project, following receipt of shareholder approval by the Company for the issue of such Performance Rights.

If the Company is unable to obtain shareholder approval for the issue of the Deferred Consideration Shares and the Performance Rights, the Vendors forfeit their right to these securities under the Share Purchase Agreement.

The other terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, including in relation to pre-Completion activities, warranties, indemnities, confidentiality, and termination are considered customary for an agreement of this nature.

Although the Share Purchase Agreement has been executed, there is no guarantee that the Condition will be satisfied. Subject to satisfaction of the Condition, it is expected that Completion will occur in May 2025.

Shareholder approvals

The Resource Chain Acquisition will not constitute a change in the nature and scale of the Company's activities as the transaction does not represent an increase of more than 25% to the Company's total consolidated assets, total equity, and its budgeted expenditure for the next 12 months. Accordingly, ASX has confirmed that the Company is not required to seek shareholder approval under Listing Rule 11.1.2 for the Resource Chain Acquisition.

However, the Company intends to hold a shareholder's meeting in late June 2025 to ratify the issue of the Completion Consideration Shares and approve the issue of the Deferred Consideration Shares and Performance Rights. It is expected that the Company will issue and dispatch to shareholders a notice of meeting during May 2025 for the above resolutions.

This announcement was authorised for issue to the ASX by the Board.

For further information please contact.

Anthony Italiano
Managing Director
08 6400 6222

About Yari Minerals

Yari Minerals Limited (ASX: YAR) owns 100% interest in the Pilbara Projects, which comprise approximately 980km² in 5 granted exploration licenced located in the Pilbara, Western Australia.

The Pilbara Projects are highly prospective for lithium and situated near two of the world's largest hard rock lithium deposits/mines (ASX: PLS – Pilgangoora & ASX: MIN – Wodgina) and other deposits and occurrences near Marble Bar (ASX: GL1's Archer Project).

Until 3 April 2023, YAR owned and operated the Plomosas Mine in Mexico. On that date, the mine was sold to Impact Silver Corp. (TSX-V: IPT). The Company retains an interest in that Project through a 12% net profit interest royalty and shares in Impact Silver Corp. which were part of this purchase consideration.

On 6 May 2025, YAR announced it has entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the Rolleston South Coal Project from Resource Chain, located 20km south of Rolleston, Queensland. The Rolleston South Coal Project is in the Bowen basin and contains a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 78.9MT of coal with significant exploration upside.

Caution regarding forward looking statements

This report contains forward looking statements and forward-looking information, which are based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding future events and results. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual market prices of coal, zinc and lead, the actual results of current exploration, the availability of debt and equity financing, the volatility in global financial markets, the actual results of future mining, processing and development activities, receipt of regulatory approvals as and when required and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated.

Except as required by law or regulation (including the ASX Listing Rules), the Company undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events, or results or otherwise. Indications of, and guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Biggs. Mr Biggs is the Principal Geologist for ROM Resources, which is a consultant to Yari, and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#107188). Mr Biggs has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Biggs consents to the inclusion in this

announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Coal Resources is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Biggs, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#107188). Mr Biggs is the Principal Geologist for ROM Resources, which is a consultant to Yari. Mr Biggs has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. They have also been carried out in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the “Australian Guidelines for the Estimation and Classification of Coal Resources 2014 Edition”, prepared by the Guidelines Review Committee on behalf of the Coalfields Geology Council of New South Wales and the Queensland Resources Council. Mr Biggs has approved the Statement as a whole and consents to its inclusion in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1: JORC Code 2012 Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pulverized 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotary percussion drilling was used to provide chip samples from geological logging. CON004Q was partially cored to collect samples for coal quality analysis. Steel casing was used to case overburden sequences. Downhole slimline logging of density, natural gamma, sonic velocity, resistivity, and survey has been completed on CON001 to CON004Q Coal Quality samples were contiguously taken over each seam including a roof and floor sample of each seam in borehole CON004Q. As the entire length of each seam was sampled it is considered representative of each of the seams. Forty-eight (48) CQ samples were taken in total as well as 16 geotechnical samples. Each core sample taken was approx. 0.5m in thickness. Each sample was measured and photographed.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three (3) rotary percussion drilling, open holes, with steel casing of overburden sequences. One (1) hole CON004Q was partially HQ diamond-cored using wireline techniques (61mm core). The holes were drilled vertically. Drilling was completed by Dylan Farnes of Depco Drilling
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples have been recovered for geological logging purposes for holes CON001 to CON004Q. Recovery has been estimated based on core runs and relative returns and mostly exceeded 80% volumetric recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4 holes have been geologically logged by Xplore Resources geologists. Geological logging completed for stratigraphic control and confirmation of presence of coal seams encoded to the CoalLog Standard. Downhole slimline logging of density, natural gamma, sonic velocity, resistivity, and survey completed for definition of individual coal seams.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 maximize 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some chip samples were collected for analysis for open hole percussion holes CON001 to CON003, but not yet analysed. Selected core samples from CON004Q were submitted for coal quality analysis. Samples were only submitted for the main (thicker) three (3) seams intersected in CON004Q. Samples were appropriate and considered representative of the three (3) seams analysed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected for analysis from CON004Q were submitted to ALS Global's Emerald Laboratory. Coal quality analysis completed consisted of analysis for relative density, specific energy, total moisture, inherent moisture, ash content, fixed carbon, total sulphur, and Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Downhole slimline logging of density, natural gamma, sonic velocity, resistivity, and survey completed for all holes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verification of coal quality analysis has been undertaken at this stage. Geophysical logs have been subjected to peer review and have passed through the LAS Certify program.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used for collar positions is GDA 94 – Zone 55J. Planned hole collar positions were located using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) instrument.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed holes were since have been surveyed using a DGPS system.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing of all 131 boreholes used in the structural model was 2,401m with data spacing for the 64 Points of Observation is 4,679m. There is considerable clustering around the Rolleston Gas Field and the Rolleston Mine. Historical 2D seismic data have intersecting lines approx. 3,000m apart covering EPC 2327.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were vertical but all have downhole deviation data. Stratigraphy is interpreted to be relatively flatly dipping to the east in the drilling, with intervals expected to approximate true widths. The strike of the strata is 340° and the project area is dominated by a series of folds with axes at 5,000m spacing.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All possible care has been taken to ensure the sample integrity through on-site procedures and processes as well as the quality. Control report Despatch Receipt Advice, from the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No third-party audits or reviews have been undertaken.

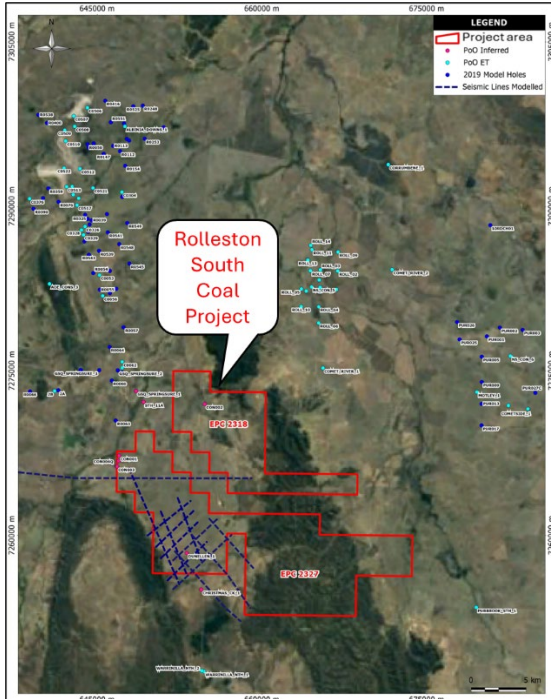
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

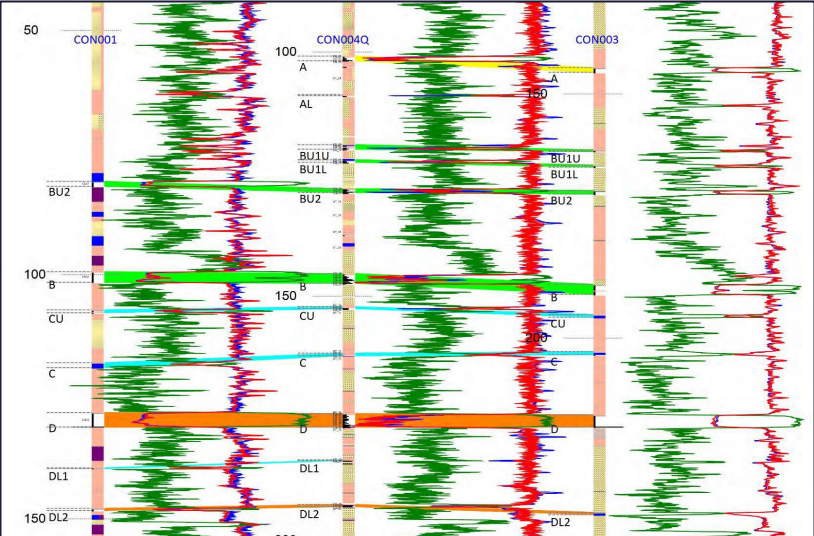
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<p>The Rolleston South Coal Project (formerly Consuelo Project) now contains two EPC's 2318 and 2327.</p> <p>The Rolleston South Coal Project originally consisted of three (3) non-contiguous tenures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPC 2318 was originally granted on the 23rd July 2013 for four (4) years to CFR Consuelo 2318 Pty Ltd (80%) and ICX Consuelo 2318 Pty Ltd (20%). EPC 2332 was also granted on the 23rd July 2013 for four (4) years to CFR Consuelo Pty Ltd (80%) and ICX Consuelo

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Pty Ltd (20%).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>EPC 2327 was granted on the 30th January 2014 for 4 years to Consuelo Coal EPC 2327 Pty Ltd. In July 2017, EPC 2318 and EPC 2332 were renewed for a further four (4) years.</i> <p><i>Both EPC's are currently valid and require 50% relinquishments in the 7th June 2025.</i></p>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The area has been explored continuously over the past 50 years.</i> <i>One (1) petroleum well was drilled in EPC 2327 by Santos Limited (SSL) under ATP 337P (Haigh, 1994). Several explorers have also drilled within proximity to the resource area. EPC 2332's eastern boundary infringes on the Rolleston Gas Fields. Below are the explorers who have drilled in these fields.</i> <i>Associated Freney Oil Fields NL (AFO) (ATP 55/56P): Between 1963 and 1964 AFO drilled eight (8) petroleum wells intersecting the Bandanna Formation.</i> <i>Associated Australian Oilfields NL (AAO) (ATP 119P). In 1966 AAO drilled two (2) petroleum wells.</i> <i>AAR Limited (joint venture between CSR Limited and Oil Company of Australia NL) (AAR) (ATP 337P). In 1983 AAR drilled one (1) well, Rolleston 11.</i> <i>Oil Company of Australia (OCA) (PL42). In 1991 OCA took out Petroleum Lease 42 and have drilled a further seven holes (7) over a ten (10) year period. These eighteen (18) petroleum wells are approximately 4,000m to the east of EPC 2332's boundary.</i> <i>To the northwest of EPC 2318 the Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ) drilled four (4) holes of which only one (1) hole, Springsure 1 intersected coal intervals (Gray, 1976). Geophysical traces have been digitized by Geological Survey of Qld and coal intersections and interpreted seams reported in QGMJ Vol 77 No 894 (April 1976).</i> <i>Six (6) government NS Consuelo holes were also drilled around the tenures. CSR Limited also drilled over 200 holes under ATP 57C (Coxhead, 1987). These holes are to the north and north-west of EPC 2332 and EPC 2318.</i> <i>Xstrata hole STH-11A was a 110mm diameter rotary open hole, drilled in 2004 on EPC 737 to a total depth of 252m (driller's depth) / 236.61m (logger's depth). A coal seam was interpreted at a depth of 50.05m to 53.65m from the geophysical short-space density and gamma logs. Data was retrieved from QDEX report CR_37397.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area covers units within the upper Permian to Tertiary sequence. The upper Permian Bandanna Formation contain coal seams. The Upper Permian Blackwater Group and Black Creek Group sedimentary rocks outcrop in the west, to the southwest the Moolayember Formation and Rewan Formation outcrops around the Project area. The Triassic Clematis Sandstone outcrops in the eastern parts of the Project area. These sedimentary rocks are covered in part by younger Quaternary alluvium deposits. The underlying sedimentary rocks of the Moolayember and Rewan Formation is the coal-bearing Blackwater Group. 																																																								
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>See collar tables below including all relevant drill hole information. All 5 holes have been DGPS surveyed with stated accuracies of 0.1m in X & Y and 0.2m in Z. Top of coal depths are accurate to 0.1m and interpreted from chip logs / core logging and downhole geophysics.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLE NAME</th> <th>CON001</th> <th>CON002</th> <th>CON003</th> <th>CON004Q</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EAST (m)</td> <td>646998.537</td> <td>654798.380</td> <td>646785.553</td> <td>646941.349</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NORTH (m)</td> <td>7267267.231</td> <td>7271978.746</td> <td>7266281.324</td> <td>7266792.161</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RL</td> <td>251.137</td> <td>229.532</td> <td>246.541</td> <td>251.074</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL DEPTH (m)</td> <td>333.00</td> <td>911.680</td> <td>654.000</td> <td>213.400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>START DATE</td> <td>15-01-18</td> <td>10-01-18</td> <td>09-02-18</td> <td>13-03-18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>END DATE</td> <td>16-01-18</td> <td>18-01-18</td> <td>12-02-18</td> <td>18-03-18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOLE TYPE</td> <td>Open/Chip</td> <td>Open/Chip</td> <td>Open/Chip</td> <td>Partly Cored</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLE NAME</th> <th>Comet River 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EAST (m)</td> <td>671842.929</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NORTH (m)</td> <td>7284231.813</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RL</td> <td>217.726</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL DEPTH (m)</td> <td>541.100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>START DATE</td> <td>18-06-2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>END DATE</td> <td>04-07-2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOLE TYPE</td> <td>Partly Cored</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLE NAME	CON001	CON002	CON003	CON004Q	EAST (m)	646998.537	654798.380	646785.553	646941.349	NORTH (m)	7267267.231	7271978.746	7266281.324	7266792.161	RL	251.137	229.532	246.541	251.074	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	333.00	911.680	654.000	213.400	START DATE	15-01-18	10-01-18	09-02-18	13-03-18	END DATE	16-01-18	18-01-18	12-02-18	18-03-18	HOLE TYPE	Open/Chip	Open/Chip	Open/Chip	Partly Cored	HOLE NAME	Comet River 2	EAST (m)	671842.929	NORTH (m)	7284231.813	RL	217.726	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	541.100	START DATE	18-06-2012	END DATE	04-07-2012	HOLE TYPE	Partly Cored
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Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted average aggregation was undertaken to construct composites that cover the entire seam for borehole CON004Q. These composites being used for a series of raw and washed coal analyses. 																																																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation of coal seams is as a layered horizon deposit broadly horizontal except were affected by significant structure, and seams are expected to split, merge, and thicken or thin over a range of 100s of metres to several kilometres. Reported intercepts in this statement are vertical or close to vertical, and therefore are a reasonable indication of coal true thickness. The Minescape Stratmodel 5.12 software used interpolates the dip and models the true thickness of the seams.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Location of boreholes is presented in the Figure 1 below.</p>  <p>A Cross-Section of Boreholes CON001, CON003 and CON004Q is attached in the Figure 2 below.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling intercepts from the 131 boreholes in the structural model were used.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of 13 historical 2D seismic sections acquired by Petroleum and Coal Seam Gas explorers mostly covering EPC 2327 have been reinterpreted. Two distinct seismic horizons were investigated with data added to the existing structural model. A Deep Ground-Penetrating Radar (DGPR) survey was carried out in October 2017, along a 1.5 km section of Rewan Rd reserve between points 647035 E, 7277660 S and 646772 E, 7266257 S (GDA 94 zone 55J). However, due to the lack of correlation between coal seams intersected and the reflectors shown on the depth section this data was not used in the model.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<p>The following further work is planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete compositing and washability testing in CON004Q.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and execute a small drilling program of 3-5 boreholes to increase the Inferred Resources and convert some to Indicated Resources in EPC 2327. Using laboratory results from this new drilling program to commence a coal utilisation study to confirm that the coal can make semi-soft coking products. Reinterpretation of the 2D seismic lines currently available from the Queensland Government that intersect EPC 2318 and EPC 2332. Include geotechnical and desorbable gas testing in the analysis for preliminary mine planning to start.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The borehole data for the new boreholes were encoded to industry-standard logging format 'CoalLog' in the field. All borehole data used in the resource estimation was then validated using the in-built 'CoalLog' criteria process of Datamine Minescape GDB database when the data was uploaded to the 'Rolleston South' database. Any errors or omissions were identified during this process and rectified prior to modelling.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark Biggs has not undertaken recent site visits to the Rolleston South Coal Project but in 1985 worked on an extensive drilling program for Brigalow Mines P/L over the area that is now the Rolleston Coal Mine about 25 km to the northwest.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lustrum Minerals contracted geologists have experience working in Bowen Basin geological sequences and are considered proficient at interpreting coal seam geophysical signatures to determine core recovery, seam interpretations, and correlation of coal plies from borehole to borehole. Mark Biggs has extensive experience (30+ years) in modelling geological data using the MineScape 5.12 Mine Planning systems. Surface geological mapping, 2D seismic surveys, and drilling data by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>the company was used in the interpretation. Many cross-sections between boreholes were generated to correlate seams during exploration, and additional structural interpretations was provided by the 2D seismic interpretation. Little useful modelling information was gained from the GPR survey.</i></p>
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The deposit is approximately 25,000m long x 18,000m wide, and is open to the east and south.</i> <i>The dimensions of the Coal Resource have been determined in MineScape 5.12 Stratmodel based on the extents of the borehole data and a cumulative coal thickness contour map generated during the modelling process. The JORC Masks were based on initial circular polygons constructed consigning a 4,200m between the Points of Observation (boreholes) and a distance corridor of 50m either side of a 2D- seismic line.</i> <i>Due to the high continuity and consistency of the seams in the Bandanna Formation, the lack of igneous intrusions, and faults, Inferred Resources have been estimated up to 2,500m from the outermost boreholes. The actual extents are often less due to LOX lines and boundaries cut short due depth (D seam >550m).</i>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Complete details for the estimation and modelling techniques used in the MineScape system are provided in the report in the section titled 'Geological Interpretation'. The Rolleston South structural and coal quality were generated as a stacked grid-mesh model commonly used for coal deposits. Generally, structure was modelled on a 75 x 75m grid using the FEM (finite element mesh) algorithm in the software and coal quality on a 200m x 200m grid using an inverse distance squared algorithm. The grid mesh model in first generated across the entire project area and then progressively reduced using various cut-off parameters described in that section below.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moisture has been recorded in the coal quality analyses of the composite samples for moisture on an "Air Dried" basis. Moisture adjustments have been made to the air-dried Relative Density (RD) values used in the Resource estimates, via the use of a look-up table rather than the use of the Preston-Sanders equation due to the lack of reliable equilibrium moisture or Moisture Holding Capacity analyses.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For modelling the minimum coal seam thickness was set to 0.2m but for reporting this is 1.0m. This means that the average modelled seam thickness needed to be >1.0m for it to be reported. Coal between the Base of Weathering and 550m depth has been included in Inferred Resource calculations although most of the resources generated lie between 75-450m below the ground surface. In fact, all coal resources below 550m but above 1,000m have been assigned as a range and reported as an Exploration Target. Other constraining criteria included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coal plies with a raw ash <40% ash have been included in resource calculations. Coal plies with an estimated Yield @CF1.45 >50% have been included in resource calculations. A variable discount factor has been applied for unexpected geological loss.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evaluation of mining methods was conducted in this coal resource report as it was not deemed necessary at this stage of exploration. Investigations into mining factors will be incorporated into future exploration. It is anticipated that exploitation would be through a small, multi-bench open-cut mining operation with the objective of using the final highwall as an entry adit to access underground mining.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed washability information from float/sink analysis reporting ten (10) densities cut-offs is available from holes drilled at the Rolleston Mine and Arcadia Project. This data includes froth flotation of the fine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></p>	<p><i>fraction of the coal. Analysis of this washability data has shown standard wash curve characteristics for both the B and D seams, indicating that yields exceeding 80% are possible from this coal at a product ash of 8%.</i></p>
<p>Environmental factors or assumptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Environmental management and regulation of the mining industry in Queensland is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency through the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1994. Lustrum Minerals meets all environmental requirements and standards established by the Queensland and Australian Governments. More detailed environmental studies will be required for the proposed Scoping Study.</i>
<p>Bulk density</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Standard relative densities have been determined in the laboratory. For each hole geophysically logged, calibrated density, equivalent to a wet, insitu relative density is available over the length of the hole logged. It should be noted that the relative density used where no laboratory analyses are available has been tabulated in the text and varies by seam. A default look-up table was used where there were no laboratory analyses available.</i>
<p>Classification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>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).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This resource estimation conforms to the 2014 Coal Guidelines and the 2012 JORC Code. Based on the continuity of coal seam geology, and the collated knowledge of the variability of the coal quality, the categorisation of the Resources was deemed to satisfy only Exploration Target, and Inferred status only at this stage of exploration. Geostatistical studies have showed that the support exists for a borehole-to-borehole distance of 5,000m, but a more conservative distance of 4,200m was chosen in the final calculations. It is estimated that about 22% of the Inferred Resource include tonnages extrapolated beyond the last known borehole.</i> <i>The Competent Person considers that borehole spacing at 500- 750m centres will be required for an Indicated and/or Measured classification</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<p><i>to hold true.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The borehole database and geological model have not been audited by any third parties.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The borehole data collected is reliable for the purpose of reporting Coal Resources in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. Geostatistical studies have been undertaken but analysis of errors on gridding seam thickness suggest that relative errors in thickness for Inferred Resources are $\pm 30-40\%$.

Appendix 2: Modelled borehole location

HOLE NAME	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)
10RDCH01	680784.280	7288287.070	250.890	210.10
2A	641447.680	7273231.120	257.800	150.88
2B	641126.050	7273173.300	264.000	152.40
ALBINIA_DOWNS_1	647529.000	7297300.000	231.200	1470.00
AOE_CONS_3	640655.000	7282940.000	301.140	1352.40
C0053	645212.300	7283741.180	268.000	152.40
C0056	645512.300	7281841.190	264.000	84.00
C0062	647282.290	7275821.230	242.000	97.50
C0069	647267.290	7275276.230	252.000	61.49
C0304	647244.280	7291299.140	231.700	93.01
C0326	643892.300	7288153.150	255.000	93.43
C0328	643571.300	7287853.150	252.340	85.96
C0329	643754.300	7287398.160	264.540	95.64
C0376	638838.330	7290689.130	297.500	76.68
C0506	644109.660	7298997.520	227.400	31.91
C0507	642864.130	7298231.040	230.710	55.64
C0508	642949.290	7297290.680	233.010	31.40
C0509	642040.870	7296946.470	238.100	47.20
C0510	642129.580	7295952.880	256.600	61.52
C0512	643442.540	7293431.660	267.100	68.45
C0513	642207.650	7291785.140	236.200	43.85
C0517	643169.300	7290120.880	237.800	91.53
C0518	642729.280	7291809.980	235.300	63.39
C0519	642818.000	7291075.430	235.500	78.89
C0520	643375.110	7291504.810	234.500	100.42
C0521	644620.650	7291685.780	233.770	80.23
C0522	641984.090	7293502.620	254.530	76.80
CHRISTMAS_CK_1	654469.670	7255060.010	281.600	2859.50
CO70	643319.000	7290743.000	234.620	72.78
COMETSIDE_1	682439.000	7271850.000	251.150	1694.99
COMET_RIVER_1	665551.010	7275270.270	234.990	1908.66
COMET_RIVER_2	671842.929	7284231.813	217.726	541.10
CON001	646998.537	7267267.231	251.137	333.00
CON002	654798.380	7271978.746	229.532	911.68
CON003	646785.553	7266281.324	246.541	654.00
CON004Q	646941.349	7266792.161	251.074	213.40
CORRUMBENE_1	671490.000	7293817.000	230.200	1528.00
DUNELLEN_1	653163.000	7258399.000	282.810	1410.00
GSQ_SPRINGSURE_1	648541.740	7273185.230	239.000	366.00
GSQ_SPRINGSURE_2	646874.290	7275048.910	252.940	275.00
GSQ_SPRINGSURE_3	645187.150	7275066.590	268.940	365.00
GSQ_SPRINGSURE_4	643500.020	7275084.070	262.740	366.00

MOTLEY_1	679558.000	7273066.000	234.390	1276.20
NS_CON_5	664510.210	7282659.610	208.000	320.75
NS_CON_6	682610.150	7276349.530	239.000	320.00
PUR001	680473.940	7278157.350	250.740	300.61
PUR002	681663.180	7278948.590	249.950	300.85
PUR003	683728.830	7278747.430	288.170	348.67
PUR005	680000.830	7276300.810	232.030	330.65
PUR009	679998.780	7273993.710	262.960	283.00
PUR013	679995.610	7272001.380	245.140	325.00
PUR015	684217.510	7271517.730	263.840	300.00
PUR015C	684207.950	7271524.780	263.660	294.12
PUR017	679980.310	7270024.360	239.490	301.00
PUR025	677979.240	7277872.860	241.230	300.80
PUR026	677762.920	7279456.960	261.470	342.60
PUR027C	684880.990	7272999.890	274.010	306.59
PURBROOK_1	682890.000	7276152.000	238.650	1508.46
PURBROOK_STH_1	679500.220	7253434.270	249.000	1701.40
R0039	644482.300	7288736.150	256.530	94.50
R0049	643860.300	7296933.100	222.700	67.10
R0050	644136.300	7295672.110	232.200	61.00
R0054	644647.300	7283931.180	267.550	91.40
R0055	645232.300	7282401.180	272.000	91.40
R0057	647407.290	7278981.210	236.500	12.20
R0058	644171.300	7287674.160	268.200	91.40
R0059	647272.290	7274861.230	261.000	78.60
R0060	646322.300	7274131.240	248.000	106.70
R0063	646681.080	7270481.160	238.500	36.60
R0064	646127.290	7277183.220	238.500	91.40
R0066	638892.410	7273142.340	266.410	91.44
R0076	641484.320	7290409.140	240.500	48.76
R0112	647077.280	7295026.110	227.320	43.00
R0113	646442.280	7295516.110	231.390	24.30
R0114	647417.280	7294676.110	230.000	30.30
R0143	644228.300	7295350.110	240.500	44.60
R0144	644676.290	7295745.110	229.200	22.80
R0147	645587.290	7294799.110	247.460	63.00
R0154	647551.280	7293714.120	225.690	58.80
R0247	651038.840	7297204.500	217.850	24.30
R0248	649147.260	7299191.090	238.000	51.60
R0253	649327.260	7296166.110	225.000	97.53
R0316	647271.280	7290852.140	234.380	101.29
R0325	644138.300	7288860.140	252.980	110.21
R0327	644306.300	7288348.150	263.200	157.22
R0340	643206.310	7287574.160	264.950	70.26
R0342	643896.300	7289230.140	242.500	138.92
R0359	640552.320	7291650.130	250.350	7.00

R0377	640064.320	7290747.130	251.220	38.60
R0390	639206.330	7289791.140	262.870	30.50
R0400	640422.320	7297598.090	240.550	71.08
R0416	645732.280	7299638.080	250.400	50.12
R0523	647689.270	7296157.110	229.000	54.00
R0523R	647907.270	7295996.110	231.000	37.50
R0524	647447.270	7297555.100	236.000	72.00
R0525	648287.270	7299131.090	239.000	42.00
R0538	639643.320	7298336.090	244.000	108.00
R0539	645166.300	7285939.170	260.000	126.00
R0540	644484.300	7287144.160	258.000	126.00
R0541	645971.290	7287627.160	248.000	151.00
R0542	643833.300	7286818.160	258.000	102.00
R0543	644246.300	7285595.170	268.000	100.00
R0544	646159.290	7284113.180	259.000	151.00
R0545	647928.280	7284780.180	269.000	151.00
R0546	646715.290	7282491.190	240.000	151.00
R0547	646156.290	7282093.190	247.000	131.00
R0548	646999.280	7286550.160	250.000	151.00
R0549	647735.280	7288487.150	243.000	151.00
R0550	645877.290	7289297.150	250.000	136.00
R0551	646230.280	7297661.100	230.000	87.00
ROLL_01	665301.000	7282627.000	208.180	2898.00
ROLL_02	666894.000	7284116.000	206.960	1442.30
ROLL_03	665320.000	7284227.000	208.480	990.60
ROLL_04	665168.000	7280856.000	209.550	1061.60
ROLL_05	663583.000	7282474.000	220.370	1107.60
ROLL_06	665151.000	7279379.000	218.240	1673.30
ROLL_07	664419.000	7284126.000	209.400	1066.80
ROLL_08	666763.000	7282437.000	211.530	1036.30
ROLL_09	666915.000	7285839.000	205.740	1097.20
ROLL_10	663564.000	7280875.000	229.510	1075.90
ROLL_11	664553.000	7286051.000	212.860	1493.50
ROLL_12	665202.000	7283289.000	209.360	1270.00
ROLL_13	664177.000	7285103.000	209.900	1119.00
ROLL_14	664433.000	7286458.000	209.300	1129.00
ROLL_15	665284.000	7282192.000	209.800	1135.00
ROLL_16	664031.000	7282274.000	211.000	1051.00
ROLL_17	663654.000	7284829.000	213.810	1351.00
ROLL_18	664887.000	7284814.000	208.700	1030.00
STH_11A	649206.170	7272154.460	236.530	252.00
WARRINILLA_NTH_1	654723.080	7247611.230	310.890	2094.90
WARRINILLA_NTH_2	654527.320	7247674.970	299.480	1762.00