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Addendum to the Chairman's Address

Earlier today Bounty lodged an announcement: "Chairman's Address to the Bounty AGM – 27 November 2014".

In the 3rd paragraph of the address, it was noted that in February 2014 Geos Mining Pty Ltd ("GEOS") had completed a detailed resource report which referred to 27 MT of exploration target resources.

The GEOS statement dated 26 February 2014, which was derived from the detailed resource report and announced to the market on 28 February 2014, is attached. The statement identifies an exploration target of 20 – 30Mt that was based on a review of previous resource assessments. It identified a JORC 2012 resource of 77.5Mt, comprising 6Mt Indicated and 71.5Mt Inferred.

In the 4th paragraph of the address, it was noted that one hole in the current programme intersected 2.85m of continuous coal seam. This is an estimate based on field measurement of coal core recovered. The results from geophysical logging of the hole were not available at the time of the address release.

The information in today's announcement and in the 28 February announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Resources is based on information collated by Mr Andrew Todd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Todd is an employee of Geos Mining Mineral Consultants and is a consultant to Bounty Mining Limited. Mr Todd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Todd consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Bounty is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in that report. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Revised Resource Estimate, Wongai Project

26th February 2014.

Following assessment of 2013 drilling results from the Wongai coking coal project, the total resource now stands at 77.5Mt, of which 6Mt is Indicated and 71.5Mt is Inferred¹, classified in accordance with JORC2012.

The resources lie within EPC2334, a tenement subject to a farm-in agreement with Aust-Pac Capital Pty Ltd under which Bounty may acquire up to a 51% interest in the Wongai Project. This project, in the Mesozoic Laura Basin of far north Queensland, is to test and potentially develop a shallow underground mining project.

Coal resources at Wongai are contained within the Bathurst seam in two areas as shown in Figure 1. These include:

- The Birthday Plains deposit comprising 21.5 Mt, of which 15.5 Mt is Inferred and 6 Mt is Indicated, based on the results of a 2013 drilling programme; and
- The Airstrip deposit comprising 56.2 Mt of Inferred coal, estimated after a reassessment of an earlier estimate².

The resources summarised in Table 1 are for a potential working section, after application of minimum underground mining criteria as discussed below. The coal is low volatile bituminous, with expected raw coal quality ranges as summarised in Table 1.

Preliminary washability tests on HQ core samples (float sink testing) indicate that a high quality coking coal product can be produced, with high swell (CSN), ash less than 10% (ad) and total sulphur about 1.0% (ad). Expected product quality is given in Table 2.

Confidence in the sampling procedures, data spacing and available data resulted in classification of coal resources as Indicated or Inferred, according to the Joint Ore Reserves Committee 2012 code and guidelines (JORC).

NB The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Resources is based on information collated by Mr Andrew Todd, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Todd is an employee of Geos Mining Mineral Consultants and is a consultant to Bounty Mining Limited. Mr Todd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Todd consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

² See ASX announcement 'Wongai Coal Project' released to the market on 26 September 2013.

An exploration target of 20 – 30Mt, with quality parameters expected to be in the same range as tabulated below for the resources, has also been identified around the Airstrip deposit, and to the northwest of the Airstrip Deposit in the previously identified Alkaline Hill deposit area (Figure 1). The exploration target is based on information from the historic drilling, as compiled by Salva Resources (Pass, 2011) and McElroy Brien (Whitby, et al., 1996), with drill locations and spacings shown on Figure 1. The target tonnage has been derived using isopachs based on drilling. Available data for the holes within the exploration targets are listed in Appendix 2; these holes were not accepted by Salva as valid points of observation due to queries regarding reliability or lack of analytical results, but provide indications of the potential in the target areas. *The potential coal quantity and quality of the exploration target is currently conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Coal Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Coal Resource in these areas.*

Further drilling is planned during the 2014 dry season to test the exploration targets and upgrade the Wongai resources.

Table 1 Resource summary

Resource Status	Deposit	Area (m2)	Average thickness	Ash% (ad)	RD (ad)	RD (insitu)	CSN range	Million Tonnes
IND	Birthday Plains	2,300,000	1.8	19.2	1.46	1.40	8 - 9	6.0
INF	Birthday Plains	6,690,000	1.6	22.3	1.49	1.43	5 - 9	15.5
INF	Airstrip	29,850,000	1.5	6.6	1.32	1.28	8	56
INF	Total	36,540,000	1.5	9.48	1.41	1.36		71.5
ALL	Total	38,840,000	1.5	10.1	1.41	1.36		77.5

Figures are of potential working section, with expected raw coal qualities

Table 2 – Raw coal qualities

Resource Area	Total Moisture % (ar)	Inherent Moisture % (adb)	Raw Ash % (adb)	T S % (adb)	V M % (adb)	FC % adb)	CSN
Birthday Plains	9.9	0.9	20.1	1.36	18.6	59.3	7-9
Airstrip	8	0.5	6.6	1.28	18.5	74.7	8

Geology

The Bathurst seam is gently folded within a south plunging anticline. The Bathurst seam dips up to 5 degrees within the resource areas, as interpreted from drill data modelling. Drilling also indicates a number of generally north-south trending faults passing through the resource areas, with throws

expected to be 5-15m. Depths to the Bathurst seam range from less than 100m within the Birthday Plains to a maximum of approximately 400m in the southeast of the Airstrip deposit.

The target Bathurst seam is generally less than 2m thick, and includes a parting(s) up to 0.4m thick throughout most of the Birthday Plains area.

Drilling and Sampling

Drillholes used in the resource estimation are shown on Figure 1, and include historic drilling (both core and chip holes) and 2013 core drilling. All holes used as points of observation were geophysically logged. Samples were taken of plies or whole seams, and analysed by reputable laboratories. In 2013 whole core was sampled for quality testwork. 2013 samples were analysed for the standard proximate suite of analyses, including total moisture and CSN, using Australian Standard techniques. Some historic holes had more limited analyses, on the float fraction only, while others had a complete suite of analyses, including a variety of coking quality parameters. Washability data (float sink test results) are available for many of the holes.

Potential Product Quality

In both the Birthday Plains and Airstrip deposits, the Bathurst seam coal can be washed to produce a coking product. In the Birthday Plains deposit, the average yield at cumulative F1.60 RD ranges from 78-90% for an ash product of around 9-10%. The yield will be reduced by inclusion of in-seam partings within the working section where they occur. Washed product CSN is typically 8 – 9, and total sulphur is typically 0.9% (ad). Maximum Fluidities within the Birthday Plains deposit range from 150 to 825 ddpm. The washed product typically has a Gray-King classification ranging from G8-G10 within the central area.

The low ash and high CSN in the Airstrip deposit indicates that, providing the coal can be extracted without dilution, a significant proportion of this may be marketable untreated as 'run of mine' product.

Resource estimation criteria

After discussions with Bounty Mining Limited, Geos Mining consider it more likely than not that exploitation could occur by thin seam bord and pillar underground mining (Place Change methodology). A preliminary concept study indicates potentially favourable economics, using a medium to long term hard coking coal price of US\$160 and an exchange rate of A\$1=US\$0.85, in line with many current forecasts. Further exploration and mining feasibility assessment is planned over the next two years. The coal would be washed and shipped from a barge ramp, which could be located on the coast some 16 km north of the proposed plant site.

The Place Change mining methodology envisaged normally has a minimum working section of 1.4m, while peripheral areas out to 1.2m may be selectively mineable assuming 0.2m of roof or floor dilution is economic. The following mining criteria were applied to define resource boundaries:

- A full seam working section is required to be taken everywhere, including any partings;

- An outer resource limit defined by either the 1.2m working section isopach, or the 30% parting thickness isoline, whichever is the more limiting.

We have noted that there are environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to the resource areas, including national parks, habitat areas, and areas of cultural value. However the resources are on freehold land owned by aboriginal interests, and we consider underground resource exploitation is feasible without significant environmental or cultural value impacts.

Estimation methods

Birthday Plains deposit:

This area has been modelled by Geos Mining using the Micromine Stratigraphic Modelling package. Historic drill data was validated and correlated with the 2013 drill results to produce a robust structural model. The coal quality assessment has been constrained by poor core recovery within the friable Bathurst Seam, so only global qualities can be estimated.

Air dried relative densities estimated from laboratory measurements of ash and RD have been corrected to an in situ relative density using the Preston Sanders method, and default air dried and in-situ moisture values of 0.8% and 10% respectively.

For the Indicated Resource, extrapolation was limited to a 350m zone of influence around the outside of clustered points of observation, with up to 500m interpolation zone of influence between points within a cluster.

Inferred resources at both Birthday Plains and Airstrip were limited to a maximum distance of 1.9 km from a drillhole accepted as being a valid point of observation.

Airstrip deposit:

A previous assessment of the Wongai project EPC2334 undertaken by Salva Resources in 2011 (Pass, 2011) involved a review of historic drill data compiled by McElroy Bryan (Whitby, et al., 1996) and modelling of the Bathurst seam. Salva defined an inferred resource area, compliant with the JORC 2004 code, centred on 6 boreholes located in the Airstrip deposit. Salva's seam isopachs indicate that this resource included coal down to a minimum thickness of 0.8m.

To upgrade this resource to be compliant with the JORC 2012 code, the Salva resource area has been cropped to comply with a minimum mining seam thickness of 1.2m. In situ relative densities were estimated using the Preston Sanders method, based on the raw qualities reported by Salva. A full evaluation of all drilling in the Airstrip deposit, in the light of the new knowledge gained from the 2013 drilling and modelling at Birthday Plains, may cause a revision of this resource, and could also refine some of the target areas shown in Figure 1.

Appendix 1 provides technical details of the drilling and sampling, resource and the estimation methods used.

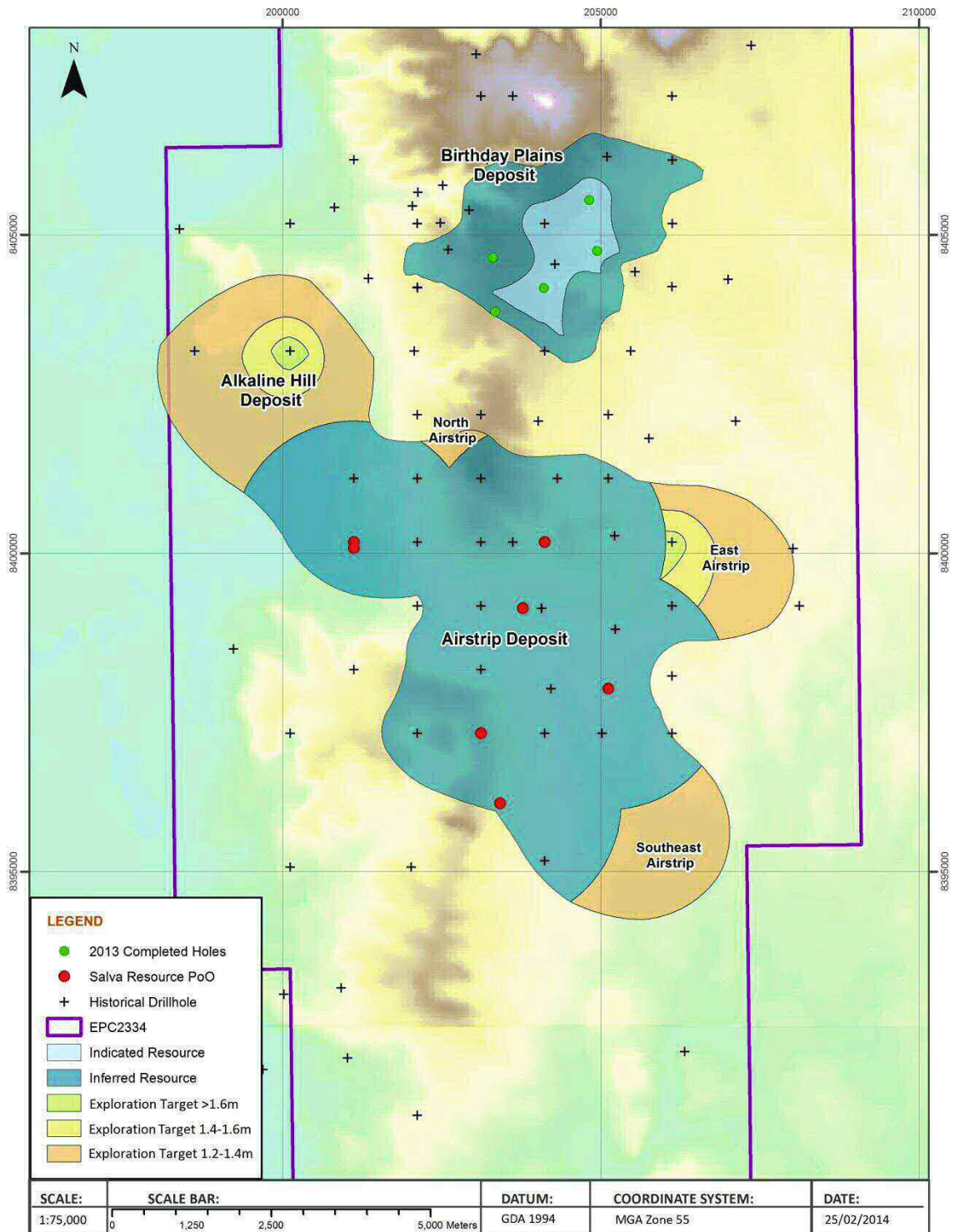
Bibliography

Pass, P., 2011. *Wongai Project, EPCA2334; Resource Estimate and Geology Report*, s.l.: s.n.

Whitby, K., Dyson, R. & Straub, K., 1996. *Geological Report EPC 463, Bathurst Range*, s.l.: s.n.

Resource Areas

2568-01 Wongai



Appendix 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition)

The following summary of resource assessment and supporting information has been compiled from existing and new information for the area of interest shown in Figure 1.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques & Data

Sampling Techniques

- All 2013 holes were geophysically logged by Mitchell Energy Services, with a full suite of logs including caliper, gamma, density, resistivity, sonic, televiewer and verticality;
- Geophysical log calibration was observed at the start of the 2013 drilling programme;
- The measures taken to calibrate logging sondes in early programmes are unknown, and hence, Geos Mining cannot confirm that they were conducted to sufficient standards. The logs have been accepted as being fit for purpose.
- The 1995/1996 drilling programmes used a similar suite, and re-logged a selection of earlier holes. Previous holes that were not redrilled in 1995 have low resolution density and gamma logs only, with no log parameter or calibration data;
- All holes used as Points of Observation for resource tonnage estimation were geophysically logged. Geos Mining assessed the T series low resolution geophysical logs and considers that these can be used to determine seam thickness and depth for modelling;
- 2013 holes were all HQ wireline cored (61mm) within at least the coal bearing sequence, although W002 was abandoned before reaching the Bathurst seam, due to difficult ground conditions;
- Openhole sections of the 2013 holes were sampled from chips sorted into 1m intervals;
- Openhole sections of previous drill holes were sampled at 1m or 2m intervals;
- 14 of the 34 previous holes drilled in the current area of interest were drilled openhole through the Bathurst seam and reliable samples were not collected;
- 3 of the 34 previously drilled holes did not intersect the Bathurst seam, which was absent or faulted out;
- Previous partially cored holes employed HQ coring methods within at least the coal bearing sequence. Two holes were PQ cored;
- For 2013 drill holes, coal seams greater than 0.3m were sampled with sub-samples selected to represent intervals of similar coal or non-coal lithology. Thinner coal intervals were also sampled if considered to be part of an adjacent coal seam following defined criteria. Non-coal roof, parting and floor samples were also taken;
- Sampling criteria for previous drilling programmes was variable, but generally followed a "...whole of seam approach, due to the thin seams". In many instances only one or two samples were collected for a seam intersection. Geos Mining considers that this does not materially impact on the assessment of mining section quality for the resource assessment;
- Samples of roof and floor lithologies were taken in the 2013 and 1995 programmes for geotechnical assessment.

Drilling Techniques

- The 2013 programme used rotary openhole and diamond wireline coring using polymer mud circulation;
- Similar techniques were used in previous drilling programmes;
- All 2013 drill holes were planned to be drilled vertically, and verticality measurements showed average hole deviation was to be within 2° of vertical;
- Hole deviation data is not available for previous drilling, but near verticality is assumed;
- The 2013 cores were not oriented, and it is assumed that previous coring was also not oriented. This does not materially impact on the resource assessment..

Logging

- All 2013 holes were logged and photographed by professional geologists on site by Geos Mining, and drill logs were later corrected against the geophysical density logs;
- The drill log depths for significant coal seam intersections in all previous drill logs were also adjusted based on the available geophysical logs;
- All previous holes were geologically logged, but not geotechnically logged;
- No core photography exists for previous drill holes. Geos Mining consider the absence of core photos for previous drill holes will not have a material impact upon the resource assessment;

- Digital images or pdf copies of previous logs were checked, and in the opinion of Geos Mining found to be appropriately detailed and prepared by a qualified geologist. Many logs of the early logs were very detailed;
- Salva Resources digital compilations of coal seam intervals and depths of major lithological change were validated by Geos Mining against the original logs, and compiled into an SQL linked Access database. Additional lithological detail was added to the database from the original logs for Bathurst seam roof and floor intervals;
- Geos Mining conclude that previous drill holes have been logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and a mining prefeasibility study.

Drill Sample Recovery

- There is a history of poor core recovery within coal seam intervals within the investigation area, due largely to the typically friable and intensely cleated nature of coals in the area;
- 2013 drill logs were corrected against geophysical logs, and core loss intervals were determined based on core length retained. Seam sampling recovery % was calculated on a linear basis, and checked against sample mass. Seam recoveries range from 13 – 73%;
- 7 of the 15 previous holes that cored the Bathurst seam in the northern area had seam recovery greater than 95%. However only 2 of these were drilled in the vicinity of the Bathurst seam resource area, and were useful for defining resource quality;
- Sample recovery within coal intervals was checked for all relevant previous holes, against the original logs and laboratory reports, and seam sampling recovery was calculated on a linear basis. Sample masses were not always available;
- There is insufficient coal seam recovery to warrant modelling coal quality parameters within the Bathurst seam resource area, but a geostatistical analysis of the available data has been undertaken;
- The 2013 geophysical log data (short spaced density) indicated continuation of low density into intervals of core loss, indicating similar ash content. Regression analysis showed a good correlation ($R^2 > 0.90$) between measured short spaced density and raw ash for the two 2013 holes with reasonable seam recovery. The regression equations are being used to predict low, medium and high raw ash categories within core loss intervals, for use in assessing coal resource quality;
- Geophysical log digital LAS files were not available for the previously drilled holes.

Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation

- Field sampling in the 2013 drilling programme involved taking 100% of core for the selected sampling intervals;
- Field core sub-sampling methods are not known for previous investigations, and it likely that 100% of the core was sampled.
- Sample preparation and analysis for the 2013 programme was undertaken by ALS, Brisbane, who are a NATA registered lab and used fit for purpose Australian Standard methodologies.
- Sample analysis for previous investigations was undertaken by ACIRL, Emerald in 1995/1996, Casco/UDC Research Lab in 1982/1983 and ACIRL/UDC Research Lab in 1978 – 1981;
- Methods of sub-sampling and sample preparation used in these programmes appear to be standard for the time. The consistency of the results compared to recent analyses would suggest the methods used are acceptable and appropriate for the purpose of an interim coal quality assessment;
- Mainly washability analyses were undertaken without raw coal analysis;
- Field duplicates were not taken in the 2013 programme, but Geos Mining considers this not to material for the resources assessment;
- Sample sizes (61mm diameter core) are appropriate to the assessment of in-ground coal quality.

Quality of assay data & laboratory tests

- Coal analysis procedures used by ALS, Brisbane are considered appropriate to the current assessment of coal resource quality;
- The type of analysis data available for previous holes was variable, with some early holes having only washability data and no raw coal analysis. The analysis suite was also limited to float ash and swell only in many cases, with no complete proximate analysis or Total Moisture measurement. Raw ash for these samples was estimated from cumulative ash at 100% yield. The accuracy of this information is limited, but considered useful in establishing broad trends in raw ash.
- The absence of measured raw quality data at some holes does not materially impact the current resource assessment, but further work is recommended;
- Geophysical logging parameters and calibration constants were available and checked for all 2013 holes, and for holes redrilled and logged during the 1995 programme. This data is not available for earlier geophysical logs, which are noted as being useful but with lower resolution

Verification of sampling & assaying

- Results from the 2013 drilling programme are generally in accordance with the geological trends and analysis results identified in previous drilling;

- 9 of the 34 previous drill holes were reamed out and relogged in the 1995 drilling programme, providing a verified dataset. Some other twinned holes also exist;

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All coordinates are supplied in GDA 1994, MGA Zone 55 and collar elevations are in AHD. • 2013 holes were surveyed by qualified surveyors from Control Points set up by GPS Static Survey (Class C vertical and Class B horizontal). Bore locations and collar elevations were established by a combination of RTK and fast static survey. • 13 of the 34 previously drilled holes were resurveyed in 2013, using the same methodology. Significant coordinate and collar elevation differences were found for 8 and 12 respectively; • The current topography DTM surface is sourced from Geoscience Australia in the form of 1 second STRM v1.0 DTM data. Significant inaccuracies are observed by comparison with survey spot heights, however this has no material impact on assessment of the resource, which is an underground mining prospect.
Data spacing & distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As shown on plan provided; • The spacing of drill holes used in the current assessment ranges from 800 – 1000m in the central resource area, increasing typically to 600 – 1200m around the periphery; • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications applied; • Sample compositing has been used to estimate mining section quality in most cases.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry standard vertical drilling has been used in all holes to sample the coal seams, which are flat lying to gently dipping in an anticlinal structure. Although significant faulting is thought to exist on the limbs of the anticline, there is no evidence from drilling of fault related thickening of the coal intersections sampled, or any other evidence of sampling bias being introduced due to structural discontinuity.
Sample security & audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 2013 samples were despatched by courier to a reputable laboratory. • Sample security measures taken in previous programmes are unknown but assay result validation indicates consistency with the recent results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement & land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC 2334 (expiry 13/12/2016) is held by Aust-Pac Capital Pty Ltd, as Trustee for the Wongai Unit Trust. The associated land is owned by the Kalpower Aboriginal Lands Trust, which has a material interest in the Wongai Unit Trust.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the 2013 drilling programme, exploration was by the Utah Development Company and BHP from 1978 – 1985, and then by Bathurst Coal and Power in 1995 and 1996.,
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal seams occur within the Middle to Late Jurassic Dalrymple Sandstone, which overlies Paleozoic Basement rocks in the North Qld Laura Basin; • The basal Bathurst seam is the only continuous and prospective seam, comprising coking coal up to 2-3m thick at depths ranging from 100m to in excess of 300m; • The shallowest coal occurs along the crest of a broad south plunging anticline which forms the Bathurst Range. Generally north-south trending faults are mapped to the west and east of a relatively flat lying anticlinal crest, which comprises the current area of exploration interest, but structure is not well defined in these areas.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the historic and 2013 drill hole information is presented in Bounty's previous announcement dated 11/2/2014. • A summary of coal analysis and washability data is presented in that announcement, along with coal seam recovery calculations. Geos Mining notes that coal seam recoveries were variable and generally low for the 2013 drilling programme, as has been the case for previous drilling programmes. This is thought to be due to the highly friable nature of the Bathurst seam coals, which are typically vitrinite rich and intensely cleated;
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill data presented previously has, where necessary, been aggregated for the sampled interval of each seam using a density and interval thickness weighted average of the original laboratory data.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept depths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample lengths are based on geophysical log corrected downhole depths, which are considered to be at right angles to an essentially flat lying coal seam.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new exploration results in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of all relevant previous data is ongoing.
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further drilling is planned. Detailed recommendations for further work have not yet been fully developed, but further drilling will be required to obtain representative coal quality data, to close up drill hole spacing in structurally disturbed areas, and to upgrade resource estimates.

Section 3: Estimating and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data stored in Microsoft SQL Server 2013 database Database extensively checked and corrected for this resource estimate. Original laboratory files were used by Geos Mining to populate exploration database quality and washability tables via manual importing methods. For Birthday Plains, lithological logs, wireline geophysical logs, quality results and coal intersection depths were reconciled before modelling and resource estimation. Coal quality data checked against NATA laboratory reports where available prior to resource estimation. Pdf copies of all original data have been compiled. Data entry procedures have involved QA checks, and data is stored digitally and backed up. Airstrip drill data was checked by Salva Resources in 2011.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of site visits were conducted by the Competent Person in late 2013 during the drilling program, who was also involved in exploration logging and sample collection activities;
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current data spacing & quality is sufficient to imply grade continuity in the area of Indicated Resources; Faults have not been modelled in the current assessment as they are considered to have no material impact upon resources; Exploration has identified some large scale faulting, with up to 100m vertical displacement ; The Bathurst seam does not subcrop in the resource areas; a south plunging asymmetric anticline forms a north-south axis through the current area of interest, with shallow dips along the broad crest and eastern limb of the anticline and steeper dips to the west Geophysically supported seam intervals were identified in conjunction with ply assay results (where possible) underground resource criteria, to establish & constrain working section at Birthday Plains. The geological interpretation at Birthday Plains is based on the integration of all drillhole and assay data and comparing with previous interpretations. A deep Tertiary weathering profile from 15 to 75m thick occurs throughout the area of interest. This does not materially impact upon the coal Resources.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal resources and exploration targets for the Wongai Project are contained within as single lease (EPC2334), comprising 101 sub-blocks; Resource areas provided in main report (Table 1 and map).
Estimation & modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological model has been developed using standard coal seam modelling techniques using Micromine 'Coal Measure' modelling software. Resource estimation was undertaken in Micromine 2013 software, using the new Stratigraphic Modelling module and workflow and an SQL linked Access database comprising all validated data compiled for the project. Resources have been estimated by the competent person using standard Micromine estimation tools. Variography was not used. The resource estimates have been compared with previous

	<p>resource estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coal quality assessment has been constrained by poor core recovery within the Bathurst. The available data is considered for this reason to be too sparse to warrant spatial modelling, and a statistical approach to the assessment of in-situ (raw) resource quality has been adopted.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnes are estimated on an air dried basis; In situ moisture has been estimated at 10% and in situ coal density used for resource estimation has been adjusted accordingly using the Preston & Sanders methodology. Air dried moisture averages approximately 0.9% for Birthday Plains resources and 0.5% at Airstrip deposit..
Cut-off parameters	<p>Cut-off parameters include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 m minimum thickness For Indicated, a conservative 350m zone of influence around the outside of clustered points of observation, and a 500m interpolation zone of influence between points within a cluster. The remaining area within Birthday Plains is classified as inferred.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources have been defined on the basis of working section thickness and %parting within the working section criteria, as defined below. Domains have also been defined to reflect areas of differing structural complexity. Each Domain was then sub-divided into 2 sub-domains based on the working section of over 1.4m or 1.2m. It is considered more likely than not that a thin seam bord and pillar underground mining concept (Place Change methodology) can be applied to the Birthday Plains resource. Consideration for eventual economic extraction to be more likely than not, is based on a short to medium term timeframe of 3-20 years; In determining the minimum likely working height to apply to underground resources, Geos Mining has applied the following assumptions: A full seam working section is required to be taken everywhere, including any partings; The resource limit is defined by either the 1.2m working section isopach, or the 30% parting thickness isoline, whichever is the more limiting.
Metallurgical factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal quality was not spatially modelled due to the scarcity of full seam quality information. However, there is considered to be sufficient consistency in the available data to provide average quality estimates;
Environmental factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of EPC2334, and all of the area of current coal exploration interest is contained within freehold land owned by the Kalpower Aboriginal Lands Trust (Figure 3), who have an interest in the Wongai Project. Category C Environmentally Significant Area (ESA), is both grazed and managed by the Kalpower Land Trust as a Nature Refuge Area via a “dealing” on the title. EPC2334 overlaps onto the Cape Melville National Park to the east, while the western edge of the lease overlaps onto the Marrett/Normamby River estuary, which is Traditional Owner freehold land but includes recognised fish habitat and Category A and B Environmentally Significant Areas (ESA) Both the Cape Melville National Park and Marrett/Normamby River estuary are categorised in the draft Cape York Regional Plan as Strategic Environmental Areas Additional significant environmental constraints occur to the north and northwest, comprising the Princess Charlotte Bay fish habitat area and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. EPC2334 also contains areas of significant indigenous cultural heritage interest in the northern part of the lease, including particularly Bathurst Head. This area has been included in the Cape York Regional Plan’s “Strategic Environmental Area”
Bulk Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In situ density estimated using the Preston & Sanders equation and an estimated insitu moisture of 1.28 for the Airstrip deposit.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The classification of resources into Indicated and Inferred categories is based on the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) 2012 Guidelines.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource assessment was peer review by the Geos Mining project manager (coal)
Relative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We consider that the resource model represents the available data appropriate to the resource

accuracy/confidence	<p>status assigned to each domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new holes and most old holes used in the modelling were professionally surveyed using the GDA 94 (Zone 55) datum.
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Appendix 2 – Historic drillholes within the exploration target areas.

Exploration Target	Hole Id	Type	Total depth (m)	Bathurst Seam Thickness (m)
Alkaline Hill Deposit	403004	Partial Core	257.15	not intersected, may not have drilled deep enough
	403003	Partial Core	256.7	1.97
East Airstrip	R1012	Open	312	1.85