



Lochinvar Bord & Pillar Mining Potential

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New Age Exploration Limited (“NAE” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results of an optimisation study on its Lochinvar Coking Coal Project in the UK, recently completed by its technical consultants, Palaris.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The recently completed optimisation study identified several opportunities for improvement for NAE’s 100% owned Lochinvar Coking Coal Project, UK. These include:
 - Opportunity to reduce ventilation shaft construction cost based on revised contractor quotes
 - Opportunity to reduce costs of initial underground roadway development to reach first longwall mining panel based on updated estimates by Palaris
 - Addition of a single Bord and Pillar mining panel to produce salable coal during the 2-year project construction period and prior to coal production from the first longwall panel.
- The study has highlighted the **potential for extended use of Bord and Pillar underground mining method at Lochinvar:**
 - Expected Bord and Pillar mining costs at Lochinvar appear to be competitive with other international Bord and Pillar underground coal mining operations benchmarked by Palaris.
 - Bord & Pillar mining expected to be possible at Lochinvar to depths less than 400 m from the surface where geotechnical conditions are typically more benign than at greater depths.
 - 33¹ Mt of the total Lochinvar coking coal resource in the Nine Foot seam is between 200 m and 400 m deep and has potential to be mined via the Bord and Pillar underground mining method. Of this, 21.2 Mt is in the Indicated Resource category and 11 Mt is in the Inferred Resource category².
 - An additional 7 Mt³ of coal resource in the Six Foot Seam between 200m and 400m depth of cover also has the potential to be mined via the Bord & Pillar method.

¹ Subject to rounding

² NAE Announcement, 29 August 2014: Lochinvar Resource Upgrade and Product Quality

³ Subject to rounding

- The Exploration Target within the Lochinvar North licence may also offer potential for Bord and Pillar mining, subject to further exploration and confirmation of resources.
- Although the Bord and Pillar mining method is slightly more expensive than the longwall mining method, it has a number of significant advantages including; significantly lower start-up capital costs, increased flexibility to accommodate faulting and geological structure encountered in mining and to manage coal quality variation within the deposit, increased ability to scale production rate to meet market demands by adding/removing continuous miner units.
- NAE now plans to further study the potential for an extended Bord and Pillar underground mining operation at Lochinvar, prior to the commencement of longwall mining.

NAE Executive Director, Joshua Wellisch, commented: “In addition to identifying several incremental improvements for the Lochinvar Coking Coal Project, the optimisation study recently completed by Palaris has shown that there is potential to mine up to 33 Mt of coking coal mineral resource at depths shallower than 400 m using the Bord and Pillar underground mining method. The Bord and Pillar mining method is expected to provide a lower capital cost pathway to initial development of the Lochinvar project and provides greater flexibility in the mining system to manage geological conditions encountered, therefore reducing overall project risk. In addition to the coking coal mineral resource within the Lochinvar licence, the adjacent Lochinvar North licence exploration target is also expected to contain shallow coking coal that could potentially be mined with the Bord and Pillar mining method and this will now be studied further by the Company”.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Resources estimate is based on information compiled by Dr John Bamberry, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (Member No. 4090). Dr Bamberry is the Principal Geologist at Palaris. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Bamberry has over 25 years' experience in exploration and mining of coal deposits.

Neither Dr Bamberry nor Palaris have a direct or indirect financial interest in, or association with New Age Exploration Ltd, the properties and tenements reviewed in this report, apart from standard contractual arrangements for the preparation of this report and other previous independent consulting work. In preparing this report, Palaris has been paid a fee for time expended based on standard hourly rates. The present and past arrangements for services rendered to New Age Exploration Ltd do not in any way compromise the independence of Palaris with respect to this review.

Exploration Target: The potential quantity and quality of the exploration targets identified in this presentation are conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to date to define a mineral resource in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves published by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee ("JORC Code"). Furthermore, it is uncertain if further exploration at its exploration targets will result in the determination of a mineral resource.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of past and present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place.

Forward looking statements are not factual but rather represent only expectations, estimates and/or forecasts about the future and therefore need to be read bearing in mind the risks and uncertainties concerning future events generally. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its Directors and management.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward looking statements included in this announcement are reasonable, none of the Company, its Directors or officers, or any person named in this announcement, can give, or gives, any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur or that the assumptions on which those statements are based will prove to be correct or exhaustive beyond the date of its making. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

JORC Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	All coal seams at the Lochinvar Project occur in the subsurface. Sampling was undertaken ply by ply sampling across whole intersections of target coal seams. Sampling methods on recent holes were conducted with internal work procedures that were consistent with acceptable industry standards. Sampling standards have been revised by NAE in line with best industry practice.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Sampling of coal for analysis has been undertaken by use of conventional core drilling in holes 7.8 to 8.8cm diameter (historical holes), PQ-size core (LCL-001, LCL-004, LCL-005 and LCL-030) and HQ-size core (LCL-003, LCL-006, LCL-019, LCL-032, LCL-033 and LCL-037).
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	Linear core recovery is not noted on historical logs, but NCB coal analysis reports describe core recovery reported on a length by volume basis. Core recovery is generally >90% by length, including the new holes drilled by NAE. Core losses from coal seams are considered not to bias the coal quality results, as they sit within a normal population of ash contents for the project.
<i>Logging</i>	Detailed lithological logs are available for recent and historical holes. The standard of logging adequately supports the resource estimate. Recent lithological logs have been corrected using geophysical logs.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	Whole coal seams were sampled ply by ply and combined into logical composites for washability and clean coal composite tests. Most recent cores have been sub-sampled by Rotary Sample Divider of crushed core. Core from LCL-001 was subdivided with a circular saw and either half sent to different laboratories. Comparative analysis of core analyses from either half did not conform to reproducibility standards. However, mathematical weighting of the sample results compared favourable to the historical Bogra borehole that was twinned by LCL-001. Sub-sampling and preparation techniques of historical holes are not well documented. Sample preparation from NAE holes, excepting LCL-001, is documented in a sampling and analysis procedural documents.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	Historical coal analysis was undertaken by the NCB. Original copies of coal analysis for the Glenzierfoot, Staffler and Timpanheck boreholes have been located and record proximate analysis, float-sink analysis and numerous clean coal composite tests. Hand-written coal quality data is available for Woodhouselees bore, but most historical analysis data has not been located or verified. Coal analysis on NAE bores includes ply by ply analysis, float-sink analysis and clean-coal composites. Testing has been carried out mostly at the Environmental Service Group laboratory, whose materials testing is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005. NAE have revised and documented new analytical procedures which were implemented after LCL-001. Historical geophysical data collection utilised a coal combination sonde with the log suite including caliper, bed resolution density, long space density and gamma ray. Current geophysical data was collected by Robertson Geologging Limited with the log suite including natural gamma (API), caliper (mm), bed resolution density (CPS), high resolution density (CPS), density (gm/cc) and sonic velocity (µs/ft). In some holes, acoustic scanner data was also collected and not all sections of holes could be logged.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	Coal seam intersections and the stratigraphy encountered in each borehole have been correlated and verified by various parties, including Palaris and NAE. Since the NCB boreholes intersect considerable depth, they have been used in geological studies of the area and, as such, the stratigraphy of boreholes, such as Becklees, is well established.
<i>Location of data points</i>	Survey data for the Lochinvar Project is recorded in the Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinate system which is the geographic grid reference used in Great Britain. Collar coordinates for recently drilled boreholes (2013 series) have been surveyed by a registered surveyor using differential GPS; accuracy of historical borehole collars is unknown.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	Borehole data intersecting the coal sequence is in the order of 0.5 to 1.5 km spacing, and is mainly concentrated within areas where the coal is <1000m deep. The seismic lines that have sampled the licence area provide a good coverage of the area and are orientated southwest-northeast and southeast-northwest.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Seismic survey lines and exploration drilling have been used to interpret geological structure in the Lochinvar Project area. Seismic lines were surveyed in NW-SE to SW-NE orientations, and as such, it is considered that major geological structures impacting the coal seams have been identified.
<i>Sample security</i>	No specific sample security measures are in place other than ensuring that the coal analysis laboratory is custodian of coal samples to be tested.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	No evidence of review or audits of historical data is known to exist. However, each page of some logs of historical boreholes has been verified by someone, presumably by the logger, or a peer. Palaris reviewed the standard operating procedure used for hole LCL-001, and consider them to be in line with industry practice. New standard operating procedures were developed after his hole and have been used by exploration geologists.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>Lochinvar Licence</i> - NAE hold title to Coal Exploration Licence CA11/EXP/0515/N, covering the project area known as <i>Lochinvar</i>. NAE later acquired Coal Exploration Licence CA11/EXP/0545/N covering the project area known as <i>Lochinvar South</i>. Both tenements are wholly leased to NAE.</p> <p><i>Lochinvar South Licence</i> - On the 27th of May 2014, NAE received Coal Exploration Licence CA11/EXP/0545/N from the Coal Authority. The agreement allows NAE to conduct coal exploration activities in the Lochinvar Coal Project area for a period of five years. The exploration tenement covers an area of 5,100 ha and is wholly leased to NAE. Subsequent to the Coal Exploration Licence, associated Underground Conditional Licence CA11/UND/0182/N has been issued to NAE.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>The Lochinvar Project area has been explored for coal, oil and gas since the mid-1950s. Available data from 12 historical exploration boreholes has been utilised in combination with current data in the assessment of the tenement. Nine seismic lines totalling 64.15km have been collected over the Lochinvar Project area. The seismic data is a mix of dynamite sourced seismic lines acquired by British Coal between 1980 and 1983, and Vibroseis data collected by Lennox Oil Company between 1986 and 1987.</p> <p>The NAE licence area is overlapped by PEDL159 currently held by Dart Energy. The previous tenement holder, Greenpark Energy, drilled several wells in the PEDL that also were located within the Lochinvar Project area. These wells included wells that twinned the Broadmeadows and Becklees bores. In addition, a well drilled in the central part of the licence area (Englishtown) provides useful evidence for the continuity of coal. Not all data is publicly available from these wells.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The Canonbie Coalfield is located at the north-eastern end of the Solway Basin where NAE hold their exploration title. This basin complex contains Carboniferous-age deposits with a thickness of up to 8,000 metres. The target coal seams of the Lochinvar Coal Project occur in the Middle Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous Pennine Coal Measures. In the Canonbie Coalfield, the Solway Syncline is bounded in the north and east by faults, and to the south and west, by unconformity and poor development of coal seams.</p> <p>The Pennine Coal Measures are exposed at the surface to the north-east of the Lochinvar Coal Project, where they have been historically mined, and dip beneath the unconformable Permian-Triassic New Red Sandstone sediments (St Bees and Eden Shales Formations) to the south-west. Precise limits of the Canonbie Coalfield are poorly understood as the coalfield is concealed by the Permian-Triassic sediments.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	Boreholes utilised in the reporting of exploration results were drilled during the two exploration phases of the NCB (1950's, 1980's) and the recent drilling by NAE (2013-14). Appendix A lists the borehole intersections of seams in the Middle Pennine Coal Measures.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	Weight averaging techniques for data aggregation was done by weighing of quality parameters by length by density whereas density was weighted by length. CSN was weighted by length.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	Boreholes have been drilled vertically to intercept coal seams. Dip has been recorded on drill logs. The geological model takes into account the top and bottom intercepts of seams in the model and can be interrogated to provide true thickness. Boreholes entered into the geological model have been corrected for deviation where this data is available; however, only very basic deviation data has been collected on historical holes.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Table of intercepts are provided in Appendix A.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p>Average thickness of target seams intersected in boreholes are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Six Foot seam: 1.65m ◆ Nine Foot Upper Split 1 (9FU1): 0.41m ◆ Nine Foot Upper Split 2 (9FU2): 0.43m ◆ Nine Foot Lower: 1.67m ◆ Five Foot seam: 1.0 m <p>In the northern part of the project area, the Nine Foot Upper and Nine Foot Lower seams are separated by thin parting. There, the range of thickness of the whole of the Nine Foot seam is 2.2 to 3.4m.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	No other substantive exploration work has been undertaken in the coalfield.
<i>Further work</i>	NAE are planning a subsequent phase of exploration. This may include seismic surveys and in-fill drilling in the Lochinvar licence, and reprocessing of seismic in Lochinvar South, with possible scout drilling.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<p>The data for this project resides in several formats and includes the softcopy records of original logs, laboratory reports and geophysical logs. Additionally, LAS files for geophysical data have been recovered from the BGS. The data is sorted into logical folder structure for each borehole, and a final “locked” copy of the geological log of boreholes in Excel format.</p> <p>Seam interval data has been loaded into geological model developed using Ventyx Stratmodel software (Minescape suite 5.7.85.0). The seam picks are maintained within the geological model currently by the Competent Person.</p>
<i>Site visits</i>	<p>The Competent Person has not visited the Lochinvar Coal Project but has been involved with the design of the drilling program, analytical testing procedures and interpretation of geological data.</p>
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<p>The stratigraphy of the Middle Pennine Coal Measures has been the topic of various studies that have utilised the data from historical boreholes to derive their conclusions. The continuity of coal seams is evidenced by their reflections in seismic surveys covering the area and the intersections in boreholes. Coal seams form reasonable marker bands in the sequence, but stratigraphic location is also aided by the presence of marine bands, such as the Cambriense (Riddings) Marine Band, which identifies the top of the Middle Coal Measures, and the Queenslie Marine Band, which marks the base of this sequence.</p> <p>The naming conventions used in the geological interpretation are fairly simple and for the most part, whole seams have been identified and not broken into named ply units. Splitting occurs in the Nine Foot seam and has been recognised through correlation using lithological characteristics, stratigraphic position and geophysical logs.</p> <p>Stratigraphy detail has now been documented by NAE in an internal document produced by NAE staff (<i>Study of sedimentary units within the Lochinvar Project Licence</i>), which has aided in the understanding of the geology of the area.</p>
<i>Dimensions</i>	<p>The NAE Lochinvar licence area covers a total area of 6,752 ha. Of that area, the majority is potentially coal-. For coal seams considered to have resource potential in this estimate, a 1,000m depth of cover limit coincides with the interpreted location of a fault that trends SW-NE near the Becklees bore (Becklees Fault).</p> <p>The target coal seams are tabular bodies that are dipping at 5 to 10 degrees, generally south-eastwards. The modelled thicknesses are in part impacted by the faulting included the model and a large area of extrapolation at depth (southeast of Becklees). Other seams which are not included in the Resource estimate, such as the Seven Foot seam, are represented by fewer data points.</p> <p>The NAE Lochinvar South licence area covers a total area of 4,360 ha. Coal in the Nine Foot seam is considered to exist at depth over an area of 1,266 ha (29% of licence area). The thickness of the Nine Foot seam in Lochinvar South is extrapolated from the geological model, and is based on an average (extrapolated) thickness of the coal seam multiplied by a small and large target area. The presence of Middle Coal Measures in this area is based on the postulated extension of the Solway Basin, as identified by the British Geological Survey.</p>
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<p>A geological model was constructed in Stratmodel, the modelling package within the Ventyx Minescape suite of software. The model consists of upper and lower bounding surfaces of prospective coal seams, and the unconformable and conformable surfaces represented in the sequence. Sixteen faults have been incorporated into the model.</p> <p>Boreholes and seismic data (largely used for fault interpretation) were included in the seam modelling. The interpolators used in the geological model were FEM for thickness and trending, and PLANAR for surfaces; these interpolators are proprietary estimators of the Minescape software.</p> <p>A model of composited coal quality data for the Nine Foot and Six Foot Seams was compiled using the raw coal quality data from boreholes. Inverse distance squared was used to interpolate and extrapolate quality data.</p> <p>The estimation was done in Minescape software using the “Reserves>Sample>Polygon” option. Outputs of the software were checked manually for some, but not all blocks.</p>
<i>Moisture</i>	<p>Total moisture tests have been undertaken only on the more recent data collected by NAE. Historical data shows that air-dried moisture content is between 2-3% (ad). The total moisture content of the coal is 6% (ar) in LCL-001. The tonnes have not been adjusted to in-situ moisture basis and have been quoted in an air-dried basis.</p>
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	<p>A minimum mineable thickness of 1.2 metres was applied in determining limits of coal resources within the tenements. This limit is considered to be a practical lower height limit for continuous miners to attain in the United Kingdom. In addition to this thickness limit, a depth of cover limit of 1,000 metres was applied to the resource. In this case, this depth of cover limit largely coincides with the large SW-NE fault that passes close to the Becklees borehole. Down-dip of this fault, sections of coal are located that meet the criteria >1.2 m thick and <1000m depth of cover, but these smaller blocks of coal have been excluded from the coal on the basis of their accessibility.</p> <p>In the north of the Lochinvar lease the Resource includes the upper plies of the Nine Foot Seam where the parting distance from the main Nine Foot Lower Seam is less than 0.8m. In the south of the Lochinvar lease (south of the split line) the upper plies of the Nine Foot Seam are excluded from the Resource as they are i) not present or ii) exceed 0.8m distance from the main Nine Foot Lower Seam.</p> <p>A western mining limit to the coal resources was defined by Velseis’ interpretation of seismic data. Beyond this, and between geological structures identified by Palarris, an area that could be targeted for further exploration was identified, where the coal may exist. The coal in this area was identified as a potential Exploration Target.</p>

<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	The author assumes that this coal will be mined by underground methods, with the coal resource accessed via a drift.
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	No metallurgical factors have been considered to limit the resource. Washing of the coal in a coal handling and preparation plant will enable removal of dilution and an improvement on the saleability of the product.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	Reject materials from processing this coal will be higher in sulphur content than the product coal. The potential environmental impacts of higher sulphur rejects or tailings materials has not been taken into account in this analysis, as the project is at a very early stage. However, consideration of a potential middlings product, derived as a secondary product, has been considered in coal analysis of LCL-001 as an option to potentially maximise coal utilisation and minimise waste disposal.
<i>Bulk density</i>	Relative densities for each seam were modelled in a similar fashion to other coal quality properties. These density models were used in Resource estimation and determination of Exploration Targets. The densities used in this estimate were quoted at air-dried basis
<i>Classification</i>	<p>Geological filters were applied to coal seams in the Lochinvar Project area to define which seams were above a minimum mining thickness of 1.2m. A maximum depth of cover of 1,000m was applied to the coal to delineate potential coal resource or exploration target.</p> <p>Polygons of influence of radii of 500m and 1,500m were generated around valid points of observation for both the Six Foot and Nine Foot seams, and resultant polygonal shape rationalised to the basin limit and the limits as defined in the first step.</p> <p>Coal within points of observation <1,000m apart were classified as Indicated Coal Resources and those with points of observation >1,000m but <3,000m were classified as Inferred Coal Resources. Areas defining coal outside of the polygons, but meeting thickness and depth criteria, were included as "Exploration Target". Additional Exploration Target was identified in the Five Foot seam, and in the Nine Foot seam in Lochinvar South.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	Technical reviews of the estimates have been undertaken with NAE staff during the process of deriving these numbers. No external reviews or audits have been undertaken.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<p>The relative accuracy of this estimate has not been quantified. A number of factors that affect the estimate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the structural complexity of the deposit and the moderate possibility of additional structures that have not yet been identified by seismic or drilling ◆ the correlation of the geological structure is subject to different interpretations ◆ the location of the split line in the Nine Foot seam ◆ further test work is required to determine the bed moisture content

Appendix A - Summary of seam intercepts

Bore	Code	6F	9FU	9FL	9F	3F	5F	BT	7F
BECKHALL	From	246.40	262.38	263.61		267.80	278.03	316.54	
	To	248.00	263.33	265.32		268.10	278.65	317.63	
	Thick	1.60	0.95	1.71		0.30	0.62	1.09	
BECKLEES	From	1,115.06	1,126.54	1,147.54		1,154.57	1,168.29	1,175.80	1,183.49
	To	1,116.68	1,126.92	1,149.62		1,155.25	1,169.78	1,176.35	1,183.64
	Thick	1.62	0.38	2.08		0.68	1.49	0.55	0.15
BOGRA	From	293.21	309.41	310.34		315.32	328.01	338.30	345.14
	To	295.25	309.88	312.90		315.74	328.89	339.24	345.65
	Thick	2.04	0.47	2.56		0.42	0.88	0.94	0.51
BROADMEADOWS	From	580.77			602.79	608.70	623.76	636.65	641.32
	To	582.90			606.16	609.45	625.03	637.86	642.10
	Thick	2.13			3.37	0.75	1.27	1.21	0.78
CROOKHOLMFARM	From	427.02			448.54	453.68	465.23	472.41	491.79
	To	428.50			453.00	454.37	466.43	473.26	493.19
	Thick								
EVERTOWN	From	496.65			514.46	523.36	543.21	551.31	557.44
	To	498.50			517.33	523.77	544.62	552.27	558.55
	Thick	1.85			2.87	0.41	1.41	0.96	1.11
GLENZIERFOOT	From	793.41			805.96	811.80	822.00	830.61	839.32
	To	794.49			808.42	811.96	823.40	831.25	839.52
	Thick	1.08			2.46	0.16	1.40	0.64	0.20
KNOTTYHOLM	From	445.31			470.41				
	To	446.84			474.12				
	Thick	1.53			3.71				
ROWANBURNFOOT	From	550.44			573.79		596.95	608.74	618.60
	To	552.75			577.95		598.58	610.21	620.17
	Thick	2.31			4.16		1.63	1.47	1.57
STAFFLER	From	524.63	535.90	549.74		555.19	569.34	577.74	588.17
	To	525.75	536.50	551.25		555.64	570.86	578.74	589.37
	Thick	1.12	0.60	1.51		0.45	1.52	1.00	1.20
TIMPANHECK	From		402.72	404.15				438.47	444.40
	To		403.19	405.72				439.24	444.50
	Thick		0.47	1.57				0.77	0.10
WOODHOUSELEES	From	901.36	906.25						
	To	902.21	907.47						
	Thick	0.85	1.22						
LCL-001	From	295.02	311.64	313.13		317.46			
	To	296.80	312.97	315.05		317.58			
	Thick	1.78	1.33	1.92		0.12			

Bore	Code	6F	9FU	9FL	9F	3F	5F	BT	7F
LCL-004	From	313.23			321.98	327.68	340.73	349.21	357.44
	To	313.77			323.89	328.01	341.59	349.79	357.82
	Thick	0.54			1.85	0.33	0.86	0.58	0.38
LCL-005	From	318.22			326.49	331.45	344.33	352.82	359.25
	To	318.84			327.91	331.97	345.16	353.60	359.59
	Thick	0.62			1.42	0.52	0.83	0.78	0.34
LCL-003	From		340.29	341.91		346.95	362.80		
	To		341.60	343.35		347.56	363.64		
	Thick		0.89	1.44		0.61	0.84		
LCL-019	From		400.46	400.76		405.65	423.06	429.81	
	To		400.67	402.45		405.92	423.67	430.13	
	Thick		0.21	1.69		0.27	0.61	0.32	
LCL-033	From	335.54		344.12		360.83	375.03	383.93	390.33
	To	336.29		346.89		361.25	376.06	384.96	390.87
	Thick	0.75		1.89		0.42	1.03	1.03	0.54
LCL-006	From			326.24		331.66	345.18	353.60	
	To			327.83		332.04	346.28	354.34	
	Thick			1.59		0.38	1.10	0.74	
LCL-032	From		278.43	283.63		293.98			
	To		278.59	284.33		294.21			
	Thick			0.70		0.23			
LCL-037	From	404.5			422.4	424.79	441.80		
	To	407.8			424.3	425.78	442.65		
	Thick	3.23 ¹			1.82 ⁴	0.99	0.85		

¹ Steep dips and evidence of faulting were encountered in borehole LCL-037. After correcting for dip, the true vertical thickness of the Six Foot Seam in borehole LCL-037 is 2.3m

² Steep dips and evidence of faulting were encountered in borehole LCL-037. After correcting for dip, the true vertical thickness of the Six Foot Seam in borehole LCL-037 is 1.6m which is interpreted as being truncated by faulting.