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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
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COKAL ANNOUNCES UPDATED JORC RESOURCE STATEMENT FOR BUMI BARITO MINERAL (BBM) PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Total Coal Resource estimate remains at 266.6Mt for BBM comprising 90% Coking Coal and 10% PCI.**
- **Comprised of 19.5Mt Measured and 23.1Mt Indicated Resources.**
- **Re-confirmation of in-ground quality B, C and D Seams suitable for Direct-to-Ship.**
- **B, C and D coking and PCI products have premium qualities consisting low ash, low sulphur, low moisture and ultra-low phosphorus.**
- **Low Volatile PCI and medium to low Volatile Coking Coal suited to nearby Asian markets.**
- **Large portion of BBM Resource is amenable to underground mining due to very favourable ground conditions.**

Global metallurgical coal group Cokal Ltd (ASX:CKA) announced today the release of an updated Coal Resource statement for the Eastern portion of the Bumi Barito Mineral (BBM) coal project.

Since the January 2015 Coal Resource Report, no further exploration activity was conducted in the field. The total Resource estimate (266.6Mt) remains unchanged comprising of 19.5 Million tonnes (Mt) Measured, 23.1 Mt Indicated and 224 Mt Inferred Coal Resources in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code (see Tables 1 and 2). The Coal Resource has been confirmed as a metallurgical coal from analyses conducted in an Australian laboratory, and is comprised of 90% coking coal and 10% PCI coal.

This updated report demonstrates that after further review of the analytical results for Seams B, C and D outcrop samples, both Coking coal and PCI are suitable for Direct-to-Ship extraction due to very low ash content of the three seams.

Due to the reliable representative sampling from the outcrop channel samples, the B, C and D Seams have displayed consistent low ash contents of between 2% and 7% with the average around 4%. This result is in contrast to the higher ash contents recorded in the nearby borehole samples which are now considered to be most likely highly contaminated by the use of drill muds and non-coal material which collapsed in the borehole from above the seams. It is believed that this contamination resulted in the anomalously high ash results for the core samples.

It can be demonstrated that BBM can produce premium quality PCI and coking coals (see Tables 3 and 4). The PCI product have low Ash (generally between 3% and 7%) as well as low Volatiles (generally below 10%). The high Calorific Value (7,500 to 8,200Kcal/Kg), together with the low Sulphur (0.4%) and ultra-low Phosphorus (0.005%), make this PCI coal a very attractive premium product in the Asian PCI markets, particularly Vietnam.

Similarly, the majority (95%) of the coking coals in BBM have premium qualities including low Ash, low Sulphur and ultra-low Phosphorus. In the case of Seams B, C and D, the raw ash of the coal in situ

ranges from 3% to 7% with a coke swelling index (CSN) of 9. The Volatiles are generally low (18% to 20%) which is ideal for most Asian steel producers, particularly in China.

Table 1: BBM Coal Resources by Category and Seam

Seam Name	Seam Thickness (m)	Measured Resources (Mt)	Indicated Resources (Mt)	Inferred Resources (Mt)	Total Resources (Mt)
J	1.33	10.50	13.5	31	55.00
D	1.34	3.53	3.5	70	77.03
C	1.23	2.62	3.1	66	71.72
B	1.10	2.85	3.0	57	62.85
Total		**19.50**	**23.1**	**224**	**266.6**

Table 2: BBM Coal Resources by Category and Depth of Cover

Depth Range (m)	Measured Resources (Mt)	Indicated Resources (Mt)	Inferred Resources (Mt)	Total Resources (Mt)
0-50	10.33	3.0	1	14.33
0-100	17.17	11.3	9	37.47
0-150	19.31	19.7	25	64.01
0-200	19.50	22.5	42	84.00
0-250	19.50	23.0	67	109.52
0-300	19.50	23.1	100	142.60
>300m	19.50	23.1	224	266.60

Table 3: Seams B, C and D Coal Quality by Type (% adb)

Product	Seam	Inherent Moisture %	Ash %	Volatile Matter %	Fixed Carbon %	Total Sulphur %	Calorific Value (Kcal/kg)	Relative Density (g/cc)	Phos-phorus %
COKING	D	2 – 4.5	2	15 – 19	75 – 80	0.36	7450 –8200	1.32	0.005
PCI		2	3	9	85	0.48	8150	1.36	0.001
COKING	C	1.5 – 6	3	15 – 20	70 – 80	0.35	7050 – 8050	1.33	0.004
PCI		1.5	3.5	9	85	0.44	8250	1.36	0.002
COKING	B	1.5 – 5	3	15 – 19	75 – 80	0.34	7350 – 8150	1.33	0.004
PCI		1.5	7	9	80	0.47	7750	1.38	0.005

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Table 4: Coal Quality of J Seam

Product	Yield	Inherent Moisture	Ash	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Total Sulphur	Calorific Value Kcal/kg	CSN	Relative Density	Phos-phorus
Raw Coal	100	1.0	13.2	17.6	68.2	0.38	7,412	9	1.39	0.007
Washed Coal	81	0.7	5.3	18.1	76.0	0.42	8,300	9	1.32	N/A

The BBM Coal Resource includes Resources which have the potential to be economically extracted using both open pit and underground mining methods.

The coal seams are generally thicker than 1m and the roof predominantly consists of very hard sandstone (up to 95Megapascals (MPa)) while the immediate 1m to 2m of roof consists generally of a competent siltstone. This combination is ideal for extraction of the deeper Coal Resources using underground methods such as thin-seam longwall mining.

The Coal Resources for BBM have been estimated in accordance with the 2012 version of the JORC Code. The area covered by the current Coal Resource estimate is 30% of the total area of the BBM Production IUP tenement license.

Details of the JORC Report were reported in the previous ASX announcement dated 29th January 2015.

ENDS

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About Cokal Limited

Cokal (ASX:CKA) is an Australian listed company with the objective of becoming a metallurgical coal producer with a global presence. Cokal has interests in four projects in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia considered prospective for metallurgical coal. Cokal has also signed a joint venture to explore for coal in Tanzania with Tanzoz Resource Company Limited.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the company or management or beyond the company's control.

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

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

Competent Person Statement

The Total Coal Resource estimate was announced on 29 January 2015, titled "Cokal announces updated JORC Resource Statement for Bumi Barito Mineral (BBM) Project". The information in the report relating to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Yoga Suryanegara who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Cokal Limited. Mr Suryanegara is a qualified geologist and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement made on 29 January 2015 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement made on 29 January 2015 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report relating to exploration results is based on information compiled by Patrick Hanna who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a consultant (through Hanna Consulting Services) to Cokal Limited. Mr Hanna is a qualified geologist and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

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