CHINA COAL RESOURCES PTY LTD
ABN: 89 148 842 531

WILMOT PROJECT

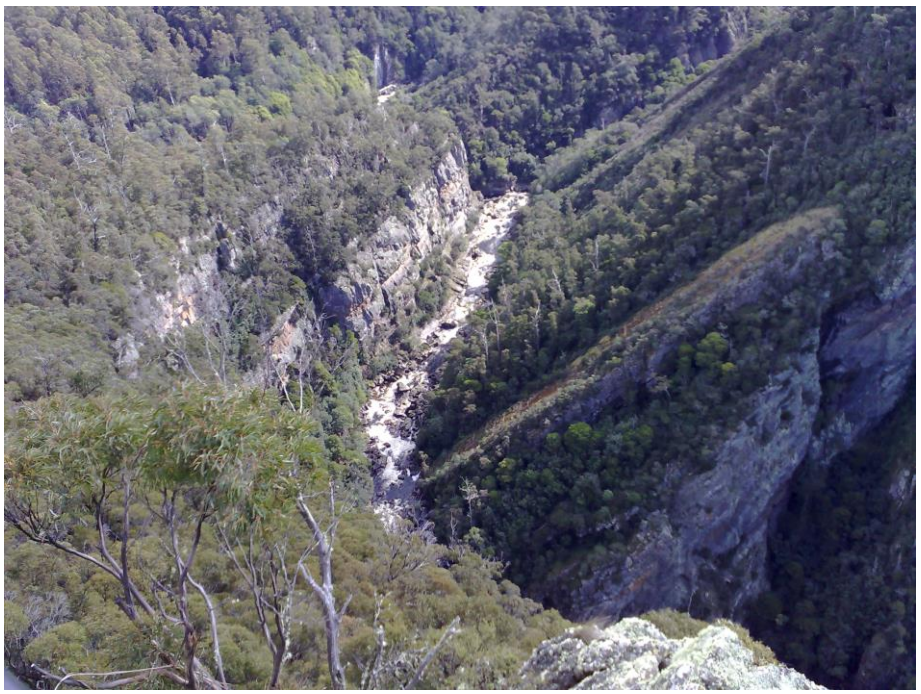
EXPLORATION LICENCES: EL55/2007

7th ANNUAL and FINAL

TECHNICAL REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD:

05/06/2015 TO 04/06/16



Dipping beds of the Cambrian Western Volcano-sedimentary Sequence (Pre Tyndall) -Leven Gorge

Report prepared by: Mark Derriman

14 April 2016

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Map Sheets:

1:250,000 SK 55 -20 – NORTH WEST

1:100,000 INGLIS 8015 AND FORTH 8115

1:25,000 LOYETEA 4024, LOONGANA 4041, KINDRED 4243, CASTRA 4242 AND WILMONT 4241

Map Datum – all coordinates referred to in this report are referenced to GDA 94 Zone 55

Abstract

During the current year China Coal Resources (CCR) reviewed all Tasmanian projects with a view to rationalisation of non-key assets and reduction of portions of selected projects.

The Wilmont project has produced some encouraging results at the Narrawa/Lake Barrington and Castra prospects (see attached map).

An earlier decision to drill test the prospects was premature and it was decided more basic geological information was required before drill testing was carried out.

To that end encouraging historical results at the Loyetea require a grid base surficial sampling approach.

In the current exploration period CCR explored several funding avenues to advance exploration at Wilmont including possible joint venture partners. Following an internal review of the project in March 2016 CCR made the decision to surrender EL55/2007.

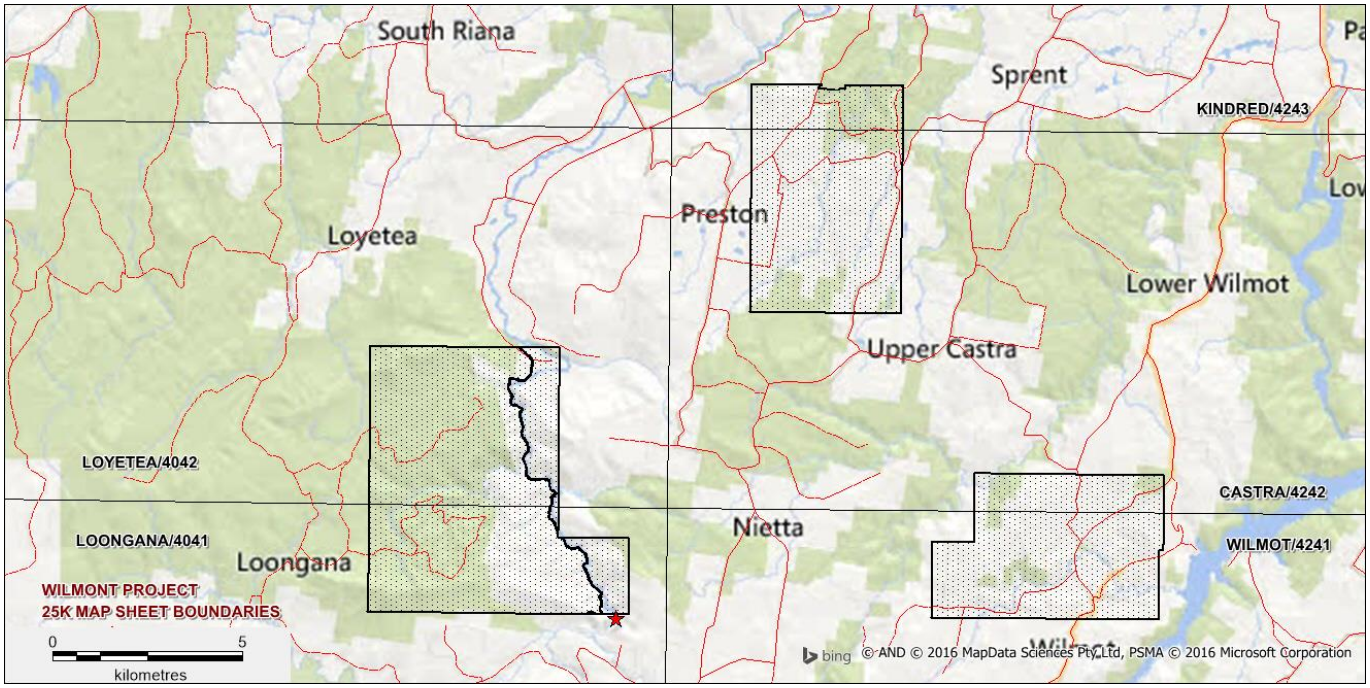

Figure 1 Wilmont Project EL55/2007 showing 1:25,000 map sheet boundaries ie **Loongana/4041**

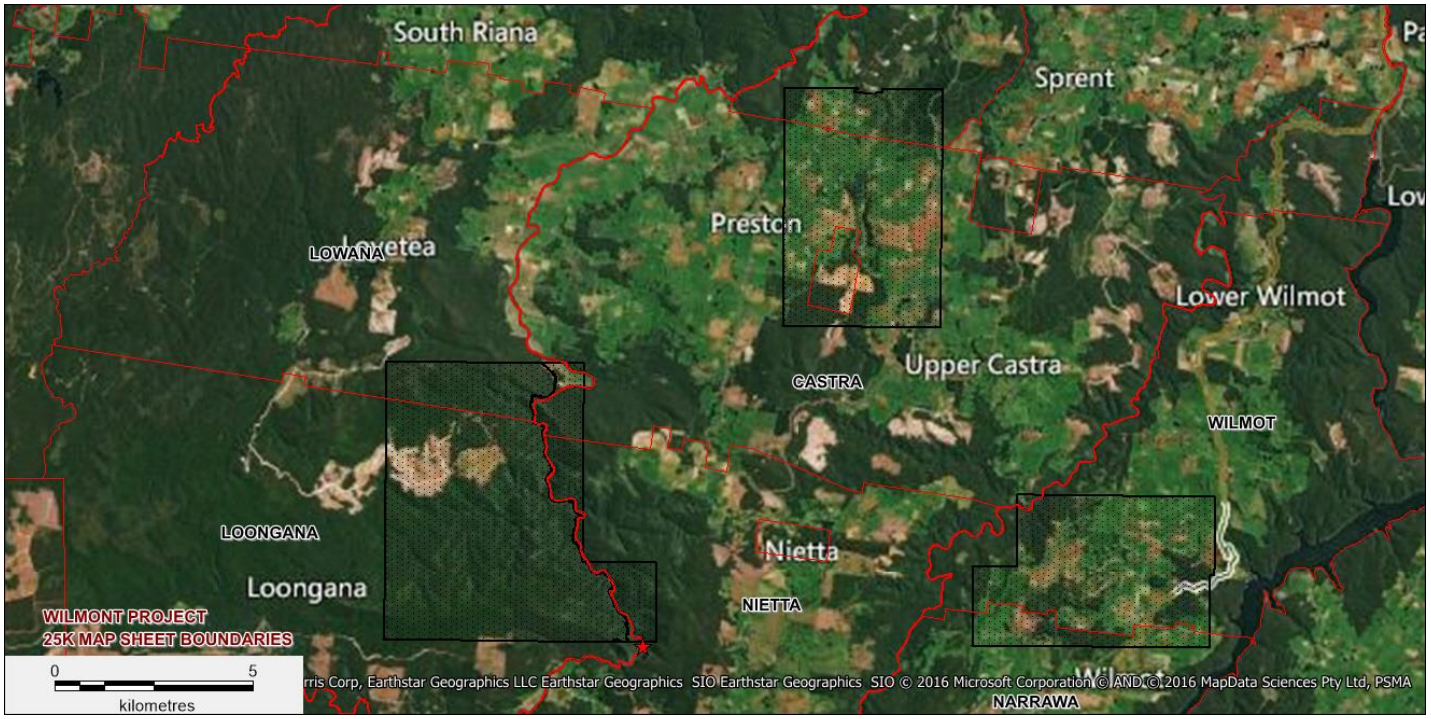

Figure 2 Wilmont Project EL55/2007 showing parish boundaries in red over satellite data

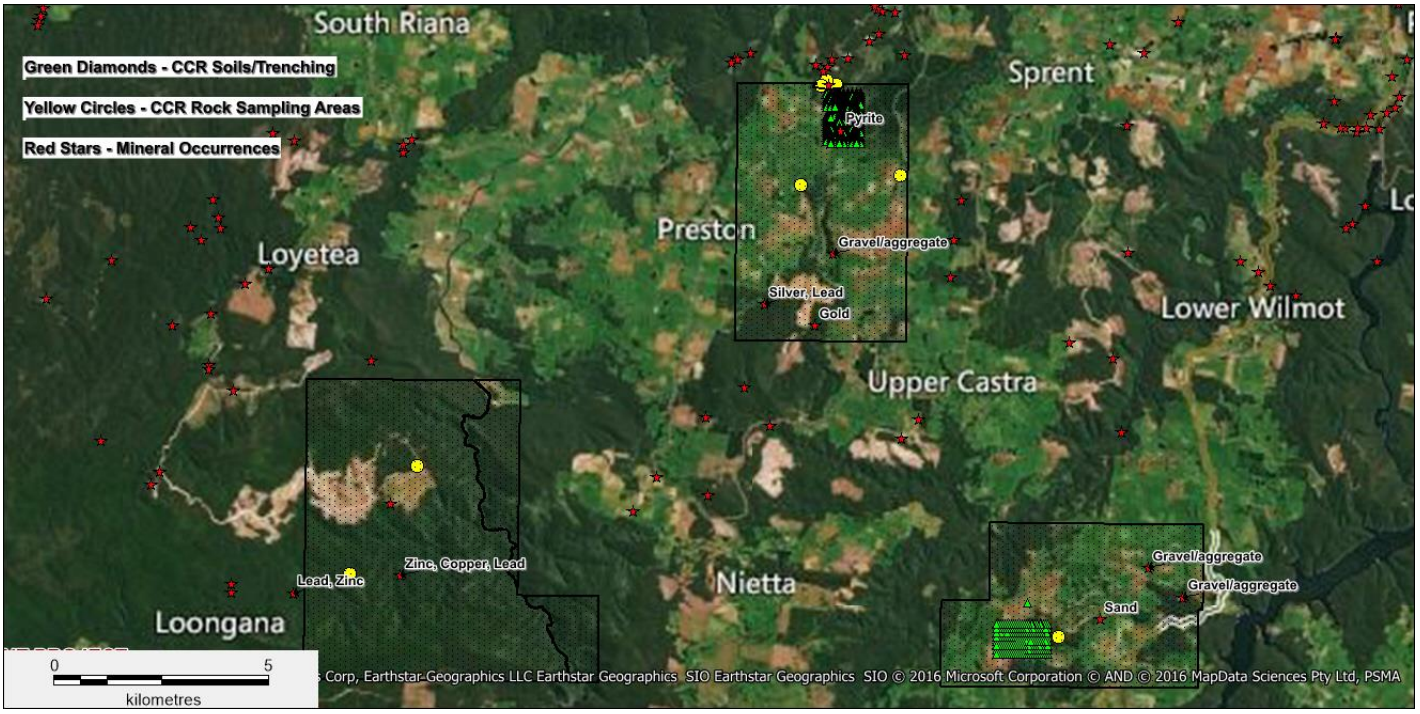

Figure 3 Wilmont Project EL55/2007 showing CCR exploration areas – Within the green areas grid based soil sampling and trenching was carried out

1.0 Introduction

China Coal's main targets on the project tenements are Cambrian age Rosebery or Hellyer type, Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-rich VHMS mineralisation hosted by the Mount Read Volcanics (MRV). Additional targets are epigenetic Sn-W- Mo vein and skarn style mineralisation such as typified by the Moina deposit, associated with Devonian granite emplacement.

The tenement is the subject of a joint venture between the tenement holder, ASF Resources Pty. Ltd. and China Coal Geology Engineering Corporation. The project is being undertaken by China Coal Geological Special Technical Exploration Centre under the supervision of the China Coal Geology Engineering Bureau

The project area was previously explored by Zinifex under EL's 18/2005, 17/2005 and 16/2005. The current EL was granted to ASF Resources on the 23/07/2007.

2.0 Location and Access

The Wilmot Project is located approximately 20km south west of Devonport and access to the tenement is via sealed and gravel roads which head in a southerly direction from Devonport. The project is bisected by the Wilmot and Forth Rivers and is adjacent to the Leven Gorge (**Figures 4, 5**).

The tenure is centered on the locality of Wilmot, extending north to Preston and Central Castra; west past Nietta towards Loongana; and east through Roland and West Kentish to Sheffield. The area is well serviced by roads.

The project area has a cool temperate, maritime climate, with a summer average temperature of 21° C and a winter average temperature of 12°C.

The area is close to Leven Valley at altitudes ranging from 70m ASL to 890m ASL (Figure 3). Approximately 10-20% in the project area is covered by forest. Block 1 is of moderate relief. The highest elevation is 430m ASL and the lowest 220mASL. Block 2 has lower east and higher west topography.

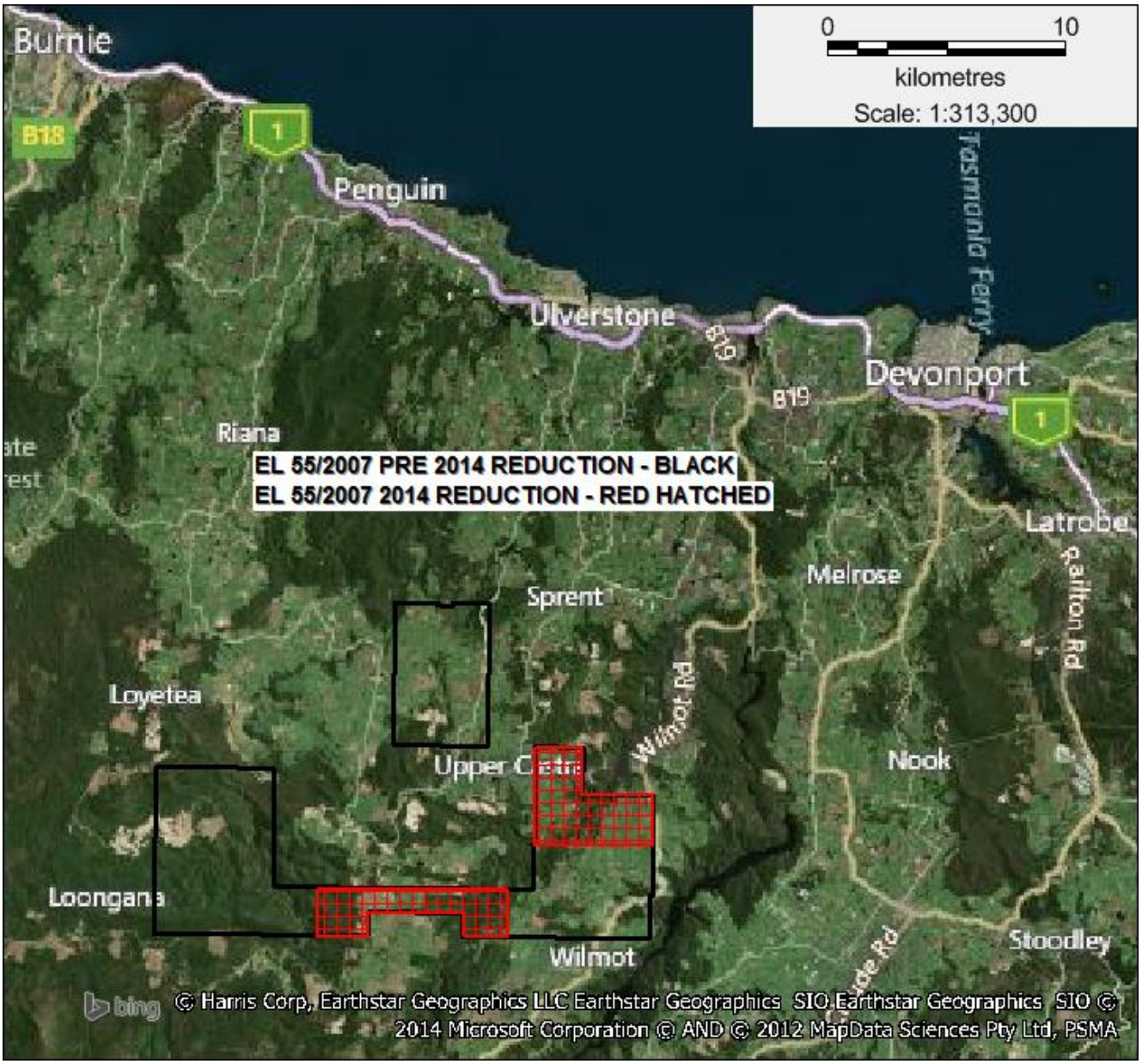

Figure 4 Location of E.L. 55/2007

3.0 Tenure

EL 55/2007 comprised an area 110km^{2}prior to the 2014 reduction (**Figure 5**) was granted to ASF Resources on the 23/07/2007.On the 26th April 2010 China Coal Geology Engineering Corporation (China Coal) entered into a conditional cooperative agreement with ASF Resources for the exploration of EL55/2007. China Coal is responsible for funding and operating the exploration programs. In 2014 EL 55/2007 was reduced by 26 sq km to 84sq km as shown in **Figure 5**.

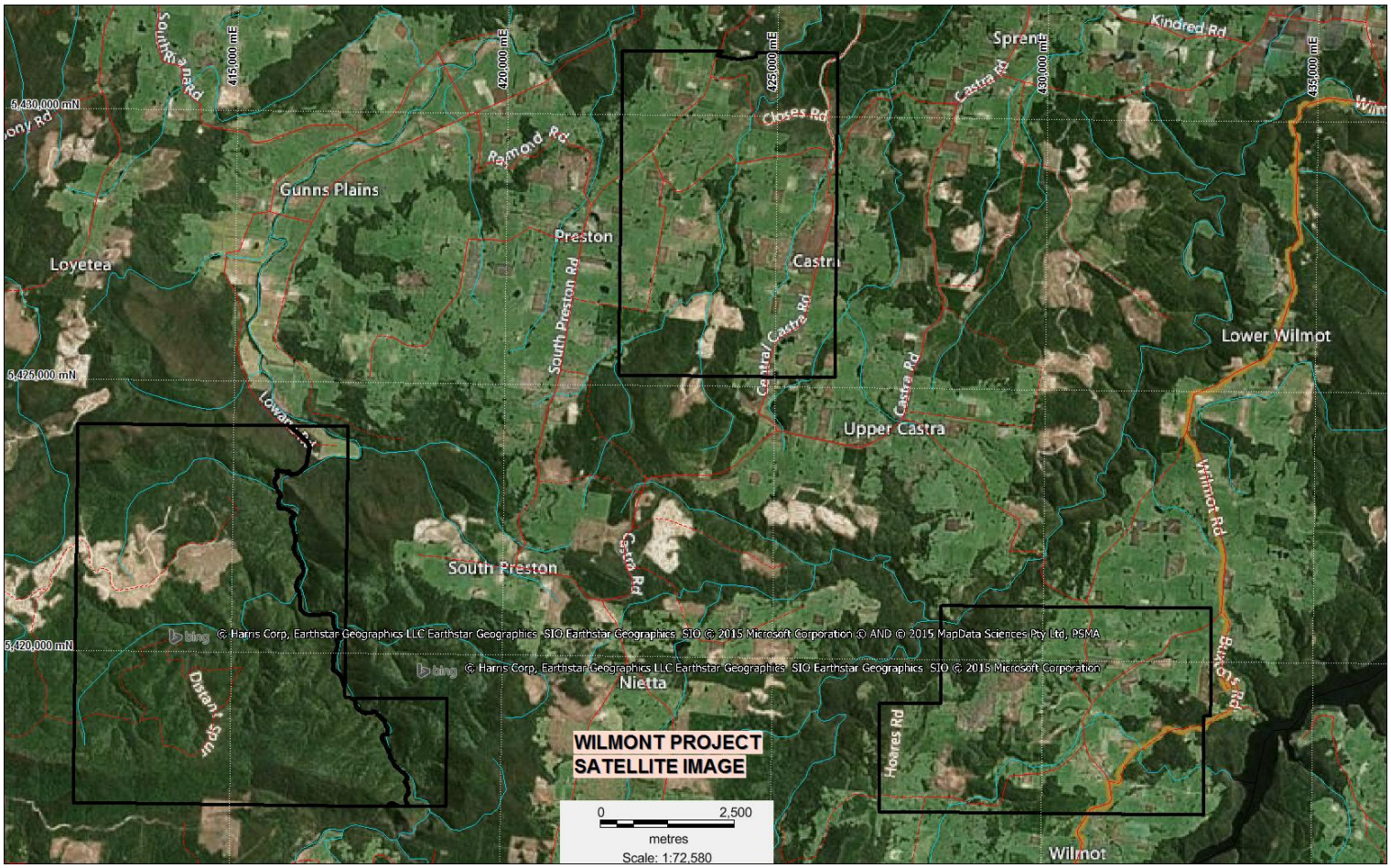

Figure 5: Detailed Location of E.L.55/2007 showing the 2014 relinquished areas in red hatching

4.0 Regional Geology

The regional geological framework of the Mt Read Belt (MRB) is subdivided, from an exploration perspective, into three elements. The central MRB covering the area of outcrop from south of Queenstown to north of Hellyer, the northern MRB covering the area from Black Bluff eastwards through Gowrie Park and Mole Creek, and the Southern MRB comprising areas west and south of Macquarie Harbour. The project tenements are in the east-central part of the northern MRB.

Basement in the Central and Northern MRB is of Precambrian age, comprising predominantly greenschist facies metasediments with minor basalts and dolerites. Higher grade amphibolite and eclogite facies are also present within the Precambrian. This Precambrian basement, termed the Tyennan Block, lies to the south of the project tenements.

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation developed on the Precambrian continental crust and, in the Central MRB, is subdivided into the Neo-Cambrian Tholeiitic Crimson Creek Formation (CCF), the mid to late Cambrian Dundas Group and the predominantly calcalkaline, Mt Read Volcanics (MRV). The CCF was deposited in shallow but rapidly subsiding basins comprising basaltic lavas and volcaniclastics, turbidites, carbonates, chert and minor evaporites. This formation is not exposed in the licence area. Ultramafic cumulates and volcanic equivalents were thrust onto the CCF in the mid Cambrian. They are absent from the licence area.

The MRV, in the Central MRB, form a 200 km long by 20 km wide north-south trending belt along the eastern side of the Dundas Trough, adjacent to and in some areas on-lapping and intruding the Precambrian basement. The northern extension of the MRV swings eastwards around the northern margin of the Tyennan Precambrian block. The volcanics include intermediate to felsic lavas, sub volcanic porphyries and granites, volcaniclastics and basement-derived sedimentary rocks. The MRV host five economically significant volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits all of which lie in the Central MRB.

During late CVC to early Tyndall Group time, Cambrian granitoids intruded the volcanic pile. The majority of the granitoids locate occur along the eastern margin of the volcanics and stitch the volcanics to the Tyennan Block. Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation was followed by predominantly basement derived late Cambrian to Devonian age sedimentation, including siliciclastic conglomerate, sandstone and limestone. These sequences occur within, and peripheral to, the project area (**Figure 6).**

At least two phases of regional compression were associated with the mid Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny. The development of folding, cleavage and regional thrusts in lower Palaeozoic rocks were associated with this event. Fold trends in the licence area are variable, some NW, and lesser E-W.

Deformation was followed by the extensive intrusion of Devonian to Carboniferous granitoids of batholithic proportions. The Dolcoath Granite (and associated thermal metamorphic aureole) outcrops south of the licence, and the Housetop Granite outcrops across a large area to the northwest of the project tenements. The Devonian granites are associated with carbonate replacement Sn mineralisation at Renison Bell and Mount Bischoff, and the Pb-Zn-Ag vein deposits of Zeehan and possibly the Tullah Fields. A similar setting may be interpreted for the base metal vein deposits in the district (eg. Round Hill workings).

The Ordovician and older rocks in the far eastern part of the licence are unconformably overlain by marine sediments, including tillite, forming the basal units of the Permian Parmeener Supergroup. Small bodies of Jurassic dolerite intrude the Permian sediments and older rocks.

After substantial erosion of this terrain, extensive Tertiary flood basalts and subvolcanic sediments were deposited. Basalt flows cover as much as 50% of the project area. In the Quaternary, talus deposits have developed on the lower slopes of Mt Roland and alluvial deposits have formed in the valley of major rivers.

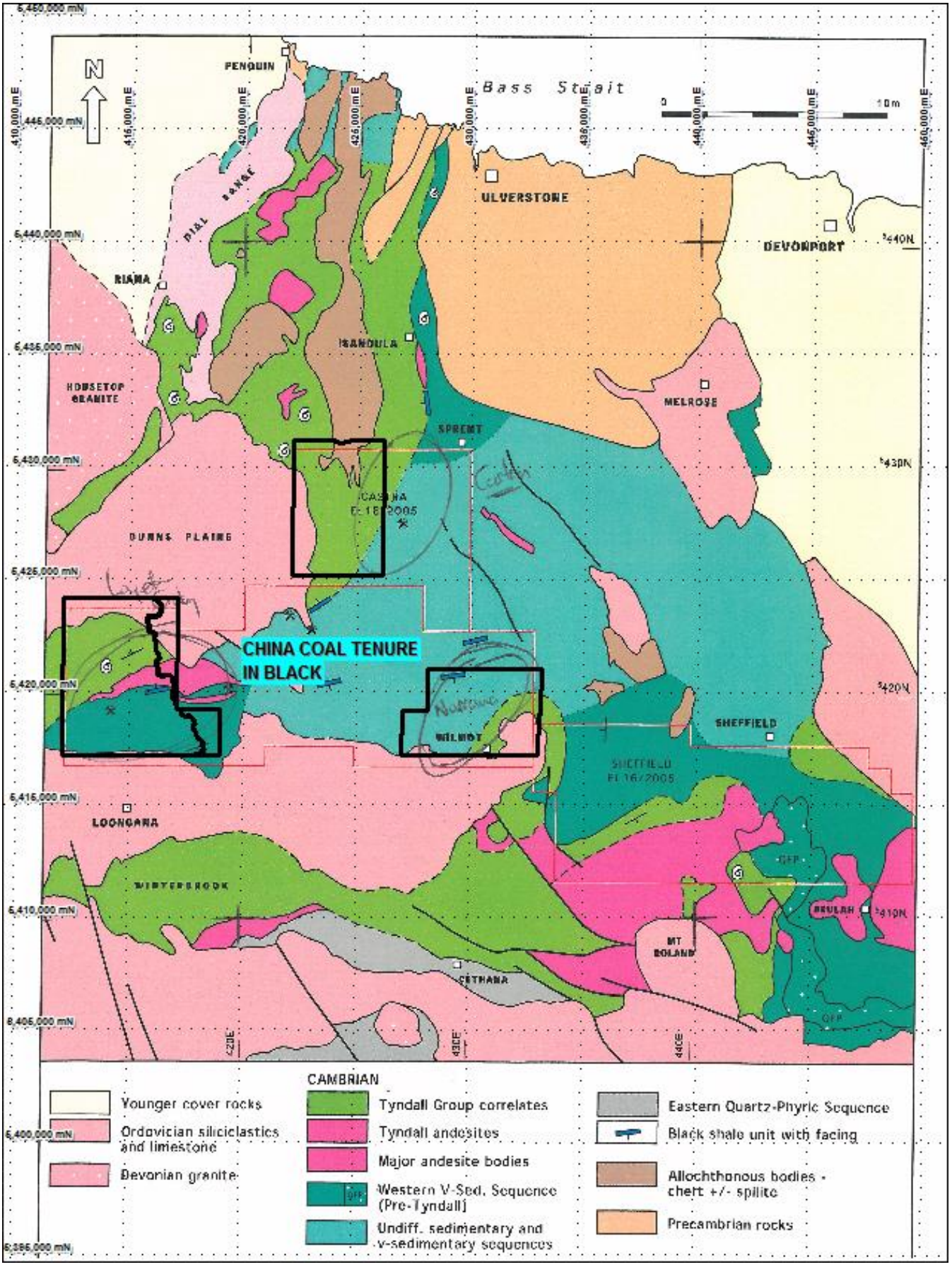

Figure 6: Solid Geology Interpretation of EL 55/2007 (From Pasminco Report) 10

5.0 Regional Mineralisation

The rocks of the Dundas Trough are host to significant polymetallic (Pb, Zn, Cu, Sn, Ag, Au) mineralisation including:

- Mt Lyell – 311Mt @ 0.97%Cu and 0.31g/t Au
- Rosebery – 34.03Mt @ 13.8%Zn, 4.1%Pb, 0.57%Cu, 143g/t Ag and 2.2g/t Au
- Hellyer – 16.5Mt @ 13.9%Zn, 7.2%Pb, 169g/t Ag and 2.55g/t Au

Mineralisation can be broadly classified into two associations.

- Base metal and gold mineralisation related to volcanogenic processes associated with the emplacement of the MRV rocks, particularly the CVS, during the middle to late Cambrian.

- Epigenetic Zn, Cu, Sn, Pb and Ag mineralisation associated with the intrusion of the Devonian Granites.

While it is generally accepted that the polymetallic mineralisation in the MRV is volcanogenic in nature, this has been questioned on the basis of observations that much of this mineralisation (eg Rosebery, Hercules) was emplaced subsequent to the main cleavage forming event and controlled by the interplay of cleavage and bedding in pure shear zones associated with carbonate altered lithologies (Dr. M. Tomkinson per.com. C.Swensson). If true, then this model implies that lithologies in such settings outside the CVS may be prospective. Prior exploration has concentrated on the CVS based on a volcanogenic model. The Henty Fault, reactivated during the Tyennan Orogeny tends to divide mineralisation of a Zn-Pb-Cu-Au volcanogenic association to the NW of the fault from a Cu-Au-Fe association to the SE of the fault. The Henty gold mine (2.83Mt @ 12.5g/t Au) is unusual for the region, being a gold only deposit located within the Henty Fault. The Devonian granites have mineralized a broad range of lithologies, generally close to and within the contact aureoles of the batholiths. Mineralisation is represented by simple high angle veins (Pb, Ag, Zn, Sn), skarn (Zn, Sn) and replacement bodies (Sn) which have resulted in some significant deposits such as Renison Bell (24.54Mt @ 1.41%Sn), Mt. Bischoff (10.54Mt @ 1.1%Sn) and Ocean (2.6Mt @7.7%Pb, 2.5%Zn, 55g/t Ag). The larger granite related deposits tend to be associated with reactive and or replaceable host rocks, usually carbonates.

6.0 Previous Exploration

Records indicate that EL tenure in these areas has been varied, with exploration for base metals starting in the 1960's, with current philosophies and methods being employed since the mid 1970's. Previous tenement holders were Zinifex Rosebery Mine, with EL 16/2005 Sheffield, EL 17/2005 Nietta and EL 18/2005 Central Castra. Following completion of an exploration programme from September 2005 until December 2006, sections of the tenements were relinquished, these forming the subsequently granted EL 55/2007.

Prior to the Zinifex tenure, a number of other companies have held EL's in this area, with varying degrees of overlap with EL 55/2007.

During the current tenure China Coal identified three stream geochemical anomalies from the analysis of previous stream geochemical data: As W, Sn, Mo anomaly in the west of the area, a Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Au anomaly in the central west and a Zn, Cu, Pb anomaly in the central east of the tenements. Follow up of the anomalous areas resulted in the establishment of two soil geochemical sampling grids, one each located in Blocks 1 and 2. This work resulted in the definition of two robust base metal soil geochemical anomalies. The anomalies are unclosed and represented base metal targets, warranting further work.

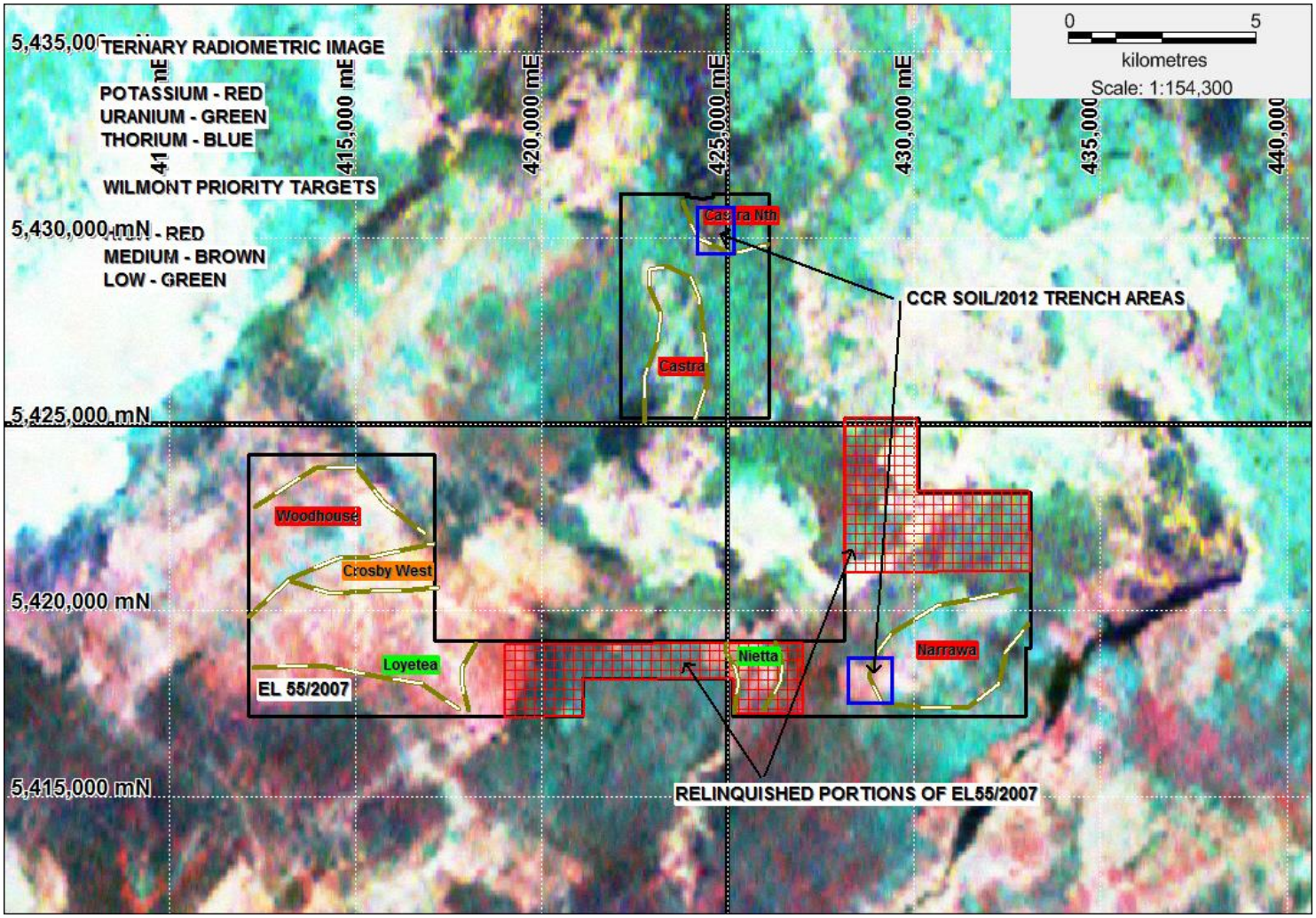

Figure 7: Ternary Radiometrics showing 2012 exploration areas and target areas

7.0 Exploration Conducted by China Coal Resources 2012/2013

Exploration during the 2012/2013 reporting period comprised geological reconnaissance, detailed geological and geochemical traversing over the two prospects identified previously and the excavation and sampling of six trenches for the purposes of mapping and geochemical sampling. See relevant Annual Technical reports in the References and **Figure 7** for the soil sampling and trenching areas.

8.0 Exploration Conducted by China Coal Resources 2014/2016

During the current year China Coal Resources (CCR) reviewed all Australian projects with a view to rationalisation of non-key assets and reduction of portions of selected projects.
The Wilmont project has produced some encouraging results at the Narrawa/Lake Barrington and Castra prospects.
An earlier decision to drill test the prospects was premature and it was decided more basic geological information was required before drill testing was carried out.
To that end encouraging historical results at the Loyetea require a grid base surficial sampling approach.
In the current exploration period CCR explored several funding avenues to advance exploration at Wilmont including possible joint venture partners
Following an in-house review of all projects a decision was made to relinquish EL55/2007.

9.0 Environment

There were no surface disturbing activities during the reporting period. 13

10.0 Expenditure

Table 1 Expenditure Statement

Cost Centres	Expenditure Incurred
Geoscientific (Geology)	3,680
Geoscientific (Geochemistry)	
Other Costs(Rental)	6,029
Administration	2,509
TOTAL	**12,208**

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