ASX Announcement / Media Release

20 October 2015

universal coal plc

UNIVERSAL COAL SET TO SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THERMAL COAL RESOURCES FOLLOWING ARNOT SOUTH ACQUISITION

Universal Coal Plc ("Universal Coal") (ASX:UNV) is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding sale of Prospecting Right Agreement with Exxaro, South Africa's largest listed coal miner, to acquire the Arnot South project.

Commenting, UNV's CEO Tony Weber said, "The acquisition of Arnot South increases Universal Coal's thermal resource base by 25%, further strengthening our position in the Witbank coal field, South Africa's most important source of thermal coal.

"With Kangala having achieved steady state operations at 2.8 million tonnes per annum run-of-mine (mtpa ROM), and the ~2 mtpa ROM New Clydesdale Colliery expected to be in full production in the latter part of this year, Universal Coal is now pursuing coal ventures capable of supporting larger (+3mtpa), longer-term operations. Arnot South not only meets this requirement, but also hosts excellent quality coal that allows processing flexibility and offers coal product optionality.

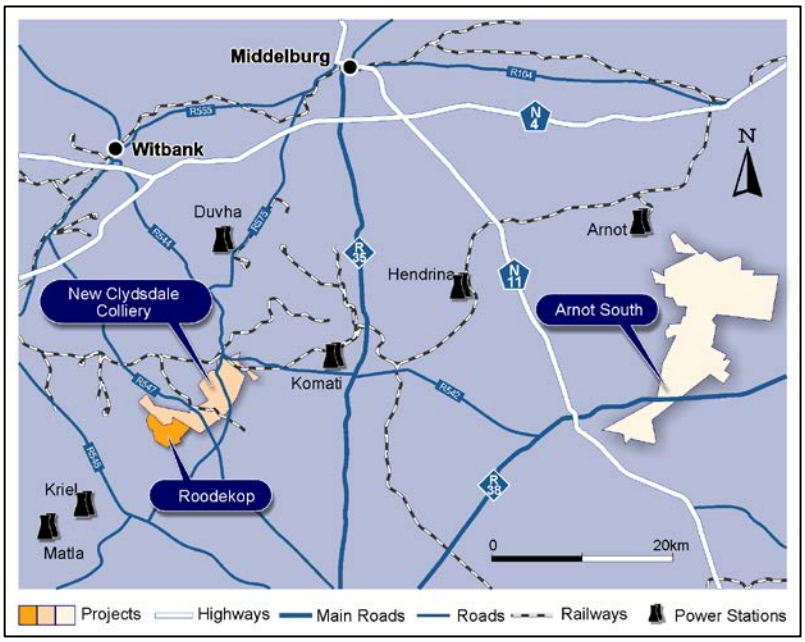
"The acquisition marks another key step towards growing the company into a sustainable mid-tier coal producer in the medium term."

The Arnot South project

Locality

The Arnot South prospecting right is located approximately 65km east of Emalahleni and 50km northeast of Universal Coal's NCC project in the Witbank coalfield. The prospect is 15,212 hectares in size, and has been subject to several drilling campaigns since the 1970's by major mining companies including Goldfields and most recently Exxaro. A total of 275 boreholes have been drilled historically.

Exxaro established that Arnot South was no longer strategically aligned with its group strategy and embarked on a public disposal process, with Universal Coal being the successful bidder.



Resource estimate

The Arnot South project is a multiple seam deposit that hosts three of the coal seams (No 4, 3 and 2) typically present in the Witbank coal field. Universal Coal commissioned Gemecs (Pty) Ltd, an independent geological consultancy, to capture and validate available historic drill hole data and complete an independent JORC 2012 compliant (JORC) resource estimate. Full details of the assumptions used in the resource estimation (Table 1), are attached hereto as Appendix 1 and 2.

The No. 2 seam, which represents 92% of the resource and is largely extractable by underground means, is at this stage considered as the only seam with economic potential. **The JORC-compliant in situ coal resource at Arnot South totals 97.70 million tonnes**:

Seam	Resource Measured Mt	Resource Indicated Mt	Resource Inferred Mt	Total Mt	Attributable to Universal Coal Mt
S2	1.50	32.10	64.10	97.70	48.80

- The tonnages are quoted in metric tonnes and million tonnes is abbreviated at Mt.
- Coal Resources are quoted on an air-dried basis

Significant potential exists to increase the resource base, particularly in the south of the project area.

The raw quality of the No. 2 seam present at Arnot South is summarised in the table below.

Seam	Raw Quality (air dried basis)				
	ASH %	CV Mj/kg	VM %	IM %	S %
No.2	24.90	22.80	22.60	3.30	0.95

Typical product qualities obtained from wash simulations of No. 2 seam borehole analytical data from boreholes completed by Exxaro are reported in the table below.

Product Option	Primary Product (air dried basis)						Secondary Product (air dried basis)						Combined Product YL %
	YL %	ASH %	CV Mj/kg	VM %	IM %	S %	YL %	ASH %	CV Mj/kg	VM %	IM %	S %	
27.5 Mj/kg	53.9	12.5	27.5	26.2	3.4	0.34	32.8	27.8	21.5	19.5	3.0	1.04	86.7
26.5 Mj/kg	72.4	15.0	26.5	24.7	3.4	0.36	9.0	27.6	21.5	19.3	3.0	1.05	81.4
25.5 Mj/kg	84.9	17.5	25.5	23.9	3.3	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.9

- YL – theoretical borehole yield, CV– calorific value, VM – volatile matter, IM – inherent moisture, S – sulphur
- Coal qualities are quoted on a Mineable Tonnage In-Situ (MTIS) and on an air-dried basis
- The tonnages are quoted in metric tonnes and million tonnes is abbreviated at Mt

The wash simulations indicate that the No. 2 seam can support a number of single and multi-product scenarios at high theoretical yields.

Transaction structure and funding

Under the Prospecting Right Agreement, Universal Coal Development VII Proprietary Limited (UCDVII) will acquire the Arnot South prospecting right for a total consideration of ZAR90m (approximately A$9.45 million). Universal Coal will guarantee the obligations of UCDVII under the Asset Sale Agreement.

UCDVII is held 50% by Universal Coal and 50% by the Black Economic Empowerment ("BEE") company, Ndalamo Resources (Pty) Ltd ("Ndalamo").

The transaction remains subject to the fulfilment - or to the extent possible - the waiver of suspensive conditions for transactions of this nature such as Ministerial consent in terms of section 11 of the Mineral Resources and Petroleum Development Act 28 of 2002 (as amended) ("MPRDA"). Universal Coal will update shareholders as to the status of the conditions to completion of the Prospecting Right Sale Agreement in due course.

For further information please contact:

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Universal Coal Global Coal Resources/Reserve Estimate

Project	Reserve		Resource				
	Proved Mt	Probable Mt	Measured Mt	Indicated Mt	Inferred Mt	Total Mt	Attributable to Universal Mt
Thermal Coal (Witbank)							
Kangala[1]	19.6	-	90.4	19.4	33.6	143.4	101.1
NCC[2]	28.8	12.0	143.5	3.6	16.9	164.0	101.2
Brakfontein[3]	9.6	-	31.7	39.4	4.7	75.8	38.1
Arnot South[4]	-	-	1.5	32.1	64.1	97.7	48.8
Total Thermal Coal	**58.0**	**12.0**	**267.1**	**94.5**	**119.3**	**480.9**	**289.2**
Coking Coal (Limpopo)							
Berenice[5]	-	-	394.0	694.3	116.1	1,204.4	602.2
Cygnus[6]	-	-	30.9	106.7	8.2	145.8	72.9
Somerville[5]	-	-	-	-	274.2	274.2	137.1
Total Coking Coal	**-**	**-**	**424.9**	**801.0**	**398.5**	**1,624.4**	**812.2**
Total	**58.0**	**12.0**	**692.00**	**895.5**	**517.8**	**2,105.3**	**1,101.4**
	70.0						

Notes:

- Mineral Resources are stated inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- Rounding (conforming to the JORC Code) may cause computational discrepancies.
- The Resource and Reserve estimates for Kangala, Berenice, Cygnus and Somerville were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.
- The Resource and Reserve estimates for the NCC, Brakfontein and Arnot South projects have been prepared to comply with the JORC Code 2012.

1. Universal has an attributable interest of 70.5% of the Kangala Project.
2. Universal has an attributable interest of 49% in the New Clydesdale Colliery and 74% in the Roodekop Project, collectively known as the NCC project.
3. Universal has an attributable interest of 50.29% in the Brakfontein Project and the right to negotiate to acquire up to a 74% interest upon completion of the BFS and award of a mining right.
4. Universal has an attributable interest of 50% in the Arnot South project
5. Universal has an attributable interest of 50% in the Berenice and Somerville Projects with an option to acquire up to a 74% interest.
6. Universal has an attributable interest of 50% in the Cygnus Project with an option to acquire up to a 74% interest.

Competent Person's Statement

The Coal Resource estimates for Kangala, Brakfontein, Arnot South, Berenice, Cygnus and Somerville were prepared by Mr Nico Denner, who is a registered natural scientist and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (a Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation). Mr Denner is employed by Gemecs (Pty) Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Denner consents to the inclusion in this report of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Coal Resource estimate for NCC was prepared by Mr Pogiso Rantao, who is a registered natural scientist and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (a Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation). Mr Rantao is employed as a Senior Geologist by Universal Coal plc and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rantao consents to the inclusion in this report of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Kangala Coal Reserve estimate was prepared by Mr Piet van der Linde from Mindset Mining Consultants (Pty) Ltd. Mr van der Linde is a registered Professional Certified Mining Engineer and has over 30 years' experience in the mining industry. He is a member of the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) (a Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation) and the South African Collieries Managers Association (SACMA). Mr van der Linde has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of mineralisation and the Kangala deposit and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr van der Linde consents to the inclusion in this report of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The NCC Coal Reserve estimate was prepared by Messrs Piet van der Linde and Ronnie van Eeden from Mindset Mining Consultants (Pty) Ltd. Mr van der Linde is a registered Professional Certified Mining Engineer and has over 30 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr van Eeden is a qualified Mining Engineer (Mine Managers Certificate of Competency) with other commercial qualifications, and has over 30 years' experience in the coal industry internationally. Mr van der Linde is a member of the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) (a Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation) and member of the South African Collieries Managers Association (SACMA). Messrs van der Linde and van Eeden have sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of mineralisation and the NCC deposit and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Messrs van der Linde and van Eeden consent to the inclusion in this report of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

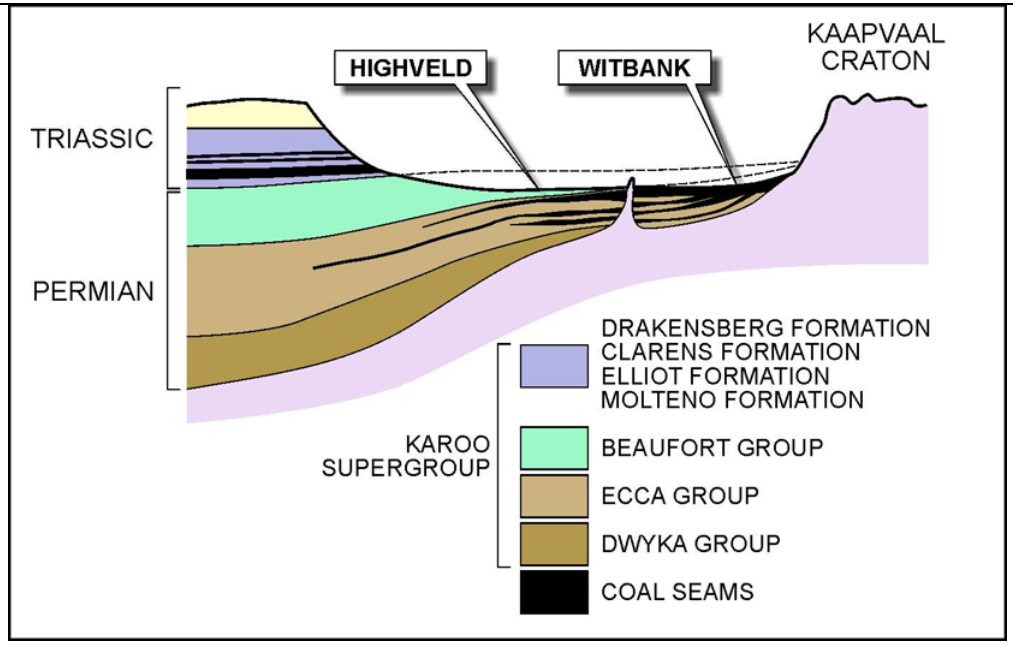
The Brakfontein Ore Reserve estimate was prepared by Mr Kevin Donaldson. Mr Donaldson is employed by Universal Coal as Chief Development Engineer and is registered with the Engineering Council of South Africa and a member of both the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Overseas Professional Organisation) and the South African Colliery Managers Association. He has more than 20 years' experience in the South African coal mining industry and sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of mineralisation and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Donaldson consents to the inclusion in this report of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012) Table 1 for the Arnot South Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	CP Comments
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	- All the drilling data used in this estimation is historic and no record of the sampling techniques used is available, however, after independent examination of the available data the samples are considered to have been collected by experienced geologists using acceptable industry procedures and standards. - Detailed sampling of coal seams typically is undertaken only once the coal seam is logged accurately and in detail. Sample increments are based on variations in coal characteristics in conjunction with density data obtained from wireline logs. - It is reasonable to assume that samples were bagged, correctly tagged and transported to the Laboratory for analyses and testing.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so by what method, etc.).*	- After examination of the available data it is reasonable to assume that all past drilling was diamond drilling using conventional equipment and TNW core size. This is borne out by the mass of coal sample reported which corresponds to standard TNW core. - Drilling was vertical and not oriented. - A list of historical drill holes used in this estimation is attached hereto as Appendix 2.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material beingsampled.*	- All the drilling data used in this estimation are historic and no record of the sample recoveries is available. - Core recovery is recorded by the geologist in the field and is a standard logging procedure. It is reasonable to assume that recoveries were recoded historically and where recovery for a seam fell below acceptable levels the hole was re-drilled.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	- All the drilling data used in this estimation is historic and no record of the geological and geotechnical logging procedure is available. - However, after examination of the available data the logging is considered to have been done by experienced geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. - It is reasonable to assume that the cores were logged following industry-accepted coal lithological descriptions, procedures and methods and was quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all*	- It is reasonable to assume that whole coal core was sampled, bagged on site and transported to a laboratory

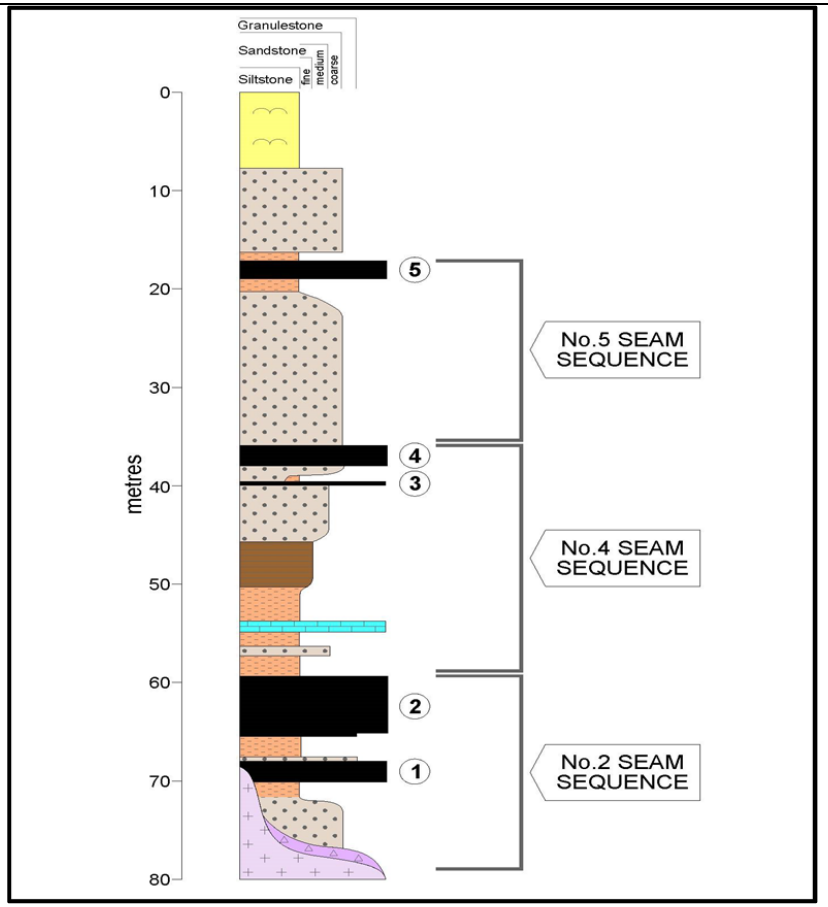
techniques and sample preparation	*core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	for testing as is standard procedure in the South African coal exploration industry. - Coal laboratories in South Africa comply with South African Bureau of Standards for sample preparation and sub sampling and analyses. - It is reasonable to assume that all coal samples were crushed to a top size of 25mm before analyses, a size deemed appropriate for the type and nature of the coal at Arnot South.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	- No record of the analytical and laboratory procedures historically used are available, however, after examination of the available data the analyses are considered to have been completed by accredited laboratories that would have complied with South African Bureau of Standards for sample preparation and sub sampling and analyses. - The quality of certain data, especially the wash tables give a poor level of confidence, because of incomplete and varying wash instructions. - It is standard procedure for South African coal laboratories to, where irregular analytical results are detected, re-analyse a duplicate sample. Typically where this procedure does not resolve the irregularity a duplicate sample would have been sent to an external laboratory for verification. It is reasonable to assume that this quality control procedure was adopted for the Arnot South historical analyses.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No record of any verification of the historic data is available and could not be confirmed, however, it is reasonable to assume that documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols did adhere to acceptable industry norms.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	- Borehole co-ordinates were recorded in the Excel-based historic database obtained from Exxaro and the Council for Geoscience. - There is no evidence of any certified surveyors submitting certified co-ordinates and elevations, however it is reasonable to assume that borehole coordinates and elevations were accurately surveyed by certified surveyors. - Grid used in historic databases: South African LO29 grid system, Cape datum, subsequently converted to Hartbeeshoek 94 (WGS84) datum by Universal Coal.
Data spacing and Distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	- Exploration drilling has been conducted on a grid, spaced at between 500m and 1000m. - The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to meet the JORC limits for classification of Indicated and Inferred resources. - Sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the*	- The distribution of the Coal Measures at Arnot South is controlled by a NNE-SSW trending palaeo-low/channel restricted to the western part of the project area, and is generally flat-lying. A number of dolerite sills and dykes are present. - The drilling grid had an irregular distribution.

	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- The coal seams are nearly horizontal and the apparent thickness (width) of the intersected coal seams closely approximates the true thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No record of measures taken to ensure sample security during the historic drilling is available, however, it is reasonable to assume that appropriate protocols and procedures existed and were adhered to.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	- No record of audits or reviews of sampling techniques during historic drilling campaigns is available, however, it is reasonable to assume that such audits were conducted by Goldfields and Exxaro. - Gemecs, on behalf of Universal Coal, captured the historic data in GBIS and conduct an independent validation and audit thereof.
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	- Universal Coal Development VII (Pty) Ltd entered into a binding agreement to acquire the prospecting right MP30/5/1/1/2/360PR from Exxaro. - Universal Coal Development VII (Pty) Ltd is a 50%:50% (pre-funding) joint venture between Universal Coal plc and black economic empowerment entity, Ndalamo Resources (Pty) Ltd. - The transaction remains subject to the fulfilment, or to the extent possible, the waiver of suspensive conditions of transactions of this nature such as Ministerial consent in terms of section 11 of the Mineral Resources and Petroleum Development Act 28 of 2002 (as amended) ("MPRDA").
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The following companies have been involved in exploration at Arnot South since prospecting first began in the 1970's: Goldfields, Eyesizwe and Exxaro. At total of 275 holes were drilled historically of which data is available from 201 boreholes. The holes intersected the following coal seams: No. 4, No. 3 and No. 2. The historical assay data included raw assay values and those washed at density fractions (t/m3) F1.35, F1.4, F1.45, F1.5, F1.55, F1.6, F1.65, F1.7, F1.75 and F1.80.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The main Karoo Basin: - Filled between the Late Carboniferous and Middle Jurassic periods; - Lithostratigraphically subdivided into the Dwyka, Ecca and Beaufort groups, succeeded by the Molteno, Elliot and Clarens Formations and the Drakensburg Formation (volcanics); - The coal bearing Ecca Group has been divided into three sub-units: the Pietermaritzburg; Vryheid and Volksrust Formations.



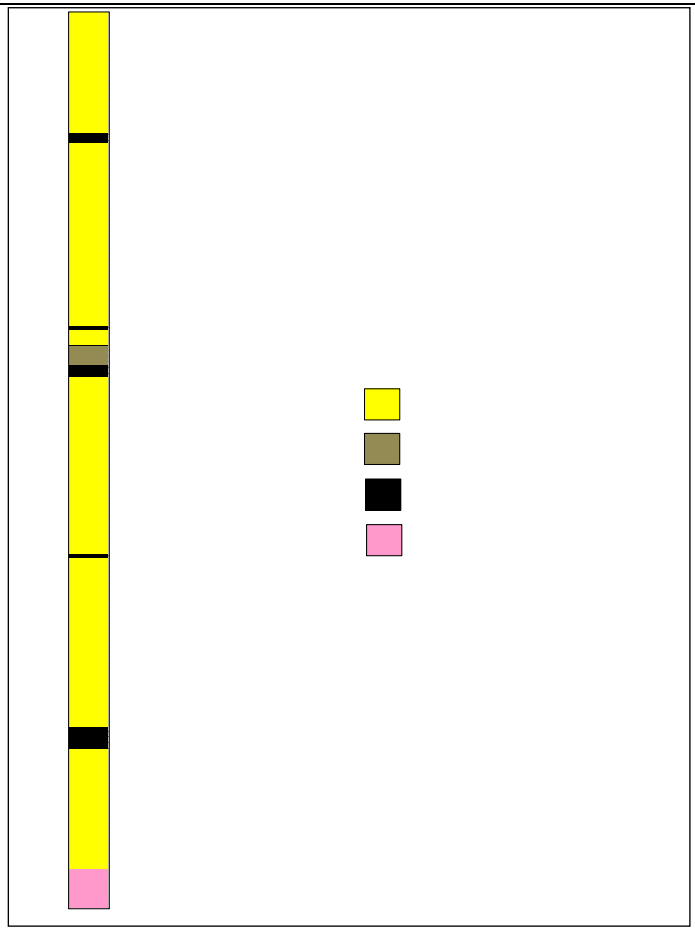
The Witbank Coalfield:

- The coal-bearing Vryheid Formation attains a thickness of 70m to 200m in the Witbank Coalfield;
- Here the Vryheid Formation consists of five coarsening-upward sequences with coal seams associated predominantly with the coarser-grained fluvial facies at the top of each sequence;
- The No. 5, 4, 2, and 1 seams are of economic interest.

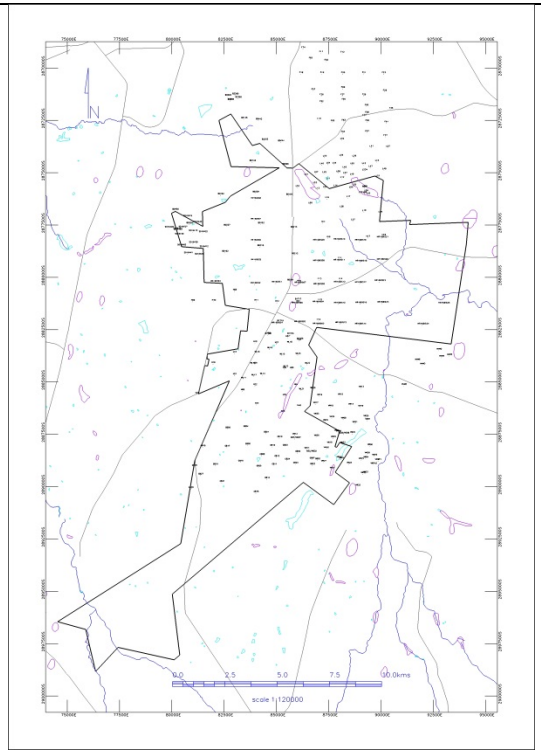
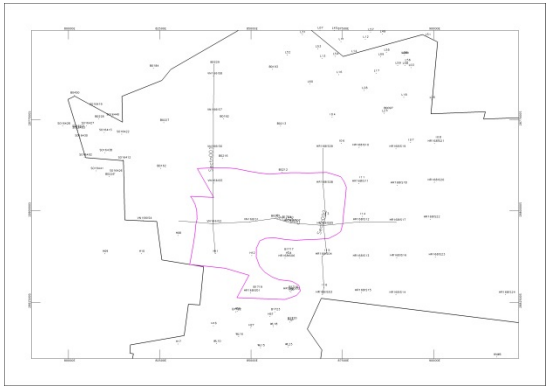


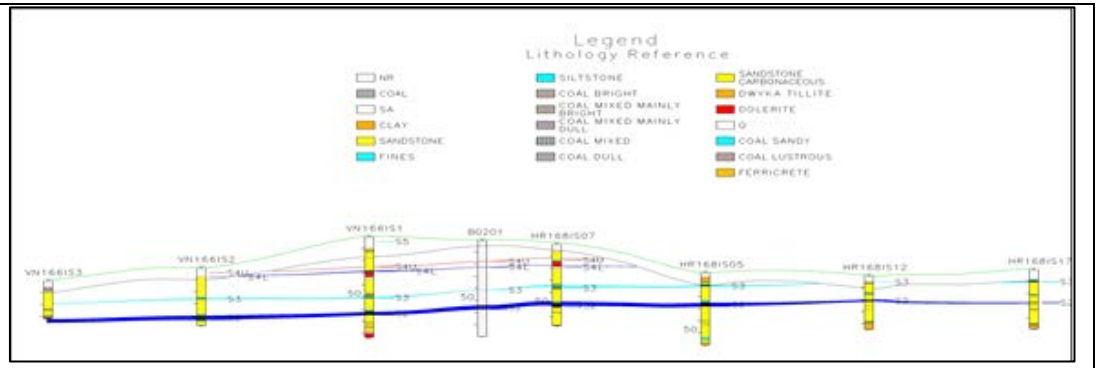
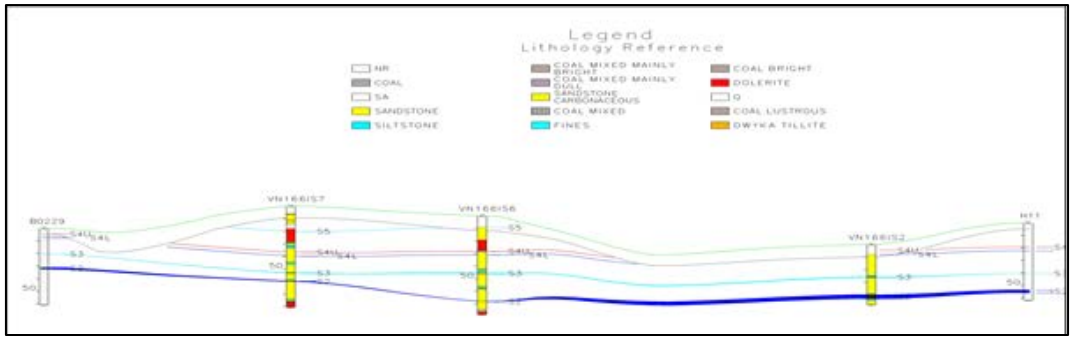
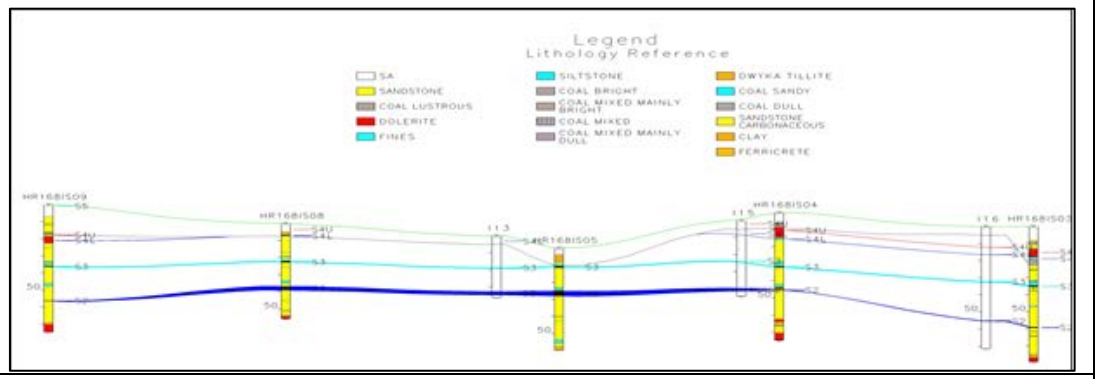
Local Geology:

- The Arnot South Project is underlain by a 15m to 160m thick succession of sandstone, shale and coal of the Vryheid Formation;
- Represents a multiple seam deposit type hosting the predominantly the No. 4, No. 3 and No. 2 seams;
- The typical lithostratigraphic sequence at Arnot South is illustrated below:

		 - The coal seams are characteristically near horizontal and often split by shale and sandstone bands. - Various dolerite sills and dykes are present displacing or cutting out the coal seams locally.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth*	- A full list of drill holes used in the Resource estimate is attached hereto. - All drill holes have been used and modelled as vertical.

	- *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should beclearly stated.*	All seams where multiple coal quality samples were taken were given a composite value (generated within the Minex software) weighting each quality by thickness and relative density.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The coal seams are nearly horizontal and the apparent thickness (width) of the intersected coal seams closely approximates the true thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.* • *These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	- A plan of the Arnot South project area with drill hole collar positions and appropriate sectional views are presented below:

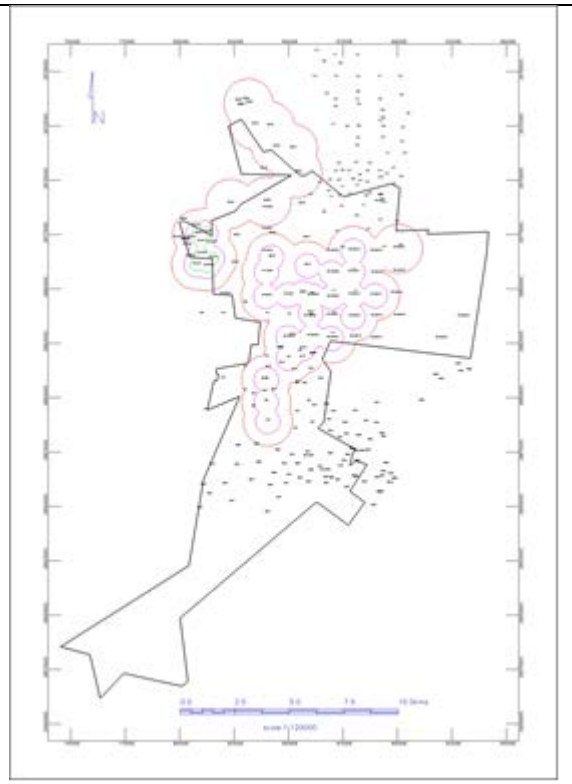
		 

		  
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid*	Results for 201 of 275 holes drilled historically are available and have been used in the resource estimation.

	misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Universal Coal commissioned Edgar Stettler & Associates, an independent geophysical consultancy, to interpret available public domain airborne magnetic data. The interpretation confirmed the presence of a number of dolerite sills and dykes within the project area. The intrusives impact the coal seams to a variable degree and have been taken into consideration in the resource estimation.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Universal Coal is planning a significant drilling campaign aimed at increasing the drilling and coal quality sample density to 250m x 250m. The planned drilling will entail a total of 565 holes at a total cost of A$3.6 million over a three year period. The proposed drilling is summarised in the diagram below.
Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	- All the available historical exploration data and analytical results were imported into a GBIS database and subjected to validation routines. ▪ Lithological descriptions were verified and coal seam correlations were validated. ▪ Coal sample positions were verified against coal seam occurrences, and raw coal analyses compared to lithological descriptions. ▪ A number of analytical tests and routines were used to validate all the raw and washability data. ▪ Anomalies were identified, queried and corrected where possible, otherwise flagged and removed from the final modelling dataset prior to geological modelling and resource calculation
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	- The Competent Person did not undertake a site visit but is familiar with the area and geology from past work experience.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	- Confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate to low: Borehole coverage and density confirmed the nature, continuity of the seams and coal quality, however, some missing borehole data and limited investigations on the impact of intrusives reduces the confidence levels. - It is reasonable to assume that the historical boreholes were geologically logged, acceptably sampled and analysed. - The Mineral Resource estimation was primarily guided by geology. - Continuity in geology and quality is primarily affected by intrusives, structures and inseam stone bands thickening. - Future planned infill drilling at 250m intervals will allow more accurate geological information.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	- The main target seam, Seam No. 2, extends approximately 7km along strike (NNE-SSW) and 5km perpendicular to strike with an approximate average thickness of 2.64m. - The depth of cover to the S2 seam ranges from 15m in the west and east to 120m in the central area. - The current resource extent covers 33.6 km^2.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation.* • *Method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	- Geological modelling and resource estimation were performed using Gemcom MinexTM software. - Sections were used across the resource area to ensure all these correlations are consistent, and were verified against the lithological logging. - The stratigraphical sequence was verified in Minex (including gaps and overlaps) before structural modelling commenced. The coal seam, unit and partings were modelled, based on the average borehole spacing in the project area. Roof and floor surfaces were created in 3D for each layer, as well as a thickness grid for each seam

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and* • *Whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	- The surface topography was created using the borehole collars together with the 1:50000 topographic surface contours to construct a surface elevation contours in Minex, covering all of the potential coal resource area. - Coal resources are reported only where coal qualities are present - A geological loss of 30% was applied to accommodate losses expected due to possible devolatisation, dolerite and sill intrusions, and low confidence in historical borehole data used. - Raw coal qualities were modelled for each seam and unit as mentioned above. - Qualities modelled are: RD (Relative density), CV (Calorific Value), AS (Ash), IM (Inherit Moisture), FC (Fixed carbon), VM (Volatile matter) and TS (Total Sulphur). All qualities reported hereafter are on an air dried basis. - Only the washed coal qualities for the Exxaro boreholes were used for wash simulation purposes.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated as in situ using the in situ density estimation method using air dried moisture and air dried relative density laboratory values.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A raw ash cut off of 50% (air dried) and volatile matter cut-off of 18% (air dried) have been applied to the deposit, however none of seams contain an air dried raw ash of greater than 45% and a volatile matter content of less than 18%.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	A minimum seam thickness cut-off of 1.80m was applied to No. 2 seam.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Universal Coal has determined, based on the washability tests done by Exxaro that the S2 seam could be a multi-product supplier of export thermal quality coal with an ash as low as 15% (air dried basis) and domestic thermal coal with a calorific value of 21.5 Mj/kg (air dried basis) for power generation (Eskom).
Environmental	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process*	- It is the Competent Person's opinion that there are no limiting environmental factors at this stage of the project

factors or assumptions	*residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	development other than regulations relating to mining adjacent to wetlands, which should be managed through applying buffer zones and wetland offsets. - The regulatory framework in South Africa makes provision for waste and process residue disposal and the project area has suitable areas available to host such facilities.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	- The density used in the tonnage calculation is relative density determined in the laboratory according to ISO 5072:1997. The apparent relative density is determined by weighing a sample suspended in water, allowing the sample to drain to remove surface liquid and then reweighing the sample in air. - All coal samples submitted to the laboratory was subjected to RD determination.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	- Borehole spacing up to 500m was used to classify a measured resource, up to 1000m to classify an indicated resource and up to 2000m was classified as an inferred resource. - Only boreholes where the relevant seam was analysed were considered as point observations to be used for resource classification. - The figure below to illustrate resource classification of S2 seam at Arnot South (red = inferred, maroon = indicated and blue = measured).

		
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	There have been no audits to date undertaken on the Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation.*	- The Competent Person applied the principles of the JORC code 2012 in estimating the Resources at Arnot South. - To date no geostatistical studies have been undertaken to ascertain a feel for the confidence in drill hole spacing for the purposes of resource estimation. - Factors that could affect the accuracy of the resource estimate include dolerite intrusives and structures between completed drill holes, seam wash outs and inseam stone bands thickening and incomplete historical data. - Further infill drilling will be conducted at 250m intervals and should assist in providing further confidence in the geological model and resource estimate.

	• *Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Appendix 2: Drill Hole Data Summary for the Arnot South Project

Hole Name	Hole Type	Datum	Grid	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
B0096	Core	Cape	South African	85404.22	-2874668	1700.7	80.77	0	-90
B0097	Core	Cape	South African	88743.21	-2877248	1645.9	39.93	0	-90
B0148	Core	Cape	South African	83840.22	-2874503	1677.3	57.91	0	-90
B0162	Core	Cape	South African	82527.23	-2878832	1660.5	54.86	0	-90
B0192	Core	Cape	South African	84247.22	-2877477	1676.4	82.3	0	-90
B0193	Core	Cape	South African	85591.22	-2876117	1694.7	88.39	0	-90
B0201	Core	Cape	South African	85650.22	-2880204	1667.3	79.55	0	-90
B0212	Core	Cape	South African	85855.22	-2878940	1664.2	82.3	0	-90
B0213	Core	Cape	South African	85810.22	-2877675	1679.4	96.01	0	-90
B0216	Core	Cape	South African	84217.22	-2878559	1659.6	67.06	0	-90
B0226	Core	Cape	South African	81109.23	-2879060	1650.7	65.23	0	-90
B0227	Core	Cape	South African	82610.23	-2877580	1655.5	60.96	0	-90
B0228	Core	Cape	South African	80824.23	-2877480	1619.9	35.66	0	-90
B0229	Core	Cape	South African	83988.22	-2875990	1657.5	60.96	0	-90
B0450	Core	Cape	South African	80151.23	-2876827	1641.3	50.29	0	-90
B1717	Core	Cape	South African	86015.22	-2881119	1671.8	71	0	-90
B1718	Core	Cape	South African	86137.22	-2882155	1649	66.87	0	-90
B1719	Core	Cape	South African	85161.22	-2882155	1664.2	63.9	0	-90
B1720	Core	Cape	South African	86106.22	-2883008	1630	41.03	0	-90
B1721	Core	Cape	South African	85954.22	-2880234	1671.8	58.4	0	-90
B1722	Core	Cape	South African	84582.22	-2882764	1664.2	87.1	0	-90
B1723	Core	Cape	South African	85649.22	-2882765	1645.9	78.6	0	-90
B3068	Core	Cape	South African	85929.22	-2886255	1725.6	74.92	0	-90
B32/HD32	Core	Cape	South African	86640.01	-2888386	1662	120.65	0	-90
B37/HD37	Core	Cape	South African	85877.22	-2887735	1665.2	74.8	0	-90
B3874	Core	Cape	South African	82793.23	-2871580	1664	25.79	0	-90
GB01	Core	Cape	South African	84493.22	-2887471	1644.01	59.49	0	-90
GB02	Core	Cape	South African	86954.21	-2888746	1672.18	104.44	0	-90
GB03	Core	Cape	South African	85401.22	-2888096	1647	67.06	0	-90
GB04	Core	Cape	South African	83520.22	-2887198	1655.01	71.17	0	-90
GB05	Core	Cape	South African	82657.23	-2887258	1672.9	89.08	0	-90
GB06	Core	Cape	South African	83610.22	-2888035	1651.9	71.4	0	-90
GB07	Core	Cape	South African	86688.21	-2888714	1663.8	77.32	0	-90
GB08	Core	Cape	South African	84299.22	-2888531	1632.47	46.49	0	-90
GB09	Core	Cape	South African	86003.21	-2888397	1664.75	85.42	0	-90
GB10	Core	Cape	South African	85139.22	-2887691	1631.61	43.33	0	-90
GB11	Core	Cape	South African	84883.22	-2889001	1647.3	63.42	0	-90
GB12	Core	Cape	South African	85005.26	-2888617	1641.9	57.28	0	-90
GB13	Core	Cape	South African	84794.55	-2888104	1629.2	48.72	0	-90
GB14	Core	Cape	South African	84540.35	-2889655	1659.5	77.29	0	-90
GB15	Core	Cape	South African	84012.16	-2890317	1665	86.49	0	-90
GB16	Core	Cape	South African	83272.6	-2888846	1639.1	62.48	0	-90
GB17	Core	Cape	South African	82630.4	-2888140	1655.5	73.46	0	-90

GB18	Core	Cape	South African	81470.63	-2888124	1685.2	106.78	0	-90
GB19	Core	Cape	South African	82065.37	-2889004	1663.4	89.2	0	-90
GB20	Core	Cape	South African	81064.26	-2889062	1675.3	104.78	0	-90
GB21	Core	Cape	South African	82385.36	-2889820	1668.6	90.98	0	-90
GB22	Core	Cape	South African	86709.26	-2888993	1656.4	70.74	0	-90
GB23	Core	Cape	South African	85899.92	-2888937	1670.1	78.03	0	-90
GB24	Core	Cape	South African	85507.59	-2888763	1657.7	42.47	0	-90
GB25	Core	Cape	South African	84141.84	-2889089	1643.5	56.36	0	-90
GB26	Core	Cape	South African	80895.82	-2890116	1688.5	157.56	0	-90
GB27	Core	Cape	South African	81363.38	-2889474	1682.3	114.54	0	-90
H08	Core	Cape	South African	82996.22	-2880672	1643	53	0	-90
H11	Core	Cape	South African	84021.22	-2881172	1662	61.76	0	-90
H12	Core	Cape	South African	85021.22	-2881222	1663	70.79	0	-90
H16	Core	Cape	South African	83971.22	-2883147	1660	69.75	0	-90
H17	Core	Cape	South African	82996.22	-2883647	1670	60.92	0	-90
H18	Core	Cape	South African	81971.23	-2884147	1645	55.58	0	-90
H20	Core	Cape	South African	85371.22	-2884397	1643	49.02	0	-90
H21	Core	Cape	South African	82996.22	-2884697	1670	68.9	0	-90
H22	Core	Cape	South African	83971.22	-2885197	1661	66.87	0	-90
H23	Core	Cape	South African	81196.23	-2885597	1669	62.64	0	-90
H24	Core	Cape	South African	86021.22	-2881222	1669	71	0	-90
H25	Core	Cape	South African	86096.22	-2882222	1650	66.87	0	-90
H27	Core	Cape	South African	84996.22	-2883197	1654	51.88	0	-90
H28	Core	Cape	South African	86071.22	-2883047	1632	41.08	0	-90
H29	Core	Cape	South African	83971.22	-2884172	1660	62.07	0	-90
H40	Core	Cape	South African	86071.22	-2880247	1668	58.4	0	-90
H44	Core	Cape	South African	84046.22	-2886097	1649	58.29	0	-90
H45	Core	Cape	South African	85296.22	-2886472	1619	42.45	0	-90
H46	Core	Cape	South African	86071.21	-2886197	1630	35.2	0	-90
H56	Core	Cape	South African	84621.22	-2882747	1667.25	87.1	0	-90
H57	Core	Cape	South African	85521.22	-2882897	1645.92	78.6	0	-90
H64	Core	Cape	South African	85921.22	-2885197	1618	72.25	0	-90
H66	Core	Cape	South African	83371.22	-2885447	1662.68	72.45	0	-90
H69	Core	Cape	South African	85721.22	-2884397	1633.73	81.53	0	-90
H70	Core	Cape	South African	85371.22	-2885697	1638	85.75	0	-90
HR168IS01	Core	Cape	South African	84983.8	-2882247	1671.118	84.49	0	-90
HR168IS02	Core	Cape	South African	86068.26	-2882194	1650.943	67.02	0	-90
HR168IS03	Core	Cape	South African	86958.07	-2882291	1653.226	79.23	0	-90
HR168IS04	Core	Cape	South African	86947.42	-2881243	1661.331	74.85	0	-90
HR168IS05	Core	Cape	South African	86984.06	-2880398	1640.553	59.86	0	-90
HR168IS06	Core	Cape	South African	85933.05	-2881296	1662.038	75.4	0	-90
HR168IS07	Core	Cape	South African	86085.48	-2880328	1664.027	67.47	0	-90
HR168IS08	Core	Cape	South African	86975.62	-2879277	1654.912	55.8	0	-90
HR168IS09	Core	Cape	South African	86974.74	-2878296	1665.952	74.62	0	-90
HR168IS10	Core	Cape	South African	87960.98	-2878257	1643.964	35.48	0	-90
HR168IS11	Core	Cape	South African	87952.11	-2879248	1636.23	41.41	0	-90

HR168IS12	Core	Cape	South African	87971.33	-2880297	1638.111	44.68	0	-90
HR168IS13	Core	Cape	South African	87968.14	-2881294	1639.295	45.84	0	-90
HR168IS14	Core	Cape	South African	88970.22	-2882297	1617.322	71.74	0	-90
HR168IS15	Core	Cape	South African	88024.85	-2882237	1636.624	22.24	0	-90
HR168IS16	Core	Cape	South African	88992.09	-2881282	1627.788	42.44	0	-90
HR168IS17	Core	Cape	South African	88972.94	-2880312	1643.16	49.22	0	-90
HR168IS18	Core	Cape	South African	89004.03	-2879292	1618.804	23.9	0	-90
HR168IS19	Core	Cape	South African	88970.63	-2878297	1628.589	32.3	0	-90
HR168IS20	Core	Cape	South African	90022.65	-2879215	1609.928	29.4	0	-90
HR168IS21	Core	Cape	South African	90024.83	-2878151	1649.42	50.54	0	-90
HR168IS22	Core	Cape	South African	89909.53	-2880227	1627.416	22.32	0	-90
HR168IS23	Core	Cape	South African	90047.95	-2881259	1621.84	21.57	0	-90
HR168IS24	Core	Cape	South African	91971.21	-2882297	1603.657	23.1	0	-90
HR168IS25	Core	Cape	South African	92971.18	-2881297	1601.203	11.88	0	-90
I04	Core	Cape	South African	87221.21	-2877422	1650.47	31.95	0	-90
I06	Core	Cape	South African	87471.21	-2878147	1650.84	47.11	0	-90
I07	Core	Cape	South African	89371.21	-2878122	1645.34	32.22	0	-90
I08	Core	Cape	South African	90121.2	-2878047	1651.03	50.22	0	-90
I10	Core	Cape	South African	87021.21	-2872497	1650.05	35.25	0	-90
I11	Core	Cape	South African	88021.21	-2879147	1624.2	23.98	0	-90
I13	Core	Cape	South African	87046.21	-2880147	1647.7	36.28	0	-90
I14	Core	Cape	South African	88046.21	-2880147	1640.87	42.29	0	-90
I15	Core	Cape	South African	87071.21	-2881147	1656.64	44.37	0	-90
I16	Core	Cape	South African	86996.21	-2882097	1653.07	71.52	0	-90
L03	Core	Cape	South African	89380.81	-2876070	1635.9	13.09	0	-90
L06	Core	Cape	South African	89205.61	-2875732	1650.1	9.4	0	-90
L06A	Core	Cape	South African	89205.61	-2875732	1650.1	19.08	0	-90
L09	Core	Cape	South African	88552.41	-2875773	1654.7	13.11	0	-90
L12	Core	Cape	South African	88133.51	-2875298	1651.7	25.7	0	-90
L13	Core	Cape	South African	86951.91	-2875824	1672.4	63.57	0	-90
L14	Core	Cape	South African	87812.81	-2875688	1676.2	54.51	0	-90
L16	Core	Cape	South African	87406.81	-2876263	1663.7	51.59	0	-90
L17	Core	Cape	South African	88427.41	-2876223	1668.9	48.64	0	-90
L18	Core	Cape	South African	89184.31	-2876884	1662.7	37.44	0	-90
L23	Core	Cape	South African	89201.81	-2874935	1666.9	30.71	0	-90
L23A	Core	Cape	South African	89201.81	-2874935	1666.9	47.85	0	-90
L26	Core	Cape	South African	89953	-2876954	1646.3	21.02	0	-90
L27	Core	Cape	South African	88650.51	-2877322	1640.6	27.67	0	-90
L28	Core	Cape	South African	88104.41	-2876695	1648.5	27.66	0	-90
L29	Core	Cape	South African	73566.25	-2887601	1712.3	99.25	0	-90
L31	Core	Cape	South African	86409.22	-2875164	1691.5	62.35	0	-90
L51	Core	Cape	South African	89837.2	-2875232	1672.7	52.32	0	-90
L52	Core	Cape	South African	85995.22	-2875719	1697.5	79.43	0	-90
L53	Core	Cape	South African	86831.21	-2875557	1682.4	72.19	0	-90
L54	Core	Cape	South African	87311.21	-2875761	1681.6	69.7	0	-90
L55	Core	Cape	South African	88709.21	-2875653	1647.1	34.8	0	-90

L56	Core	Cape	South African	89283.21	-2875932	1688.1	51.99	0	-90
L58	Core	Cape	South African	89215.21	-2876017	1638.3	23.98	0	-90
L59	Core	Cape	South African	89018.21	-2876011	1695.7	60.96	0	-90
L60	Core	Cape	South African	86610.21	-2876524	1667.8	60.58	0	-90
L74	Core	Cape	South African	90485.2	-2871860	1713.8	61.76	0	-90
MCA147	Core	Cape	South African	78986.59	-2898230	1655.5	70.41	0	-90
MCA148	Core	Cape	South African	77748.62	-2899871	1692.1	99.31	0	-90
MCA150	Core	Cape	South African	76032.23	-2901103	1673.77	47.48	0	-90
MCA151	Core	Cape	South African	76857.25	-2900576	1641.7	40.41	0	-90
NVW2	Core	Cape	South African	92768.68	-2883505	1624.94	22.4	0	-90
NVW3	Core	Cape	South African	91976.56	-2884207	1628.73	23.68	0	-90
NVW4	Core	Cape	South African	92892.78	-2883841	1631.7	17.65	0	-90
NVW5	Core	Cape	South African	93260.18	-2883769	1626.62	23.6	0	-90
NVW6	Core	Cape	South African	91731.37	-2884003	1620.63	14.3	0	-90
NVW8	Core	Cape	South African	91082.55	-2885189	1620	28.43	0	-90
SO16402	Core	Cape	South African	80434.43	-2878527	1633.2	46.75	0	-90
SO16403	Core	Cape	South African	80245.74	-2877784	1618.8	41.43	0	-90
SO16412	Core	Cape	South African	81498.15	-2878603	1654.2	65.38	0	-90
SO16413	Core	Cape	South African	80979.03	-2877847	1633.7	49.5	0	-90
SO16419	Core	Cape	South African	80717.2	-2877143	1614.3	25.3	0	-90
SO16421	Core	Cape	South African	80243.09	-2877745	1617.6	40.3	0	-90
SO16422	Core	Cape	South African	81458.78	-2877894	1636.7	51.95	0	-90
SO16426	Core	Cape	South African	81265.51	-2878965	1653.3	67.65	0	-90
SO16427	Core	Cape	South African	80492.36	-2877659	1621.6	9.58	0	-90
SO16430	Core	Cape	South African	80317.35	-2878003	1624.8	39.9	0	-90
SO16438	Core	Cape	South African	80990.2	-2878401	1644.7	65.12	0	-90
SO16440	Core	Cape	South African	81179.7	-2877426	1627.7	45.35	0	-90
VN166IS1	Core	Cape	South African	84970.96	-2880297	1670.241	83.3	0	-90
VN166IS2	Core	Cape	South African	83953.27	-2880348	1644.659	48.02	0	-90
VN166IS3	Core	Cape	South African	83027.49	-2880272	1633.927	31.7	0	-90
VN166IS4	Core	Cape	South African	82046.82	-2880263	1627.664	17.3	0	-90
VN166IS5	Core	Cape	South African	83979.14	-2879235	1636.483	44.04	0	-90
VN166IS6	Core	Cape	South African	83970.19	-2878298	1667.456	78.57	0	-90
VN166IS7	Core	Cape	South African	83968.16	-2877290	1675.249	80.54	0	-90
VN166IS8	Core	Cape	South African	83971.02	-2876297	1654.419	50.5	0	-90
VW06	Core	Cape	South African	89454.2	-2888074	1616	18.8	0	-90
VW07	Core	Cape	South African	89816.2	-2888778	1623.4	16.33	0	-90
VW08	Core	Cape	South African	88189.21	-2886800	1651.95	53.82	0	-90
VW10	Core	Cape	South African	87522.21	-2887965	1650	66.01	0	-90
VW11	Core	Cape	South African	86435.21	-2888231	1665	77.44	0	-90
VW12	Core	Cape	South African	85865.22	-2887564	1646	51.23	0	-90
VW24	Core	Cape	South African	87652.21	-2889179	1606.7	11.79	0	-90
VW25	Core	Cape	South African	87331.21	-2886904	1652.5	59.64	0	-90
VW26	Core	Cape	South African	86901.51	-2887632	1662.8	73.84	0	-90
VW27	Core	Cape	South African	87240.21	-2888855	1643.5	55.19	0	-90
VWF1	Core	Cape	South African	89885.2	-2888779	1619.7	10.41	0	-90

VWFA3	Core	Cape	South African	89627.2	-2888967	1625	16.81	0	-90
VWG3	Core	Cape	South African	89238.2	-2889380	1627.2	23.32	0	-90
VWJ6	Core	Cape	South African	87362.21	-2888207	1649.8	22.56	0	-90
VWJA1	Core	Cape	South African	88002.21	-2888662	1605	10.62	0	-90
VWK5	Core	Cape	South African	87703.34	-2887695	1645	21.11	0	-90
VWN1	Core	Cape	South African	89349.2	-2886853	1616.82	12.08	0	-90
WL10	Core	Cape	South African	84056.08	-2883639	1657.4	46.11	0	-90
WL11	Core	Cape	South African	83409.76	-2884878	1668.1	78	0	-90
WL12	Core	Cape	South African	83847.51	-2884178	1660.4	71.7	0	-90
WL13	Core	Cape	South African	85427.04	-2884327	1647.4	20.9	0	-90
WL14	Core	Cape	South African	84316.14	-2884685	1664.7	53.6	0	-90
WL15	Core	Cape	South African	85260.72	-2883750	1641.4	21.33	0	-90
WL16	Core	Cape	South African	84662.94	-2883446	1652.5	52.06	0	-90
WL17	Core	Cape	South African	83906.85	-2884750	1665.9	63.7	0	-90
WL18	Core	Cape	South African	85607.58	-2883168	1645.9	52.42	0	-90
WL19	Core	Cape	South African	86567.65	-2886001	1663.1	44.61	0	-90
WL20	Core	Cape	South African	86722	-2885362	1622.8	39.1	0	-90
WL21	Core	Cape	South African	86182.16	-2885414	1620.8	30.7	0	-90
WL22	Core	Cape	South African	86463.82	-2884178	1622.9	26.55	0	-90
WL23	Core	Cape	South African	86016.98	-2883724	1630.6	22.26	0	-90