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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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130% RESOURCE UPGRADE AT TITIRIBI COAL PROJECT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Following acquisition of the Arrayanal concession, the Company has upgraded its maiden JORC Resource estimate by circa 130%**
- **Resource estimate increased to 18.8Mt, classified as:**
  - **7.9 Mt Measured**
  - **8.7 Mt Indicated; and**
  - **2.2 Mt Inferred**
- **Surface geophysics and mapping suggest potential for further increase to coal resource mineralisation**

Ascot Resources Limited (ASX: AZQ) (**Ascot** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that following the acquisition of additional concessions adjacent to the Company's existing concessions at its 90%-owned Titiribi Project in Colombia (refer announcement 17 December 2013), the Company has upgraded its Resource estimate by ~130% (or 10.7Mt) to 18.8Mt in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code

The revised estimate was prepared by Ascot's independent geological consultant, Behre Dolbear and Company Inc. (**BD**) in the USA, and is a culmination of further analysis of the Company's extensive Phase 1 drilling and exploration work in 2013, including additional review of, drill hole results , ground geophysics and resistivity data, and photo-geological information.

The table below summarises the categorisation of the Resource estimate, for each concession (refer Figure 1), prepared in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code.

JORC resource category (Mt)	El Silencio / El Balsal	Lara	Arrayanal
Measured	5.2	-	2.7
Indicated	0.7	-	8.0
Inferred	0.4	1.8	-
TOTAL	**6.3**	**1.8**	**10.7**

Table 1: Updated JORC Resource

During 1H CY13, a total of 23 holes were drilled in the El Balsal, El Silencio and Lara concessions – 17 HQ diamond drill holes (totalling 2,897 metres) and 6 open tricone holes (totalling 844 metre). All core from the 17 HQ diamond drill holes was measured, logged and photographed per industry-standard sampling protocol. Coal and parting samples were taken from selected intervals, and bagged and sealed in plastic to avoid moisture loss. Cuttings from the 6 open tricone holes were collected via sieves at regular intervals, washed and logged. All holes were logged with geophysical tools and compared to field lithology logs – electric logs included gamma, gamma-gamma density, verticality, coal density, temperature and caliper. Field geophysical exploration techniques, incorporating resistivity and magneto-tellurics, were used to determine the geometry and boundary conditions of the coal deposit.

The Measured and Indicated Resource tonnage estimates within the Arrayanal concession were determined by projecting geological modelling results from the southern extremes of the adjoining El Balsal/El Silencio tenements into the northern part of Arrayanal. The radii of influence from drill holes in the southern parts of El Balsal/El Silencio clearly identify Measured Coal Resources (radius 0 to 150 metres) and Indicated Coal Resources (radius 150 to 400 metres), significant portions of which extend into the Arrayanal tenement. These projections were supported by geological mapping and resistivity analysis. These radii were consistently applied across all tenements, with Inferred Coal Resources estimated using a radius between 400 to 800 metres.

Analytical data from 14 cored holes at the El Balsal/El Silencio tenements, comprising 85 coal samples, were used to determine coal quality. Definitive coal quality results from independent verification and testing specialists (SGS Group) were reviewed by BD to ascertain product and marketability. Preliminary coal quality results indicate a medium- to high-volatile coking coal, with relatively low ash and phosphorous, average sulphur values and Free Swelling indices (FSI) averaging 6.5 (and up to 8.5). Bench-scale testing on selected coal samples was used to estimate metallurgical coal properties and results indicate that the coal has vitrinite levels up to 80% which, when correlated with calorific value, FSI, moisture and volatiles, indicate a bituminous coal rank. The review included a study of 10 quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples taken from 5 drill holes intersecting the Project's major seam (seam 300).

All core recoveries were monitored and of generally high standard (approx. 90%), with coal quality data from core samples below 80% excluded from geological modelling.

BD developed the coal resource topographic surface from a combination of available data (including Colombian geographic data, resistivity survey points, drill hole locations and local road surveys), and, in combination with resistivity data and geological logging, interpreted downhole geophysical logging to determine depth of weathering and thickness of individual coal seams.

Seventeen resistivity lines were completed at the El Balsal, El Silencio and Lara tenements for a total line length of 10,095 metres (9 lines in the El Balsal/El Silencio tenements totalling 5,919 metres, and 8 lines in the Lara tenement totalling 4,176 metres), with spacing at approximately 100 metres. Data was collected at 25 metre intervals.

In order to define the boundaries of the Amagá Formation and its three constituent units, internal structures and depth of weathering, several ground-geophysical techniques were applied including i) audio-frequency magneto-telluric technique (AMT), and ii) controlled source audio-frequency magneto-telluric technique (CSAMT).

To provide tighter controls on these data, direct current imaging was collected via earthed electrodes (Lund) to a depth of 120 metres from surface. The Lund survey comprised a total of 7,220 metres (4,250 metres at El Balsal/El Silencio, and 2,970 metres at Lara) and utilised most of the same data stations.

Examination of resistivity logs generally showed a coal density centred around 1.30g/cc which compares to reported density of 1.28g/cc. As a result of variability in the amount of parting material within each of the coal seams, an average of 1.30g/cc was used in all cases to estimate the coal resources.

Structural geological modelling for the Titiribi Project was developed in Minex© by Americas Group, Inc. In situ coal resources were estimated as per standard guidelines first proposed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and followed a 'coal bed extrapolation" procedure.

The Resource estimate were made to a depth of 300 meters with provisions for describing additional resources below that depth., with no reduction made for seam recovery and no increase in tonnage applied for dilution.

Based on the work done to date and interpretation of available data, there is a possibility that coal continues into the western part of the Lara concession and to the south of the indicated tonnage area in the Arrayanal concession. The Company intends to undertake additional drilling at Arrayanal, as well as in-fill drilling on El Silencio/El Balsal and Lara, to potentially further increase its JORC-compliant Resource estimate. This work has the potential to enable Ascot to further expand on the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) work completed in 2013 (refer announcement 26 August 2013) and obtain greater insight into the economic viability of the Titiribi Project.

In parallel, Ascot intends to finalise submissions for mining (PTO) and environmental (PMA) approvals.

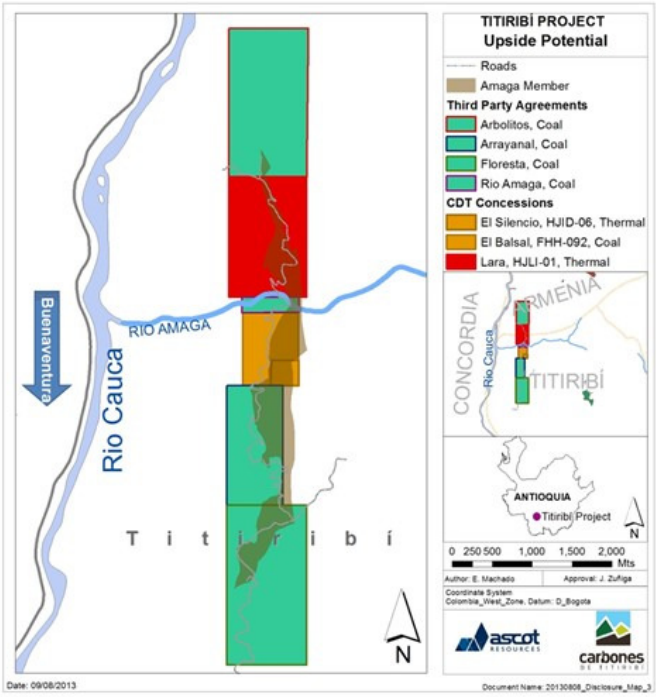

Figure 1: Amaga Coal Formation at Titiribi Project site

The Titiribi Project

The Titiribi Project (**the Project**) is located in the south-western part of the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, near the town of Titiribi and 2km east of the Rio Cauca River and south of the Rio Amaga River, a tributary of the Rio Cauca, and strategically in close proximity to existing markets and established port

infrastructure. Ascot holds a 90% joint venture interest in the Project, with the balance held by a sophisticated local investor.

The acquisition of the Arrayanal concession – together with that of Arbolitos, Floresta and Rio Amaga which together formed part of two larger applications (ANM #5849 and #5837), was completed in December 2013, and following recent conversion to title is now in the process of being transferred into the Carbones de Titiribi Joint Venture (**CdTJV**). Effective transfer expected to occur during 2Q CY14.

Ascot is aiming to fast-track the Project's development, targeting initial production by 2H CY15.

About Ascot Resources Limited

Ascot Resources Limited ('Ascot") is an ASX listed coal explorer and developer. Its major asset is its 90% JV interest in the Titiribi Coal Project located in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia. With the Project site being located only 70km from State Capital Medellin, it is close to existing utilities and infrastructure. It is Ascot's intention to grow the Colombian business via asset acquisition and it will be continually assessing opportunities within Colombia.

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Appendix 1

Table of key activities undertaken during exploration

Activity	Scope	Key Results
Historical Data Review	Grosse (1926)	Confirmation of coal seam outcrops in the Amagá Formation
Geominas	INGEOMINAS (1983)	Limited historical mining had taken place at El Silencio and El Balsal
July – October 2012	ECOCARBÓN (1995)	Historical Colombian resource estimate for underground coal mining
Photo Geological Interpretation And Mapping	Photos (approximately 1:10,000 metre scale)	1:5,000 metre scale mapping, which defined:
	GEMI (2011)	
	GEMI (2012)	
Geominas	Landsat image (30 metre resolution)	• The Middle unit of the Amagá Formation as the most prospective for mineable coal seams
July – October 2012	IGAC topography (10,000 meter scale) interpolated at 10 meters	• Geological contacts
		• Key internal structures
		• Occurrence, thickness, character, and preliminary distribution and correlation of coal seams
Ground Geophysics Resistivity	Audio-frequency Magneto-telluric Technique (AMT) and Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magneto-telluric Technique (CSAMT) using STRATAGEM instrumentation (Scintrex Ltd, Canada)	Definition of:
Hydrocarbon Geotechnical Services (HGS)	• El Balsal/El Silencio – 5,919 metres	• Amagá Formation boundaries
April – May 2013	• Lara – 4,176 metres	• internal structures
	• Arrayanal – on model of coal resources in southern El Balsal and El Silencio	• depth of weathering
	Direct current imaging collected via earthed electrodes (Lund) to provide tighter control to a depth of about 120 metres from surface	

Activity	Scope	Key Results
	• El Balsal/El Silencio – 4,250 metres	
	• Lara – 2,970 metres	
	Data collected and processing:	
	• typically collected at 25 metre intervals	
	• lines 100 metre apart oriented approximately east-west	
	• Bostick and Occam's Razor inversion processes were undertaken for comparison	
Drilling	20-hole program at El Balsal/El Silencio totalling 3,262 metres	All drill holes at El Basal/El Silencio and one drill hole at Lara had multiple coal intercepts with apparent (drill) thickness exceeding 0.8 metres
LT Geoperforaciones	• 14 HQ diamond holes totaling 2,418 metres	
Perfotec	• 6 open tri-cone holes totaling 844 metres	
January – June 2013	• 3 HQ diamond holes at Lara totaling 479 metres	
Geological logging	20-hole program at El Balsal/El Silencio totalling 3,262 metres	Provided geological description of:
LT Geoperforaciones	• 14 HQ diamond holes totaling 2,418 metres	• coal seams
Perfotec	• 6 open tri-cone holes totaling 844 metres	• geological marker beds
January – June 2013	• 3 HQ diamond holes at Lara totaling 479 metres	• Structures
		and collection of recovery and geotechnical data
Downhole Geophysical Logging	23 drill holes at El Balsal/El Silencio, and Lara	Permit correlation of some 14 individual coal seams
Weatherford International		Define the depths and apparent thickness of coal seams and geological marker beds and structures
January – June 2013		Support coal sample recovery calculations
Drill Core Coal and Partings Sampling and Analysis	El Balsal and El Silencio:	Permit coal quality study and determine JORC-compliant coal samples for resource estimation
Carbones de Titirbi SAS	• 85 core samples	
SGS Group	• 10 QA/QC samples	
January – May 2013	• 21 partings samples	
	• Lara – 9 core samples	

Attachment 1 – JORC Compliance Statements

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Gardar Dahl, a Competent Person who is a Member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO) included in a list posted on the ASX website from time to time. Mr Dahl is a Senior Associate with Behre Dolbear and Company (USA), Inc, which has been contracted by the Company to prepare an updated Resource estimate. Mr Dahl has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Mr Dahl consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2012 Table 1 – Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria Titiribi Project Coal Resource Upgrade – January 2014		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• Ascot Resources developed a sampling protocol that Behre Dolbear's Competent Person approved. • All core from the 17 HQ diamond drill holes (totalling 2,897 meters). was carefully washed, measured, logged, and photographed per industry-standard sampling protocol and due care was taken to avoid core loss. Coal and parting samples (110 in total) were taken from selected intervals and then bagged and sealed in plastic to avoid moisture loss and labelled prior to transport to the SGS laboratory in Barranquilla, Colombia • Cuttings from 6 open tri-cone holes (totalling 844 meters) were in the form of fine dust and millimetre to centimetre size chips of rock cuttings. These samples were collected via sieves at a regular interval of 1 meter, washed and logged. • All holes were logged with slim hole geophysical tools and compared to the geologist's field lithology logs. Electric logs included gamma, gamma-gamma density, verticality, coal density, temperature, and caliper. Field geophysical exploration techniques, incorporating resistivity and magneto-tellurics, were used to help determine the geometry and boundary conditions of the coal deposit. Various methods were employed to calibrate result obtained. • Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) practices to check for sample representivity were appropriate in the opinion of Behre Dolbear. • Behre Dolbear has verified the analytical data provided by Ascot Resources for inclusion in the JORC Resource Statement.

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.).	• Open Hole Rotary/Tri-cone Drilling • Core Drilling – all of the core drill rigs drilled HQ wire line sized core holes, which have a nominal 96 millimetre (mm) outside diameter and a 63.5mm core diameter. • These drilling techniques are industry standards and are considered suitable for the type of coal deposit
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.	• Core recoveries were monitored and generally of good standard – i.e., around 90% • Unacceptable core recovery precluded some samples from being used to define physical and chemical qualities of coal in the deposit. • Coal quality data from core samples with less than 80% recovery were excluded from the geological model • With the exception of two drill holes drilled in the Lara concession, all other drill holes intersected coal and were used to define the geological model. • Open hole recoveries were not routinely monitored, and therefore not used for coal quality assessment.
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.	• Drill holes were logged by on-site drilling company geologists to produce lithological logs. • As the core was recovered from the barrel, it was gently washed or flushed immediately with water to remove any contaminants – e.g., mud, clay and other debris. The core was reconstructed and properly measured. Drill holes were then logged by on-site drilling company geologists to produce lithological logs. Data was recorded in a database which included tracking lithological and geotechnical descriptions for each interval of core. • Core was photographed and described by quantitative measures such as % core recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) using prescribed formulae. • All open hole and core drill holes used in the geological model were geophysically logged using natural gamma, gamma-gamma density, resistivity, caliper, verticality, and dip meter techniques, with the exception of two holes that caved before being logged. • Comprehensive logging data was reviewed by Behre Dolbear and where needed, seam logs and coal thicknesses were adjusted based on correlation of drilling and geophysical data.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• A detailed sampling protocol was developed by Ascot Resources and approved by Behre Dolbear's Competent Person, and used during exploration. The protocol represented both the horizontal and vertical variations with the coal occurrences in the concessions.

	• 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.	• Sampling was performed as follows: o Roof (0.20 meters) - Sample 0.20 meters of seam roof material (non-coal) o Coal - Sample coal plies inclusive of parting material if parting < 0.1 meter; otherwise sample coal plies separately o Parting (< 0.10 meters) -Sample parting material included with coal o Parting (0.10 meters or greater) - Sample parting material separate from coal plies, and as a single sample o Floor (0.20 meters) -Sample 0.20 meters of seam floor material (non-coal) • Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) practices to check for sample representivity were appropriate in the opinion of Behre Dolbear.
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.	• Sample analysis was carried out by SGS Laboratories in Barranquilla, Colombia, which is an accredited laboratory. • The two methods of chemical analysis used in determining the characteristics of the coal in the El Balsal and El Silencio concessions were proximate and ultimate analysis. • All analysis was carried out on an air dry/gross and as received basis unless otherwise stated. • To check reproducibility of sample analyses, six core samples were each crushed and split at SGS, with one split sent to the Inspectorate laboratory in Barranquilla, Colombia and the other set analysed in-house by SGS. Additionally, four trench samples were split into two sets of 10 samples each, which were also analysed at Inspectorate and SGS. The results of these reproducibility checks indicate that the originally testing was reasonable and the results were reproducible between the two laboratories.
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.	• All coal intersection data used to generate the geological model has been cross-referenced against lithological logs and downhole geophysical logs by Behre Dolbear. • Twin holes were not completed because there was no need in this case due to the use of geophysical logs. • Sample results were cross-referenced against lab reports by Behre Dolbear.
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	• Spacing of cored holes was 150 metres over the El Balsal and El Silencio concessions. • An additional three diamond drill holes were drilled in the southern part of the Lara concession – two at relatively shallow depth,

	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	and one to a depth of 350 metres. • No in-fill drilling has yet to be undertaken on any of the concessions. • No seam correlations were made between Lara and the El Balsal/El Silencio concessions to the south. • Ascot has not yet undertaken any invasive drilling work on the Arrayanal concession. • In the opinion of Behre Dolbear, the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classifications 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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The coal seams typically dip 50 degrees to the east and so angled drilling to the west was employed to intersect coal seams. Angled drilling was considered the most suitable method of assessing coal geology based on the current understanding of the deposit. • Measures were undertaken to minimise thickness variations using lithologic and geophysical data (verticality and dip measurements).
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample handling procedures were developed for the Titiribi Project and adhered to during exploration. • No specific security measures taken a result of coal's fairly limited monetary value as an individual sample.
Audits and reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Behre Dolbear reviewed all geological information as part of preparing the geological model and therefore considers the data to be suitable for the purposes of generating a JORC-compliant Resource estimate.
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.	• The El Silencio, El Balsal and Lara concessions (**concessions**) were assigned to the Carbones de Titiribi joint venture (**CdTJV**) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in May 2013. Previously, these concessions were held in the names of members of the Velez family who through their company – Carbones de Balsal (CeB) – hold a 10% interest in the Project joint Venture (CdTJV). • In December 2013, Ascot Resources, through its 90% owned interest in the CdTJV successfully acquired the Arrayanal area, which is located within a broader application (ANM application 5849) containing four areas – namely Arrayanal, Arbolitos, Floresta and Rio Amaga. Transfer of these areas into the CdTJV is pending the lodgement of appropriate transfer notices. • The four concessions are located north and south of the Rio Amagá, with El Balsal, El Silencio and Arrayanal located to the south, and Lara to the north.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration	• In 1926, German geologist Edwin Gosse

	by other parties.	completed a field mapping programme which indicated the occurrence of coal in the region. Subsequently, Gemi S.A. conducted a preliminary field survey early in the 1990's. In 2012, Ascot commissioned a photogeological mapping project with GEOMinas Ingenieros S.A. to better define the coal-bearing sequence. • All exploration referenced in the JORC-compliant estimate for the Titiribi Project was carried out by Ascot Resources.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Titiribi Project is located roughly 72km southwest of the city of Medellin, in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia. Medellin is the department capital, and the second largest city in Colombia with a population of 2.2 million. • The target coal seams are contained within the Tertiary-aged Amagá formation. This was deposited during the late Oligocene and into the middle Eocene and consists of three members – the Lower, Middle and Upper. • The Lower and Middle members consist predominantly of sediments and coal. Meanwhile, the Upper member is characterised by additional sediments and non-commercial coal. • The coal seams within the Lower and Middle members range in thickness from 0.2 to 6.3 metres.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Behre Dolbear has reviewed and included the available information used to produce the JORC-compliant Resource estimate. • Information material to the understanding of the exploration results is included in the JORC-compliant Resource estimate report prepared by Behre Dolbear.
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	• Behre Dolbear has reviewed and included the available information used to produce the JORC-compliant Resource estimate.

	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	• Measures were undertaken to resolve thickness variations using lithologic and geophysical data (verticality and dip measurements).
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.	• All drill hole locations and types are presented in the JORC-compliant Resource estimate report prepared by Behre Dolbear. • Contour maps reflecting the physical attributes of the individual coal seams have been presented in the JORC-compliant Resource estimate report. • In addition, maps were prepared for topography, andesite basement and selected cross sections were also included in the report.
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 misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• As all the attributes of each coal seam were addressed in the report, balanced reporting was not required.
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.	• The CdTJV also developed revised topographic maps and photo geological mapping. • Adjunct resistivity surveys were also conducted by SGS under CdTJV direction and reported in the Resource estimate report.
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.	• The El Balsal and El Silencio geology model could be improved by better definition of the Combia/Amagá contact – important for resource estimate and mine planning work. Behre Dolbear recommends further drilling immediately east and west of the currently interpreted outcrop line of the Amagá. • Further exploration drilling in the western part of the El Balsal concession is recommended to determine if coal continues to the west, as suggested by resistivity lines. • Closer spaced in-fill drilling of El Balsal/El Silencio is recommended to improve the geology model, fault definition and seam correlation. This should include some coring. • Additional drilling at Lara would assist in better delineating coal resources within the concession. • A comprehensive drilling programme is recommended for the Arrayanal area to the south, to better understand the relative correlation with El Balsal/El Silencio, the seam structures as well as the length and dimensions of the underlying coal formations.

		• Should development of the properties proceed, large diameter core drilling will be required to generate bulk samples for pilot scale coke making and washability studies.
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 data has been validated prior to importation into the geological database used to build the geological model. • Seam picks for all core drill holes have been compared to lithological logs, sample intervals, and geophysics.
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.	• Behre Dolbear Competent Person was on site on three separate occasions between 2012 and the end of 2013 to review the general aspects of the deposit, define the exploration program, review pre-existing exploration workings and to confirm ongoing exploration work.
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.	• As part of Ascot's 2013 drilling programme, a total of 24 drill holes were drilled at the Project, consisting of 17 angled core holes (14 at El Balsal/El Silencio and 3 at Lara), and 7 vertical rotary drill holes at the El Balsal and El Silencio concessions. • Drilling confirmed the existence of 14 identifiable seams (4 main seams) within the Middle Amagá Formation ranging in thickness from 0.57 metres to 6.3 metres on the El Balsal/El Silencio concessions. • The geology of the Project concession areas is understood to a sufficient enough extent through resulting exploration data to enable the estimate of a coal Resource.
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 dimensions of each concession are as follows: o El Silencio: 321m (l) and 351m (w); total area 11.1ha o El Balsal: 914m (l) and 698m (w); total area 52.6ha o Lara: 3,026m (l) and 977m (w); total area 147.9ha o Arrayanal: 1,500m (l) and 700m (w); total area ha. • The depth limit is to the lowest point of the deepest correlatable seam (approximately 700 metres). Estimates were made to a depth of 300 metres with provisions for describing additional below that depth.
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.	• A digital geologic model was developed based on drill hole, geophysical and lithological information within the four concession areas. Structural modelling was completed using Minex© software. Ascot provided digital data comprising geophysical logs (a typical coal log suite plus verticality and dip meter logs were run on all holes), downhole geologist's descriptions of lithology, surveyed collar

	• 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.	information, and quality lab results. Surface geology mapping and the resistivity study were used in conjunction with drill hole data to model seam structure and interpret faulting. • Digital topography for the El Balsal/El Silencio area was developed from a 1979 government survey and surveyed collar elevations for drill holes and resistivity points as well as surveyed points along the main Concession road. The depth of weathering used for modelling was developed from geologist's log descriptions within 100 meters of specific bore holes and the average thickness of the weathered zone outside the influence of drill holes. • Seam correlation was initially challenging because of the combination of steeply dipping seams, angled and vertical holes, and the fact that not all seams could be intersected on the east side of the property due to the drilling depth required. However, the distinct geophysical log signature of the main 300 seam allowed its use as a marker bed in many drill holes. Two sandstones in the lower part of the coal sequence were used locally as marker beds, adding to the confidence of seam correlations. • In situ coal resource was estimated as per standard guidelines first proposed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The procedure followed was coal bed extrapolation. Points of observation, interpretative data, and quality controls on coal analysis used in this study strictly adhere to the JORC Code (2012) • The Arrayanal tenement was acquired in October 2013 after the 2013 drilling campaign was completed. The Measured and Indicated Resource tonnages at the Arrayanal tenement were determined by projecting geological modelling results from the southern extremes of the adjoining El Balsal and El Silencio tenements into the northern part of the Arrayanal tenement. Some measured and indicated coal resources can be confidently projected for Arryanal based upon the drill holes in the extreme southern part of El Balsal and El Silencio • Resource estimation, using a density of 1.3 gm/cc, is in accordance with JORC standards. And was based on the application of the following search radii: o Measured (0 meters to 150 meters) o Indicated (150 meters to 400 meters) o Inferred (400 meters to 800 meters) • Information relating to the derivation of the resource estimate is included in the JORC-compliant Resource estimate report prepared by Behre Dolbear.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Moisture estimates were derived from laboratory estimates. • Tonnages were estimated with natural moisture.

Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The depth limit is to the lowest point of the deepest correlatable seam (approximately 700 metres). Estimates were made to a depth of 300 metres with provisions for describing additional below that depth. • . • No reduction has been made for seam recovery and no increase in tonnage has been applied for dilution. • A density of 1.3gm/cc was used in all cases. • Of the 24 holes drilled in total, only 21 were used to obtain the resource estimate for El Balsal and El Silencio.
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.	• No mining factors or assumptions have been applied in reaching the Resource estimate.
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.	• CdTJV conducted additional bench-scale testing on selected coal samples to determine metallurgical coal properties. • 10 samples taken from 5 drill holes intersecting seam 300 (representing 36% of resource by tonnage), were analysed by SGS North America for additional coking properties. The results highlight the potential to sell a semi-soft coking coal product at Titiribi. • CdTJV will complete further metallurgical test work on other drill samples in the future and look to develop a series of test pits to access near- surface or outcropping coal seams to provide a bulk sample to complete further metallurgical coal testing.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process 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.	• At this time, there are no environmental exclusions nearby or within the tenements. • Initial project studies have considered likely waste disposal requirements and other impacts. • Environmental impacts associated with any proposed mining developments on these tenements are being considered as a part of proposed submission to the CorAntioquia (environmental) department.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the	• Bulk density was determined from geophysical density measurements and compared with laboratory results.

	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.	
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.	• Coal resources were reported on the basis of areas of influence, with i) Measured – radius of 1 – 150 metres, ii) Indicated – radius of 150 – 400 metres, and iii) Inferred – radius of 400 – 800 metres.
Audits and reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• This report is the initial representation of the deposit and no reviews or audits were conducted on previously existing information.
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. 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.	• Behre Dolbear confirms that estimates presented in the JORC report are consistent with industry standards.