The glossary of technical terms contains explanation of certain terms used in this prospectus as they relate to our Company and as they are used in this prospectus in connection with our Group and our business. These terms and their given meanings may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

"assay"	qualitative or quantitative analysis of a substance to determine its components; the result of such an analysis
"bankable feasibility study"	an engineering study based on test work and engineering analysis, which presents enough information to determine whether or not the project should be advanced to the final engineering and construction stage
"beneficiation"	the dressing or processing of coal or other ores for the purpose of (i) regulating the size of a desired product, (ii) removing unwanted constituents, or (iii) improving the quality, purity, or assay grade of a desired product
"BF coke"	Blast Furnace coke
"bituminous rank"	coal formed under high heat and pressure typically containing 45-86% carbon with two to three times the heating value of lignite. Its forms include thermal coal, which is used to generate electricity, and coking coal, which is an important fuel and raw material used in the steel and iron industries
"coke"	bituminous coal from which the volatile components have been removed
"coking coal"	coal used in the process of manufacturing steel. It is also known as metallurgical coal
"commercial output"	saleable product from a particular mine, which is expressed in tonnage of coal product
"core drilling"	drilling with a hollow bit and a core barrel to obtain a rock core

"CSN"	Crucible Swelling Number. This number is used to compare the shape and the coking volume increase of a finely ground coal sample when 1 gram is heated in a closed crucible quickly over a brief time period. Results are only used as a comparative indication of the coking potential of the coal and not a measure of strength. Values for CSN range from 1-9
"CSR"	Coke Strength after Reaction, a quantitative measurement of the strength of the coke produced by a particular coking coal. This strength rating is evaluated in a laboratory setting, with a high CSR value being highly regarded in the market, primarily because this measurement is related to blast furnace performance
"Environmental Impact Assessment" or "EIA"	the practice of gauging the impact a project has on the environment
"feasibility study"	a feasibility study by international standards assesses in detail the technical soundness and economic viability of an undeveloped mining project, and serves as the basis for the investment decision and as a bankable document for project financing. The study is based on a detailed mine plan and constitutes an audit of all geological, engineering, environmental, legal and economic information accumulated on the project. Generally, a separate environmental impact study is required
"Fm"	formation
"Gujiao Coking"	Gujiao is a mine owned by the Huainan Mining Industry Group. Located in the Huainan coalfield in Anhui province, Huainan supplies mid ash, low sulphur 1/3 coking and gas coal, which is used for both thermal and metallurgical applications
"HCC"	hard coking coal; see "Business – Coal Products"
"high volatile A"	high volatile A bituminous coal with heating value over 14,000 British thermal units per pound (equivalent to 7,778 kilocalorie per kilogram) as defined under the ASTM D388 Standard Classification of Coal by Rank

"high volatile B"	high volatile B bituminous coal with heating value between 13,000 and 14,000 British thermal units per pound (equivalent to 7,223-7,778 kilocalorie per kilogram) as defined under the ASTM D388 Standard Classification of Coal by Rank
"indicated mineral resource"	that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, quality and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or quality continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
"inferred mineral resource"	that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, quality and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or quality continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
"interburden"	a layer of sedimentary rock, of any composition and thickness, which separates two mineable coal beds
"JORC"	Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
"JORC Code"	Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves
"km"	kilometer
"lignite"	the lowest rank of coal with the lowest energy content, typically containing 25-35% carbon. Lignite tends to be found in relatively young coal deposits that were not subjected to extreme heat or pressure, is crumbly, has high moisture content and is mainly used as fuel at power plants to generate electricity

"m"	meter
"m^2"	square meter
"m^3"	cubic meter
"m^3/min"	cubic meters per minute
"measured mineral resource"	that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, quality and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and quality continuity
"metallurgical coal"	see "coking coal"
"middlings"	partially refined coal
"mine plan"	by international standards includes the current documentation of the state of development and projected exploitation of a deposit during its economic life including current mining plans. It is generally made by the operator of the mine. The study takes into consideration the quantity and quality of the minerals extracted during the reporting time, changes in economic viability categories due to changes in prices and costs, development of relevant technology, newly imposed environmental or other regulations, and data on exploration conducted concurrently with mining. A map of the deposit is included showing the roadway layout, production cell areas and the projected annual sequence of extraction

"mineral reserve"	the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined
"mineral resource"	a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, quality, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories
"mining rights"	the rights to mine mineral resources and obtain mineral products in areas where mining activities are licensed
"mm"	millimeter
"Mt"	million tonnes
"Mtpa"	million tonnes per annum
"mtu"	metric tonne unit
"MW"	megawatt
"open-pit"	the main type of mine designed to extract minerals close to the surface; also known as "open cut"
"ore"	a naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably
"overburden"	barren rock material, either loose or consolidated, overlying a mineral deposit, which must be removed prior to mining

"PCI coal"	the terms refers to coal that is used for Pulverised Coal Injection. PCI coals are characterized by their high rank, low volatile matter and generally have ash levels of less than 10.5%. PCI coals are fired directly into the lower level of the blast furnace as an effective means of injecting carbon, thereby reducing the quantity of coke required per tonne of hot metal produced. The higher the volume of PCI coal that can be utilized the lower the volume of coke required. A wide range of coals are suitable for PCI, including thermal and semi-soft coking coals and as such they are cheaper than most coals purchased for coke making
"Permian"	a geological period from around 299 million years ago to around 251 million years ago
"pre-feasibility study"	provides a preliminary assessment of the economic viability of a deposit and forms the basis for justifying further investigations (detailed exploration and feasibility). It usually follows a successful exploration campaign and summarizes all geological, engineering, environmental, legal and economic information accumulated to date
"probable reserve"	the economically mineable part of an indicated and, in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified
"productivity"	measurements of worker efficiency usually expressed in terms of tonnes per unit of time

"proven reserve"	the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified
"qualified person"	an individual who: (a) is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; (b) has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and (c) is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association
"raw coal" or "unwashed coal"	generally means coal that has not been washed and processed
"recoverable reserve"	the part of the reserve base which could be economically extracted or produced at time of determination
"resource recovery rate"	quantity of recovered resources divided by (the quantity of recovered resources plus the final quantity of processed waste)
"ROM"	run-of-mine, the as-mined material during room and pillar mining operations as it leaves the mine site (mined glauberite ore and out-of-seam dilution material)
"ROM capacity"	the level of capability to process coal as it comes from the mine prior to screening or any other treatment
"seam"	a stratum or bed of coal or other mineral; generally applied to large deposits of coal
"Shaqu Coking"	Shaqu is a mine owned by the Huajin Coking Coal Company. It is located in the Hedong coalfield in Shanxi province and supplies low sulphur, low ash and low volatile matter coking and lean coals, which are considered as benchmark metallurgical coal types in China

"SHCC"	semi-hard coking coal; see "Business – Coal Products"
"splits"	the division of a bed of coal into two or more horizontal sections by intervening rock strata
"steel industry supply chain"	industries involved in the steel producing process (including iron ore and coking coal)
"strip ratio" or "stripping ratio"	the ratio of the amount of waste removed (in bank cubic meters) to the amount of coal or minerals (in tonnes) extracted by open-pit mining methods
"thermal coal"	also referred to as "steam coal" or "steaming coal," thermal coal is used in combustion processes by power producers and industrial users to produce steam for power and heat. Thermal coal tends not to have the carbonization properties possessed by coking coals and generally has lower heat value and higher volatility than coking coal
"tonne"	metric ton
"tpa"	tonnes per annum
"tph"	tonnes per hour
"trans-shipment"	transfer of shipment from one carrier to another
"underground mining"	refers to a group of underground mining techniques used to extract coal
"VM coke blend coking coal"	the VM in this term refers to volatile matter. Coking coal can be classified by the amount of volatile matter it contains, i.e., low volatile, mid-volatile or high volatile. The amount of volatile matter present in a particular coking coal can affect the outcomes of the coking process
"washed coals"	coals that have been washed and processed to reduce its ash content
"yield"	the percentage of saleable portion of coking coal recovered from processed material