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## GLOSSARY

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*This glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this Prospectus. Such terminology and meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of those terms.*

“armoured-face conveyor”	a chain conveyor used in the long-wall mining process to transport material from the coal face;
“coking coal”	coal which is used in the process of manufacturing steel, also known as metallurgical coal;
“installed base”	the numbers and types of coal mining equipment sold during the years 2005 to 2008, as reported by CMIA based on the assumption that all such equipment is currently in service;
“KW” or “kw”	kilowatt, a unit measuring power;
“longwall mining”	a fully-mechanised underground mining method in which the mining face is supported by a hydraulic shield while the coal is excavated by a shearer and then transported to the surface by conveyors;
“m <sup>2</sup> ” or “sq.m.”	square metres;
“mechanisation rate”	the percentage of mechanical equipment and machinery used at the working coal face to extract the coal;
“mining face” or “working face”	the working area where the extraction of overburden or coal takes place in an underground or surface mine;
“Mtpa”	metric tonnes per annum;
“primary energy”	energy embodied in the natural resources that has not undergone any form of artificial conversion or transformation;
“proved coal reserves”	the economically mineable part of a measured coal resource. They include diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined and after accounting for processing plant yield. Proved reserves are based on feasibility studies and other appropriate assessments and take into account relevant mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified;
“raw coal”	coal in its raw, untreated state subsequent to extraction and prior to sizing and other beneficiation;

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“roadheader”	a piece of excavating equipment consisting of a boom-mounted cutting head, a loading device usually involving a conveyor, and a crawler travelling track to move the entire machine forward into the rock face;
“roof support”	posts, jacks, roof bolts, and beams used to support the rock overlying a coal seam in an underground mine;
“seam” or “coal seam”	a stratum that contains coal within a defined zone;
“shearer”	a rotating cutting device used in underground mining to remove coal from the coal seam;
“stratum”	a layer of rock or soil with internally consistent characteristics that distinguishes it from contiguous layers;
“surface mining”	a type of mining in which soil and rock overlying the mineral deposit is removed;
“thermal coal”	thermal coal is used in combustion processes by power producers and industrial users to produce steam for power and heat;
“underground coal mining”	the extraction of coal or its products from rock strata by underground mining methods such as room-and-pillar mining, shortwall (continuous mines) mining and longwall mining;
“utilisation rate”	percentage of total resources that can be utilised and, in our case, calculated as actual production volume divided by production capacity; and
“welding”	a fabrication process that joins materials, usually metals or thermoplastics, by causing coalescence.