

9 February 2021

Montem completes positive Scoping Study at the Chinook Project

Cautionary Statement

The scoping study referred to in this announcement (the "Scoping Study" or the "Study") has been undertaken to review initial build and operating cost estimates for the Company's wholly owned Chinook Project in order to determine whether further development of the project is warranted.

The Scoping Study is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Chinook Project. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources. For this reason, in accordance with ASX Guidelines Montem Resources cannot disclose production targets, forecast financial information or income-based valuations related to the Scoping Study, but instead discloses appropriate information of a technical nature to ensure that the market is properly informed of the Company's prospects. Accordingly, the Company hereby makes certain aspirational statements, announces exploration targets and discloses parts of the Study that do not contain production targets.

The Scoping Study was based on Indicated Resources, Inferred Resources, and areas of known coal occurrences that contain significant Exploration Targets. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is not sufficient to allow the results of the application of technical and economic parameters to be used for detailed planning in pre-feasibility or feasibility studies. For this reason, there is no direct link from an Inferred Mineral Resource or Exploration Target to any category of Ore Reserves.

The estimated Mineral Resources used for the Study were announced by the Company in an ASX announcement released on 15 September 2020, and the Montem Prospectus lodged with the ASX on 31 July 2020. All Montem JORC Resource and Reserve reports are available for download from the Montem Resources website.

The Scoping Study was based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. Whilst Montem Resources considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

Investors should note that there is no certainty that Montem Resources will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed to progress development. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Montem Resources existing ordinary shares. It is also possible that Montem Resources could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the Chinook Project. If it does, this could materially reduce Montem Resources' proportionate ownership of the project.

Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the Scoping Study.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Scoping Study identifies open cut mine opportunity at the Chinook Project in the Crowsnest Pass, Alberta, Canada
- Results from the Scoping Study indicate an economically and technically viable project with upside justifying progressing to a Pre-Feasibility Study
- Chinook Project is located wholly within Category 4 lands, which contemplates open cut mine development
- The study considered Montem's JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred in-place resource of 149.1 M tonnes (Measured 0.0Mt; Indicated 103.8Mt; Inferred 45.3Mt)
- The Study leverages existing rail, power, and road infrastructure adjacent to the project
- As the proportion of Indicated Resources underpinning the engineering study is less than 70%, the resulting financial analysis of the Study are not able to be released to market (in accordance with regulatory requirements)
- **Key Recommendations:** Exploration drilling to convert additional resources to the Indicated category (JORC 2012), as well as taking geotechnical test work and environmental studies to progress with a Pre-Feasibility Study

Montem Resources Limited (ASX: MR1) ("Montem" or the "Company") is pleased to advise it has completed a Scoping Study on the Chinook Project ("Chinook" or the "Project").

Montem's Managing Director and CEO Peter Doyle said "We are pleased to have completed this Scoping Study which identifies the potential to realize cash flow from surface mining within the Chinook Project. We have focused on Chinook as it sits in Category 4 lands and has the advantage of brownfield development."

"The Board believes the positive result from the Scoping Study underscores our potential to be a multi-mine hard coking coal producer. We will now execute plans to conduct additional drilling, engineering and environmental work to undertake a Prefeasibility Study for Chinook."

Introduction

The Scoping Study is an early-stage technical assessment of the Chinook Project. It was undertaken as a desktop exercise by specialist consultants, including RPMGlobal (RPM) who are the world's largest publicly traded independent group of mining technical experts, and Sedgman Canada Ltd (Sedgman), recognized as the global leader in resources processing infrastructure solutions. The 2021 Chinook Project Scoping Study expanded on earlier conceptual mine planning work completed by Montem in 2018 and 2020 and identified multiple zones of low-ratio mineable hard coking coal, suitable for open-cut mining.



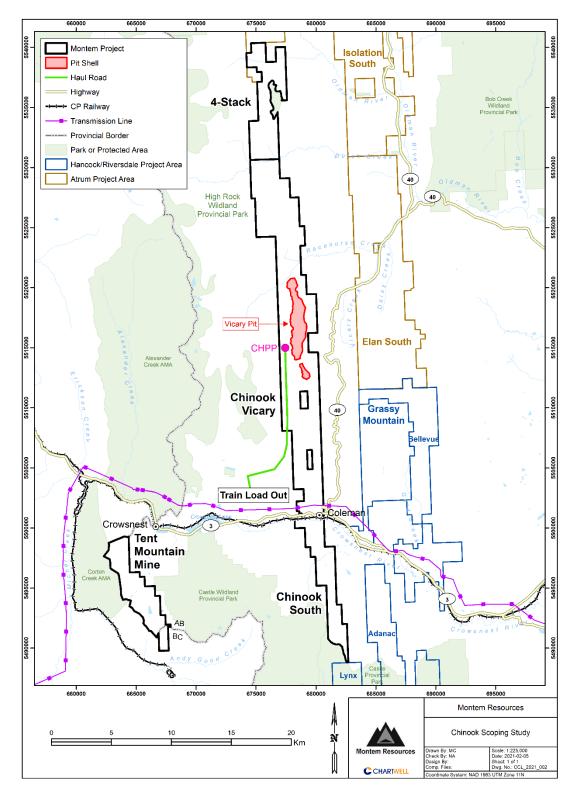


Figure 1: Chinook Project Location, Chinook Vicary Pit outline

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Location and Access

The Chinook Project is located within the Front Ranges of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, near the township of Coleman in the Crowsnest Pass of southwest Alberta, Canada.

North of Coleman, the Project area extends for approximately 30 km; this area of the Project is referred to as Chinook Vicary. South of Coleman, the Project extends for approximately 12 km, this area of the Project is referred to as Chinook South.

Access to Chinook is via sealed and unsealed roads, directly from Highway 3 and Highway 40. The main rail line, operated by Canadian Pacific Railway, travels through the Project connecting to Westshore Terminals (Westshore) in Vancouver for coal exports.

Tenure and Mining History

The Chinook Project is made up of 53 Alberta Coal Leases and 58 Alberta Freehold Tenements and covers an area of approximately 9,746 ha. The Project contains a number of historical open cut and underground mines. Combined, these mines were in production from the early 1900's until the late 1970's.

The Chinook Project sits entirely within Category 4 lands, which contemplates exploration and development of open cut mining.

Geology and Resources

Stratigraphy in the area has been subjected to extensive folding and faulting, resulting in a number of major westward dipping faults. The folding and faulting have affected coal seam thickness, lateral continuity, geometry and quality.

RPM completed a high level review of the geological models representing the Chinook coal deposits and the latest JORC coal Resource Estimate that was prepared for Montem by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. The insitu coal within the Project is contained within the Jurassic-Cretaceous, Mist Mountain Formation coal seams, S2, S3, S4, S4A and S5 (Figure 2). The RPM geological review concluded that the understanding of the local and regional geology for Chinook, as demonstrated in the geological models and 2020 Coal Resources Estimate Report, is at a high level. RPM also concludes there is a high level of confidence that the location and extent of mineable coal is readily understandable due to the continuation of seam sub-crop and out-crop along a 52 km strike length, the occurrence of marker bands indicating the location of the Mist Mountain Formation, the well-understood extents and throws of regional and local folding and faulting, the extensive mapping of seam occurrences, faulting, principal formations and litho-stratigraphic groups and the relative consistency of coal quality ash versus density regressions despite the variability caused by localised faulting and folding of the seams.



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Exploration data and reports for the Chinook Project from 1964 to 1991 have been reviewed and modelled. Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. of Edmonton Alberta have estimated total Indicated and Inferred Resources (in situ) of 149.1Mt (Measured 0.0Mt; Indicated 103.8Mt; Inferred 45.3Mt), and an Exploration Target of 125-450Mt for the Chinook Project in accordance with the JORC Code, as summarised in the table below.

The Resources have been reported separately for Chinook South and Chinook Vicary.

Table 1 – The Chinook Project Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)

	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total Resources
Chinook Vicary	-	52.6	32.2	84.8
Chinook South	-	51.2	13.1	64.3
Total	-	103.8	45.3	149.1

2020 JORC Coal Resource (Mt)

2020 JORC Exploration Target (Mt) ²		
	Exploration Target (Mt) 20:1 SR, 300m depth cutoff	Exploration Target (Mt) 20:1 SR, no depth cutoff
Chinook Vicary	125	450

An Exploration Target has been defined for the Chinook Project in areas where there is insufficient data to estimate a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target is not reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

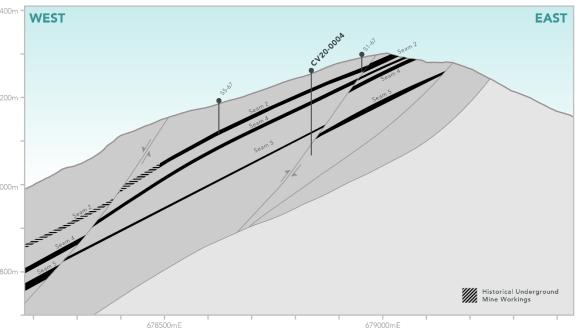
For further details of the Chinook Project JORC Resource Estimate, see Montem ASX announcement released on 15 September 2020, and the Montem Prospectus lodged with the ASX on 31 July 2020. The Chinook Project JORC Resource report is available for download from the Montem Resources website www.montem-resources.com.

The Study considered areas with estimated coal resources and areas with an Exploration Target. Whilst Indicated resources make up 69% of the current resource estimate, as the mine plan was planned over areas with a higher proportion of Inferred resources, and areas of Exploration Target, the geological certainty is not sufficient to present forecasts of production or financial analysis at this stage. The Company will re-assess the Concept study after additional exploration planned later this year. The intent of that exploration will be to increase the percentage of Indicated resources within the mine plan to over 70% of the total resources.



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Chinook Vicary Cross Section B-B

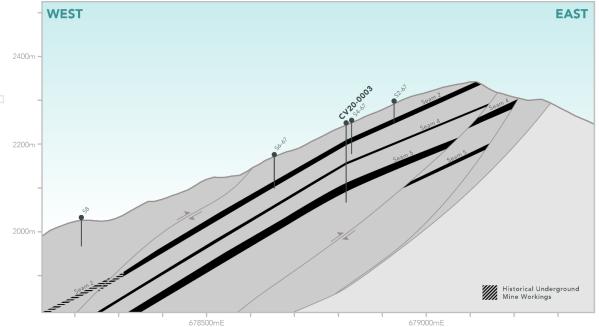


Figure 2: Cross-sections showing low stripping ratio dip-slope coal resources at Chinook Vicary



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Coal Quality

The Chinook Project coal quality assessment is based on historical drillholes, adit bulk samples, trench bulk samples and wash plant reports. The Project's coal quality dataset is limited, and additional data is required to define final coal products. Proximate analysis from the core samples confirms that coal on the property is a medium volatile bituminous coking coal.

Coal quality varies from south to north and from seam to seam. Relative to the Chinook South area, the Chinook Vicary area coal has lower volatile matter, increased fluidity, and higher mean maximum vitrinite reflectance.

Kobie Koornhof Associates Inc. reviewed the historical clean coal quality data, and found: *"The majority of the coal at Chinook Vicary was found to be good quality Hard Coking Coal, with FSI of 6 – 7 and CSR above 55. Minor portions of the resource, limited to seam S4/4A, report FSI below 6 and CSR below 50. Most of the coal at Chinook South is classified as a Semi Hard Coking Coal, with less than 10% deemed suitable as a Hard Coking Coal."* (Koornhof, 2020). Chinook product coal quality parameters are summarized in Table 5.

Project A	rea	Ash % (AD)	Volatile Matter % (AD)	TS % (AD)	CSN/FSI	Phos in Coal % (AD)	Vitrinite (RoMax) %	CSR %
Chinook Vi	cary	8.0 - 12.5	21 - 24	0.50 - 0.58	4 - 7	0.020 - 0.090	1.25 - 1.30	Up to 65
Chinook So	uth	9.0 - 10.0	25 - 27	0.35 - 0.60	4 - 5.5	0.025 - 0.065	1.00 - 1.06	Up to 60

Table 2 – The Chinook Project Product Coal Quality Parameters

Mining Study

The Scoping Study adopted a truck and shovel mining method the multiple seam, steeply-dipping coal horizons in the undulating terrain of Chinook. This is considered to be an appropriate mining method for this style of deposit and one that is commonly used in nearby Teck Resources Ltd mines of Elkview, Line Creek, Greenhills and Fording River to the west of Chinook and also proposed by Montem at its nearby Tent Mountain Mine.

Pit optimisation studies were undertaken by RPM on the Chinook deposits using "Minex Optimiser" software to generate pit shells. These theoretical pit shells were converted to practical pit shells by taking into account design of stable pit slopes using appropriate geotechnical design criteria, open cut mining depth limits, surface constraints on mining and the operating cash margin at the increment of the selected theoretical pit shell.



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The design of the CHPP facilities, product coal haulage, rail loop and TLO system was been completed by Sedgman. Sedgman has also provided capital and operating cost estimates for these facilities. The primary design is a 1,000tonne per hour facility, washing in three stages to produce a primary hard coking coal product, suitable for export to steelmakers.

The pricing assumptions used by RPM in the pit optimization was based on a premium hard coking coal (HCC) benchmark price forecast provided by Montem of US\$150/t which is similar to the current HCC spot price. The price was adjusted based on historical sales and coal quality data provided by Montem to determine a price for the Chinook products.

The mine development strategy of the practical pit shells was evaluated by RPM by considering a number of strategic mining sequences, dumping sequences and production rates. This strategic evaluation takes a number of options through to a high-level economic outcome for comparison.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Minimum Coal Thickness	m	0.60
Minimum Parting Thickness	m	0.45
Roof Loss	mm	40
Roof Dilution	mm	60
Floor Loss	mm	70
Floor Dilution	mm	80
ROM Moisture	%	5
Dilution RD	g/cc	2.25
Dilution Ash	%	80

Table 3 - The Chinook Project Scoping Study - ROM Modifying Factors

Infrastructure

The Scoping Study takes advantage of the proximity of critical infrastructure to the Project. This includes the southern main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway that connects the project to export terminals in Vancouver and Prince Rupert, electric power transmission lines and a sealed highway that all traverse the Project. The CHPP was located at the southern end of the main pit at Vicary,



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with a 14km designated haul road to a rail loadout on the main CP rail line, providing access to export markets via Westshore Terminals in the Port of Vancouver.

Permits, Authorisations and Social Licence

The regulation of coal mines and their associated infrastructure is captured in Provincial and Federal statutes and regulations. Starting with the initial public interest discussion and decision on whether a new project should commence; the regulatory project plan is well documented and understood. Montem has begun planning for permitting the Chinook Project and will undertake a minimum of two-years of baseline studies in preparation for an EIA.

Indigenous Peoples Consultation and Engagement

A key principle for responsible sustainable development is working collaboratively and constructively with Indigenous communities that may be affected by Montem's projects.

The Indigenous Peoples consultation program is an ongoing process, primarily associated in Alberta with obtaining licences and permits required for exploration work and mining activities, including an EPEA approval, a Water Act (WA) approval and a Public Lands Act (PLA) approval. The Alberta Consultation Office (ACO) is responsible for determining which Indigenous Peoples must be consulted and the level of consultation required. Levels vary from no consultation required to an ACO prescribed consultation that is audited every two weeks by the ACO and the Indigenous Peoples involved. Montem will engage with Indigenous Peoples beyond the ACO determination where it determines it appropriate.

Several Indigenous groups are located within 100 km of the Chinook Project. In March 2017, Montem initiated engagement with Indigenous Peoples regarding the Tent Mountain Mine re-start and continues engagement with all potentially affected groups. These groups are likely the same Indigenous groups which may be impacted by the Chinook Project. In the summer of 2020 Montem undertook site visits with several Indigenous groups to the Chinook Project to introduce the scope of the Project. Montem plans to continue active engagement with Indigenous peoples and local communities throughout the Chinook Project life-cycle.

Key project risks

A number of risks and expected mitigations were identified during the Scoping Study. These are discussed below.

Coal Quality

Historical coal quality information may be inaccurate. More exploration and coal quality drilling would supplement the information to date. This would allow Montem to acquire more information for SE, TS, VM and TM, plus coal washability and coking properties.



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Geological Model Discrepancies

There could be geological model inaccuracy due to model discrepancies. This can be mitigated with additional work to validate the model and to conduct and incorporate new drilling and field mapping information.

Relations with Indigenous People

Collaborative relations with Indigenous People within whose traditional territories the Project is situated are key to project approval and can cause delays if not achieved on a timely basis. Proactive engagement, meaningful consultation and development of impact benefit agreements are expected to build support from these Indigenous People.

Stakeholder Relations

Project delays can occur absent support from local communities and other stakeholders. This can be secured through proactive engagement and demonstration of economic and social benefits of the Project.

Water Quality

Project approval can be withheld for failing to demonstrate the ability to meet restrictive limits on the release of dissolved selenium and other metals in water leaving mine sites. This similarly applies to avoiding excessive acid rock drainage. New mine design methods, including rock placement, materials blending techniques, and water treatment techniques can be employed, based on current scientific knowledge, to meet these limits.

Species at Risk

Westslope Cutthroat Trout has been identified as a species at risk and is found in the region of the Project. Risk to this species can be mitigated by designing the mine to both protect existing habitat and add new habitat in the region.

Regulatory Approval Timing

Project delays can occur due to uncertainty in the timing of regulatory approval. This can be mitigated by proactive steps to develop an effective permit submission and incorporating lessons learned from the 2020/21 Grassy Mountain joint Alberta and Federal hearing process.

Coal Transportation

Environmental approval will be required to transport coal by truck or conveyor belt from mine to rail loading facilities. Requirements can be met with equipment selection and road and conveyor design.

Land Access

Access to public lands is required to develop the Project and access to private land is required to transport the coal to market. Well-developed processes, including Alberta Government regulation, can be utilized to secure assess and will be part of the next Project phase.



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Water Rights

The Project falls within a region of Southern Alberta that is a closed watershed where no new water allocations will be made. The Project will require water to operate the CHPP. Montem is aware of water rights available for purchase and those will be pursued in the next phase of the Project.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the Project area includes rare and protected plants. Conservation and reclamation plans developed by other companies in the area will be adopted and further developed in the next Project phase to meet vegetation management needs.

Wildlife

As a result of mine development, the potential exists for wildlife habitat fragmentation and direct impact for certain species. Mine closure planning, progressive reclamation, and avoidance of sensitive ecosystems will be employed as mitigation.

Proposed Production Levels

Proposed production levels may not be met for unforeseen reasons, such as pit geometry and waste removal scheduling. This will be mitigated with detailed materials handling scheduling and pit design in the next Project phase.

Key Personnel

The loss of key personnel and failure to recruit and retain qualified staff for key positions could negatively impact Project results and timing. Local expertise is available to help Montem design effective retention and recruitment policies.

Project Funding

Lack of funding for Project exploration, engineering, development and start-up capital would delay the Project. This can be mitigated by retaining skilled financial advisors and producing high quality feasibility work to support funding efforts.

Reasonable Basis for Funding Assumption

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, significant pre-production funding is required. There is no certainty that Montem will be able to source that amount of funding when required. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Montem shares.

The Chinook Project mine financing is planned to be achieved through a mix of equity and debt. The equity portion is planned to be made from cashflow Montem anticipates available as the result of selling coal from the Tent Mountain Mine. Montem is undertaking a restart at the Tent Mountain Mine



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with planned coal sales beginning in 2022/23. The Chinook Project is anticipated to start approximately 5 years after the Tent Mountain Mine re-start.

An assessment of various funding alternatives for the Chinook Project has been made based on precedent funding transactions in the coking coal mining industry.

Montem concludes from the review there is a reasonable basis to believe that requisite future funding for development of the Chinook Project will be available when required. There are a number of grounds on which this reasonable basis is established.

Global debt and equity finance availability for high-quality coking coal projects remains robust. Recent examples of significant funding being made available for progression or construction of metallurgical coal projects, and/or strategic acquisitions of such projects, that are owned by Australian listed or unlisted companies include:

- Golden Investments (Australia) Pte. Ltd launching an on-market takeover offer at A\$1.00 cash per share for the residual interest in Stanmore Coal Limited (ASX:SMR) in April 2020, valuing this residual stake at approximately A\$175M;
- Warburton Group acquiring 16.7% of Atrum Coal Limited (ASX:ATU) for total cash consideration of A\$13M in March 2020;
- TerraCom Limited (ASX:TER) seeking to acquire over 90% of the shareholding in Universal Coal Plc (ASX:UNV) and proceed to a mandatory sell-out process in March 2020;
- Bowen Coking Coal (ASX:BCB) receiving a finance facility of up to A\$15M and a marketing agreement with M Resources in March 2020;
- Tiger's Realm Coal Limited (ASX:TIG) raising new equity of A\$58M via an accelerated renounceable entitlement offer) for its Amaam North and Amaam Projects Chukotka, Russia in February 2020;
- Aspire Mining Limited (ASX:AKM) securing A\$33M of new equity funding (placement to major strategic shareholder for its Ovoot Project in Mongolia in September 2019;
- TerraCom Limited (ASX:TER) achieving a new US\$80M term loan facility in July 2019 for its BNU Mine in Mongolia, and Blair Athol Mine in Queensland, Australia;
- Hancock Prospecting Limited acquiring the remainder of Riversdale Resources Limited (unlisted), owner of the Grassy Mountain Project in Alberta, Canada, for total cash consideration of approximately A\$644M (valuing 100% of Riversdale in its public statements at A\$744M) in May 2019;
- TerraCom Limited (ASX:TER) securing A\$35M of new equity funding (entitlement offer) and US\$20M of convertible bond finance (from OCP Asia) for its BNU Mine in Mongolia, and Blair Athol Mine in Queensland, Australia in May 2019;



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- Kingfisher Capital Pte Ltd acquiring 8.2% of Riversdale Resources Limited (unlisted), owner of the Grassy Mountain Project in Alberta, Canada, for an undisclosed total cash consideration in December 2018;
- Aspire Mining Limited (ASX:AKM) raising A\$15M of new equity funding (placement to major strategic shareholder and Noble Group) for its Ovoot Project in Mongolia in December 2018;
- Allegiance Coal Limited (ASX:AHQ) obtaining C\$7M of new equity funding) from staged placement to major coal player, Itochu Corporation of Japan, for its Tenas Project in British Columbia, Canada in November 2018;
- Hancock Prospecting Limited acquiring 19.99% of Riversdale Resources Limited (unlisted), owner of the Grassy Mountain Project in Alberta, Canada, via a A\$69M placement of new equity in August 2018;
- Jameson Resources Limited (ASX:JAL) achieving staged project equity funding from Bathurst Resources Limited (ASX:BRL) for up to a total of C\$121M in exchange for 50% equity ownership in its Crown Mountain Project in British Columbia, Canada (announced June 2018; first two tranches now paid); and
- Bounty Mining Limited (ASX:B2Y) undertaking an Initial Public Offering (IPO) to successfully raise A\$18M of new equity funding for its Cook Colliery Project in Queensland, Australia, in June 2018.

The Chinook Project is a major steelmaking coal project adjacent to rail, power, and highway infrastructure. At a high level, this is a very attractive Project in an excellent mining jurisdiction.

Montem has conducted preliminary discussions with financial advisers with proven track records of raising equity and debt financing for construction of new coal projects. Those discussions provide Montem with confidence that the Project has a reasonable likelihood of being financed. Montem has also conducted preliminary discussions with financial institutions capable of financing up to 100% of the construction cost, again providing confidence the Project has a reasonable likelihood of being financed. Finally, Montem has also conducted preliminary discussions with potential offtake partners concerning the option of significant pre-sale financing to again add confidence the Project has a reasonable likelihood of being financed.

Montem has a current market capitalisation of approximately A\$49M with an uncomplicated, clean corporate and capital structure. Montem also owns 100% of its five steelmaking coal projects in the Crowsnest Pass area of Alberta. Lastly, 100% of the forecast HCC production from Montem's projects, including the Chinook Project, remains uncommitted. These are all factors expected to be highly attractive to potential strategic investors, offtake partners and conventional equity investors. These factors also deliver considerable flexibility in engagement with potential debt or quasi-debt providers.



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Montem has a demonstrated track record of raising equity funds that have allowed the Company to advance its projects. Most recently, Montem completed a successful IPO to list on the ASX in September 2020, raising A\$8 million.

It should also be noted that, while the Montem Board of Directors has a reasonable basis to believe that funding will be available as required, there is no assurance that the requisite funding for the Chinook Project will be secured.

Project Development

The Board and Montem Management are pleased with the results of the Scoping Study which identifies the potential to realize cash flow from surface mining within the Chinook Project. On the strength of that study, the Company will now execute plans to conduct additional drilling, engineering and environmental work to produce a Prefeasibility Study for Chinook.

The project construction timing will be assessed in detail as part of the Pre-Feasibility Study however Montem anticipates the Tent Mountain Mine re-start will be well underway. The company intends to re-invest cash flow from Tent Mountain Mine into the startup of the Chinook Project.

Conclusions and Next Steps

The Scoping Study shows the significant potential the Chinook Project represents, and Montem is pleased with the positive results.

The 2021 Scoping Study, 2020 Resource Estimate, and 2020 Coal Quality assessment all provide outlines of required work to better understand the Chinook Project.

The immediate work programs Montem is focused on are associated with the gathering of extensive amounts of information to develop a better understanding of the surface and subsurface conditions of the Project site and its coal seams.

These work programs will comprise geological exploration for resource upgrading and coal quality determination, geotechnical drilling, sampling and analysis for improving the parameters associated with the design of stable pit slopes and dump slope designs, geotechnical evaluations for the civil works associated with construction of the mine and its facilities and infrastructure and the gathering of background data from the Project area that will be needed in developing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for mine development.

Montem is planning an extensive exploration program at Chinook beginning in 2021. This program will aim to provide the underlying information required to complete a Prefeasibility Study for Chinook.



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Appendix A

1. Competent Person's Statement

Appendix B

2. Reasonable basis for forward looking statements

For further information on the Company, our assets, and our development plans, please visit our website: <u>www.montem-resources.com</u>

Additionally, view Investor Presentations which are lodged with the ASX.

This ASX release was authorised on behalf of Montem's Board of Directors by Peter Doyle, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.

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About Montem Resources

Montem Resources (ASX: MR1) is a steelmaking coal development company that owns and leases coal tenements in the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The Company's objective is to become the operator of steelmaking coal mines in Canada by developing its properties in the Crowsnest Pass. The Company is planning an integrated mining complex in the Crowsnest Pass, focusing on low-cost development of open-cut operations that leverage central infrastructure. The first component of this objective is to re-establish mining at the Tent Mountain Mine.

Montem completed a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on the Tent Mountain Mine in 2020. The DFS is providing guidance for the re-start Project, with the aim to be exporting coal in 2022. Details of the DFS are available on Montem's website.

Montem is also progressing the Chinook Project which covers historical mines that previously exported hard coking coal to Japanese steel mills. The Chinook Project has the potential to produce multiple open-cut hard coking coal mines, and the Company plans to explore, define and develop these mines.

Montem is also progressing development opportunities at the greenfield exploration Isola, 4-Stack and Oldman projects.



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Forward looking statements

This ASX Announcement may contain forward looking statements, which may be identified by words such as "may", "could", "believes", "estimates", "expects" or "intends" and other similar words that connote risks and uncertainties. Certain statements, beliefs, and opinions contained in this ASX Announcement, in particular those regarding the possible or assumed future financial or other performance, industry growth or other trend projections are only predictions and subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Except as required by law, and only to the extent so required, neither the Company, its Directors nor any other person gives any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward looking statements contained in this ASX Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward looking statements. Any forward looking statements are subject to various risk factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company and its Directors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements. The Company has no intention to update or revise any forward looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this ASX Announcement, except where required by law.



Appendix A

Competent Persons Statement

Scoping Study

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The information contained in this report relates to information compiled or reviewed by Mr Gregory Eisenmenger who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (304702). Gregory is Executive Consultant at RPMGlobal. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Eisenmenger consents to the inclusion of the information disclosed by the Company in the form in which it appears. Neither Mr Eisenmenger nor RPMGlobal have a direct or indirect financial interest in, or association with Montem Resources Limited, the properties and tenements reviewed in this statement, apart from standard contractual arrangements for the preparation of this report and other previous independent consulting work. In preparing this Scoping Study RPMGlobal has been paid a fee for time expended on this report. The present and past arrangements for services rendered to Montem Resources do not in any way compromise the independence of RPMGlobal.

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Coal Quality, Mineral Resource Estimates and Exploration Target Estimates at the Chinook Project are extracted from the report; "Coal Resources for the Chinook Project Alberta, Canada, April 9, 2020". This document was prepared by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and lodged with the ASX on 31 July 2020 and is available to view on the Company's website www.montem-resources.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.





Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 4 Modifying Factors

No Ore Reserves are declared for the Chinook Project. The following uses the Section 4 template (Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves) from JORC Table 1 to describe the modifying factors considered to inform Montem Resources Chinook Scoping Study - January 2021. Importantly, no Ore Reserves are declared for this Project as the status of resources and supporting studies are insufficient to support this level of detail. All material assumptions on which the Scoping Study production target and forecast financial information are based have been included in this release and disclosed in the table below. Primary sources for this information include:

- 1. Chinook Project Desktop Scoping Study; RPMGlobal, January 2021
- 2. Assessment of the Chinook Project Clean Coal Quality; Kobie Koornhof and Associates Inc.; March 2020
- 3. Coal Resources for the Chinook Project, Alberta, Canada, prepared for Montem Resources Alberta Operations Itd, Competent Persons Report, issued April 9, 2020, effective March 27th 2020, Prepared by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
- 4. Chinook Project Scoping Study Presentation, A905, Coal handling & Preparation Plan with Mining Infrastructure, by Sedgman Pty Ltd, Undated

Criteria	JORC	Commentary
	Code explanation	
Mineral Resource estimate for	 Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves. 	 No Ore Reserve are declared. Scoping Study Run off Mine (ROM) coal tonnage estimates are inclusive of Mineral Resources. Scoping Study ROM coal tonnage estimates are based on JORC Compliant





Criteria	JORC	Commentary
	Code explanation	
conversion to Ore Reserves		Mineral Resource Estimates and Exploration Targets as detailed in previous ASX Releases including a detailed summary in the 2020 Montem Prospectus documentation.
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 has not undertaken a site visit to the Chinook Project. The Scoping Study was undertaken as a desktop study, and relied on existing data and information, primarily contained in previous Scoping Study reports, and the underlying JOOR Coal Resource Estimate (JORC 2012), and associated geological models, and coal quality reports.
Study status	 The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered. 	 No Ore Reserves are declared. The Chinook Project is an early stage exploration project at Scoping Study level. In this context, financial modelling and evaluations are considered to be in the range of <u>+</u>40%. Additional exploration, environmental, process and mining studies are required to elevate the Project's status to a prefeasibility level.
Cut-off parameters	 The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	 No cut-off grades or limits to particular coal quality attributes have been applied in the estimation of the production target. Kobie Koornhof Associates Inc's (Koornhof) (2020) coal quality assessment of the Chinook Property found that "the majority of the coal at Chinook Vicary was found to be good quality Hard Coking Coal, with FSI (free swelling Index) of 6 – 7 and CSR above 55. Minor portions of the property, limited to seam S4/4A, report FSI below 6 and CSR (coke strength after reaction) below 50." The Scoping Study assumed that all coal seams included in the production target can be processed and blended into the final product marketable as





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		 either a hard or semi-hard coking coal. There are no particular seams identified that have consistent negative coal quality attributes that would justify their exclusion from the production target.
Mining factors or assumptions	 The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre- Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre- production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors used. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods. 	 No Ore Reserves are declared. The Chinook Project is located in mountainous terrain targeting multi-seam, steeply-dipping coal horizons. The scale of the resource would support a moderate-sized operation pending environmental and social factors which must also be considered in relation to operational scale. Although underground methods have previously been employed in the area, this review was confined to an open cut development process. Indicated resources account for over 83% of the production schedule in the first five years of operation. Over the Project's Life of Mine (LOM) the Scoping Study ROM tonnage production plan, approximately 28% are classified as Indicated and 7% as Inferred, with 65% from areas of Exploration Target. The exclusion of Inferred and Exploration Target Tonnages from the Scoping Study would be material to the scale and likely viability of the Chinook Project's development proposal and in this context the Project's future development is reliant on the success of future exploration programs. The Chinook Project's open cut propensity and subsequent Pit optimisation studies were undertaken by RPMGlobal (RPM) using "Minex Optimiser" software to generate pit shells using the industry standard "Lerchs-Grossmann" algorithm. The ROM coal tonnage and waste estimates are derived from the same geological model used for Coal Resources estimated



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		 by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. (Dahrouge) (2020) (which are summarized in detail in Montem's 2020 Prospectus). This geological model has not been updated to include the 13 recent exploration drillholes completed by Montem in late 2020 (see ASX release – Montem intersects thick coal seams at Chinook Vicary – 9/11/20). Based on the theoretical pit optimisation results, RPM, in conjunction with Montem, converted the theoretical pit shells to practical pit shells by taking into account design of stable pit slopes using appropriate geotechnical design criteria, open cut mining depth limits, surface constraints on mining and the operating cash margin. In situ coal tonnages were converted to ROM tonnages after the application of the ROM modifying factors outlined in the report The mine development strategy of the practical pit shells was evaluated by RPM by considering a number of strategic mining sequences, dumping sequences and production rates. This strategic evaluation takes a number of options through to a high-level economic outcome for comparison. Following advice from Sedgman Pty Ltd (Sedgman), the production rate basic building block/multiplier was based on considerations that included CHPP capacity with a 500 tph feed module operating at 7,200 hrs per annum. The proposed mining equipment fleet consists of a maximum of six 530 t hydraulic excavators with 34 m³ buckets matched with a fleet of up to sixtynine 220 t rear dump truck for waste removal. The same truck fleet is matched with a fleet of two front end loaders (FEL) with 25m³ buckets that will primarily mine ROM coal and some remnant waste associated with



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		 wedges and thin interburden material. Ancillary fleet equipment includes up to 11 overburden drills, 2 x 100 t backhoe excavators, 5 x D10 sized tracked dozers for pit support, 4 x D11 sized tracked dozers for waste dumps, small FEL's, graders and water carts. Additional capital and operational cost provisions are included for auxiliary equipment needed to support a mine of this scale. This fleet of auxiliary equipment, which may comprise up to 100 individual items, consists of light vehicles, lighting plants, pit pumps, maintenance vehicles etc. (see Table 15 in body of report). In designing practical pit shells the following parameters were used: Mining depth limited to a maximum 350 m vertical beneath topography; 45% or flatter overall slopes on the high-wall; Seam floor following on the low-wall or 45°, whichever was lower; Haul back roads incorporated in the highwall or seam floor as appropriate and 40m mining width at the bottom of the pit, measured from the seam roof of the highest mineable seam to allow for mining access in the bottom of the pit. Optimiser shell RF (Revenue Factor) 70 was used for Chinook South and no practical pit shell was designed, as this area is a long term prospect in Montem's development strategy. Physical Constraints used in designing pits are as follows 200 m offset from the center line of major waterways and streams; and 200 m offset from thV power lines and gas lines.



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		 providing an approvable final landform and a swell of 30% has been used for moving in situ waste into its dumped position. Capital/operating expenditure estimate in any options to an accuracy of ±40%.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	 The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications? 	 No Ore Reserves are declared. Sedgman conducted a preliminary review of current coal quality data to establish an indicative CHPP design envelope and yield range based either of site-specific information or regional data. Sedgman also conducted a conceptual identification, design and development of CHPP and associated site infrastructure, to meet the site layout and production requirements across the property. Sedgman compiled and assessed the Project's limited coal quality dataset to estimate yield from ROM coal (via ROM ash yield regressions) to produce product ashes. Separate yield simulations were performed for Chinook South as well as for the individual domains within Chinook Vicary (North, Vicary, and Racehorse domains). The samples on which the analyses have been completed to determine the regression included dilution. The Chinook Project coal quality assessment is based on historical drillholes, adit bulk samples, trench bulk samples and wash plant reports. The Project's coal quality dataset is limited and additional data is needed. Proximate analysis from the core samples confirms that coal on the Property is a medium volatile bituminous coking coal. Coal quality varies from south to north and from seam to seam. Relative to the Chinook South area, the Chinook Vicary area coal has lower volatile matter, increased fluidity, and higher mean maximum vitrinite reflectance. Koornhof reviewed the historical clean coal quality data and found: "The



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		 majority of the coal at Chinook Vicary was found to be good quality Hard Coking Coal, with FSI of 6 – 7 and CSR above 55. Minor portions of the resource, limited to seam S4/4A, report FSI below 6 and CSR below 50. Most of the coal at Chinook South is classified as a Semi Hard Coking Coal, with less than 10% deemed suitable as a Hard Coking Coal." (Koornhof, 2020). Chinook Vicary product coal quality parameters are summarized in Table 5 of the main report, and results from the previous coal quality report were released to the ASX as part of Montem Resource's linitial Public Offering in September 2020, and available on Montem Resources website. Although the historical clean coal quality data is indicative to the product coals defined above, further validation with current methods and standards is required to verify the historical results and increase the quantity and spatial distribution of data across the Project. Insufficient data was available within the North domain at Chinook Vicary to determine a reliable ash yield regression formulae and so estimated yield values of 55% adb for Seams 2, 4, and 4A and 50% adb for Seam 5 have been used. The design of the CHPP facilities, product coal haulage, rail loop and TLO system has been completed by Sedgman, who have significant regional experience. Sedgman has also provided capital and operating cost estimates for these facilities. The CHPP design basis incorporates dense media cyclones (DMC), reflux classifiers and a flotation circuit, with product drying completed with a hyperbaric filter process. This processing design and process is common in the coal industry, both in Canada and abroad. The main CHPP will consist of two x 500 tph wash plant modules located in the vicinity of the southern end of the Vicary pit. The CHPP facility includes



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the necessary ROM coal handling facilities in front of the wash plant modules and the necessary product coal handling and stockpiling facilities downstream of the wash plant modules. Product coal will be hauled by highway-type coal trailers from the product coal stockpiles at the CHPP to the train load out facility that has been identified by Montem on the main railway line that passes through the Crowsnest Pass. Product coal loaded onto trains from the TLO will be railed to the export coal terminal in the Vancouver area for onward shipment to overseas customers.

- No assumptions or allowances have been made for deleterious elements and • none are known to exist, however based on the historical dataset the Chinook coals have lower fluidity than surrounding deposits which may impact the Projects coke strength. This impact is difficult to quantify as the quality of the existing dataset at Chinook does not meet current standards of reporting, with many questions around assimilation and the collection of historical data. Much of the data is derived from reverse circulation drilling, where recoveries, especially of the coal fines, are questionable. In addition, the adequacy of standards of sample preservation, aging of samples, coupled with washability testing that exhibited varying levels of maturity, were possible factors which contributed to a lower than expected FSI being reported for the Chinook coals (Koornhof, 2020). Koornhof completed a detailed assessment of the Chinook Projects coal quality dataset and formed the view that "if modern methods of sampling, analysis and washability had been available, considerable improvement might have been expected in rheology performance of the Chinook coals".
- Float sink test work from 3 large diameter core holes drilled in the Chinook



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		Vicary area in late-2020 is only partially complete with analysis and reporting on-going.
Environmen- tal	 The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported. 	 An environmental baseline program to characterize the environmental setting and identify potential sensitive aquatic and terrestrial receptors within the Project area is planned and budgeted for as part of the Prefeasibility Study scheduled to commence in 2021. The study area for the baseline program includes all land areas within the proposed mine footprint that are expected to be disturbed as a result of mine development and operations. Related studies will need to address acid/base balance, surface and groundwater quality and flow, soil and vegetation surveys and monitoring, and wildlife habitat and movement. The Project falls within the southwest limits of the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP). The SSRP, applies to both private and crown lands and ensures Montem's stewardship to the environment as well as adding limits to water use licensing. A small portion of the Project within the Chinook Vicary North domain is located within a Mountain Goat and Bighorn Sheep Range. In these areas, efforts will be required to avoid disturbances that may have a direct or indirect adverse effect on mountain goat and bighorn sheep and to avoid permanent alteration of their habitat. The entire Chinook Project is located within a Grizzly Bear Protection Zone which is declared to provide and preserve either core or secondary grizzly bear habitat. The Project falls within the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve. This reserve is managed by the Province of Alberta primarily for resource development management and recreational use purposes, although the designation of



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		 wilderness areas has been used to restrict certain types of access for management of habitat and conservation purposes. The Mist Mountain Formation, the targeted coal-bearing unit, naturally contains selenium. In alkaline, aerobic conditions, elemental selenium and selenide minerals are oxidized releasing soluble selenate ions which can be transported in surface runoff. Large scale surface mining in the Elk Valley, British Columbia (BC) has enriched the Elk River in selenium. Any future mine development on the property will require the development of a selenium management plan. All Project tenements are currently valid or have renewals submitted (for those that recently expired).
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	 As the Project covers a greenfield site with no existing infrastructure or facilities to undertake mine development, all required infrastructure and facilities will need to be built from a zero base. The Project will initially have two Mine Industrial Area (MIA) complexes. The primary site MIA and main offices will be located at the Vicary pit adjacent to the CHPP. The main MIA will include the necessary facilities such as heavy equipment workshop, warehouse, fuel storage and distribution to service and support the mining and CHPP operation. A full range of services and infrastructure is also required such as high voltage electricity, water supply, communications, site access roads, heavy vehicle haul roads and surface and pit water management. The requirements of services and infrastructure have been quantified by both RPM and Sedgman and capital and operating costs associated with these requirements have been estimated by methods consistent with the level of accuracy associated with a scoping study. The primary rail route for the Chinook Project product coal to Westshore Terminals in the Vancouver area traverses Canadian Pacific (CP) and Canadian National (CN) rail lines between Crowsnest Pass, Alberta and



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		 Roberts Bank, BC. Alternative routings to either Roberts Bank and/or the Ridley Island Terminal in Prince Rupert, BC are also available. The Chinook Project spur track will connect to the CP rail line west of Coleman. Within Vancouver, the railways (CP and CN) operate on each other's track under various running rights and co-production agreements, including into Westshore Terminals. The design of the rail loop and loadout system was completed by Sedgman. Product coal will be trucked from the CHPP to the train loadout system. The train loadout facility includes a truck unloading facility, product dome storage and train loading system. Facilities will also include spraying systems to apply a dust suppression coating and, during colder months, anti-freeze agents. The Project will initially have two Mine Industrial Area (MIA) complexes. The primary site MIA and main offices will be located at the Vicary pit. The facilities will be a combination of demountable-style buildings, engineered steel buildings, and fabric structures. All facilities and buildings will be designed for safe operation for the regional climatic conditions. The Vicary pit MIA complex will consist of the MIA, Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP), ROM area and Product Stockpile Area. Approximately 15km of permanent designated haul road will be constructed over the life of mine to link the MIAs and ROM areas with the active pits and the ROM hopper. It is assumed that initial haul road construction be undertaken by civil contractors and ongoing extensions completed by the operator using in-house equipment. Earthworks will also be required to prepare roads, platforms for MIA's and CHPP's, carparks, hardstands, service facilities and ther and site surface water management to construct diversion channels, berms, dams and surge



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		 ponds to direct clean water runoff away from mine affected areas and redirect/pump to clean water systems. No geological or geotechnical information is currently available for the areas selected for mine infrastructure but this will need to be completed in a future phase. It is assumed sufficient fill materials are available on site where required for both earthworks and haul roads. In the event that suitable material is not available on site, additional cost will be incurred sourcing this material from the local area. Site power will likely be provided through an extension and upgrade of the current Fortis Alberta local area megavolt (MV) distribution system. The 25 kilovolt (kV) supply from nearby Coleman will be reticulated onto the site by high voltage overhead power lines (OHPL) to the Train Load out Facility (TLO) and to the MIA complex at Chinook Vicary and Chinook South. It is estimated a total of 25km of OHPL will be required over the life of the mine. It is expected that water required for the operation of the Chinook Project will be sourced from runoff from catchments within the Project area and stored in a mine raw water adm created in the void of the Vicary South pit. The use of water in Alberta is regulated under the Water Act and Montem will require permits and water allocation, including the use of surface runoff, under the Act. During the next phase of project study an integrated water balance will be completed to confirm sufficient water will be available. If the study indicates a water deficit, top up water minght be required from an external supply. The site water management system is based on the operational concept of diverting the clean water around the active mining areas for storage and potential discharge while contaminated water will be a seasonal net consumer of water and release of clean rainwater and snowmelt will occur



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		 when conditions allow. The site water system will require a series of management systems including a selenium mitigation plan. The site water management system will typically include diversion channels, a series of water impoundments, surge and sedimentation ponds, an integrated pumping system linking impoundments, water treatment and monitoring and pit dewatering. The surface water management system for the Chinook Project will be complex considering the mountainous terrain and geographical length and distribution of the pits and waste dumps within the Project areas. For the current level of study, no surface water management system was factored on the design of a project in RPM's data base in the region with similar parameters. The cost estimate was calculated by factoring the cost based on the footprint of the pit crests and waste dumps of the two projects. Subject to a labor and accommodation study in a later phase, the Project will not be supplying housing or temporary camp facilities. Additional allowances have been made for the costs of bulk explosive storage and magazines, operation support facilities, security and site communications.
Costs	 The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The methodology used to estimate operating costs. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. The source of exchange rates used in the study. Derivation of transportation charges. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. 	 The economic model is on a 100% equity basis in real 2020 Canadian dollar (C\$) terms. The economic model compiles all costs into cost centres to assist the analysis and understanding of the results. The cost centres used for this model were: Waste Removal; Coal Mining; Mining Support; Site Overheads and Administration; CHPP; TLO; Rail & Port; and Marketing. The CHPP, MIA Infrastructure, TLO, HV Power Supply, Roads and Earthworks and Water Supply capital expenditure has been estimated by Sedgman with all other estimates supplied by RPM. The site roads and other facilities capital are factored estimates and the





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	 The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private. 	appropriate levels of contingency and Engineering, Procurement Construction and Management ("EPCM") cost have been allowed for the level of study that has been completed in deriving these estimates.
Revenue factors	 The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products. 	 Montem has provided an average life of mine premium HCC benchmark price forecast of US\$150/t. Based on historical sales, and coal quality data, the Chinook Vicary products are expected to be sold at an average 6.5% discount to the premium HCC price. The Chinook South products are expected to be sold at an average 13% discount to the premium HCC price. It is noted that the expected CSR of the Chinook Vicary product is expected to be close to benchmark specification. The long-term foreign exchange rate forecasts have been adopted from Consensus Economics and these rates drive all cost and revenue assumptions denominated in foreign currency.
Market assessment	 The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract. 	 Detailed economic studies of the metallurgical coal market and future price estimates are considered by Montem and applied in the estimation of revenue. There remains strong demand and no apparent significant risk to the long term demand for the coking coal products generated from the Project. Global forecasters such as IHS McCloskey, Wood Mackenzie and CRU all forecast long-term growth in global metallurgical coal demand, with ranges of CAGR from 1% to 3% over the next 20 years. Export (seaborne) metallurgical coal prices are expected to remain strong throughout the period considered for the Chinook Project The Scoping Study uses a long term forecast price of US\$150/t (real, 2020) as the basis for revenue forecasts. Each coal product produced by the mine



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		 has been estimated by an independent to have a discount relative the benchmark HCC price forecast (see Table 6 of main report). Current metallurgical prices are above the long-term average price of US\$150/t used as the benchmark in the Scoping Study. Various comparisons to forecast metallurgical prices used by peers were made by Montem during the Scoping Study. Other publicly listed companies use ranges generally from US\$140/t to US\$170/t as part of their forecasts. The historical 10 year average benchmark hard coking coal price is approximately \$175/t
Economic	 The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs. 	 The economic model provides only an estimate of economic value. It does not examine financial aspects of the Project. It is completed only to a scoping study level of accuracy (±40%). As part of the mine planning and economic assessment multiple scenarios were considered for the development of the Chinook Project. The economic model is on a 100% equity basis in real 2020 Canadian dollar (C\$) terms. The robustness of the Project value was assessed by undertaking sensitivity analyses on capital costs, operating costs and coal sales price. The economic model uses unit rate operating costs that are either generated from first principles or calibrated against other coal mining projects or operations in Alberta and BC, with key physicals from the production schedule. Non-mining costs are combined with the mining costs to determine the annual operating cost expenditure. In parallel, a capital expenditure schedule is developed to generate a total cash outflow schedule (pre-tax). The total mine revenue is determined based on the coal products sold and the coal sales price estimated for these products. No other revenue has been



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		 assumed. Capital costs consist primarily of CHPP, facilities, infrastructure, initial mining equipment costs, replacement mining equipment costs and sustaining capital. The unit mining equipment capital costs were estimates from RPM's internal databases. Key financial inputs included: all estimates in Canadian dollars (C\$); exchange rate, where applicable at C\$1.00 = US\$0.75; evaluation on calendar years; cash flows at 1st January of each year; and no capitalization of operating costs. The following assumptions were used for Depreciation, Taxes and Royalties Diminishing Value depreciation Government royalty has not been modelled. This will be addressed as part of the Chinook PFS study.
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	 The Chinook Project is currently permitted for exploration) (not mining), is locally operated and a contributor to the local and regional economy. Montem is in the final stages of a mining permit application for its nearby Tent Mountain Mine. This process has resulted in a detailed understanding of the regulatory framework that control mining project approvals in Alberta, Canada along with the establishment of relationships with key First Nations, community leaders, government regulators and other key local stakeholders. The learning's from the adjacent Tent Mountain permitting process, which has similar or identical environmental, social, and geological settings, are being actively applied and utilised for baseline studies, stakeholder engagement, impact assessment and permit applications with respect to the



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		 Chinook Project. Furthermore, key learnings from the Grassy Mountain project permitting process which is under review by both Provincial and Federal Regulators are being used to guide Montem's permitting undertakings. Montem has all the necessary agreements in place with key stakeholders and has both statuary and social license to continue exploration of the Chinook Project.
Other	 To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent. 	 No Ore Reserve are declared. There are no material legal agreements or marketing arrangements not already discussed in prior sub sections. All necessary government and statutory approvals are in place to continue exploration activities over the Project. Additional approvals are required for new proposed exploration sites via the Alberta Energy Regulator "CEP (Coal Exploration Program) Application process". This process is well understood by the Company. There are no unresolved third-party matters hindering the further exploration and baseline environmental studies over the Project. Any coal mine development would need to go through the process of preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and submission of an application to the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) under the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (EPEA) and Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012(CEAA).
Classification	 The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. 	No Ore Reserves are declared.



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Criteria	JORC	Commentary
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Audits or	 Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any). The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve 	No Ore Reserves are declared.
reviews	estimates.	 The geological model on which the Chinook Property Resource Estimation (Dahrouge 2020) was conducted is the same model as that used for waste, ROM and product coal tonnage estimates detailed in the RPM Scoping Study. This model was independently audited for suitability by RPM prior to the Scoping Study being progressed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	 Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for 	 No Ore Reserve has been declared. The high proportion of Inferred and non-classified (Exploration Target) tonnages reflects a relatively low level of confidence within the deposit highlighting the Project requires further exploration to improve the level of geological confidence and resource classification. No geostatistical assessments have been carried out. As a Scoping Study, the intended estimation accuracy of the study is +/-40 %. Key modifying factors that may impact on accuracy and confidence of the resource and study outcome include the relatively complex geology, lack of reliable geotechnical data, limited amount of coal quality and washability data points, and processing yield assumptions. The company plans to recommence exploration as quickly as practicable in order to fill in some of the existing data gaps.





Criteria	JORC	Commentary
	Code explanation	
	 which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	