realm resources

Company Announcements
ASX Limited
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By Electronic Lodgement

30 April 2013

Dear Sir/Madam

COMPLETION OF KATINGAN RIA COAL PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY

Realm Resources Ltd. (**ASX: RRP**) is pleased to announce the completion of the Feasibility Study for its 51% owned Katingan Ria thermal coal project (the "**Project**") in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

The study, independently reviewed by Xenith Consulting Pty. Limited ("**Xenith**"), supports the development of a 2.5 million tons per annum (Mtpa) (Base case) to 3.0Mtpa (Upside case) open cut mine with a life of mine of around fifteen years.

The study was based on coal being hauled 40km - 45km to a stockpiling and barge loading facility on the Katingan River, then barged 435 km to the river mouth for transhipment into ships for delivery to market. The coal is expected to be predominately sold as a low ash and low sulphur coal ideally suited for modern Indian and Chinese power generation.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Near horizontal, multi-seam coal deposit with JORC resources of 89Mt, including JORC reserves of 29Mt assuming a long term coal price of USD52/ton for the expected Katingan Ria coal quality;
- Indicative product specifications are consistent with Indonesian 4,200kcal/kg (GAR) low sulphur (0.2%) coal which is readily accepted in rapidly growing markets in India, China, Korea and Thailand;
- Low project start-up capital estimate of USD24M (including 30% contingency and USD6M working capital), implying a capital intensity of less than USD10/annual ton, thereby minimising investment risk;
- Life of mine (LOM) FOB cash costs of ~USD41/t (Base case) to ~USD39/t (Upside case) excluding royalties with the first five years averaging ~USD38/t due to lower strip ratios and haulage distances;
- NPV (100%) of USD78M (Base case) to USD111M (Upside case) at a 10% discount rate is most sensitive to coal price and operating costs and least sensitive to capital expenditure;
- Permitting is well advanced, supporting forecast production and ramp up from early 2014.

Commenting on the study, Chairman Richard Rossiter said, "We are pleased to achieve another key milestone as we progress Katingan Ria towards production in 2014. Together with our partners, we are now focussed on advancing the final stages of permitting, and project financing and development".

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1. OVERVIEW

Realm Resources Limited ("**Realm**" or the "**Company**") and its consultants have completed the study of the feasibility of operating an open-cut thermal coal mine of up to 3Mtpa annual production capacity in the Regency of Katingan (the "Katingan Ria project" or "the Project") in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The majority of the investigations have been within the concession area held by PT Katingan Ria ("**PTKR**"), a 51% subsidiary of Realm, the proposed haul road, and stockpile and barge loading areas and the Katingan River.

The Project mining concession covers an area of some 4,258 ha within an area that has already been subject to commercial forestry operations. The report concludes that the quality (4,200 Kcal/kg GAR low sulphur coal) and quantity (89Mt JORC resource and 29Mt JORC reserve) of the resource could, when considered in conjunction with the proposed mining and logistics solution and status of the relevant licences and permits held by PTKR, support the development of a potential 2.5Mtpa (Base case) to 3.0Mtpa (Upside case) mine for around fifteen years. Katingan Ria's coal is ideally suited for the new generation of power plants being built in India and China and is the fastest growing Indonesian export coal type in recent years.

The Project is not capital intensive, with a total of USD18.5M required to establish a 2.5Mtpa to 3.0Mtpa contractor driven operation. An additional USD6M is required for working capital. Base case FOB cash costs are forecast to be USD37.62/t in the first five years with an average USD41.23/t over the life of mine (excluding royalties). Including royalties, FOB cash cost forecasts are USD39.37/t and USD42.68/t respectively. The average life of mine FOB cash cost in the Upside case is around USD2/t lower due to economies of scale. Permitting is in the final stages, and production is forecast as early as H1 2014.

The Project has an ungeared net present value ("**NPV**") of USD78M (Base case with dozer push) to USD111M (Upside case) based on a long term coal price for Katingan Ria coal of USD$52/t. It is most sensitive to changes in operating costs and coal price and least sensitive to changes in capital expenditure.

The Project is well advanced and has a high level of support from the local community and government. The balance of 49% of PTKR is held by professional Indonesian partners.

The following strengths have been identified for the Project:

- The deposit (89.9Mt JORC resource, 29Mt JORC reserve) is structurally simple with a low strip-ratio, therefore leading to lower mining costs.
- The coal (4,200 GAR Kcal/kg raw coal basis) is relatively homogenous, low in sulphur (0.2%) and most likely to be marketed to the rapidly growing demand centres in India, China, Korea and Thailand.
- Low start-up capital.
- The Project requires no rail or port infrastructure to be developed and therefore could be bought into production relatively quickly.

The key technical risks for the Project are:

- FOB cost factors associated with river seasonality and the transport distance to the coast.
- Margins received from the sale of the coal are very sensitive to coal price assumptions and potential increases in operating costs.

2. PROJECT LOCATION AND SUMMARY

The Katingan Ria coal project is located near the town of Tumbang Samba in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (Figure 1). The Project mining concession covers an area of some 4,258 ha within an area that has already been subject to commercial forestry operations (IUP Exploitation No. IUP OP No. 545/222/KPTS/VIII/2011). The Project aims to be a 2.5Mtpa – 3.0Mtpa open cut mine. Coal is transported from the pit by 60 t road trucks approximately 40km - 45 km to a stockpiling and barge loading facility on the Katingan River. Barges will then transport coal 435 km to the river mouth for transhipment into coal ships for delivery to market.

Coal will be sold “unwashed”, meaning there is no metallurgical treatment required to achieve a saleable product. The coal is expected to be predominately sold as a low ash and low sulphur coal ideally suited for modern Indian and Chinese power generation.

Figure 1 Katingan Ria project location

3. GEOLOGY, RESOURCES AND RESERVES

The Katingan Ria deposit, which is found within the Dahor formation in the Barito Basin, occurs as a series of flat lying seams ranging in thickness from 0.1m to 8m, interbedded with weathered sandstones. Structurally, the sequence is horizontal to shallow dipping and displays some gentle folding, a 15m – 40m fault down-throws the sequence in the north of the tenement. The most laterally extensive seam is the Main Seam, which remains the predominant target seam for the Project. The Main Seam typically ranges in thickness from 4.5m to 5.5m in areas to the southeast of the fault, and has an average total thickness of 3.80m across the total JORC Resource area (Figure 2 and 3).

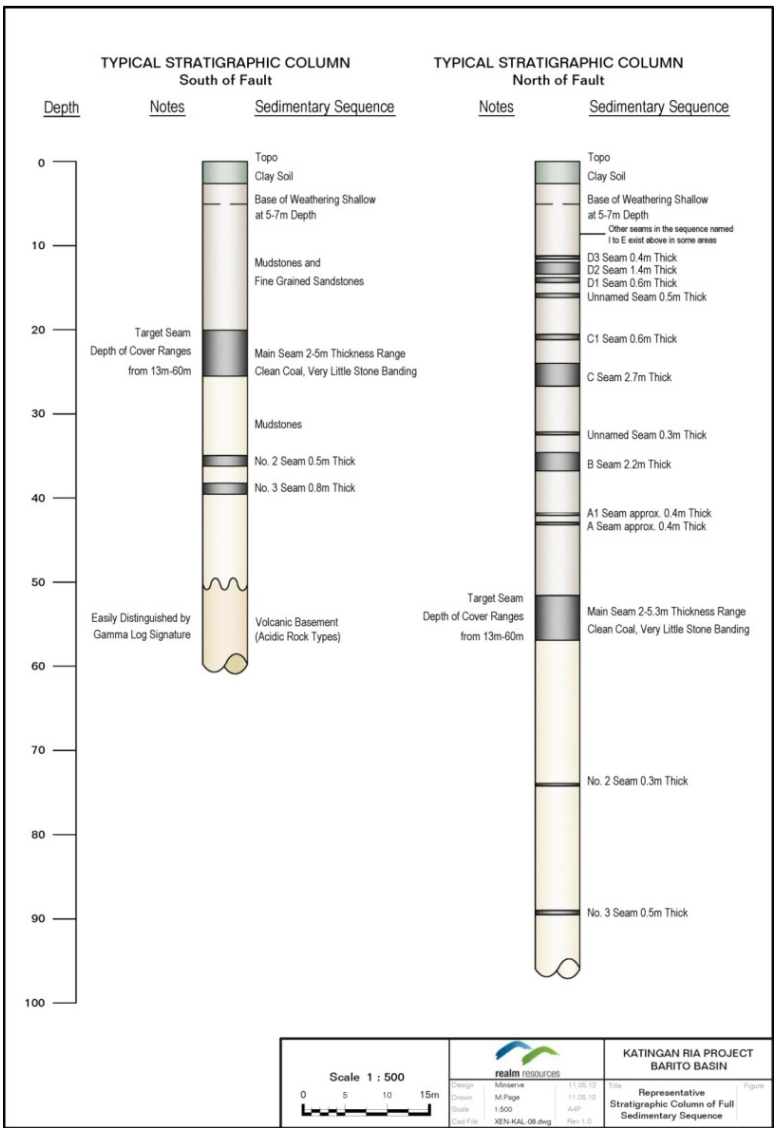

Figure 2 Katingan Ria - Typical Stratigraphic Column

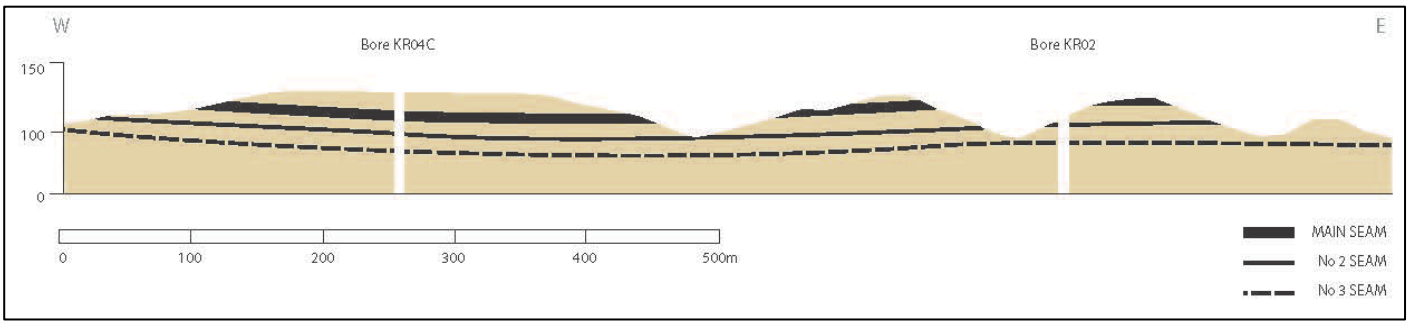

Figure 3 Geological Cross Section – Southern Resource Proposed Mining Area

Overall, the Project is estimated to contain a JORC compliant Resource of 89Mt. Resources total 63.3Mt in the Main Seam, 20.8Mt in the upper Seams and the remaining 4.7Mt in the lower Seams. The Resource has a total of 5.7Mt in the Measured category, 44.1Mt in the Indicated category and the remaining 39.0Mt in the Inferred category Table 1).

Table 1 – Coal Resource Summary

Seam	Measured (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	Total
Upper Seams		7.0	13.8	20.8
Main Seam	5.7	37.1	20.5	63.3
Lower Seams			4.7	4.7
Total	**5.7**	**44.1**	**39.0**	**88.8**

Coal reserves have been estimated by applying realistic mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, and government factors to the coal resources. No metallurgical factors have been applied as the ROM coal is sold as a raw coal without processing. The coal reserves are based on a long - term coal price of $52/t for Katingan Ria coal (note: based on an internal Market Study by Salva Resources in November 2012, this equates to a long term Hunter Valley coal price of around $104/t). At Katingan Ria, all coal reserves have been classified as probable due to the coal price and barging risks (Table 2 and 3).

Table 2: Total Open Cut Coal Reserve Quantities (February 2013) (Mt) (gar @ 30% moisture)

Area	B Seam Probable (Mt)	Main Seam Probable (Mt)	Total Reserves Probable (Mt)
North of Fault	1.7	6.8	**8.5**
South of Fault - Permit Zone*	0.8	18.0	**18.8**
South of Fault - Other	0.2	1.6	**1.8**
Total	**2.7**	**26.4**	**29.1**

* Note: Permit zone = current phase 1 permit for the initial mining area in the southern part of the lease

Table 3: Total Open Cut Coal Reserve Qualities (February 2013) (Mt) (gar @ 30% moisture)

Area	B Seam Ash	B Seam CV	Main Seam Ash	Main Seam CV	Avg. Ash	Avg. CV
North of Fault	12.61	4,059	10.47	4,324	**10.91**	**4,270**
South of Fault - Permit Zone	15.27	4,245	8.27	4,248	**8.58**	**4,248**
South of Fault - Other	9.98	4,249	9.91	4,275	**9.92**	**4,272**
Total	**13.25**	**4,127**	**8.94**	**4,269**	**9.34**	**4,256**

Indicative coal quality specifications in the initial mining area are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Indicative specification for Katingan Ria coal

Raw Coal Quality
Katingan Main Seam Data - Insitu
Permit Area 1
In situ
Mar-13

			AS RECEIVED	AIR DRIED	DRY	DRY ASH FREE
Moisture (%):	Total		***30.0***			
Proximate Analysis (%) :	Inherent Moisture			18.9		
	Ash		7.9	9.1	11.3	
	Volatile Matter		32.9	38.1	47.0	53.0
	Fixed Carbon		29.2	33.8	41.7	
Fuel Ratio				0.9		
Total Sulphur (%):			0.18	0.20	0.25	0.28
Phosphorus (%):			0.004	***0.005***	0.006	0.01
Chlorine (%):			0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014
Calorific Value :	Gross	(kcal/kg)	4266	4940	6094	6865
	Net	(kcal/kg)	3951	4600	5600	6400
	Gross-Net	(kcal/kg)	315			
Ultimate Analysis (%) :	Carbon		44.8	51.9	64.0	72.1
	Hydrogen		3.2	3.7	4.5	5.1
	Nitrogen		0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
	Oxygen by difference		13.4	15.5	19.1	21.54
	Sulphur		0.19	0.22	0.27	0.30

Ash Analysis (% in dry ash)				
	SiO_2	48.3	K_2O	0.2
	Al_2O_3	29.5	TiO_2	1.6
	Fe_2O_3	8.2	Mn_3O_4	0.10
	CaO	5.7	SO_3	3.6
	MgO	1.57	P_2O_5	0.13
	Na_2O	0.06	Total	99

HGI: 62

(Source: Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd and M Resources Pty Ltd 4 April 2013)

4. MINING

The mining strategy is to commence mining near the south-eastern limit of the concession for the following reasons:

- Minimising coal haulage distance to the barge transfer station on the Katingan River;
- Located close to readily available waste dump locations;
- Targeting a start-up area where current geological modelling indicates attractive coal quality; and
- Lowest available strip ratio.

In the Base Case, coal production aims to ramp up from 1.15 Mt in Year 1 and 2.0 Mt in Year 2 up to the aimed maximum production rate of 2.5 Mtpa from Year 3 onwards. The mining schedule for the Base Case involves mining waste year round (dry periods inclusive), while ceasing coal mining operations in the dry months from July to October. The roof of the coal will not be exposed during the dry periods. A small cover of waste will be maintained over the coal to minimise the potential of spontaneous combustion of the in-situ coal.

In the Upside Case coal and barging rate achieves 3 Mtpa because coal production and barging does not cease between July and October (dry season) but is reduced (see Table 5).

Table 5: Annual Coal and Waste Mining Schedule

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Upside Case																	
Waste (Mbcm)	2.9	4.2	8.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.7	10.2	10.2	2.5			**128.0**
ROM Coal Mined (Mt)	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.8			**36.9**
Base Case																	
Waste (Mbcm)	3.8	4.0	4.2	6.3	8.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	6.9	2.5	**128.0**
ROM Coal Mined (Mt)	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	**36.9**

The mining schedule achieves peak production of 2.5 – 3.0Mtpa ROM from year three (Figure 4). This yields a 14 to 16 year mine life with 37 Mt ROM coal and 128 Mbcm of waste. The Main Seam contains the bulk of coal with 34.4 Mt ROM at average energy, ash and thickness of 4,255 kcal/kg (ar), 9.0% (ar), and 3.20 m respectively. Qualities and quantities are reported to a 30% as received moisture basis.

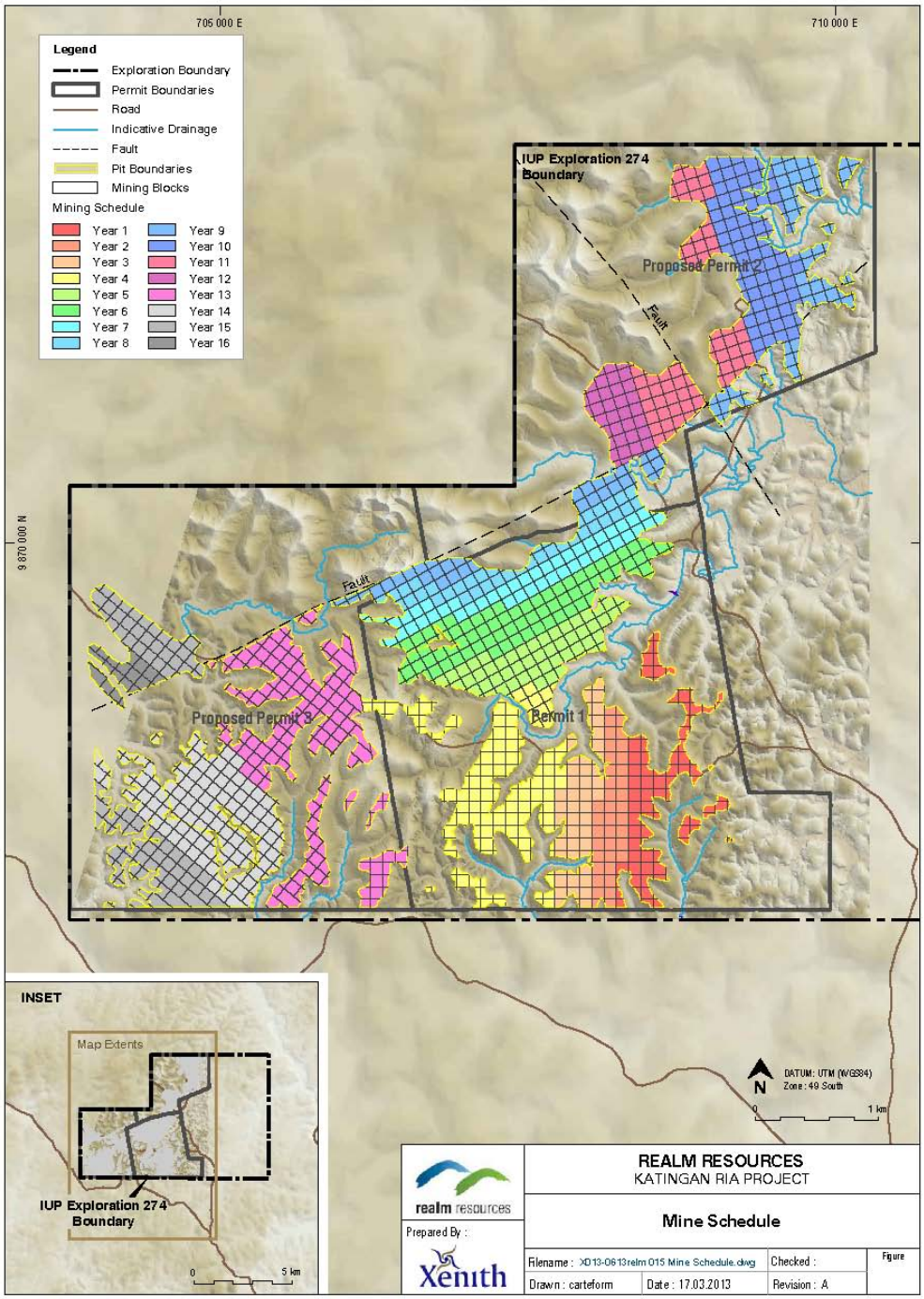

Figure 4: Base Case mine schedule

5. LOGISTICS

Coal will be hauled approximately 40km - 45 km by road from the mine to the Upper Stockpile (USP). After crushing and sizing of coal to 50mm, the coal will be loaded onto barges and transported approximately 435 km on the Katingan River to the coast, where coal ships will be loaded for delivery to market (Figure 5).

Logistics for transport of the coal would consist of the following:

- Mining and road haulage of ROM coal direct from the mine pit to the Upper Stockpile (USP) barge port location;
- Crushing and sizing of coal to 50mm at the USP;
- Loading of coal to barges and transport down the Katingan River to a Staging Post immediately south of the Kasongan Bridge (KSP), a distance of approximately 130km;
- Barge to barge transfer of coal at the KSP to "top up" any barges that, due to low water levels, were unable to travel fully loaded on the upper section of the river ; and
- Barge transport from the KSP to Loading to mother vessels (MV) at Pegatan Anchorage, a distance of approximately 304km;

In addition, an option exists to add, at a later stage, an Intermediate Stockpile (ISP) at Jahan Jiang, some 125kms south of the KSP, if it is deemed necessary to stockpile coal closer to the MV for continuous loading.

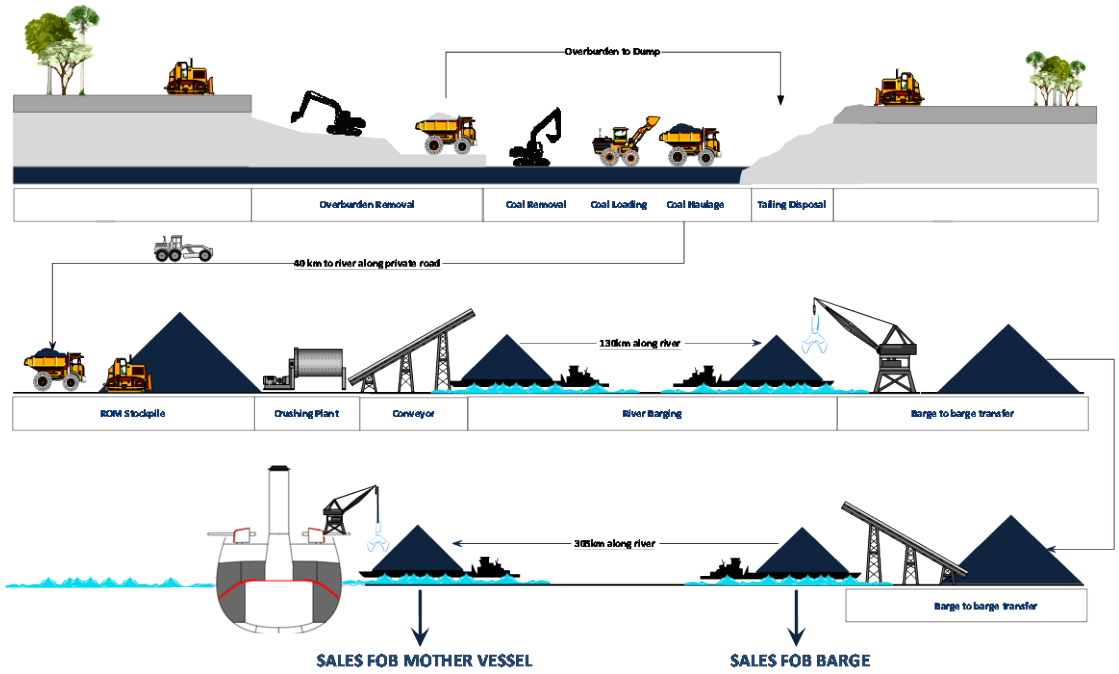

Figure 5: Schematic of the Coal Transportation Chain

Barging is considered one of the most critical processes for the Project due to the variability of water levels in the Katingan River, and particularly in the upper reaches during the dry season

between July and October. A 250 ft jumbo barge will be used for coal transport from the Upper Stockpile (USP) to the Mother Vessel (MV). This type of barge has proven coal transport abilities and provides effective barging in rivers with varying water levels.

It is planned to half load (~2,500 t) the barges at the USP and send them in tandem to the staging post near the Kasongan Bridge (KSP) during the periods of lower water levels. The barge will be fully loaded (~5,000 t) from the USP to the KSP at higher water levels. Some dredging will be needed in a handful of locations between the USP and KSP.

Given the seasonality in the river, the Base Case assumes that barging and coal mining would not be conducted for periods between July and October, and the coal and barging rate be set at 2.5 Mtpa to mitigate this risk. Between July and October, there is potential to catch up capacity that was lost in previous months or increase capacity to around 3.0mtpa (Upside Case), water level permitting. Analysis indicates that this type of barging can achieve the required throughput of 2.5 Mtpa at an average operating cost is USD0.030/t/km for the Base Case and 3.0Mtpa at USD0.027/t/km for the Upside Case. This will require a fleet of 40 barges.

6. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Capital and operating costs were established for the Base Case and Upside Case, together with several variations including:

- Owner-operator barging,
- Use of an Intermediate Stockpile near Kasongan instead of a staging post; and
- Use of dozer-push.

6.1 Capital costs

The Project is not capital intensive due to the use of local contractors through most project stages. The capital requirement for both the Base and Upside Case is USD18.5m as the installed capacity of equipment needed is the same in both a 2.5 Mtpa and 3.0 Mtpa cases.

A conservative project contingency of 30% of capital has been assumed (USD4.3 M). Sustaining capital of USD1.5 M has been allocated to account for on-going items such as dredging and engineering studies (Table 6).

Table 6 Capital Cost Summary

Item	Cost (US$ M)
Mine Development – Mine Site	2.0
Haul Road	3.4
River Dredging	3.0
Upper Stockpile (USP)	2.2
Kasongan Staging Post	1.5
Land Compensation / Acquisition	1.0
Engineering and Project Management	1.1
Project Contingency (30%)	4.3
Total Capital	**18.5**
Working Capital Requirement	**5.9**
Total Capital + Working Capital	**24.4**
Sustaining Capital Expenditure (per Annum)	1.5

6.2 Operating costs

Mining (including haulage) and barging and transhipment costs are the major components of total operating cost. The operating cost in the initial years is lower due to mining targeting the low strip ratio areas in the south of the mining Permit area. In the Base Case, the average operating cost over the first five years is $37.62/t excluding royalties ($39.37/t including royalties), while the LOM average operating cost $41.23/t excluding royalties ($42.68/t including royalties) (Table 7).

Table 7 First Five Years Operating Cost Summary for Base Case, Excluding Royalty

Item	Y1 ($/t)	Y2 ($/t)	Y3 ($/t)	Y4 ($/t)	Y5 ($/t)	Average
Mining Costs	17.26	17.67	15.42	16.31	18.11	**16.85**
ROM Stockpile and Crushing	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	**3.50**
Barging and Transhipment	13.34	14.96	15.35	16.04	16.04	**15.51**
Overheads	1.02	1.18	1.22	1.22	1.22	**1.20**
Other	0.87	0.81	0.53	0.48	0.48	**0.57**
Total	**35.99**	**38.13**	**36.02**	**37.54**	**39.35**	**37.62**

In the Upside Case LOM operating cost is around $2.00/t lower than the Base Case due to the economies of scale from output of 3.0 Mtpa (Table 8).

Table 8 First Five Years Operating Cost Summary for Upside Case, Excluding Royalty

Item	Y1 ($/t)	Y2 ($/t)	Y3 ($/t)	Y4 ($/t)	Y5 ($/t)	Average
Mining Costs	15.84	15.93	16.05	19.57	20.03	**18.07**
ROM Stockpile and Crushing	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	**3.50**
Barging and Transhipment	13.35	14.16	14.24	14.51	14.51	**14.32**
Overheads	1.02	1.27	1.34	1.22	1.22	**1.24**
Other	0.87	0.72	0.46	0.40	0.40	**0.49**
Total	**34.58**	**35.57**	**35.59**	**39.20**	**39.66**	**37.63**

6.3 Valuation

The Project valuation was undertaken using the discounted cash flow method with ungeared, real cash flows. The model assumes 100% contract mining and barging, with the contractors supplying plant and equipment.

Key assumptions used in project evaluation are:

- A long term coal price of US$52/t for Katingan Ria coal has been used in the valuation. This is based on the Salva Marketing Report dated November 2012. Based on past relationships, this equates to a long term Hunter Valley coal price of around $104/t;
- All sunk costs to date have been excluded from the financial evaluation; and
- The Project would operate within the Indonesian tax environment and be taxed at 30%.

A valuation for the Base and Upside Cases was conducted, along with the dozer-push, Intermediate Stock Pile (ISP), and owner-operator barging scenarios. The addition of dozer-push yields an increase in value of approximately US$4 M, with the Base Case yielding an NPV of USD78M and the Upside Case an NPV of USD11M.

A results summary of the NPV analysis including capital and operating costs for each case and sub-case are given in Table .

Table 9 Valuation Summary

Item	Unit	Scenario							
		Base Case	Base Case (ISP)	Base Case (Owner Barging)	Base Case (Dozer)	Upside Case	Upside Case (ISP)	Upside Case (Owner Barging)	Upside Case (Dozer)
Operating Cost									
Overburden Removal Cost	$/bcm	2.35	2.35	2.35	**2.29**	2.35	2.35	2.35	**2.29**
Mining Costs	$/t ROM	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Coal Hauling and Maintenance	$/t ROM/km	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
ROM Stockpile and Feed to Plant	$/t ROM	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Crushing (Contract-sizing Only)	$/t ROM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Reclaim and Barge Loading	$/t ROM	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Barging Cost	$/t ROM/km	0.030	0.030	**0.020**	0.030	0.027	0.027	**0.018**	0.027
Intermediate Stockpile Charges	$/t ROM	-	**4.10**	-	-	-	**4.10**	-	-
Barge to Barge Loading	$/t ROM	1.90	-	1.90	1.90	1.90	-	1.90	1.90
Quality Testing/Certification	$/t ROM	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Transhipping Costs	$/t ROM	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Marketing (<= 1 Mtpa)	% FOB	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Marketing (>1 Mtpa)	% FOB	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Community Programmes	$/t ROM	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Corporate Overheads (<=1 Mtpa)	$/t ROM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Corporate Overheads (>1 Mtpa)	$/t ROM	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Other Fixed Costs	$/t ROM	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Rehabilitation	$/t ROM	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
5 Yr FOB Cost (Excl Royalty)	**$/t ROM**	**37.62**	**38.59**	**32.38**	**36.89**	**37.63**	**38.60**	**34.00**	**36.90**
LOM FOB Cost (Excl Royalty)	**$/t ROM**	**41.23**	**42.03**	**35.55**	**41.03**	**39.44**	**40.44**	**39.22**	**39.22**
Royalties	% Rev	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
5 Yr FOB Cost	**$/t ROM**	**39.37**	**40.22**	**34.09**	**38.71**	**39.10**	**40.00**	**35.61**	**38.42**
LOM FOB Cost	**$/t ROM**	**42.68**	**43.41**	**37.05**	**42.52**	**40.73**	**41.63**	**37.11**	**40.52**
Capital Cost									
Initial Capital (to 1 Mtpa)	US$M	15.4	15.4	**51.8**	15.4	15.4	15.4	**51.8**	15.4
Total Capital	**US$M**	**18.5**	**18.5**	**122.5**	**18.5**	**18.5**	**18.5**	**122.5**	**18.5**
Working Capital	US$M	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Sustaining Capital (Per Annum)	US$M/pa	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NPV at 10%	**US$M**	**73.9**	**65.4**	**65.7**	**78.4**	**106.9**	**96.3**	**81.4**	**110.6**
IRR	**%**	**12%**	**11%**	**5%**	**12%**	**15%**	**14%**	**6%**	**15%**
Mine Life	**Years**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**

The Project valuation is most sensitive to changes in coal price and operating costs and is largely insensitive to capital expenditure. In the Base Case, a ±10% increase in the coal price adds USD49 m to the valuation while a 10% increase in operating costs reduces the value by USD45m. A 10% increase or decrease in capital expenditure only has a USD2m impact on the NPV.

7. OWNERSHIP AND PROJECT APPROVALS

Realm, through its wholly owned subsidiary Kalres, has direct ownership of 51% of PT Kaingan Ria, the Company which holds the coal asset Figure 6). The Shareholders Agreement executed by Kalres, SMAA and Pak Kenedy Pisy is the main document which governs the relationship between the shareholders. In addition, an area of exclusive cooperation between RRP and SMAA for the acquisition and development of further coal mines and necessary related infrastructure has been established.

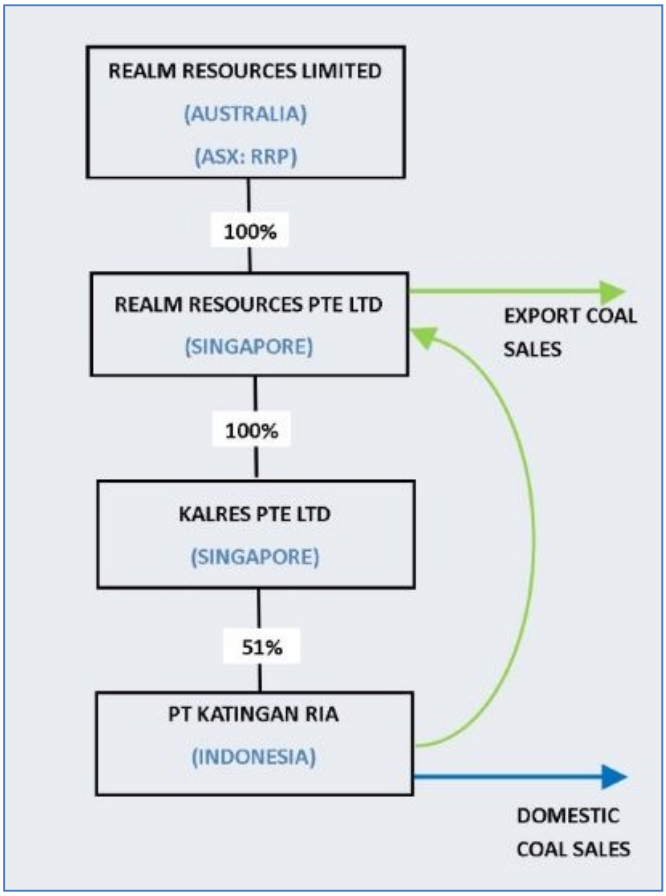

Figure 6: Realm's corporate structure

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Permitting is well advanced and the Company expects to complete all activities for the submission of the final Borrow to Use Permit or Pinjam Pakai towards mid 2013, and is targeting third quarter 2013 for the granting of the final Borrow to Use (Izin Pinjam Pakai).

To date, the Project has received the following material licenses and permits:

Table 10 – Katingan Ria - status of licensing and compliance

Licence	Status	Maximum Area	Additional requirements
IUP Exploration	Granted on 23 December 2008	5,053 Ha	None
IUP Operation Production (*IUP Operasi Produksi)*	Upgraded on 9 August 2011	4,258 Ha	*Izin Pinjam Pakai* shall be obtained prior to commencement of the operation and production activities.
Environmental document (*AMDAL*)	Approved 6 May 2011		None
Izin Pinjam Pakai Exploration	Initially granted on 1 November , thereafter on 24 June 2011	2,681 Ha and 1,600 Ha	None
In principle approval of *Izin Pinjam Pakai* operation production	Granted on 7 November 2012	3,058.25 Ha	None
Izin Pinjam Pakai operation production	In process	1,000Ha 1,000 Ha 1,000 Ha	Will be granted in stages with the first stage to be given for 1,000 Ha. The boundary marking and timber inventory has been completed, finalisation of outstanding steps is underway.

8. Project Execution

Policies and procedures have been established for the execution phase, including human resources, operations, safety and health, community and environment, information and risk management.

For further information please contact:
Richard Rossiter (Chairman) or **Theo Renard** (FD) on +61 2 8249 4542 or visit the Company's website at http://www.realmresources.com.au/

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About Realm

Realm's strategy is to create shareholder value through exploration and development of bulk commodity projects, primarily in coal. In addition, the Company has platinum group metals, advanced exploration projects and an aluminium dross treatment plant in South Africa.

Competent Persons Statement – Katingan Ria Project

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves at the "Katingan Ria" Project is based on information compiled by Mr Troy Turner, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Turner is a full-time employee of Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Turner is a qualified geologist and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Turner consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement – Katingan Ria Project

The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves at the "Katingan Ria" Project is based on information compiled by Mr Grant Walker, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Walker is a full-time employee of Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Walker has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Walker consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.