PT Triaryani

Musi Rawas Utara Coal Project

Independent Qualified Person Report (IQPR)

as at 31 December 2025

Dated : **25 February 2026**

Reference : ***NRM_2517_Triaryani_IQPR_2025_FINAL***

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

1. Our Client

This report is produced by **PT New Resource Mine Consulting** ("**NRM**") solely for **PT Triaryani** (**"TRA"** or the "**Client**") to prepare an Independent Qualified Person Report (the "**IQPR**" or the "**Report**") of the PT Triaryani coal mining concession ("**Project**") as at 31 December 2025**.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

PT New Resource Mine Consulting ("**NRM**" or the "**Consultant**") was commissioned by PT Triaryani ("**TRA**" or the "**Client**") to prepare an Independent Qualified Person Report (the "**IQPR**" or the "**Report**") of the PT Triaryani coal mining concession ("**TRA**" or the "**Project**") as at 31 December 2025.

The Project is located at the Musi Rawas Utara Regency, South Sumatera Province, Indonesia, approximately 200 km northwest of Palembang, the Capital of South Sumatera. General location map of the project is shown in **Figure ES 1**. The Project covers an area of 2,143 Ha and is divided into two major Blocks, the Malam Block and Betung Block. TRA mining concession is shown in **Figure ES 2**.

The Report has been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the reporting guidelines of the 2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (the "**JORC Code 2012**"), The Australian Guidelines for Estimating and Reporting of Inventory Coal, Coal Resources and Coal Reserves, 2014 (the "**Guidelines**") and the *Standar Nasional Indonesia, Pelaporan hasil eksplorasi, sumber daya, dan cadangan batubara 2019 edition* (the **"SNI 5015:2019"**), prepared by *Badan Standardisasi Nasional* ("**BSN**"), specifically to meet the requirements of the Singapore Stock Exchange ("**SGX**") Listing Role Practice Note 6.3 and requires an annual update of the Report. (Note: All abbreviations used in this document are included in **Appendix A**).

The previous Report was issued RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd ("**RPM**") as at 31 December 2024 (RPM Global, Independent Qualified Person Report (IQPR) of PT Triaryani, February 2025). It is understood that TRA is currently operates mines in both Malam and Betung blocks, with actual 2025 coal production of 2.50 million tonnes per year ("**Mtpa**"). Since the last IQPR Report, additional drilling was completed by TRA to develop mining area and support mining operation. The current Report is to update the previous IQPR to include mine progress and additional data.

The JORC Code 2012 requires that for the Reporting of Ore (Coal) Reserves, *"An 'Ore (Coal) Reserves' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral (Coal) Resources. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified"* (JORC Code 2012, Section 29, paragraph 1).

The three "*guiding principles*" of the JORC Code 2012 are as follows:

- "*Transparency*" requires that the reader of a Public Report is provided with sufficient information, the presentation of which is clear and unambiguous, to understand the report and not be misled by this information or omission of material information that is known to the Competent Person (and in the instance of the additional requirement regarding supervision of the Statement);

- "*Materiality*" requires that a Public Report contains all relevant information that investors and their professional advisers would reasonably require, and would reasonably accept to find in the report, for the reason of making a reasoned and balanced judgement regarding the Exploration Results, Mineral (Coal) Resources or Ore (Coal) Reserves being reported. Where relevant information is not supplied, an explanation must be provided to justify its exclusion; and

- "*Competence*" requires that the Public Report be based on work that is the responsibility of suitably qualified and experienced persons who are subject to an enforceable professional code of ethics (the Competent Person).

The status of the concession is shown in **Table ES 1** below, while a copy of the Mining License ("**IUP**") document can be found in **Appendix B**.

Table ES 1 TRA Mining Concession

Concession	Area (Ha)	IUP No.	Date Issued	Term (years)	Status
PT Triaryani	2,143	Permit No. 540/220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014	23 May 2014	Valid until 22 May 2030, extendable 2 x 10 years upon compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations.	Production

The Project has a diverse topography consisting of lowland to gently rolling terrain with low hills, with a minimum elevation of -9.47 meters and a maximum elevation of 182.04 meters above sea level (**"MSL"**). Detailed topographic survey has been conducted over the entire concession. The ground topographic survey by Total Station covers the disturbed area for an approximately area of 300 Ha, while the aerial topography survey using Light Detection and Ranging ("**LiDAR**") techniques covers the whole IUP area of 2,143 Ha. Project topography and other features are shown in **Figure ES 3**.

Based on the Forestry Minister Decree No. SK.866/Menhut-II/2014, dated 29 September 2014 concerning the South Sumatera Province Forest Area and Marine Conservation, the Project area is located at the Other Land Use or *(Area Penggunaan Lain* or "**APL**") and Production Forest area (Hutan Produksi Tetap or "**HP**") as shown in **Figure ES 4**. The HP area is granted to PT Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera ("**BSS**").

It is understood that TRA already has a "Forest Use Permit" (*Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan* or "**IPPKH**") for coal production covering an area of 968.10 Ha in the northern part of the mining concession from the Indonesian Forestry and Environment Ministry, No. SK.896/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.0/8/2022 dated 16 August 2022. The IPPKH document can be found in **Appendix C**.

The Client has also an approved Analisis Dampak Lingkungan Hidup ("**ANDAL**") covering the entire concession issued in 29 January 2016 (see **Appendix D**).

Geology and Geological Database

The Project is located in the South Sumatra Basin and is predominantly underlain by the coal-bearing Late Miocene to Early Pliocene age Muara Enim Formation ("**Tmpm**") which covers 50% of the concession. The regional geology of the Project showing a series of plunging syncline-anticline structure with northwest-southeast trending axis. Regional geology map of the area is shown in **Figure ES 5**.

Up to 31 December 2025, a total of 286 holes has been completed in the Project area. The exploration drilling was conducted in several phases. The first phase drilling was completed in 1985, with total of 37 holes were drilled by open holes drilling methods. The drilling was not supported by geophysical logging and drill collars were not adequately surveyed. The Phase 2 drilling was conducted in 2010 with total of 75 holes including 17 quality holes. In 2013, TRA completed the Phase 3 drilling program with total of 84 drillholes include 21 quality holes. The Phase 4 drilling were completed in 2018 with total of 17 holes, include 8 quality holes. Phase 5 drilling was completed in 2023, with total of 15 holes completed include 15 quality holes. The most recent drilling, Phase 6 drilling were completed in 2024 and 2025, with total of 58 holes include 32 quality holes. The Phase 2 to Phase 6 drilling were mostly supported with geophysical logging and were properly surveyed using Total Station. All drillholes were drilled on lines perpendicular to the strike with line spacing of 200 m to 400 m. Total depth of drilling for all stages was 29,839 m. Drillholes are typically of shallow depth, with an average of approximately of 108.6 m and a maximum of 277.84 m.

A total of 10 coal seams and 12 sub-seams have been identified. The major seams, Seam S4 Group have average thicknesses of 22.5 m. The geological structure forming a plunging synclinal structure with the axis trending N150°E. Coal dips on the west syncline (the "**Malam Block**") and east syncline (the "**Betung Block**") are <10 degree and 5 - 25 degree, respectively. The borehole locations and the seam stratigraphic sequences are shown in **Figure ES 6** and **Figure ES 7** respectively, while the typical cross sections are shown in **Figure ES 8**.

The *in-situ* coal quality was tested to ASTM standards with a standard suite of tests, including Total Moisture ("**TM**"), Proximate Analysis, Calorific Value ("**CV**"), Total Sulphur ("**TS**") and Relative Density ("**RD**"). All analyses were undertaken by the internationally accredited PT Geoservices Ltd. ("**Geoservices**") laboratory at Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia.

Computer Modelling

Based on the exploration drilholes (seam thickness, depth, elevation and coal quality), a single 3D surface model was built by NRM geologists in coordination with Client geologists, using Ventyx Minescape "Stratmodel" software. The surface model includes the topographic surface, weathering surface, seam roofs and floors.

Minescape software is an internationally used mining software package. Quality data was collected on a ply-by-ply basis and composited by seam within the Minescape software. Proximate Analysis, TM, TS and full analysis parameters were modeled. Only drillholes with geophysical logging, collar survey by Total Station and for cored holes, only those with >90% core recovery were used in the geological model.

The Project geological database and model is considered by NRM to be of a suitable standard for estimation and reporting of Coal Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Coal Resources

In accordance with the JORC Code 2012, Coal Resources are limited to that coal for which there are "*reasonable prospects for economic extraction*" (JORC Code 2012, Page 11, Section 20, Paragraph 3). Coal Resources estimates for the Project have therefore been limited to the Optimizer pit shell 100 which is using 1.5 times coal base price used in Coal Reserve estimation. Coal Resources estimates exclude coal seams less than 0.3 m in thickness and use estimated *in-situ* RD, which was calculated from the air-dried RD using the Preston-Sanders (1993) conversion formula to convert to an *in-situ* basis. The Coal Resources estimates exclude coal seams less than 0.5 m in thickness and use an estimated *in-situ* RD, calculated from the air-dried RD using the Preston-Sanders (1993) conversion formula to convert to an *in-situ* basis, assuming TM to be approximately equivalent to the Equilibrium Moisture ("**EQM**").

Coal Resources for the Project were estimated from the geological model based on data as of 31 December 2025. The Coal Resources are reported to the base level of the Optimised Pit Shell, which is based on an Indonesian Coal Price Reference ("**HBA**") benchmark of USD 65/t. This benchmark is approximately 50% higher than the assumed coal price used for the Coal Reserves estimation.

A total of 370 million tonnes ("Mt") Coal Resources was estimated for the Project deposit, of which 268 Mt is categorized as Measured, 99 Mt is categorized as Indicated with the balance of 3 Mt as Inferred. It should be noted that Coal Resources totals may not be identical to the sum of individual sub-totals due to the effects of rounding.

For individual seams or seam splits, Measured category coal has been rounded to the nearest 50 thousand tonnes ("**kt**"), Indicated category to the nearest 100 kt and Inferred to the nearest 200 kt. (Note: Inferred category coal is based principally on extrapolation of drill data). Coal Resources totals by category are reported the nearest two significant figures in conformance with the JORC Code 2012 guidelines (Section 25) to reflect the accuracy of the estimates. Individual seam (or sub-seam) estimates <100 kt have been excluded from the Coal Resources estimates to reflect the order of accuracy of the estimates.

The Coal Resources are summarised in **Table ES 2** and are further detailed by seam as shown in **Table ES 3** below.

Table ES 2 Coal Resources Summary (as at 31 December 2025)

Block	Coal Resources (Mt)				TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ad)	TS % (ad)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	CV kcal/kg (adb)	RD g/cc *In-situ*
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total							
Malam	294	60	1	355	40.0	15.1	4.9	0.19	3,855	5,455	1.22
Betung	12	3	-	15	39.0	13.1	5.8	0.20	3,920	5,580	1.22
Total	**306**	**63**	**1**	**370**	**39.9**	**15.0**	**4.9**	**0.19**	**3,860**	**5,460**	**1.22**

Table ES 3 Coal Resources by Seam (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Sub Seam 1	Sub Seam 2	Coal Resources (kt)			
			Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
	S1A		0.5	-	-	0.5
S1			6.9	9.3	1.2	17.4
	S1B		1.7	0.6	-	2.3
S3			5.6	4.5	-	10.1
S4U			-	0.8	-	0.8
	S4A		46.5	14.6	-	61.1
S4			207.7	18.9	-	226.6
		S4B1	0.1	-	-	0.1
	S4B		36.8	13.1	-	49.9
		S4B2	0.4	-	-	0.4
S7			-	2.0	-	2.0
Total			**306**	**63**	**1**	**370**

Previous Coal Resources Estimation

It is understood that previous IQPR for the Project has been prepared by RPM as at 31 December 2024. Coal Resources comparison between previous and current IQPR is shown in **Table ES 4** below.

Table ES 4 Summary Coal Resources Comparison

The Project			Coal Resources (Mt)			
			Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Malam	31-Dec-25	NRM	294	60	1	355
	31-Dec-24	RPM	99	234	36	369
VARIANCE			**195**	**-174**	**-35**	**-14**
Betung	31-Dec-25	NRM	12	3	-	15
	31-Dec-24	RPM	9	7	-	16
VARIANCE			**3**	**-4**	**-**	**-1**
TOTAL VARIANCE			**198**	**-178**	**-35**	**-15**

Variance are due to combination factors as summarized below:

- Additional of infill drilling data shows thinning of coal seam intercepted in down dip area that impact on decreasing of total Coal Resources estimate while impact on increasing of the geological level of confidence or Coal Resources categorization;
- The base limit for Coal Resources estimation is established by NRM using an Optimized Pit Shell based on a coal price 50% higher than the price used for Coal Reserves estimation, specifically USD 65/t. Previously, RPM previously utilized a benchmark coal price of USD 138/t based on calorific value of 6,322 kcal/kg (gar);

- Coal mining progress, impact on decreasing of Coal Resources during this period due to mined out, while also having an impact on increasing the level of confidence or categorization for Coal Resources; and
- It is understood that Coal Resources in the IQPR 2024 by RPM is based on the JORC as of 31 December 2023 by RPM, depleted by 2024 coal production.

Mineable ROM Coal

Mineable Run-of-Mine ("**ROM**") Coal is based on the Client's cut off data at the end of December 2025 and was estimated by applying mining and economic modifying factors to the *in-situ* coal using Geovia "**Minex Optimizer**" software to validate economic pit limits. The Optimizer is based on the Lerchs-Grossmann technique that is commonly used to define economic pit limits for both metal and coal mines.

The approach is generally as follows:

- Establish the mining factors included coal recovery, minimum coal and parting thickness, seam loss and dilution (see further **Section 5.4.2**);
- Establish the physical pit design parameters (see further **Section 5.4.3**);
- Establish the unit costs ("**Opex**") and product revenue parameters. The coal price is based on the Indonesian Coal Index ("**ICI**") forecasting agreed by both Consultant and Client's assumptions. A benchmark coal price of USD 40.9/t for calorific value of 3,975 kcal/kg (gar) is applied as the base price used for the Coal Reserves estimation. This pricing incorporates the 25% DMO requirement in accordance with Indonesian regulations;
- Apply these inputs in the software to generate a series of "nested" 3D pit "shells" and related tabulation of quantities and qualities;
- From the Opex and revenue assumptions determine the indicative break-even stripping ratio ("**BESR**");
- Select the appropriate "optimised" pit shell with an incremental stripping ratio ("**ISR**") less than the estimated BESR to ensure that "non-economic" coal is excluded from the pit shell (see further **Section 5.4.4**);
- Modify the optimized pit shell as necessary based on practical mining constraints to derive a "practical" or mineable pit shells (**Figure ES 9**). (Note: It is possible that in some circumstances the practical pit shell may include localized Inferred category and/or "non-economic" coal to meet the requirements of practical mining);
- Generate a life of mine plan at a certain level of detail to ensure practical pit can be mined, including a proper annual production schedule quantity and quality, waste and coal mining sequences, material balance including waste and coal hauling distance, appropriate heavy equipment selection; and
- Build a financial model to incorporate Revenue, Opex and Capital Costs ("**Capex**") to ensure that the Project is economic based on the given assumptions (see further **Section 5.15**).

Key economic parameters used in the determination of Mineable ROM Coal are summarised in **Table ES 5** below.

Table ES 5 Key Economic Parameters

Parameters		Unit	
Coal CV (gar)		kcal/kg	3,975
Coal TM (ar)		%	37.7
Coal TS (ar)		%	0.14
Coal Ash (ar)		%	4.0
Coal Price		**$/t**	**40.9**
Waste	Waste Cost	$/bcm	2.45
Coal	Coal Mining	$/t	0.81
	Coal Hauling & Toll Fee	$/t	8.58
	Coal Crushing, Handling & Barge Loading	$/t	1.74
	Coal Barging & Stevedoring	$/t	5.10
Other	Land (Remaining Land Acquisition)	$/t	0.02
	Additional Disposal Area	$/t	0.01
	PBB, Jamrek, Jamtup, Iuran Tetap	$/t	1.01
	CSR & RIPPM	$/t	0.07
	Insurance	$/t	0.04
	Surveyor	$/t	0.15
	Others & GA	$/t	0.27
Royalty		%	9.0%
BESR		**bcm/t**	**8.1**

The Optimizer identified small pit shell within the eastern area of the concession, while the main pit shell located within the western area of the concession. The optimum pit shells were further modified by practical mining constraints as necessary to form "practical" or mineable pit shells, as presented in **Figure ES 9**.

The practical pit shell was estimated to contain a total of approximately **316 Mt** of Mineable ROM Coal at an average Stripping Ratio ("**SR**") of approximately 4.7 bank cubic meters per tonne ("**bcm/t**"), as as summarised in **Table ES 6** below. All totals have been rounded to reflect the order of accuracy of the estimates.

Table ES 6 Mineable ROM Coal Summary (as at 31 December 2025)

Block	Pit	Waste (Mbcm)	Coal (Mt)	SR (bcm/t)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
Malam	Rajawali	1,442.2	304.6	4.7	37.7	15.1	4.0	0.14	3,975	1.22
Betung	Eagle	37.0	11.3	3.3	36.8	13.2	4.7	0.15	4,015	1.23
Total		**1,479**	**316**	**4.7**	**37.7**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

In according with JORC standards, no Inferred Resources have been included in the Coal Reserves estimate. However, Inferred coal accounts for 0.7% of the Mineable Pit Shells and the current mine schedule.

Coal Reserves

The Coal Reserves were estimated by including the Mineable ROM Coal within the resources boundary of Measured and Indicated categories, limited by the practical pit shell identified in the previous section. The Coal Reserves categories are based on a number of factors, including the level of confidence in the supporting Coal Resources and level of confidence in "Modifying Factors" (as defined in the JORC Code 2012).

The Open Cut Coal Resources which were classified as Measured and occur within the pit shell were converted to Proved Coal Reserves status based on the stage of development, level of detail completed in the mine planning and also the level of confidence in the Coal Resources.

Coal Resources are reported inclusive of Coal Reserves, i.e. Coal Reserves are not additional to Coal Resources.

The Coal Reserves as of the 31 December 2025 totalled 314 Mt, of which 275 Mt is categorised as Proved and 39 Mt is categorised as Probable, as summarised in **Table ES 7**. For individual seams or seam splits, Proved and Probable categories coal have been rounded to the nearest 100 kt. Coal Reserves totals have been rounded to the second significant figure in conformance with the JORC Code 2012 guidelines (Section 25) to reflect the accuracy of the estimates and Coal Reserves totals may not be identical to the sum of individual sub-totals due to the effect of rounding.

Table ES 7 Coal Reserves Summary (as at 31 December 2025)

Block	Coal Reserves (Mt)			TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
	Proved	Probable	Total						
Malam	266	37	303	37.7	15.1	4.0	0.14	3,975	1.22
Betung	9	2	11	36.7	13.2	4.7	0.15	4,015	1.23
Total	**275**	**39**	**314**	**37.7**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

It is understood that previous IQPR for the Project has been prepared by RPM as at 31 December 2024. Coal Reserves comparison between previous and current Statement is shown in **Table ES 8** below.

Table ES 8 Summary Coal Reserves Comparison

The Project			Coal Reserves (Mt)		
			Proved	Probable	Total
Malam	31-Dec-25	NRM	266	37	303
	31-Dec-24	RPM	95	168	263
VARIANCE			**171**	**-131**	**40**
Betung	31-Dec-25	NRM	9	2	11
	31-Dec-24	RPM	7	3	10
VARIANCE			**2**	**-1**	**1**
TOTAL VARIANCE			**173**	**-132**	**41**

Variance are due to combination factors as summarized below:

- Additional infill drilling data may lead higher economic coal estimations, as well as an increased level of confidence in Coal Reserves categorization;
- Ongoing coal mining progress results in the depletion of Coal Reserves due to coal production during this period. However, it simultaneously increases the level of confidence in Coal Reserves categorization through actual operational data;
- NRM apply a benchmark coal price of USD 40.9/t for calorific value of 3,975 kcal/kg (gar) as the base price used for the Coal Reserves estimation. This pricing incorporates the 25% DMO requirement in accordance with Indonesian regulations. Previously, RPM utilized a benchmark price of USD 44.5/t for calorific value of 3,870 kcal/kg (gar); and
- It is understood that Coal Reserves in the IQPR 2024 by RPM is based on the JORC as of 31 December 2023 by RPM, depleted by 2024 coal production.

Mine Operations

TRA coal mine operation has been operated since 2013, gradually ramping up its coal production rate to 2.3 Mtpa in 2022. Actual coal production in 2025 reached 2.50 Mtpa, and the operation is projected to further increase output to approximately 5.5 Mtpa in 2026.

Currently, TRA mine activities were operated by mining contractors, PT Putera Kontrindo Abadi ("**PKA**") and PT Karunia Tirta Agung ("**KTA**"). The mine operation uses 40 tonnes digger and coal from pit is hauled by 30 tonnes ("**t**") coal truck to the pit ROM stockpile ("**ROM SP**") next to the active pit area and Intermediate ROM stockpile ("**ISP**") located in KM 68 at third-party's coal haul road, owned by PT Musi Mitra Jaya ("**MMJ**").

The product coal then further hauled along 137 km via MMJ coal hauling road to the third-party port owned by PT Sriwijaya Bara Logistic ("**SBL**"), located at the bank of Lalan River. Both MMJ and SBL are subsidiary company of PT Atlas Resources Tbk ("**ATLAS**"). The SBL Port is located at the Lalan River, equipped with 1,000 tph conveyor onto 7,500 t capacity barges and transported 176 km along the Lalan River to the Muara Banyuasin transshipment point.

The other supporting infrastructures include TRA and mine contractor's offices, mosque, contractor's workshop and warehouse, mess, fuel station, genset, B3 waste storage, water

treatment and clinic are located close to the mine site. Meanwhile, the security post operated in every strategic location, such as office entrances, stockpiles, workshops, and mining road intersections. Settling pond 01 Rajawali and 01 Eagle next to the mine areas are constructed and supported by long-arm PC to ensure the pH around 7 and TSS < 300 as the acceptable level.

TRA future operation is planned to rump up its production up to 25 Mtpa, by operating 200 t digger and 91 t coal truck to the ROM SP and ISP, for further 92 km coal hauling to the port owned by PT Marga Bara Jaya ("**MBJ**") at the bank of Lalan River, of which currently is under construction. The hauling is planned to use side tipped double trailer with a capacity of 90 t per trailer (total 180 t per load). The planned MBJ coal hauling road will traverse four rivers, three villages, provincial road, three local intersection roads and three pipe lines. All necessary infrastructures including bridges, road relocation, intersection controls, portal signage, underpasses and overpasses has been identified and is under construction to support the planned TRA coal production targets. At its final phase, the MBJ port is designed to be equipped with 2 x 1,500 tph Barge Loading Conveyor ("**BLC**"), supported by a 1,000 Kt stockpile capacity.

Key Issues

It should be noted that "*The term 'Ore (Coal) Reserves' need not necessarily signify that extraction facilities are in place or operative, or that all necessary approvals and sales contracts have been received. It does signify that there are reasonable grounds to expect that such approvals or contracts will eventuate within the anticipated timeframe required by the mine plans" (JORC Code 2012, Section 29).*

There are a number of technical and planning issues that may impact the current Coal Resources and Coal Reserves estimates. These include the following:

- It is a mandatory to implement depressurization through the installation of drainholes along the North, West and South highwalls of the Rajawali pit. A similar treatment is required for the Eastern area under saturated rock conditions. A detailed investigation is necessary to plan the installation model, including the design in-pit drainage systems to manage groundwater discharge from the drainholes;
- Geotechnical issues within the outpit dump area are addressed in the existing design through the removal of topsoil dan soft materials, followed by the construction of counterweights and buttresses along the toe of the waste dump;
- Extensive area monitoring and comprehensive mitigation planning are essential to manage potential geotechnical hazards. These measures include excavating materials from heaving areas to restore stability, installing drainholes, and monitoring groundwater pressure using piezometers. Furthermore, slope stability is ensured via integrated monitoring systems, utilizing Total Stations for precise displacement surveys and Slope Stability Radar for real-time tracking of spatial surface deformation;
- TRA has provided documentation (as referenced in **Section 5.7**) regarding the establishment of a Project Area (PA) situated to the Southwest and South of the IUP boundary. This is considered as a critical area, as it is designated for the out-pit dump area required to support the overall Project's Life of Mine (LOM);

- It is understood that the current out-pit dump capacity relies heavily on the PA area. However, to achieve an appropriate dumping sequence, NRM recommends acquiring additional space within the PA area. This expansion will provide greater operational flexibility and ensure that the dumping process is not overly contrained by the pit's mining advancement;
- Future coal prices as well as future escalation in operating costs, particularly in relation to potential external contractor costs and any rise in fuel costs; and
- Changes in the Indonesian government regulations, particularly in relation to the coal pricing formula or Domestic Market Obligation ("**DMO**") regulations.

This Statement may only be presented in its entirety. Parties wishing to publish or edit selected parts of the text, or use the review for public reporting, must obtain prior written approval from the Consultant and the signatory of this Report. This Statement has been prepared for the sole use of the Client. Any other party is subject to the third-party disclaimer clauses contained in the body of this Report.

Figure ES 1 General Location

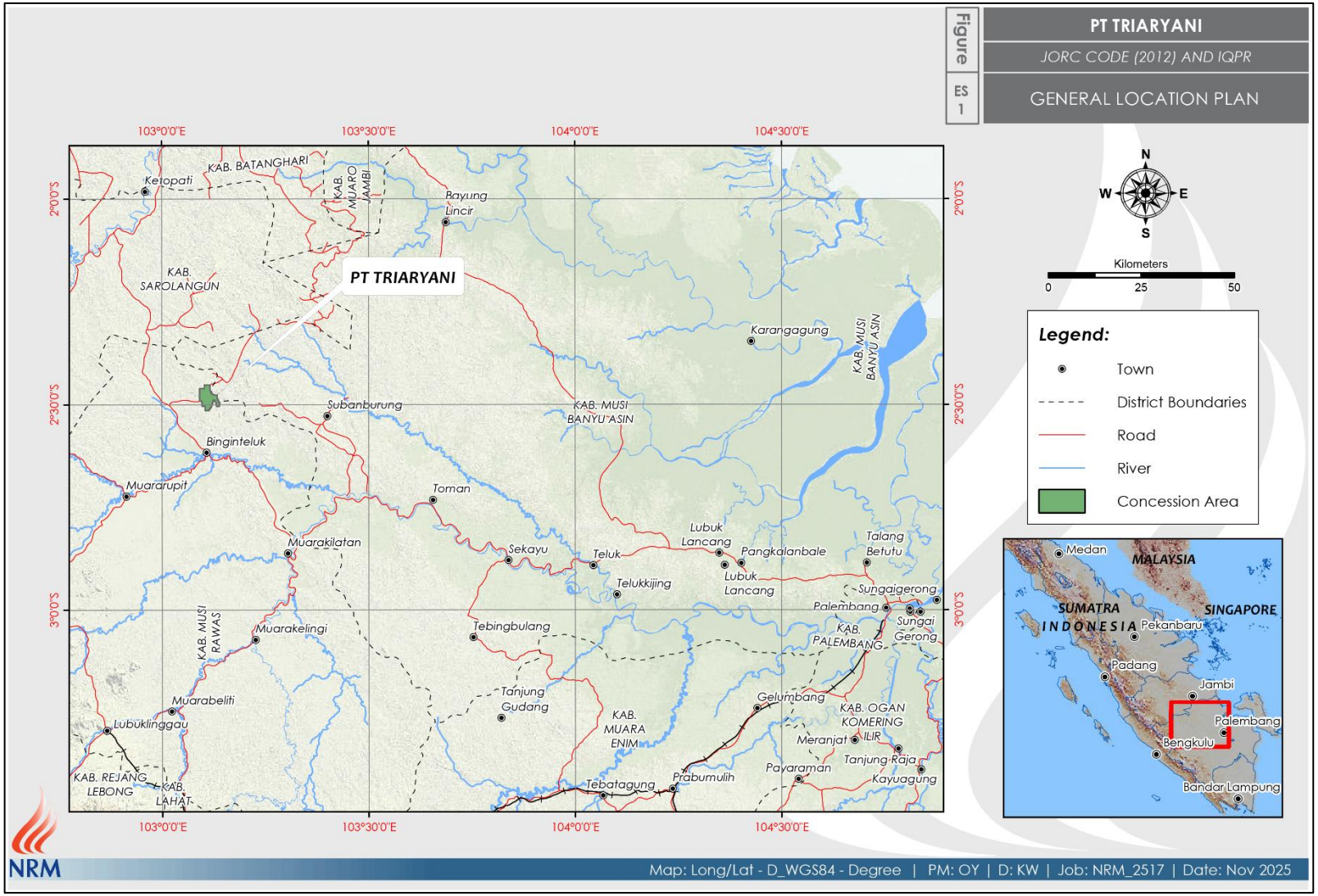


Figure ES 2 Mining Concession

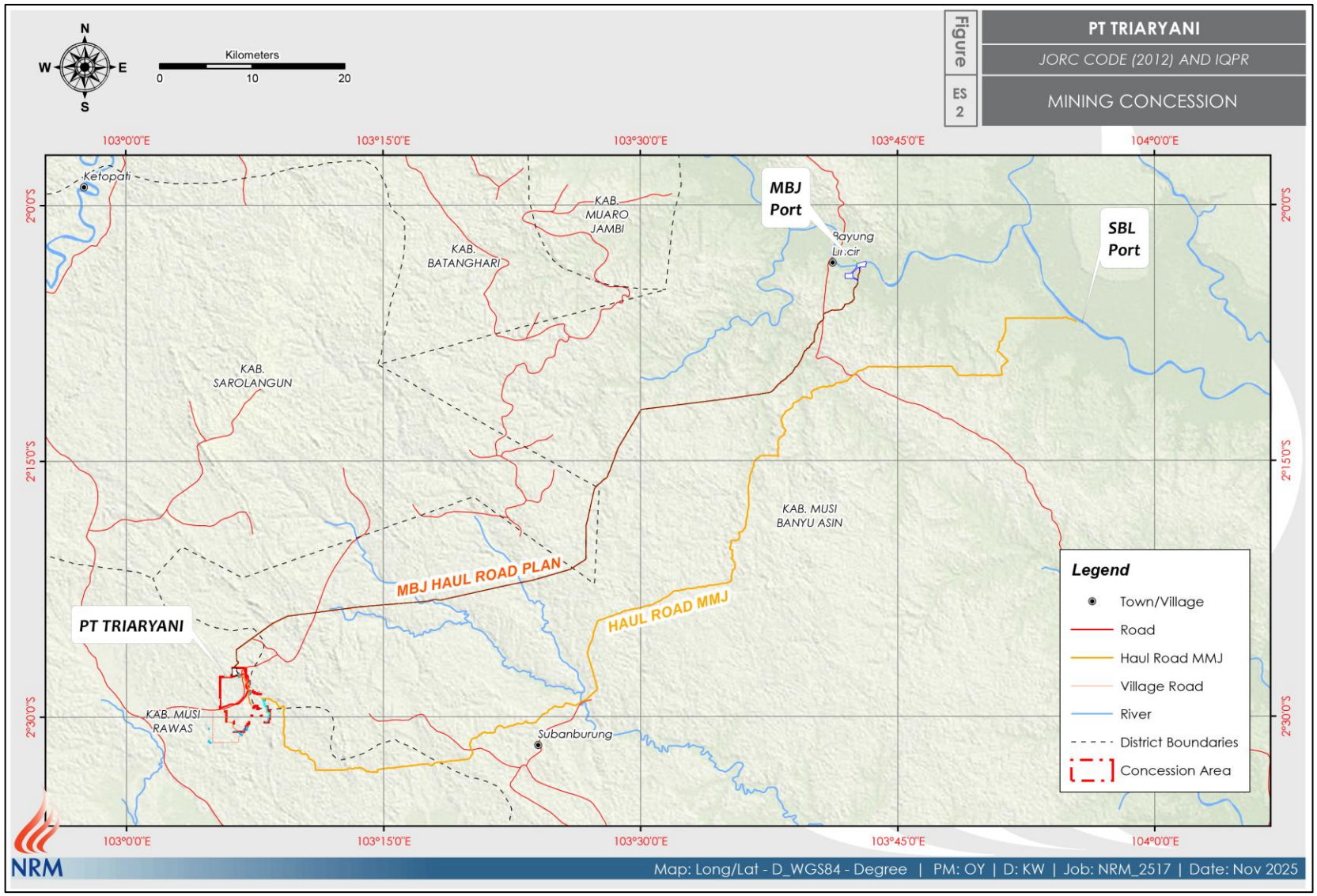


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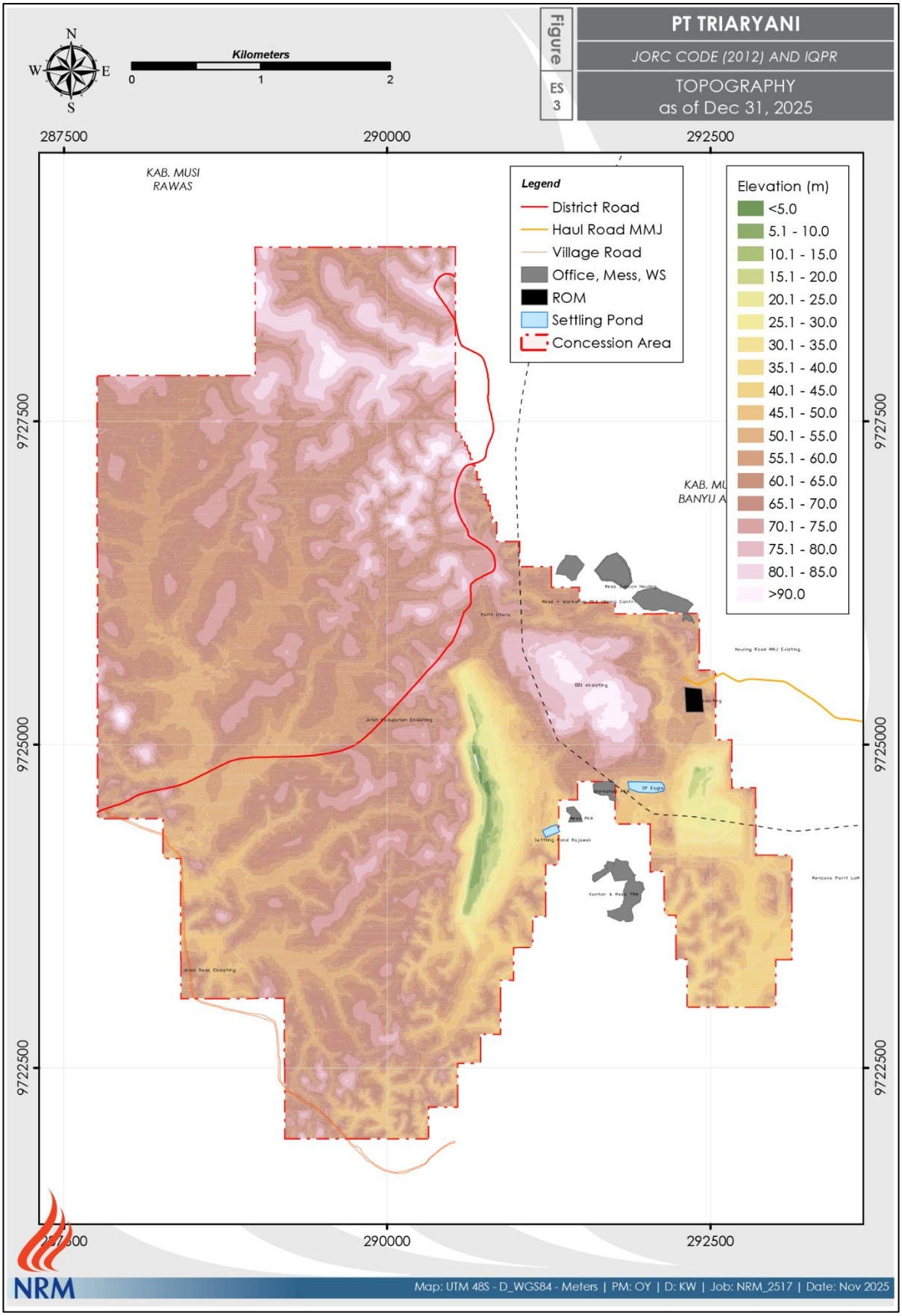


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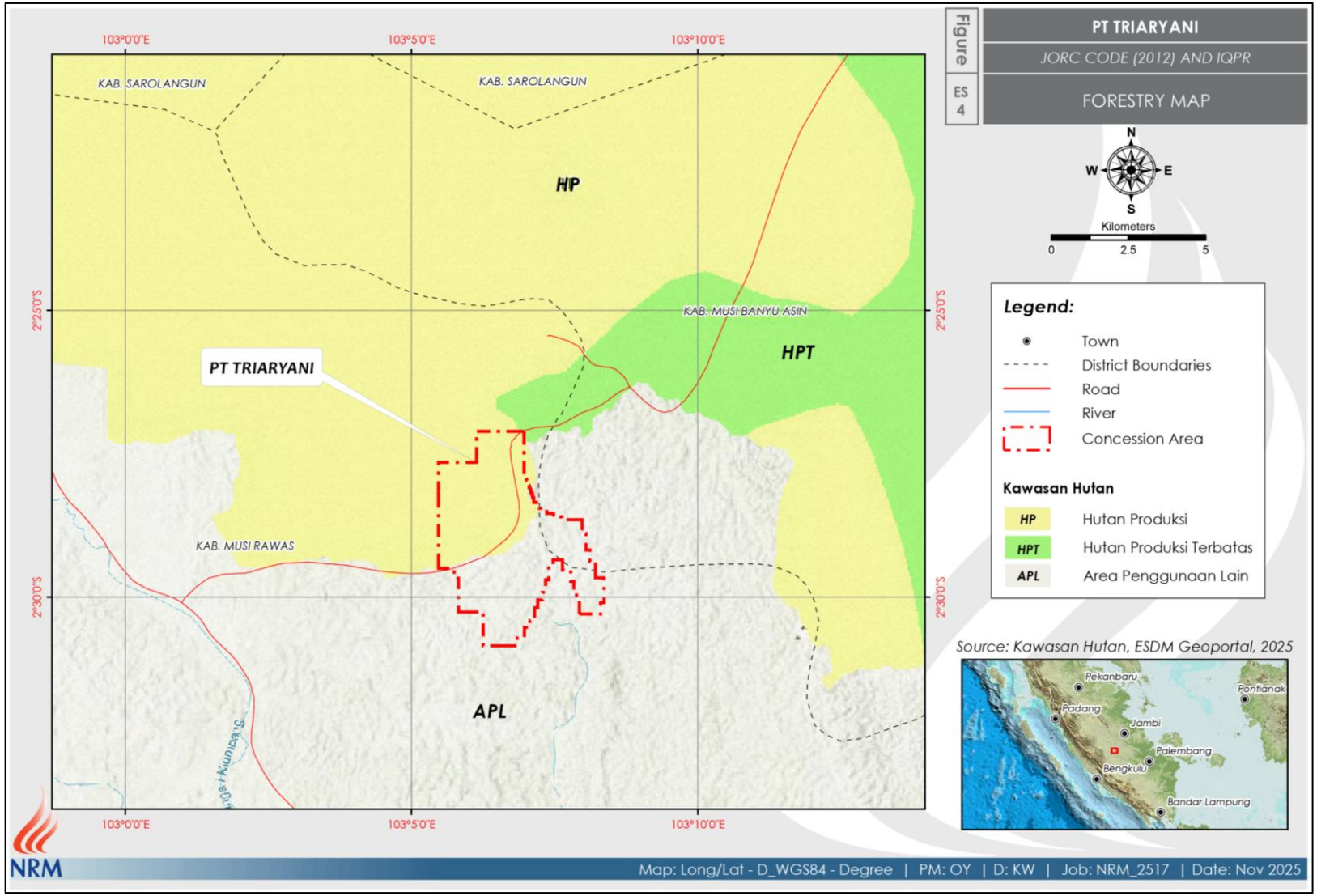


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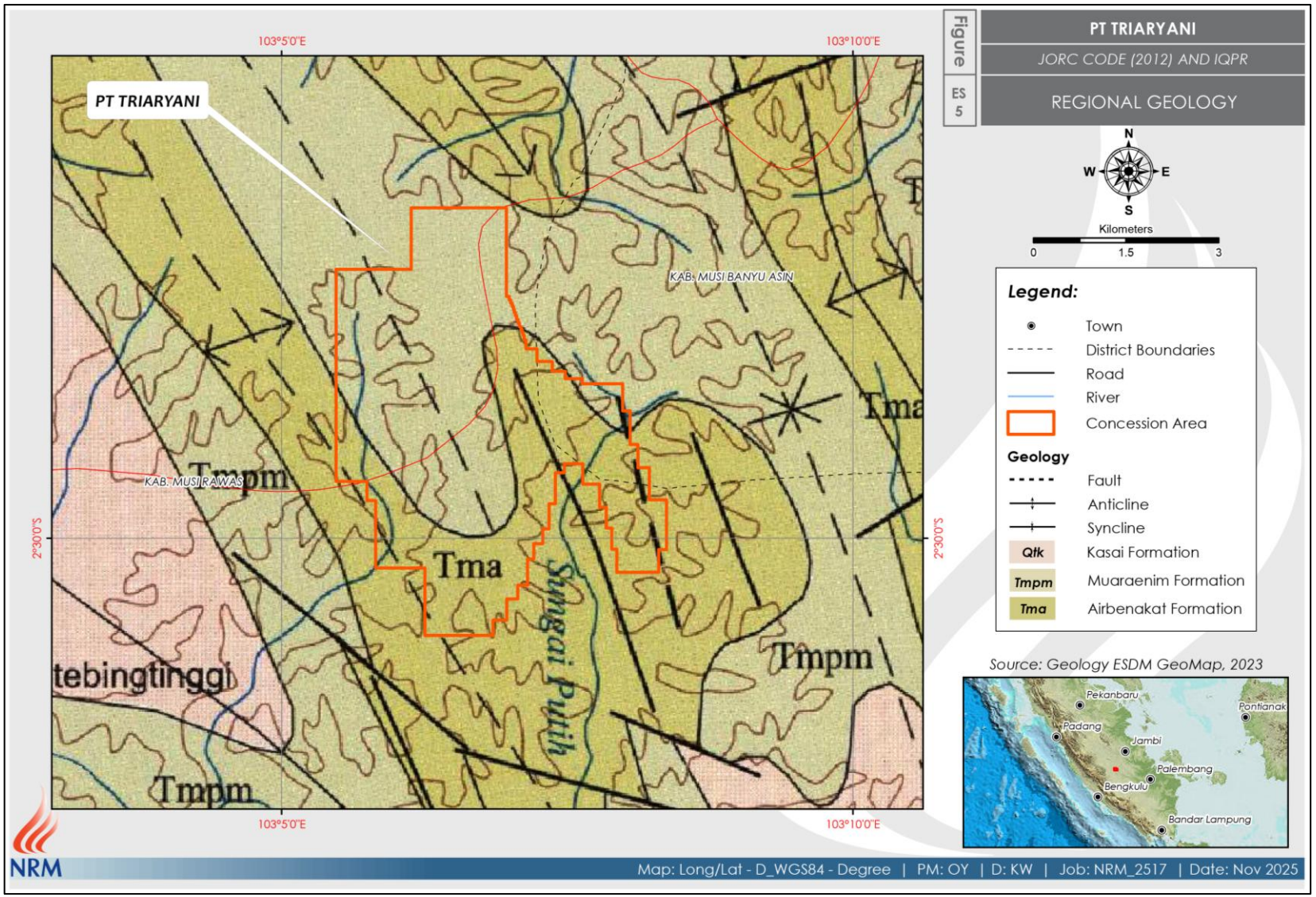


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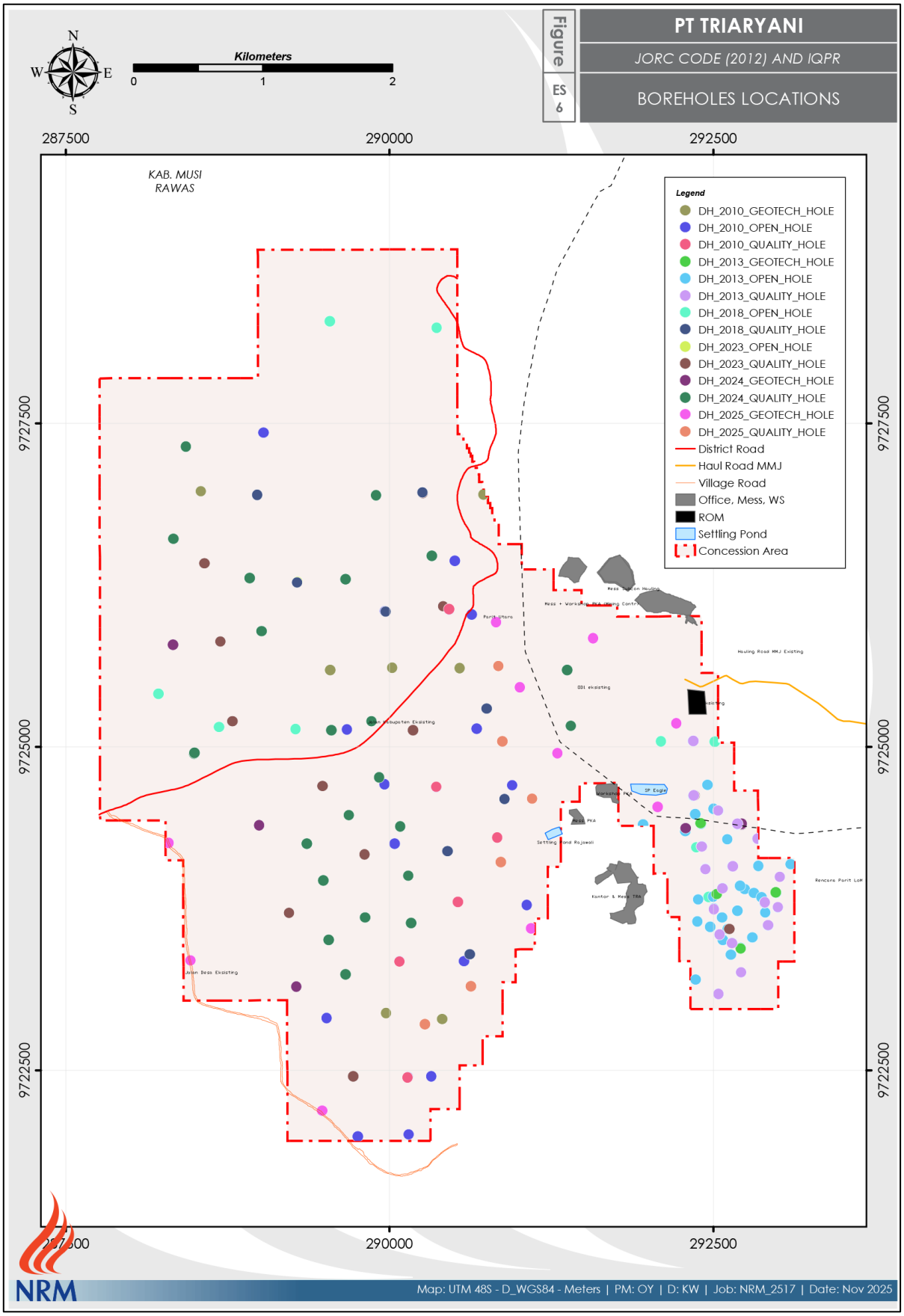


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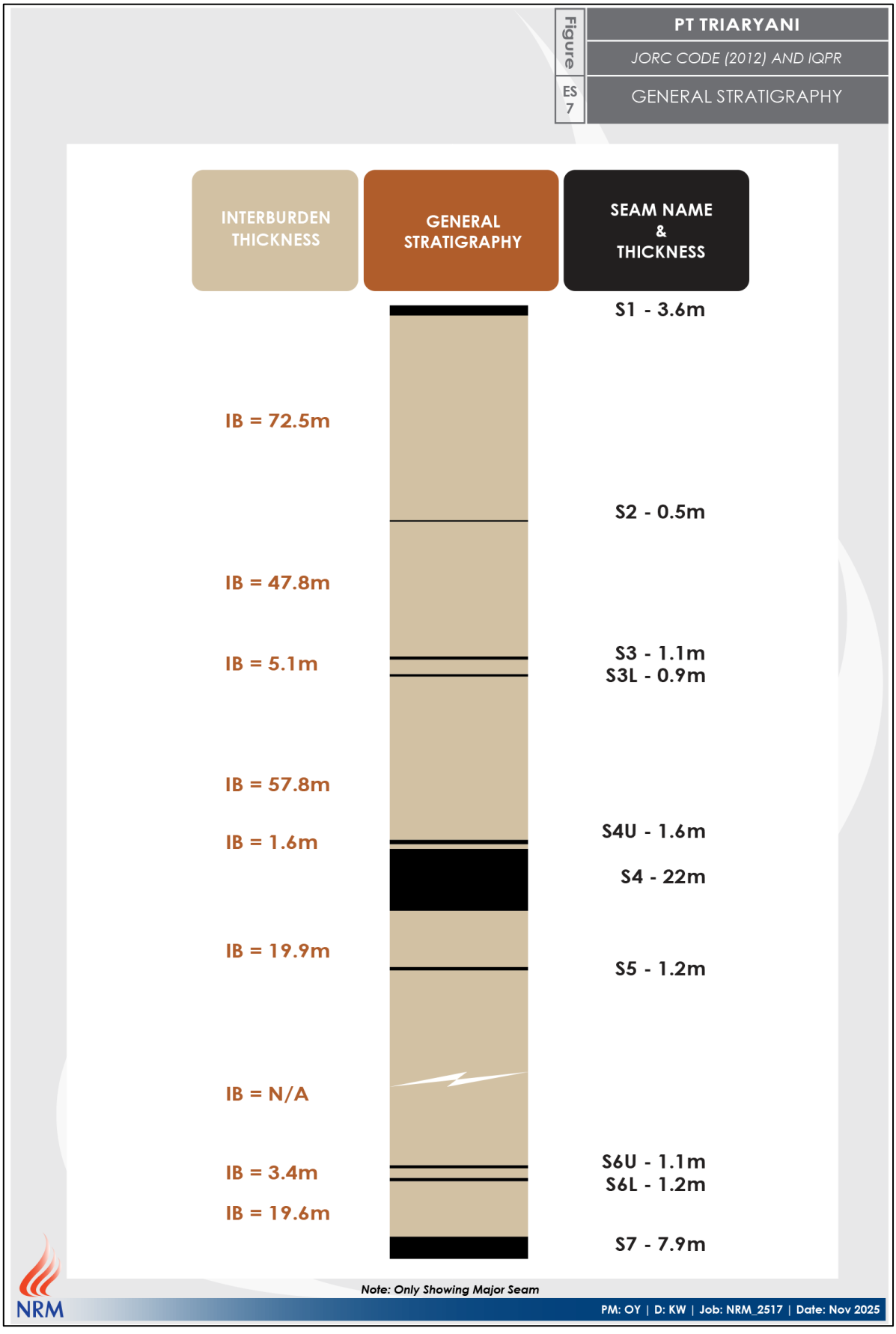


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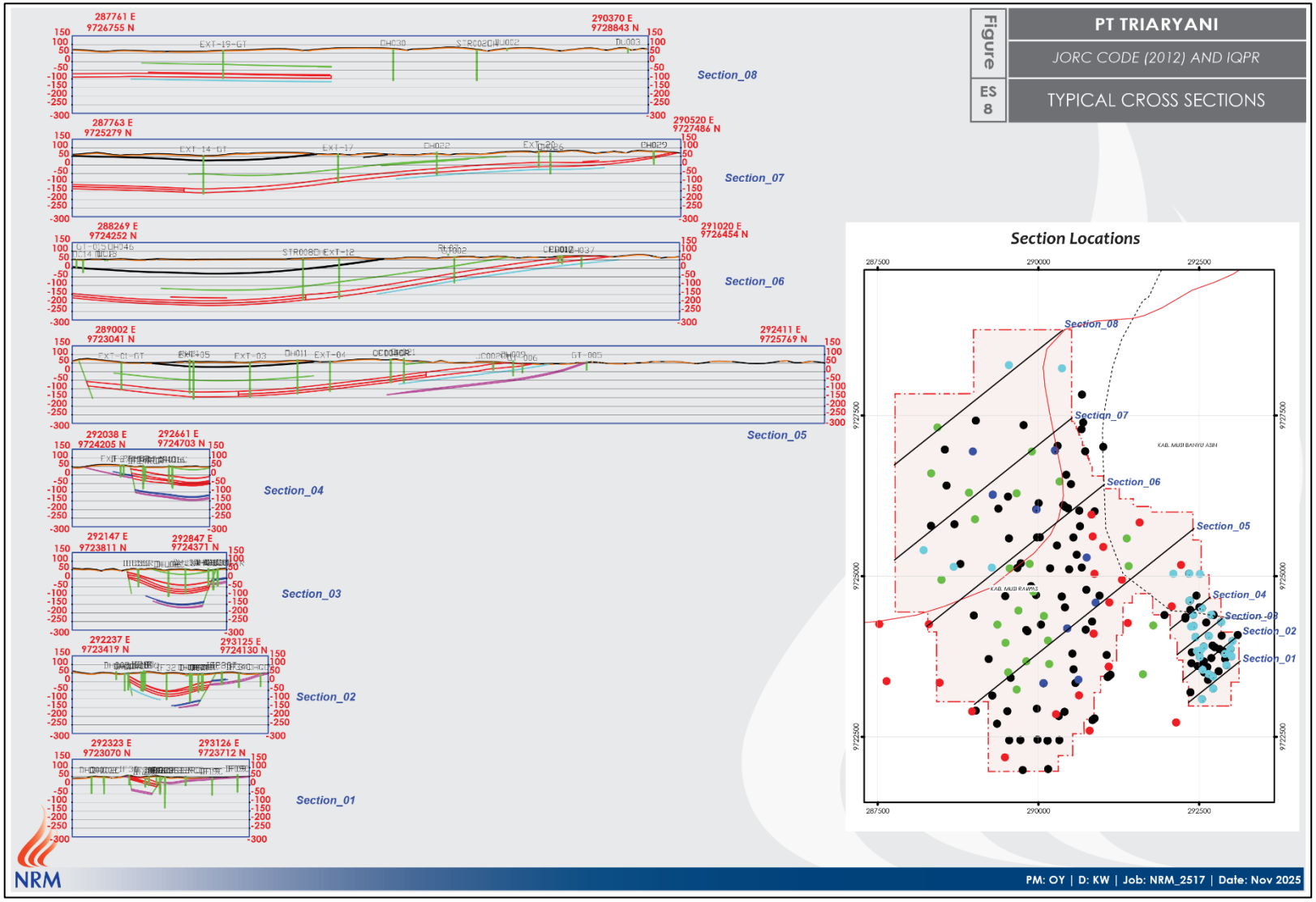


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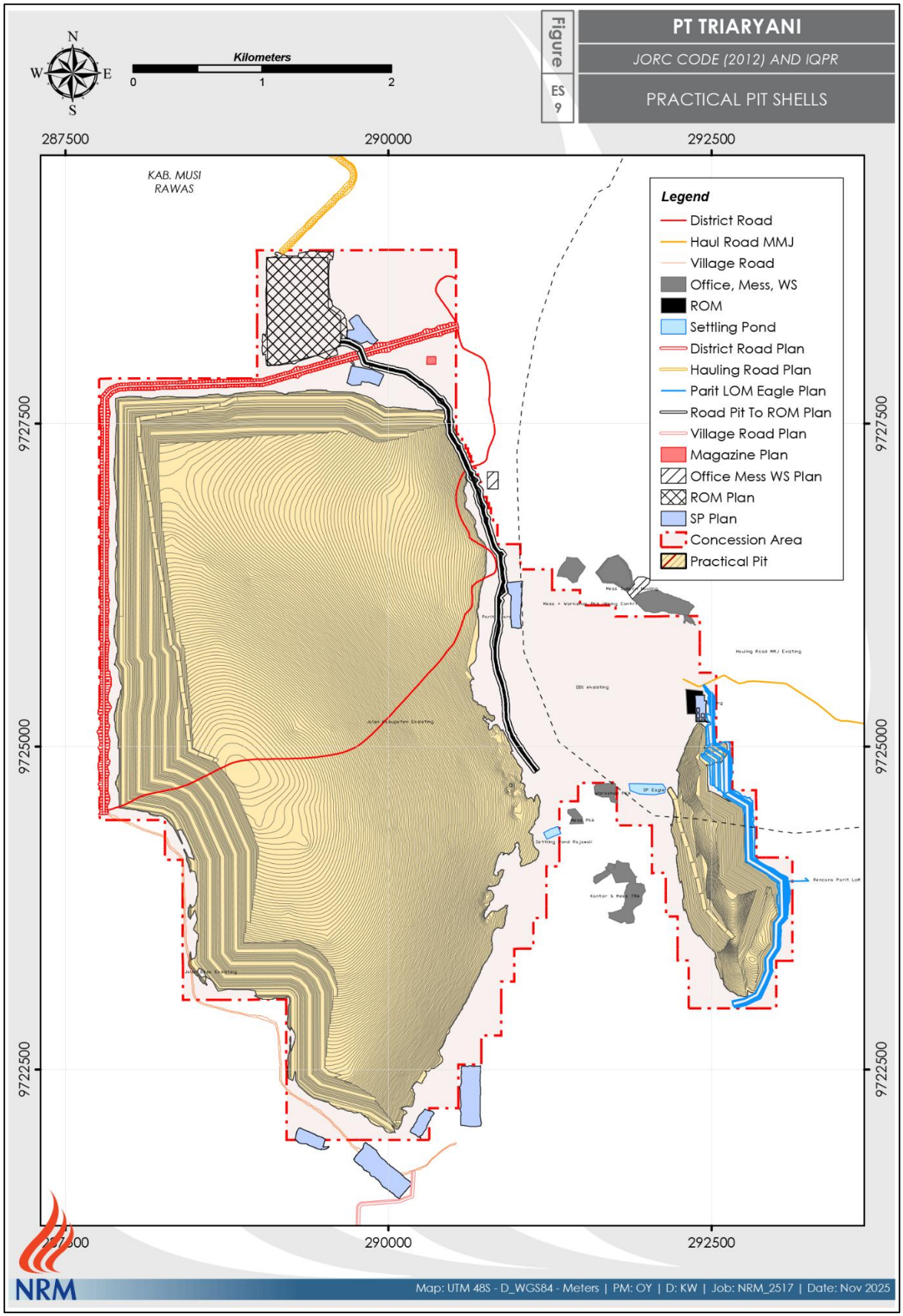


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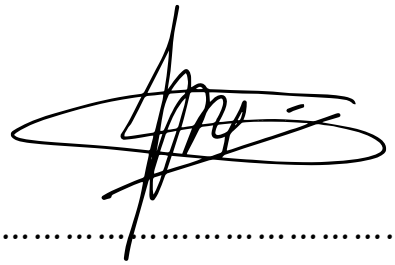
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1. STATEMENT OF JORC CODE 2012 COMPLIANCE

The estimate of Coal Resources in this Report has been prepared by Ony Eko Yusanto, ST, a full time Senior Consultant (Geology) with NRM. The estimates of Coal Resources presented in this Report has been carried out under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Ony is a qualified Geologist with over 22 years of experience in geological exploration, and resources estimation roles in open cut coal mines for major mining and consulting companies in both Indonesia and overseas. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify him as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources.



……

Ony Eko Yusanto, ST (Geology), MAusIMM, CPI

The Coal Reserves Estimate has been prepared by Almu'minin Syarif, ST (Mining), a full time Project Manager for Mining and Coal Reserves with NRM. The estimates of Coal Reserves presented in this Report have been carried out under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Almu'minin Syarif is a qualified Mining Engineer with over 20 years of experience in technical and production roles in open cut coal mines and consulting companies. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify him as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Ore Reserves.



……

Almu'minin Syarif, ST (Mining), MAusIMM, CPI

The estimate of Coal Resources and Coal Reserves in this Statement has been reviewed and supervised by Mr. Chris Ramsay, BSc (Geology), M.App.Proj.Mngt (Applied Project Management), FAusIMM (Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy), in his capacity as a Qualified Person under Catalist Rules 1204 (23).

Mr. Ramsay is engaged in the position of Principlal Associate Consultant for NRM. Mr. Ramsay has held managerial, technical & operational roles in exploration, mine development and operations in the international mineral and coal mining industry over the past 27 years. Chris has a diverse skill set from exploration, mineral resource estimation, resource & mining management, strategic planning to project and contract management. Chris has developed extensive inter and cross-cultural team & interdisciplinary management skills. Chris has prepared and signed-off JORC statements and reports from 2006.

Mr. Ramsay also satisfies the requirements of a qualified person as per SGX Catalist Rules 1204 (23) in that he has no conflict of interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, or any pecuniary interest in PT Triaryani or any related party and he will receive no financial benefits other than fees for professional services. He has not been found to be in breach of any relevant rule or law and is not the subject of any disciplinary proceedings or the subject of any investigation that might lead to a disciplinary proceeding by any regulatory authority or any professional association.

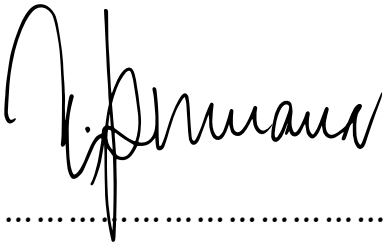


……

Chris Ramsay, BSc (Geology), M.App.Proj.Mngt, FAusIMM

(IQPR Qualified Person)

All of the work associated with the IQPR preparation are supervised by Mr. Yana Permana, the Project Manager of NRM, as the Consultant's authorized person or representative.



……

Yana Permana, ST, MAusIMM

2. INTRODUCTION

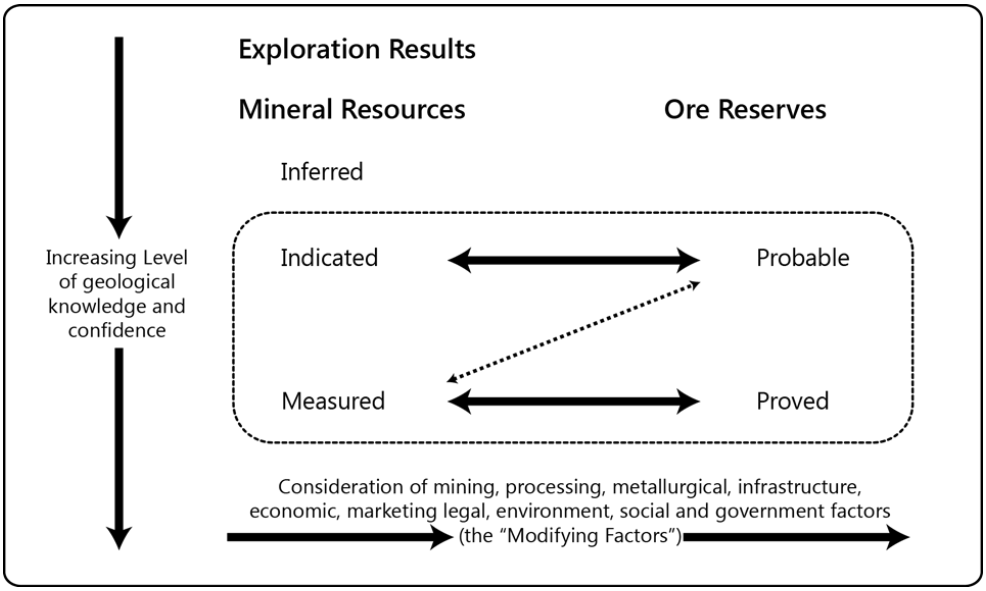
2.1 Overview

PT New Resource Mine Consulting ("**NRM**" or the "**Consultant**") was commissioned by PT Triaryani ("**TRA**" or the "**Client**") to prepare an Independent Qualified Person Report (the "**IQPR**" or the "**Report**") of the PT Triaryani coal mining concession (the "**Project**") as at 31 December 2025.

The Statement has been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the reporting guidelines of the 2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (the "**JORC Code 2012**"), The Australian Guidelines for Estimating and Reporting of Inventory Coal, Coal Resources and Coal Reserves, 2014 and the *Standar Nasional Indonesia, Pelaporan hasil eksplorasi, sumber daya, dan cadangan batubara 2019 edition* (the **"SNI 5015:2019"**), prepared by *Badan Standardisasi Nasional* ("**BSN**").

The JORC Code 2012 *"framework for classifying tonnage and grade estimates to reflect different levels of geological confidence"* of Coal Resources *"and the different degrees of technical and economic evaluation"* subsequently applied in the estimation of Coal Resources and Coal Reserves are shown in **Figure 2-1** below.

Figure 2-1 General Relationship between Exploration Results, Coal Resources and Coal Reserves (JORC Code, 2012)



Within the JORC Code is a "Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria" (*Table 1 – JORC Code*). This checklist has been used as a systematic method to undertake the review of JORC Coal Resources and Coal Reserves compliance. The JORC Code 2012 Table 1 for Coal Resources and Coal Reserves estimation is included in **Appendix E.**

NRM is of the opinion that the North Block geological database is compliant with the standard for JORC Coal Resource estimation.

The JORC Code 2012 requires that for the Reporting of Ore (Coal) Reserves, "*An 'Ore (Coal) Reserves' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral (Coal) Resources. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified*" (JORC Code 2012, Section 29, paragraph 1).

The Consultant is of the opinion that supporting studies including the environmental impact studies and marketing agreements are adequate to support the outcomes of this Statement.

The Coal Resources and Coal Reserves of the Project are reported as of 31 December 2025. The estimates presented herein are in compliance with the requirements of the reporting requirements of the JORC Code 2012 and Guidelines.

The following JORC terms have been adopted in the Statement:

- **Coal Resources** as used in this Report are the same as "Mineral Resources" in the JORC Code 2012. Coal Resources refers to coal of such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, geological characteristics and continuity is known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence or knowledge;
- Coal Resources are following the The JORC Code, 2012 (Section 20) requirement to meet the criteria of "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*";
- The Coal Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into **Inferred**, **Indicated** and **Measured** Resources to reflect the confidence in the underlying resources data;
- **Coal Reserves** as used in this report are the same as "Ore Reserves" in the JORC Code 2012. The JORC Code 2012 requires that for the Reporting of Ore (Coal) Reserves, "*An 'Ore (Coal) Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral (Coal) Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified*" (JORC Code 2012, Section 29, paragraph 1);
- Coal Reserves have been sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into **Probable** Coal Reserves and **Proved** Coal Reserves to reflect the confidence in the underlying resources data, supporting mine planning detail and other Modifying Factors. A Proved Coal Reserves can only be based on a Measured Coal Resources. Inferred Coal Resources cannot be included as a Coal Reserves;
- **Marketable** Coal Reserves allow for practical yields in a beneficiation plant, which is commonly known in the industry as "product coal". In the case of TRA coal, no yield is applied as coal is sold as ROM coal; and
- Coal Reserves are reported inclusive of Coal Resources, (that is, Coal Reserves are not additional to Coal Resources).

Additional terminology applied within this Statement includes the following:

- **Geological Model** (or ***in situ* model**) is the computerised three-dimensional representation of the coal deposit based on topographic survey data, coal seam data derived from outcrop, borehole or other data points, including coal thickness and quality;
- **Optimizer** is the Minex software applied to the geological model to determine the economic pit limits by the application of such factors as geological and mining losses, loss and dilution, geotechnical slope design and cost/revenue inputs;
- **Optimised Pit Shell** is the three-dimensional economic pit limit determined using the Optimizer;
- **Mineable Pit Shell** is the "practical" or mineable pit design; and
- **Mineable Run of Mine ("ROM") Coal** as used in this Report is coal in the Mineable Pit Shell after application of geological and mining losses, roof and floor loss and dilution. Mineable ROM coal may include some Inferred Coal Resources.

2.2 Approach

The process adopted for completing the Statement is described below:

- Data review and validation, including drillhole data, geophysical logs, coal quality and other relevant data;
- A geological model was prepared using Ventyx Minescape "Stratmodel" software;
- The geological model has been converted into Geovia "Minex" format for pit optimisation. Checks have been carried out to ensure quantities and qualities were within an acceptable level of variance (i.e. 3%) between models;
- Minimum mining thickness, coal losses and dilution factors have been applied to convert the *in situ* geological model to a ROM model using Minex;
- Coal Reserves have been estimated using the practical or Mineable Pit Shell, which have been validated via pit optimisation;
- The Coal Resources geological confidence limits have been overlaid on the Mineable Pit Shell and any Inferred tonnes are excluded from the Coal Reserves;
- The Coal Reserves have been categorised as Probable or Proved based on the Coal Resources confidence, the level of detail in the mine planning, marketing data and other supporting studies and the risks surrounding the project; and
- Internal checks have been undertaken and results and supporting information are documented in this Statement.

2.3 NRM Scope of Work

The following Scope of Work ("**SoW**") was completed on a staged basis as summarised below.

- site visit by the Competent Person for Coal Reserves to inspect the status of the mine operations and the port facilities;
- update production statistics and pit survey to end of 2025;

- update the revenue based on the current marketing purposes and its actual coal sales as necessary;
- review and revision of operating costs ("**Opex**") and Capital ("**Capex**") assumptions in line with accepted Pre-feasibility Study ("**PFS**") standards;
- review status of Project documentation and approvals including (but not limited to) the status of the AMDAL;
- review and identify any gaps in the Project data (including the potential geological risk such as variance in seam development, coal quality, other) and highlight any major risk parameters and provide recommendations for any additional work requirements;
- revision of the mining schedule;
- revision of the Life of Mine ("**LOM**") based on the revised short term production strategy agreed with the Client, including the mining sequence, waste and coal quantities, dumping strategy, costs and coal quality within an annual basis for Year 1 to Year 5 and further 5-yearly basis beyond Year 5;
- preparation of stage plans, showing pit and dump face positions based on the above LOM;
- provide an opinion of the preferred mining methodology and an indicative equipment fleet to achieve the production target;
- revision of appropriate tables and figures; and
- Preparation of a JORC Code 2012 compliant Statement of Open Cut Coal Resources and Reserves to also meet the requirements of the SGX (IQPR25).

2.4 Relevant Report and Studies

The following documents were used as reference material in the preparation of the Statement:

1. Preston, KB and Sanders, RH, "Estimating the *In Situ* Relative Density of Coal", Australian Coal Geology, vol. 9, pp22-26, May 1993;
2. Australian Guidelines for the estimation and classification of Coal Resources 2003 Edition, prepared by the Coalfields Geology Council of New South Wales and the Queensland Resources Council;
3. Australian Guidelines for the estimation and classification of Coal Resources 2014 Edition, prepared by the Coalfields Geology Council of New South Wales and the Queensland Resources Council;
4. PT Britmindo, Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Study, PT Triaryani, Sungai Malam Project, Musi Rawas, South Sumatera, 2011;
5. Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code 2012 edition), effective December 2012;

6. PT Triaryani, *Studi Kelayakan, Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Rawas Ilir, Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan*, October 2015;
7. RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd, Statement of Open Cut Coal Resources for PT Triaryani as of 31 December 2023, January 2024;
8. RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd, Statement of Open Cut Coal Reserves for PT Triaryani as of 31 December 2023, January 2024;
9. PT Bukit Raya Sekawan, *Laporan Final Penyelidikan Geoteknik, Hidrologi dan Hidrogeologi IUP PT Triaryani, Musi Rawas, Sumatera Selatan*, 2024;
10. PT Bukit Raya Sekawan, *Laporan Akhir Investigasi Geoteknik Area Pit Rajawali dan Disposal IUP PT Triaryani, Musi Rawas, Sumatera Selatan*, 2025; and
11. RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd, Independent Qualified Person Report (IQPR) of PT Triaryani, February 2025.

2.5 Reliance on this Statement

The Client agrees that it will not disclose the contents of this Statement to any third party without the prior written consent of NRM and the Client signing a third-party reliance letter in an agreed format. Disclosure of any Deliverables to any third party must be made in full along with all qualifications, assumptions and disclaimers relating to those deliverables unless NRM agrees otherwise.

NRM does not make any representation that the conclusions or opinions set out in this Statement will prove to be correct or are based on reasonable assumptions. NRM has prepared this Statement using data and information provided by or on behalf of the Client. Unless specifically stated otherwise, NRM has not independently verified that data and information. NRM therefore accepts no liability for the accuracy or completeness of that data and information.

The conclusions and opinions contained in this Report apply as at the date of the Report. Additional data and information may have become available since that date which may impact on the conclusions and opinions.

The ability to achieve forward-looking targets is dependent on numerous factors that include, but are not limited to, site-specific mining and geological conditions, management and personnel capabilities, availability of funding to properly operate and capitalize the operation, variations in cost elements and market conditions, developing and operating the mine in an efficient manner, unforeseen changes in legislation and new industry developments that are beyond the control of NRM and that cannot be anticipated.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Background

The Project located in the Nibung and Rawas Ilir Sub-Districts, Musi Rawas Utara Regency of South Sumatera Province, Indonesia, approximately 200 kilometers ("**km**") northwest of Palembang, the Capital of the South Sumatera Province (see previous **Figure ES 1**). The mining concession covers an area of 2,143 hectares ("**Ha**") and divided into two (2) blocks, namely Malam Block and Betung Block (see previous **Figure ES 2**).

The status of the concession is shown in **Table 3-1** below, while a copy IUP document can be found in **Appendix B**.

Table 3-1 TRA Mining Concession

Concession	Area (Ha)	IUP No.	Date Issued	Term (years)	Status
PT Triaryani	2,143	Permit No. 540/220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014	23 May 2014	Valid until 22 May 2030, extendable 2 x 10 years upon compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations.	Production

3.2 Consultant Site Visits

The Competent Person for Coal Resources and Coal Reserves, Mr. Ony Eko Yusanto, Project Manager Geology (Member of AusIMM – 323252) and Mr. Almu'minin Syarif, Project Manager Mining (Member of AusIMM – 322556), accompanied by NRM staff Mrs. Selvia Maharani (Geologist-Geotech) conducted a site visit from 13 to 16 January 2026. Site visit track is shown in **Figure 3-1** below, while a number of site photos are included in **Appendix F**.

3.3 Land Use and Morphology

Based on the Forestry Minister Decree No. SK.866/Menhut-II/2014, dated 29 September 2014 concerning the South Sumatera Province Forest Area and Marine Conservation, the Project area is located at the Other Land Use or *(Area Penggunaan Lain* or "**APL**") and Production Forest area (Hutan Produksi Tetap or "**HP**") as shown in previous **Figure ES 4**. The HP area is granted to PT Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera ("**BSS**").

It is understood that TRA already has a "Forest Use Permit" (*Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan* or "**IPPKH**") for coal production covering an area of 968.10 Ha in the northern part of the mining concession from the Indonesian Forestry and Environment Ministry, No. SK.896/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.0/8/2022 dated 16 August 2022. The IPPKH document can be found in **Appendix C**.

The Project has a diverse topography consisting of lowland to gently rolling terrain with low hills, with a minimum elevation of -9.47 meters and a maximum elevation of 182.04 meters above sea level (**"MSL"**). Detailed topographic survey has been conducted over the entire concession. The ground topographic survey by Total Station covers the disturbed area for an approximately area of 300 Ha, while the aerial topography survey using Light Detection and Ranging (**"LiDAR"**) techniques covers the whole IUP area of 2,143 Ha. Project topography and other features are shown in **Figure ES 3**.

3.4 Mining Operation and Infrastructure

TRA coal mine operation has been operated since 2013, gradually ramping up its coal production rate to 2.3 Mtpa in 2022. Actual coal production in 2025 reached 2.50 Mtpa, and the operation is projected to further increase output to approximately 5.5 Mtpa in 2026.

Currently, TRA mine activities were operated by mining contractors, PT Putera Kontrindo Abadi (**"PKA"**) and PT Karunia Tirta Agung (**"KTA"**). The mine operation uses 40 tonnes digger and coal from pit is hauled by 30 tonnes (**"t"**) coal truck to the pit ROM stockpile (**"ROM SP"**) next to the active pit area and Intermediate ROM stockpile (**"ISP"**) located in KM 68 at third-party's coal haul road, owned by PT Musi Mitra Jaya (**"MMJ"**).

The product coal then further hauled along 137 km via MMJ coal hauling road to the third-party port owned by PT Sriwijaya Bara Logistic (**"SBL"**), located at the bank of Lalan River. Both MMJ and SBL are subsidiary company of PT Atlas Resources Tbk (**"ATLAS"**). The SBL Port is located at the Lalan River, equipped with 1,000 tph conveyor onto 7,500 t capacity barges and transported 176 km along the Lalan River to the Muara Banyuasin transshipment point.

The existing TRA coal mine infrastructures are described below:

- Pit ROM Stockpile (ROM SP) located next to the active pit area, includes:
  - ✓ 1 x 30 t weighbridge capacity at the section of Pit – ROM SP – SBL Port;
  - ✓ 30 kilo tonnes (**"kt"**) RAW coal stockpile capacity;
  - ✓ 1 x 300 tonnes per hour (**"tph"**) Coal Crusher; and
  - ✓ 20 kt Crushed coal stockpile capacity;
- Intermediate ROM Stockpile (ISP) located at KM 68 MMJ Coal Hauling Road, includes:
  - ✓ 2 x 30 t weighbridges capacity at the section of Pit – ISP KM68 – SBL Port;
  - ✓ 50 kt RAW coal stockpile capacity; and
  - ✓ 10-20 kt Crushed coal stockpile capacity (on going extension);
- Sriwijaya Bara Logistik (SBL) Port located at the bank of Lalan River, includes:
  - ✓ 1 x 30 t weighbridge capacity at Port;
  - ✓ 2 x 300 tph Coal Crusher; and
  - ✓ 300 kt RAW and Crushed coal stockpile capacity.
  - ✓ 1 x 1,000 tph Barge Loading Conveyor (**"BLC"**).

The other supporting infrastructures include TRA and mine contractor's offices, mosque, contractor's workshop and warehouse, mess, fuel station, genset, B3 waste storage, water

treatment and clinic are located close to the mine site. Meanwhile, the security post operated in every strategic location, such as office entrances, stockpiles, workshops, and mining road intersections. Settling pond 01 Rajawali and 01 Eagle next to the mine areas are constructed and supported by long-arm PC to ensure the pH around 7 and TSS < 300 as the acceptable level.

TRA future operation is planned to rump up its production up to 25 Mtpa, by operating 200 t digger and 91 t coal truck to the ROM SP and ISP, for further 92 km coal hauling to the port owned by MBJ at the bank of Lalan River, of which currently is under construction. The hauling is planned to use side tipped double trailer with a capacity of 90 t per trailer (total 180 t per load). The planned MBJ coal hauling road will traverse four rivers, three villages, provincial road, three local intersection roads and three pipe lines. All required bridges, relocation, intersections, portal signage, underpass and overpass have been well identified and is under construction for supporting the planned TRA coal production. The MBJ port is planned to be equipped with 2 x 1,500 tph BLC, and supported with 1,000 Kt stockpile at final phase.

During the site visit, NRM inspected the coal haul road and MBJ port sites, witnessing large-scale, simultaneous construction works in progress. The project timeline indicates that the facilities are targeted for completion and commissioning by the third quarter of 2026 (Q3 2026), with operational trials commencing in the fourth quarter (Q4 2026).

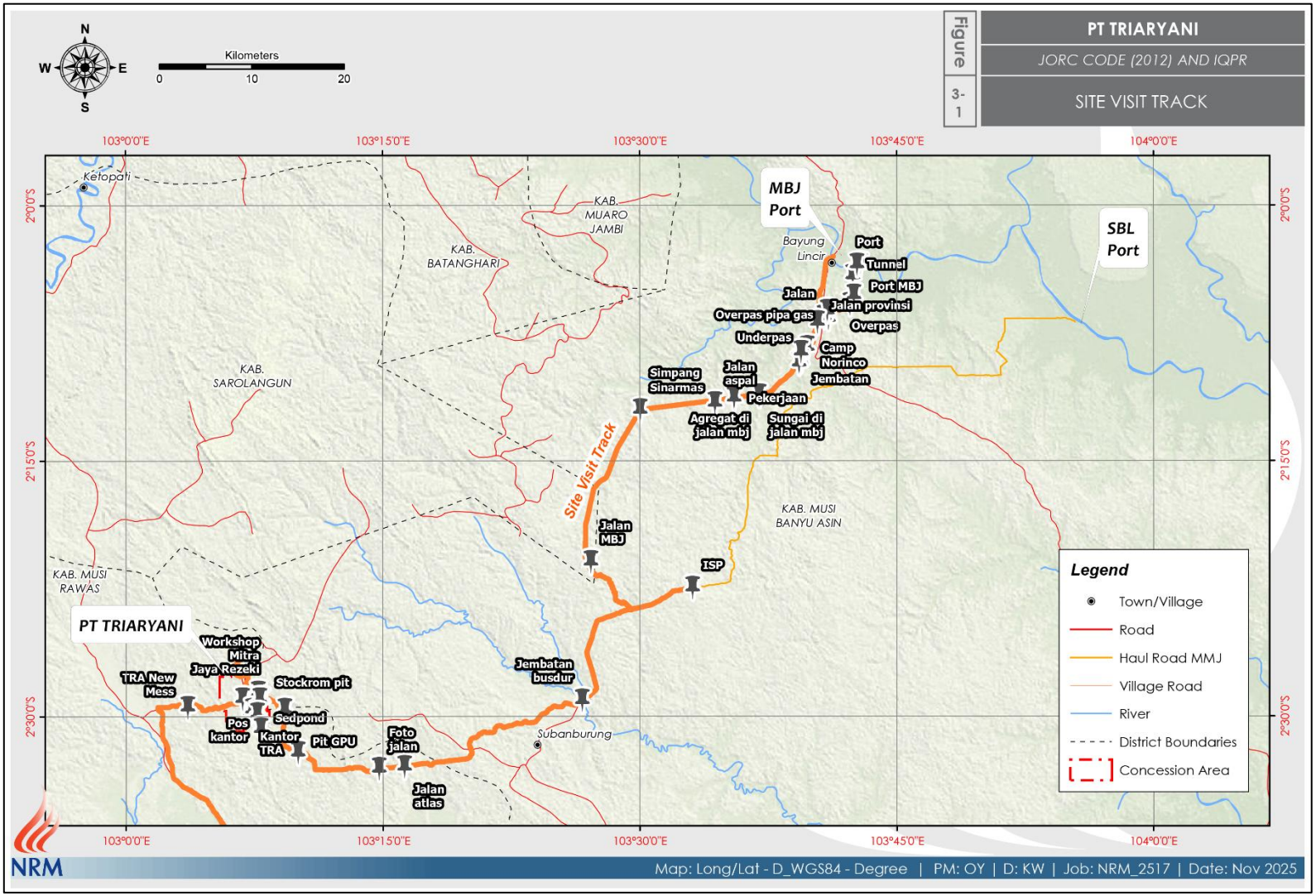
3.5 Marketing

TRA is a coal mining company that produces medium-grade sub-bituminous coal. During the 2023 – 2025 period, approximately 43% of TRA's coal sales were allocated to the domestic market.

The future marketing strategy for TRA coal involves maintaining the established roadmap: allocating approximately 75% of coal production for export markets and 25% for domestic market, ensuring full compliance with the Indonesian government's Domestic Market Obligation ("**DMO**") policy, accordance with the Decree of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources ("**KESDM**") Number 399.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2023. Domestic sales are conducted through a direct-to-costumer marketing system.

The barging distance from the existing SBL Port to the Tanjung Kampeh sales point or the Muara Banyuasin Transshipment area is approximately 95 nautical miles ("**Nm**") or equivalent to 176 kilometers. Meanwhile, the projected barging distance from the planned MBJ Port to the same anchorage points is estimated at 118.8 Nm or equivalent to 220 km.

Figure 3-1 Site Visit Track



4. GEOLOGY, COAL QUALITY AND COAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

4.1 Exporation History

Exploration drilling within the Project area was conducted in several phases. Up to 31 December 2025, a total of 286 holes has been completed in the Project area. The first phase drilling was completed in 1985, with total of 37 holes were drilled by open holes drilling methods. The drilling was not supported by geophysical logging and drill collars were not adequately surveyed. The Phase 2 drilling was conducted in 2010 with total of 75 holes including 17 quality holes. In 2013, TRA completed the Phase 3 drilling program with total of 84 drillholes include 21 quality holes. The Phase 4 drilling was completed in 2018 with total of 17 holes, include 8 quality holes. Phase 5 drilling was completed in 2023, with total of 15 holes completed include 15 quality holes. The most recent drilling, Phase 6 drilling was completed in 2024 and 2025, with total of 58 holes including 32 quality holes. The Phase 2 to Phase 6 drilling were mostly supported with geophysical logging and were properly surveyed using Total Station equipment. All drillholes were drilled on lines perpendicular to the strike with line spacing of 200 m to 400 m. Total depth of drilling for all stages was 29,839 m. Drillholes are typically of shallow depth vertical holes, with an average of approximately of 108.6 m and a maximum of 277.84 m. Drillhole locations are shown in the previous **Figure ES 6**. All drillholes were completed prior to NRM involvement in the Project.

All boreholes were drilled by drilling contractors, PT Quantus Consultant Indonesia (“**QCI**”), PT GEoXP (“**GeoXP**”) and PT Terra Solum Indonesai (“**TSI**”), whilst downhole geophysical logging was performed by PT Recsalog Geoprima (“**Recsalog**”), PT Minelog Service Indonesia (“**MSI**”) and PT Terra Solum Indonesia (“**TSI**”). Geophysical loggings included natural gamma, short density, long density and caliper logs. Drill collar surveys were conducted by third-party surveyor. The ground topographic survey by Total Station covers the disturbed area for an approximately area of 300 Ha also completed by in-house TRA, while the aerial topography survey using Light Detection and Ranging (“**LiDAR”**) techniques covers the whole IUP area of 2,143 Ha. LiDAR topographic survey was completed by PT Surtech Utama Indonesia (“**Surtech**”) in June 2010.

All drillhole data, including drill logs were reconciled against geophysical logs, coal quality, drillhole survey data and topographic survey data were input into an electronic database. NRM geologists created a 3-D “surface” model using Ventyx “Minescape” mining computer software. Minescape software is capable of modeling seam splits and faults.

4.2 Geology Overview

The Project is located in the South Sumatra Basin and is largely underlain by the major coal-bearing sequence of the Late Miocene to Early Pliocene age Muara Enim Formation (“**Tmpm**”) which covers approximately 50% of the concession. The older Middle to Late Miocene age Air Benakat Formation (“**Tma**”) covers 50%. The regional geology of the Project showing a series of plunging syncline-anticline structure with northwest-southeast trending axis. Regional geology map of the area is shown in the previous **Figure ES 5**.

The Muara Enim Formation consists of alternating beds of fine to medium grained sandstone, siltstone claystone, intercalations of coal and tuffaceous layers deposited in a fluvio-detaic environment. The Air Benakat Formation consists of claystone intercalated with fine grained

sandstone, rare coal seams and tuff in the upper part of the formation, deposited in a shallow marine environment.

The geological structure forming a plunging synclinal structure with the axis trending N330°E. Coal dips on the west syncline (the "**Malam Block**") were ranging < 10° and east syncline (the "**Betung Block**") were ranging from 10° to 25°, respectively. Fault structure has been identified within the concession area, with likely to be limit of the potential interest area.

4.3 Coal Seam Geology

Coal seams in the Project area are confined to the Muara Enim Formation. A total of 22 coal seams and sub-seams have been identified. The major seams, Seam S4 Group have been identified with an average thickness of 22.5 m.

The coal has been classified as having low to medium strength, is black in colour. It has a brownish streak and when broken has a sub-conchoidal fracture.

The generalized stratigraphic column showing seam nomenclature is shown in previous **Figure ES 7** and the seam nomecalture of the Project is shown in **Table 4-1**. Coal seam thicknesses and interburden thicknesses are shown in **Table 4-2**, while typical cross sections are shown in previous **Figure ES 8**. The major seam S4 group structure floor contours, thickness contours and typical geophysical logs are shown in **Figure 4-1** to **Figure 4-3**.

Table 4-1 Seam Nomenclature – Stratigraphic Descending Order

Seam	Sub Seam 1	Sub Seam 2
S1	S1A	
	S1B	
S2	S2A	
	S2B	
S3		
S3L		
S4U		
S4	S4A	S4A1
		S4A2
	S4B	S4B1
		S4B2
S5		
S6U		
S6L		
S7	S7A	
	S7B	

Table 4-2 Seam and Interburden Thickness

Seam	Sub Seam 1	Sub Seam 2	No. of Data Points	Coal Thickness (m)			Inter burden	No. of Data Points	Interburden Thickness (m)		
				Average	Minimum	Maximum			Average	Minimum	Maximum
	S1A		5	0.63	0.50	1.10					
S1			23	3.58	2.80	4.40	S1A->S1B	5	2.68	0.46	10.15
	S1B		5	3.30	1.04	4.05					
							S1->S2	1	72.45	72.45	72.45
	S2A		2	0.53	0.50	0.56					
S2			6	0.54	0.23	0.85	S2A->S2B	2	0.30	0.30	0.30
	S2B		2	0.64	0.62	0.65					
							S2->S3	6	47.80	27.85	62.31
S3			68	1.11	0.30	2.56					
							S3->S3L	7	5.05	0.28	7.86
S3L			9	0.93	0.40	1.45					
							S3L->S4U	5	57.79	44.88	62.85
S4U			38	1.61	0.58	2.40					
							S4U->S4	10	1.57	0.23	5.66
		S4A1	2	7.05	6.90	7.20					
	S4A		52	14.21	6.38	24.95	S4A1->S4A2	2	0.35	0.30	0.40
		S4A2	2	4.25	4.20	4.30					
S4			64	22.50	1.60	29.93	S4A->S4B	51	0.74	0.19	9.30
		S4B1	1	5.15	5.15	5.15					
	S4B		53	11.86	3.10	17.60	S4B1->S4B2	1	0.45	0.45	0.45
		S4B2	1	6.90	6.90	6.90					
S5			15	1.22	0.10	2.33					
S6U			4	1.14	0.80	1.60					
							S6U->S6L	4	3.43	2.80	4.81
S6L			4	1.20	0.95	1.31					
							S6L->S7	4	19.57	17.83	21.12
	S7A		1	4.55	4.55	4.55					
S7			10	7.93	5.80	8.60	S7A->S7B	1	0.25	0.25	0.25
	S7B		1	2.85	2.85	2.85					

(Note: Thicknesses reported are true thickness, i.e. converted from the vertical seam thickness intersected in the drillholes, although given the relatively low dips there is no significant difference between apparent and true thickness).

4.4 Coal Quality

4.4.1 *Field and Coal Sampling Procedures*

All cores were logged by TRA geologists on site following appropriate core handling procedures. All cores were lithologically logged in splits in order to minimize disturbance of the sample. The core was photographed and wrapped in plastic to preserve the coal properties, particularly Total Moisture. This process was performed without delay to enable greater accuracy in the determination of *in situ* moisture content of coal. Non-coal partings >0.1 m were sampled and secured separately in sealed plastic bags. **Figure 4-4** shows typical coal cores ready for wrapping in plastic to preserve coal properties after removal from the core barrel.

Coal sampling was undertaken on a ply-by-ply basis and subsequently composited into working sections. **Figure 4-5** illustrates an example of this procedure. The field procedures adopted are in accordance with International best practice, which ensures that high quality, reliable data is gathered.

4.4.2 *Analytical Program*

Analytical test work was undertaken by the PT Geoservices (“**Geoservices**”) laboratory in Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia of which an Internationally accredited laboratory. A total of 91 quality holes were analyzed with complementary roof, floor and parting samples. The testing was done in conformance with the international standards as shown in **Table 4-3** below.

Table 4-3 Laboratory Standards

Analysis	Standard
Total Moisture	ASTM D3302/DD3302 - (M-2019/M-2015/2009)
Proximate Analysis	
Inherent Moisture	ASTM D3173 - (2017a/2011/2008)
Volatile Matter	ASTM D3175 - (2020/2011/2007)
Fixed Carbon	ASTM D3172-13(Reapproved 2021)e1 - (2021/2013/2007)
Ash Content	ASTM D3174-12 - (R2018/2012/2004)
Total Sulphur	ASTM D4239-18e1 Method A - (2018/2014/2008)
Calorific Value	ASTM D5865 - (2019/2007)
Relative Density	AS 1038 Part 21.1.1 - (2018/2008)
Hardgrove Grindability Index	ASTM D409/D409M - (2016)
Carbon, Hydrogen & Nitrogen	ASTM D5373 Metodh A - (2016/2014/1996)
Oxygen	ASTM D3176 - (2015/2009/2002)
Ash Analysis	
SiO2	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
Al2O3	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
Fe2O3	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
CaO	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
MgO	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
TiO2	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013

Analysis	Standard
K2O	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
Na2O	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
Mn3O4	AS 1038-Part 14.2-2013
Sulfit (SO3)	ASTM D5016 - (2016/2008e1)
Phosphorus Pentoxide (P2O5)	AS 1038 Part 9.3-2013
Ash Fusion Temperature	ASTM D1857/D1857M-04 - (2018/2010/2004)
Chlorine (Cl)	ASTM D4208 : (2019/2013/2002)
Trace Elements	
Arsenic (As)	ASTM D4606-15 / ASTMD6357 / ASTM D4606-03
Boron (B)	ASTM D8213-18 / AS 1038.10.3 / ACIRL Work Instruction AL 061
Flourine (F)	ASTM D-3761 - (2010/2002)
Mercury (Hg)	ASTM D6414-14 / ASTM D3684-10 / ASTM D6414-01-2006
Phosphorus (P)	AS 1038.9.3-2013
Selenium (Se)	ASTM D4606-15 / ASTM D6357 / ASTM D4606-03

4.4.3 *Coal Quality Data Validation*

All ply and composite quality data was compiled into a single spreadsheet for preliminary quality review. Only analyses for boreholes that have greater than 90% linear coal seam recovery have been used in the quality model. Iso-quality contours for the Seam S4 Group for Ash Content (ad) and Calorific Value (gar) are shown in **Figure 4-6** and **Figure 4-7**. NRM undertook further validation focusing on the main Seam S4 Groups using histograms and regressions between dependent variables, as shown in **Appendix G**. The data set had few outliers and was deemed fit for purpose.

Figure 4-1 Structural Floor Contour – Seam S4 Group

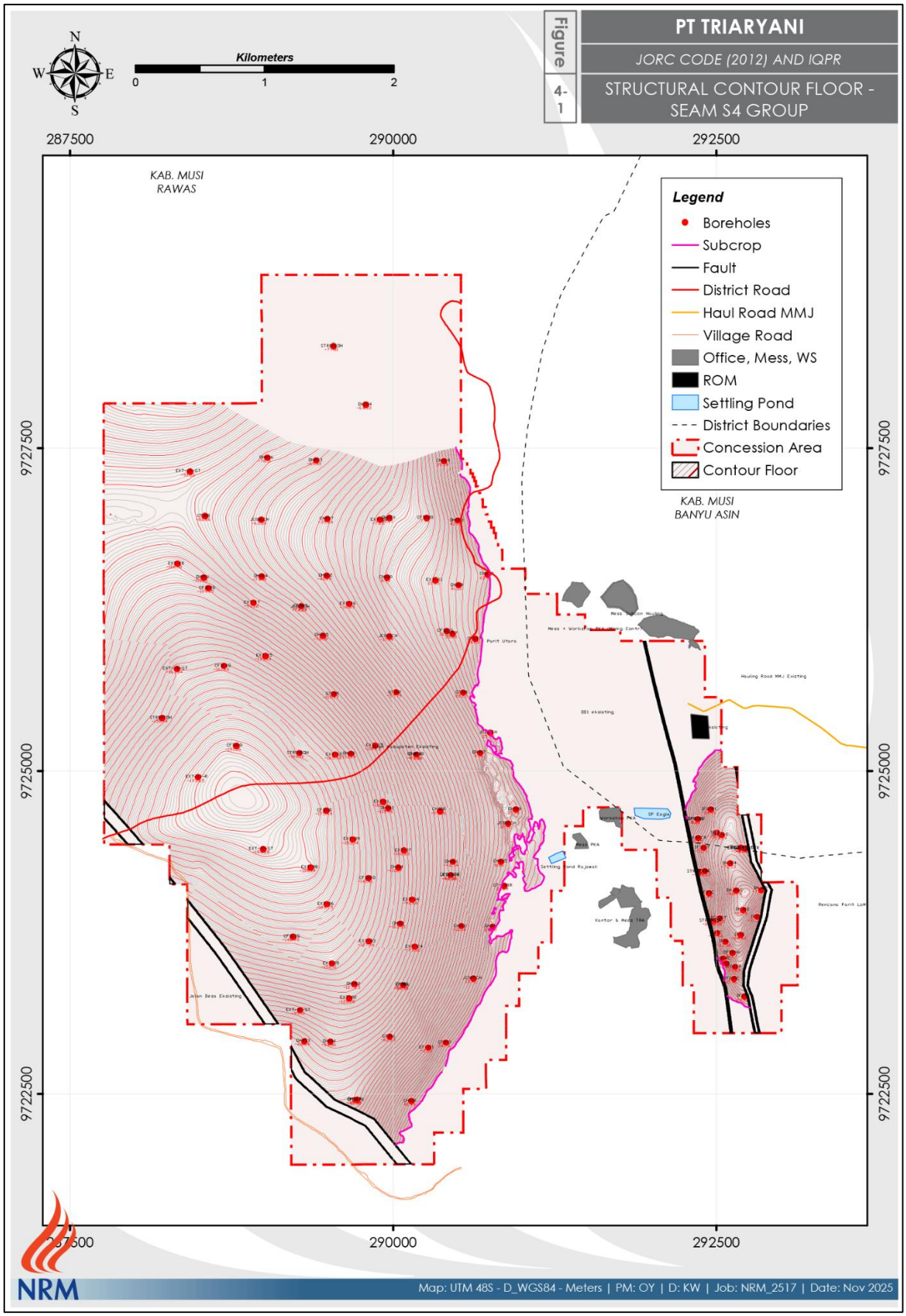


Figure 4-2 Thickness Contour – Seam S4 Group

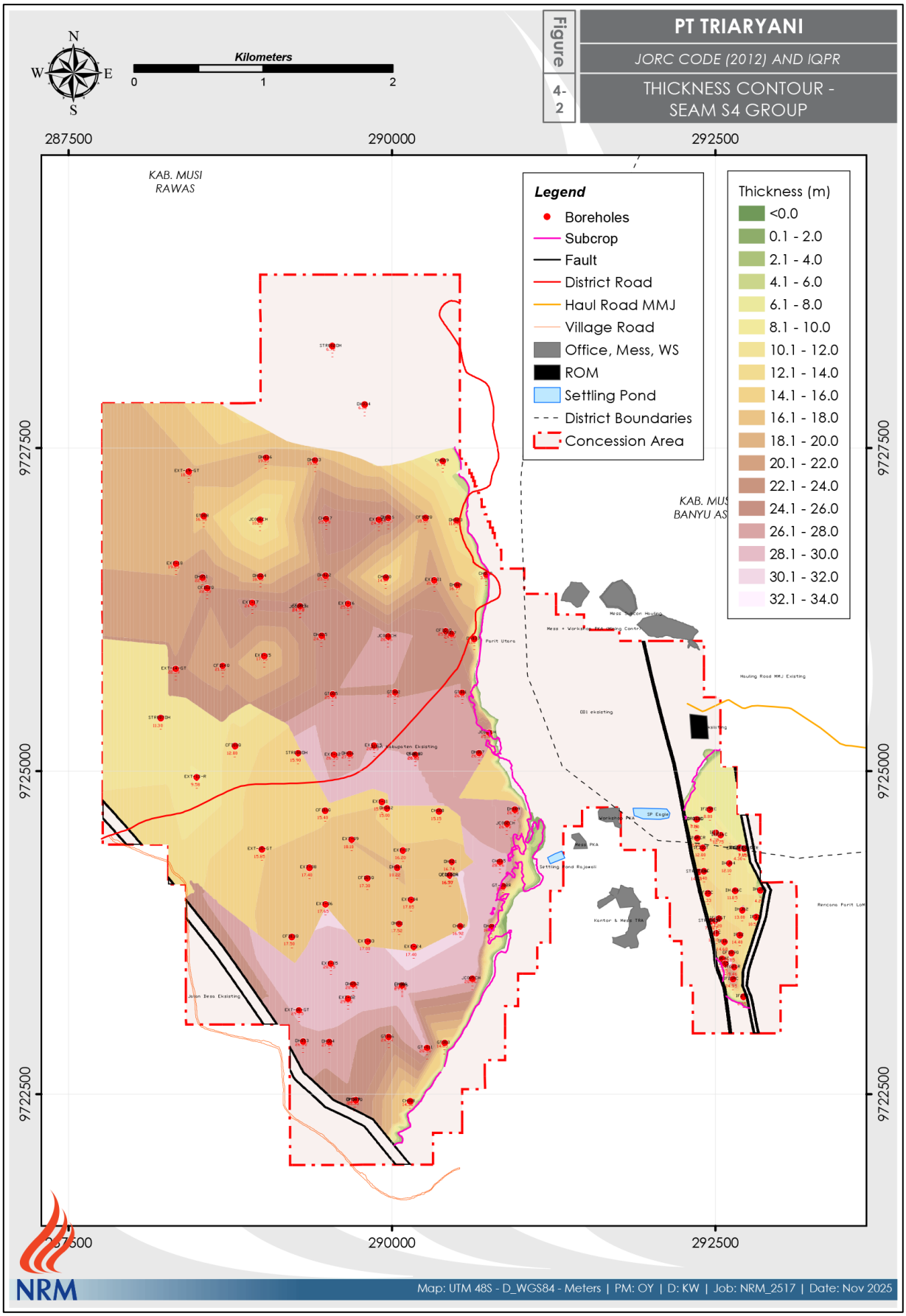


Figure 4-3 Typical Geophysical Logs – Seam S4 Group

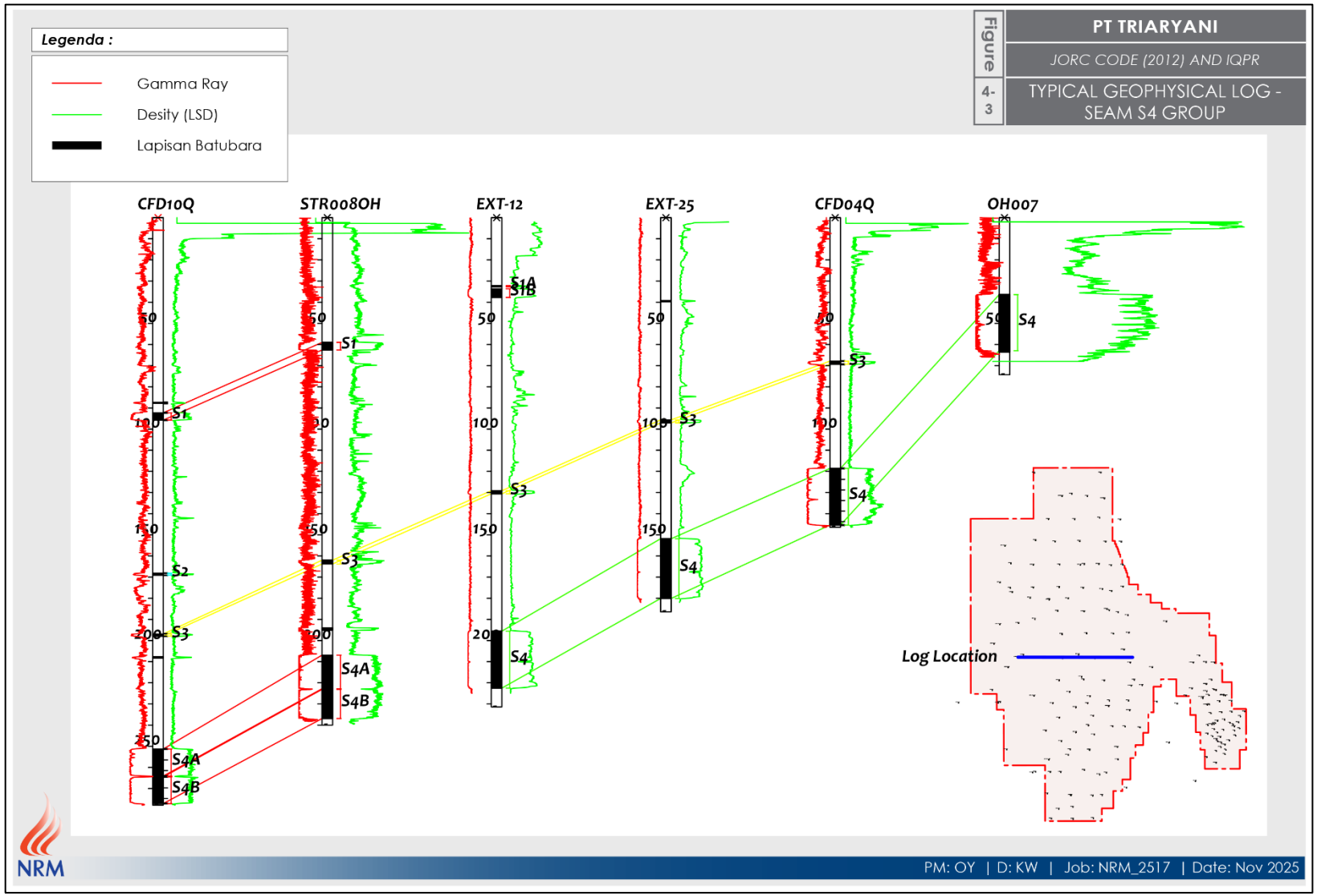
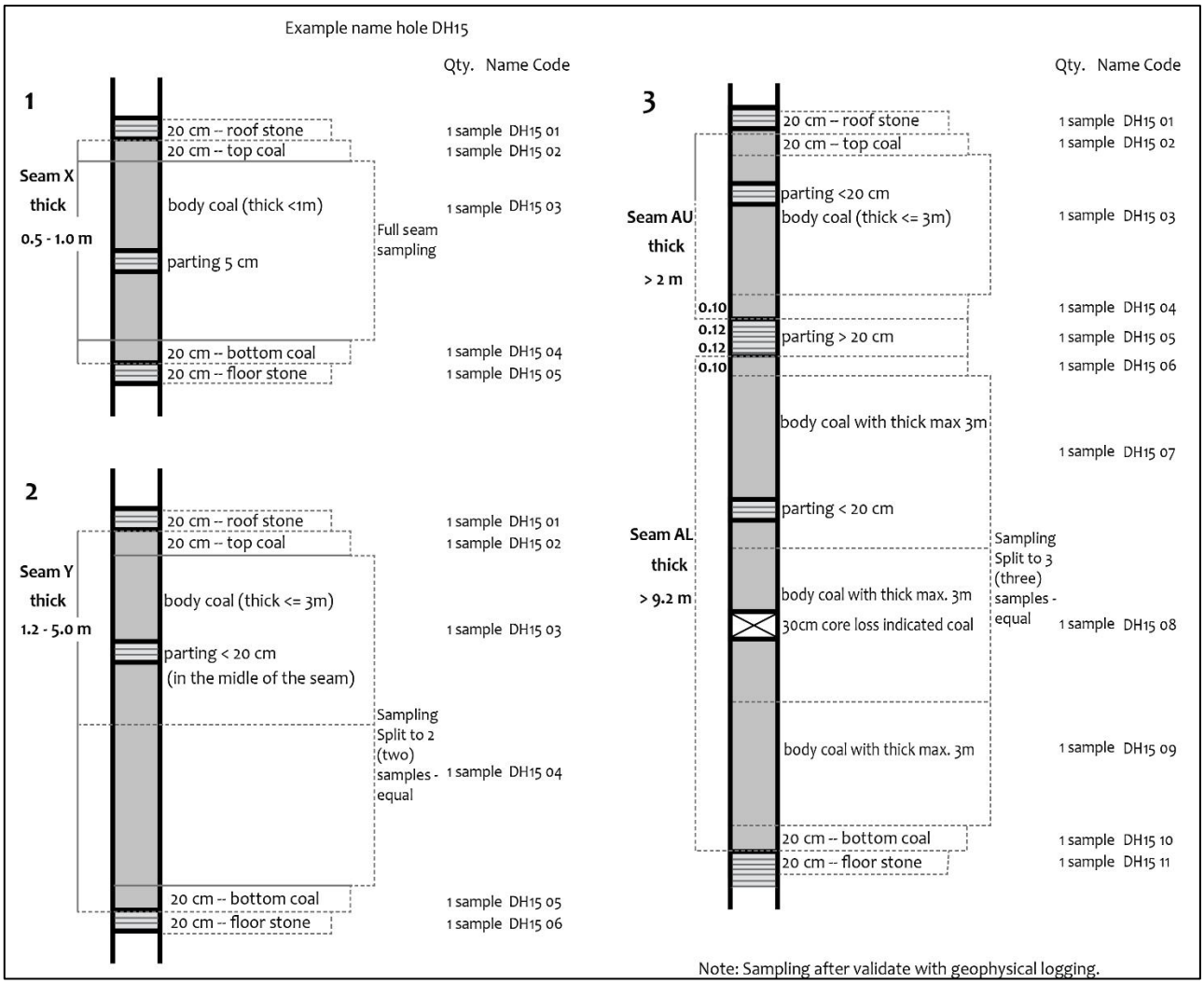


Figure 4-4 Typical Coal Cores



(Note: Drillhole EXT-15, depth interval 182.00 – 183.50 m)

Figure 4-5 Sampling Procedures



(Note: Seam X, Y, ZU, and ZL are used as an example only)

Figure 4-6 Ash Content – Seam S4 Group

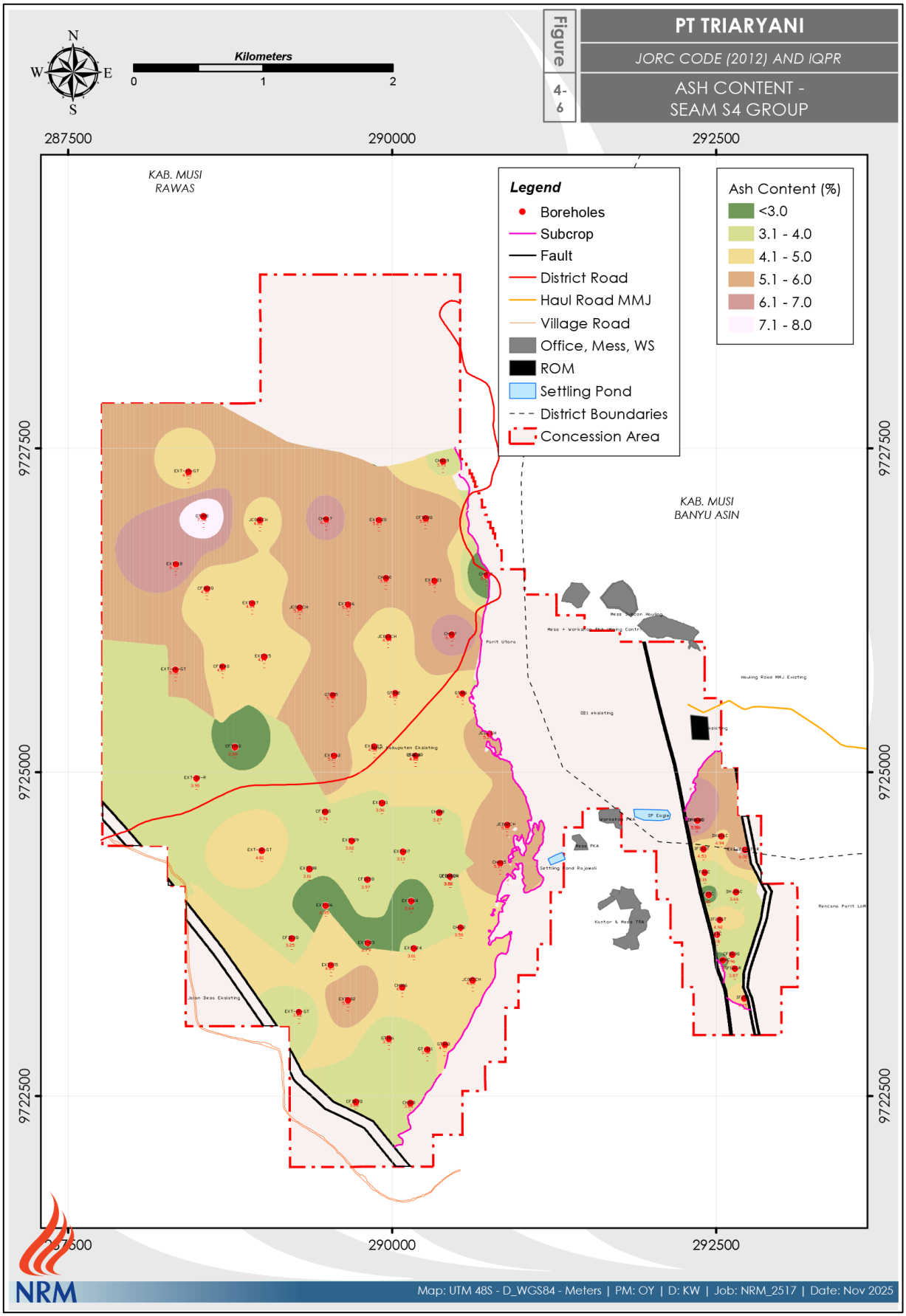
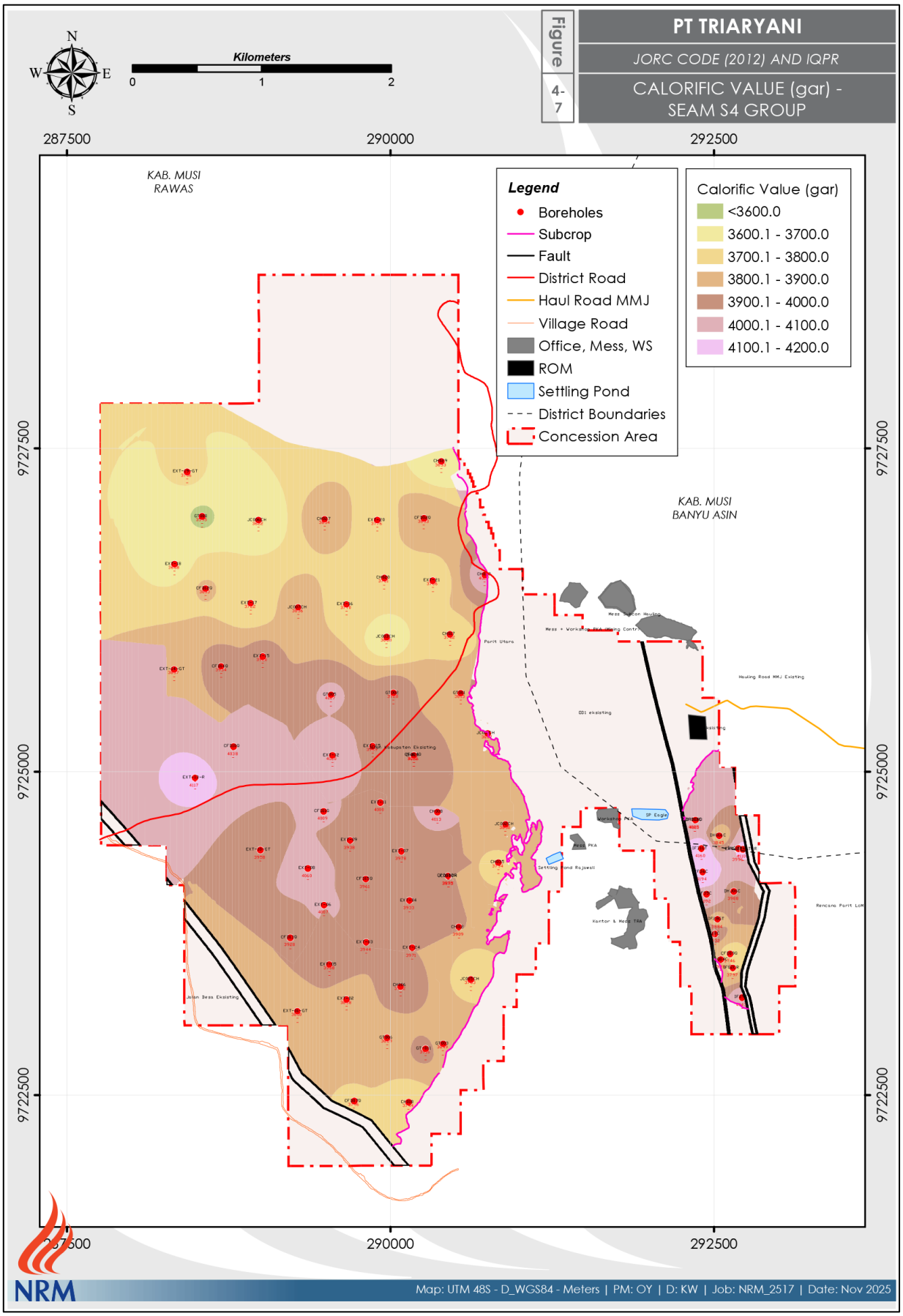


Figure 4-7 Calorific Value (gar) – Seam S4 Group



4.4.4 *Project Coal Quality*

Average *in situ* coal qualities for all seams in the Project are summarised in **Table 4-4.** There are 91 holes were also subject to a full analysis that included Ultimate Analysis, Ash Fusion Temperatures (**"AFT"**), Ash Analysis and Trace Elements (**"TE"**) as shown in **Table 4-5** to **Table 4-8.**

Table 4-4 Coal Quality by Seams (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Sub Seam 1	Sub Seam 2	Coal Resources (kt)			
			Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
	S1A		0.5	-	-	0.5
S1			6.9	9.3	1.2	17.4
	S1B		1.7	0.6	-	2.3
S3			5.6	4.5	-	10.1
S4U			-	0.8	-	0.8
	S4A		46.5	14.6	-	61.1
S4			207.7	18.9	-	226.6
		S4B1	0.1	-	-	0.1
	S4B		36.8	13.1	-	49.9
		S4B2	0.4	-	-	0.4
S7			-	2.0	-	2.0
Total			**306**	**63**	**1**	**370**

Note: Average qualities are weighted average of in situ quantity.
The raw quality data is cut off on date as of 31 December 2025.

Table 4-5 Ultimate Analysis (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Hole	Lab Sample ID	Ultimate Analysis				
			Carbon % adb	Hidrogen % adb	Nitrogen % adb	Sulphur % adb	Oxygen % adb
S4	CH006	BDL 3522/10	55.03	3.92	0.72	0.35	39.98
-	-	BDL 3523/10	2.58	1.04	0.05	0.10	96.23
-	-	BDL 3524/10	9.31	1.79	0.09	0.08	88.73
S4A	CH008	BDL 3530/10	58.59	4.29	0.71	0.18	36.23
-	-	BDL 3531/10	5.40	1.61	0.06	0.06	92.87
S4B	CH008	BDL 3537/10	59.53	4.51	0.74	0.31	34.91
-	-	BDL 3538/10	17.83	1.78	0.24	1.96	78.19
S4A	CH027	BDL 4489/10	53.64	3.70	0.68	0.33	30.90
S4B	CH027	BDL 4490/10	55.89	3.75	0.80	0.23	32.11

Seam	Hole	Lab Sample ID	Ultimate Analysis				
			Carbon % adb	Hidrogen % adb	Nitrogen % adb	Sulphur % adb	Oxygen % adb
S4B	DHJ06C	PH13.10547	59.83	3.91	1.01	0.18	19.25
S8	IF34C	PH13.10571	60.66	4.23	0.95	0.22	17.96
S4A	JC003CH	PH18.03412	71.89	5.32	0.96	0.17	21.66
S4B	JC003CH	PH18.03414	72.15	5.31	1.01	0.18	21.35
-	-	PH18.03751	76.16	5.50	1.04	0.23	17.07
-	-	PH18.03753	74.74	5.43	1.06	0.21	18.56
S3	CFD04Q	PH23.01197	71.89	5.09	0.95	0.62	21.45
S4	CFD04Q	PH23.01198	71.16	5.25	1.30	0.77	21.52
S3	CFD07Q	PH23.01213	69.34	5.63	1.22	0.66	23.15
S4	CFD07Q	PH23.01214	71.38	5.04	0.99	0.26	22.33
S4A	CFD09Q	PH23.01231	72.71	5.18	1.26	0.21	20.64
S4B	CFD09Q	PH23.01232	72.94	5.06	1.34	0.23	20.43
S4	CFD14Q	PH23.01509	72.80	5.44	0.98	0.20	20.58
S1	CFD15Q	PH23.01526	70.16	5.27	1.07	0.31	23.19
S4	CFD15Q	PH23.01527	71.65	5.20	1.01	0.25	21.89
S3	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01312	71.36	5.29	1.11	0.47	21.77
S4U	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01314	70.29	5.28	1.24	0.51	22.68
S4	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01326	71.25	5.01	1.10	0.20	22.44
S4L	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01327	72.33	5.26	1.21	0.34	20.86
S4U	EXT-20	PH24.01329	70.78	4.99	1.23	0.44	22.56
S4A	EXT-20	PH24.01339	72.37	5.03	1.05	0.28	21.27
S4B	EXT-20	PH24.01340	72.26	5.18	1.14	0.28	21.14
S4A	EXT-24	PH24.01568	70.51	4.89	1.06	0.24	23.30
S4B	EXT-24	PH24.01569	72.10	5.07	1.09	0.19	21.55
S1	EXT-15	PH24.01588	70.63	5.01	1.06	0.31	22.99
S1	EXT-13-R	PH24.01690	71.39	5.31	1.16	0.42	21.72
S3	EXT-13-R	PH24.01691	69.02	5.60	1.23	0.70	23.44
S4A	EXT-13-R	PH24.01692	72.23	5.09	1.08	0.21	21.39
S4B	EXT-13-R	PH24.01693	72.32	5.14	1.10	0.17	21.27

Table 4-6 Coal Quality – Ash Fusion Temperatures (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Hole	Lab Sample Code	Ash Fusion Temperature (°C)							
			Reducing Atmosphere				Oxidising Atmosphere			
			Deformation	Sphere	Hemisphere	Flow	Deformation	Sphere	Hemisphere	Flow
S4	CH006	BDL 3522/10	1200	1260	1300	1320	1260	1310	1340	1360
-	-	BDL 3523/10	1520	>1600	>1600	>1600	1580	>1600	>1600	>1600
-	-	BDL 3524/10	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600
S4A	CH008	BDL 3530/10	1280	1320	1360	1380	1330	1360	1370	1380
-	-	BDL 3531/10	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600	>1600
S4B	CH008	BDL 3537/10	1310	1340	1360	1380	1340	1350	1360	1380
-	-	BDL 3538/10	1560	>1600	>1600	>1600	1600	>1600	>1600	>1600
S4A	CH027	BDL 4489/10	1240	1250	1260	1300	1260	1285	1300	1320
S4B	CH027	BDL 4490/10	1140	1150	1160	1180	1160	1170	1200	1240
S4A	JC003CH	PH18.03412	1150	1190	1200	1220	1150	1210	1260	1300
S4B	JC003CH	PH18.03414	1210	1240	1275	1300	1250	1275	1310	1340
-	-	PH18.03751	1170	1200	1280	1300	1150	1205	1390	1390
-	-	PH18.03753	1190	1200	1220	1240	1205	1210	1220	1240
S3	CFD04Q	PH23.01197	1200	1260	1280	1300	1240	1280	1300	1320
S4	CFD04Q	PH23.01198	1280	1300	1320	1340	1320	1340	1360	1380
S3	CFD07Q	PH23.01213	1415	1490	1500	1515	1440	1505	1510	1540
S4	CFD07Q	PH23.01214	1075	1135	1160	1200	1120	1185	1200	1230
S4A	CFD09Q	PH23.01231	1320	1340	1360	1380	1340	1360	1380	1400
S4B	CFD09Q	PH23.01232	1180	1200	1280	1320	1220	1240	1320	1340
S4	CFD14Q	PH23.01509	1200	1240	1280	1300	1240	1260	1280	1320
S1	CFD15Q	PH23.01526	1170	1235	1260	1280	1200	1245	1260	1290
S4	CFD15Q	PH23.01527	1180	1215	1240	1260	1200	1245	1260	1270
S3	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01312	1180	1220	1240	1260	1200	1240	1260	1280
S4U	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01314	1300	1360	1380	1400	1320	1380	1400	1420
S4	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01326	1160	1180	1200	1220	1180	1200	1220	1240
S4L	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01327	1260	1300	1320	1340	1280	1320	1340	1360
S4U	EXT-20	PH24.01329	1180	1220	1240	1260	1200	1240	1260	1280
S4A	EXT-20	PH24.01339	1260	1300	1320	1340	1280	1320	1340	1360
S4B	EXT-20	PH24.01340	1200	1260	1280	1300	1220	1280	1300	1320
S4A	EXT-24	PH24.01568	1170	1210	1220	1240	1185	1220	1240	1260
S4B	EXT-24	PH24.01569	1210	1240	1260	1300	1215	1260	1280	1320
S1	EXT-15	PH24.01588	1290	1330	1340	1360	1315	1335	1360	1370
S1	EXT-13-R	PH24.01690	1220	1240	1260	1300	1240	1260	1280	1320
S3	EXT-13-R	PH24.01691	1280	1380	1400	1420	1300	1400	1420	1440
S4A	EXT-13-R	PH24.01692	1100	1280	1300	1320	1120	1300	1320	1340
S4B	EXT-13-R	PH24.01693	1100	1140	1160	1200	1120	1160	1180	1220

Table 4-7 Coal Quality – Ash Analysis (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Hole	Lab Sample Code	Ash Analysis (%)										
			SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	CaO %	MgO %	TiO2 %	Na2O %	K2O %	Mn3O4 %	P2O5 %	SO3 %
S4	CH006	BDL 3522/10	60.01	18.50	5.71	6.90	1.76	0.54	0.13	0.46	0.150	0.20	5.49
-	-	BDL 3523/10	72.73	19.66	3.67	1.13	1.27	0.51	0.07	0.57	0.016	0.15	0.10
-	-	BDL 3524/10	66.59	26.38	3.64	0.89	0.62	0.68	0.04	0.59	0.023	0.15	0.30
S4A	CH008	BDL 3530/10	52.22	22.43	5.53	11.53	1.99	0.54	0.15	0.61	0.420	0.15	4.30
-	-	BDL 3531/10	40.14	54.51	2.12	0.40	0.28	0.76	0.06	0.41	0.008	0.20	0.10
S4B	CH008	BDL 3537/10	56.44	23.03	7.40	0.80	2.53	0.73	0.12	0.93	0.270	0.15	7.50
-	-	BDL 3538/10	47.17	33.03	6.03	10.28	0.84	1.02	0.04	1.03	0.026	0.15	0.30
S4A	CH027	BDL 4489/10	54.26	21.01	5.97	7.76	1.70	0.65	1.37	0.72	0.337	0.30	4.91
S4B	CH027	BDL 4490/10	51.22	13.75	5.96	11.19	2.51	0.50	7.84	0.35	0.520	0.30	5.71
S4A	JC003CH	PH18.03412	43.49	10.49	6.32	22.30	3.52	0.38	5.62	0.48	0.400	0.42	6.35
S4B	JC003CH	PH18.03414	25.26	19.27	9.04	30.80	3.08	0.60	2.95	0.54	1.340	0.43	6.45
-	-	PH18.03751	65.71	5.08	6.16	13.85	1.56	0.10	0.40	0.17	0.470	0.42	5.30
-	-	PH18.03753	50.10	6.51	7.43	23.60	3.18	0.18	1.20	0.32	0.862	0.47	5.60
S3	CFD04Q	PH23.01197	48.64	19.88	7.28	12.50	2.84	0.47	1.84	0.73	0.660	0.33	4.25
S4	CFD04Q	PH23.01198	36.50	28.12	9.38	14.80	2.51	0.99	1.30	0.68	1.220	0.31	3.30
S3	CFD07Q	PH23.01213	59.11	26.84	6.54	2.81	0.90	0.78	0.09	0.29	0.209	0.25	1.50
S4	CFD07Q	PH23.01214	21.90	19.62	11.42	26.30	4.64	0.48	8.48	0.38	0.820	0.34	4.75
S4A	CFD09Q	PH23.01231	41.25	25.54	6.32	15.18	2.86	0.85	1.41	0.54	0.470	0.28	4.53
S4B	CFD09Q	PH23.01232	61.14	11.18	4.84	12.15	2.17	0.36	1.19	0.28	0.255	0.28	5.25
S4	CFD14Q	PH23.01509	35.20	16.69	7.05	22.10	2.58	0.52	7.00	0.39	0.640	0.34	6.55
S1	CFD15Q	PH23.01526	30.00	22.60	13.16	21.22	3.30	0.82	0.32	0.36	1.245	0.38	6.10
S4	CFD15Q	PH23.01527	33.61	22.98	6.64	21.68	4.16	0.60	2.48	0.52	0.555	0.37	5.75
S3	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01312	44.37	19.90	8.68	15.90	1.98	1.02	1.07	0.50	0.920	0.11	4.99
S4U	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01314	50.12	30.94	4.94	6.11	1.43	1.12	1.20	0.42	0.270	0.15	2.62
S4	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01326	22.83	12.60	11.14	29.08	4.92	0.33	11.12	0.39	0.592	0.26	6.32
S4L	EXT-19-GT	PH24.01327	31.02	20.41	7.16	21.20	3.62	0.86	10.65	0.48	0.210	0.14	3.67
S4U	EXT-20	PH24.01329	52.00	19.57	4.97	13.48	2.39	0.80	0.84	0.39	0.546	0.31	3.73
S4A	EXT-20	PH24.01339	44.80	15.56	8.40	13.38	4.30	0.58	2.73	0.49	1.020	0.62	7.37
S4B	EXT-20	PH24.01340	57.00	23.71	4.18	5.43	2.49	0.74	2.08	0.62	0.313	0.28	2.60
S4A	EXT-24	PH24.01568	31.14	21.94	10.64	20.85	3.38	0.44	4.37	0.62	1.040	0.49	5.10
S4B	EXT-24	PH24.01569	62.75	8.90	5.06	12.78	2.22	0.30	4.84	0.39	0.382	0.05	2.45
S1	EXT-15	PH24.01588	42.17	28.72	11.98	8.90	1.39	1.45	0.67	0.46	1.100	0.07	3.15
S1	EXT-13-R	PH24.01690	53.37	17.04	7.82	13.45	1.14	0.87	1.32	0.27	0.325	0.10	3.61
S3	EXT-13-R	PH24.01691	59.30	22.73	7.62	4.50	0.74	0.96	0.47	0.86	0.118	0.12	1.86
S4A	EXT-13-R	PH24.01692	31.62	15.79	11.36	29.12	2.04	0.54	2.46	0.32	0.795	0.09	5.11
S4B	EXT-13-R	PH24.01693	47.12	11.16	9.06	22.20	1.81	0.46	3.55	0.30	0.410	0.10	3.17

Table 4-8 Coal Quality – Trace Elements (as at 31 December 2025)

Lab Sample	Cl (%) adb	Trace Element					
		As (ppm) adb	B (ppm) adb	F (ppm) adb	Hg (ppm) adb	P (ppm) adb	Se (ppm) adb
BDL 3522/10	<0.01	0.69	<10	50	6.9	-	0.39
BDL 3523/10	<0.01	3.6	<10	-	1.3	-	0.1
BDL 3524/10	<0.01	4.9	<10	-	3.2	-	0.17
BDL 3530/10	0.01	3.4	<10	45	1.7	-	0.1
BDL 3531/10	<0.01	2.2	<10	-	0.43	-	<0.1
BDL 3537/10	0.01	2.5	<10	55	2.2	-	<0.1
BDL 3538/10	0.01	110	<10	60	2	-	<0.1
BDL 4489/10	0.01	14.4	44	56	11.3	-	0.1
BDL 4490/10	0.01	4.9	117	56	15.8	-	<0.1
PH18.03412	0.01	1.04	44	40	0.06	-	0.31
PH18.03414	0.01	0.84	58	42	0.05	-	0.15
PH18.03751	0.01	1.03	58	44	0.02	-	0.37
PH18.03753	0.01	0.63	71	42	0.05	-	0.17
PH23.01197	0.01	1.76	38	28	0.04	35.44	0.25
PH23.01198	0.01	6.45	39	31	0.04	61.78	0.41
PH23.01213	0.01	4.82	28	32	0.04	123.1	0.6
PH23.01214	0.01	2.07	43	33	0.03	29.32	0.86
PH23.01231	0.01	2.02	31	38	0.06	34.71	1.36
PH23.01232	0.01	1.51	46	34	0.05	27.64	1.07
PH23.01509	0.01	0.91	55	130	0.04	38.37	0.36
PH23.01526	0.01	1.79	19	28	0.08	42.48	0.61
PH23.01527	0.01	0.65	39	26	0.04	33.9	0.75
PH24.01312	0.01	1.06	13	30	0.04	20.93	0.13
PH24.01314	0.01	0.47	17	30	0.05	47.95	<0.07
PH24.01326	0.01	0.14	29	26	0.04	16.52	<0.07
PH24.01327	0.01	0.3	18	30	0.02	15.25	<0.07
PH24.01329	0.01	0.23	16	22	0.04	55.85	0.08
PH24.01339	0.01	1.09	22	26	0.06	40.47	<0.07
PH24.01340	0.01	0.92	54	28	0.05	52.06	0.51
PH24.01568	0.01	1.25	73	29	0.12	35.3	0.33
PH24.01569	0.01	0.31	84	26	0.04	5.05	0.13
PH24.01588	0.01	1.04	56	30	0.06	4.39	0.71
PH24.01690	0.04	3.47	71	25	<0.02	25.37	0.14
PH24.01691	0.01	6.14	62	26	0.02	74.46	0.18
PH24.01692	0.01	1.19	86	29	<0.02	8.2	0.15
PH24.01693	0.01	0.8	106	31	<0.02	11.88	<0.07

4.5 Geological Data Base and Modelling

The geological database as of 31 December 2025, including drill logs, geophysical logs, coal quality results and survey data are reviewed and summarised below.

- a total of 286 drillholes including a total of 91 quality holes have been drilled with total meterage of 29,839 m;
- the average depth of the current drilling is 108.6 m with maximum depth of 277.84 m;
- geophysical logs are available for 241 drillholes, geophysical logs run include natural gamma, *in situ* rock density and caliper (borehole diameter);
- almost of drillholes collars were surveyed using Total Station; and
- almost drillhole data was validated against geophysical logs.

Drilling statistics are summarised in **Table 4-9** below.

Table 4-9 Drilling Statistics (as at 31 December 2025)

Status Hole By Year	No. of Total Open Holes	No. Of Quality Holes	No. of Geophys. Logged Holes	Survey Total Station	Total	Meterage
1985	37	-	-	-	37	2,294
2010	58	17	74	75	75	8,071
2013	63	21	77	84	84	7,707
2018	9	8	17	17	17	2,134
2023	2	13	15	15	15	2,367
2024	9	26	35	35	35	5,759
2025	2	6	23	23	23	1,507
Total	**180**	**91**	**241**	**249**	**286**	**29,839**

The modelled topographic surface was created from a combination of detailed ground topographic survey by Total Station and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey method (see previous **Figure ES 3**). Weathering zone was modeled based on exploration data.

Topography statistics within the concession are shown in **Table 4-10** with benchmark survey points provided in **Table 4-11**. Boreholes collar elevations used in the geological model were validated against the topographic surface and all holes were determined to be within a reasonable tolerance, as detailed in **Table 4-12**.

Table 4-10 Topography Statistics

Topography	Elevation (m)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Topo. Original (LiDAR) and Progress December 2025	-9.47	182.04	64.09

Table 4-11 Coordinates and Elevation of Benchmark Survey Points

Point ID	UTM		Ellipsoid Height (m)
	Easting	Northing	
BM 01 TRA	291867.760	9723805.476	56.574
BM 02 RI	290991.088	9725566.639	75.592
BM 03 RI	291031.366	9725582.638	75.044
BM 17 EG	292167.186	9724368.143	59.490
BM 18 EG	292195.121	9724353.444	61.563

Table 4-12 Boreholes Collar Survey versus Topography

Differences	No. of Holes	% of Total
Less than 1 m	148	81
1 m to 2 m	21	12
2 m to 3 m	1	1
More than 3 m	12	6
Total	**182**	**100%**

All drillhole data including drill logs were reconciled against geophysical logs, coal quality and drillhole survey data was input into an electronic database. NRM geologists created a single 3-D "surface" model using Ventyx "Minescape" mining computer software. The surface model includes topographic surface, weathering surface, seam roofs and floors. Minescape software is capable of modeling seam splits and faults. Coal sampling was undertaken with seam roof and floor strata and in-seam partings sampled separately. However, it is noted that coal intervals were not typically sampled on a "ply-by-ply" basis and generated by seam by the Minescape software. Proximate analysis, TM, TS, CV, RD *in situ* and RD lab data were modelled. Model and data file nomenclature are shown in **Table 4-13** below.

Table 4-13 Geological Model Parameters

Parameter	
Software	Datamine – Minescape
Project name	NRM_2517_TRA_JORC_IQPR_2025
Original Coordinate	E: 290000.00 N: 9725000.00
Original Topography	Topo
Progress Topography	Top_Sit_251231
Mesh Size	25 x 25 m
Total Seam inc. Sub Seam	10 Seams and 12 Sub-seams
Borehole Database	dholes.dgn

Parameter	
Layer	Dh_2025
	Dh_2024
	Dh_Btg_13
	Dh_Confm_23
	Dh_Cr_2018
	Dh_Ext_23
	Dh_Gt_Dump
	Dh_Mlm_11
	Dh_Str_2018
Schema Name	Tra_2023r(Planar, 0 ; FEM,1 ; FEM, 0)
Fault	faults
Quality Model	qualmod_23
Quality Modelled	TM, IM, Ash, VM, FC, TS, CV (ad), CV (gar) RD, In situ RD

In summary, the Competent Person for Coal Resources estimation is of the opinion that the database is of a suitable standard and the model is of acceptable accuracy to be used for Coal Resources estimation to JORC Code 2012 standards.

4.6 Moisture Adjustments

The RD used in modeling has been corrected from an "as analyzed" basis to an *in situ* basis using the Preston-Sanders equation (1993), as follows:

$$RD\ is = RD\ ad \times (100 - IM\ ad) / (100 + RD\ ad \times (TM\ is - IM\ ad) - TM\ is)$$

Where ad = air dried;

RD = relative density;

IM = inherent moisture; and

M_{is} = moisture *in situ.*

Equilibrium Moisture (**"EQM"**) was tested in TRA Project. The results of the EQM analysis were compared to the TM (ar) results. The TM (ar) was found to be a close match to the EQM, with maximum differences of <3%. Over the available dataset, the thickness-weighted average difference was 1.4% (**Table 4-14**). On this basis the TM was considered as being equivalent to EQM for the purposes of applying the Preston-Sanders formula.

Table 4-14 TM Compared to EQM Analytical Results

Hole Name	Seams	TM (%)	EQM (%)	DIFF
CH006	S4	39.3	37.2	-2.1
CH008	S4A	38.9	38.9	0
CH008	S4B	38.9	37.3	-1.6
JC003CH	S4A	42.6	43.9	1.3

Hole Name	Seams	TM (%)	EQM (%)	DIFF
JC003CH	S4B	44.8	46.5	1.7
JC008CH	S4A	38.3	39.7	1.4
JC008CH	S4B	39.3	40.1	0.8
CFD04Q	S3	40.6	40.1	-0.5
CFD04Q	S4	38.2	40	1.8
CFD07Q	S3	43.1	41.2	-1.9
CFD07Q	S4	41.1	42.1	1
CFD09Q	S4A	41.7	42.1	0.4
CFD09Q	S4B	40.4	43.4	3
CFD13Q	S1	46.1	46	-0.1
CFD13Q	S4A	39.5	39.2	-0.3
CFD13Q	S4B	39.2	39.1	-0.1

4.7 Coal Resources Classification

Coal Resources are reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Coal Resources estimates were prepared by NRM senior consultant geologists and validated by a Competent Person, Mr. Ony Eko Yusanto. NRM has applied JORC Code 2012 criteria in relation to Coal Resources estimation and categorization. The JORC Code 2012 requires that there are "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*". The JORC Code 2012 also requires that "*In all cases, the considered time frame should be disclosed and discussed by the Competent Person*" in relation to the "Interpretation of the word 'eventual'" (JORC Code 2012, Section 20).

In order to meet this requirement NRM has applied the following limits to Coal Resources:

- The Coal Resources are reported to the base level of the Optimised Pit Shell, which is based on an Indonesian Coal Price Reference (HBA) benchmark of USD 65/t. This benchmark is approximately 50% higher than the assumed coal price used for the Coal Reserves estimation; and
- Coal seams <0.5 m in thickness have been excluded due to the relatively low rank of the coal.

The Coal Resources are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories:

- Inferred - For which quantity and quality can be estimated with a low degree of confidence. The level of confidence is such that mine plans cannot be generated. It should be noted that the JORC Code 2012 requires the Statement to identify the proportion of Inferred category coal that is based on extrapolation (JORC Code 2012, Section 21) as opposed to wider spaced drilling;
- Indicated – For which quantity and quality can be estimated with a reasonable degree of confidence. The level of confidence is such that mine plans can be generated and likely product coal quality can be determined; and

- Measured – For which quantity and quality can be estimated with a high degree of confidence. The level of confidence is such that detailed mine plans can be generated, mining and beneficiation costs, and wash plant yields and quality specifications, can be determined.

The choice of the appropriate category of Coal Resources depends upon the quantity, distribution and quality of data available and the level of confidence of the available data. NRM has determined the level of confidence based on both the 'JORC Code 2012' and the 'Guidelines'. Coal Resources are estimated based on information from "Points of Observation" which may include "*surface or underground exposures, bore cores, geophysical logs, and/or drill cuttings in non-cored boreholes Points of Observation shall allow the presence of coal to be unambiguously determined. A Point of Observation for coal quantity estimation may not be necessarily used for coal quality evaluation*" (Guidelines, Section 3.2).

The revised Guidelines issued in 2014 consider that "Points of Observation may be classed by Quantity and Quality" and that "*Resources confidence outlines should be determined by the merging of Quantity confidence limits (tonnes) with Coal Quality confidence limits*" and "*In most deposits the density of Quality Points of Observatiom is greater than the density of Coal Quality Points of Observation. As a result, Coal Quality Points are generally viewed as the principal de-limiter of Resources categories*" (Guidelines, Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.4).

Although not included in the updated Guidelines 2014, the Guidelines 2003 stated that these distances are only a broad guideline and that if the coal seams in the deposit are "*faulted, intruded, split, lenticular, or have significant lateral variations in thickness or quality*", then the distance between Points of Observation should be decreased. The SNI 5015:2019 suggested that distance between Points of Observation should consider the geological condition when estimating resources. The distance between Points of Observation for each geological condition and resources classification are shown in **Table 4-15**.

Table 4-15 POO Distance Based on Geological Condition

Geological Condition	Criteria	Coal Resources		
		Inferred	Indicated	Measured
Simple	Distance between Points of Observation (m)	1.000 X ≤ 1.500	500 < X ≤ 1.000	X ≤ 500
Moderate	Distance between Points of Observation (m)	500 < X ≤ 1.000	250 < X ≤ 500	X ≤ 250
Complex	Distance between Points of Observation (m)	250 < X ≤ 500	100 < X ≤ 250	X ≤ 100

In principle NRM applies the above maximum criteria with considering class of data points. The key factor used by NRM in the determination of appropriate categorization is coal seam continuity, taking into account such factors as seam thickness (including evidence for seam splitting or "washouts"), coal quality and structural complexity. Other non-geological boundaries considered include geographical features (e.g. major drainage systems) and legal restrictions (e.g. lease boundaries). These limitations are in conformance with the Guidelines 2014 (Section 5.2).

Points of Observation used by NRM to define the Geological Resources are those drillholes with an appropriate level of confidence. The level of confidence of open holes with geophysical log and no quality data in Coal Resources estimation was based on the availability of adjoining cored drillholes and seam quality variability. Open holes with no geophysical logging or coring data were excluded from the database and therefore excluded from the geological model.

Three categories of data points were established for determined Coal Resources limits. All quality and open holes were assessed on a seam basis with each seam interval allocated into one of three data points categories as shown in **Table 4-16** below.

Table 4-16 Class of Points of Observation

POO Class	Description
A	Coal Seam intercepted in cored holes with coal quality data, has recovery > 90% recovery, completed with geophysical logging
B	Coal Seam intercepted in cored holes with coal quality data, has recovery < 90% recovery, completed with geophysical logging
C	Coal seam intercepted in the open hole completed with geophysical logging

The Measured category determined from the Class A of Points of Obersvation, Indicated category determined from the Class A and Class B categories and Inferred category determined from all of Class of Points of Observation.

NRM also determined the appropriate spacing of Points of Observation based on categorizing the deposit as "simple", "moderate" or "complex" using the following criteria:

- variability of seam thickness (including seam splitting and presence of washouts);
- variability in coal quality parameters; and
- structural complexity.

The categorization of Geological Resources applied by NRM is summarised in **Table 4-17**.

Table 4-17 Geological Resources Categorization Parameters

Category	Simple	Moderate	Complex
Sedimentation	Main Seams	Minor Seams	
Coal Quality	X		
Structure	X		
Drill Spacing			
- Measured	< 500 m	< 250 m	< 100 m
- Indicated	500 - 1,000 m	250 - 500 m	100 - 200 m
- Inferred	1,000 - 2,000 m	500 - 1,000 m	200 - 400 m

Based on the level of complexity of the deposits, Coal Resources were sub-divided into categories based on the following maximum drill spacing:

Main Seams (S4 Group)

- Measured - no more than 500 m apart (i.e. radius of influence of 250 m);
- Indicated - no more than 1,000 m apart (i.e. radius of influence of 500 m); and
- Inferred - no more than 1,500 m apart (i.e. radius of influence of 750 m).

Minor Seams

- Measured - no more than 250 m apart (i.e. radius of influence of 125 m);
- Indicated - no more than 500 m apart (i.e. radius of influence of 250 m); and
- Inferred - no more than 750 m apart (i.e. radius of influence of 375 m).

The radius of influence for all seams for which Coal Resources were estimated is shown in **Table 4-18**. NRM applied a greater radius for the thicker main seams, Seam M5 and Seam M7 than for thinner minor seams.

Table 4-18 Geological Resources Radius by Seam

Seam	Sub Seam 1	Sub Seam 2	Coal Resources Radius by Seam (m)		
			Measured	Indicated	Inferred
S1	S1A		250	500	1,000
	S1B				
S2	S2A		N/A	N/A	N/A
	S2B				
S3			250	500	1,000
S3L			N/A	N/A	N/A
S4U			250	500	1,000
S4		S4A1	250	500	1,000
	S4A				
		S4A2			
		S4B1			
	S4B				
		S4B2			
S5			N/A	N/A	N/A
S6U			N/A	N/A	N/A
S6L			N/A	N/A	N/A
S7	S7A		250	500	1,000
	S7B				

The above level of confidence categories are typically modified by NRM on a seam-by-seam basis on the following factors:

- Minimum Number of Drillholes – for inclusion in the Coal Resources estimation, a minimum of four overlapping drillholes were required for the relevant category (including a minimum of three quality holes for Measured category, two holes for Indicated and one hole for Inferred category within Coal Resources polygons based on a limited number of intersections), in order to avoid isolated polygons;
- Down-Dip Drilling – where seams have been intersected only in drillholes close to the subcrop, i.e. data is only available along strike and not down dip, a maximum Indicated category is applied;
- Localized Seam Splitting – Coal Resources category is downgraded according to the degree of complexity of the splitting;
- Coal Quality Data – adequate representative coal quality data is required to meet the JORC Code 2012 criteria that data "*is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (quality) continuity*" in relation to Indicated and Measured categories (JORC Code 2012, Sections 22 and 23, respectively) and specifically for Measured category "*that the tonnage and grade of the mineralisation (in this case, coal) can be estimated to within close limits, and that any variation from the estimate would be unlikely to significantly affect potential economic viability*." In neither the JORC Code 2012 nor the Guidelines (2014) is there a requirement for 100% of holes used in Coal Resources estimation to be quality holes. If either no quality data or limited wider-spaced quality data is available, seams will be excluded from Coal Resources estimates.

Based on the Guidelines 2014, boundaries for Measured category were based on Coal Quality Points of Observation. For Indicated category, Coal Quality remained the principal determinate but in localized areas Quantity Points were taken into account. For Inferred category the Quantity Points were the principal determinate subject to there being an adequate distribution of Coal Quality Points of Observation. The Competent Person is of the opinion that the above methodology conforms to the Guidelines 2014 requirement for "*the merging of Quantity confidence limits (tonnes) with Coal Quantity confidence limits*".

4.8 Coal Resources Estimation

The parameters applied to the estimation of Coal Resources are:

- Coal Resources are contained within the TRA Concession;
- Coal Resources estimates are based on the geological database as of 31 December 2025;
- a valid Point of Observation is a drillhole with an appropriate level of confidence. This estimate utilizes cored holes with >90% linear core recovery in coal. The level of confidence applied to non-cored holes with geophysical logs is based on the availability of adjoining cored drillholes and the apparent seam variability or consistency based on the geophysical logs. As appropriate, the level of confidence was downgraded if seam variability is apparent;
- the upper limit of the seams is the Base of Weathering, which is beneath the Project topographic surface;

- a minimum seam thickness of 0.5 m has been applied to this Resources estimate;
    - this mean blocks or sections of coal modelling below are excluded from the tonnage accumulation;
- the maximum parting thickness included in the seams is 0.2 m;
    - this mean that all partings greater than 0.2 m have been used to define seam splitting so that this material is designated as interburden;
- no geological losses have been applied;
- Coal Resources have been estimated on an *in-situ* basis using Relative Density at an estimated *in-situ* moisture basis;
- The Coal Resources are reported to the base level of the Optimised Pit Shell, which is based on an Indonesian Coal Price Reference (HBA) benchmark of USD 65/t. This benchmark is approximately 50% higher than the assumed coal price used for the Coal Reserves estimation.
- estimates for individual seams have been rounded to the nearest 50 kt for Measured, 100 kt for Indicated and 200 kt for Inferred resources, and total Coal Resources by category are reported the nearest 1 Mt to reflect the order of accuracy of the estimates; and
- individual seam (or sub-seam) estimates of <100 kt have been excluded from the Coal Resources estimates to reflect the order of accuracy of the estimates.

The total Coal Resources are estimated at 370 Mt, of which 306 Mt is categorized as Measured, 63 Mt Indicated and 1 Mt as Inferred. The Coal Resources estimation is presented in **Table 4-19**, while detailed by seam is shown in **Table 4-20** below.

The Coal Resources detailed in this report meet the established criteria for Mineral Resources reporting, specifically satisfying the threshold for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Coal Resources limits for Seam S4 group are shown in **Figure 4-8** below. Coal Resources limits for all other seams are shown in **Appendix H**.

Table 4-19 Coal Resources Summary (as at 31 December 2025)

Block	Coal Resources (Mt)				TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ad)	TS % (ad)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	CV kcal/kg (adb)	RD g/cc *In-situ*
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total							
Malam	294	60	1	355	40.0	15.1	4.9	0.19	3,855	5,455	1.22
Betung	12	3	-	15	39.0	13.1	5.8	0.20	3,920	5,580	1.22
Total	**306**	**63**	**1**	**370**	**39.9**	**15.0**	**4.9**	**0.19**	**3,860**	**5,460**	**1.22**

Table 4-20 Coal Resources by Seam (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Sub Seam 1	Sub Seam 2	Coal Resources (kt)			
			Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
	S1A		0.5	-	-	0.5
S1			6.9	9.3	1.2	17.4
	S1B		1.7	0.6	-	2.3
S3			5.6	4.5	-	10.1
S4U			-	0.8	-	0.8
	S4A		46.5	14.6	-	61.1
S4			207.7	18.9	-	226.6
		S4B1	0.1	-	-	0.1
	S4B		36.8	13.1	-	49.9
		S4B2	0.4	-	-	0.4
S7			-	2.0	-	2.0
Total			**306**	**63**	**1**	**370**

4.9 Previous Coal Resources Estimation

It is understood that previous IQPR for the Project has been prepared by RPM as at 31 December 2024. Coal Resources comparison between previous and current Statement is shown in **Table 4-21.**

Table 4-21 Summary Coal Resources Comparison

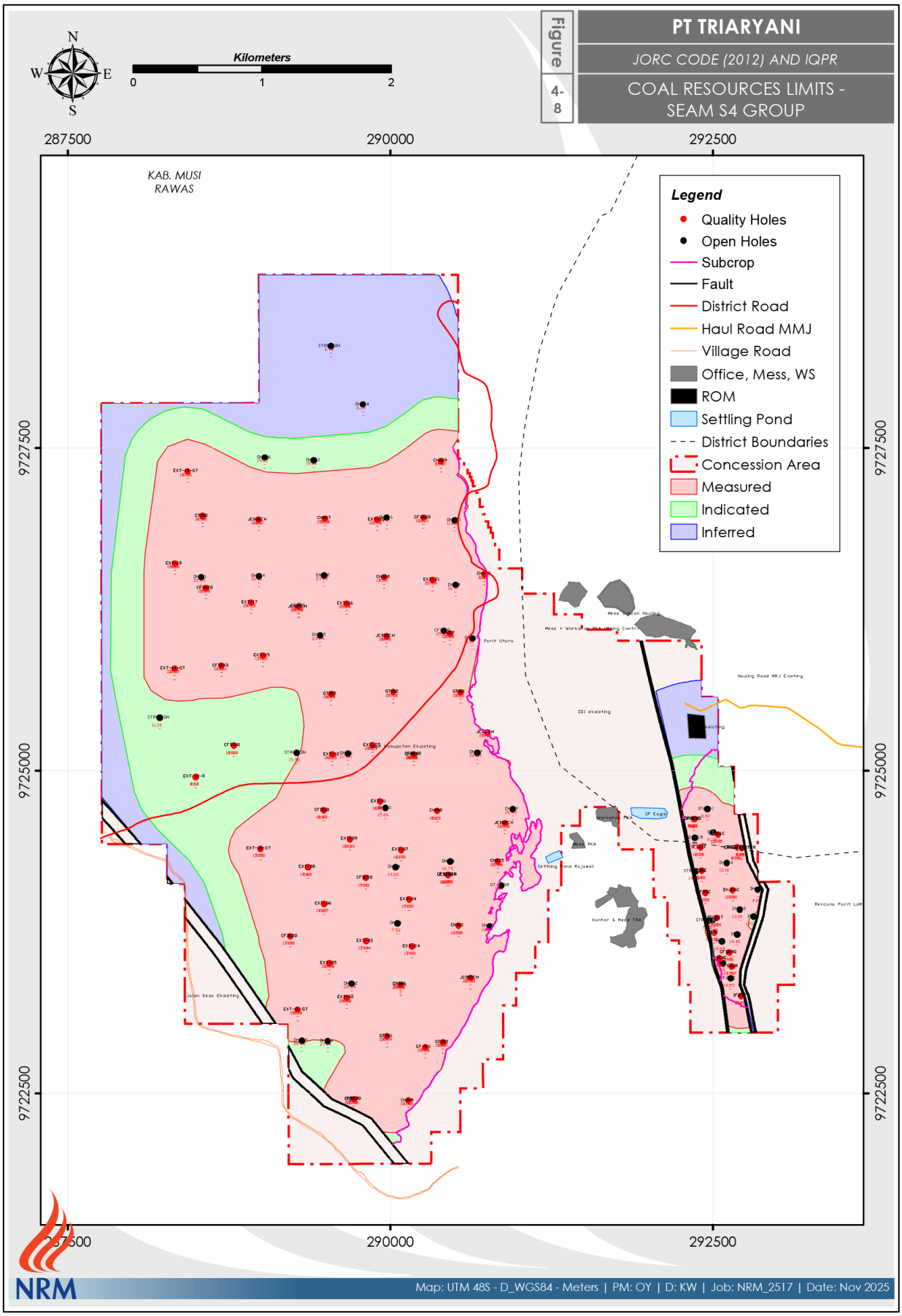
The Project			Coal Resources (Mt)			
			Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Malam	31-Dec-25	NRM	294	60	1	355
	31-Dec-24	RPM	99	234	36	369
VARIANCE			**195**	**-174**	**-35**	**-14**
Betung	31-Dec-25	NRM	12	3	-	15
	31-Dec-24	RPM	**9**	**7**	**-**	**16**
VARIANCE			**3**	**-4**	**-**	**-1**
TOTAL VARIANCE			**198**	**-178**	**-35**	**-15**

Variance are due to combination factors as summarized below:

- Additional of infill drilling data shows thinning of coal seam intercepted in down dip area that impact on decreasing of total Coal Resources estimate while impact on increasing of the geological level of confidence or Coal Resources categorization;
- The base limit for Coal Resources estimation is established by NRM using an Optimized Pit Shell based on a coal price approximately 50% higher than the price used for Coal Reserves estimation, specifically USD 65/t. Previously, RPM previously utilized a benchmark coal price of USD 138/t based on calorific value of 6,322 kcal/kg (gar);

- Coal mining progress, impact on decreasing of Coal Resources during this period due to mined out, while also having an impact on increasing the level of confidence or categorization for Coal Resources; and
- It is understood that Coal Resources in the IQPR 2024 by RPM is based on the JORC as of 31 December 2023 by RPM, depleted by 2024 coal production.

Figure 4-8 Coal Resources Limits Seam S4 Group



5. COAL RESERVES ESTIMATES

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the process of converting the Coal Resources into Coal Reserves.

This Statement of Coal Reserves has been undertaken in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Under the JORC Code 2012 (Section 29), *" 'Ore Reserves' are the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resources. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified."* This Coal Reserves Statement is based mining studies to PFS level of accuracy. Modifying Factors include mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and government regulatory considerations.

"The choice of the appropriate category of Ore Reserves is determined primarily by the relevant level of confidence in the Mineral Resources and after considering any uncertainties in the consideration of the Modifying Factors. Allocation of the appropriate category must be made by a Competent Person." (JORC Code 2012, Section 32).

In order to convert the Coal Resources to the Coal Reserves, it must be demonstrated that extraction could be justified after applying reasonable investment assumptions. A level of uncertainty in any one or more of the Modifying Factors may result in Measured Resources converting to Probable Reserves. A high level of uncertainty in any one or more of the Modifying Factors may preclude the conversion of the affected Coal Resources to Coal Reserves.

NRM is of the opinion that, overall, the majority of the work has been completed to a level commensurate with the international standards and meets the PFS criteria as identified in the JORC Code 2012 as follows:

- A PFS is a comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability;
- The study has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method is established;
- It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions;
- It evaluates any other relevant factors which are sufficient to determine if all or part of the resources may be converted to reserves at the time of reporting; and
- Mining operations have been successfully conducted for 13 years, providing clear evidence of the Project's operational and economic viability.

5.2 Coal Resources Statement

The Coal Resources estimate that is the basis for the Coal Reserves estimate is summarised in **Section 4.8** of this Report. The Competent Person who has prepared the Coal Resources estimate is Ony Eko Yusanto, ST, a full time Senior Consultant (Geology) with NRM and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Coal Resources quoted in this Statement are inclusive of The Coal Reserves.

5.3 Project Status

TRA coal mine operation has been operated since 2013, gradually ramping up its coal production rate to 2.3 Mtpa in 2022. Actual coal production in 2025 reached 2.50 Mtpa, and the operation is projected to further increase output to approximately 5.5 Mtpa in 2026.

At this stage of the Project, studies completed on the project area include Geological, Topographic, Geotechnical, Hydrogeological, Hydrology and the necessary Environmental Studies in support of the Government approvals process. It is understood that a comprehensive Feasibility Study for the Project is currently in progress.

5.4 Cut-off Parameters

NRM used Geovia Minex "Optimizer" software to validate the economic pit limits for the deposit. The Optimizer is based on the Lerchs-Grossmann technique that is commonly used to define economic pit limits for both metalliferous and coal mines. The Optimizer algorithm investigates a number of different Forcing Factors ("**FF**") where 100% FF represents application of 100% of the nominated coal price and 50% FF represents application of half the coal price. This produces a series of nested pit shells that depict the increase and decrease in cash positive mineable coal with varying coal price. The Optimizer determines the maximum size pit that can be mined until the final walls represent marginal.

The cut-off parameters, applied based on technical and economical constraints, are generally defined as follows:

- actual project's mining method and operational constraints
- establish the mining factors including minimum parting and coal thickness, coal mining loss, waste dilution, moisture adjustment and global recovery;
- establish the physical pit design parameters (e.g. slope angles);
- establish the unit operating costs (Opex) and product revenue parameters for the optimization process;
- apply these inputs in the Optimizer software to generate a series of "nested" 3D pit "shell" and related tabulation of quantities and costs;
- from the Opex and revenue assumptions, determine the indicative Break-even Stripping Ratio ("**BESR**");
- select the appropriate "optimized" pit shell with an incremental stripping ratio ("**ISR**") less than the estimated BESR to ensure that "non-economic" coal is excluded from the pit shell;
- modify the optimized pit shell/s as necessary based on practical mining constraints to derive "practical" or mineable pit shell/s; and
- build a financial model to incorporate Revenue, Opex and Capex to ensure that the Project is economic based on the given assumptions.

5.4.1 *Mining Method and Operational Constraints*

The TRA project is classified as a brownfiled development with continuous mining activities dating back to 2013. Operationally, the Project utilized haulback mining techniques, employs small to medium sized excavators that are able to selectively mine coal and waste on sub-horizontal benches. The method is suitable for shallow to moderate dipping deposits, with the dumping of waste initially carried out on an ex-pit dump, but progressing to an in-pit dump once sufficient dump room is available.

5.4.2 *Mining Factors (Conversion Process from In-situ to ROM)*

The *in-situ* structural and air-dried quality models were used to determine *in-situ* coal and waste volumes and qualities. The *in-situ* coal was then modified by applying mining factors to simulate actual mining conditions, yielding the final saleable coal product. These mining factors and its modifications included the following:

- Qualities and Defaults - Ensuring that both waste and coal records had appropriate quality parameters;
- Minimum Separable Parting - Applying a minimum included parting in coals. This occurs when the parting is not sufficiently thick to allow it to be selectively mined without coal;
- Minimum Recoverable Thickness - Applying a minimum recoverable coal thickness;
- Loss and Dilution and Global Recovery - Applying loss and dilution factors; and
- Moisture Adjustments - Applying moisture adjustments to the coal.

Each of these items are discussed in the following sub-sections.

Qualities and Defaults

Coal qualities were modeled over the entire mining lease. Waste qualities were modeled with results as shown in **Table 5-1**. These values represent the near seam material and are only referenced if a thin parting is included in the recovered coal working section or when dilution is applied to the coal. These values are considered reasonable for Indonesian coal measures.

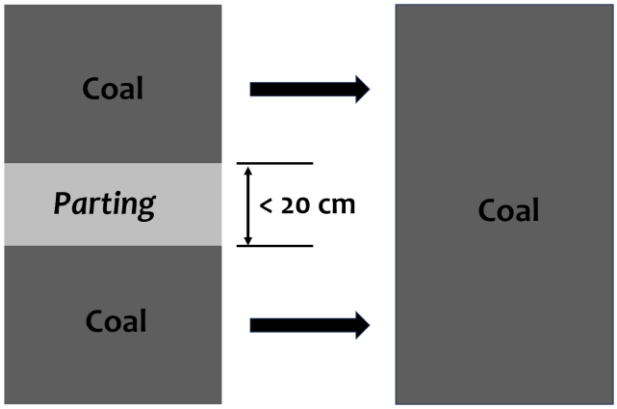
Table 5-1 Default Waste Quality

Quality	Waste Default Value
Ash (adb)	75.0%
Relative Density (*in-situ*)	2.1 g/cc
Inherent Moisture (adb)	12.0%
Total Moisture (ar)	20.0%
CV (adb)	500 kcal/kg
Total Sulphur (adb)	1.0%

Minimum Separable Parting

Partings less than 20 cm were included in the recovered coal working section as shown in **Figure 5-1.**

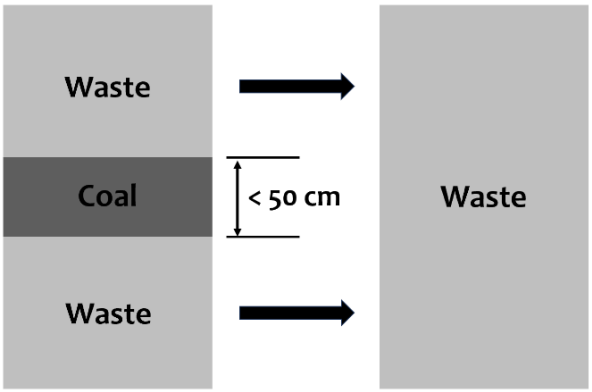
Figure 5-1 Minimum Separable Parting



Minimum Recoverable Thickness

If the resultant coal working section was less than 50 cm thick, it was treated as waste, as shown in **Figure 5-2.**

Figure 5-2 Minimum Recoverable Thickness



Loss and Dilution and Global Recovery

Loss and dilution were applied, along with the global mining recovery as shown in **Table 5-2.**

Table 5-2 Loss and Dilution Factors

Parameter	Value
Loss (combined roof and floor)	20 cm
Dilution (combined roof and floor)	5 cm
Global Recovery	96%

Moisture Adjustments

The moisture of the coal was adjusted to a ROM basis to represent ROM/Product coal. Since no washing of coal occurs, it was assumed that the ROM moisture essentially equals product moisture. The process applied is as follows:

- Conversion of relative density ("**RD**") from the laboratory basis (as analyzed) to *in situ* basis using the Preston Sanders (1993) formula and Total Moisture % as Moisture *In Situ* %, based on Equilibrium Moisture % being less than ±2.0 % different to Total Moisture %;
- Conversion of coal tonnes to ROM moisture basis, assuming that ROM moisture is equivalent to TM% (ar); and
- Adjustment of CV to gross as received ("**gar**") basis.

It is widely recognized that moisture variations occur frequently throughout the coal handling and logistics process. The potential quality upside, attributed to moisture loss during the period between mining and shipment, was confirmed by compiling and verifying the Certificate of Analysis ("**CoA**") from TRA actual coal sales data – covering both export and domestic markets over the 2023-2025 period – as summarized in the **Table 5-3**.

Table 5-3 Summary of Coal Sales by Export and Domestic Markets (2023 – 2025)

Year	Sales Destination	Quantity (Ton)	Coal Quality Statistics	TM % ar	IM % adb	Ash % adb	VM % adb	FC % adb	TS % adb	CV (kcal/kg)	
										adb	gar
2023	Export	515,976	Weighted Average	39.2	18.3	4.3	41.0	36.4	0.15	5,258	3,911
			Minimum	36.7	12.5	2.0	35.5	30.5	0.10	4,463	3,631
			Maximum	44.2	30.4	6.1	43.4	39.9	0.22	5,676	4,107
	Domestic	1,168,237	Weighted Average	36.7	15.3	3.8	42.1	38.8	0.17	5,499	4,106
			Minimum	33.9	12.0	1.8	38.6	34.1	0.11	4,941	3,837
			Maximum	41.7	22.6	6.0	44.4	41.8	0.27	5,780	4,283
2024	Export	692,845	Weighted Average	39.2	19.3	3.9	40.7	36.1	0.14	5,229	3,939
			Minimum	38.3	15.6	3.4	39.0	32.8	0.12	4,907	3,910
			Maximum	40.0	24.1	4.2	42.5	39.3	0.18	5,475	3,975
	Domestic	404,200	Weighted Average	37.1	16.0	4.0	41.6	38.4	0.16	5,412	4,050
			Minimum	33.3	12.5	2.8	40.1	35.8	0.10	5,183	3,913
			Maximum	39.4	19.5	5.5	43.7	40.8	0.21	5,749	4,211
2025	Export	1,838,541	Weighted Average	39.5	22.1	3.9	39.2	34.9	0.14	5,059	3,928
			Minimum	37.6	15.2	3.3	33.7	29.2	0.11	4,322	3,860
			Maximum	40.8	33.7	4.7	42.9	39.4	0.18	5,491	4,010
	Domestic	730,840	Weighted Average	38.1	15.3	4.3	41.7	38.8	0.17	5,472	3,998
			Minimum	31.6	11.5	2.3	37.8	34.6	0.07	5,088	3,717
			Maximum	42.8	18.4	9.8	43.8	42.9	0.45	5,787	4,188
Total	**Export**	**3,047,362**	**Weighted Average**	**39.4**	**20.8**	**3.9**	**39.9**	**35.4**	**0.14**	**5,131**	**3,928**
			Minimum	**36.7**	**12.5**	**2.0**	**33.7**	**29.2**	**0.10**	**4,322**	**3,631**
			Maximum	**44.2**	**33.7**	**6.1**	**43.4**	**39.9**	**0.22**	**5,676**	**4,107**
	Domestic	**2,303,277**	**Weighted Average**	**37.3**	**15.4**	**4.0**	**41.9**	**38.7**	**0.17**	**5,475**	**4,062**
			Minimum	**31.6**	**11.5**	**1.8**	**37.8**	**34.1**	**0.07**	**4,941**	**3,717**
			Maximum	**42.8**	**22.6**	**9.8**	**44.4**	**42.9**	**0.45**	**5,787**	**4,283**

NRM integrated the actual CoA sales records to perform a moisture adjustment, ensuring the coal quality model reflects the realized upside observed during the coal handling and logistics process.

Metallurgical Factors

The coal is delivered unwashed as per the mine plan and mine operations to date, therefore no metallurgical factors have been applied.

5.4.3 *Pit Design Parameters*

The preliminary 30° overall slope applied for high wall, side wall and low wall during pit optimization were applied. However, the outcomes of advanced geotechnical studies conducted within the TRA concession provide the recommended mine design parameters, which serve as the basis for further detailed pit design.

5.4.4 *Product Revenue and Operating Cost (Opex)*

The key economic parameters include product revenue and operating cost (Opex) are summarized in **Table 5-4** below.

Table 5-4 Optimizer Cost and Revenue Parameters

Parameters		Unit	
Coal CV (gar)		kcal/kg	3,975
Coal TM (ar)		%	37.7
Coal TS (ar)		%	0.14
Coal Ash (ar)		%	4.0
Coal Price		**$/t**	**40.9**
Waste	Waste Cost	$/bcm	2.45
Coal	Coal Mining	$/t	0.81
	Coal Hauling & Toll Fee	$/t	8.58
	Coal Crushing, Handling & Barge Loading	$/t	1.74
	Coal Barging & Stevedoring	$/t	5.10
Other	Land (Remaining Land Acquisition)	$/t	0.02
	Additional Disposal Area	$/t	0.01
	PBB, Jamrek, Jamtup, Iuran Tetap	$/t	1.01
	CSR & RIPPM	$/t	0.07
	Insurance	$/t	0.04
	Surveyor	$/t	0.15
	Others & GA	$/t	0.27
Royalty		%	9.0%

The selection of the optimized pit shell involves comparing the ISR with the BESR. The optimum pit is defined as the shell where the ISR does not exceed the BESR, ensuring that not-economic areas are excluded from the selected optimum pit shell.

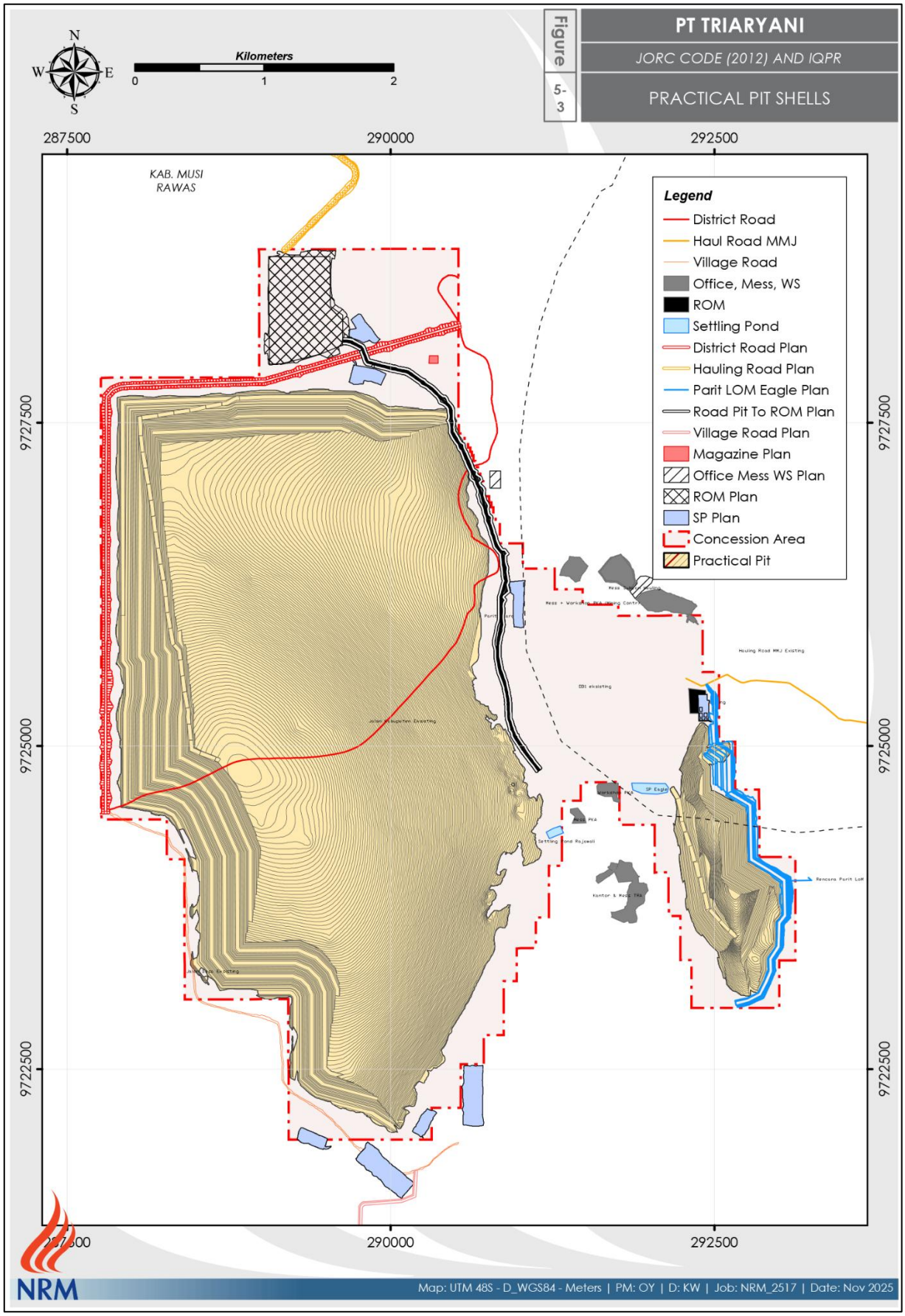
The BESR, ISR and Average SR of the selected optimum pit shell are provided in **Table 5-5**.

Table 5-5 ISR and BESR

BESR (bcm/ROM t)	ISR (bcm/ROM t)	Average SR (bcm/ROM t)
8.1	6.9	4.7

The Optimizer identified small pit shell within the eastern area of the concession, while the main pit shell located within the western area of the concession. The optimum pit shells were further modified by practical mining constraints as necessary to form "practical" or mineable pit shells, as shown in **Figure 5-3** below.

Figure 5-3 Practical Pit Shell



5.5 Geotechnical, Hydrology and Hydrogeology Review

5.5.1 *Geotechnical Overview*

Preliminary and advanced geotechnical studies within the TRA concession are documented in the following reports:

- Geotechnical dan Hydrogeological Study, *Sungai Malam* Project PT Triaryani; PT Britmindo & *Pusat Studi Geoteknik dan Hidro Geologi* Bandung, 2011;
- *Laporan Eksplorasi dan Studi Geoteknik* PT Triaryani, PT Bukit Raya Sekawan, 2019;
- Geotechnical Assessment Stage Plan Guide: *Percepatan* Minedout & *Penanganan* Failure OPD Pit Rajawali, PT Sinar Baru Wijaya, November 2024;
- *Laporan Final Penyelidikan Geoteknik, Hidrologi dan Hidrogeologi* PT Triaryani, PT Bukit Raya Sekawan, September 2024;
- *Laporan Hasil Uji Mekanikal dan Fisik Batuan* PT Triaryani, Geoland Quattri Technolab, July 2024; and
- *Analisis Kestabilan Lereng Pit Rajawali dan Disposal* PT Triaryani, PT Triaryani, 2024.

The primary objective of these studies is to provide recommended mine design parameters to ensure the stability and safety of the final pit walls and waste dumps. These recommendations serve as the fundamental basis for determining overall and single slopes, which are essential for mine planning, coal reserves evaluation and other operational requirements.

Based on these geotechnical findings, both external consultant and TRA's internal technical team have categorized the Project area into several geotechnical domains based on rock mass strength. The material distribution within these domains is dominated by claystone, sandstone and coal.

The geotechnical data was derived from 48 geotechnical boreholes, involving a total of 552 samples. The analysis included comprehensive testing of:

- Physical properties, includes Soil and Rock properties;
- Unconfined Compressive Strenght ("**UCS**"); and
- Shear strength (Cohesion and Internal Friction Angle).

The consulting geotechnical team has performed comprehensive slope stability analysis for the designated zones. The results illustrate the Safety Factor ("**SF**") distribution for the overall slopes across various slope angle configurations.

The initial reccomendations provided by the consultant and TRA's internal team regarding the overall slope angles are summarized in **Table 5-6** below.

Table 5-6 Pit Overall Slope Stability Recommendations

Pit	Area	Depth (m)	Overall Slope (°)	Condition
Rajawali	High wall & Side wall	118 – 265	24° – 26°	Natural groundwater level (without dewatering)
	High wall & Side wall	118 – 265	28° – 29°	With groundwater drawdown via drain holes
Eagle	High wall & Side wall	125	26°	Natural groundwater level (without dewatering)
	High wall & Side wall	125	29°	With groundwater drawdown via drain holes
Both Pits	Low wall	-	29°	Following the coal seam dip

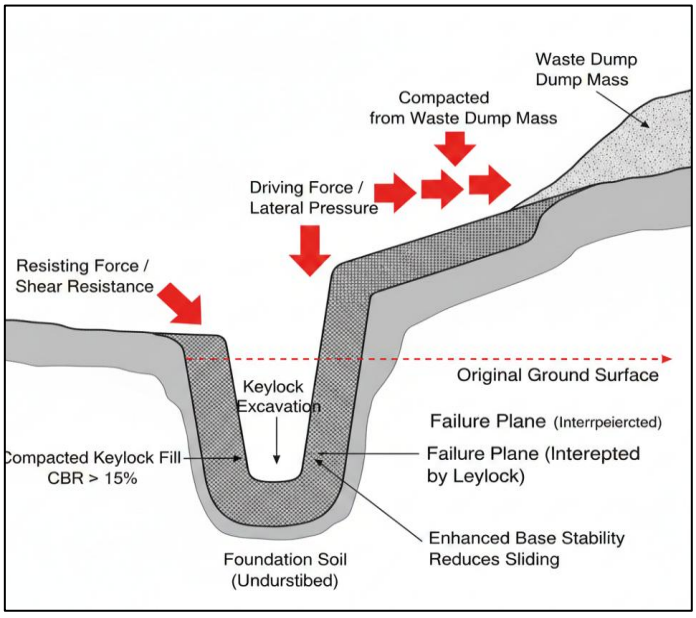
The individual bench height is established at 10 m for all pit walls, with a constant bench width of 10 m is maintained across all levels. The bench slope angle defined at 50°.

The design spesifications for the waste dump (disposal) areas have been significantly updated in 2025 with parameters as shown in **Table 5-7**, while the typical design of disposal counterweight with keylock system is illustrated in **Figure 5-4** below.

Table 5-7 Waste Dump Slope Stability Recommendations

Design Parameters	Unit	
Overall Slope Angle	degrees (°)	13 – 14 (Utilizing counterweights)
Single Slope Angle	degrees (°)	45 – 60
Individual Bench Height	m	10
Individual Bench Width	m	30

Figure 5-4 Typical Design of Disposal Counterweight with Keylock System



Geotechnical monitoring is conducted to ensure operational safety throughout the mining process. Consistent geotechnical monitoring is recommended to provide an Early Warning System ("**EWS**") for potential slope failures. The recommended monitoring programs are as follows:

1. Survey Displacement Monitoring

   Utilizes Total Stations to measure slope movement at period intervals. All monitoring data and records are systematically stored for ongoing analysis of geotechnical behavior within the active work areas.

2. Groundwater Level Monitoring

   To monitor fluctuations in groundwater levels, the installation of the Standpipe Piezometers is recommended, positioned along both highwall and lowwall areas.

3. Slope Stability Radar

   Recommended for continuous monitoring of spatial surface deformation. This system provides clear and accurate tracking of slope movement patterns. The radar unit is to be stationed on the opposite side of the target face, maintaining a clear line of sight to the potential deformation zones.

A further updated geotechnical analysis particularly regarding the slight undercut along the Pit Rajawali low wall is mandatory to ensure that planned mine operations are conducted safely.

5.5.2 *Hydrology and Hydrogeology Overview*

The hydrology and hydrogeology investigation area is situated within the proposed coal mining concession of TRA, located in the Rawas Ilir and Nibung districts, Musi Rawas Utara regency, South Sumatera province. The primary data source and reference for this overview is the "*2024 Geotechnical, Hydrological and Hydrogeological Investigation Report*" for the TRA area.

Based on the hydrological and hydrogeological assessment, water ingress into the mine consists of both surface funoff and groundwater. To manage the water entering the pit, a drainage system is designed to divert water from higher elevations to lower accumulation points.

Surface water within the catchment area will be directed and channeled toward a sump – a collection pond constructed at the lowest elevation of the mine floor. The sump facilities are designed with a minimum capacity of 1.25 times the calculated mine water volume during peak rainfall over a period of 84 hours. Sump operations and dewatering control will be initiated once the water level reaches 80% or more of the total storage capacity.

From the sump, the water is discharged via a pumping system into a sediment pond, ensuring a balance between water inflow and discharge volume. This system ensures that water accumulation does not obstruct mining operations. High-Density Polyethylene ("**HDPE**") piping is recommended for both the suction and discharge lines to facilitate this transfer. The main sump pumping system is designed with a discharge capacity of 709 m^3/hour and an operating pump efficiency of 85%. To ensure operational continuity and protect the equipment, the pumps will be mounted on pontoons (floating platforms). This configuration prevents the unit from being submerged in the event of rapid water accumulation at the mine front.

5.5.3 *Acid Mine Drainage Overview*

To proactively manage the potential for Acid Mine Drainage (“**AMD**”), the pumped water in the sediment pond undergoes rigorous treatment. This includes the application of lime (liming) to neutralize pH levels caused by acidic water and to effectively reduce total suspended solids (“**TSS**”) before the water is safely discharged into the environment. The water management infrastructure for TRA includes the planned 12 sediment ponds, designed to receive and treat inflow from the active sumps and peripheral drainage networks. This process ensures that the discharged water meets the environmental quality standards stipulated by Indonesian Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 (*Peraturan Pemerintah No. 22 Tahun 2021*).

5.6 Practical Pit and Mineable Coal

Based on the above process, the TRA practical pit shells are Pit Rajawali located within the western area of the concession (Block Malam) and Pit Eagle located within the eastern area of the concession (Block Betung), as shown in the previous **Figure 5-3.**

The practical pit shell is estimated to include approximately 316 Mt of Mineable ROM Coal at an average SR of 4.7 bcm/t as summarised in **Table 5-8,** while details per seam are shown in **Table 5-9** and **Table 5-10** below.

Table 5-8 Mineable Coal Summary (as at 31 December 2025)

Block	Pit	Waste (Mbcm)	Coal (Mt)	SR (bcm/t)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
Malam	Rajawali	1,442.2	304.6	4.7	37.7	15.1	4.0	0.14	3,975	1.22
Betung	Eagle	37.0	11.3	3.3	36.8	13.2	4.7	0.15	4,015	1.23
Total		**1,479**	**316**	**4.7**	**37.7**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

Note: Mineable ROM Coal may includes coal tonnage based on Inferred category Coal Resource, which in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, are excluded from Coal Reserves estimates.

Table 5-9 Mineable Coal per Seam – Pit Rajawali

Seam	Coal (Mt)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
S1	14.7	40.6	16.6	5.6	0.20	3,654	1.23
S1A	0.5	39.8	15.6	13.5	0.42	3,102	1.31
S1B	2.2	42.5	17.0	4.4	0.19	3,621	1.21
S2	0.1	40.9	16.8	11.4	0.31	3,190	1.29
S2B	0.01	40.9	16.8	16.0	0.36	2,874	1.36
S3	8.5	38.2	14.7	12.6	0.34	3,297	1.30
S3L	0.2	36.0	11.1	21.3	0.31	2,791	1.38
S4U	0.9	36.8	14.0	10.7	0.27	3,546	1.28
S4	197.6	37.9	14.9	3.8	0.13	3,976	1.22

Seam	Coal (Mt)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
S4A	44.5	36.9	15.4	2.8	0.14	4,114	1.22
S4B	35.0	36.2	15.0	3.4	0.13	4,144	1.22
S4B1	0.04	35.2	14.1	4.4	0.15	4,127	1.21
S4B2	0.2	32.6	13.3	8.9	0.12	4,110	1.28
Total	**304.6**	**37.7**	**15.1**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

Table 5-10 Mineable Coal per Seam – Pit Eagle

Seam	Coal (Mt)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
S3	0.1	40.7	13.3	12.5	0.37	3,188	1.29
S4U	0.6	37.3	12.8	6.2	0.26	3,858	1.23
S4A	5.1	37.1	13.5	3.4	0.15	4,085	1.22
S4B	4.1	36.1	13.0	5.6	0.13	3,992	1.24
S4B1	0.1	35.2	14.1	4.0	0.14	4,157	1.20
S4B2	0.3	32.6	13.3	8.7	0.11	4,130	1.27
S5	0.02	36.3	12.4	8.3	0.31	3,825	1.27
S6U	0.01	42.8	11.7	14.2	0.28	2,864	1.27
S6L	0.02	40.5	12.1	12.1	0.29	3,233	1.27
S7	1.0	38.2	12.9	5.1	0.16	3,871	1.22
Total	**11.3**	**36.8**	**13.2**	**4.7**	**0.15**	**4,015**	**1.23**

5.7 Mine Planning and Scheduling

A Life of Mine ("**LOM**") plan has been developed based on the practical pit limits determined from the optimization process. All schedule paths were developed using the detailed interactive scheduler in Minex. The detailed scheduler allows for a good visualization of equipment interactions and ensures that the mining progresses are appropriately scheduled from the top to the bottom of the pit.

The LOM is based on the TRA internal coal production plan. Both waste removal and coal hauling operation are managed by a mining contractor.

The technical spesifications for the equipment fleet are as follows:

- Overburden / Waste Removal

  Waste material is planned to be excavataed using hydraulic excavators in the 40-300 tonne class, paired with dump trucks with payload capacities ranging from 20 to 136 tonnes.

- Coal Production

  Coal is planned to be extracted using hydraulic excavators in the 40-200 tonne class.

- Coal Hauling

  The coal transport fleet consists of 90-tonne coal haulers and double trailer units with a capacity of 2 x 90 tonnes.

TRA will conduct mining operations using an open-pit mining methode. Material fragmentation is achieved through a combination of ripping and blasting, which is consistent with similar mining operations accross Indonesia.

The waste material disposal strategy involves hauling material to designated out-pit dump areas, as well as implementing in-pit dumping (backfilling) follows a phased approach: initial overburden is hauled to the out-pit dump until sufficient space is created within the mined-out areas. Once the final coal floor is reached and the safety setback is established, the operation will transition to in-pit backfilling to optimize hauling distance and facilitate progressive reclamation. This transition is designed to reduce the cycle time for hauling units and to minimize the Project's overall land disturbance footprint.

Overburden removal requires a disposal area that is not only secure and geotechnicaly stable but also possessed sufficient capacity to accomodate the planned LOM. Thus, the waste disposal for TRA will involve 3 (three) distinct designated areas:

1. In-pit Dump ("**IPD**") : Internal disposal located within the mined-out pit areas;
2. Out-pit Dump ("**OPD**") : External disposal located within the current TRA's IUP boundary; and
3. Project Area ("**PA**") : External disposal located outside the current TRA's IUP boundary.

To optimize coal reserves and adhere to the Mineral and Coal Conservation principles, TRA intends to maximize the extraction of coal within the IUP. Since nearly the entire TRA's IUP area is coal-prospecting ground with economic viability, the available internal space (IPD and OPD) is insufficient to maintain a material balance for the total waste volume. Consequently, TRA has proposed the establishment of a Project Area (PA) situated to the Southwest and South of the IUP boundary. Technical assessment have confirmed that these proposed areas contain no potential coal.

In accordance with the letter from the Director of Engineering and Environment for Mineral and Coal (No. B-3041/MB.07/DBT.PT/2025, dated April 21, 2025), the application for the PA may proceed further once the plan is officially accomodated with the Feasibility Study ("**FS**") document.

Coal production is projected to increase gradually to a total of 25 million tonnes per annum ("**Mtpa**"). The Eagle pit is expected to be mined-out by 2028, while the Rajawali pit will remain operational until the end of LOM in 2040.

The major issues that drive the strategic development of the TRA LOM is primarily governed by SR limitation and the critical path of in-pit dump availability within the Rajawali pit. The transition from a legacy SR of 2.0 bcm/t to the current 4.7 bcm/t (capped by a 5.0 bcm/t) has fundamentally altered the waste management requirements.

Table 5-11 and **Figure 5-5** present the forecast for the total coal and waste production schedule, while the detailed annual production for Rajawali and Eagle pits are shown in **Table 5-12** and **Table 5-13**, respectively. The annual TRA waste hauling distance (one way) is presented in the

Table 5-14. (Note: Waste and coal totals have been rounded to the nearest 100 kt to reflect the accuracy of the estimates).

Table 5-11 TRA Production Schedule Summary

Year	Waste (Mbcm)	Coal (Mt)	SR (bcm/t)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
2026	25.1	5.5	4.6	36.7	14.1	4.5	0.16	4,015	1.2
2027	64.2	13.8	4.7	37.9	14.3	4.1	0.15	3,935	1.2
2028	104.0	21.3	4.9	38.4	14.9	4.0	0.15	3,920	1.2
2029	110.8	22.0	5.0	37.9	15.0	3.7	0.14	3,985	1.22
2030	116.7	23.5	5.0	37.4	15.1	3.7	0.16	4,025	1.22
2031	124.9	25.0	5.0	37.6	15.2	3.6	0.15	4,005	1.22
2032	125.1	25.0	5.0	37.4	15.0	4.0	0.14	4,000	1.23
2033	124.9	25.0	5.0	36.7	15.2	3.8	0.16	4,060	1.23
2034	124.9	25.0	5.0	37.0	14.9	4.1	0.14	4,010	1.23
2035	125.3	25.0	5.0	37.0	15.1	4.1	0.13	4,020	1.23
2036	125.0	25.0	5.0	37.2	15.2	4.0	0.13	4,020	1.23
2037	105.9	25.0	4.2	38.2	15.1	4.1	0.13	3,935	1.22
2038	96.2	24.0	4.0	38.5	15.2	4.2	0.15	3,910	1.22
2039	75.3	20.0	3.8	39.0	14.8	4.5	0.15	3,855	1.22
2040	30.8	10.8	2.9	39.2	15.1	4.6	0.14	3,830	1.22
TOTAL	**1,479**	**316**	**4.7**	**37.7**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

Table 5-12 Rajawali Pit – Production Schedule Summary

Year	Waste (Mbcm)	Coal (Mt)	SR (bcm/t)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
2026	10.0	3.1	3.2	37.9	14.9	4.2	0.15	3,940	1.23
2027	48.8	9.9	4.9	38.4	14.8	3.9	0.15	3,900	1.23
2028	97.5	16.3	6.0	38.6	15.3	3.8	0.15	3,905	1.22
2029	110.8	22.0	5.0	37.9	15.0	3.7	0.14	3,985	1.22
2030	116.7	23.5	5.0	37.4	15.1	3.7	0.16	4,025	1.22
2031	124.9	25.0	5.0	37.6	15.2	3.6	0.15	4,005	1.22
2032	125.1	25.0	5.0	37.4	15.0	4.0	0.14	4,000	1.23
2033	124.9	25.0	5.0	36.7	15.2	3.8	0.16	4,060	1.23
2034	124.9	25.0	5.0	37.0	14.9	4.1	0.14	4,010	1.23
2035	125.3	25.0	5.0	37.0	15.1	4.1	0.13	4,020	1.23
2036	125.0	25.0	5.0	37.2	15.2	4.0	0.13	4,020	1.23

Year	Waste (Mbcm)	Coal (Mt)	SR (bcm/t)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
2037	105.9	25.0	4.2	38.2	15.1	4.1	0.13	3,935	1.22
2038	96.2	24.0	4.0	38.5	15.2	4.2	0.15	3,910	1.22
2039	75.3	20.0	3.8	39.0	14.8	4.5	0.15	3,855	1.22
2040	30.8	10.8	2.9	39.2	15.1	4.6	0.14	3,830	1.22
TOTAL	**1,442**	**305**	**4.7**	**37.7**	**15.1**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

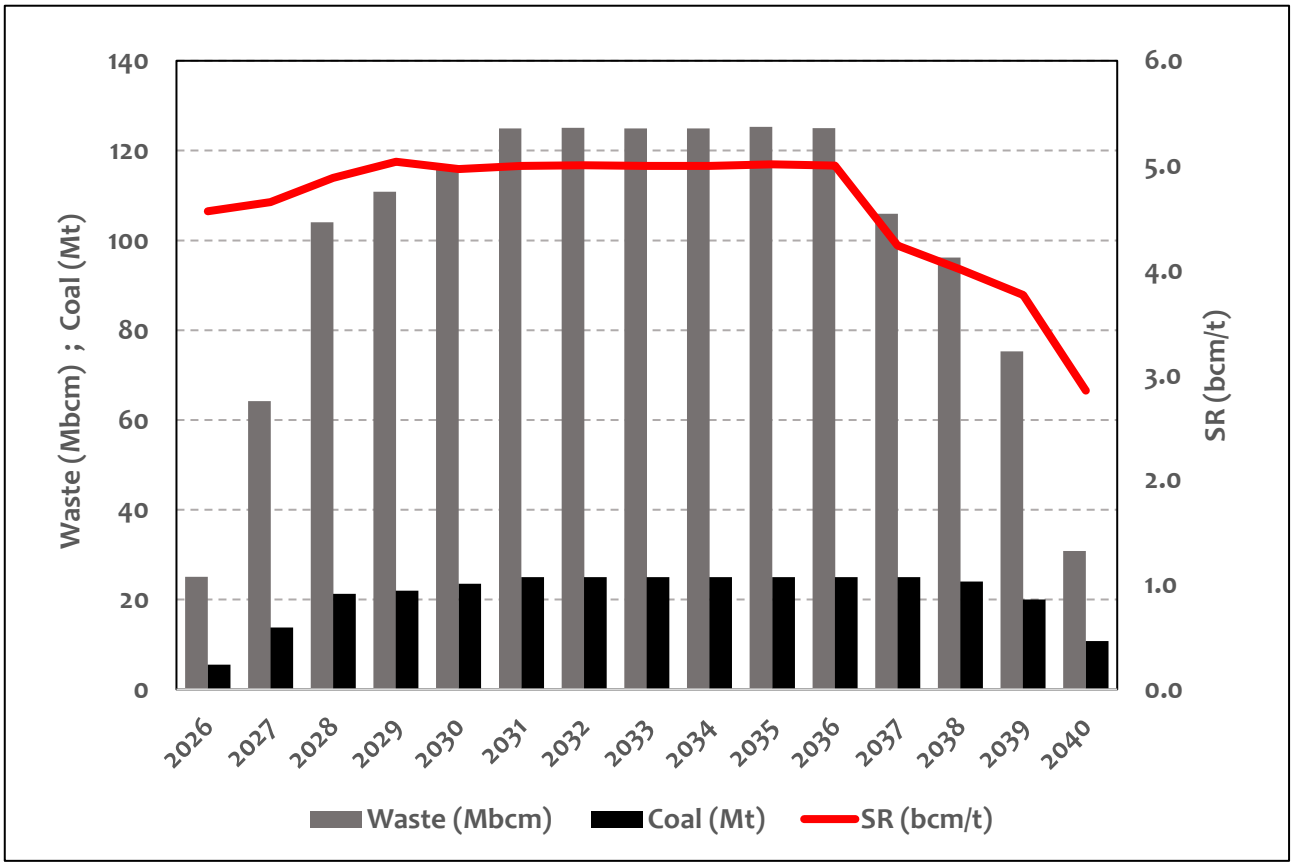
Table 5-13 Eagle Pit – Production Schedule Summary

Year	Waste (Mbcm)	Coal (Mt)	SR (bcm/t)	TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD (gr/cc) *In-situ*
2026	15.2	2.4	6.3	35.1	13.1	5.0	0.17	4,110	1.24
2027	15.4	3.9	4.0	36.6	13.0	4.7	0.15	4,020	1.23
2028	6.5	5.0	1.3	37.7	13.5	4.5	0.14	3,965	1.22
TOTAL	**37**	**11**	**3.3**	**36.8**	**13.2**	**4.7**	**0.15**	**4,015**	**1.23**

Table 5-14 TRA Waste Haul Distance (One Way)

Year	Pit Rajawali		Pit Eagle		Total (Weighted Average)	
	(Mbcm)	(m)	(Mbcm)	(m)	(Mbcm)	(m)
2026	10.0	2,520	15.2	2,085	25.1	2,260
2027	48.8	2,510	15.4	2,535	64.2	2,516
2028	97.5	2,835	6.5	2,105	104.0	2,790
2029	110.8	3,030			110.8	3,030
2030	116.7	3,120			116.7	3,120
2031	124.9	3,415			124.9	3,415
2032	125.1	3,330			125.1	3,330
2033	124.9	2,975			124.9	2,975
2034	124.9	2,985			124.9	2,985
2035	125.3	2,910			125.3	2,910
2036	125.0	2,895			125.0	2,895
2037	105.9	2,805			105.9	2,805
2038	96.2	2,720			96.2	2,720
2039	75.3	2,685			75.3	2,685
2040	30.8	2,720			30.8	2,720
TOTAL	**1,442**	**2,970**	**37**	**2,275**	**1,479**	**2,950**

Figure 5-5 TRA Production Schedule



Year 1 – 5 (2026 - 2030)

Overburden removal and coal extraction activities will proceed as a continuation of current operations. In the Rajawali Pit, the mining sequence will advance southward to reach the practical side wall, subsequently expanding toward the final pit limit and allowing the dip to maintain the target SR. In the Eagle Pit, operations will maintain the current North-to-South advancement. Given the remaining reserves, Eagle Pit is scheduled for completion by 2028, after which the mined-out void will be utilized for in-pit overburden disposal for material sourced from Rajawali Pit.

The total coal production target for 2026 is projected at 5.5 Mt, comprising 3.1 Mt from Rajawali Pit (SR of 3.2 bcm/t) and 2.4 Mt from Eagle Pit (SR of 6.3 bcm/t). Production capacity is projected to ramp up annually, reaching of 23.5 Mtpa by 2030 with an average SR of 5.0 bcm/t. Following the mining completion of Eagle Pit in 2028, mining activities will be consolidated exclusively within the Rajawali Pit from 2029 onwards.

Regarding waste management, during 2026 – 2027 period, overburden from both pits will be deposited at the out-pit dump situated between the two concessions. Notably, commencing in 2027, TRA will initiate the utilization of the Project Area (PA) – located outside the existing concession – as a designed disposal site.

By 2028, the Eagle Pit void will be backfilled with Rajawali's overburden. Once the East West Dump reaches its capacity, dumping operations will transition to the southern section of the Rajawali Pit, also within the PA, continuing through 2030.

Year 6 – Year 15 (2031 – 2040)

In 2031, TRA is projected to achieve its peak production capacity of 25 Mtpa at SR of approximately 5.0 bcm/t. This production level is expected to be sustained until 2037, followed by a gradual ramp-down to a residual capacity of approximately 10.8 Mt in 2040, making the conclusion of the TRA's LOM.

Regarding waste management, overburden disposal will prioritize in-pit backfilling into mined-out areas as soon as sufficient void space becomes available, ensuring an efficient hauling cycle and progressive reclamation. In-pit dump within Rajawali Pit will commence in 2033, and will be maintained to the completion of the mine in 2040.

Annual stage plans for the Years 1 to 5 and 5-yearly beyond this are shown in **Figure 5-6** to **Figure 5-12** below.

Figure 5-6 Stage Plan – End of Year 1

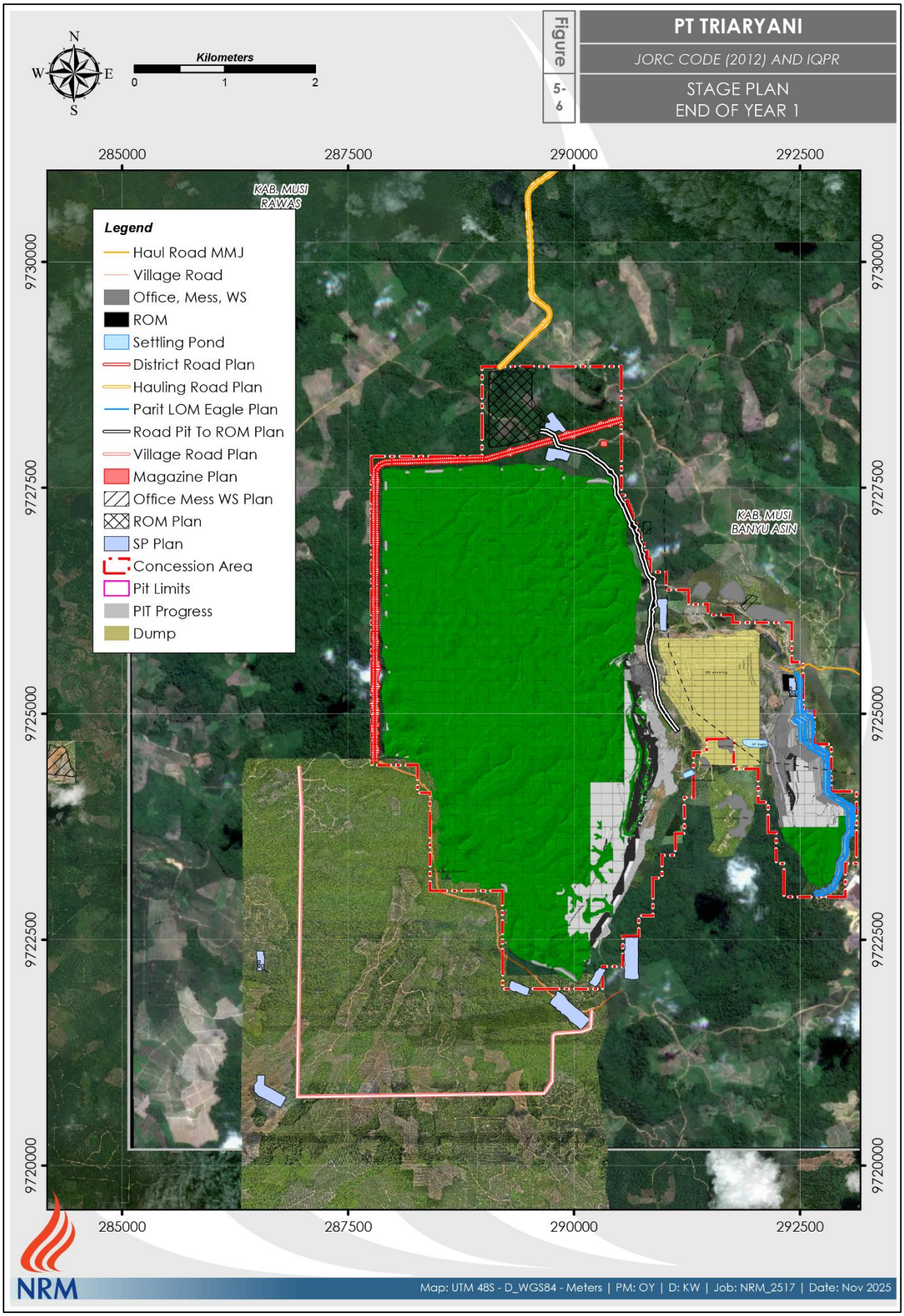


Figure 5-7 Stage Plan – End of Year 2

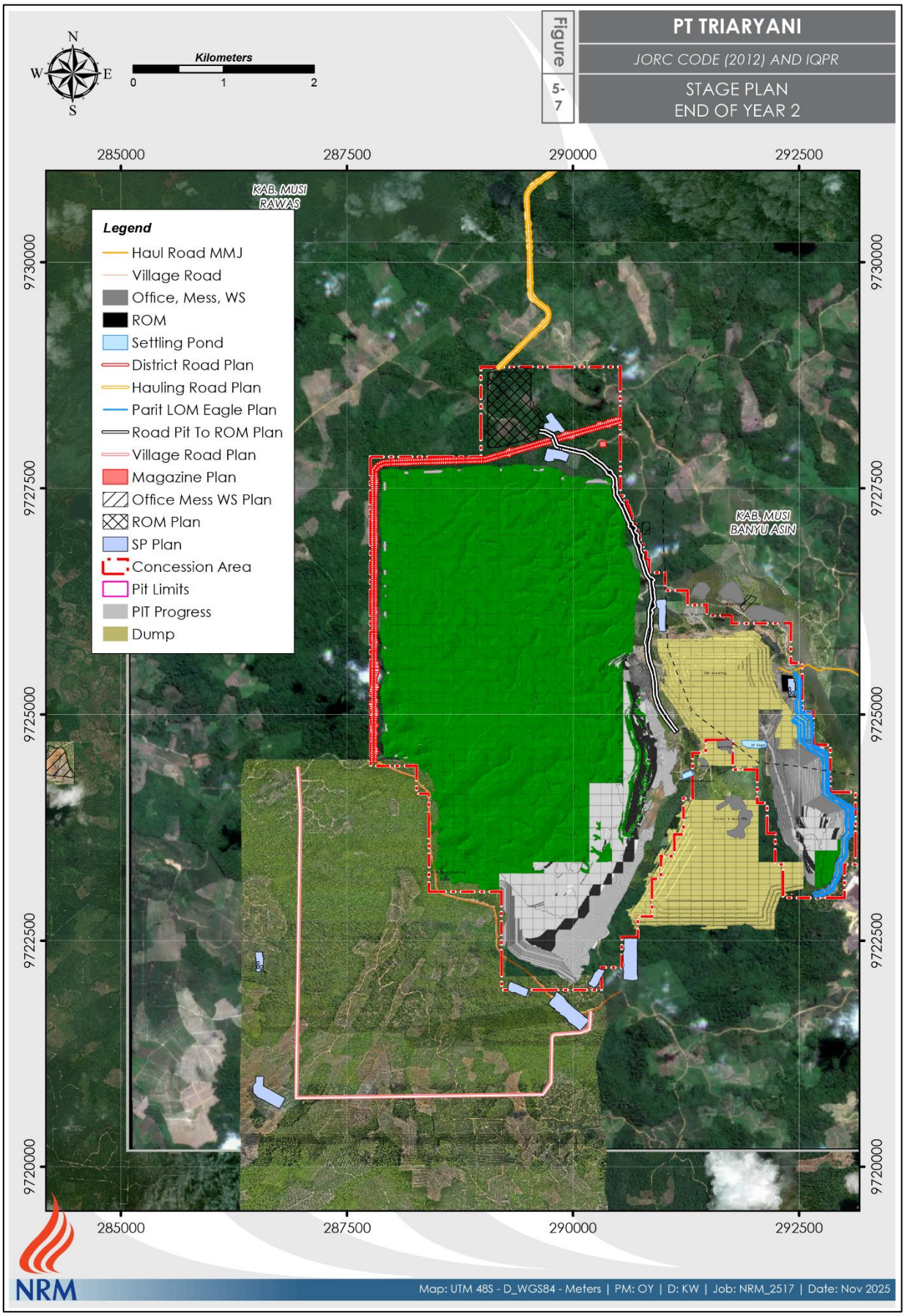


Figure 5-8 Stage Plan – End of Year 3

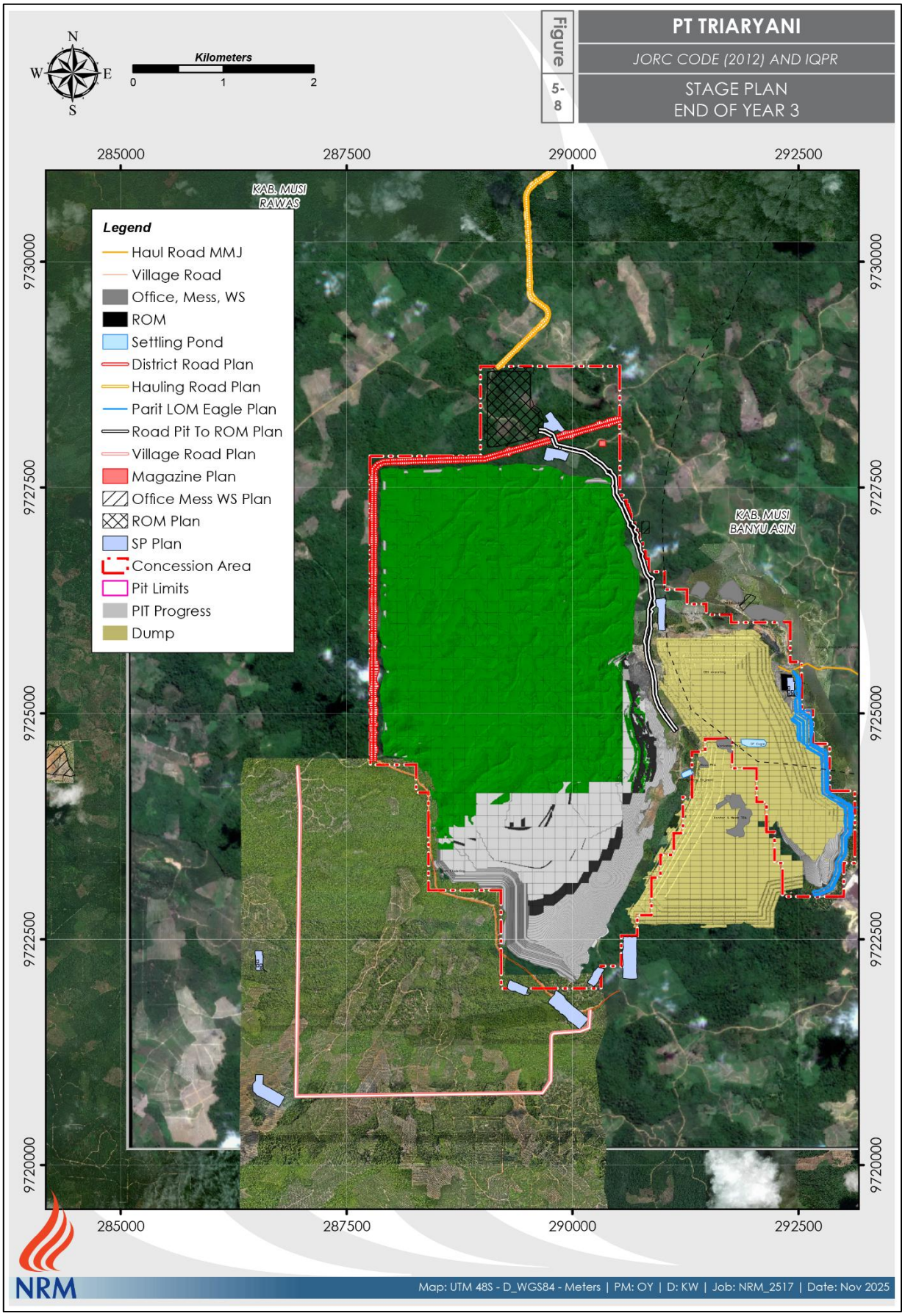


Figure 5-9 Stage Plan – End of Year 4

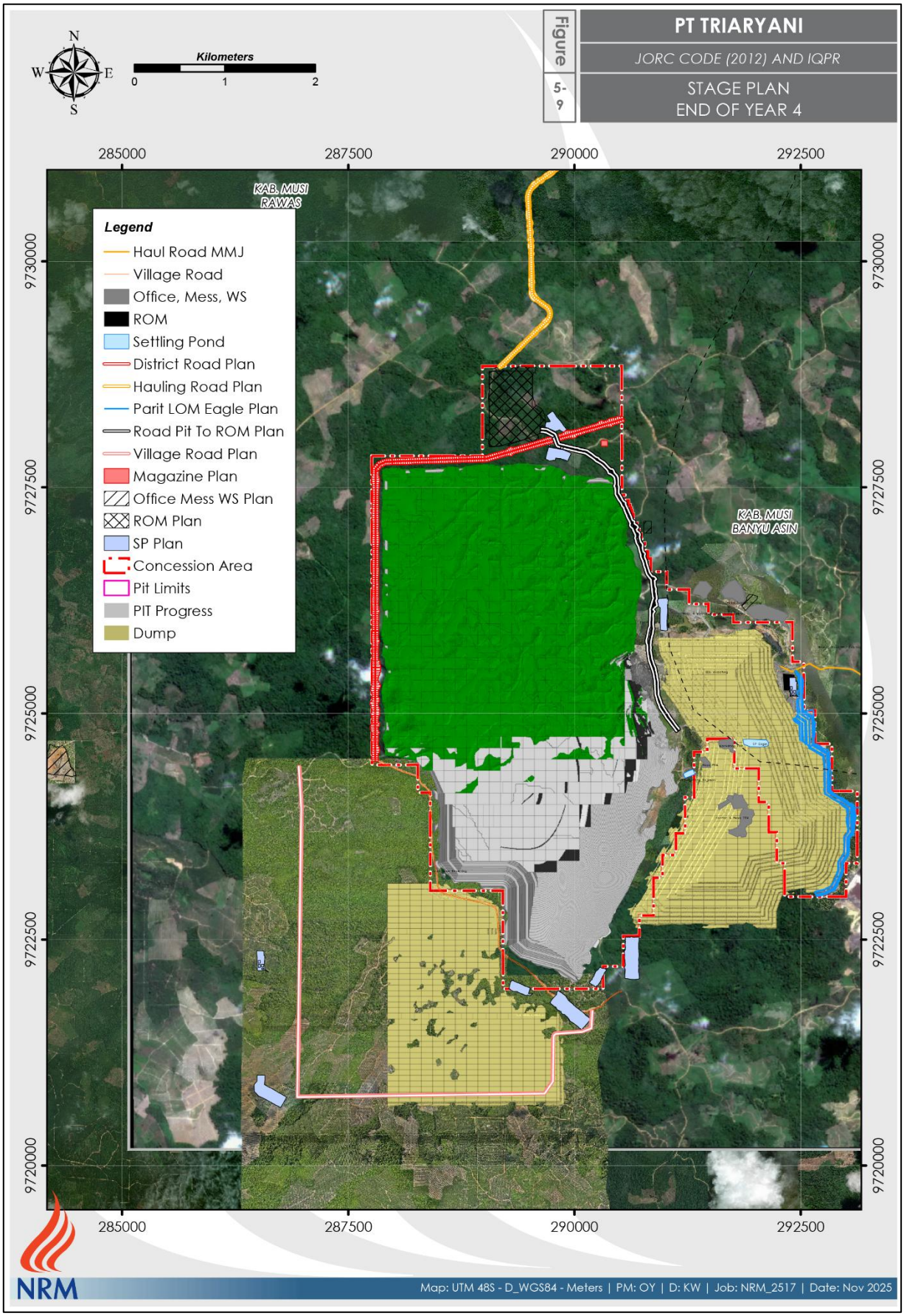


Figure 5-10 Stage Plan – End of Year 5

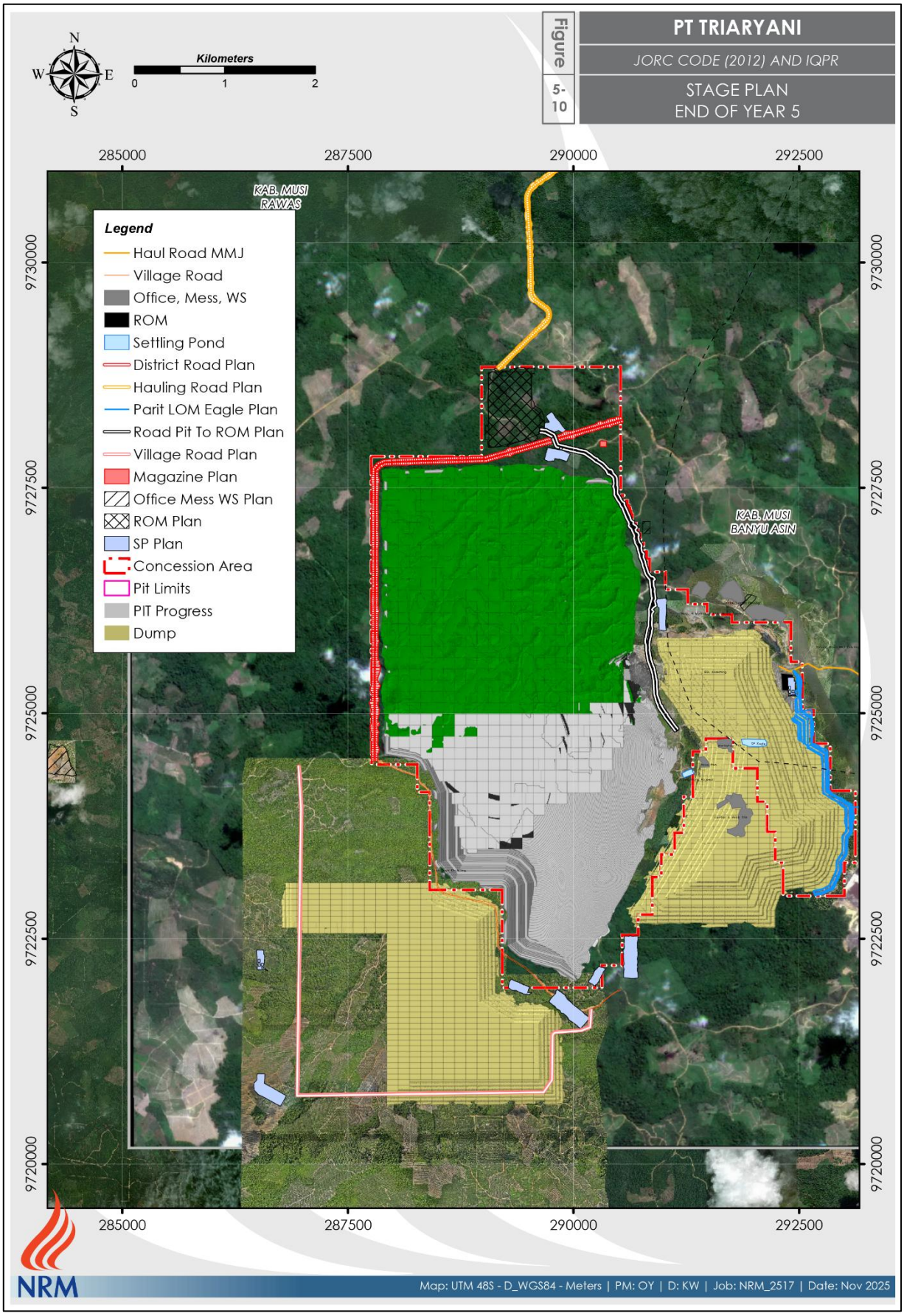


Figure 5-11 Stage Plan – End of Year 10

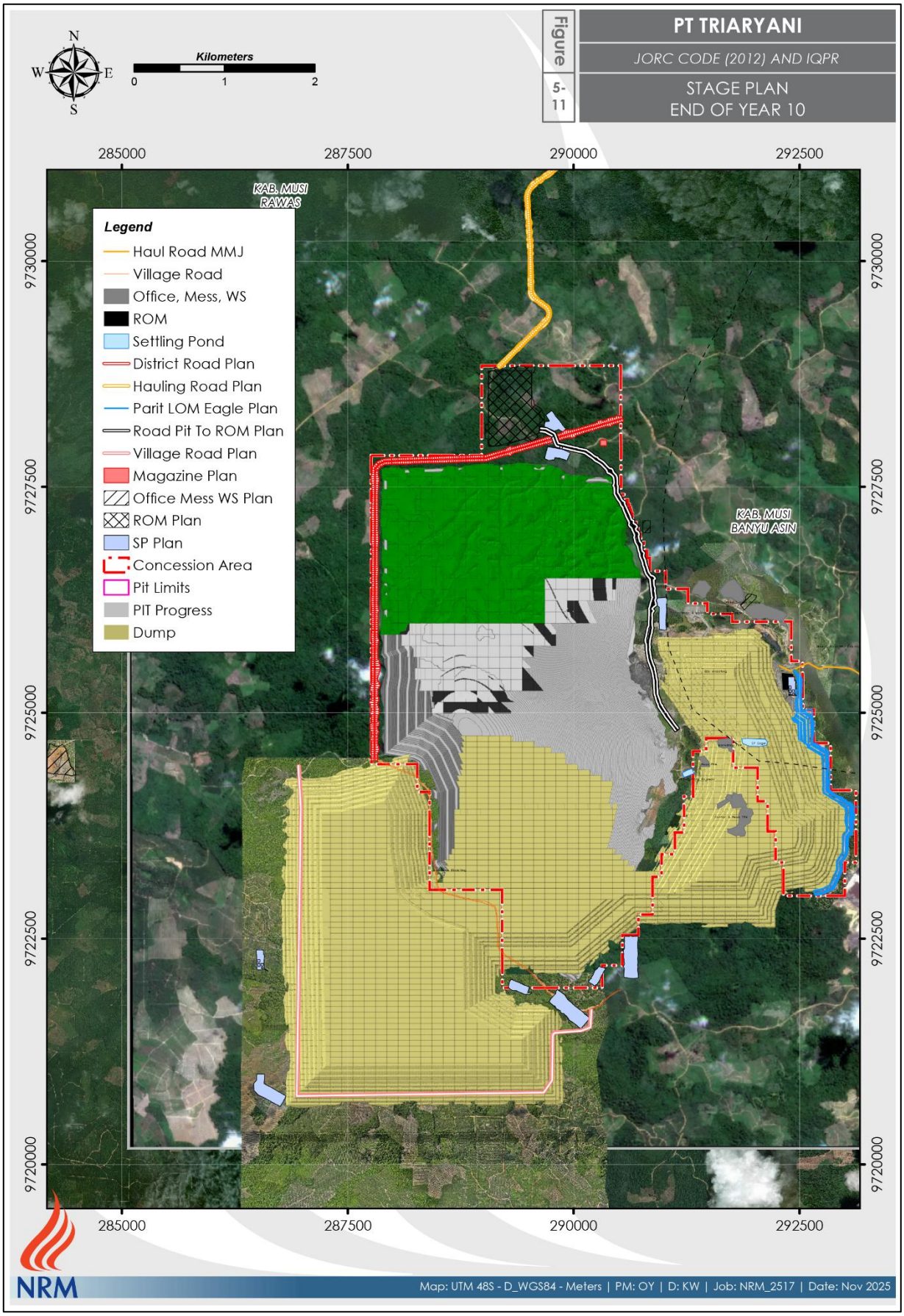
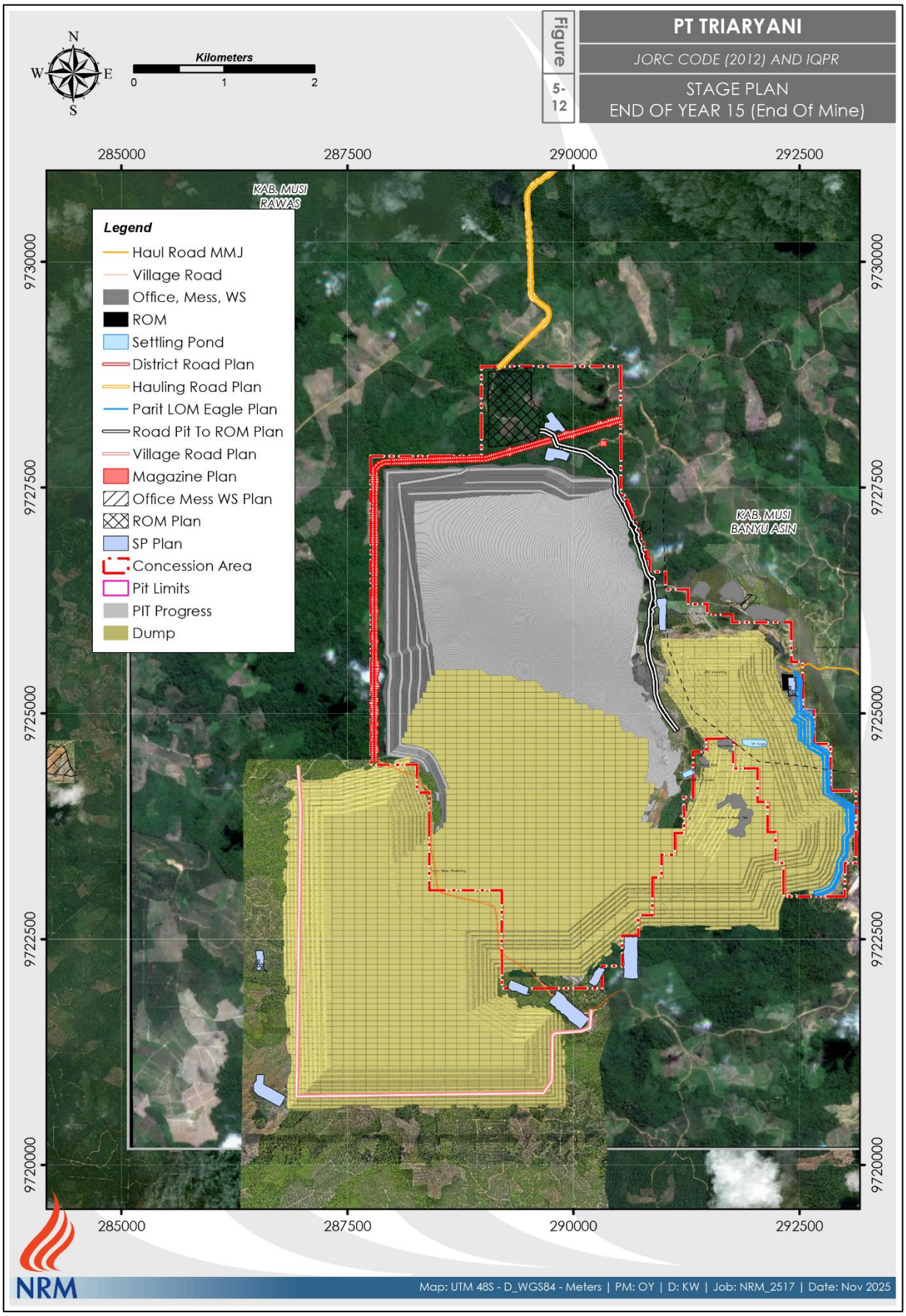


Figure 5-12 Stage Plan – End of Year 15 (End of Mine)



5.8 Equipment Selection

A conventional contractor truck and hydraulic excavator mining methodology was selected. The TRA mine operation is planned to be fully managed by mining contractors. Under this scheme, all heavy equipment is owned and maintained by the contractors, a strategy intended to be maintained until the end of the mine's life.

The heavy equipment fleet is divided into two functional groups: Primary Equipment (Production Fleet) utilized for coal mining and overburden removal, and Support Equipment (Ancillary Fleet) which serves to provide operational assistance and site maintenance.

The types and specifications of the primary equipment and support equipment are presented in **Table 5-15** and **Table 5-16**, respectively.

Table 5-15 Type and Specification of Primary Equipment

Function	Equipment Specification	Payload / Capacity
Waste Removal	Excavator 300t Class	18 m^3
	Excavator 200t Class	10 m^3
	Excavator 100t Class	5.2 m^3
	Excavator 40t Class	2.4 m^3
Waste Hauling	HD1200 Dump Truck	136 tonnes (85 Lcm)
	HD785 Dump Truck	91 tonnes (56.88 Lcm)
	HD465 Dump Truck	55 tonnes (34.38 Lcm)
	DT20 Tipper Truck	20 tonnes (12.50 Lcm)
Coal Mining	Excavator 40t Class	2.2 m^3
	Excavator 200t Class	10 m^3
	WA800 Wheel Loader	11.5 m^3
Coal Hauling	Coal Hauler 30t Class	30 tonnes (37.50 Lcm)
	HD785 Coal Hauler	91 tonnes (113.75 Lcm)
	Double Trailer (90t×2)	180 tonnes (225 Lcm)
Drilling and Blasting	Sandvik D245S Drill Rig	200 mm (Bit Diameter)

Table 5-16 Type and Specification of Support Equipment

Function	Equipment Specification
Mine Support	Excavator PC400-6 (40t Class)
	Bulldozer D475 (100t Class - Pit & Dump)
	Motor Grader GD825 (30t Class)
Auxiliary Units	Fuel Truck
	Service / Maintenance Truck
	Water Truck
	Light Vehicle (Owner)
	Tower Lamp
	Dewatering Pump
	Genset (Generator Set)
	Lowboy Trailer (Owner)
	Personnel Bus (Owner)

5.9 Description of Waste and Coal Operations

The mining operation will be conducted using an open-cut (surface mining) method with a benching system, designed with a specific bench heights and widths to ensure geotechnical safety and optimal excavator reach.

5.9.1 *Ground Clearing and Top Soil Management*

Areas to be cleared and stripped of topsoil include:

- all work areas, including mining areas within pit limits;
- stockpile and dump areas;
- access roads;
- camp areas;
- infrastructure areas including workshops, storage, offices; and
- coal processing and handling areas.

Equipment requirements for clearing and topsoil removal include:

- Bulldozer D475 (100t Class);
- Excavator PC400-6 (40t Class);
- DT20 Tipper Truck (20 t Class); and
- Tower Lamp.

5.9.2 *Waste Removal*

Waste removal will be undertaken by a conventional diesel excavator and truck fleet, consistent with the current mining industry practices. The waste removal fleet will vary, consisting of 40-300 t class excavators paired with dump trucks ranging from 20-136 t payload capacity.

TRA plans to incorporate blasting activities into its mining operations to enhance equipment productivity and fragmentation efficiency. Blasting is scheduled to be conducted on a daily basis, with the frequency and volume adjusted to meet the production requirements for blasted material. All blasting operations will strictly adhere to Standard Operating Procedures ("**SOP**") and comply with the permits and regulations issued by the Indonesian National Police ("**POLRI**") and relevant government authorities.

Waste material will be hauled to final disposal dumps in accordance with the dumping sequence. The determination of road width on straight segments is standardized based on the dimensions of the largest hauling unit. In accordance with Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (*Kepmen* ESDM) No. 1827 K/30/MEM/2018, the minimum width for mine haul roads is calculated based on the widest vehicle utilized. For two-way traffic, the minimum width must be at least 3.5 times the largest vehicle width, while for one-way traffic, the minimum width is 2 times the largest vehicle width. However, the width of haul road on curves is intentionally designed to be wider than on straight segments. This is to account for the off-tracking of the hauling units, caused by the steering angle of the front wheels relative to the truck body when navigating a turn.

External dumps will be minimised. Once initial strips are complete and the operation reaches a steady state, waste will be placed in-pit in successive dump strips. The floor and typical waste dump areas should allow for the efficient operation of dump trucks provided regular ramp and road maintenance is carried out and drainage is well managed.

Equipment requirements for waste removal include:

- Sandvik D245S Drill Rig (Drill and Blast);
- Excavator 40-300t Class;
- DT20 Tipper Truck (20 t Class);
- HD465 Dump Truck (55 t Class);
- HD785 Dump Truck (9 t Class);
- HD1200 Dump Truck (136 t Class);
- Bulldozer D475 (100 t Class – Pit and Dump area);
- Motor Grader GD825 (30 t Class for loading point and road maintenance);
- Excavator PC400-6 (40t Class for civil works);
- Dewatering Pump;
- Water truck; and
- Tower Lamp.

5.9.3 *Coal Mining*

Coal mining operation will be undertaken by 40-200 t excavator and coal from pit is hauled by 30-91 t coal truck to the pit ROM stockpile (ROM SP) next to the active pit area and Intermediate ROM stockpile (ISP) located in KM 68. Coal exposure and recovery operations will be managed and monitored by pit grade control geologists who will ensure coal extraction is maximised and coal losses and dilution are minimised.

The crushed coal product from the ROM Stockpile (ROM SP) and Intermediate Stockpile (ISP) is transported over a 137 km distance using 30t coal trucks via the coal hauling road to the SBL Port, located on the Lalan River.

The SBL Port is equipped with a total of 300 kt RAW and crushed coal stockpiles and a 1,000 tph Barge Loading Conveyor (BLC) for loading onto 7,500 t (300 ft) capacity barges. Subsequently, the coal is barged 176 km along the Lalan River to the Muara Banyuasin transshipment point.

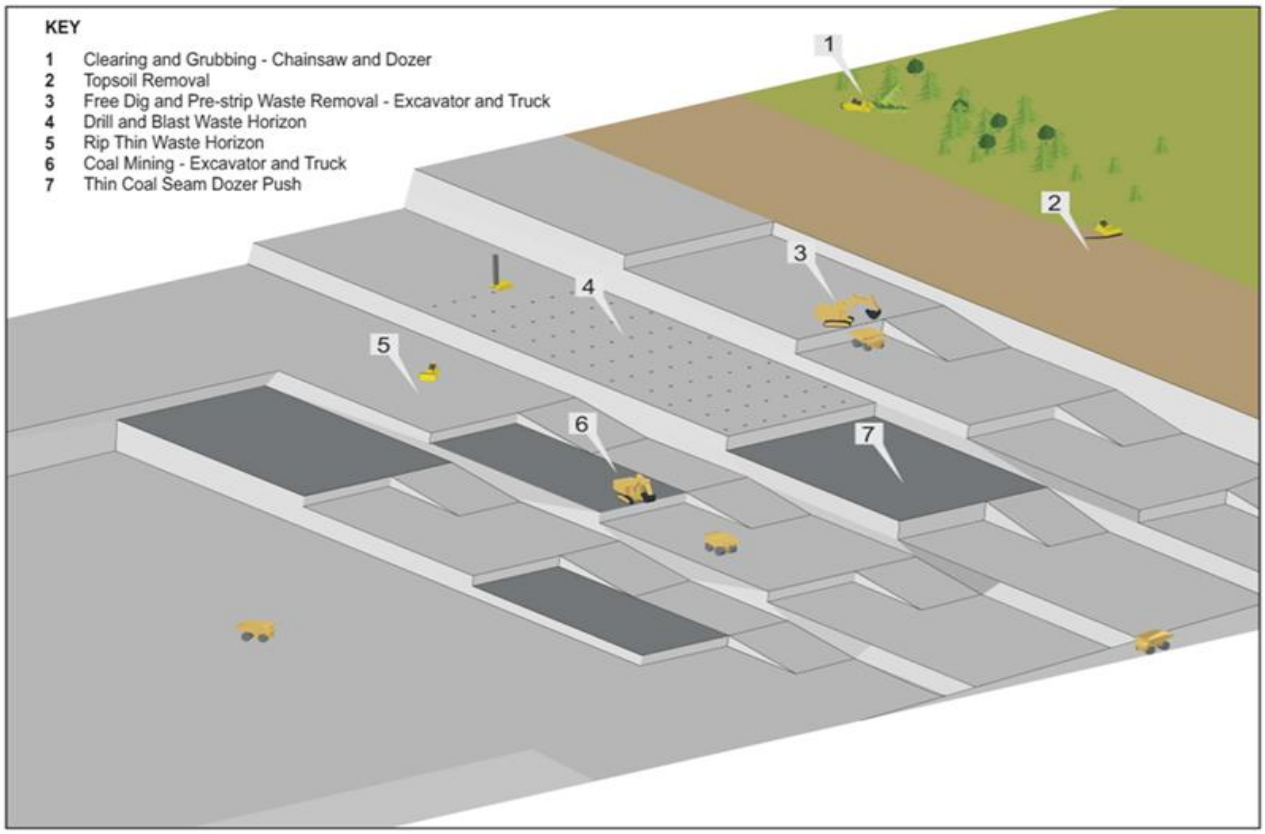
TRA future operation is planned to rump up its production up to 25 Mtpa, by operating 200 t digger and 91t coal truck to the ROM SP, for further coal hauling over a 92 km distance using 2 x 90t double trailer trucks to the port owned by PT Marga Bara Jaya (MBJ) at the bank of Lalan River, of which currently is under construction. The planned MBJ coal hauling road will traverse four rivers, three villages, provincial road, three local intersection roads and three pipe lines. All required bridges, relocation, intersections, portal signage, underpass and overpass have been well identified and is under construction for supporting the planned TRA coal production. The MBJ port is planned to be equipped with 2 x 4,000 tph BLC and supported with 1,000 Kt stockpile at final phase.

Equipment requirements for coal mining include:

- Excavator 40-200t Class;
- Coal Hauler 30t Class;
- HD785 Coal Hauler (91t Class);
- Double-trailer Truck (90tx2);
- Motor Grader GD825 (30 t Class for loading point and road maintenance);
- 2 units weighbridges at ROM SP and Port;
- 1.2 km Overland Conveyor ("**OLC**") to MBJ Port;
- 1 x 1,000 tph Coal Crushers at Port;
- WA800 Wheel Loader; and
- Total of 2 x 4,000 tph BLC at MBJ Port.

A conceptual Coal Flow Diagram is shown in **Figure 5-13** below.

Figure 5-13 Coal Flow Diagram



5.10 Mine Rehabilitation

5.10.1 *Waste Dump Treatment*

Dump design geometry has been evaluated by the geotechnical consultant (see previous **Section 5.5.1**). The primary objectives of waste dump management are to mitigate erosion and slope failure risks, and integrate the final post-mining topography with the surrounding natural landscape. This process includes reinstating natural drainage patterns that involves aligning the mine-site drainage systems with the adjacent landscape, followed by precise surface contouring and grading to ensure the rehabilitated landform is harmonized with its original surroundings. This approach ensures the long-term geotechnical stability of waste dumps and their adjacent slopes.

The final waste dump surface will be engineered with back-sloping benches and perimeter diversion channels to manage surface runoff. To prevent slope scouring, rip-rap lined drop structures and diversion channels will be installed, ensuring all effluent is directed to sediment control ponds for water quality treatment prior to discharge.

5.10.2 *Topsoiling*

Topsoil will be redistributed over finalized waste dump areas designated for revegetation. On reclaimed landforms that have completed the shaping and contouring stage, topsoil is spead at an average thickness of +/- 50 cm, preparing the area for the subsequent revegetation and rehabilitation process. Topsoil management must strictly adhere to the following protocols:

- Soil Profiling

  Conduct thorough soil profile observations and identify horizons from the surface down to the mineral deposits.

- Stockpile Height

  Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed a height of 5 meters to maintain aerobic conditions and microbial viability.

- Layering Integrity

  Disposal landforms must follow the original soil stratigraphy, ensuring topsoil is placed as the uppermost layer with a minimum thickness of 50 cm.

- Operational Timing

  Topsoil stripping should avoid wet conditions to prevent excessive compaction and the degradation of soil structure.

- Soil Enhancement

  In areas where topsoil is limited or thin, it may be blended with subsoil to increase the total volume of the growth medium.

Compaction has been identified as being a major factor in not achieving suitable post mining land productivity when rehabilitating ground after mining. The reshaped surface will be deep ripped where required to remove the compaction from the dumping operation. The surface will then be re-graded with a dozer to allow access for the equipment to re-spread the soil profile materials.

5.10.3 *Revegetation*

Revegetation aims to establish vegetative cover on former mining sites and waste dump areas. The planting program includes a combination of soil-stabilizing plants, nursery/shade trees and plantation crops. Once land shaping is completed, Legume Cover Crops ("**LCC**") must be planted immediately to suppress weed growth and protect the soil from direct solar radiation and rain-drop impact. This biological cover is essential to reduce surface runoff, maintain soil moisture and enhance soil fertility through the accumulation of organic matter.

Pioneer species serve as the primary stabilizing and protective cover for reclaimed land. The selected soil-stabilizing plants are characterized by their fast-growing nature and dense root systems, with a relatively light canopy mass to ensure slope integrity. These include species such as Sengon Buto (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*) and Sengon Laut (*Falcataria moluccana*). Planting is conducted using a row-seeding or furrow system, utilizing seeds or root cuttings to accelerate early-stage establishment.

For shade and nursery trees, a combination of fast-growing local species and high-performance non-local species will be selected. Specifically, in the waste dump areas, revegetation will focus on timber species such as Kapur (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), Meranti (*Shoria sp.*), Johar (*Senna siamea*) and Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*).

5.10.4 *Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) Mitigation*

According to the Acid Mine Drainage (“**AMD**”) mitigation, one of the widely adopted method to prevent or control AMD is the encapsulation or capping technique. This method aims to inhibit contact between the reactive components of AMD, thereby preventing the oxidation reaction. The process involves covering Potential Acid Forming (“**PAF**”) materials with specific cover layers to block the ingress of oxygen and/or water. The cover material typically consists of rock, organic matter, or synthetic materials placed over the reactive PAF materials. Rocks used for this purpose are generally Non-Acid Forming (“**NAF**”) materials or limestone, which act as a physical and chemical barrier against air and water contact.

To verify the effectiveness of the PAF encapsulating strategy, a network of groundwater monitoring wells should be strategically installed around the waste dump and mine perimeter. There wells should be positioned both upstream and downstream of the facility to established a baseline and detect any potential seepage. Water quality sampling should be conducted on a regular basis, focusing on key indicators od AMD, such as pH levels, Total Dissolved Solids (“**TDS**”) and dissolved metals like Iron (“**Fe**”) and Manganese (“**Mn**”). Any significant deviation from the baseline or established environmental quality standards will trigger an immediate geochemical investigation and corrective mitigation actions.

One crucial step in managing AMD is characterizing lithology in relation to its acid-forming potential. Laboratory static testing is commonly conducted to determine these characteristics. The interpretation of acid generation potential is based on the Acid Neutralizing Capacity (“**ANC**”) to Maximum Potential Acidity (“**MPA**”) ratio, Net Acid Generating (“**NAG**”) pH, and Net Acid Producing Potential (“**NAPP**”).

Based on static test results and geochemical classification of 24 rock samples taken from the TRA mining area, it is concluded that the rock layers are NAF. Consequently, according to this study, no special handling is required to prevent AMD potential within the TRA coal concession area (Source: PT Bukit Raya Sekawan, *Laporan Final Penyelidikan Geoteknik, Hidrologi dan Hidrogeologi,* IUP PT Triaryani, Musi Rawas, Sumatera Selatan, 2024).

However, coal mining activities generally pose potential adverse environmental impacts. A significant risk involves AMD contamination, which can degrade environmental functions, particularly affecting water and soil quality. Typically, the primary potential sources of AMD in coal mining sites are mine water ponds and waste dumps.

To mitigate this issue, TRA employs the **SPARING** system (*Sistem Pemantauan Kualitas Air Limbah Secara Terus Menerus dan dalam Jaringan* - Continuous and Online Wastewater Quality Monitoring System). This automated device conducts hourly testing and is connected in real-time to the Ministry of Environment (KLH) to monitor pH and Total Suspended Solids (“**TSS**”) levels in the effluent from TRA's sediment ponds. Currently, the SPARING system is installed and operational at the Rajawali Water Treatment facility, which serves as TRA's IPAL (*Instalasi Pengelolaan Air Limbah* - Wastewater Treatment Plant), as shown in **Figure 5-14** below.

Figure 5-14 Rajawali Water Treatment Facility



5.10.5 *Final Landforms and Voids*

For the remaining 1,072 Ha pit voids, erosion control will be implemented on the embankments by establishing a cover crop layer. A 20 m wide buffer zone will be developed along the outer perimeter of the embankments, consisting of two layers: a 10 m Acacia forest belt immediately adjacent to the embankment, followed by a 10 m mixed forest belt. This mixed zone will feature local superior species such as Sungkai (Peronema canescens) and Jabon (Neolamarckia cadamba), along with fast-growing species like Sengon (Falcataria moluccana). Safety signage will also be installed around the void perimeter to warn of open pits.

In accordance with the client advise, the open voids will be repurposed as aquaculture ponds and irrigation reservoirs for local communities. The TRA management actions for the void include slope stabilization, liming (calcium application) to neutralized water acidity and the introduction of fish fingerlings.

5.11 Infrastructures

The existing TRA coal mine infrastructures are described below:

- Pit ROM Stockpile (ROM SP) located next to the active pit area, includes:
  - ✓ 1 x 30 t weighbridge capacity at the section of Pit – ROM SP – SBL Port;
  - ✓ 30 kilo tonnes (“**kt**”) RAW coal stockpile capacity;
  - ✓ 1 x 300 tonnes per hour (“**tph**”) Coal Crusher; and
  - ✓ 20 kt Crushed coal stockpile capacity;
- Intermediate ROM Stockpile (ISP) located at KM 68 MMJ Coal Hauling Road, includes:
  - ✓ 2 x 30 t weighbridges capacity at the section of Pit – ISP KM68 – SBL Port;
  - ✓ 50 kt RAW coal stockpile capacity; and
  - ✓ 10-20 kt Crushed coal stockpile capacity (on going extension);

- Sriwijaya Bara Logistik (SBL) Port located at the bank of Lalan River, includes:
  - ✓ 1 x 30 t weighbridge capacity at Port;
  - ✓ 2 x 300 tph Coal Crusher; and
  - ✓ 300 kt RAW and Crushed coal stockpile capacity.
  - ✓ 1 x 1,000 tph Barge Loading Conveyor ("**BLC**").

The other supporting infrastructures include TRA and mine contractor's offices, mosque, contractor's workshop and warehouse, mess, fuel station, genset, B3 waste storage, water treatment and clinic are located close to the mine site.

Meanwhile, the security post operated in every strategic location, such as office entrances, stockpiles, workshops, and mining road intersections.

Settling pond 01 Rajawali and 01 Eagle next to the mine areas are constructed and supported by long-arm PC to ensure the pH around 7 and TSS < 300 as the acceptable level.

The coal hauling road currently under construction to the MBJ Port will traverse four rivers, three villages, provincial road, three local intersection roads and three pipe lines. All necessary infrastructures including bridges, road relocation, intersection controls, portal signage, underpasses and overpasses have been identified and is under construction to support the planned TRA coal production targets. At its final phase, the MBJ port is designed to be equipped with 2 x 1,500 tph BLCs, supported by a 1,000 Kt stockpile capacity.

5.12 Operating and Capital Costs

5.12.1 *Operating Costs*

In order to develop realistic Opex inputs for the Optimizer a conceptual cost model that represented the Project was developed. Based on this conceptual cost model, the Optimizer operating cost inputs were derived. No capital expenses were included in the Optimizer inputs. As the cost inputs adopted assumed a contractor operation, mobile fleet capital costs are included in operating costs. Key operating costs are shown previously in **Table 5-4**.

5.12.2 *Capital Costs*

The TRA capital cost (Capex) estimates were included office, mess and pit high wall road constructions, as summarized in **Table 5-17** below.

Table 5-17 Capital Costs Summary

Description	Unit	Amount
TRA Office and Mess	USD M	4.85
Road Access at Pit Highwall	USD M	2.42
Contigency	USD M	0.73
Total	**USD M**	**8.00**

5.13 Marketing and Product Coal Specifications

TRA is a coal mining company that produces medium-grade sub-bituminous coal. The summary of TRA coal sales during a period of 2023 – 2025 is presented in **Table 5-18.**

Table 5-18 Coal Sales Summary (2023 – 2025)

Year	Annual Coal Sales (tonnes)			Domestic Share (%)
	Export	Domestic	Total	
2023	515,976	1,168,237	1,684,213	69%
2024	692,845	404,200	1,097,045	37%
2025	1,838,541	730,840	2,569,381	28%
Total	**3,047,362**	**2,303,277**	**5,350,640**	**43%**

During the 2023 – 2025 period, approximately 43% of coal sales were allocated to the domestic market. The future marketing strategy for TRA coal involves maintaining the established roadmap: allocating approximately 75% of coal production for export markets and 25% for domestic market, ensuring full compliance with the Indonesian government's Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) policy.

5.14 Revenue

NRM apply a benchmark coal price of USD 40.9/t for calorific value of 3,975 kcal/kg (gar) as the base price used for the Coal Reserves estimation. This pricing incorporates the 25% DMO requirement in accordance with Indonesian regulations.

5.15 Financial Model

A financial model has been prepared based on the assumed coal revenue (**Section 5.14**), Opex (**Section 5.12.1**) and Capex (**Section 5.12.2**) Numerous economic parameters relating to operations and the options under the study were defined to produce the cost estimate. **Table 5-19** below summarizes these parameters.

Table 5-19 Financial Parameters

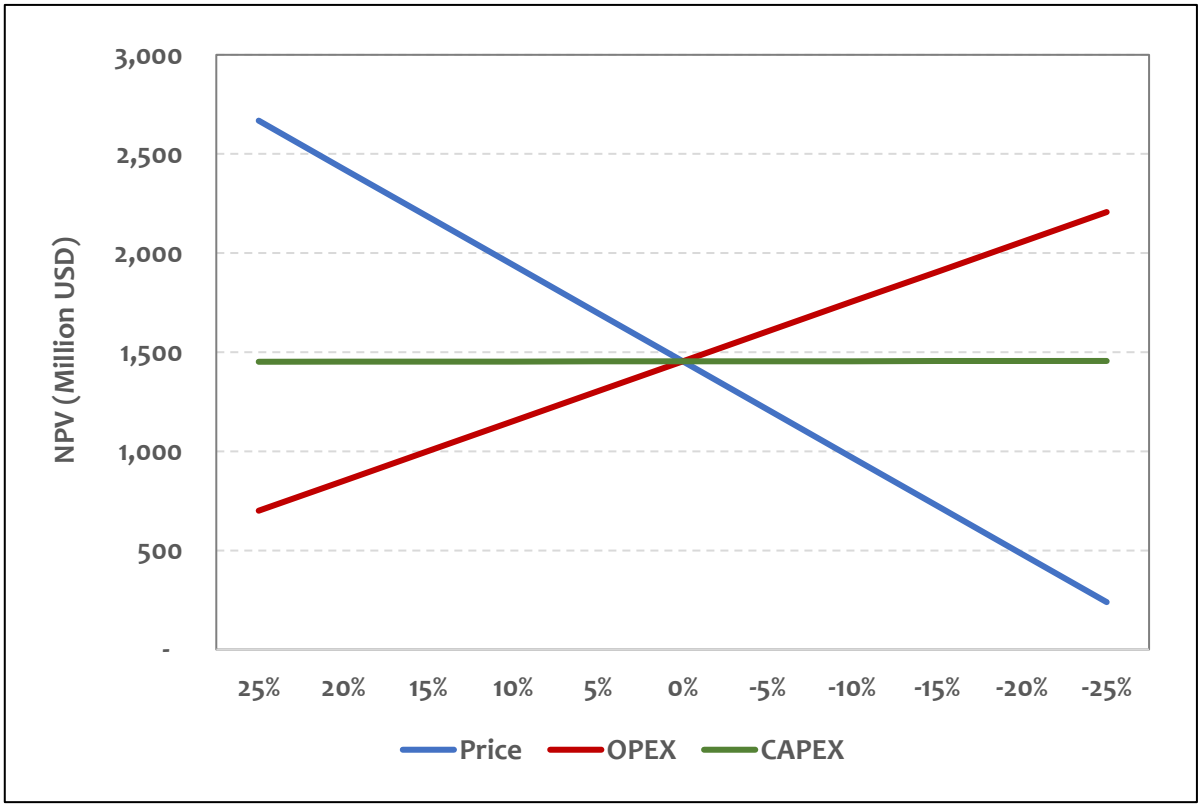
Financial Parameter	Unit	Project
Model Currency	-	USD
UD Dollar Exchange rate	USD/IDR	16,500
Taxation Rate	%	22
Open Pit Royalty Rate	%	9.0
Discount Rate	%	12
Depreciation Mode	-	Straight Line
End of Project Depreciation	-	Write-off

A summary of the financial model, showing key production, Opex and Capex inputs on an annual basis are included in hard copy format in **Appendix J**. A range of margin were applied to the analysis, as shown in **Table 5-20** and **Figure 5-15**.

Table 5-20 NPV Sensitivity

Changes	Price	OPEX	CAPEX
25%	2,668	700	1,452
20%	2,425	851	1,452
15%	2,182	1,002	1,452
10%	1,939	1,152	1,453
5%	1,697	1,303	1,453
0%	1,454	1,454	1,454
-5%	1,211	1,604	1,454
-10%	968	1,755	1,454
-15%	725	1,906	1,455
-20%	482	2,056	1,455
-25%	239	2,207	1,456

Figure 5-15 NPV Sensitivity



It is understood that the financial model has been reviewed by the Client's external auditor, taking into account financial conditions, assets and any other non-technical consideration. For reasons of Client confidentiality, the full "working" model is not included in this Statement. Disclosure of any deliverables to any third party must be made in full along with all qualifications, assumptions and disclaimers relating to those deliverables unless NRM agrees otherwise (see **Section 2.5**, Reliance on this Statement).

The Coal Reserves Competent Person believes that the mine operations are economically viable, however it is understood that the scale of the mine operations to be developed will be largely determined by the global market demand of the Project coal quality.

5.16 Environment and Social

Based on the initial survey, land ownership in the area is mostly owned under traditional ownership status. The records for local land ownership are kept only at the village record, with no official government document available. Most of these lands are inherited by the current owner from their parents or elders. Some of the lands of the Project are used by local villagers as an access to their own farms/plantations.

Land use is designated as a "Production Forest" (*Hutan Produksi Tetap* or "**HP**"). It is understood that TRA already has a "Forest Use Permit" (*Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan* or "**IPPKH**") for coal production covering an area of 968.10 Ha in the northern part of the mining concession from the Indonesian Forestry and Environment Ministry, No. SK.896/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.0/8/2022 dated 16 August 2022. The IPPKH document can be found in **Appendix C**.

The Client has also an approved ANDAL covering the entire concession issued in December 2012 which is a pre-requisite to formal environmental approval (AMDAL), which is yet to be completed. The ANDAL document is included in **Appendix D**.

NRM is of the opinion that no major risk factors have been identified in terms of environmental or social impact.

5.17 Classification

Coal Reserves have been classified based on the confidence of the Coal Resources, the level of detail in the mine planning, and the level of risk associated with the Project. Generally, Indicated Resources have been classified as Probable Reserves and Measured Resources within the pit shells have been classified as Proved Reserves.

In according with JORC standards, no Inferred Resources have been included in the Coal Reserves estimate. However, Inferred coal accounts for 0.7% of the Mineable Pit Shells and the current mine schedule.

5.18 Audits and Reviews

Validations of results were undertaken by the Consultants at the following points:

- conversion from Minescape to Minex model;
- optimiser pit shell versus practical pit shell;

- generation of *in situ* coal volumes and tonnes;
- generation of working section volumes and tonnes; and
- generation of Coal Reserves.

The JORC Code 2012 provides guidelines which set out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for the Public Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Within the code is a "Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria" (Table 1 – JORC Code). This checklist has been used as a systematic method to undertake the review of JORC compliance (see **Appendix E**).

5.19 Discussion of Relative Accuracy and Confidence

The difference between the Coal Resources and Coal Reserves are explained by the following:

- Mining losses and dilution have been applied in the estimation of Coal Reserves;
- The Measured and Indicated Coal Resources polygons extend beyond pit limits; and
- Inferred Coal Resources are not included in the Coal Reserves.

5.20 Other Relevant Factors

The following list is not exhaustive; however, it outlines the key issues that may impact the mining quantities, economic Pit Shell, Coal Resources and Coal Reserves categorization in the future:

- It is a mandatory to implement depressurization through the installation of drainholes along the North, West and South highwalls of the Rajawali pit. A similar treatment is required for the Eastern area under saturated rock conditions. A detailed investigation is necessary to plan the installation model, including the design in-pit drainage systems to manage groundwater discharge from the drainholes;
- Geotechnical issues within the outpit dump area are addressed in the existing design through the removal of topsoil dan soft materials, followed by the construction of counterweights and buttresses along the toe of the waste dump;
- Extensive area monitoring and comprehensive mitigation planning are essential to manage potential geotechnical hazards. These measures include excavating materials from heaving areas to restore stability, installing drainholes, and monitoring groundwater pressure using piezometers. Furthermore, slope stability is ensured via integrated monitoring systems, utilizing Total Stations for precise displacement surveys and Slope Stability Radar for real-time tracking of spatial surface deformation;
- TRA has provided documentation (as referenced in **Section 5.7**) regarding the establishment of a Project Area (PA) situated to the Southwest and South of the IUP boundary. This is considered as a critical area, as it is designated for the out-pit dump area required to support the overall Project's Life of Mine (LOM);
- It is understood that the current out-pit dump capacity relies heavily on the PA area. However, to achieve an appropriate dumping sequence, NRM recommends acquiring additional space within the PA area. This expansion will provide greater operational

flexibility and ensure that the dumping process is not overly contrained by the pit's mining advancement;

- Future coal prices as well as future escalation in operating costs, particularly in relation to potential external contractor costs and any rise in fuel costs; and
- Changes in the Indonesian government regulations, particularly in relation to the coal pricing formula or Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) regulations.

5.21 Statement of Coal Reserves

The Coal Reserves for the Project as of 31 December 2025 totalled 314 Mt, of which 275 Mt is categorized as Proved and 39 Mt as Probable. The Coal Reserves are summarized in **Table 5-21**, while the detailed Coal Reserves by seam is shown in **Table 5-22** until **Table 5-24**. The Coal Reserves totals have been rounded to the nearest 1 Mt to reflect the order of accuracy of the estimate.

The Coal Reserves detailed in this report meet the established criteria for Mineral Reserves reporting, specifically satisfying the threshold for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Coal Reserves category polygons applied to the seam S4 is shown in **Figure 5-16**, while coal Reserves limits for other seams are included in Appendix I.

Table 5-21 Coal Reserves Summary (as at 31 December 2025)

Block	Coal Reserves (Mt)			TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
	Proved	Probable	Total						
Malam	266	37	303	37.7	15.1	4.0	0.14	3,975	1.22
Betung	9	2	11	36.7	13.2	4.7	0.15	4,015	1.23
Total	**275**	**39**	**314**	**37.7**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

Table 5-22 Coal Reserves by Seam and Quality (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Coal Reserves (Mt)			TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
	Proved	Probable	Total						
S1	6.4	8.1	14.5	40.6	16.6	5.6	0.20	3,655	1.23
S1A	0.5	-	0.5	39.8	15.6	13.6	0.42	3,095	1.31
S1B	1.6	0.6	2.1	42.4	17.0	4.4	0.19	3,620	1.22
S3	4.8	3.7	8.5	38.2	14.7	12.6	0.34	3,295	1.29
S3L	0.1	0.1	0.2	36.0	11.1	21.5	0.31	2,785	1.39
S4U	188.4	0.9	189.3	37.9	14.9	3.8	0.13	3,975	1.22
S4	41.1	8.5	49.6	37.2	15.2	3.0	0.14	4,085	1.22
S4A	-	8.4	8.4	36.2	15.4	2.9	0.14	4,155	1.22
S4A2	31.5	-	31.5	36.3	14.7	3.7	0.13	4,115	1.22

Seam	Coal Reserves (Mt)			TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
	Proved	Probable	Total						
S4B	0.2	7.4	7.6	35.7	15.0	3.3	0.11	4,195	1.22
S4B1	0.5	-	0.5	32.6	13.3	8.8	0.11	4,120	1.27
S7	-	1.0	1.0	38.2	12.9	5.1	0.16	3,870	1.22
Total	**275**	**39**	**314**	**37.7**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

Table 5-23 Rajawali Pit – Coal Reserves by Seam and Quality (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Coal Reserves (Mt)			TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
	Proved	Probable	Total						
S1	6.4	8.1	14.5	40.6	16.6	5.6	0.20	3,655	1.23
S1A	0.5	-	0.5	39.8	15.6	13.6	0.42	3,095	1.31
S1B	1.6	0.6	2.1	42.4	17.0	4.4	0.19	3,620	1.22
S3	4.8	3.6	8.4	38.1	14.7	12.6	0.34	3,295	1.29
S3L	0.1	0.1	0.2	36.0	11.1	21.5	0.31	2,785	1.39
S4U	188.4	0.3	188.7	37.9	14.9	3.8	0.13	3,975	1.22
S4	36.2	8.5	44.8	37.2	15.4	2.9	0.14	4,085	1.22
S4A	-	8.2	8.2	36.2	15.4	2.9	0.14	4,155	1.22
S4A2	27.7	-	27.7	36.3	14.9	3.4	0.13	4,130	1.22
S4B	-	7.2	7.2	35.7	15.0	3.2	0.11	4,195	1.22
S4B1	0.2	-	0.2	32.6	13.3	8.9	0.12	4,110	1.28
Total	**266**	**37**	**303**	**37.7**	**15.1**	**4.0**	**0.14**	**3,975**	**1.22**

Table 5-24 Eagle Pit – Coal Reserves by Seam and Quality (as at 31 December 2025)

Seam	Coal Reserves (Mt)			TM % (ar)	IM % (ad)	Ash % (ar)	TS % (ar)	CV kcal/kg (gar)	RD g/cc *In situ*
	Proved	Probable	Total						
S3	-	0.1	0.1	40.7	13.3	12.5	0.37	3,190	1.29
S4U	-	0.6	0.6	37.3	12.8	6.2	0.26	3,860	1.23
S4	4.8	-	4.8	37.1	13.5	3.4	0.15	4,085	1.22
S4A	-	0.1	0.1	36.6	13.6	4.0	0.15	4,075	1.23
S4A2	3.8	-	3.8	36.1	12.9	5.7	0.13	3,990	1.24
S4B	0.1	0.2	0.3	35.7	13.7	4.4	0.14	4,100	1.22
S4B1	0.2	-	0.2	32.6	13.3	8.7	0.11	4,130	1.27
S7	-	1.0	1.0	38.2	12.9	5.1	0.16	3,870	1.22
Total	**9**	**2**	**11**	**36.7**	**13.2**	**4.7**	**0.15**	**4,015**	**1.23**

5.22 Previous Reserves Estimates

The previous IQPR for the Project has been prepared by RPM as at 31 December 2024. Coal Reserves comparison between previous and current Statement is shown in **Table 5-25** below.

Table 5-25 Summary Coal Reserves Comparison

The Project			Coal Reserves (Mt)		
			Proved	**Probable**	**Total**
Malam	31-Dec-25	NRM	266	37	303
	31-Dec-24	RPM	95	168	263
VARIANCE			**171**	**-131**	**40**
Betung	31-Dec-25	NRM	9	2	11
	31-Dec-24	RPM	**7**	**3**	**10**
VARIANCE			**2**	**-1**	**1**
TOTAL VARIANCE			**173**	**-132**	**41**

Variance are due to combination factors as summarized below:

- Additional infill drilling data may lead higher economic coal estimations, as well as an increased level of confidence in Coal Reserves categorization;
- Ongoing coal mining progress results in the depletion of Coal Reserves due to coal production during this period. However, it simultaneously increases the level of confidence in Coal Reserves categorization through actual operational data;
- NRM apply a benchmark coal price of USD 40.9/t for calorific value of 3,975 kcal/kg (gar) as the base price used for the Coal Reserves estimation. This pricing incorporates the 25% DMO requirement in accordance with Indonesian regulations. Previously, RPM utilized a benchmark price of USD 44.5/t for calorific value of 3,870 kcal/kg (gar); and
- It is understood that Coal Reserves in the IQPR 2024 by RPM is based on the JORC as of 31 December 2023 by RPM, depleted by 2024 coal production.

5.23 SGX Listing Rule Coal Resource and Reserve Summary

The Coal Resources and Coal Reserves Summary as required under the SGX listing rules and outlined in the form of **Appendix 7.5** are shown in **Table 5-26** below. This 31 Desember 2025 Coal Resources and Coal Reserves estimate is compared against the previous Resources and Reserves Statement from 31 December 2024 are shown in **Table 5-27** below.

Table 5-26 Summary Coal Resources and Reserves as of 31 December 2025

Category	Mineral Type	Gross Attributable to Licence		Net Attributable to Issuer			Remarks
		Tonnes (millions)	Grade Calorific Value CV (kcal/kg) GAR	Tonnes (millions)	Grade Calorific Value CV (kcal/kg) GAR	Change from previous update (%)	
Reserves							
Proved	Coal	275	3,985	275	3,985	170%	* Additional infill drilling, increase the Coal Resource Categorization
Probable		39	3,900	39	3,900	-77%	
Total		**314**	**3975**	**314**	**3975**	**15%**	* Coal mining progress
Resources							
Measured	Coal	306	3,865	306	3865	183%	* Additional infill drilling, increase the geological level of confidence (Coal Resource Categorization)
Indicated		63	3,845	63	3845	-74%	
Inferred		1	3,655	1	3655	-97%	
Total		**370**	**3,860**	**370**	**3860**	**-4%**	* Coal mining progress

Notes:

1. *All Coal Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates of 31 December 2025. Coal Resource estimates are not precise calculations depending on the interpretation of limited information on the occurrence's location, shape, continuity, and available sampling result;*
2. *The figures reported are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate, which may result in small tabulation discrepancies;*
3. *Coal Resources have been estimated in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and Australian Guidelines for Estimation and Classification of Coal Resources (2014);*
4. *Coal Resources are reported on a 100% equity basis;*
5. *Coal Reserves estimates are not precise calculation. The total contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate, which may result in small tabulation discrepancies;*
6. *Coal Reserves have been estimated in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and Australian Guidelines for Estimation and Classification of Coal Reserves (2014);*
7. *Coal Reserves are reported on a 100% equity basis;*
8. *Marketable Reserves are the same as Coal Reserves. The product is sold as a crushed coal product with no coal washing activity involved; and*
9. *Coal Reserves are inclusive and not additional to the Coal Resources.*

Table 5-27 Summary Comparison with Previous Coal Resources and Coal Reserves

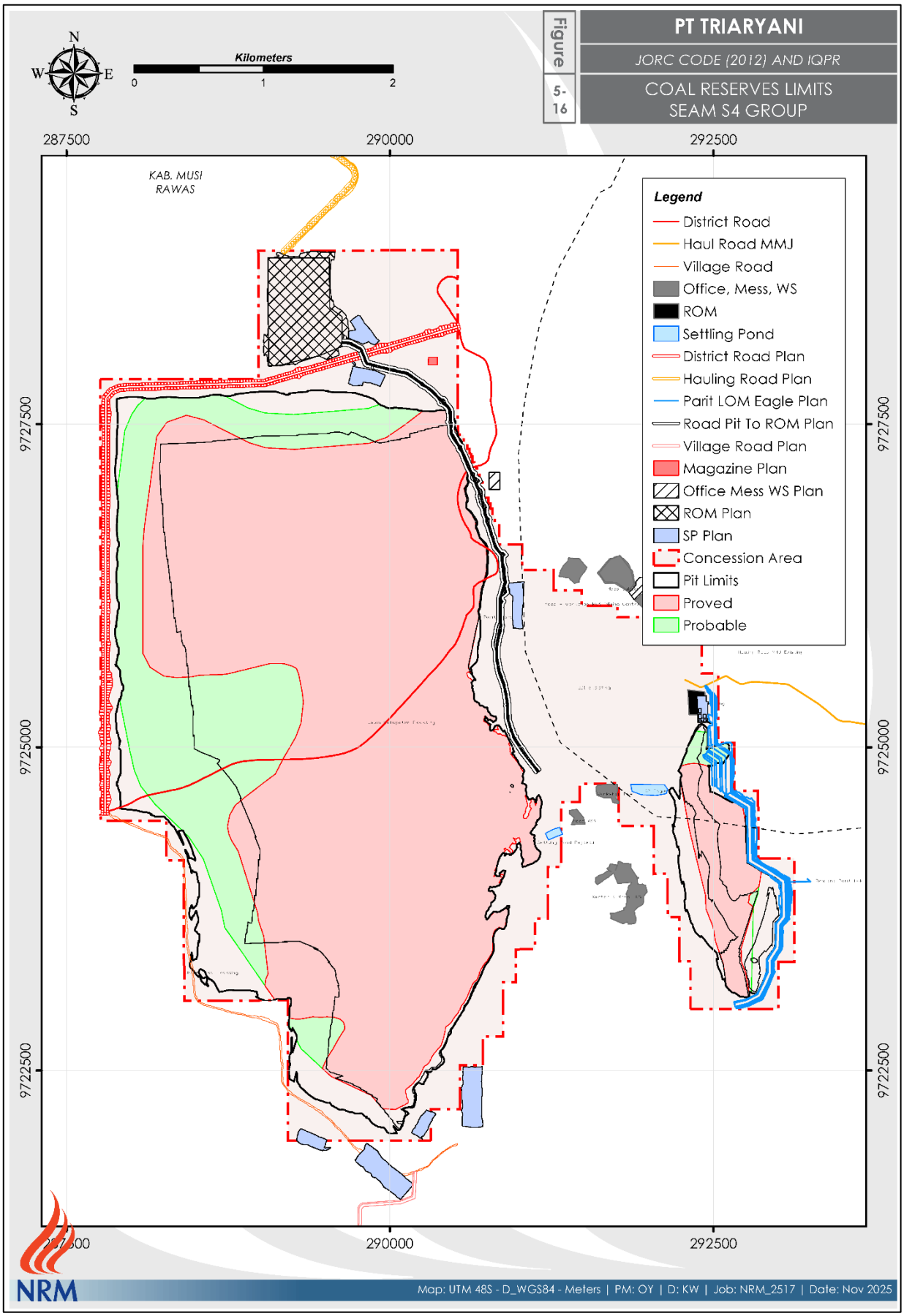
Category	Mineral Type	31 December 2025 (million tonnes)	31 December 2024 (million tonnes)	Difference
Reserves				
Proved	**Coal**	275	102	173
Probable		39	171	-132
Total		**314**	**273**	**41**
Resources				
Measured	**Coal**	306	108	198
Indicated		63	241	-178
Inferred		1	36	-35
Total		**370**	**385**	**-15**

Name of Qualified Person : Chris Ramsay, BSc (Geology), M.App.Proj.Mngt, FAusIMM

Date : February 2026

Proffesional Society Affiliation/Membership : Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) – Fellow No. 208206

Figure 5-16 Coal Reserves Limit – Seam S4 Group



Appendix A List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ad	Air dried
AFT	Ash Fusion Temperatures
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental permit)
ANDAL	Analisis Dampak Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental impact)
ar	As received
Ash	Ash content
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
bcm/t	Bank cubic metre per tonne
Becon	Bachelor of Economics
BESR	Break-Even Stripping Ratio
BLC	Barge loading conveyor
BSN	Badan Standardisasi Nasional
BSS	PT Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera
Capex	Capital expenditure
CHF	Coal Handling Facility
CnC	Clean and Clear
CV	Calorific Value
daf	Dry ash free
DGMC	Directorate General of Mineral and Coal
DMO	Domestic Market Obligation
EQM	Equilibrium Moisture
FC	Fixed Carbon
FF	Forcing Factors (as applied in pit 85ptimization)
gar	Gross as received
GE	PT Geo Energy
Geoservices	PT Geoservices
Guidelines	The Australian Guidelines for Estimating and Reporting of Inventory Coal, Coal Resources and Coal Reserves, 2014
Ha	Hectare
HBA	Harga Batubara Acuan (Indonesian Coal Price Reference)
HGI	Hardgrove Grindability Index
HP	Hutan Produksi (Production forest)
IM	Inherent Moisture
IPPKH	Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan (Forest use area)
IQPR	Independent Qualified Person Report

Abbreviation	Meaning
ISR	Incremental Stripping Ratio
ITR	Independent Technical Review
IUP	Izin Usaha Pertambangan (Indonesian mining concession)
JORC Code 2012	2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
kcal/kg	Unit of energy (kilocalorie) per kilogram
km	Kilometre(s)
kt	Thousand tonnes
ktpa	Thousand tonnes per annum
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LOM	Life of Mine
m	Metre
Minescape	Software of geological model
Minex	Software of geological model
Mis	Moisture *in situ*
MMPP	Mine-Mouth Power Plant
MSL	Mean Sea Level
Mt	Million metric tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NRM	PT New Resource Mine Consulting
Opex	Operating Expenditure
PAF	Potential Acid Forming
PFS	Pre-feasibility Study
Qtpu	Late Pliocene to Pleistocene Palembang Formation
RD	Relative Density
RL	Reduced Level
ROM	Run-of-Mine
RPM	PT Runge Pincock Minarco
Seam	A stratum or bed of coal or other mineral; generally applied to large deposits of coal.
SGX	Singapore Stock Exchange
SNI	Standard Nasional Indonesia
SoW	Scope of Work
SR	Stripping Ratio
Surtech	PT Surtech Utama Indonesia
t	Metric tonne
TE	Trace Elements
TM	Total Moisture
Tma	Middle to Late Miocene age Air Benakat Formation

Abbreviation	Meaning
Tmg	Early Miocene Gumai Formation
Tmpm	Late Miocene to Pliocene age Muara Enim Formation
tph	Tonnes per hour
TRA	PT Triaryani
TS	Total Sulphur

Appendix B Concession Document – Mining License (IUP)

BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA

KEPUTUSAN BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA
NOMOR : 540/ 220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014

TENTANG

PENGGABUNGAN IZIN USAHA PERTAMBANGAN OPERASI PRODUKSI PT. TRIARYANI KW 05 MEP 008, KW 05 MEP 009 DAN DU.1427/SUMSEL MENJADI IZIN USAHA PERTAMBANGAN OPERASI PRODUKSI PT. TRIARYANI KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001 DI KABUPATEN MUSI RAWAS UTARA

BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA,

Menimbang :

a. bahwa sesuai surat Direktur Utama PT. Triaryani Nomor : 021/TR/III/2014, tanggal 12 Maret 2014 perihal Permohonan Penggabungan 3 (tiga) Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi PT. Triaryani (DU 1427/SUMSEL, KW 05 MEP 008 dan KW 05 MEP 009.
b. bahwa sesuai dengan surat Direktorat Jendral Mineral dan Batubara Nomor: 787/30/DBB/2014 tanggal 21 April 2014 perihal Penggabungan IUP Operasi Produksi PT. Triaryani.
c. bahwa PT. Triaryani merupakan perusahaan pemegang tiga Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) Operasi Produksi sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Nomor : 249/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2011 (DU 1427/SUMSEL), Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Nomor : 468/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2011 (KW 005 MEP 008) dan Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Nomor : 469/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2011 (KW 05 MEP 009).
d. bahwa berdasarkan Dokumen Study Kelayakan dan Dokumen AMDAL yang telah disetujui KW 05 MEP 009, KW 05 MEP 008 dan DU 1427/SUMSEL, PT. Triaryani merupakan satu kesatuan yang terintegrasi dan sesuai dengan surat Direktorat Jendral Mineral dan Batubara penggabungan wilayah IUP PT. Triaryani dapat dilakukan agar lebih efektif dan efisien dalam kegiatan teknis operasional dan administrasi.
e. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud huruf a, b, c dan d diatas, maka penggabungan IUP Operasi Produksi atas nama PT. Triaryani perlu ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara.

Mengingat :

1. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintah Daerah (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2004 Nomor 125, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4427), sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2008 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 32 tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2008 Nomor 59, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4844);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2004 Nomor 67, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI 4724);

3. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2007 Nomor 68, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI 4725);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2009 Nomor 4. Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4959);
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2009 Nomor 140. Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5059);
6. Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pembentukan Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2013 Nomor 112);
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 1999 Tentang Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 1999 Nomor 59, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 3838);
8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 38 Tahun 2007 Tentang Pembagian Urusan antara Pemerintah Pusat, Pemerintahan Daerah Provinsi, Pemerintahan Daerah Kabupaten/kota (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2007 Nomor 82, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4737);
9. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 26 Tahun 2008 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2008 Nomor 48, Tambahan Lembaran RI Negara Nomor 4833);
10. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 22 Tahun 2010 tentang Wilayah Pertambangan (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2010 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5110);
11. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2010 tentang Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2010 Nomor 29, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5111);
12. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 55 Tahun 2010 tentang Pembinaan dan Pengawasan Penyelenggaran Pengelolaan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2010 Nomor 85, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5142);
13. Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Republik Indonesia Nomor 07 Tahun 2014 tentang Pelaksanaan Reklamasi dan Pascatambang Pada Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Berita Negara RI Tahun 2014 Nomor 274);
14. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Nomor 12 Tahun 2013 tentang Pengelolaan Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara(Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Tahun 2003 Nomor 4 Seri E);

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan :

KESATU : Memberikan Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi kepada

Nama Perusahaan : PT. Triaryani
Nama Direksi/Komisaris : Roza Permana Putra
Pemegang saham perusahaan dengan mencantumkan :
Nilai /Persentasi saham : Rp. 23.700.000.000,-
Nama Pemegang saham : 1. PT. Rajawali Resources Rp.20.145.000.000,-
2. Teddy Setyawan : Rp. 3.555.000.000,-

Kewarganegaraan Pemegang saham/Negara asal perusahaan)	:	Indonesia
Alamat	:	Gedung Menara Rajawali Lt. 7 Jl. Mega Kuningan Lot#5.1 Kawasan Mega Kuningan Kel. Kuningan Timur, Kec. Setia Budi, Jakarta Selatan
Komoditas	:	Batubara
Lokasi Penambangan	:	
Desa	:	Beringin Makmur II
Kecamatan	:	Rawas Ilir dan Nibung
Kabupaten	:	Musi Rawas Utara
Provinsi	:	Sumatera Selatan
Kode Wilayah	:	1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001
Luas	:	2.143 Ha

Dengan Peta dan daftar koordinat WIUP yang diterbitkan oleh Bupati Musi Rawas Utara sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran I dan Lampiran II Keputusan ini.

Lokasi Pengolahan	:	Sungai Malam
Pengangkutan dan Penjualan	:	PLTU Mulut Tambang dan Ekspor
Jangka waktu Berlaku IUP	:	16 Tahun
Jangka Waktu Tahap Kegiatan Produksi selama 16 Tahun	:	

KEDUA : Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi mempunyai hak untuk melakukan kegiatan produksi, pengangkutan dan penjualan serta pengolahan dalam WIUP untuk jangka waktu 16 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang 2 (dua) kali masing-masing 10 tahun, terhitung mulai tanggal ditetapkannya Keputusan ini sampai dengan Tahun 2031.

KETIGA : Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi wajib mendapatkan izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan dari Kementrian Kehutanan terhadap sebagian atau seluruh areal yang masuk dalam kawasan hutan.

KEEMPAT : IUP Operasi Produksi dilarang dipindahtangankan dan atau bekerjasama dengan pihak lain tanpa persetujuan tertulis Bupati Musi Rawas Utara.

KELIMA : PT. Triaryani sebagai Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya mempunyai hak dan kewajiban sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran III keputusan ini.

KEENAM : Selambat-lambatnya 60 (enam puluh) hari kerja setelah diterbitkannya keputusan ini Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi sudah harus menyampaikan RKAB kepada Bupati untuk mendapat persetujuan.

KETUJUH : Terhitung sejak 90 (Sembilan puluh) hari kerja sejak diterbitkannya izin ini, Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi sudah harus memulai aktifitas di lapangan.

KEDELAPAN : Dengan diberlakukannya keputusan ini maka Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Nomor : 249/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2011 (DU 1427/SUMSEL), Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Nomor :468/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2011 (KW 005 MEP 008) dan Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Nomor : 469/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2011 (KW 05 MEP 009) dinyatakan tidak berlaku lagi.

KESEMBILAN : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan bahwa segala sesuatunya akan diadakan perubahan dan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini

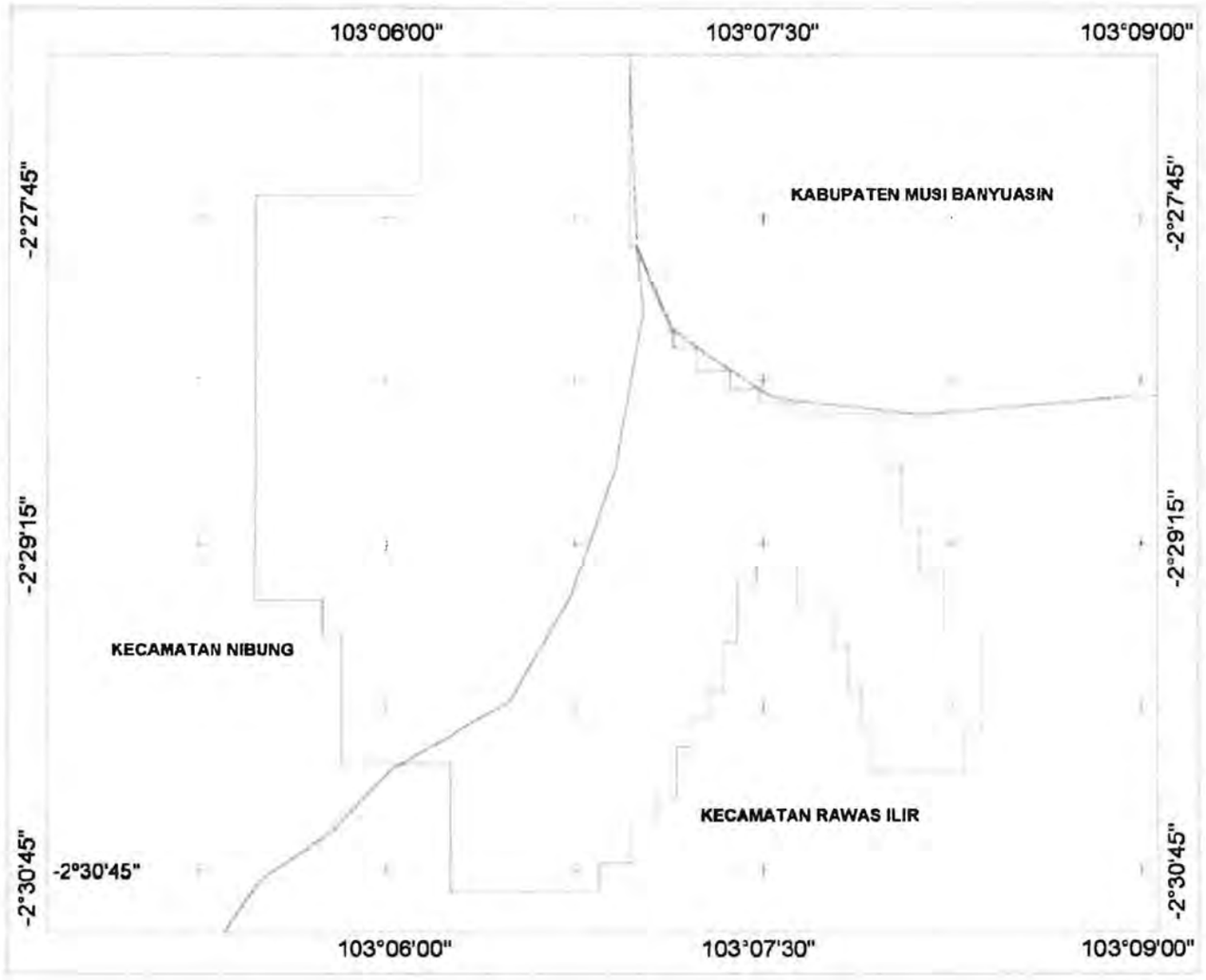
Ditetapkan di Muara Rupit
pada tanggal 23-Mei-2014

Pj. BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA,

H. AKISROPI AYUB

Tembusan :
1. Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral RI di Jakarta
2. Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara di Jakarta
3. Gubernur Sumatera Selatan di Palembang
4. Direktur Teknik dan Lingkungan Mineral dan Batubara di Jakarta
5. Direktur Pembinaan Pengusahaan Mineral dan Batubara di Jakarta
6. Kepala Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi Provinsi Sumatera Selatan di Palembang
7. Kabag Hukum dan Kepegawaian Setda Kab. Musi Rawas Utara di Muara Rupit
8. Camat Rawas Ilir di Bingin Teluk
9. Camat Nibung di Nibung

Lampiran I : KEPUTUSAN BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA
NOMOR : 220 /KPTS/DPE-LH/2014
TANGGAL : 23 - Mei - 2014



PETA WILAYAH
IZIN USAHA PERTAMBANGAN
PT. TRIARYANI

PROVINSI : SUMATERA SELATAN
KABUPATEN : MUSI RAWAS UTARA
KODE WIUP : 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001
LUAS WIUP (Ha) : 2.143 Ha

N
W E
S

SKALA 1: 50.000

0 1 2 Kilometer

KETERANGAN
KEGIATAN OPERASI PRODUKSI PT. TRIARYANI

LEGENDA

Lokasi IUP PT. Triaryani
Batas Kabupaten
Batas Kecamatan

Sumber Peta :
1. Peta Adminstrasi Kabupaten Musi Rawas
2. Peta Topografi Bakosurtanal Tahun 1981

Peta Indeks

Pj. BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA

H. AKISROPI AYUB

Lampiran II : KEPUTUSAN BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA
Nomor : 220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014
Tanggal : 23 - Mei - 2014

KOORDINAT WILAYAH IZIN USAHA PERTAMBANGAN

Lokasi
- Provinsi : Sumatera Selatan
- Kabupaten : Musi Rawas Utara
- Kecamatan : Rawas Ilir dan Nibung
- Komoditas : Batubara
- Luas wilayah : 2.143 Hektar
- Kode Wilayah : 1 1 1605 3 03 2015 001

NOMOR TITIK	BUJUR TIMUR (BT)			LINTANG SELATAN (LS)		
	O	'	"	O	'	"
1	103	5	28.50	2	27	39.10
2	103	5	28.50	2	29	30.30
3	103	5	44.83	2	29	30.30
4	103	5	44.83	2	29	40.32
5	103	5	49.25	2	29	40.32
6	103	5	49.25	2	30	15.63
7	103	6	15.19	2	30	15.63
8	103	6	15.19	2	30	51.00
9	103	6	51.00	2	30	51.00
10	103	6	51.00	2	30	43.00
11	103	6	58.25	2	30	43.00
12	103	6	58.26	2	30	32.01
13	103	7	04.00	2	30	32.00
14	103	7	04.00	2	30	24.69
15	103	7	09.06	2	30	24.69
16	103	7	09.07	2	30	11.10
17	103	7	12.30	2	30	11.10
18	103	7	12.30	2	30	02.90
19	103	7	17.10	2	30	02.90
20	103	7	17.10	2	29	55.10
21	103	7	20.40	2	29	55.10
22	103	7	20.40	2	29	42.11
23	103	7	23.70	2	29	42.10
24	103	7	23.70	2	29	25.80
25	103	7	28.40	2	29	25.80
26	103	7	28.40	2	29	21.10
27	103	7	38.07	2	29	21.09
28	103	7	38.07	2	29	31.83
29	103	7	46.83	2	29	31.83
30	103	7	46.82	2	29	43.86
31	103	7	50.34	2	29	43.86
32	103	7	50.34	2	29	54.77
33	103	7	53.22	2	29	54.77
34	103	7	53.24	2	30	05.91
35	103	7	56.00	2	30	05.91
36	103	7	56.00	2	30	18.00
37	103	8	18.00	2	30	18.00
38	103	8	18.00	2	30	06.00
39	103	8	22.00	2	30	06.00
40	103	8	22.00	2	29	40.00
41	103	8	13.00	2	29	40.00
42	103	8	13.00	2	29	23.00

43	103	8	07.00	2	29	23.00
44	103	8	07.00	2	29	11.00
45	103	8	03.00	2	29	11.00
46	103	8	03.00	2	28	53.38
47	103	7	58.95	2	28	53.37
48	103	7	58.95	2	28	39.17
49	103	7	37.80	2	28	39.17
50	103	7	37.80	2	28	36.37
51	103	7	28.92	2	28	36.37
52	103	7	28.92	2	28	32.52
53	103	7	21.98	2	28	32.52
54	103	7	21.98	2	28	27.28
55	103	7	13.97	2	28	27.28
56	103	7	13.97	2	28	20.90
57	103	7	08.27	2	28	20.90
58	103	7	08.27	2	28	16.15
59	103	7	07.21	2	28	16.15
60	103	7	07.21	2	28	13.48
61	103	7	06.62	2	28	13.48
62	103	7	06.62	2	28	11.90
63	103	7	06.12	2	28	11.90
64	103	7	06.12	2	28	10.58
65	103	7	05.53	2	28	10.58
66	103	7	05.53	2	28	09.06
67	103	7	04.87	2	28	09.06
68	103	7	04.87	2	28	07.24
69	103	7	04.12	2	28	07.24
70	103	7	04.12	2	28	05.35
71	103	7	03.39	2	28	05.35
72	103	7	03.39	2	28	03.40
73	103	7	02.77	2	28	03.40
74	103	7	02.77	2	28	01.75
75	103	7	02.12	2	28	01.75
76	103	7	02.12	2	28	00.17
77	103	7	01.65	2	28	00.17
78	103	7	01.65	2	27	58.80
79	103	7	01.29	2	27	58.81
80	103	7	01.29	2	27	57.84
81	103	7	00.91	2	27	57.84
82	103	7	00.91	2	27	56.85
83	103	7	00.30	2	27	56.85
84	103	7	00.30	2	27	55.20
85	103	6	59.50	2	27	55.20
86	103	6	59.50	2	27	53.25
87	103	6	57.98	2	27	53.25
88	103	6	57.99	2	27	06.80
89	103	6	08.10	2	27	06.80
90	103	6	08.10	2	27	39.10
91	103	5	28.50	2	27	39.10

Pj. BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA

H. AKISROPI AYUB

Lampiran III : KEPUTUSAN BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA
Nomor : 220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014
Tanggal : 23 Mei 2014

Hak dan Kewajiban

A. Hak Pemegang IUP
1. Memasuki WIUP sesuai dengan peta dan daftar koordinat;
2. Melaksanakan kegiatan IUP Operasi Produksi (Konstruksi, Produksi, Pengolahan dan Pengangkutan Penjualan) sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
3. Membangun fasilitas penunjang kegiatan IUP Operasi Produksi (Konstruksi, Produksi, Pengolahan dan Pengangkutan Penjualan) didalam maupun diluar WIUP dengan mengikuti peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
4. Dapat menghentikan sewaktu-waktu kegiatan Operasi Produksi (Konstruksi, Produksi, Pengolahan Pemurnian dan Pengangkutan Penjualan) di setiap bagian atau beberapa bagian WIUP dengan alasan bahwa kelanjutan dari kegiatan IUP Operasi Produksi (Konstruksi, Produksi, Pengolahan dan Pengangkutan Penjualan) tersebut tidak layak atau praktis secara komersial maupun karena keadaan kahar, keadaan yang menghalangi sehingga menimbulkan penghentian sebagian atau seluruh kegiatan usaha pertambangan;
5. Mengajukan permohonan pengusahaan bahan galian lain yang bukan merupakan bahan galian utama yang diketemukan dalam WIUP;
6. Mengajukan pernyataan tidak berminat terhadap pengusahaan bahan galian lain yang bukan merupakan bahan galian utama yang diketemukan dalam WIUP.
7. Dapat melakukan kerjasama dengan perusahaan lain dalam rangka penggunaan setiap fasilitas yang dimiliki oleh perusahaan lain baik yang berafiliasi dengan perusahaan atau tidak sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perudang-undangan;
8. Dapat membangun sarana dan prasarana pada WIUP lain setelah mendapat izin dari pemegang IUP yang bersangkutan.

B. Kewajiban Pemegang IUP
1. Memilih yuridiksi pada Pengadilan Negeri tempat dimana lokasi WIUP berada.
2. Selambat-lambatnya 6 bulan setelah ditetapkannya keputusan ini, pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi harus sudah melaksanakan dan menyampaikan laporan pematokan batas wilayah IUP Operasi Produksi kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara.
3. Hubungan antara pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi dengan pihak ketiga menjadi tanggung jawab pemegang IUP sesuai ketentuan perundang-undangan
4. Melaporkan Rencana Investasi.
5. Menyampaikan rencana reklamasi
6. Menyampaikan rencana pasca tambang
7. Menempatkan jaminan penutupan tambang (sesuai umur tambang)

8. Menyampaikan RKAB selambat-lambatnya pada bulan November yang meliputi rencana tahun depan dan realisasi kegiatan setiap tahun berjalan kepada Bupati dengan tembusan kepada :
   *) Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral
   *) Gubernur Sumatera Selatan
9. Menyampaikan Laporan Kegiatan Triwulan yang harus diserahkan dalam jangka waktu 30 (tiga puluh) hari setelah akhir dari triwulan takwin secara berkala kepada Bupati dengan tembusan kepada :
   *) Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral
   *) Gubernur Sumatera Selatan
10. Apabila ketentuan batas waktu penyampaian RKAB dan pelaporan sebagaimana dimaksud pada angka 8 (delapan) dan 9 (sembilan) tersebut diatas terlampaui, maka kepada pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi akan diberikan peringatan tertulis.
11. a. Menyampaikan laporan Produksi dan Pemasaran sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan
    b. Melaporkan temuan bahan galian lain yang merupakan bahan galian utama yang bernilai ekonomis kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara.
12. Menyampaikan Rencana Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat sekitar wilayah pertambangan kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara.
13. Menyampaikan RKPTL setiap tahun sebelum penyampaian RKAB kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara.
14. Memenuhi ketentuan perpajakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
15. membayar Iuran Tetap setiap tahun dan membayar royalty sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
16. Menempatkan jaminan reklamasi sebelum melakukan kegiatan produksi dan rencana penutupan tambang sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
17. Menyampaikan RPT (Rencana Penutupan Tambang) sebelum kegiatan Operasi Produksi.
18. Mengangkat seorang Kepala Teknik Tambang yang bertanggung jawab atas kegiatan IUP Operasi Produksi (Konstruksi, Produksi, Pengolahan dan Pengangkutan Penjualan), Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja Pertambangan serta pengelolaan Lingkungan Pertambangan.
19. Kegiatan produksi dimulai apabila kapasitas produksi terpasang sudah mencapai 70% yang direncanakan;
20. Permohonan perpanjangan IUP untuk Kegiatan Produksi harus diajukan paling lambat 3 (tiga) bulan sebelum berakhirnya masa izin ini dengan disertai pemenuhan persyaratan;
21. Kelalaian atas ketentuan tersebut pada butir 20, mengakibatkan IUP Operasi Produksi berakhir menurut hukum dan segala usaha pertambangan dihentikan. Dalam jangka waktu paling lama 6 (enam) bulan sejak berakhirnya keputusan ini pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi harus mengangkat keluar segala sesuatu yang menjadi miliknya, kecuali benda-benda/bangunan-bangunan yang dipergunakan untuk kepentingan umum barang/aset pemegang IUP menjadi milik Pemerintah;
22. Apabila dalam jangka waktu sebagaimana dimaksud dalam butir 21, pemegang IUP operasi Produksi tidak melaksanakan maka barang/aset pemegang IUP menjadi milik Pemerintah;
23. Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi harus menyediakan data dan keterangan sewaktu-waktu apabila dikehendaki oleh pemerintah
24. Pemegang IUP Operasi Produksi membolehkan dan menerima apabila pemerintah sewaktu-waktu melakukan pemeriksaan;
25. Menerapkan kaidah pertambangan yang baik;

26. Mengelola keuangan sesuai dengan sistem akuntansi Indonesia;
27. Melaporkan pelaksanaan pengembangan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat setempat secara berkala;
28. Mengutamakan pemanfaatan tenaga kerja setempat, barang dan jasa dalam negeri sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
29. Mengutamakan pembelian dalam negeri dari pengusaha lokal yang ada di daerah tersebut sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
30. Dilarang melibatkan anak perusahaan dan/atau afiliasinya dalam bidang usaha jasa pertambangan di WIUP yang diusahakannya, kecuali dengan izin Bupati Musi Rawas Utara;
31. Melaporkan data dan pelaksanaan penggunaan usaha jasa penunjang
32. Menyerahkan seluruh data hasil kegiatan IUP Operasi Produksi kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara dengan tembusan :
    *) Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral
    *) Gubernur Sumatera Selatan
33. Menyampaikan proposal yang sekurang-kurangnya menggambarkan aspek teknis, keuangan, produksi dan pemasaran serta lingkungan sebagai persyaratan pengajuan permohonan perpanjangan IUP Operasi Produksi;
34. Memberikan ganti rugi kepada pemegang hak atas tanah dan tegakan tanam tumbuh dan bangunan yang terkena akibat kegiatan IUP Operasi Produksi;
35. Penjualan hasil produksi diutamakan untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan dalam negeri (DMO) sesuai ketentuan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
36. Didalam kegiatan konstruksi, produksi, pengolahan, pengangkutan dan penjualan harus melibatkan Perusahaan Daerah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara sesuai kemampuannya;
37. Penjualan produksi kepada afiliasi harus mengacu kepada harga pasar;
38. Kontrak penjualan jangka panjang (minimal 3 tahun) harus mendapatkan persetujuan terlebih dahulu dari Bupati Musi Rawas Utara;
39. Perusahan wajib mengolah produksinya di dalam negeri;
40. Jika terjadi tumpang tindih wilayah Izin Usaha Pertambangan dengan kepentingan lahan lainnya, maka pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan sebelum melaksanakan kegiatan dalam wilayah tersebut harus lebih dahulu menyelesaikannya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.
41. Membangun sarana dan prasarana pada kegiatan konstruksi antara lain meliputi :
    a. Fasilitas-fasilitas dan peralatan pertambangan;
    b. Instalasi dan peralatan peningkatan mutu Batubara;
    c. Fasilitas-fasilitas terminal khusus yang dapat meliputi dok-dok, pelabuhan-pelabuhan, dermaga-dermaga, jembatan-jembatan, tongkang-tongkang, pemecah-pemecah air, fasilitas-fasilitas terminal, bengkel-bengkel, daerah-daerah penimbunan, gudang-gudang, dan peralatan bongkar muat didalam wilayah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara;
    d. Fasilitas-fasilitas transportasi dan komunikasi yang dapat meliputi jalan-jalan ,jembatan-jembatan, kapal-kapal, feri-feri, pelabuhan-pelabuhan udara, rel-rel, tempat-tempat pendaratan pesawat, hanggar-hanggar, garasi-garasi, pompa-pompa BBM, fasilitas-fasilitas radio dan telekomunikasi, serta fasilitas-fasilitas jaringan telegraph dan telepon dalam wilayah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara;
    e. Perkotaan, yang dapat meliputi rumah-rumah tempat tinggal, toko-toko, sekolah-sekolah, rumah sakit, teater-teater dan bangunan lain, fasilitas-fasilitas dan peralatan pegawai kontraktor termasuk tanggungan pegawai tersebut;
    f. Listrik, fasilitas-fasilitas air dan air buangan dan dapat meliputi pembangkit-pembangkit tenaga listrik (yang dapat berupa tenaga air, uap, gas, atau diesel), jaringan-jaringan listrik, dam-dam, saluran-saluran air, sistem-sistem penyediaan air, dan sistem-sistem pembuangan limbah (tailing), air buangan pabrik, dan air buangan rumah tangga;

g. Fasilitas-fasilitas lain-lain, yang dapat meliputi namun tidak terbatas bengkel-bengkel mesin, bengkel-bengkel pengecoran dan reparasi;
h. Semua fasilitas tambahan atau fasilitas lain, pabrik dan peralatan yang dianggap perlu atau cocok untuk operasi pengusahaan yang berkaitan dengan WIUP atau untuk menyediakan pelayanan atau melaksanakan aktifitas-aktifitas pendukung atau aktifitas yang sifatnya insidentil;
i. Harus membangun akses jalan khusus untuk kegiatan produksi maupun pengangkutan hasil produksi dan lain-lain dari wilayah produksi ke terminal dan atau pelabuhan khusus didalam wilayah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara.

Pj. BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA

H. AKISROPI AYUB

Appendix C Forestry Permit

MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEPUTUSAN MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR : SK.896/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.0/8/2022

TENTANG

PERUBAHAN ATAS KEPUTUSAN KEPALA BADAN KOORDINASI PENANAMAN MODAL ATAS NAMA MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN NOMOR 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 TANGGAL 8 JUNI 2018 TENTANG IZIN PINJAM PAKAI KAWASAN HUTAN UNTUK KEGIATAN OPERASI PRODUKSI BATUBARA ATAS NAMA PT. TRIARYANI SELUAS ± 606,40 HA (ENAM RATUS ENAM DAN EMPAT PULUH PERSERATUS) HEKTARE PADA KAWASAN HUTAN PRODUKSI TERBATAS DAN KAWASAN HUTAN PRODUKSI TETAP DI KABUPATEN MUSI RAWAS UTARA, PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN, SEBAGAIMANA TELAH DITETAPKAN BERDASARKAN KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PLANOLOGI KEHUTANAN DAN TATA LINGKUNGAN ATAS NAMA MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN NOMOR SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 TANGGAL 7 JANUARI 2020 MENJADI SELUAS 577,86 HA (LIMA RATUS TUJUH PULUH TUJUH DAN DELAPAN PULUH ENAM PERSERATUS HEKTARE)

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa PT. Triaryani sebagai perusahaan pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi Komoditas Batubara berdasarkan Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 540/220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014 tanggal 23 Mei 2014, seluas ± 2.143 Ha (dua ribu seratus empat puluh tiga hektare), untuk jangka waktu selama 16 (enam belas) tahun sampai dengan tanggal 22 Mei 2031;

b. bahwa berdasarkan Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018, kepada PT. Triaryani diberikan Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara seluas ± 606,40 Ha (enam ratus enam dan empat puluh perseratus hektare) pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor

SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 menjadi seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare), untuk jangka waktu berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 23 Mei 2030;

c. bahwa Direktur Utama PT. Triaryani dengan surat Nomor 018/TR/I/2022 tanggal 24 Januari 2022, menyampaikan Permohonan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara seluas ± 390,29 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh sembilan perseratus hektare) di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan;

d. bahwa Plt. Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan dengan surat Nomor S.885/PKTL /REN/PLA.0/7/2022 tanggal 6 Juli 2022, menyampaikan hasil penilaian dan penelaahan terhadap penambahan areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan a.n. PT. Triaryani :

1) berdasarkan hasil penilaian, permohonan PT. Triaryani telah memenuhi persyaratan sesuai ketentuan Pasal 379, Pasal 380 dan Pasal 381 Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Perencanaan Kehutanan, Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perubahan Fungsi Kawasan Hutan, serta Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan;

2) berdasarkan peta Kawasan Hutan dan Konservasi Perairan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan sesuai Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.454/MENLHK/SETJEN/ PLA.2/6/2016 dan Peta Perkembangan Pengukuhan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan lampiran Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.9400/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/ PLA.2/11/2019, serta berdasarkan hasil perhitungan ulang secara digital areal permohonan persetujuan penggunaan kawasan Hutan a.n. PT. Triaryani seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare) berada pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap dan bersebelahan dengan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan a.n. PT. Triaryani sesuai Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/ PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020, diantaranya :

a) seluas ± 236,35 Ha (dua ratus tiga puluh enam dan tiga puluh lima perseratus hektare) pada areal Persetujuan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Survey Seismik 2D dan 3D pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas, Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi yang dapat Dikonversi seluas ± 15.362,9397 Ha (lima belas ribu tiga ratus enam puluh dua dan sembilan ribu tiga ratus sembilan puluh tujuh persepuluh ribu hektare) a.n. SKK Migas – PT. Seleraya Merangin Dua di Kabupaten Sarolangun, Provinsi Jambi sesuai Surat Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor S.582/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/6/2019 tanggal 14 Juni 2019 dan telah diperpanjang sesuai surat Nomor S.1040/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/6/2020 tanggal 29 Juni 2020, berlaku selama 1 (satu) tahun dan telah berakhir masa berlakunya, sehingga seluruh areal permohonan seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare) dapat ditelaah lebih lanjut;

b) seluas ± 111,79 Ha (seratus sebelas dan tujuh puluh sembilan perseratus hektare) berada pada areal Persetujuan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan PT. Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.1507/Menlhk/Setjen/HPL.0/12/2021 tanggal 31 Desember 2021. Terkait kuota sesuai ketentuan Pasal 372 ayat (6) Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021, bahwa permohonan penambahan Persetujuan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan a.n. PT Triaryani seluas ± 111,80 Ha (seratus sebelas dan delapan puluh perseratus hektare) pada areal Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan PT. Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera masih berada di bawah kuota yang diperkenankan dalam kegiatan pertambangan pada areal PBPH tersebut;

c) seluas ± 278,45 Ha (dua ratus tujuh puluh delapan dan empat puluh lima perseratus hektare) di luar areal perizinan pemanfaatan hutan namun berada di wilayah pengelolaan KPH Wilayah XIV Rawas - KPHP Unit V Sumatera Selatan sesuai Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor SK.688/Menhut-II/2012 tanggal 29 November 2012. Terkait kuota sesuai ketentuan Pasal 372 ayat (7) Peraturan Menteri

Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021, bahwa permohonan penambahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan a.n. PT Triaryani seluas ± 278,45 Ha (dua ratus tujuh puluh delapan dan empat puluh lima perseratus hektare) pada areal KPH Wilayah XIV Rawas - KPHP Unit V Sumatera Selatan yang tidak dibebani perizinan berusaha pemanfaatan hutan masih berada di bawah kuota yang diperkenankan untuk kegiatan pertambangan di areal KPH tersebut;

3) areal yang dimohon bersebelahan dan merupakan pengembangan dari persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan a.n. PT Triaryani yang telah diterbitkan sebelumnya sesuai dengan Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 menjadi seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare). Berdasarkan hal tersebut permohonan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare) yang diajukan ditelaah sebagai penambahan terhadap Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan sebelumnya, sehingga diproses sebagai perubahan persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan, sehingga areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan menjadi seluas ± 968,10 Ha (sembilan ratus enam puluh delapan dan sepuluh perseratus hektare) merupakan penjumlahan dari seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare) + 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare);

4) berdasarkan data penutupan lahan tahun 2020 dari Direktorat Inventarisasi dan Pemantauan Sumber Daya Hutan, areal yang dimohon berupa pertanian lahan kering + semak dan tanah terbuka;

5) berdasarkan ketentuan Pasal 531 huruf m Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021, permohonan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan pada areal yang belum dilakukan penetapan kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutan provinsi sebelum berlakunya Peraturan Menteri ini, tetap diproses berdasarkan batasan kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutan yang

telah ditetapkan sebelumnya. Luas kawasan hutan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan di atas 30% dari luas Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sehingga permohonan PT. Triaryani dikenakan kewajiban membayar PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan; dan melakukan penanaman dalam rangka Rehabilitasi DAS;

6) berdasarkan data PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan sampai dengan tanggal 13 April 2022, PT. Triaryani telah melunasi Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP) Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dan tidak ada kewajiban PNBP penggunaan kawasan hutan yang terutang;

7) berdasarkan hasil penilaian dan penelaahan, maka permohonan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara a.n. PT. Triaryani di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan secara teknis dapat dipertimbangkan untuk diproses lebih lanjut seluas ± 968,10 Ha (sembilan ratus enam puluh delapan dan sepuluh perseratus hektare) dengan rincian :

a) areal persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan sebelumnya sesuai Keputusan Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare);

b) areal Penambahan persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare);

e. bahwa berdasarkan :

1) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kehutanan:

a) Pasal 90 ayat (2), Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dilakukan tanpa mengubah fungsi pokok Kawasan Hutan dengan mempertimbangkan batasan luas dan jangka waktu tertentu serta kelestarian lingkungan;

b) Pasal 91 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) huruf b, Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk kepentingan pembangunan di luar kegiatan Kehutanan hanya dapat dilakukan untuk kegiatan yang mempunyai tujuan strategis

yang tidak dapat dielakkan meliputi kegiatan pertambangan;

c) Pasal 94 ayat (1) dan Pasal 96 ayat (1), Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk kepentingan pembangunan di luar kegiatan Kehutanan dilakukan berdasarkan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dan diberikan oleh Menteri berdasarkan permohonan;

d) Pasal 94 ayat (5) dan ayat (7), Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan pada provinsi yang terlampaui kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutannya wajib membayar PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dan wajib melakukan penanaman dalam rangka rehabilitasi DAS;

e) Pasal 99 ayat (2), ayat (4) dan ayat (5), Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan wajib melaksanakan tata batas areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan paling lama dalam jangka waktu 1 (satu) tahun setelah diterbitkan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dan tidak dapat diperpanjang dan dalam hal telah menyelesaikan pelaksanaan tata batas areal Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, Menteri menetapkan batas areal kerja Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan serta dalam hal tidak menyelesaikan pelaksanaan tata batas areal Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dalam jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan menjadi batal dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku;

f) Pasal 104 ayat (1), Jangka waktu Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan diberikan sama dengan jangka waktu Perizinan Berusaha sesuai bidangnya dan dilakukan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

g) Pasal 294 huruf b, Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas sebelum berlakunya Peraturan Pemerintah ini, dinyatakan tetap berlaku sesuai dengan tahap pengukuhannya serta diberlakukan peruntukan dan fungsinya sebagai Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap;

h) Pasal 296 huruf i, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan pada areal yang belum dilakukan penetapan kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutan provinsi sebelum berlakunya Peraturan Pemerintah ini, tetap diproses berdasarkan batasan kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutan yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya;

2) Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Perencanaan Kehutanan, Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perubahan Fungsi Kawasan Hutan, serta Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan :

a) Pasal 366 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) huruf a, Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk kepentingan pembangunan di luar kegiatan Kehutanan hanya dapat dilakukan untuk kegiatan yang mempunyai tujuan strategis yang tidak dapat dielakkan dilakukan dengan mekanisme Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dengan keputusan Menteri;

b) Pasal 367 huruf b, Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dengan mekanisme Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dengan keputusan Menteri, meliputi pertambangan mineral, batubara, minyak dan gas bumi, pertambangan lain, termasuk sarana dan prasarana antara lain jalan, pipa, *conveyor* dan *smelter*;

c) Pasal 369 ayat (1) huruf a, Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk kegiatan komersial dilakukan dengan ketentuan pada provinsi yang melampaui kecukupan luas kawasan hutan wajib membayar PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, dan melakukan penanaman dalam rangka Rehabilitasi DAS terutama pada Kawasan Hutan untuk Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dengan ratio 1:1 (satu berbanding satu);

d) Pasal 372 ayat (6) dan (7):

(6) dalam hal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk kegiatan pertambangan mineral dan batubara di Kawasan Hutan Produksi pada suatu provinsi berada pada areal yang dibebani Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan kuota yang dapat dipertimbangkan paling banyak 10% (sepuluh perseratus) dari luas efektif setiap Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan;

(7) dalam hal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk kegiatan pertambangan mineral dan batubara di Kawasan Hutan Produksi pada suatu provinsi berada pada areal KPH, kuota yang dapat dipertimbangkan paling banyak 10% (sepuluh perseratus) dari luas Kawasan Hutan Produksi pada masing-masing KPH yang tidak dibebani Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan;

e) Pasal 390 ayat (4), Dalam hal Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan tidak menyelesaikan pelaksanaan Tata Batas areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dalam jangka waktu yang ditentukan, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan menjadi batal dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku;

f) Pasal 392 ayat (1) dan ayat (2), Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dilarang melakukan kegiatan di lapangan sebelum menyelesaikan pemenuhan Komitmen, dikecualikan untuk penyelesaian pemenuhan Komitmen dan kegiatan lainnya, yaitu membuat kegiatan persiapan, diantaranya pembangunan direksi kit (*basecamp* sementara); pengukuran sarana dan prasarana; sarana penunjang keselamatan umum; penanganan bencana alam; dan sarana dan prasarana penunjang pada kondisi darurat;

g) Pasal 396 ayat (1), Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan menyampaikan laporan penyelesaian pemenuhan Komitmen dengan dilampiri dokumen asli sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 389 dan Pasal 390 dan mengajukan permohonan Penetapan Batas Areal Kerja Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan kepada Direktur Jenderal melalui Direktur;

h) Pasal 397 ayat (2), dalam hal Direktur Jenderal atas nama Menteri telah menetapkan batas Areal Kerja Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan berlaku efektif dan Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dapat langsung menjalankan kegiatan usaha;

i) Pasal 399 ayat (4),

(4) Bagi Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan selain sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) dengan kompensasi membayar PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, pembayaran PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dilaksanakan sejak terbitnya Penetapan Batas Areal Kerja Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan;

(5) Pasal 399 ayat (5), Pembayaran PSDH/DR, PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, ganti rugi nilai tegakan kepada pemerintah apabila areal yang dimohon merupakan hutan tanaman hasil Rehabilitasi atau biaya investasi pengelolaan pemanfaatan hutan kepada pengelola/Pemegang Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan dalam hal areal Persetujuan Penggunaan

Kawasan Hutan berada dalam Areal Kerja Pengelolaan Hutan/ Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan dapat dilakukan tanpa harus menunggu pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan mendapatkan Penetapan Batas Areal Kerja Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan;

j) Pasal 409 ayat (4) dan ayat (5) :

(4) Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dapat dilakukan perubahan berdasarkan permohonan atau tanpa permohonan dari Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan apabila terdapat perubahan perizinan/perjanjian dibidangnya; perubahan dokumen lain yang menjadi dasar penerbitan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan; dan/atau ketidaksesuaian Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dengan perizinan/ perjanjian di bidangnya dan/atau dokumen lingkungan;

(5) Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan yang Areal Kerjanya dikurangi tetap dapat melakukan kegiatan di lapangan pada Areal Kerja yang tidak dikurangi atau berubah;

k) Pasal 410 ayat ayat (7), ayat (9) dan ayat (11) :

(7) Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan yang mengajukan permohonan pengembalian sebagian areal, tetap dapat melakukan kegiatan di lapangan pada areal yang tidak dikembalikan;

(9) Besaran PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan yang wajib dibayarkan pada periode berikutnya berdasarkan pada luasan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan perubahan sejak ditetapkan keputusan perubahan oleh Menteri;

(11) Dalam hal pemegang perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan tidak dapat menyelesaikan Komitmen dalam jangka waktu 1 (satu) tahun, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dinyatakan tidak berlaku;

l) Pasal 531 huruf m, permohonan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan pada areal yang belum dilakukan penetapan Kecukupan Luas Kawasan Hutan provinsi sebelum berlakunya Peraturan Menteri ini, tetap diproses berdasarkan batasan Kecukupan Luas Kawasan Hutan yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya;

m) Pasal 532 ayat (5), Dalam hal pada areal permohonan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan belum dilakukan penetapan kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutan provinsi, batasan kecukupan luas Kawasan Hutan adalah 30 % (tiga puluh perseratus) dari luas provinsi;

f. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan tersebut huruf a sampai dengan huruf e, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan tentang Perubahan atas Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018 tentang Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara atas nama PT. Triaryani seluas ± 606,40 Ha (enam ratus enam dan empat puluh perseratus) hektare pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 menjadi seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare);

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya;

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja;

3. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang, sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja;

4. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja;

5. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan, sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja;

6. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja;

7. Undang-Undang Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak;

8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 26 Tahun 2008 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 21 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penataan Ruang;
9. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 12 Tahun 2014 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Jenis Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berlaku pada Kementerian Kehutanan;
10. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Jenis Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berasal dari Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kepentingan Pembangunan di Luar Kegiatan Kehutanan yang Berlaku pada Kementerian Kehutanan;
11. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 26 Tahun 2020 tentang Rehabilitasi dan Reklamasi Hutan;
12. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 1 Tahun 2021 tentang Tata Cara Pemeriksaan Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak;
13. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 22 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup;
14. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kehutanan;
15. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 tentang Tata Cara Pengenaan Sanksi Administratif dan Tata Cara Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang berasal dari Denda Administratif Bidang Kehutanan;
16. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 43 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelesaian Ketidaksesuaian Tata Ruang, Kawasan Hutan, Izin dan/atau Hak atas Tanah;
17. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 68 Tahun 2019 tentang Organisasi Kementerian Negara, sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 32 Tahun 2021;
18. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 92 Tahun 2020 tentang Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan;
19. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 113/P Tahun 2019 tentang Pembentukan Kementerian Negara dan Pengangkatan Menteri Negara Kabinet Indonesia Maju Periode Tahun 2019-2024, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Keputusan Presiden Nomor 72/P Tahun 2021 tentang Pembentukan dan Pengubahan Kementerian serta Pengangkatan beberapa Menteri Negara Kabinet Indonesia Maju Periode Tahun 2019-2024;
20. Instruksi Presiden Nomor 5 Tahun 2019 tentang Penghentian Pemberian Izin Baru dan Penyempurnaan Tata Kelola Hutan Alam Primer dan Lahan Gambut;

21. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.56/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Tata Cara Penentuan Luas Areal Terganggu dan Areal Reklamasi dan Revegetasi untuk Perhitungan Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor P.51/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/9/2019;
22. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.60/Menhut-II/2009 tentang Pedoman Penilaian Keberhasilan Reklamasi Hutan;
23. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 91/PMK.02/2009 tentang Tata Cara Pengenaan, Pemungutan dan Penyetoran Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berasal dari Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kepentingan Pembangunan di Luar Kegiatan Kehutanan;
24. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor P.32/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 tentang Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan;
25. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor P.59/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/10/2019 tentang Penanaman Dalam Rangka Rehabilitasi Daerah Aliran Sungai;
26. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 4 Tahun 2021 tentang Daftar Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan yang Wajib Memiliki Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup, Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup atau Surat Pernyataan Kesanggupan Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup;
27. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Perencanaan Kehutanan, Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perubahan Fungsi Kawasan Hutan, Serta Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan;
28. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 8 Tahun 2021 tentang Tata Hutan dan Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan, Serta Pemanfaatan Hutan di Hutan Lindung dan Hutan Produksi;
29. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 15 Tahun 2021 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan;
30. Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.5050/MenLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/9/2020 tentang Peta Indikatif Alokasi Kawasan Hutan untuk Penyediaan Sumber Tanah Obyek Reforma Agraria /TORA (Revisi V);

31. Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.8878/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/12/2021 tentang Peta Indikatif dan Areal Perhutanan Sosial (Revisi VII);
32. Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.1629/MENLHK-PKTL/IPSDH/PLA.1/3/2022 tentang Penetapan Peta Indikatif Penghentian Pemberian Perizinan Berusaha, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, atau Persetujuan Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan Baru pada Hutan Alam Primer dan Lahan Gambut Tahun 2022 Periode I;

Memperhatikan :

1. Dokumen ANDAL dan RKL-RPL PT. Triaryani;
2. Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 03/KPTS/MRU/2016 tanggal 29 Januari 2016 tentang Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir, Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001);
3. Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 04/KPTS/MRU/2016 tanggal 29 Januari 2016 tentang Izin Lingkungan Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir, Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001);
4. Surat Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Sumatera Selatan Nomor 2548/DPMPTPSP/XII/2021 tanggal 15 Desember 2021 hal Rekomendasi Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan a.n. PT. Triaryani di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan;
5. Surat Kepala Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah II Palembang Nomor S.38/BPKH.II/PKH/PLA.2/1/2022 tanggal 18 Januari 2022 hal Analisis Status dan Fungsi Kawasan Hutan dalam rangka permohonan Rekomendasi Rencana Areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegatan Operasi Produksi Batubara a.n. PT. Triaryani;
6. Pakta Integritas sesuai Akta Nomor 48 tanggal 13 Desember 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Emmy Halim, SH., M.Kn, Notaris di Jakarta;
7. Pernyataan Komitmen sesuai Akta Nomor 47 tanggal 13 Desember 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Emmy Halim, SH., M.Kn, Notaris di Jakarta;
8. Kronologis dan Telaah Perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap atas nama PT. Triaryani di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan seluas ± 968,10 Ha, Lampiran surat Plt. Direktur Jenderal

Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan Nomor S.885/PKTL /REN/PLA.0/7/2022 tanggal 6 Juli 2022;

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN TENTANG PERUBAHAN ATAS KEPUTUSAN KEPALA BADAN KOORDINASI PENANAMAN MODAL ATAS NAMA MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN NOMOR 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 TANGGAL 8 JUNI 2018 TENTANG IZIN PINJAM PAKAI KAWASAN HUTAN UNTUK KEGIATAN OPERASI PRODUKSI BATUBARA ATAS NAMA PT. TRIARYANI SELUAS ± 606,40 HA (ENAM RATUS ENAM DAN EMPAT PULUH PERSERATUS) HEKTARE PADA KAWASAN HUTAN PRODUKSI TERBATAS DAN KAWASAN HUTAN PRODUKSI TETAP DI KABUPATEN MUSI RAWAS UTARA, PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN, SEBAGAIMANA TELAH DITETAPKAN BERDASARKAN KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PLANOLOGI KEHUTANAN DAN TATA LINGKUNGAN ATAS NAMA MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN NOMOR SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 TANGGAL 7 JANUARI 2020 MENJADI SELUAS 577,86 HA (LIMA RATUS TUJUH PULUH TUJUH DAN DELAPAN PULUH ENAM PERSERATUS HEKTARE).

Pasal I

Mengubah ketentuan Amar KESATU sampai dengan Amar KEDUA BELAS Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018 tentang Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara atas nama PT. Triaryani seluas ± 606,40 Ha (enam ratus enam dan empat puluh perseratus) hektare pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 menjadi seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare), menjadi sebagai berikut :

KESATU : Memberikan Perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara dan Sarana Penunjangnya kepada PT. Triaryani dari seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare) menjadi seluas ± 968,10 Ha (sembilan ratus enam puluh delapan dan sepuluh perseratus hektare) pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sebagaimana peta lampiran Keputusan ini, dengan rincian sebagai berikut :

a. Areal persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan sebelumnya sesuai Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare);

b. Areal Penambahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare);

KEDUA : Pemberian Perubahan Persetujuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Amar KESATU adalah untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara dan Sarana Penunjangnya atas nama PT. Triaryani, bukan untuk kegiatan lain serta arealnya tetap berstatus sebagai kawasan hutan.

KETIGA : PT. Triaryani berhak:

a. berada, menempati dan mengelola serta melakukan kegiatan-kegiatan yang meliputi rencana kegiatan operasi produksi batubara dan sarana penunjangnya, serta melakukan kegiatan-kegiatan lainnya yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan tersebut dalam kawasan hutan yang digunakan;

b. memanfaatkan hasil kegiatan yang dilakukan sehubungan dengan rencana kegiatan operasi produksi batubara dan sarana penunjangnya dalam kawasan hutan yang digunakan;

c. melakukan penebangan pohon dalam rangka pembukaan lahan yang tidak dapat dielakkan dengan membayar Provisi Sumber Daya Hutan (PSDH) dan/atau Dana Reboisasi (DR) sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

KEEMPAT : Dalam jangka waktu paling lama 1 (satu) tahun setelah Perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan ini ditetapkan, PT. Triaryani wajib:

a. menyelesaikan tata batas areal penambahan dan mencabut/menghapus pal batas areal persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan yang berhimpit/berubah batasnya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan dengan supervisi Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah II Palembang;

b. menyampaikan *baseline* penggunaan kawasan hutan dan peta baseline skala paling kecil 1:50.000 atau skala terbesar pada lokasi tersebut dengan informasi luas kawasan hutan yang dimohon dalam bentuk *hardcopy* dan *softcopy* format *shapefile* (shp) dengan koordinat sistem UTM Datum WGS 84 sesuai dengan hasil tata batas dan dokumen lingkungan;

c. menyampaikan pernyataan bersedia mengganti biaya investasi pengelolaan/pemanfaatan hutan kepada pengelola/pemegang Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan dalam bentuk Akta Notariil, dalam hal ini kepada KPH Wilayah XIV Rawas - KPHP Unit V Sumatera Selatan dan PBPH PT. Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera.

KELIMA : Dalam hal PT. Triaryani tidak memenuhi kewajiban sebagaimana dimaksud pada Amar KEEMPAT, Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dibatalkan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

KEENAM : Penetapan Areal Kerja Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, dilaksanakan dengan ketentuan :

a. pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan menyampaikan permohonan penetapan areal kerja berdasarkan hasil tata batas areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan kepada Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan;

b. permohonan penetapan areal kerja sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a, dilampiri dengan bukti pemenuhan kewajiban sebagaimana dimaksud Amar KEEMPAT.

KETUJUH : PT. Triaryani wajib :

a. melakukan penanaman dalam rangka rehabilitasi Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

b. membuat rencana dan melaksanakan reklamasi, revegetasi dan/atau reboisasi pada Kawasan Hutan yang diberikan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan yang sudah tidak digunakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

c. membayar PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

d. mengganti biaya investasi kepada pengelola/ pemegang pengelolaan Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

e. melaksanakan inventarisasi tegakan sesuai dengan rencana kerja penggunaan kawasan hutan tahunan;

f. membayar Provisi Sumber Daya Hutan (PSDH) dan/atau Dana Reboisasi (DR) sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

g. membayar ganti rugi nilai tegakan kepada pemerintah apabila areal yang dimohon merupakan hutan tanaman hasil rehabilitasi;

h. menyelenggarakan perlindungan hutan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

i. melakukan pemeliharaan batas areal Persetjuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan;

j. melakukan pengendalian kebakaran hutan dan lahan, berupa antara lain:
   j.1. menyiapkan Sumberdaya Manusia pengendalian kebakaran hutan dalam Brigade Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan (Brigdalkarhutla);
   j.2. menempatkan sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) Regu Inti Pengendali Kebakaran Hutan;
   j.3. merekrut karyawan pada perusahaan sebagai anggota Regu Pendukung Pengendali Kebakaran Hutan;
   j.4. menyiapkan sarana dan prasarana (sarpras) untuk menunjang kegiatan Brigdalkarhutla antara lain sarpras pencegahan kebakaran hutan dan sarpras pemadaman kebakaran hutan.
k. mengamankan kawasan Hutan Konservasi dan Hutan Lindung dalam hal areal penggunaan kawasan hutan berbatasan dengan kawasan hutan konservasi dan Hutan Lindung sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
l. memberikan kemudahan bagi aparat Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan baik pusat maupun daerah pada saat melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi di lapangan;
m. mengkoordinasikan kegiatan kepada Instansi Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan setempat dan/atau kepada pemegang perizinan berusaha pemanfaatan hutan atau pengelola hutan;
n. melakukan pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan;
o. melakukan kegiatan persiapan penggunaan kawasan hutan secara bertahap untuk menjaga penurunan emisi karbon sampai dengan 0 % (nol persen) sesuai rencana tahun 2030;
p. melaksanakan kewajiban lain yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri;
q. membuat laporan berkala setiap 6 (enam) bulan sekali secara *online* kepada Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan mengenai penggunaan kawasan hutan dengan tembusan disampaikan kepada Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan, Direktur Jenderal Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari, Direktur Jenderal Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem, Direktur Jenderal Pengendalian Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rehabilitasi Hutan, Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, Kepala Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah II Palembang, dan Kepala Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung Musi.

KEDELAPAN : PT. Triaryani dilarang:

a. memindahtangankan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan kepada pihak lain atau melakukan perubahan nama pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan tanpa persetujuan Menteri;

b. menjaminkan atau mengagunkan areal Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan kepada pihak lain;

c. melakukan kegiatan penambangan di dalam areal Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan pada areal penambahan seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare) sebelum memperoleh penetapan batas areal kerja Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, dikecualikan untuk kegiatan penyelesaian pemenuhan Komitmen dan persiapan berupa membuat kegiatan persiapan, diantaranya pembangunan direksi kit (*basecamp* sementara); pengukuran sarana dan prasarana; dan penyusunan dokumen lingkungan, dalam hal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan diterbitkan belum memiliki dokumen lingkungan;

d. menggunakan merkuri dalam melakukan kegiatan pertambangan;

e. melakukan kegiatan lainnya yang dilarang sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

KESEMBILAN : PT. Triaryani wajib menyelesaikan hak-hak pihak ketiga, apabila terdapat hak-hak pihak ketiga di dalam areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dengan meminta bimbingan dan fasilitasi Pemerintah Daerah setempat.

KESEPULUH : 1. Perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan ini dicabut dan pemegang persetujuan dikenakan sanksi sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan, apabila melakukan pelanggaran atas ketentuan dalam Keputusan ini;

2. Perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan ini berlaku dan melekat sebagai persetujuan pemanfaatan kayu, serta persetujuan pemasukan dan penggunaan peralatan.

3. Sesuai ketentuan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Perencanaan Kehutanan, Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perubahan Fungsi Kawasan Hutan, serta Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, bahwa :

   a. Pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan atas nama PT. Triaryani seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare) yang telah tetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 dapat melakukan kegiatan di lapangan pada Areal Kerja yang tidak dikurangi atau tidak berubah, namun pada areal penambahan

seluas ± 390,24 Ha (tiga ratus sembilan puluh dan dua puluh empat perseratus hektare) tidak diperkenankan untuk melakukan kegiatan di lapangan sebelum menyelesaikan penetapan areal kerja, dikecualikan untuk kegiatan pemenuhan komitmen;

b. Besaran PNBP Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan yang wajib dibayarkan pada periode berikutnya berdasarkan pada luasan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan perubahan sejak ditetapkan keputusan perubahan oleh Menteri;

KESEBELAS : Perpanjangan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan diberikan dengan mempertimbangkan hasil evaluasi terhadap pemenuhan kewajiban Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan dan diajukan oleh pemegang Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan sebelum berakhirnya Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan.

KEDUA BELAS : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan untuk jangka waktu paling lama sampai dengan tanggal 23 Mei 2030, kecuali apabila dicabut oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan.

Pasal II

1. Dengan ditetapkannya Keputusan ini, maka:
   a. Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018 tentang Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara atas nama PT. Triaryani seluas ± 606,40 Ha (enam ratus enam dan empat puluh perseratus) hektare pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 menjadi seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare), dinyatakan tetap berlaku sepanjang tidak diubah dengan Keputusan ini.
   b. Peta Lampiran Keputusan Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 8 Juni 2018 tentang Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi Batubara atas nama PT. Triaryani seluas ± 606,40 Ha (enam ratus enam dan empat puluh perseratus) hektare pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas dan Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap di Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sebagaimana telah ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan atas nama Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 menjadi seluas 577,86 Ha (lima ratus tujuh puluh tujuh dan delapan puluh enam perseratus hektare), dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

2. Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 16 Agustus 2022

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEPALA BIRO HUKUM,

SUPARDI

MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN
KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

SITI NURBAYA

Salinan Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada Yth.:
1. Menteri Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi;
2. Menteri Investasi/Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal;
3. Gubernur Sumatera Selatan;
4. Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan;
5. Direktur Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan dan Tata Lingkungan;
6. Direktur Jenderal Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari;
7. Direktur Jenderal Pengendalian Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rehabilitasi Hutan;
8. Direktur Jenderal Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem;
9. Direktur Jenderal Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan;
10. Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral;
11. Bupati Musi Rawas Utara;
12. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan;
13. Kepala Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah II Palembang;
14. Kepala Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Wilayah V Palembang;
15. Kepala Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung Musi;
16. Kepala KPH Wilayah XIV Rawas - KPHP Unit V Sumatera Selatan;
17. Direktur PBPH PT. Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera;
18. Direktur Utama PT. Triaryani.

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9730000 9727500 9725000 9722500

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HP
HPT
APL
PPKH PT Marga Bara Jaya (SK.5663/Menlhk-PKTL/Ren/Pla.0/10/2020 tanggal 15 Oktober 2020)
PPKH a.n. PT Triaryani (SK.4/MenLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020)
PBPH a.n. PT Bumi Persada Permai (SK.79/Menhut-II/2009 tanggal 5 Maret 2009)
PBPH a.n. PT Buana Sriwijaya Sejahtera (SK.686/Menhut-II/2009 tanggal 15 Oktober 2009)
PBPH a.n. PT Sentosa Bahagia Bersama (249/Menhut-II/2009 jo 1/1/IUPHHK-PB/PMDN/2017 tanggal 24 April 2009)
Musi Banyuasin
Musi Rawas Utara

PETA
PERUBAHAN PERSETUJUAN PENGGUNAAN KAWASAN HUTAN UNTUK KEGIATAN OPERASI PRODUKSI BATUBARA
a.n. PT TRIARYANI
PADA KAWASAN HUTAN PRODUKSI TETAP DI KABUPATEN MUSI RAWAS UTARA, PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN

LUAS : ± 968,10 Ha

Skala : 1 : 25.000

U

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LAMPIRAN KEPUTUSAN MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR : SK.896/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.0/8/2022

TANGGAL: 16 Agustus 2022

MENTERI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Ir. SITI NURBAYA

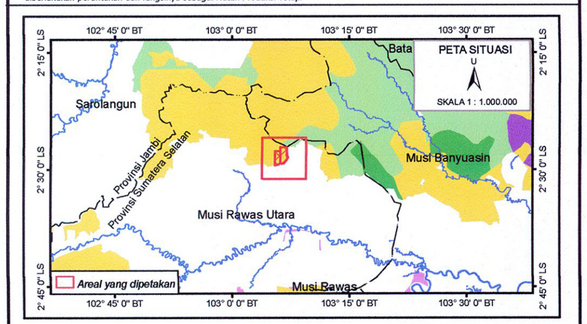
KETERANGAN

- Batas Areal Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi a.n. PT Triaryani
- Areal Perubahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Operasi Produksi a.n. PT Triaryani seluas ± 968,10 Ha terdiri dari :
  - Areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan sesuai dengan Keputusan Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal a.n. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 56/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2018 tanggal 23 Mei 2018 dan Penetapan Areal Kerja Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan (PAK IPPKH) seluas 577,86 Ha sesuai Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.4/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/1/2020 tanggal 7 Januari 2020 seluas ± 557,86 Ha
  - Areal Penambahan Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan seluas ± 390,24 Ha
- Areal Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan lainnya yang telah diterbitkan
- Areal Perizinan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan
- HPT Hutan Produksi Terbatas
- HP Hutan Produksi Tetap
- APL Areal Penggunaan Lain
- Jalan
- Sungai
- Permukiman

DASAR
- Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 2019 tanggal 7 Agustus 2019;
- Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan nomor : SK.454/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.2/6/2016 tanggal 17 Juni 2016;
- Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan nomor SK.6600/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/10/2021 tanggal 27 Oktober 2021;
- Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 540/220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014 tanggal 23 Mei 2014;
- Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 04/KPTS/MRU/2016 tanggal 29 Januari 2016;
- Surat Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Sumatera Selatan Nomor 2548/DPMPTSP.V/XII/2021 tanggal 15 Desember 2021;
- Surat Direktur Utama PT Triaryani Nomor 018/TR/I/2022 tanggal 24 Januari 2022.

SUMBER
- Peta Rupa Bumi Indonesia (RBI) Skala 1 : 25.000;
- Peta Kawasan Hutan dan Konservasi Provinsi Sumatera Selatan skala 1 : 250.000 (Lampiran Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor SK. 454/MenLHK/SETJEN/PLA.2/6/2016 tanggal 17 Juni 2016);
- Peta Perkembangan Pengukuhan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan sampai dengan tahun 2020 (Lampiran Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan nomor SK.6600/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/10/2021 tanggal 27 Oktober 2021);
  Peta Lampiran Surat Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Sumatera Selatan Nomor 2548/DPMPTSP.V/XII/2021 tanggal 15 Desember 2021;
- Peta dan koordinat Izin Usaha Pertambangan (lampiran Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 540/220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014 tanggal 23 Mei 2014)
- Peta lampiran Surat Direktur Utama PT Triaryani Nomor 018/TR/I/2022 tanggal 24 Januari 2022.

Catatan :
1. Batas administrasi yang tergambar, tidak sepenuhnya dapat digunakan sebagai acuan penentuan batas di lapangan;
2. Berdasarkan Pasal 294 huruf b Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kehutanan, bahwa Kawasan Hutan Produksi terbatas sebelum berlakunya Peraturan Pemerintah ini, dinyatakan tetap berlaku sesuai dengan tahap pengukuhannya serta diberlakukan peruntukan dan fungsinya sebagai Hutan Produksi Tetap.



KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN

Appendix D ANDAL Permit

BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA

KEPUTUSAN BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA
NOMOR : 04 /KPTS/MRU/2016

TENTANG

IZIN LINGKUNGAN KEGIATAN PERTAMBANGAN BATUBARA DI KECAMATAN NIBUNG DAN KECAMATAN RAWAS ILIR KABUPATEN MUSI RAWAS UTARA PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN OLEH PT. TRIARYANI (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001)

BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA,

Menimbang : a. Bahwa usaha dan/atau rencana kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001)terrmasuk jenis usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang wajib memiliki Izin Lingkungan;

b. bahwa rencana kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara telah mendapatkan Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor : 03/KPTS/MRU/2016 tentang Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001);

c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud huruf a dan huruf b diatas dan sebagai pelaksanaan ketentuan Pasal 2 Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan, maka dipandang perlu untuk menetapkan Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara tentang Izin Lingkungan Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001).

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2009 Nomor 140, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5059);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2013 tentang Pembentukan Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2013 Nomor 112, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5429);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan (Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2012 Nomor 48, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 5285);
4. Peraturan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup RI Nomor 5 Tahun 2012 tentang Jenis Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan yang Wajib Dilengkapi dengan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup;
5. Peraturan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup RI Nomor 16 Tahun 2012 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Dokumen Lingkungan Hidup;
6. Peraturan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup RI Nomor 08 Tahun 2013 tentang Tata Laksana Penilaian dan Pemeriksaan Dokumen Lingkungan Hidup serta Penerbitan Izin Lingkungan;
7. Peraturan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor 04 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Dinas Daerah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara (Berita Daerah Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Tahun 2013 Nomor 4);

Memperhatikan : Keputusan Bupati Musi Rawas Utara Nomor : 03/MRU/2016 tentang Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001);

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :

KESATU : Memberikan Izin Lingkungan Kepada :

1. Nama Pemrakarsa : PT. Triaryani
2. Bidang Usaha : Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral
3. Penanggung Jawab : Roza Permana Putra / Direktur Utama
4. Alamat Kantor : 7th Floor Menara Rajawali, Jl. Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gede Agung, Lot #5.1 Kawasan Mega Kuningan Jakarta Selatan, 12950 ,Indonesia.
   Telp. (021) 5761815
   Fax. (021) 5761817
5. Jenis Kegiatan : Eksploitasi (Operasi Produksi) Batubara
6. Lokasi Kegiatan : Desa Tebing Tinggi Kecamatan Nibung dan Desa Beringin Makmur II Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan

KEDUA : Ruang lingkup kegiatan dalam Izin Lingkungan ini mencakup kegiatan yang tercantum dalam Keputusan Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001).

KETIGA : Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001), dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya harus memenuhi persyaratan dan wajib memiliki :

1. Izin Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Untuk tahapan kontruksi dan operasi yang terdiri atas :
   a. Izin Penyimpanan Sementara Limbah B3
   b. Izin Pembuangan Air Limbah
2. Izin usaha dan/atau izin lainnya yang terkait dengan kegiatannya.

KEEMPAT : Izin Lingkungan sebagai syarat penerbitan izin dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam diktum KETIGA.

KELIMA : Kegiatan Pertambangan Batubara di Kecamatan Nibung dan Kecamatan Rawas Ilir Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Provinsi Sumatera Selatan oleh PT. Triaryani (KW 1 1 1605 3 03 2014 001) dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya harus memenuhi kewajiban :

1. Melakukan pengelolaan dampak sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran I Matriks Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (RKL) dan Lampiran II Matriks Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (RPL) yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan ini.
2. Melakukan koordinasi dengan instansi pusat maupun daerah, berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan kegiatan ini.
3. Mengupayakan aplikasi 3R (Reduse, Reuse dan Recycle) terhadap limbah-limbah yang dihasilkan.
4. Pengelolaan Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3) akan diserahkan kepada pihak ketiga yang memiliki izin sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan.
5. Menerapkan *Standar Operasional Procedure* (SOP) pengelolaan limbah.
6. Melakukan sosialisasi kegiatan kepada Pemerintah Daerah dan tokoh masyarakat setempat sebelum kegiatan dilakukan.
7. Mendokumentasikan seluruh kegiatan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang dilakukan terkait dengan kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut.
8. Menyampaikan hasil pelaksanaan ketentuan dalam Izin Lingkungan secepatnya setelah selesainya pelaksanaan kegiatan ini, terhitung sejak tanggal ditetapkannya Keputusan ini kepada :
   a. Gubernur Sumatera Selatan
   b. Badan Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.
   c. Dinas Pertambangan Energi dan Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara.
   d. Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara .
   e. Kantor Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara.

KEENAM : Izin Lingkungan ini berakhir apabila Pemrakarsa telah mengakhiri usaha dan/atau kegiatannya.

KETUJUH : Penanggungjawab usaha dan/atau kegiatan wajib mengajukan permohonan perubahan Izin Lingkungan apabila terjadi perubahan atas rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatannya sesuai dengan kriteria perubahan yang tercantum dalam Pasal 50 Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan.

KEDELAPAN : Menyampaikan laporan pelaksanaan persyaratan dan kewajiban sebagaimana dimaksud dalam diktum KETIGA dan diktum KELIMA, minimal setiap 6 (enam) bulan sekali sejak Keputusan ini ditetapkan kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara melalui Dinas Pertambangan Energi dan Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara.

KESEMBILAN : Apabila berdasarkan hasil pelaksanaan usaha dan/atau kegiatan, timbul dampak lingkungan hidup di luar dari dampak yang dikelola, maka penanggungjawab usaha dan/atau kegiatan wajib melaporkan kepada Bupati Musi Rawas Utara melalui Dinas Pertambangan Energi dan Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara dan Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara.

KESEPULUH : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan bahwa segala sesuatunya akan diadakan perubahan dan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya, apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam Keputusan ini.

Ditetapkan di Muara Rupit
Pada tanggal 29 Januari 2016

Pj. BUPATI MUSI RAWAS UTARA,

H. AGUS YUDIANTORO

Tembusan Yth. :
1. Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI di Jakarta;
2. Gubernur Sumatera Selatan di Palembang;
3. Kepala BLH Provinsi Sumatera Selatan di Palembang;
4. Kepala Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara di Rupit;
5. Kepala Kantor Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara di Rupit;
6. Bagian Hukum Setda Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara;
7. Camat Nibung;
8. Camat Rawas Ilir

Appendix E Table 1 – JORC Code (2012) Compliance Check Lists Summary

Section 1 - JORC Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this Section applies to all successive sections)

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
1	Coal sampling techniques	All drill core is lithologically logged in splits in order to minimise disturbance of the sample as extracted. The core was photographed and wrapped in plastic to preserve the coal properties, particularly Total Moisture. This process was performed without delay to enable greater accuracy in the determination of *in situ* moisture content of coal. A ply by ply methods with 10 cm of non-coal/sediment roof and floor, 10 cm of coal seam roof and floor and in-seam partings >0.2 m were sampled separately and secured separately in sealed plastic bags.
2	Drilling Techniques	Vertical hole drilling was used throughout the Project area, including open hole and "touch" cored holes. Full cored holes were also completed for geotechnical investigation purposes.
3	Drill sample recovery	All cores had a coal recovery of >90%.
4	Logging	A site geologist was present at all times and preliminary core logs were derived from "cuttings" and core depths. Holes with geophysical logging data were used in geological model, and the drill logs and coal sample depths were reconciled against the geophysical logs.
5	Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	See **Item 1** above in relation to coal sampling procedures. All core samples were prepared by either PT Geoservices Ltd ("**Geoservices**") Palembang, South Sumatera. The laboratory has international standard.
6	Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All analyses were undertaken by either Geoservices at Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia. A total of 1,213 samples were analysed by ASTM method. Standard tests on all cores included Proximate Analysis, TM, TS, CV, RD and HGI. A limited number of samples were subject to more detailed analyses, including AFT, Ash Analysis, Ultimate Analysis and Trace Element analyses.
7	Verification of sampling and assaying	No significant variance of assay results.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
8	Location of data points	Boreholes collars were surveyed by Total Station and elevations compared with topographic survey data derived from Total Station survey.
9	Data spacing and distribution	Spacing of drill lines in the North Block is typically 200 - 400 m with local wider spaced "reconnaissance" drilling at 800 m. The Consultant considers the drill spacing adequate for classification of Coal Resources to Measured. All drillhole collars were surveyed by Total Station and the Consultant validated hole elevation by comparison with topographic data which was a combination of Total Station survey and LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging). The Consultant is satisfied that seam elevations (and therefore drillhole locations) are within reasonable tolerance.
10	Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Boreholes were designed perpendicular to the strike of deposit. Numbers of holes were intercepting seam to down dip to ensure seam continuity and quality. All drillholes were drilled vertically due to the shallow dip of strata.
11	Sample security	Sample was kept in a core box and wrapped with plastic before sampling and delivery to the laboratory.
12	Audits or reviews	No external party has audited the work.

Section 2 - JORC Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
1	Mineral Tenement and land tenure status	The mining concession is held under IUP No. 540/220/KPTS/DPE-LH/2014dated 23 May 2014 for a term of 10 years, extendable upon compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
2	Exploration done by other parties	All boreholes were drilled by drilling contractors, PT Quantus Consultant Indonesia ("**QCI**"), PT GEoXP ("**GeoXP**") and PT Terra Solum Indonesai ("**TSI**"), whilst downhole geophysical logging was performed by PT Recsalog Geoprima ("**Recsalog**"), PT Minelog Service Indonesia ("**MSI**") and TSI.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
3	Geology	The Project is located in the South Sumatra Basin and is largely underlain by the major coal-bearing sequence of the Late Miocene to Early Pliocene age Muara Enim Formation (“**Tmpm**”) which covers approximately 50% of the concession. The older Middle to Late Miocene age Air Benakat Formation (“**Tma**”) covers 50%. The regional geology of the Project showing a series of plunging syncline-anticline structure with northwest-southeast trending axis.
4	Drillhole Information	Triaryani had completed a total of 286 drillholes with a cumulative meterage drilling 29,839 m. Drilling activities commenced in 1985 with a total of 37 drillholes, all of which were open holes, with a total meterage of 2,294 m. In 2010, a total of 75 drillholes were completed, consisting of 17 cored holes and 58 open holes, with a total meterage of 8,071 m. In 2013, 84 drillholes were drilled, including 63 open holes and 21 cored holes, with a total length of 7,707 m. In 2018, drilling was conducted on 17 drillholes of which 9 were open holes and 8 were cored holes, with a total meterage of 2,134 m. In 2023, a total of 15 drillholes were drilled, comprising 2 open holes and 13 cored holes, with a total drilling length of 2,367 m. In 2024, 35 drillholes were completed, consisting of 9 open holes and 26 cored holes, with a total meterage of 5,759 m. Finally, in 2025, 23 drillholes were drilled, including 2 open holes and the remaining holes being cored, with a total drilling length of 1,507 m.”
5	Data aggregation methods	Quality data was composite quality of all data within seams interval, from the seam roof to the seam floor.
6	Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	As the strata is low dipping, there is minimal variance between actual and apparent coal seam thickness as intersected in drillholes. Drillholes were disgned perpendicular to the strike direction.NRM only updated the drillhole data from exploration conducted in 2024 and 2025, including their quality data, as well as the roof and floor progress.
7	Diagrams and Figures	See List of Figures within the Table of Contents section following the Executive Summary.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
8	Balanced reporting	All data was documented in the Report.
9	Other substantive exploration data	Geotechnical, Hydrological, Hydrogeological and Topographic.
10	Further work	Finishing Feasibility Study to update the ramp up production target and upgrading the supporting infrastructure capacity.

Section 3 – JORC Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section.)

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
1	Database integrity	The consultant has conducted data verification, validation, and reconciliation processes, and concludes that there are no significant discrepancies in the data, including between drillhole collar and topographic collar, coal recovery, as well as between coal ash quality and calorific value.
2	Site visits	The Competent Person for Coal Resources and Coal Reserves, Mr. Ony Eko Yusanto, Project Manager Geology (Member of AusIMM – 323252) and Mr. Almu'minin Syarif, Project Manager Mining (Member of AusIMM – 322556), accompanied by NRM staff Mrs. Selvia Maharani (Geologist-Geotech) conducted a site visit from 13 to 16 January 2026.
3	Geological interpretation	The geological structure forming a plunging synclinal structure with the axis trending N330E. Coal dips on the west syncline (the "Malam Block") were ranging < 10 degree and east syncline (the "Betung Block") were ranging from 10 to 25 degrees, respectively. Fault structure has been identified within the concession area, with likely to be limit of the potential interest area.
4	Dimensions	Coal seams in the Project area are confined to the Muara Enim Formation. A total of 22 coal seams and sub-seams have been identified. The major seams, Seam S4 Group have been identified with an average thickness of 22.5 m. The coal seams occurs across the concession.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
5	Estimation and modelling techniques	A computer model was created using Datamine Minescape software, a surface modelling technique designed specifically for coal seam modelling. The model was converted to Minex software for the purposes of pit optimisation. Check estimates were undertaken between the Mincom and Minex models by the Consultant and overall variance between the models was determined to be <3%.
6	Moisture	Coal samples were analysed for TM (ar) and Inherent Moisture (ad).
7	Cut-off parameters	• Coal Resources are contained within the TRA Concession; • Coal Resources estimates are based on the geological database as of 31 December 2025; • a valid Point of Observation is a drillhole with an appropriate level of confidence. This estimate utilizes cored holes with >90% linear core recovery in coal. The level of confidence applied to non-cored holes with geophysical logs is based on the availability of adjoining cored drillholes and the apparent seam variability or consistency based on the geophysical logs. As appropriate, the level of confidence was downgraded if seam variability is apparent; • the upper limit of the seams is the Base of Weathering, which is beneath the Project topographic surface; • a minimum seam thickness of 0.5 m has been applied to this Resources estimate; • the maximum parting thickness included in the seams is 0.2 m, all partings greater than 0.2 m have been used to define seam splitting so that this material is designated as interburden; • no geological losses have been applied; • Coal Resources have been estimated on an *in-situ* basis using Relative Density at an estimated *in-situ* moisture basis; and • Coal Resources are reported to the base level of the Optimised Pit Shell which is equivalent to a coal price 50% greater than assumed coal price used in the coal reserves estimation, or equivalent to 65 USD/ton.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
8	Mining factors or assumptions	A minimum thickness of 0.5 m was applied due to the potential additional mining costs of mining thin low value coal.
9	Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Not applied as the coal is to be marketed as ROM coal with no beneficiation.
10	Environmental factors or assumptions	The Consultant is of the opinion that outstanding AMDAL approval and further detail study related to the RAPP road and river diversion are necessary to be undertaken to ensure the workable mine operation.
11	Bulk density	Based on *in situ* density as calculated from laboratory RD using the Preston-Sanders formula.
12	Classification	The classification of Coal Resources by the Competent Person was based on drill spacing, data collection methods and the geological continuity. See also **Section 4.7.**
13	Audits or reviews	As per findings in this review, plus internal reconciliation and peer review.
14	Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Based on the review of data by seam, validation of drill logs, geophysical logs and core logs, checking consistency thickness and quality by statistic, contour etc., the Competent Person is of the opinion that the Coal Resources categorisation is appropriate.

Section 4 – JORC Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
1	Mineral Resources estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	This JORC Reserve is estimated from JORC (2012) Code compliant Coal Resource Statement prepared and signed by the Competent Person, Mr. Ony Eko Yusanto. MR Ony has sufficient expertise that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit and activity to qualify as a Competent Person as specified under the JORC Code, and is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metalllurgy. The Coal Resources reported are inclusive of the Coal Reserves.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
2	Site visits	NRM senior personnel Mr. Ony Eko Yusanto, Project Manager Geology (Member of AusIMM – 323252) and Mr. Almu'minin Syarif, Project Manager Mining (Member of AusIMM – 322556), both are Competent Person for Coal Resources and Coal Reserves respectively, accompanied by NRM staff Mrs. Selvia Maharani (Geologist - Geotech) conducted a site visit from 13 – 16 January 2026.
3	Study status	TRA is an operating coal mine that commenced production in 2012, and up to 2025, TRA has mine approximately 11.8 Mt af os end of December 2025 at the average SR of 2,1 bcm/t. in 2025 alone, TRA has produced approximately 2.50 Mt of coal at average SR of 2,7 bcm/t. The process used to convert the Coal Resource into Coal Reserveswere undertaken at a minimum Pre-Feasibility study level, with key Modifying Factors having been considered, including economic viability, geotechnical, hydrological, coal mining, marketing, environmental, infrastructures, metallurgy and coal processing, social and government/regulatory permitting. NRM has developed updated a Life of Mine (LOM) based on Practical Pit 2025 to appropriate PFS standards.
4	Cut-off parameters	Mineable Pit Shells based on the Lerchs-Grossman pit optimisation procedure. These pit shells have been used to estimate Coal Reserves. Other constraints included the Resources classification polygons, lease boundaries. No specific coal quality cut-off parameters were applied as analyses show that there is a clear distinction between coal and non-coal intervals based on both coal quality analyses and geophysical logs.
5	Mining factors or assumptions	The mining method used to determine the Ore Reserves was conventional open pit mining using backhoe style hydraulic excavators loading off-highway dump trucks for both waste and ore mining. Coal Resources were converted to Coal Reserves using pit optimisation "Optimizer" software with the application of relevant Modifying Factors, i.e. loss and dilution, geotechnical slope parameters for pits and external dumps.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
		Geotechnical factors applied for pit walls and waste dumps are included in **Sections 5.5.1**. TRA plans to incorporate blasting activities into its mining operations to enhance equipment productivity and fragmentation efficiency. According to the AMD mitigation, one of the widely adopted method to prevent or control AMD is the encapsulation or capping technique (**Section 5.5.3**). Reasonable factors have been used for roof and floor loss (20 cm), dilution (combined roof and floor, 5 cm), minimum seam thickness (0.5 m), and minimum coal parting thickness (0.2 m) as well as diluting material properties. Coal quality is as per the geological model combined with loss, dilution and moisture adjustments. Minor coal tonnages based on localised Inferred category coal were included in the pit optimisation process and in mine scheduling. Mining Global loss of 4%. ROM Moisture is assuming decrease than in-situ moisture, and adjustment applied based on historical actual Certificate of Analysis (COA) of TRA coal sales.
6	Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The coal produced at the Project is not washed resulting in 100% yield. Therefore, Coal Reserves is equal to Marketable Reserves.
7	Environmental	The project has an approved AMDAL (2016), of which need to be revised and approved with the planned maximum of coal production capacity. Regular environmental report provided to the government/regulator regarding environmental monitoring and compliance. TRA has established the environmental management plan, of which generally will address all aspects of the mine operation and community development. During site visit to the coal mine, NRM identified some spot was burned due to coal self combustion. It is understood TRA need mitigate the potential some risks that might be related to this condition.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
8	Infrastructure	The infrastuctures required for the coal mining operation and logistic at existing production level is in place, and well maintained. The new MBJ Coal Haul Road and MBJ Port is under construction. NRM has been tracked during site visit, most of the new coal haul road route, including MBJ Port that on gioing to accomplished. It's scheduled to be commissioned within Q3 this year, and on functional trial production during Q4 this year, of which planned available up to 20 Mtpa coal production capacity. Mean while the second stage of construction later of which will complete the full planned capacity up to 40 Mtpa coal production capacity. This infastructure is built, owned and operate by the third party, therefore TRA shall applied payable charge to used them. It is also planned to construct a new ROM Stockpile in the northern area of Rajawali Pit at capacity up to 1,000 Kt that will connect to the new MBJ Coal Haul Road. The current office and mess facility is planned to be removed this year (2026) to the new building office, mess and other supporting residence facilities. Both ROM Stockpile and new office-mess has been consider as CAPEX within financial model.
9	Costs	NRM has been supplied budget mining, processing, and transport costs and applicable royalties by the Client. NRM has reviewed these costs and is of the opinion the costs used (both capital and operating) are appropriate for this style of deposit and are in line with similar sized mines in Indonesia, and consider to be at least equivalent to a Pre-Feasibility level of confidence. All costs and revenues were estimated in USD. The Costs has refleted the actual condition and planned production as well as planned infrastructures. Royalties are based on Government statutory.
10	Revenue factors	The Client provided the historical of product coal price, Benchmarks, Specifications, The forecast of coal prices, etc. Forward pricing in the economic model Is based on a third-party long-term forecast price of coal product at CV 3,800 (GAR) (FOB Indonesia) was provided by the Client.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
		NRM has consider and take in to account the pricing of 25% of Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), for electricity scenario, to reflect the comprehensive consideration on this coal revenue.
11	Market assesment	TRA is a coal mining company that produces medium-grade sub-bituminous coal. Currently, TRA coal products are primarily utilized in coal-fired power plants (PLTU) with CV >3,800 kcal/kg (gar), TS of less than 1% (ar) and Ash below 1% (ar). This specific coal has opportunities persist across Asian markets, particularly in China, India and Southeast Asia, for power generation, blending and other industrial applications.
12	Economic	The economic model is generate based on LOM Production schedule result. A project Net Present Value (NPV) is 1,387 Mio USD at a discount rate of 12%, including CAPEX of 7.3 Mio USD has been estimated. The key outcome from the TRA economic modelling is that positive cash flows andmargins are generated throughout the remaining life of mine. The Competent Person believes that the mine is economically viable from an NPV point of view. A hard copy summary of key elements of the financial model is included in the Appendix J of this Report.
13	Social	Based on the initial survey, land ownership in the area is mostly owned under traditional ownership status. The records for local land ownership are kept only at the village record, with no official government document available. Most of these lands are inherited by the current owner from their parents or elders. Some of the lands of the Project are used by local villagers as an access to their own farms/plantations. NRM is of the opinion that no major risk factors have been identified in terms of environmental or social impact.
14	Other	It is understood that TRA currently applying the revision of the Feasibility Document to the regulator of mining in Indonesia. The legality and permit of Project Area shall be significant impact to the technical and operation side. Furthermore, TRA shall be required to propoased the revised AMDAL to cover the scale of the peak production capacity.

No.	Section / Criteria	Comment
15	Classification	Coal Reserves have been classified based on the confidence of the Coal Resources, the level of detail in the mine planning, and the level of risk associated with the project. Generally, Indicated Resources have been classified as Probable Reserves and Measured Resources within the pit shells have been classified as Proved Reserves. Approximately 0.7% of mineable coal is unclassified due to technical issue. No Inferred Resources have been used in the Coal Reserves estimate.
16	Audits or reviews	As per findings in this review, plus internal reconciliation and peer review.
17	Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Both Competent Perosn and Project Peer Reviewer are of the opinion that the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Coal Reserve Statement are usisng an appropriate approach and or procedures. The level of accuracy will continue to be dependent on the ongoing update of the geological model and monitoring of the Modifying Factors affecting the Coal Reserve estimate.

Appendix F Site Photos



Coal Mining and OB Removal at Rajawali Pit



Coal Mining and OB Removal at Eagle Pit



Out-pit Dump from Rajawali Pit



Sedimend Pond at Rajawali Pit



Ongoing 92 km MBJ Coal Hauling Road Construction



ROM SP



Intermediate Stockpile at ISP KM 68



Ongoing Underpass Construction



Ongoing 2 x 4,000 tph BLC Construction at MBJ Port

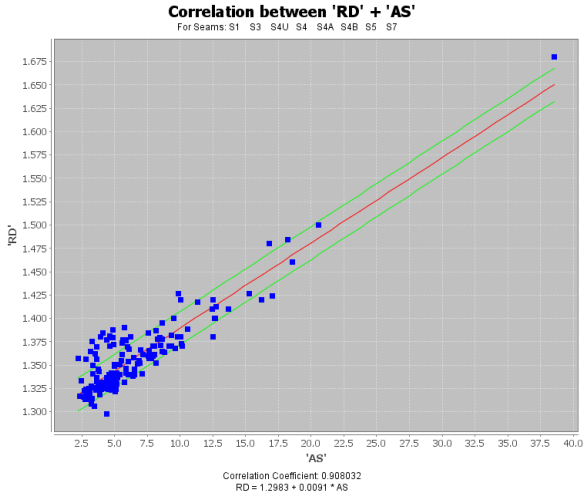


Ongoing 1.2 km OLC Construction to MBJ Port

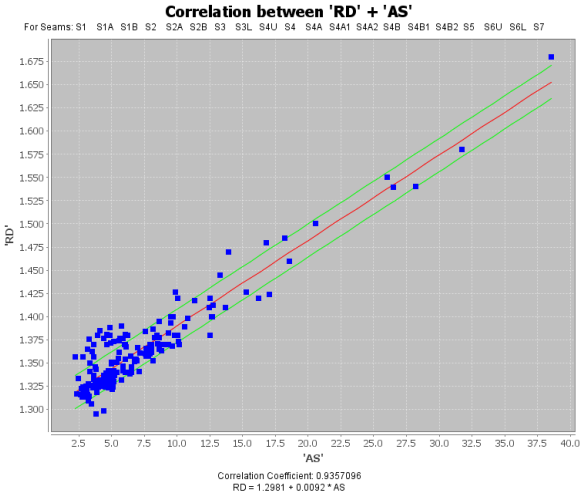
Appendix G Quality Statistics

Correlation Ash – Relative Density

Main Seam

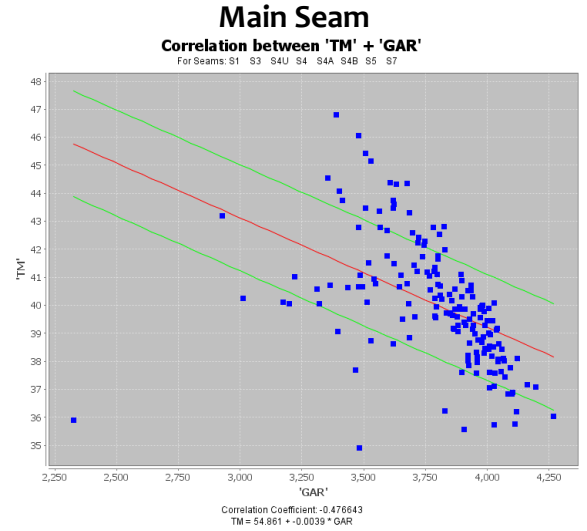


All Seam

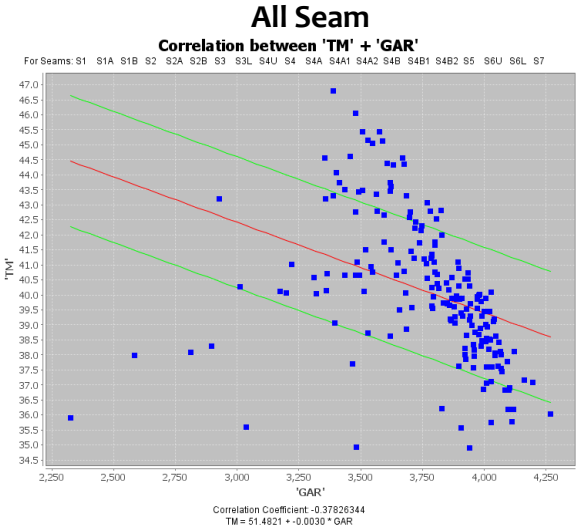


Correlation CV Gar – TM

Main Seam

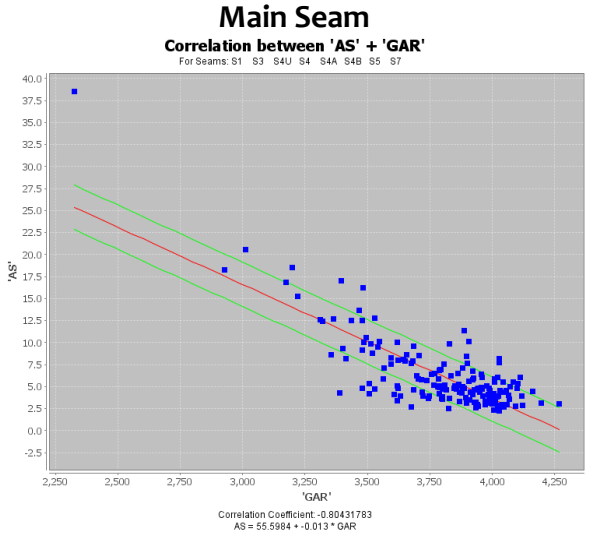


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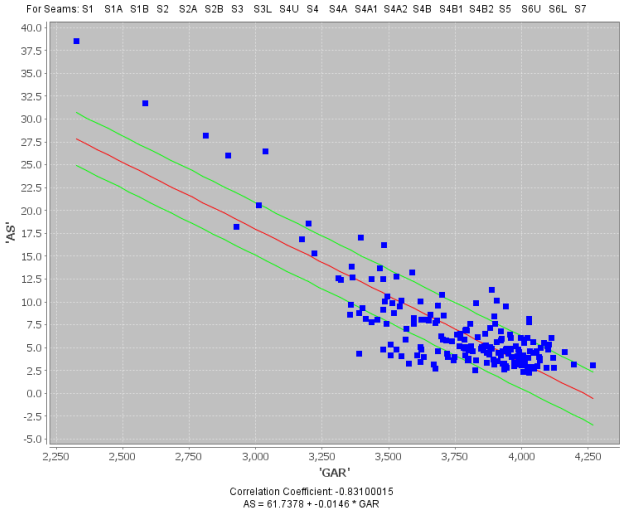


Correlation CV Gar – Ash

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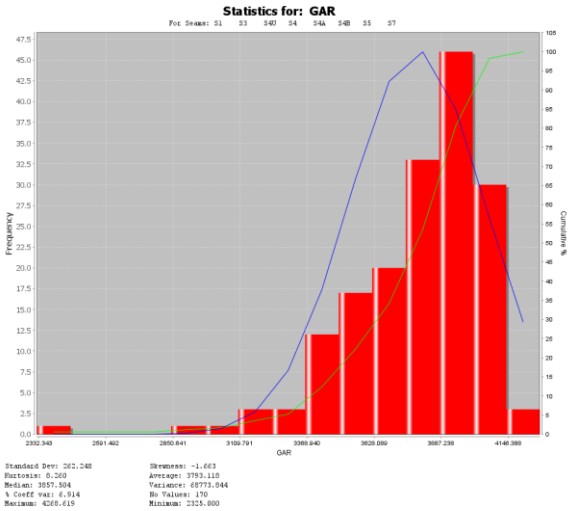


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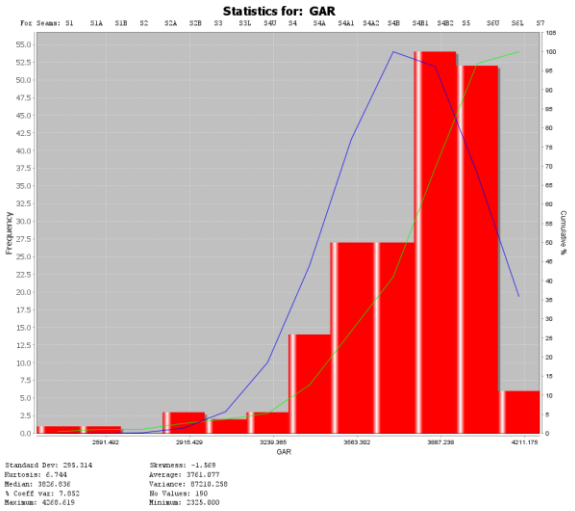


Distribution CV Gar

Main Seam

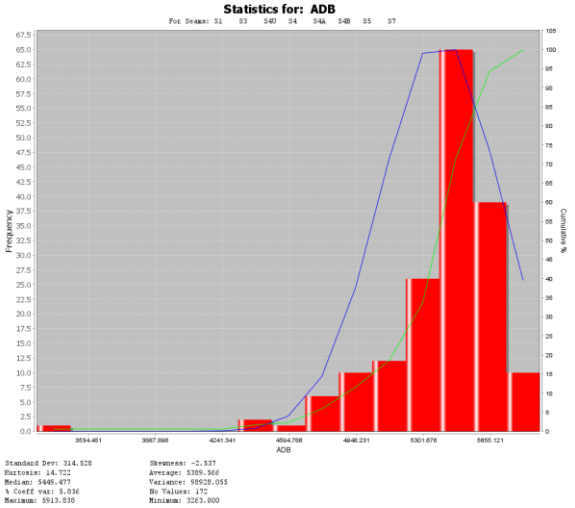


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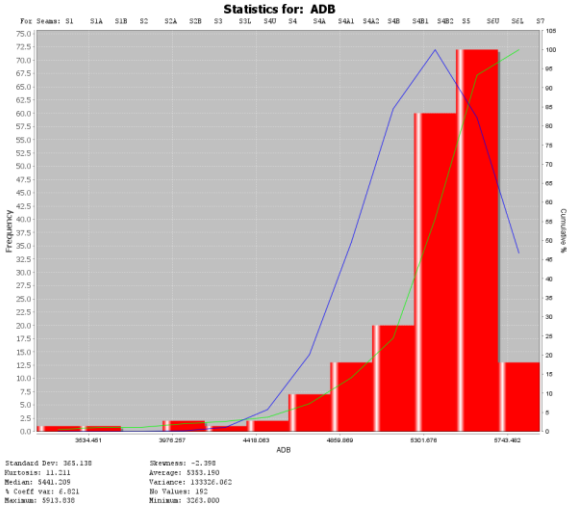


Distribution CV Adb

Main Seam

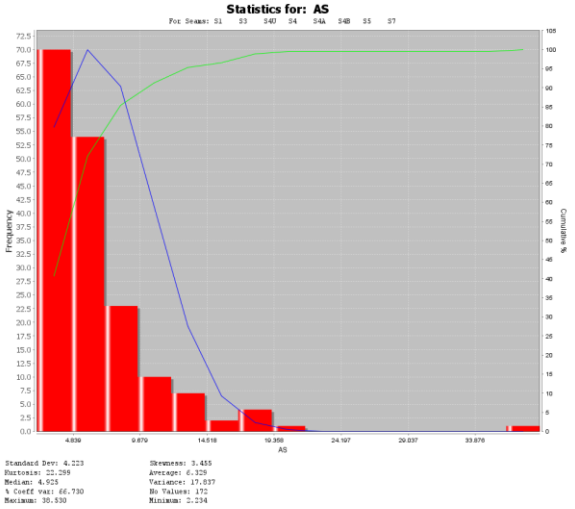


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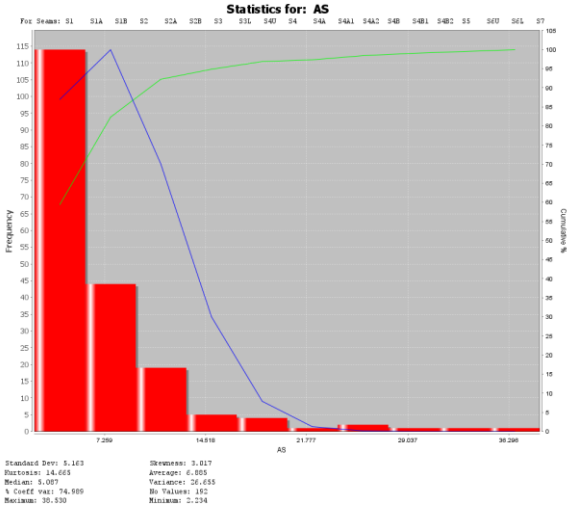


Distribution Ash

Main Seam

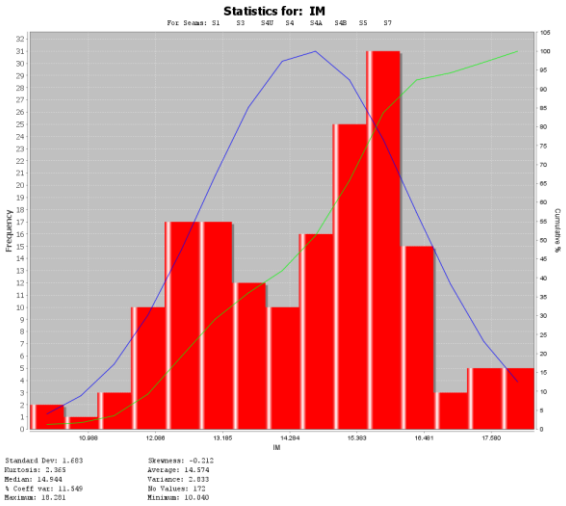


All Seam

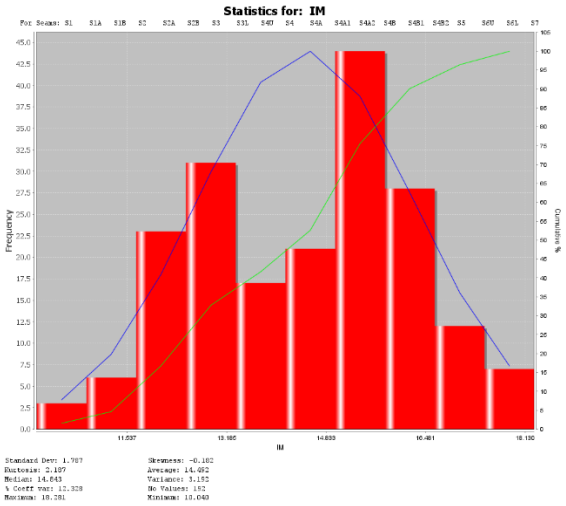


Distribution IM

Main Seam

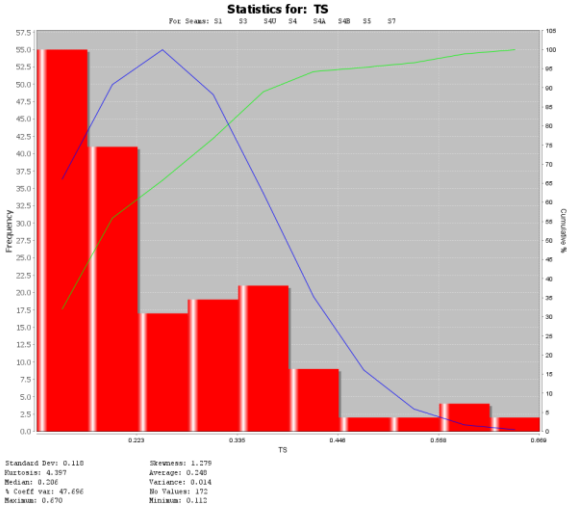


All Seam

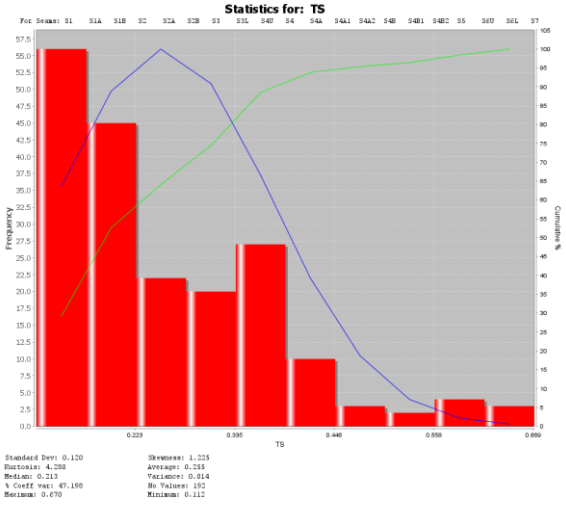


Distribution TS

Main Seam

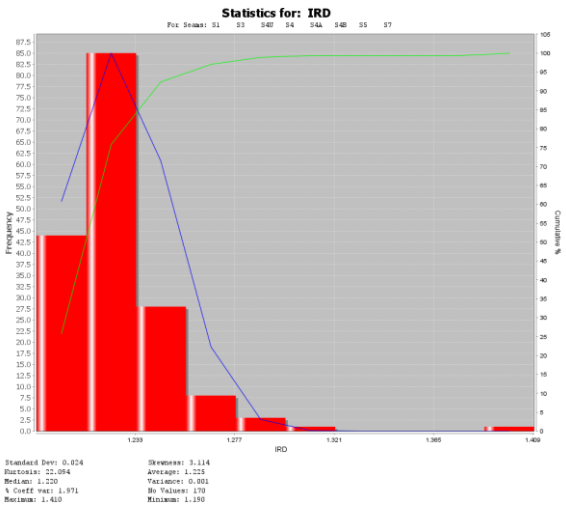


All Seam

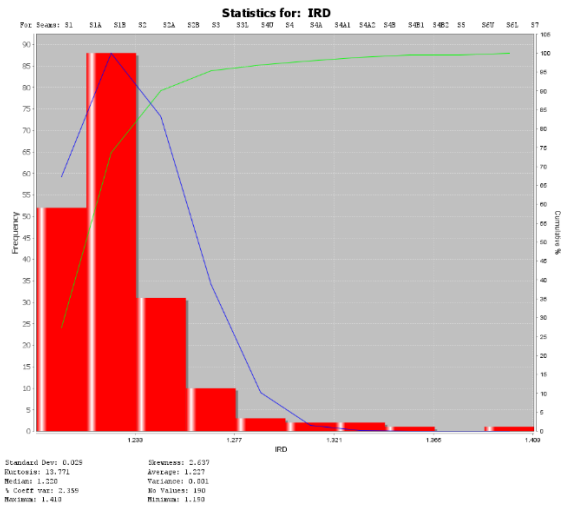


Distribution IRD

Main Seam



All Seam

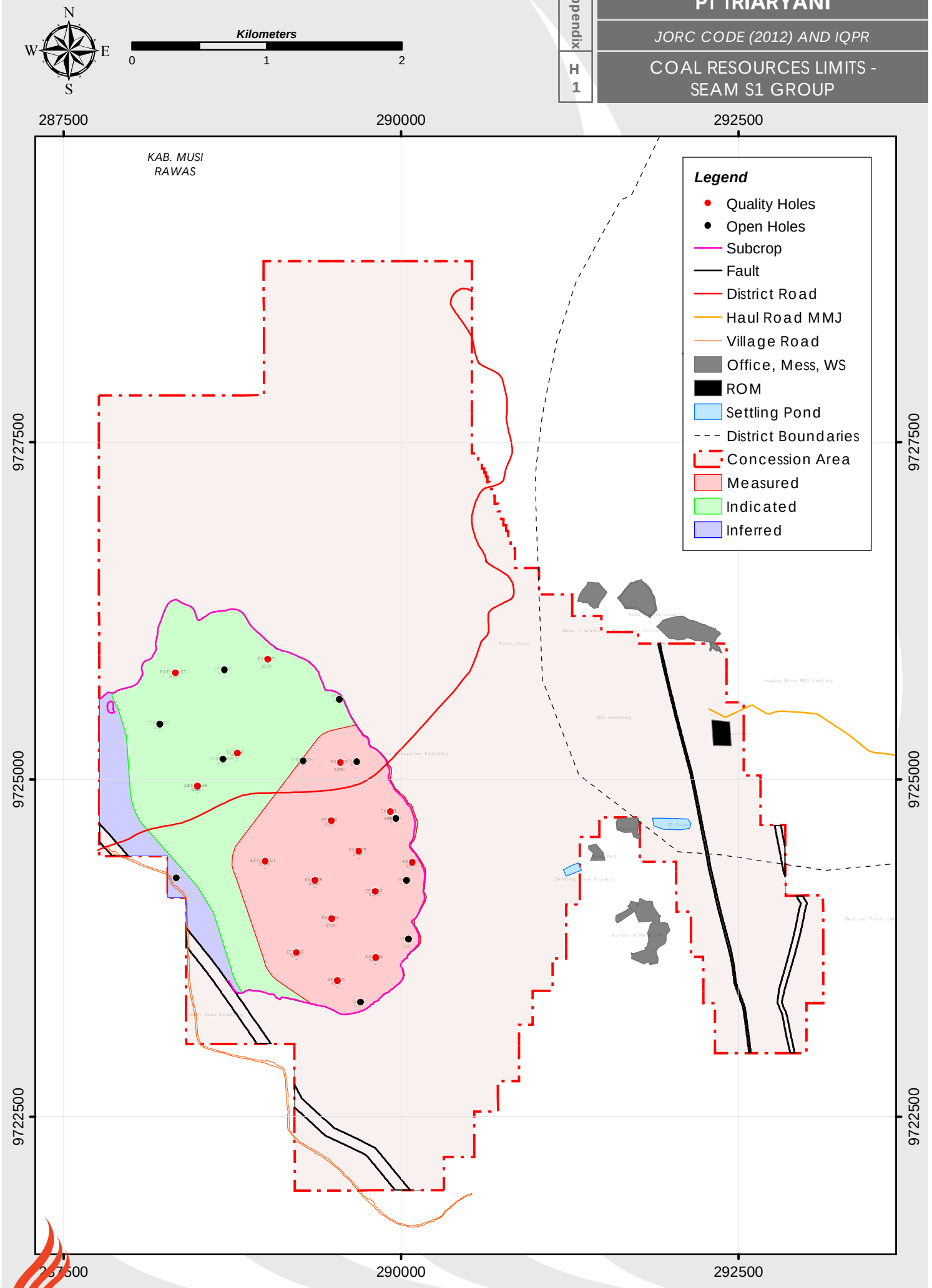


Appendix H Coal Resources Limits

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESOURCES LIMITS - SEAM S1 GROUP

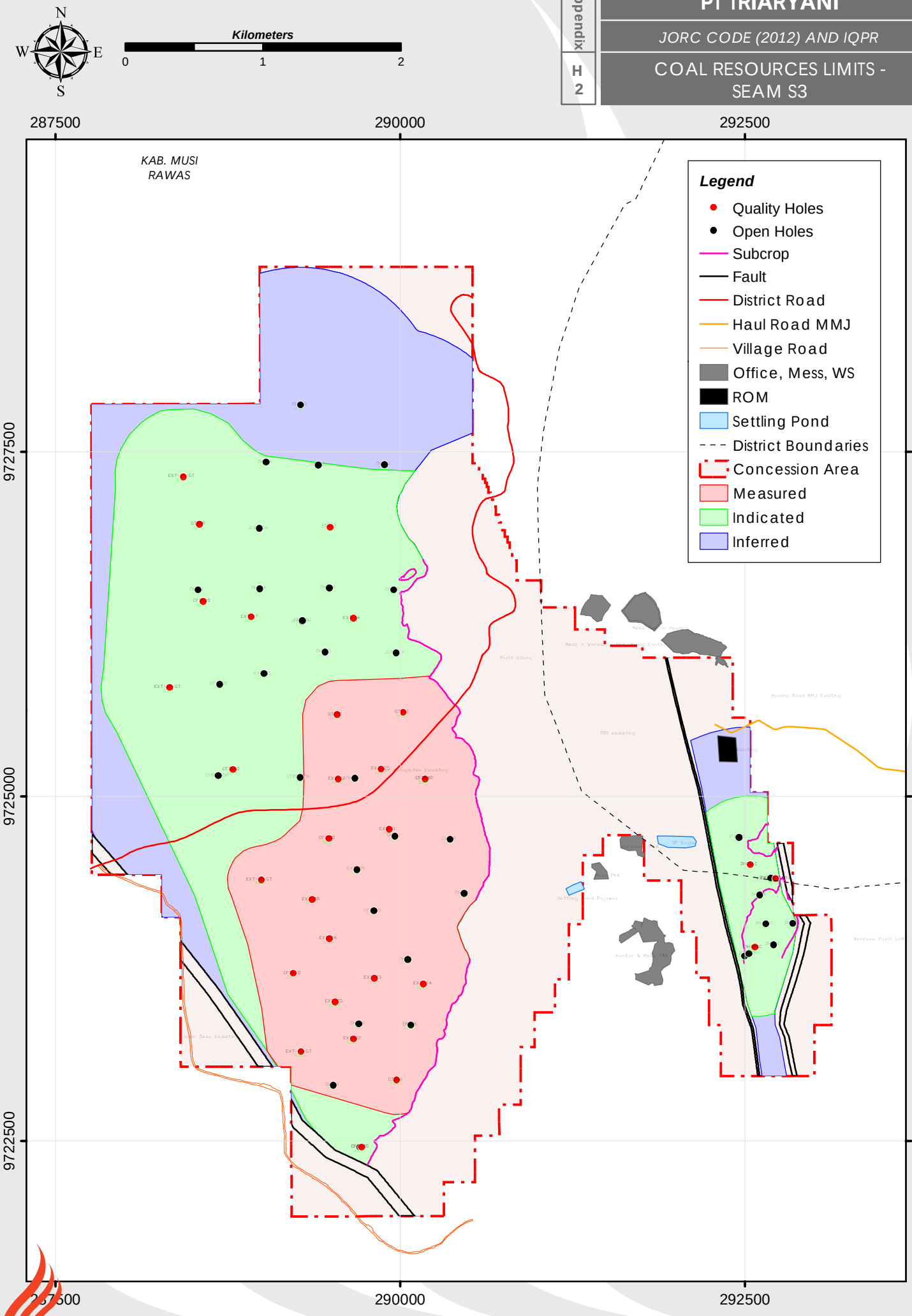


Appendix H 2

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESOURCES LIMITS - SEAM S3

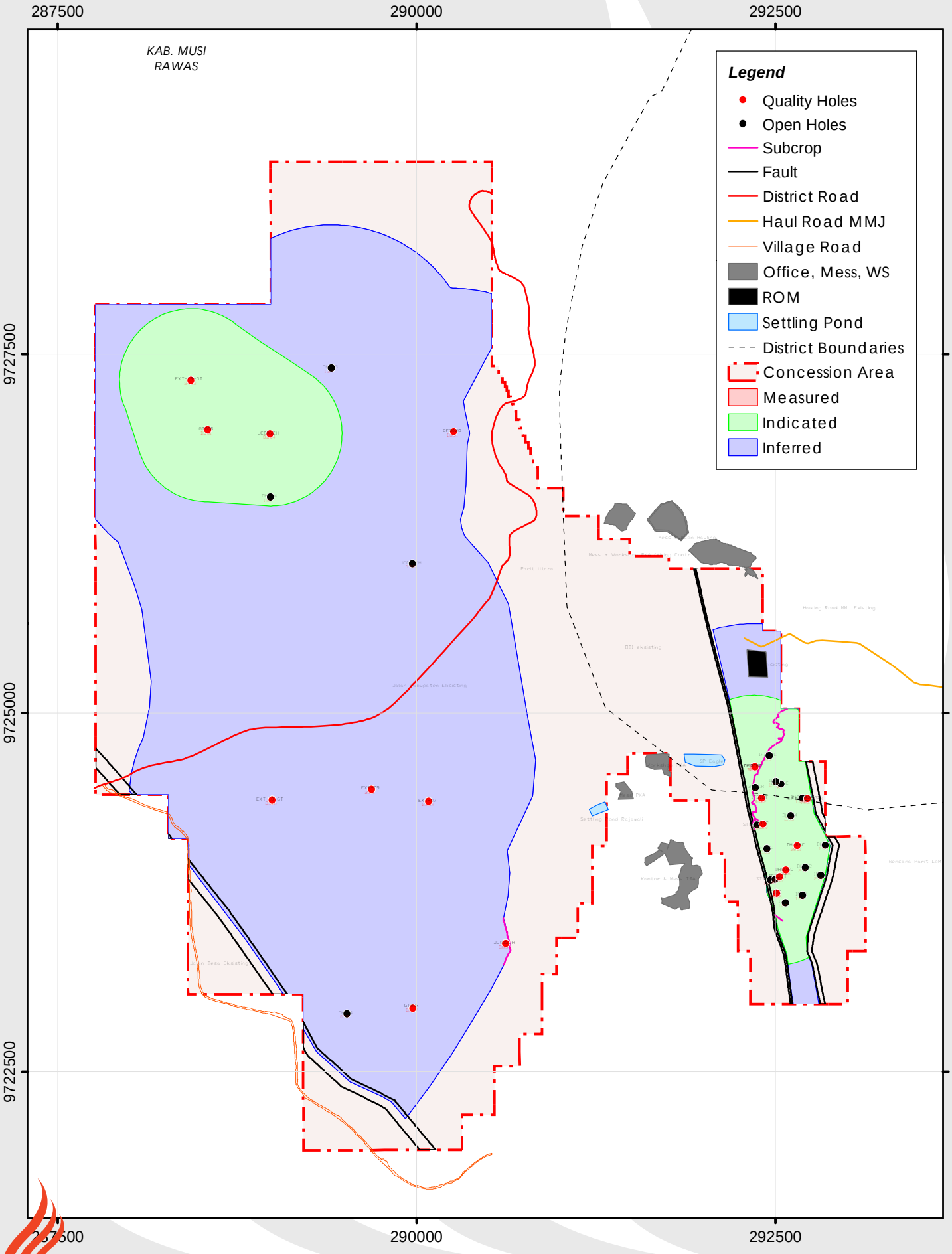


Appendix H 3

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESOURCES LIMITS - SEAM S4U



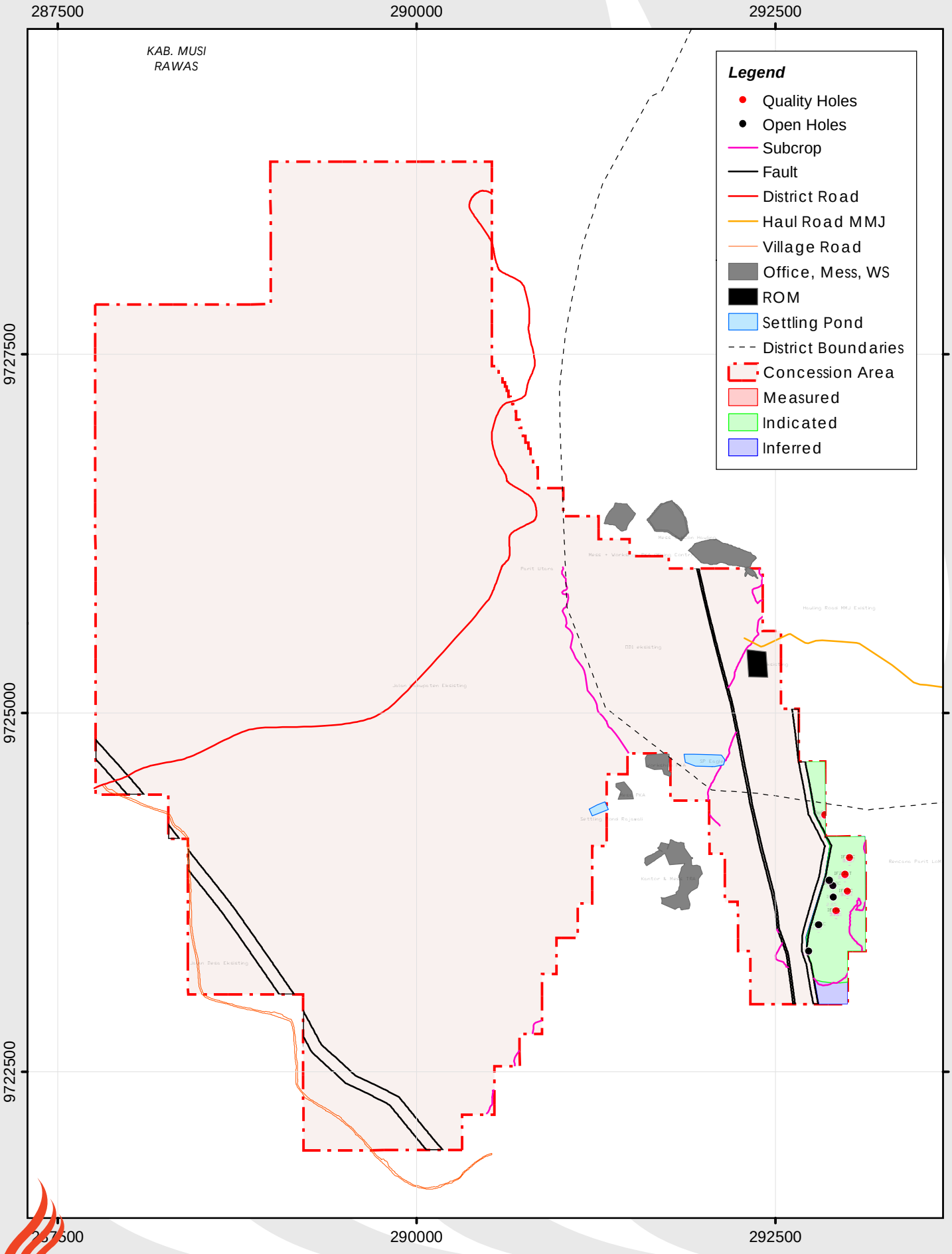
NRM

Appendix H 4

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESOURCES LIMITS - SEAM S7 GROUP



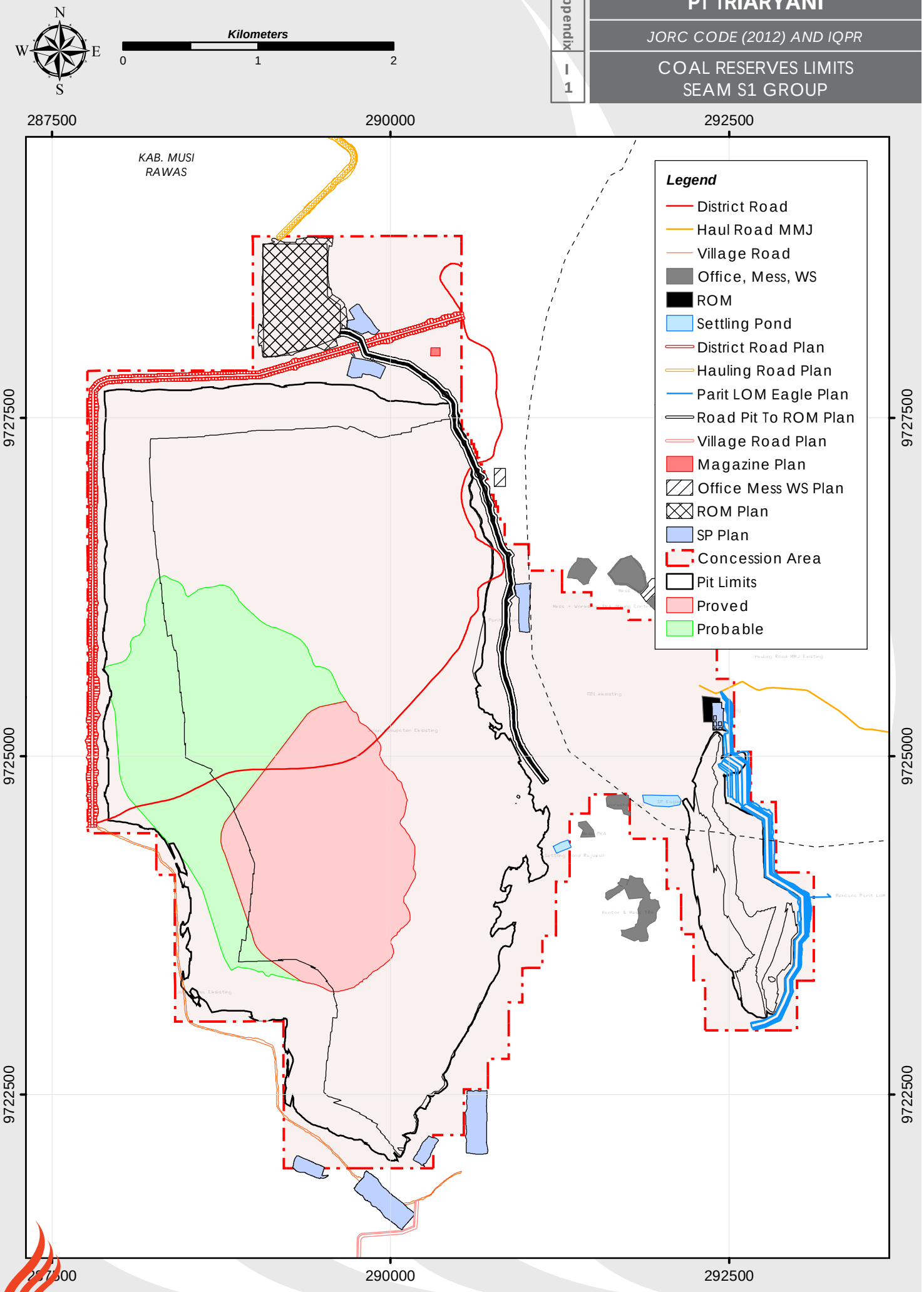
Appendix I Coal Reserves Limits

Appendix I 1

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESERVES LIMITS SEAM S1 GROUP



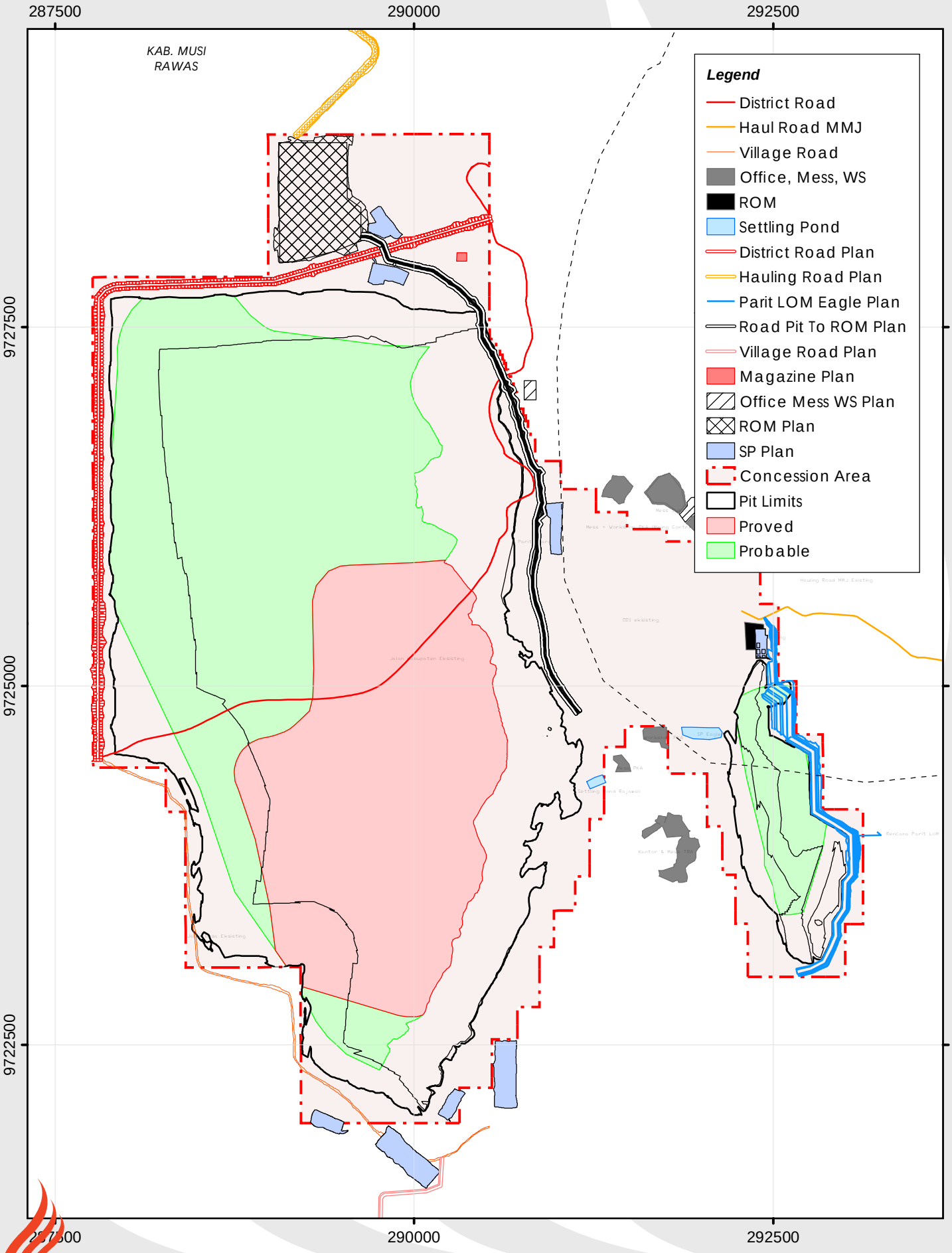
NRM

Appendix I 2

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESERVES LIMITS SEAM S3

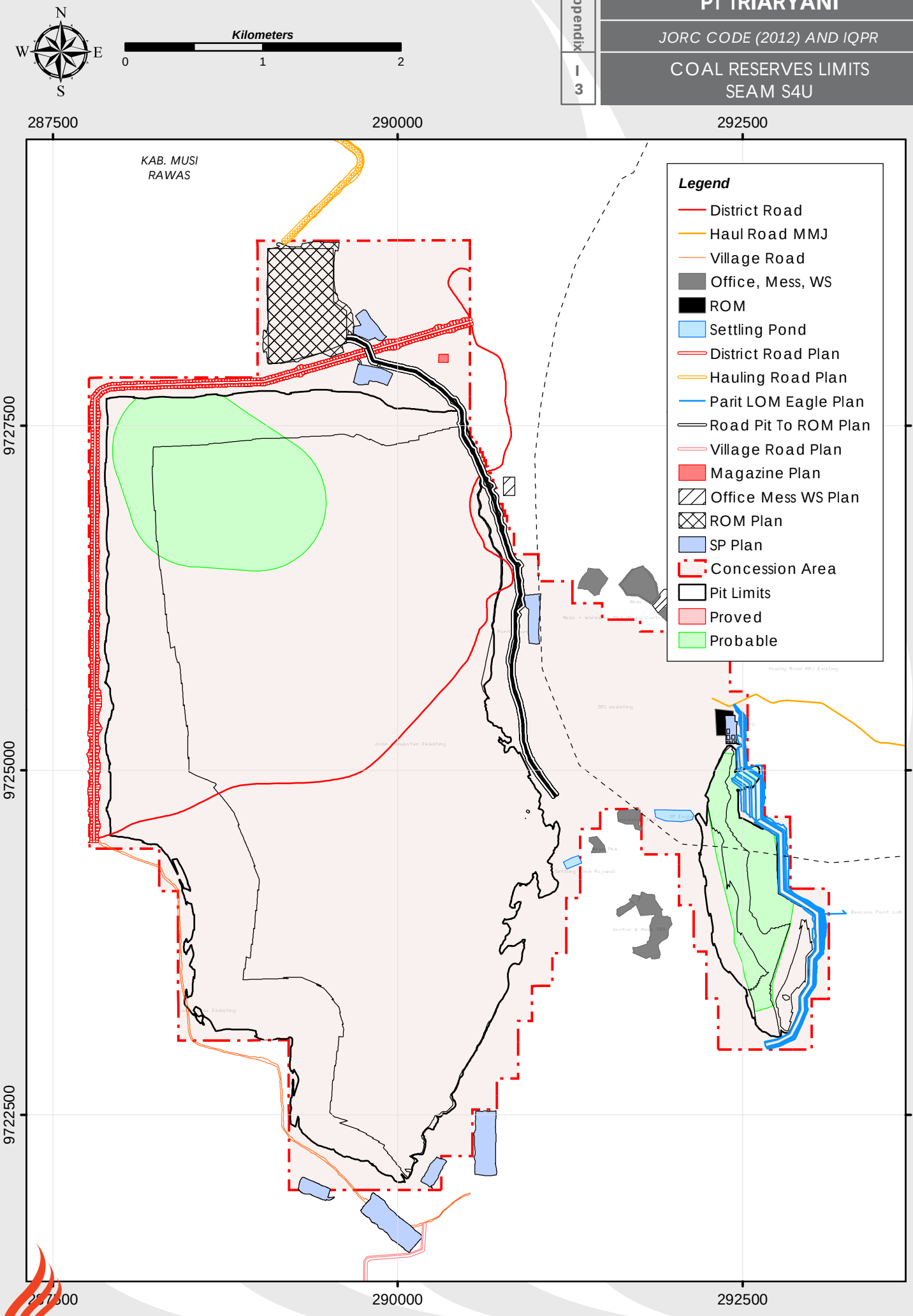


Appendix I 3

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESERVES LIMITS SEAM S4U

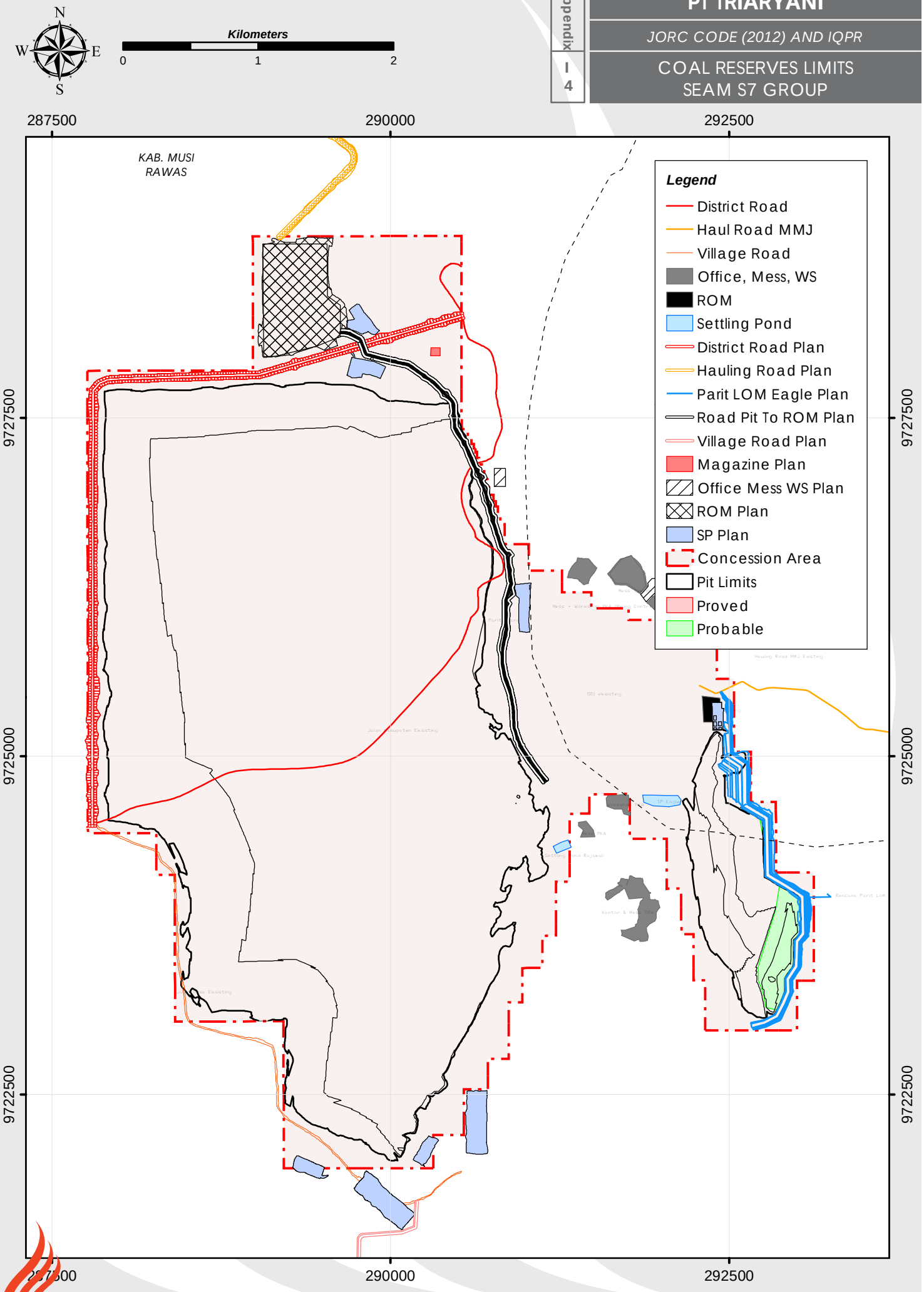


Appendix I 4

PT TRIARYANI

JORC CODE (2012) AND IQPR

COAL RESERVES LIMITS SEAM S7 GROUP



Appendix J Financial Model

Financial Parameter	Unit	Project
Model Currency	-	USD
USD Dollar Exchange rate	USD/IDR	16,500
Taxation Rate	%	22%
Open Pit Royalty Rate**	%	9.0%
Discount Rate	%	12%
Depreciation Mode	-	Straight Line
End of Project Depreciation	-	Write-off

Parameter	Unit	Project
Net Present Value	M USD	1,454

Description	Unit	Period															
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	Total
Physical																	
Waste	Mbcm	25.1	64.2	104.0	110.8	116.7	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.9	125.3	125.0	105.9	96.2	75.3	30.8	**1,479.2**
Coal	Mt	5.5	13.8	21.3	22.0	23.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	20.0	10.8	**315.9**
Stripping ratio	bcm/t	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.8	2.9	**4.7**
Economic																	
Gross Revenue	$M	229.8	563.4	865.5	905.6	974.1	1,031.7	1,033.8	1,053.1	1,041.4	1,038.5	1,047.1	1,030.2	983.8	811.2	435.7	13,044.8
Royalty	9%	(17.83)	(44.50)	(68.31)	(71.60)	(77.09)	(81.60)	(81.79)	(83.53)	(82.48)	(82.22)	(82.99)	(81.46)	(77.74)	(64.01)	(34.36)	(1,031.53)
Nett Revenue	**$M**	**212.0**	**518.9**	**797.2**	**834.0**	**897.0**	**950.1**	**952.0**	**969.6**	**958.9**	**956.3**	**964.1**	**948.7**	**906.0**	**747.2**	**401.3**	**12,013.3**
(-) Operating cost	$M	(191.51)	(342.17)	(539.15)	(565.30)	(601.70)	(644.53)	(644.00)	(640.17)	(640.19)	(640.16)	(639.44)	(604.35)	(569.72)	(465.65)	(233.36)	(7,961)
EBITDA	**$M**	**20.44**	**176.76**	**258.03**	**268.66**	**295.28**	**305.57**	**308.00**	**329.43**	**318.73**	**316.16**	**324.66**	**344.34**	**336.31**	**281.56**	**167.95**	**4,051.9**
(-) Depreciation & Amortization	$M	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(8.00)
EBIT	**$M**	**19.90**	**176.23**	**257.49**	**268.12**	**294.75**	**305.04**	**307.46**	**328.90**	**318.20**	**315.62**	**324.13**	**343.80**	**335.78**	**281.03**	**167.42**	**4,043.9**
(-) Tax	22%	(4.38)	(38.77)	(56.65)	(58.99)	(64.84)	(67.11)	(67.64)	(72.36)	(70.00)	(69.44)	(71.31)	(75.64)	(73.87)	(61.83)	(36.83)	(890)
Profit after tax	**$M**	**15.52**	**137.46**	**200.85**	**209.14**	**229.90**	**237.93**	**239.82**	**256.54**	**248.20**	**246.18**	**252.82**	**268.17**	**261.91**	**219.20**	**130.59**	**3,154.2**
(+) Add back depreciation & Amortization	$M	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	8.00
(-) CAPEX	$M	(8.00)															
Cashflow	**$M**	**8.06**	**137.99**	**201.38**	**209.67**	**230.44**	**238.46**	**240.35**	**257.07**	**248.73**	**246.72**	**253.35**	**268.70**	**262.44**	**219.73**	**131.12**	**3,154.22**
Cumm. Cashflow	**$M**	**8.06**	**146.05**	**347.43**	**557.10**	**787.53**	**1,026.00**	**1,266.35**	**1,523.42**	**1,772.15**	**2,018.87**	**2,272.22**	**2,540.92**	**2,803.36**	**3,023.10**	**3,154.22**	