

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Developing a large new coking coal basin
- Two exceptionally well located coking coal deposits
- Combined Resources of 491 Mt

- Amaam:
 - Amaam: 464 Mt total Resource comprising 386Mt Inferred^B & 78Mt Indicated^C
 - Project 25km from planned port site and only 8 days shipping to China, Korea and Japan
 - High vitrinite content (>90%) coking coal with excellent coking properties
 - PFS completed

- Amaam North:
 - Project F: a small portion of the deposit focussed on the Lower Chukchi coals - 26.8 Mt total Resource comprising 7.2Mt Measured^D, 4.6Mt Indicated^C & 15Mt Inferred^B
 - Project 35km from existing Beringovsky coal port
 - PFS completed
 - BFS due for completion in coming months
 - First production targeted for 2015/2016

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Non-executive Chairman

Owen Hegarty
Non-executive Director

Craig Wiggill
Non-executive Director

Andrew Gray
Non-executive Director

Tav Morgan
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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Craig Parry

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Acquisition of Beringovsky Port and Coal Terminal

Tigers Realm Coal (TIG) is pleased to announce the acquisition of the Beringovsky Port and Coal Terminal located 35km to the north east of the Amaam North deposit and the proposed Project F mine.

The port is presently fully operational and under the terms of the sales agreement, the port will continue to ship up to 70,000 tonnes of coal annually for the nearby Nagornaya mine and volumes of general cargo.

The Beringovsky Port has historically handled over 700,000 tonnes of coal per year from the Nagornaya mine and the port will be progressively refurbished and expanded over time to at least 1Mtpa capacity.

Highlights of the Port acquisition include:

- Exclusive ownership and management rights over the port;
- An acquisition cost of US\$5.1M, funded from cash reserves;
- The port is fully operational and equipped with infrastructure, barges, warehouses and office buildings.

Secure, low cost access to transport infrastructure is critical to the success of bulk commodity projects globally. Acquiring sole ownership and control of the Beringovsky port delivers TIG this critical piece of the mine to end user infrastructure chain.

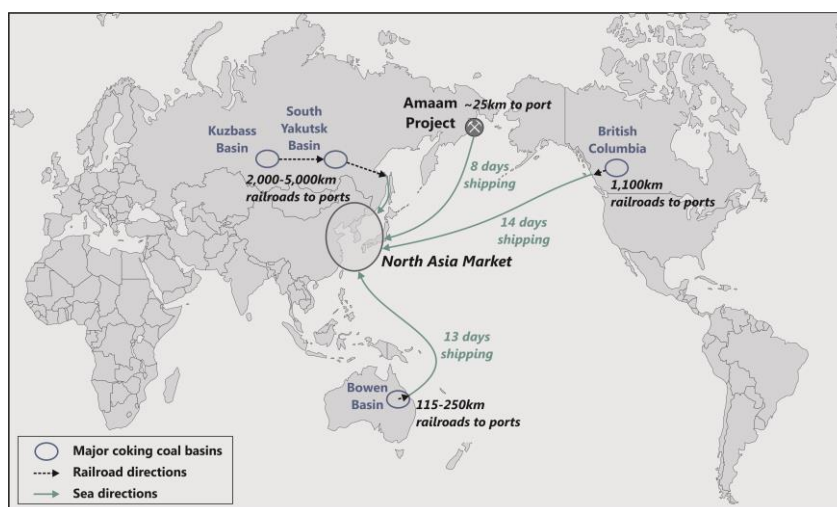
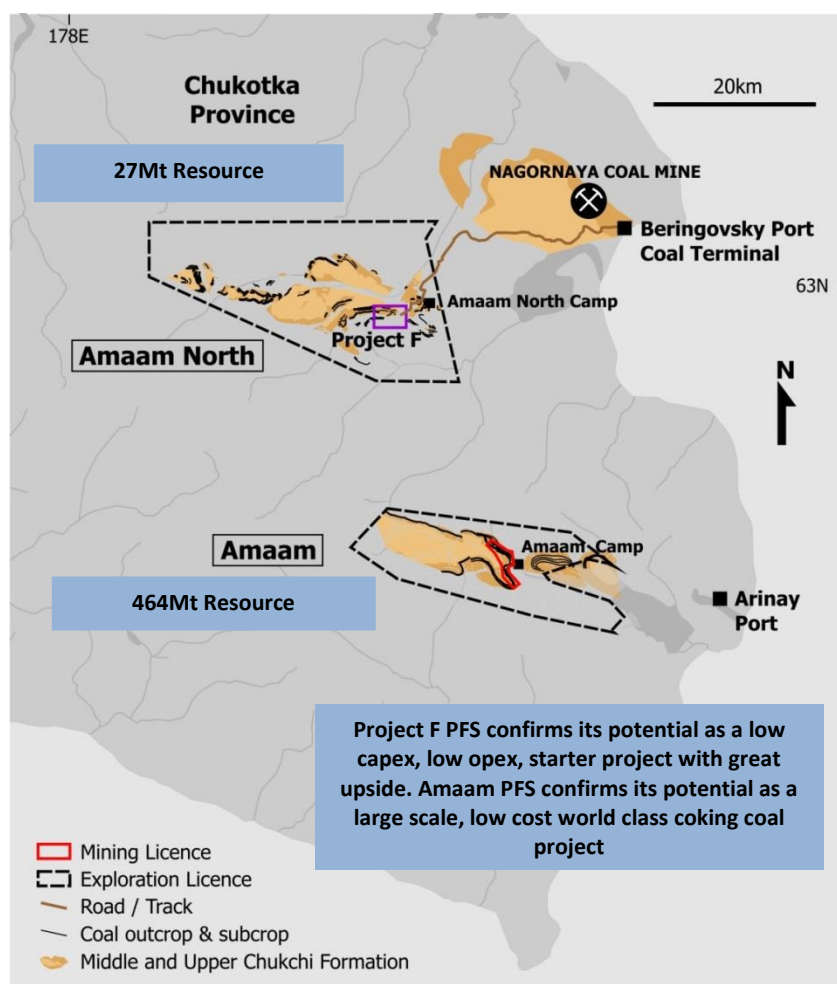
TIG views this acquisition as a critical milestone in the development of Project F. TIG's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Craig Parry said:

"We are very pleased with the acquisition of Beringovsky Port at a very competitive price. We now own and control a port that, once refurbished, will have the ability to commence shipping Project F coking coal and has the optionality for expansion to at least 1Mtpa. The acquisition lays the foundation of the infrastructure component of the Amaam projects, which includes the development of the larger, deep water Arinay port to the south of Beringovsky, 25km from the planned large tonnage Amaam coking coal mine. The sale of the port to TIG by the Government of Chukotka demonstrates the ongoing strong support for our projects".

AMAAM COKING COAL PROJECT

Tigers Realm Coal owns 80%^A of the Amaam Coking Coal Project which is located in the Chukotka Province of far eastern Russia. The Amaam Coking Coal Project consists of two tenements: Amaam and Amaam North.

Location map of the Amaam and Amaam North Coking Coal Projects and the location of Project F



Project F

As reported in the 2013 Pre-feasibility Study (PFS), the Project F (Fandyushkinskoye) operation is planned to commence exporting coal in 2016, at a rate of approximately 500,000 tonnes per year with ramp up over time to approximately 1,000,000 tonnes per year. Product coal will be transported by road from the mine-site to Product Coal Stockpiles at the Port of Beringovsky, located 35 km to the north east of the mine. Figure 1 shows the layout of the proposed coal transport and port facilities and Figure 2 is an aerial photograph of the Port.

Beringovsky Port

The Port of Beringovsky is situated on the northern shore of Ugolnaya Bay in the south of the Gulf of Anadyr. The bay is formed in a crescent shape between the Barykovo headlands to the north and Nizmenny headlands to the south. The bay's width is 20-22km.

The port provides direct shipping access to the Bering Sea and Pacific Ocean, and has been operating since the 1960s and supported coal exports from the Bering Coal district to Japan in the 1980s and 1990s. The port is a trans-shipment facility loading barges that take the coal to larger ocean-going vessels anchored in deeper water approximately two nautical miles from shore, which is a short trans-shipping distance compared to similar operations in Indonesia and Columbia. The facilities located at the port include a sea wall, loading berths, coal storage and loading facilities, maintenance facilities, office and warehouse buildings and equipment.

During 2015 and 2016 TIG intends to undertake a general refurbishment of the port, which will include the purchase of new barges, construction of stockpile yards, and some small scale channel dredging.

Presently, an underground hopper feeds parallel reclaim-conveyors that traverse to the coal-pier and discharge onto one of two, short, barge-loading conveyors. The coal loading pier sits within a sheltered harbour protected by a breakwater.

The existing infrastructure needs to be progressively refurbished and modified in order to handle the target 1Mtpa of product coal to be loaded and trans-shipped through the port in the five month shipping window from June to October. Whilst this shipping window is a limitation it is more than sufficient to support operations from Project F. However, over time TIG intends to continue to progress assessment of a deep water port development at Arinay Lagoon, 25km to the east of the world-class Amaam coking coal project. This new port would provide year round shipping for expanded production rates from the Amaam North and the Amaam coking coal projects.

The existing stockpile at the Port of Beringovsky has a storage capacity of approximately 350,000 tonnes and will be expanded in line with requirements. The port acquisition includes four barges, (two of which were recently overhauled), with a combined capacity of approximately 400,000 tonnes per shipping season. As part of the port upgrade, TIG plans to supplement this fleet with larger capacity barges.

Strategic Advantage

TIG is pleased to complete this major acquisition of a key part of its Project F supply chain. Being only 35km from the planned Project F coking coal mine, the port is ideally located to service the mine development and future coal shipments. Few if any other coal companies have such access to their own dedicated port infrastructure. Importantly the port's location on the Pacific Coast provides access for the shipment of coal directly into Asian markets.

The strategic advantages of full ownership of the port include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Full control over a critical piece of the supply chain infrastructure enabling unimpeded access to the seaborne markets;
- 2) Optimum efficiency in logistics management to deliver Project F coal to market since there will be no significant competing interests in the port;
- 3) Port operation and coal handling costs can be managed and kept to a minimum under TIG ownership.

Further details about Tigers Realm Coal can be found at www.tigersrealmcoal.com

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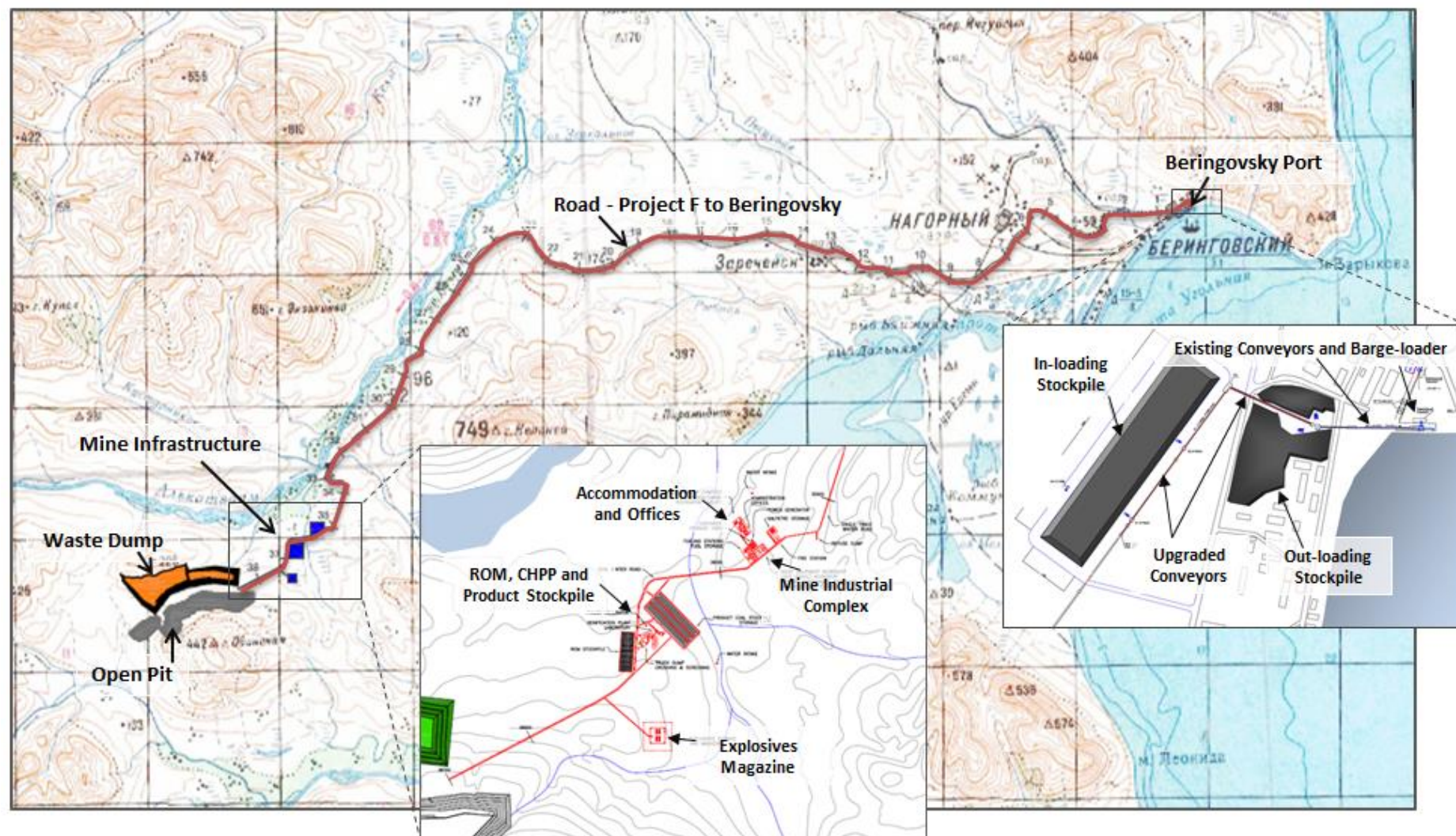


Figure 1: Project F – Plan showing Mine Site, Coal Transport and Beringovsky Port Facilities



Figure 2: Beringovsky Port Coal Terminal

About Tigers Realm Coal Limited (ASX: TIG)

Tigers Realm Coal Limited (“TIG”, “Tigers Realm Coal” or “the Company”) is an Australian based resources company. The Company’s vision is to build a global coking coal company by rapidly advancing its projects through resource delineation, feasibility studies and mine development to establish profitable operations.

Competent Persons Statement

The information compiled in this announcement relating to Exploration Results or Coal Resources at Amaam North is based on information provided by TIG and compiled by Neil Biggs, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is employed by Resolve Coal Pty Ltd, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Neil Biggs consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context which it appears.

Note A – Tigers Realm Coal’s interests in the Amaam Coking Coal Project

Amaam tenement: TIG’s current beneficial ownership is 80%. TIG will fund all project expenditure until the completion of a bankable feasibility study. After completion of a bankable feasibility study each joint venture party is required to contribute to further project expenditure on a pro-rata basis. TIG’s 20% partner, Siberian Tigers International Corporation, is also entitled to receive a royalty of 3% gross sales revenue from coal produced from within the Amaam licence.

Amaam North tenement: TIG has 80% beneficial ownership of the Russian company which owns the Amaam North exploration license, Beringpromugol LLC. TIG will fund all project expenditure until the completion of a bankable feasibility study. After completion of a bankable feasibility study each joint venture party is required to contribute to further project expenditure on a pro-rata basis. BSCI is also entitled to receive a royalty of 3% gross sales revenue from coal produced from within the Amaam North license.

Note B – Inferred Resources

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code an ‘Inferred Mineral Resource’ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration

Note C – Indicated Resources

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code an ‘Indicated Mineral Resource’ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

Note D – Measured Resources

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code a ‘Measured Mineral Resource’ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proved Ore Reserve or under certain circumstances to a Probable Ore Reserve.

Note E – Exploration Target

According to the commentary accompanying the JORC Code An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. Any such information relating to an Exploration Target must be expressed so that it cannot be misrepresented or misconstrued as an estimate of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. The terms Resource or Reserve must not be used in this context.