ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 OCTOBER 2022

FAR EAST GOLD

WOYLA PROJECT UPDATE:
ANAK PERAK PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM CONTINUES TO INTERSECT MAIN VEIN-BRECCIA SYSTEM
DRILLING COMMENCED AT REK RINTI PROSPECT

Far East Gold Limited (**FEG** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the Phase 1 drill program at the Woyla Project's Anak Perak prospect is progressing as planned with the full support of local communities and Indonesian Government authorities. Preliminary observations of core samples continue to confirm the interpreted nature of the Anak Perak Main Zone vein system. Additionally, on the back of successful results from the Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics survey the Company has now commenced drilling at the Woyla Project's Rek Renti prospect area.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Exploration at the Company's Woyla Copper Gold Project has identified four main epithermal vein systems; Anak Perak, Rek Rinti, Aloe Eumpeuk and Aloe Rek which have a combined strike length of 13,000m.
- The first six holes (APD001 to APD006) of the planned 18-hole Phase 1 diamond drill program have been completed at the Anak Perak Main Zone area for a total drilling of 675.9m. Completion of these holes represents three of the nine sections of the Anak Perak Main Zone vein system being tested in the Phase 1 drill program. **All six holes have intersected the Main Zone quartz vein breccia system**.
- The Anak Perak Main Zone **intersections show consistent vein width along the 200m of strike length investigated by the first six drill holes**. Visual observations of the drill core continue to support the Company's interpretation that Anak Perak is a multistage vein-breccia system with vein textures and styles of mineralization consistent with those documented within other low-sulphidation type epithermal Au-Ag deposits.
- Core logging by Company geologists has recognized the occurrence of distinct multistage and superimposed hydrothermal events associated with zone emplacement. It is also apparent that not all such features are present in every drill hole. The Company continues to carefully catalogue each event to gain a better geological understanding of the Anak Perak vein-breccia system and define key controls to mineralization.
- The IP survey works at the Rek Rinti prospect area being carried out in collaboration with the Geological Agency of the Indonesian Government's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (**ESDM**) have confirmed viable drill targets for an initial 5-hole 1,120m drilling program. Four of the six planned IP survey lines have now been completed and **results infer extension of the Rek Rinti vein system towards the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect area**.
- **On 13 October 2022 the Company commenced drilling at the Rek Rinti prospect area**. The Company now has three drill rigs active on the Woyla Project, two focused on the Anak Perak Phase 1 drill program and one focused on the Rek Renti initial 5-hole drill program.

ANAK PERAK MAIN ZONE – PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM

The drill holes completed to date at the Anak Perak prospect area have intersected the Anak Perak Main Zone vein-breccia over a strike length of 200m. The drilling continues to confirm the interpreted nature of the Anak Perak Main Zone vein with regards to expected width, expected vein textures and styles of mineralization. Figure 1 below shows the location of completed holes and holes details are provided in Table 1.

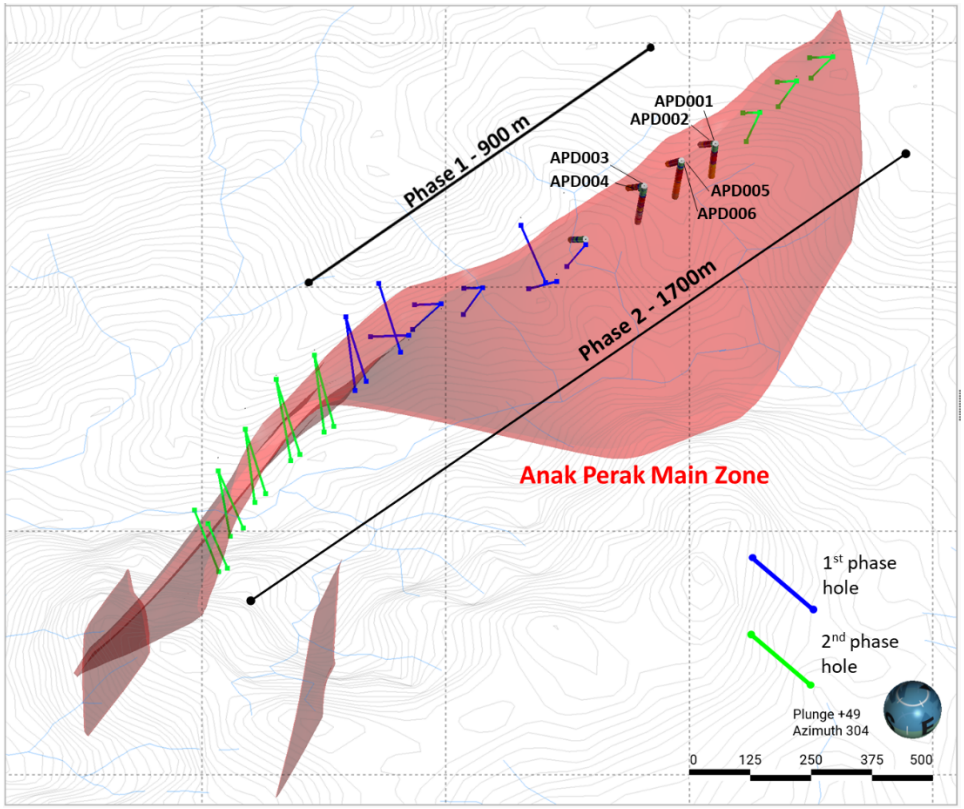

***Figure 1**: Map showing a 3D image of the Anak Perak Main Zone area. Location of drill holes APD001-006 shown.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
APD001	178722	529350	1101	270	45	90
APD002	178722	529350	1101	270	80	124.1
APD003	178725	529150	1065	270	45	80.6
APD003R	*178725*	*529150*	*1065*	*270*	*60*	*25*
APD004	178725	529150	1065	270	75	140
APD005	178700	529250	1097	270	50	76.2
APD006	178700	529250	1097	270	80	140
				Total Meters		**675.9**

***Table 1**: Details of completed AP drillholes. UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.*

Core intersections are consistent with features observed within samples collected from surface exposures. These first six holes represent a small portion of the total 4.7km long extent of the Anak Perak vein-breccia system as mapped on surface. A 25m section of hole APD003 (APD003R) was redrilled to obtain improved core recovery through a highly broken section of volcanic wall rock adjacent to the main vein-breccia zone.

ANAK PERAK MAIN ZONE - DRILL HOLES APD001 TO APD006 OVERVIEW

The drill sections displayed below show distribution of quartz vein and breccia types intersected within the Anak Perak main zone. Cored intersections indicate that the main zone is comprised predominately of quartz matrix breccia with discrete narrow zones of massive quartz vein and associated cockade breccia. The quartz matrix breccias appear to have formed early in zone formation through explosive hydrothermal activity. The occurrence of clay-filled cavities within the zone suggests a dilational environment likely related to fault activity.

Core observations infer that brecciation was followed by a period of quartz veining/breccia that formed in open spaces. The occurrence of sulphide mineralization manifest predominately as chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with minor covellite and possible acanthite appears to be associated with emplacement of the quartz veins and cockade breccia.

It is also apparent that the process of brecciation and vein development was multistage reflecting repeated and superimposed hydrothermal activity. In this context it is important to note that while multistage vein formation and sulphide mineralization is recognized, the development of these features was not consistent in every drill hole.

One feature that does appear consistent is that the zone hanging wall (uphole) and footwall wall (downhole) contacts with volcanic rock wall rock is marked by fault breccia. The volcanics also show variable intensity of clay and pyrite (argillic) alteration immediately adjacent to the main zone of quartz matrix breccia and quartz veining.

Understanding the relationship and relative timing of these features will be integral to define what event or combination of events were important for emplacement of gold-silver mineralization in the system. As such, every hole completed during the Phase 1 program will provide more information and better geological understanding of the assay results when received for the whole Phase 1 program.

***Figure 2**: Images of drill rig pre-audit and set-up for Anak Perak Main Zone Phase 1 drill program.*

ANAK PERAK PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM (SECTION 1 of 9) – APD001 and APD002

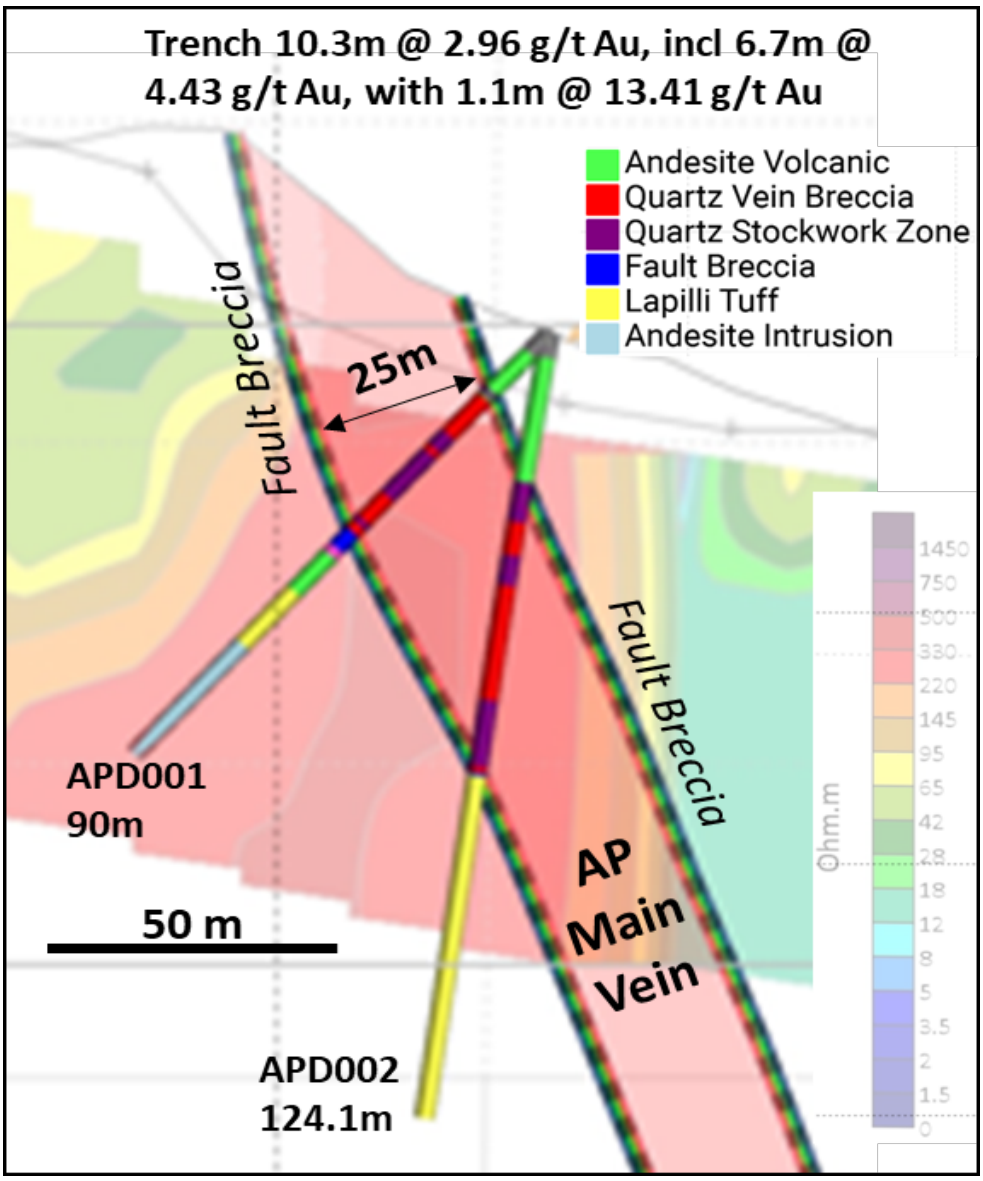

***Figure 3**: Image shows interpreted cross section of **APD001/002**. **The main zone intersected had an apparent true width of 25m** and comprised of quartz-matrix breccia and stockwork with narrow zones of massive quartz vein and quartz breccia.*

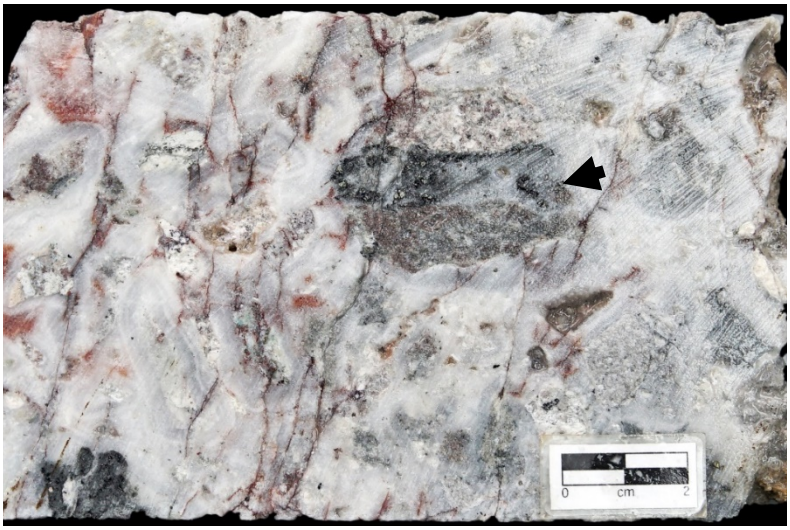

Figure 4: *Image of quartz breccia core from APD001 at 37.2m showing multistage formation as indicated by variably altered volcanic wall rock and quartz clasts. The arrow highlights a clast of volcanic rock containing a quartz vein with sphalerite and galena.*

Figure 5*: Image of drill core from hole APD002 showing intersection of near massive quartz vein and breccia. The quartz is locally chalcedonic and contains 1-3% of fine-grained disseminated pyrite.*

ANAK PERAK PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM (SECTION 2 of 9) – APD003 (APD003R) and APD004

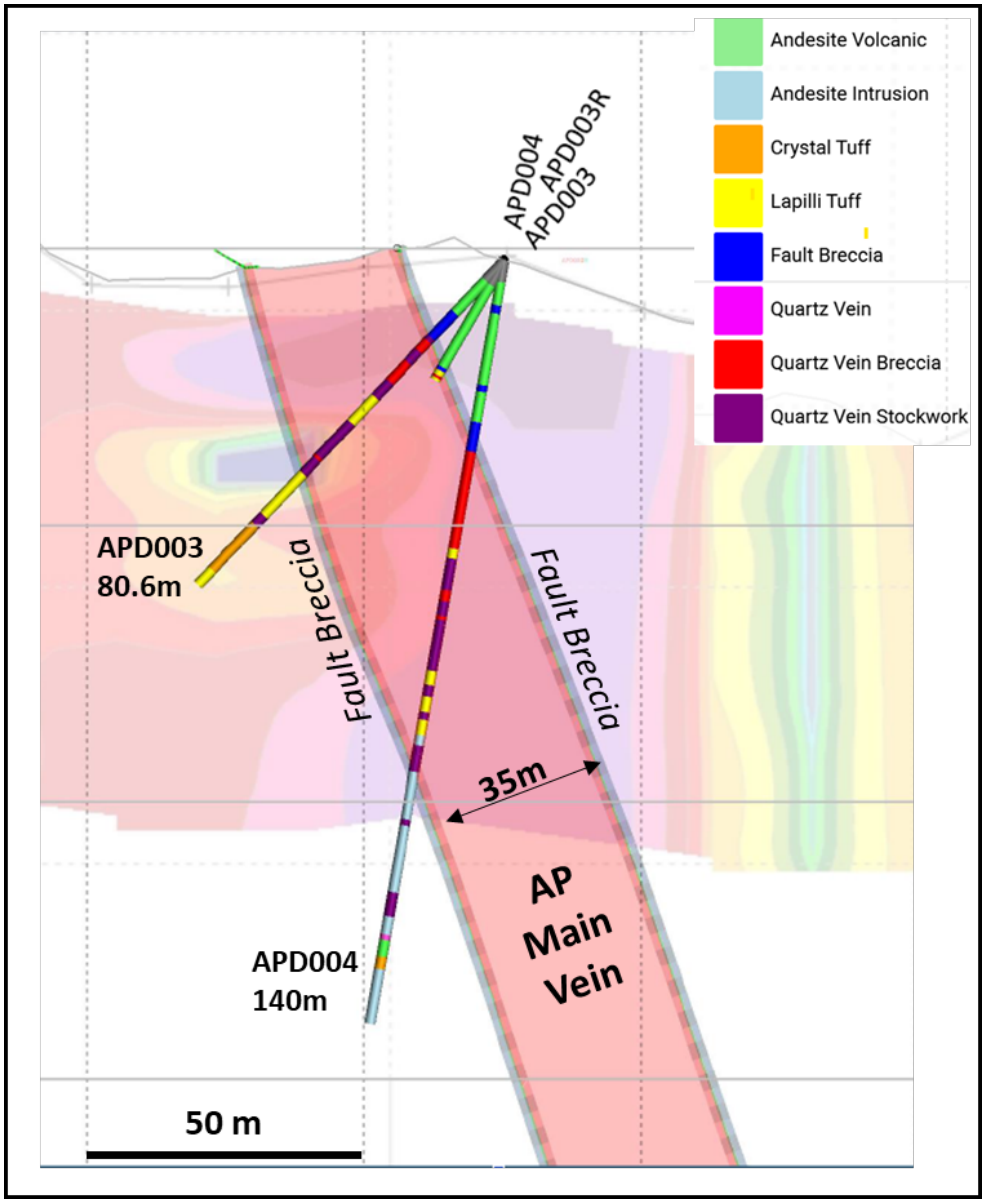

***Figure 6**: Image shows interpreted cross section of **APD003/004**. **The main zone intersected had an apparent true width of 35m** comprised of quartz-matrix breccia and stockwork with narrow zones of massive quartz vein, quartz breccia and entrained volcanic wall rock. Hole APD003R was a 25m redrill from surface to obtain better core recovery. The redrill was successful in that regard.*

Figure 7: *Image of drill core from APD003, 28.6m showing cockade-textured quartz breccia. Such breccia formed during periods of high hydraulic gradient in which quartz accretes over wallrock or pre-existing clasts or fragments. The open-spaced infill character of the breccia is apparent.*

Figure 8: *Images of drill core from APD004. These samples show evidence of repeated and superimposed brecciation and quartz veining that occurred within the fault-bounded main zone vein-breccia system.*

ANAK PERAK PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM (SECTION 3 of 9) – APD005 and APD006

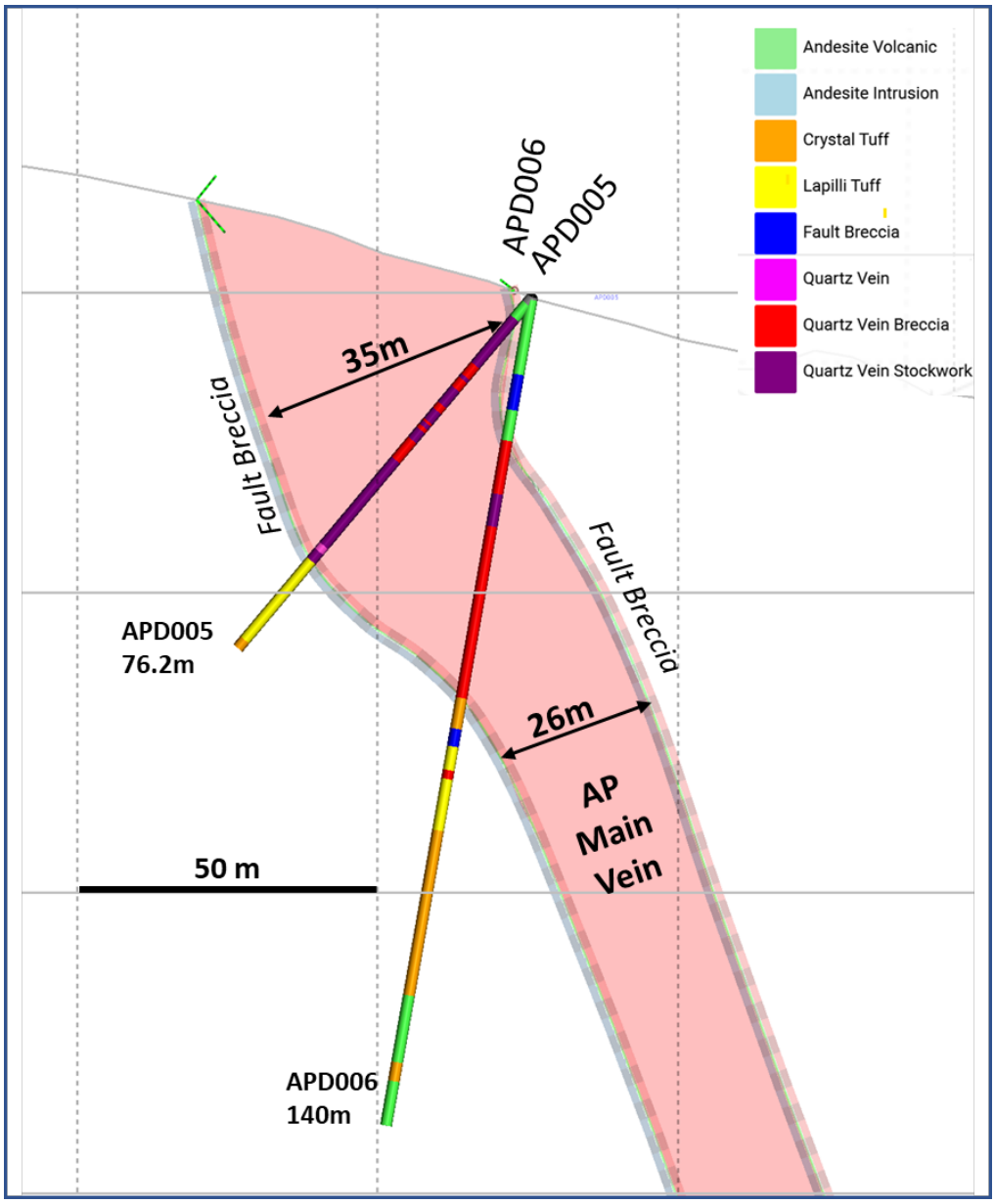

Figure 9: *Simplified cross section looking north for holes* ***APD005/006****. This section was not surveyed as part of the initial IP survey completed by the Geological Agency of ESDM. The holes intersected the main vein zone over a width consistent with intersections seen in the other drill holes.*

***Figure 10**: Photograph of core from APD005, 31.3m. Massive quartz vein showing intense fracturing with Fe-oxide infill. The vein occurs with a broader zone of quart brecciation.*

***Figure 11**: Photograph of quartz breccia in APD006 at 53.1m. The image shows evidence that early brecciation with sulphide mineralization manifests as galena along clast margins. The image indicates that this was followed by later period of brecciation with massive white quartz matrix.*

REK RINTI PROPSECT – IP SURVEY WORKS PROGRESSING

The Woyla Project has been previously explored by Barrick Gold (1996-1998) and then by Newcrest (1999-2002). **Newcrest ranked the Rek Rinti prospect as their priority target within the Woyla Project.** The Rek Rinti prospect area is located about 5km east of the Anak Perak prospect.

In collaboration with the Geological Agency of ESDM, the Company is currently undertaking an IP geophysical survey of the Rek Rinti prospect. A total of 12-line km is planned for this IP survey along six separate survey lines, each being 2km in length. Four of the six planned survey lines have now been completed (see Figure 12 below).

The results of the IP survey for the completed lines have confirmed viable drill targets for an initial 5-hole 1,120m drilling program. The interpreted IP resistivity profile coincident with the first planned drill hole is shown below in Figure 13.

The results to date confirm the extent of known veins and infer the potential for addition veins that are not exposed at surface. The survey suggests that the Rek Rinti vein system extends to the southwest towards the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect. When completed the Company will interpret the data and define further targets for future drill testing. The Company will be able to better understand the **potential for the vein systems in Rek Renti and Aloe Eumpeuk to merge into a single larger system.**

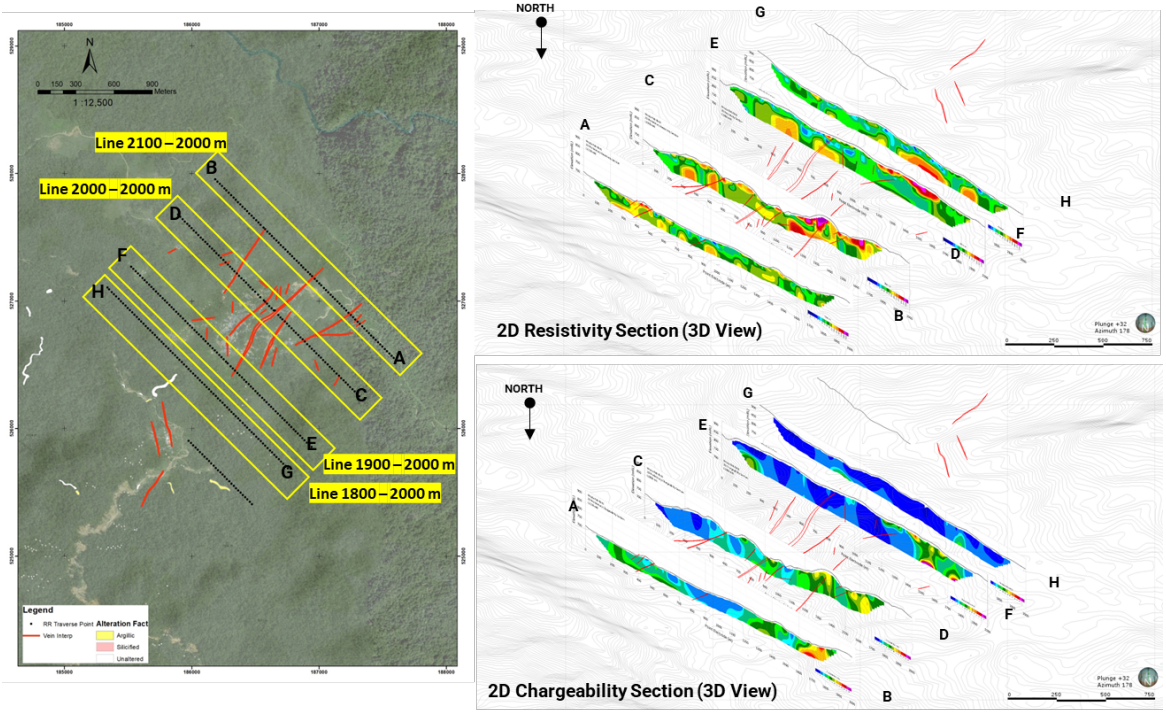

***Figure 12**: Rek Rinti prospect area showing extent of IP survey coverage and preliminary data interpretation.*

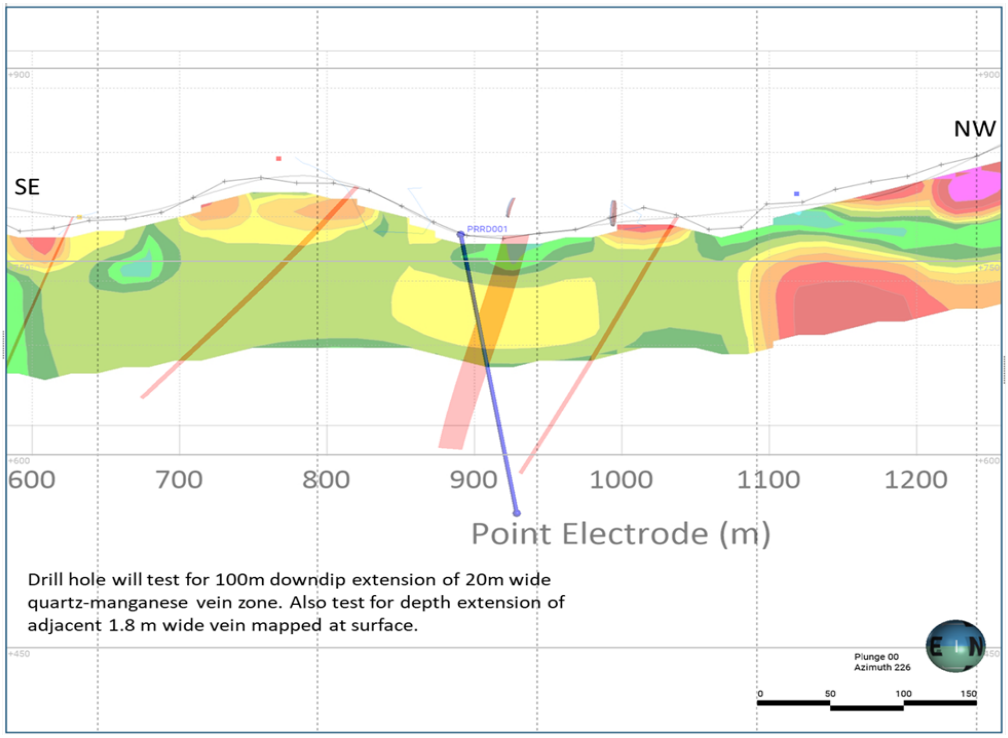

***Figure 13**: Rek Rinti prospect area showing extent of IP survey coverage and preliminary data interpretation for survey line 2000.*

REK RINTI PROPSECT – DRILLING COMMENCED

The Rek Rinti vein system comprises eight individual quartz veins ranging from 0.7m to 20m in width. The veins are structurally-controlled with a dominant northeast orientation which can be traced at surface for up to 250m in length. The quartz veins are mostly chalcedonic with distinct colloform-crustiform textures with intergrown adularia and are associated with zones of intergrown to massive black manganese.

The Company has previously reported on the occurrence of bonanza grade gold-silver mineralization within samples of the Rek Rinti veins collected at surface. Such high-grade mineralization is associated with quartz veins exhibiting distinct ginguro textures characterized by mm-scale dark-grey to black sulphide bands within cm-wide zones of crustiform textured quartz vein (see Figure 14 below). The ginguro bands are usually associated with adularia. Samples containing ginguro banding from Rek Rinti have returned assays of; **38.14 g/t Au with 581 g/t Ag and 44.24 g/t Au, and 91 g/t Ag**.

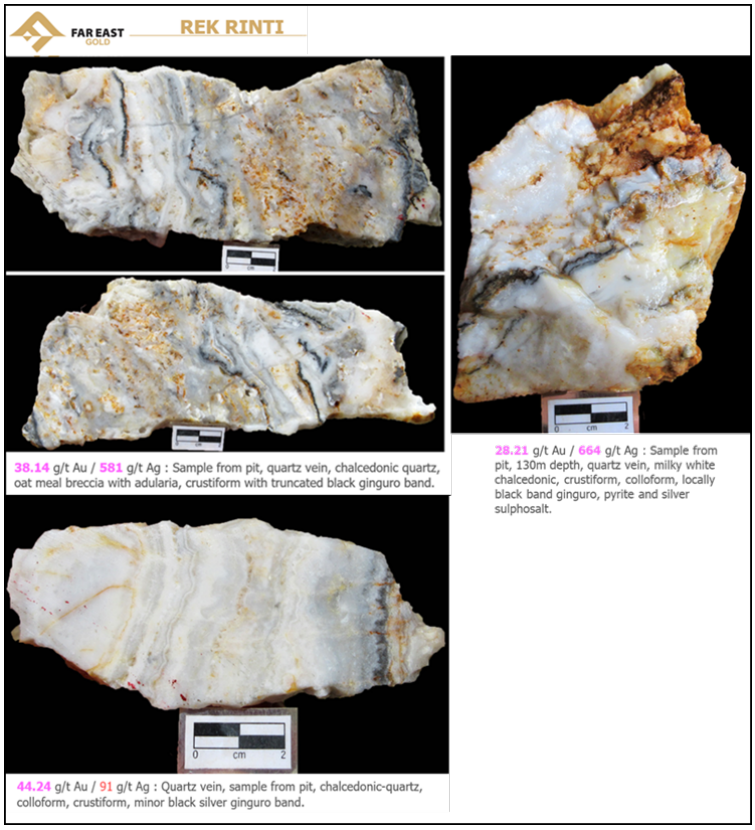

***Figure 14**: Examples of ginguro bands within samples of the Rek Rinti veins collected from surface exposures.*

The planned drill program will test two of the widest veins exposed at Rek Rinti and where ginguro band were observed in surface samples. The veins are 10-20m wide at surface and contain zones of massive and banded black manganese (see Figure 15 below).

***Figure 15**: Image of exposed 10m wide vein at Rek Rinti, traced over 250m of length. Vein shows colloform banding with adularia and massive and banded coarse black manganese.*

On 13 October 2022 an initial drill program of 1,120m comprising 5 diamond drill holes commenced that will test two of the widest veins to approximately 100m depth (see Figure 16 below). The objective of the program is to confirm depth extension of the veins and establish a grade profile across the vein. The drill program will be expanded in future to test additional veins within the Rek Rinti prospect area and confirm the resource potential of veins tested in initial program.

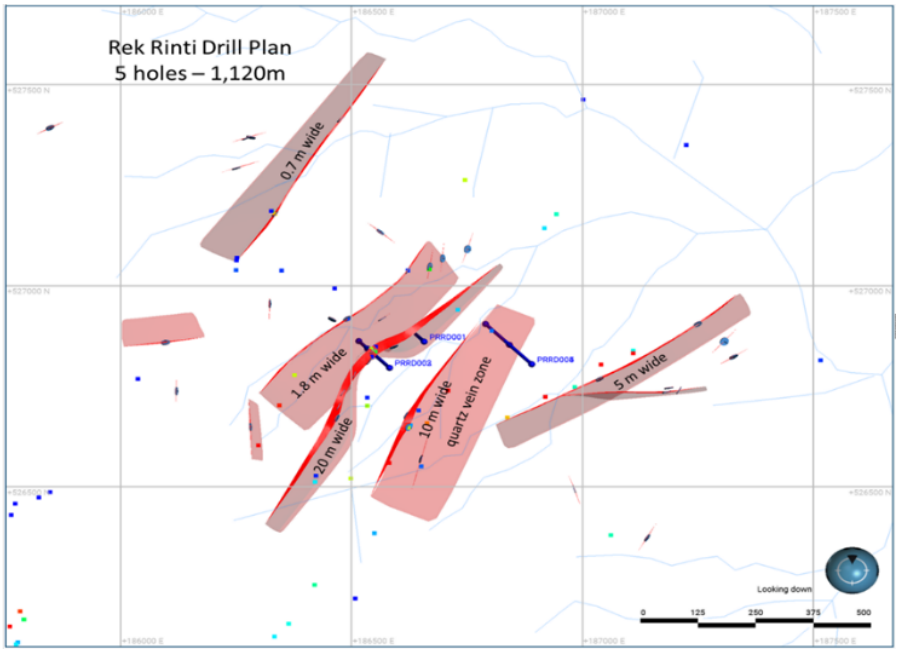

***Figure 16**: Rek Rinti vein map showing location of planned Phase 1 drill holes.*

***Figure 17**: Drill pad RRDH001 at the Rek Rinti prospect.*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by FEG staff and approved by Michael C Corey, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada. Michael Corey is employed by the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

ABOUT FAR EAST GOLD

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG) is an ASX listed copper/gold exploration company with six advanced projects in Australia and Indonesia.

The Company's Woyla Copper Gold Project is a 24,260 ha 6th generation Contract of Work located in the Aceh region of North Sumatra, Indonesia. In the Company's opinion this project is one of the most highly prospective undrilled copper gold projects in South-East Asia with the potential to host high grade epithermal and porphyry deposits. FEG hold a 51% interest in the project that will increase to 80% upon the Company's completion of a feasibility study and definition of a maiden JORC resource estimate for the project.

Release approved by the company's board of directors.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

To receive company updates and investor information from Far East Gold, register your details on the investor portal: https://fareastgold.investorportal.com.au/register/

COMPANY ENQUIRIES

Paul Walker
Chairman

e: paul.walker@fareast.gold
m: + 61 408 776 145

Shane Menere
Chief Executive Officer

e: shane.menere@fareast.gold
m: + 61 406 189 672
+ 62 811 860 8378

Tim Young
Investor Relations & Capital Markets

e: tim.young@fareast.gold
m: + 61 484 247 771

MEDIA ENQUIRIES

Sophie Bradley
IR Executive
Reach Markets

e: IR@reachmarkets.com.au
m: +61 450 423 331

ATTACHMENT X

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock samples were collected from quartz veins exposed on surface and within hand dug artisanal miner pits. Individual samples were comprised as pieces of the vein(s) material chipped the exposure. Effort was made to chip across the vein perpendicular to vein trend. Samples were collected from zones of visible sulphide mineralization and or alteration such as clay-pyrite or manganese. • Samples were bagged and tagged with unique numbered assay tags inserted into each sample. The samples were delivered via commercial carrier to Pt. Geoservices Geoassay Mineral Laboratory located in Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. The samples were oven dried at 105ºC, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Each sample was analysed for gold using FAA30 fire assay method using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. Samples containing >50 g/t (ppm) Au were further assayed using the FAGRAV gravimetric method. Ag, base metals and a suite of other elements were estimated by method GA102-ICP, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish. Samples containing >100ppm Ag were further assayed using GOA-02 method which was an aqua regia ore grade digest with an AA finish. • A single certified reference material and a blank sample were inserted into the submitted sample batch for QAQC purpose.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling is being conducted using a wireline, man-portable diamond drill. Core is obtained using PQ (85mm) and HQ (63.5mm) triple tube core barrels. Oriented drill core is obtained using a Reflex Ori tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All drill core is logged by Company geologist discriminating lithologies and recording pertinent geological observations related to mineralization and alteration. • Drilling is conducted using triple tube core barrel and utilising various drilling muds in combination with drill bit type and short core runs to maximize core recovery. The drill company is contractually obligated to obtain 90% core recovery. • At this point in the drill program there has not been enough data collected to determine if any sampling bias related to core recovery exists.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core is digitally logged in its entirety by Company geologists using unique capture codes and in sufficient detail to discriminate lithologies and record all pertinent geological observations related to mineralization, alteration and structural features. The core is also logged with respect to industry standard RQD parameters that record basic geotechnical factors. This data will form the basis for future mineral resource estimation and other advanced studies. • High resolution photographs are taken of all core boxes prior to being cut both wet and dry. Photographs are stored for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The analytical methods selected are deemed appropriate for the level of analytical accuracy required at this early stage of exploration. The objective of the sampling was to determine where significant Au-Ag mineralization resides within the various textural types of quartz veins and alteration types that occur. • The sample preparation completed at Pt.Geoservices prior to analysis are deemed appropriate for surface rock and drill core samples. Select high grade Au samples will also be analysed using a screen fire assay technique to determine if any coarse Au (+200 mesh) occurs. • Drill core is cut in half using a core saw with half core sampled for individual assay. Geologists are careful to avoid any sampling bias. Samples are collected at 0.5 and 1m intervals. to optimise understanding of the controls of mineralization with attention given to characterizing the different rock types and types and styles of mineralization and alteration that occur.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The The Woyla project tenement is held in the name of PT Woyla Aceh Minerals (PT WAM), which consists in 80% Woyla Aceh Ltd, 15% Quralon Pte Ltd, 2.5% PT Mutiara Mitramin, 2.5% PT Indo Noble Abadi. PT WAM holds a 6th Generation Contract of Work dated 17 March 1997. • The Woyla Contract of Work was under a Mines Department approved state of suspension from exploration activities from 1999-2006 during the prolonged civil conflict in Aceh. An extended moratorium on exploration activities within Aceh has recently been lifted. • The Contract of Work (177.K/30/DJB/2018) for the tenement was in voluntary suspension until FEG secured the necessary environmental and land use permits. FEG has recently been granted the environmental permit (PIPPIB) for 7688 ha of the protected forest area. This allows FEG to conduct exploration activities within the permit area under certain conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping were completed during 1996 – 1997 by Newcrest Mining and Barrick Gold. A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown by World Geoscience in 1996. The companies collected stream, soil and rock samples of exposed veins and also completed petrology studies on selected samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area sits within the Neogene Gold Belt of Sumatra, characterised by Miocene-Neogene gold intrusion centred mineralisation. Along strike in a NW direction from the project area are the Miwah high-sulphidation gold deposit and Beutong- porphyry and skarn system and along strike to the SE lies the Abong (sediment hosted) and Meluak (high-sulphidation) gold deposits. • Previous exploration has identified several low sulphidation, epithermal type Au-Ag bearing quartz/breccia systems hosted within and likely controlled by a series of fault structures related to the Sumatra Fault and emplacement of intrusions. As such, Au-Cu porphyry style, associated skarn and high- sulphidation Au may also be found within the Woyla project area. Downstream from the known veins systems are several alluvial-Au workings (Anu Renguet).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No previous drilling has been completed. • Specific details of all drill holes completed by FEG are reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All values are reported as assayed and no equivalent grades (eg. Au Eq) have been included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The rock samples collected are considered a reflection of the nature of mineralization at the point of sampling. Aside from a visual estimation at the time of sampling no accurate determination of vein widths was made. • The Company does distinguish between downhole length and true width and reports each as necessary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Pertinent maps and sections are included in the corporate release of sample results
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting is fully representative of the data.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All data is fully reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The company will incorporate all surface and drill core sample assay results in a secure database for future determination of a mineral resource estimate. • The current drill program as reported by FEG is the first completed on the property and results obtained will determine the scope of future drilling and property wide exploration.

Section 3 does not apply as the information regarding the mineral resource was prepared and first disclosed under the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. It has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' on the basis that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and, in the case of the resource estimate, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. Section 4 does not apply as reserve estimates are not being disclosed at this time and Section 5 does not apply as this section relates to the reporting of diamonds and other gemstones.