ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 DECEMBER 2022

FAR EAST GOLD

WOYLA PROJECT UPDATE:
PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM PRELIMINARY ASSAY RESULTS DELIVER BONANZA GRADE GOLD AND SILVER

Far East Gold Limited (**FEG** or the **Company**) is very pleased to announce that the Phase 1 drill program at the Woyla Project has returned bonanza grade gold and silver assays from three separate holes drilled at the Anak Perak and Rek Rinti vein systems. The Company considers the three holes to be Discovery Holes confirming the potential for high-grade gold and silver resources within three separate quartz vein – breccia zones. **Core observations and assays have confirmed the presence of significant grades of gold and silver mineralization over significant widths in both of the vein systems being drilled**. The drill program is progressing as planned with the Company aiming to conclude the Phase 1 drill program at Anak Perak and Rek Rinti prospect areas by the end of 2022.

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. Each vein system comprises several separate quartz vein-breccia zones.

- Peak assays for gold and silver in the Rek Rinti prospect area returned bonanza grades of **78 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag** over 0.5m (from 108.6m in hole RRD004), with RRD003 also returning bonanza gold grades of **59 g/t Au** over 1.0m (from 192m).

- Assay have been received for Rek Rinti drillholes RRD001 - 003 with assays received for part of RRD004. Significant assays include: **4.9 g/t Au, 68.6 g/t Ag over 13m** (98-111m), including **8.1 g/t Au, 113.8 g/t Ag over 7.6m** (102.4m-110m), and **78 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.5m** (108.6m) associated with a rare occurrence of fine-grained electrum mineralization in a narrow zone of ginguro banded quartz. Other intercepts include: 1.8 g/t Au, 20.9 g/t Ag over 7.3m (112.5-119.8m), including 4.8 g/t Au, 55.8 g/t Ag over 2.1m (112m).

- Assays have been received for Anak Perak drillholes APD001 - 011. Significant assays include: **3.2 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag over 10.75m** from 49.35m - 60.1m, including **7.8 g/t Au, 17.5 g/t Ag over 3.5m** from 50-53.5m including. 24.91 g/t Au, 25.2 g/t Ag over 0.3m from 53.2-53.5m. Individual assays from Anak Perak returned a **high of 24.91 g/t Au (25.2g/t Ag) in APD011** (53.2m) and 42.5 g/t Ag (2.06 g/t Au) in APD005 (44.7m).

- The high-grade intersections were obtained from three individual drill holes testing three separate quartz vein-breccia zones. The Company considers each hole to represent a discovery effectively confirming the potential for delineation of a significant gold – silver resource at Woyla. The mineralized zones intercepted remain open along strike and to depth.

- Join an investor briefing with Chairman Paul Walker at 1pm (AEDT) today, 13th December 2022, where he will discuss the announcement in more detail. Register or request a replay here.

FEG's Chief Executive Officer, Shane Menere stated: "*It is very exciting for the Company that our Phase 1 drill program has successfully produced a Discovery Hole in three different veins from two separate vein systems. This confirms our belief that Woyla has the potential to host a significant high-grade epithermal gold-silver resource. Our aim is to advance these discoveries to a maiden JORC resource estimate as quickly as possible.*"

ANAK PERAK MAIN ZONE – PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM

The first 17 holes (APD001 to APD018) of the planned 20-hole Phase 1 diamond drill program have been completed at the Anak Perak Main Zone area for a total drilling of 2,312.2m. The Anak Perak Main zone intersections show consistent zone width along the 700m of strike length investigated and indicate that the zone was the site of repeated and superimposed vein and breccia development.

Two holes were drilled on sections 100-150m apart. The hole pairs were designed to test the zone over a vertical extent of approximately 100-150m. The drilling has confirmed the interpreted nature of the Anak Perak Main Zone with regards to expected zone width, expected vein textures and styles of mineralization and alteration. This includes 110m completed for 2 holes that were partially redrilled to improve recovery in zones of intensely fractured core. Core recovery for completed holes was over 94%. Hole APD-15 was abandoned due to geotechnical issues with the drill pad and will be redrilled as part of the Phase 2 drill program. Holes APD016 to APD019 are testing the southern extent of the Anak Perak vein system. Table 1 below lists details for the completed drill holes and Figure 1 shows the location of completed holes.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
APD001	178722	529350	1101	270	45	90.00
APD002	178722	529350	1101	270	80	124.10
APD005	178700	529250	1097	270	50	76.20
APD006	178700	529250	1097	270	80	140.00
APD003	178725	529150	1065	270	45	80.60
APD003R	178725	529150	1065	270	60	25.00
APD004	178725	529150	1065	270	75	140.00
APD007	178777	529000	1030	270	45	142.50
APD007R	178777	529000	1030	270	50	80.00
APD009	178777	529000	1030	270	80	177.40
APD008	178791	528900	1030	270	50	142.30
APD010	178791	528900	1030	270	70	200.05
APD011	178743	528800	1051	270	45	97.20
APD013	178743	528800	1051	270	72	145.50
APD012	178721	528650	1037	270	45	128.65
APD014	178721	528650	1037	270	60	138.90
APD015	178750	528550	1026	270	45	21.8
APD017	178792	528050	1067	90	50	150.00
APD016	178875	527980	1067	50	45	136.10
APD018	178922	527932	986,326	360	50	97.70
				Total		**2312.20**

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

The Anak Perak Main Zone was interpreted to have an East dip so the drillholes were positioned to drill to the West to intersect the Anak Perak Main Zone at approximately 50m and 100m depth (Figure 1). The Main Zone was intersected in each of the holes confirming lateral continuity of the vein/breccia system. A summary of Anak Perak Main Zone intersections and significant assay results are presented in Table 2.

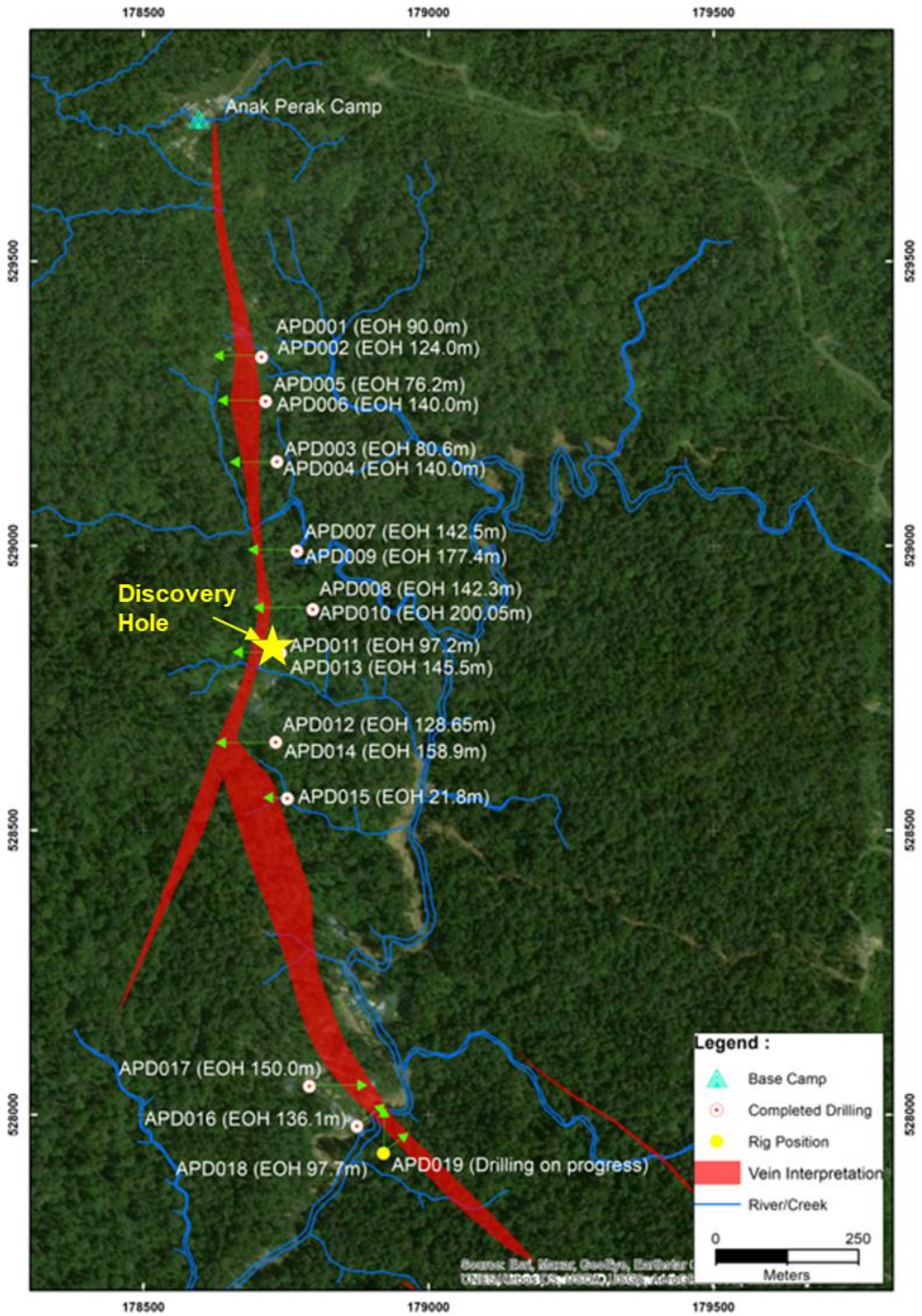

***Figure 1**: Plan map showing the surface extent of the Anak Perak Main Zone and location of drill holes APD001-019. The site of Discovery hole APD011 is indicated.*

Hole ID	MZ Drlled Width[1]	From M	To M	MZ True Width[2]	Zone Characteristics	Significant Intersection
APD001	29.6	13	42.6	25	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, < sph, cpy, gal. Footwall fault zone	0.51 g/t Au over 3m (0.0-3.0 m). 0. 32 Au, 9.6 g/t Ag over 4m (35-39m), incl 0.16% Cu, 0.24% Zn over 2m.
APD002	45.8	23.5	69.3	25	Quartz stockwork and breccia, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, < sph, cpy, gal. Footwall fault zone	0.8 g/t Au over 2m (0-2m)
APD003	34	19	53	25	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and vein, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, pyritic, minor cockade breccia. Hanging wall fault zone	0.87 g/t Au over 3.1m (21.4 - 24.5m) incl. 1.63 g/t Au over 0.5m.
APD004	45	35	80	45	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, pyritic, minor cockade breccia. Hanging wall fault zone	1.38 g/t Au over 2m (37-39m) incl. 2.53 over 1m. 2.06 g/t Au over 1m (41-42m).
APD005	51.9	4.6	56.5	37	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, pyritic, minor cockade breccia.	0.91 g/t Au, 15.7 g/t Ag over 3.2m (42.4-45.6m), incl. 2.06 g/t Au, 42.5 g/t Ag over 0.55m.
APD006	50	16	66	27	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and vein, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, < sph, cpy, gal. hangingwall and footwall fault zones	0.19% Pb over 12.5m (41.9-54m) incl 1% Pb over 2m. Up to 12.4g/t Ag, 0.63% Zn over the interval.
APD007	19	44	63	12	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and vein (7m wide), chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, pyritic, <<cpy. Hanging wall fault	0.31 g/t Au over 1m (49.5-50.5m)
APD008	25.2	80	105.2	19	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and vein , chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, pyritic, <<cpy. Wide (44m) fault breccia zone on hanging wall. Footwall fault zone 4m wide.	**6.21** g/t Au, 19.8 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu over 1.4m (88.4-89.8m)
APD009	31	100	131	13	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and vein, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, << cpy, gal. Hangingwall and footwall fault zones	0.28 g/t Au over 4m (131-135m) in footwall fault zone, with 330ppm As
APD010	8	120	128	7	Main Zone Vein/Breccia not well developed. 2 separate quartz stockwork zones intersected. Very wide (32-86m) hanging wall fault breccia zone, >py	0.31 g/t Au, 17.2 g/t Ag over 4m (116-120m) and 0.29 g/t Au, 18.95 g/t Ag over 2m (122-124m) and 0.24 g/t Au, 9 g/t Ag over 1.5m (129-130.5m)
APD011	20	42	62	17	Main Zone Vein/Breccia intersected from 42-62m. Includes 4m wide massive crystalline quartz vein and quart breccia with >py (10%) and <cpy, cv, Quartz-carbonate stockwork zone from 70-92m, pyritic. Hangingwall fault zone	1.08 g/t Au, 7.68 g/t Ag over 1.65m (40.9-42.5m), incl., 2.53 g/t Au, 21.1 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu over 0.4m (40.9 - 41.3m). 0.81 g/t Au, 2.5 g/t Ag over 0.8m (45.8-46.6m). 3.2 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag over 10.75m (49.35m - 60.1m), incl **7.8** g/t Au, 17.5 g/t Ag over 3.52m (50-53.5m), incl. **24.91** g/t Au, 25.2 g/t Ag over 0.3m (53.2-53.5m).
APD012	42	65	107	33	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and narrow (<1m) veins, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, locally abundant pyrite (20%), quartz breccia matrix intensely oxidized. Hanging wall and footwall fault zones.	Assays pending
APD013	28	72	110	16	Quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and narrow (<1m) veins, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, locally crustiform banded, abundant pyrite (15%), < cpy, sph, gal.quartz breccia matrix intensely oxidized. Footwall fault zone.	Assays pending
APD014	14 30	78 104	92 134	9 20	2 distinct quartz stockwork with zones of massive quartz breccia and narrow (<1m) veins, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, locally milled breccia with abundant pyrite (20%), quartz breccia matrix intensely oxidized. Hanging wall and footwall faults developed for both zones.	Assays pending
APD015					Hole Abandoned	
APD016					Main Zone vein-breccia not intersected	Assays pending
APD017					Main Zone vein-breccia not intersected	Assays pending
APD018					In Progress	Assays pending

Table 2: *Summary of Main Zone intersections and significant assay results. Zone widths are reported as intersected downhole (Drilled Width[1]) and as apparent true width (True Width[2]). Refer to Figure 1 and Table 1 for holes that were drilled on the same section. Note that holes with a steeper dip of drilling will have a wider drilled intersection of the Main Zone. Significant intersections were compiled using 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no more than 1m of internal dilution (below cut-off) in consecutive assay intervals included. No top cut of gold assays has been applied.*

ANAK PERAK MAIN ZONE - DRILL HOLES APD001 TO APD017 OVERVIEW

The drilled sections indicate that the Main Zone is comprised predominately of quartz stockwork and quartz matrix breccia with discrete narrow zones of massive chalcedonic and crystalline quartz. Vein textures include colloform and crustiform banding and narrow zones of cockade quartz breccia (Figure 2). The core observations infer that brecciation was followed by a period of quartz veining/breccia that formed in open spaces. The occurrence of sulphide mineralization is manifest predominately as common pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with very minor covellite and chalcocite and possible acanthite associated with emplacement of the quartz veins and cockade breccia (Figure 3).

The Main Zone vein-breccia was intersected to a vertical depth of 150m in hole APD014 for which assays have not been received. While generally consistent with other Main Zone intersections the quartz breccia in this hole has an oxidized matrix suggesting increased sulphide content.

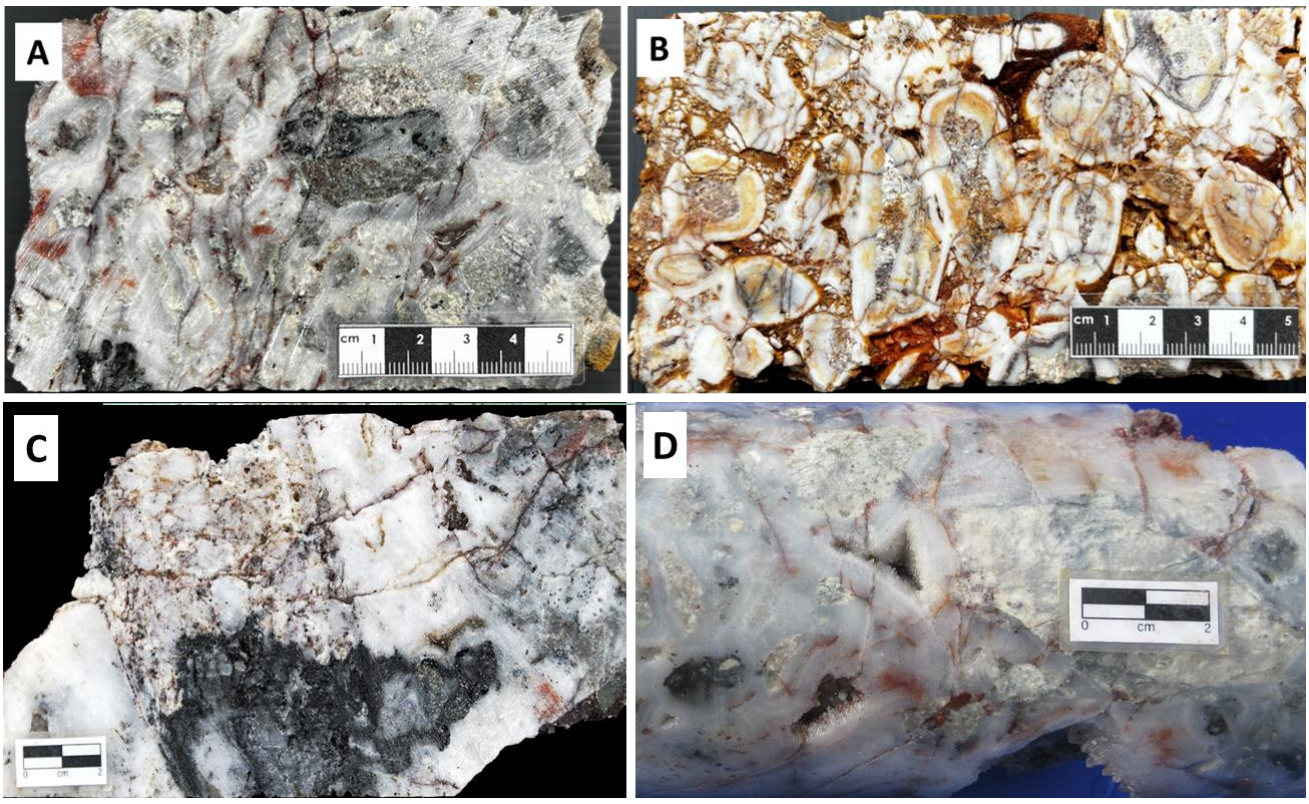

***Figure 2**: APD drill core photos. A) multistage quartz breccia from APD001(37.20m) The sample is part of a 2m interval that assayed 0.33 g/t Au, 10.6 g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu, 0.24% Zn. B) Cockade textured quartz breccia from APD003 (28.7m), C) Composite quartz vein with black sulphide-rich overprint. From APD-001 38.6m that assayed 0.49 g/t Au, 14.1 g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu, 0.16% Zn. D) Vuggy quartz breccia with sulphide clots in matrix. From APD-001 37.8m that assayed 0.18 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu, 0.32% Zn.*

The southernmost hole APD016 did not intersect a quartz vein-breccia zone characteristic of the Main Zone as intersected in holes drilled to the north. This suggests that the vein deflection from a north-south trend to southeast as mapped on surface also marks a 'pinching' of the Main Zone vein-breccia system. It may also be that the apparent deflection marks the intersection of 2 separate veins. Future drilling will test this assumption. The target of hole APD016 was a structurally controlled, sulphide-rich quartz breccia that previous surface rock sampling indicated to contain high-grade Au (119 g/t Au), Ag (361 g/t) and significant Cu (3.39%) and Zn (5.16%). Assays are pending.

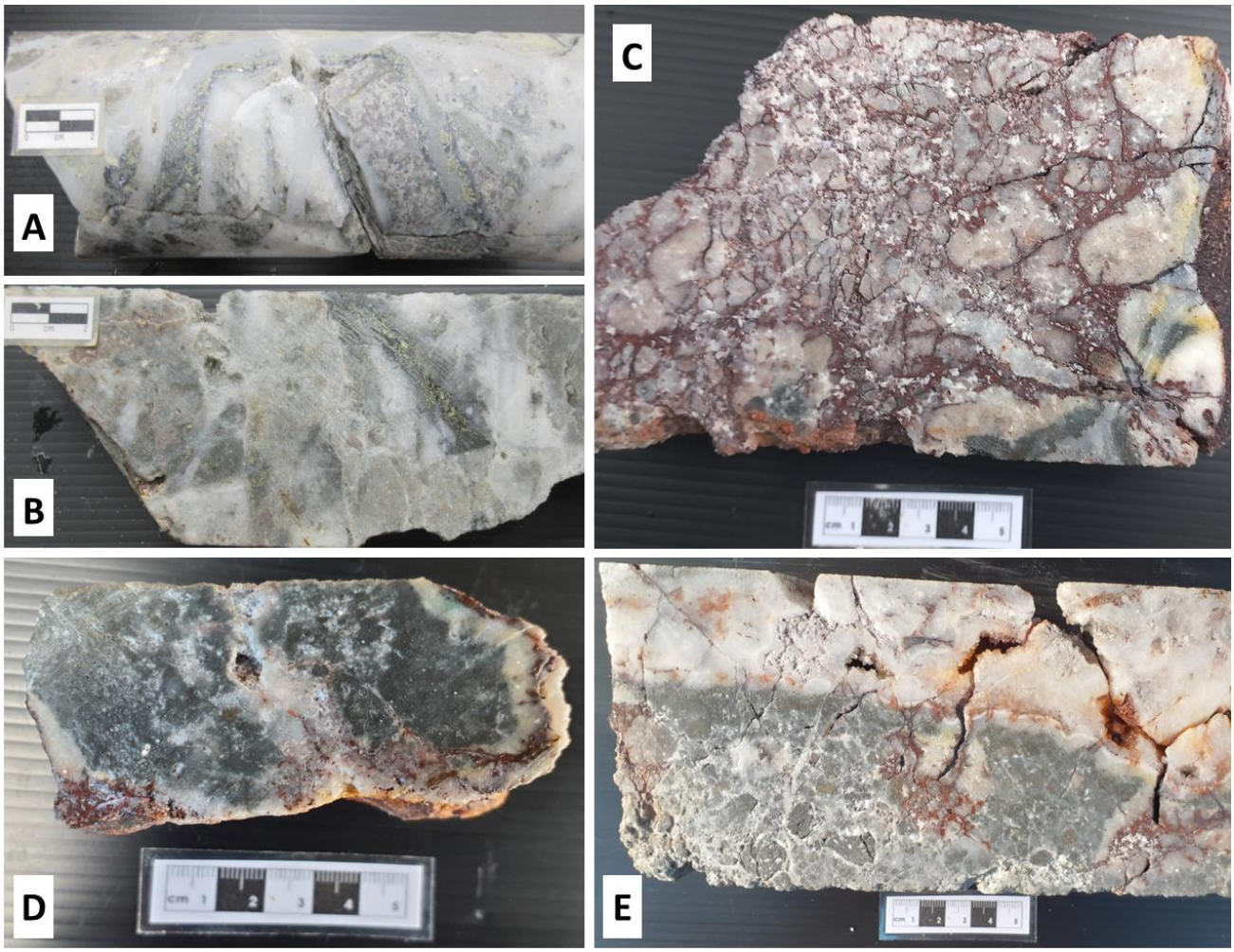

***Figure 3**: APD drill core photos. A) milky quartz matrix breccia from APD006, 53.1m containing coarse disseminated galena and sphalerite. Assayed 0.24 g/t Au, 10.9 g/t Ag, 0.44% Pb, 0.63% Zn. B) Quartz matrix breccia from APD002, 53.7m with altered volcanic wallrock clast and coarse clot of disseminated chalcopyrite. Assayed 0.07 g/t Au, 3.7 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu. C) Hematized quartz breccia with sulphide-bearing quartz clasts from APD011, 51.2m. Assayed 9.73 g/t Au, 18.5 g/t Ag. D) Sulphide-rich quartz vein from APD01, 41m. Assayed 2.53 g/t Au, 21.1 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu. E) quartz vein with pyrite-rich segregation from APD011, 52.4m. Assayed 6.45 g/t Au, 17.1 g/t Ag.*

It is apparent that the process of brecciation and vein development within the Main Zone was multistage reflecting repeated and superimposed hydrothermal activity. In this context it is important to note that the development of these features was not consistent throughout the Main Zone. As such, while the width and general characteristics of the Main Zone is similar from hole to hole, each hole reflects variable intensity of brecciation and development of quartz stockwork veins and also the associated alteration and mineral assemblage. The volcanic wallrocks also show variable intensity of clay and pyrite (argillic) alteration immediately adjacent to the Main Zone of quartz matrix breccia and quartz veining.

One feature that does appear consistent is that the zone hanging wall (uphole) and footwall wall (downhole) contacts with volcanic rock wall rock are marked by fault breccia. The common presence of cavities and vugs in the quartz breccia and veins indicates that open-space infilling was the dominate mechanism of Main Zone development. This suggests that the Main Zone developed in response to repeated fault activity whereby the host structure was dilated, and hydrothermal fluids emplaced.

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. The occurrence of predominately chalcedonic matrix quartz breccia and quartz veins in the northern part of the Main Zone (APD001 to APD007) and the general low-grade gold in assays is consistent with that part of the vein system reflecting a higher level of the mineral system. This premise will be tested by some deeper drill holes in future drilling.

The Company believes that the high-grade assays received from holes APD-08 and APD-11 indicate the southern part of the Anak Perak Main Zone from APD-08 to at least hole APD-16 (approximately 600m distance) was an area of distinct gold-enriched hydrothermal activity and has the potential for significant gold mineralization. In this context the southern part of the vein system also contains less chalcedonic quartz with saccharoidal and more crystalline quartz common.

As such, ongoing detailed core logging will provide the geological context with which to assess the assay results when received for the completed Phase 1 program.

Figures 4 to 6 display representative drill cross sections with assay results for the Anak Perak Main Zone.

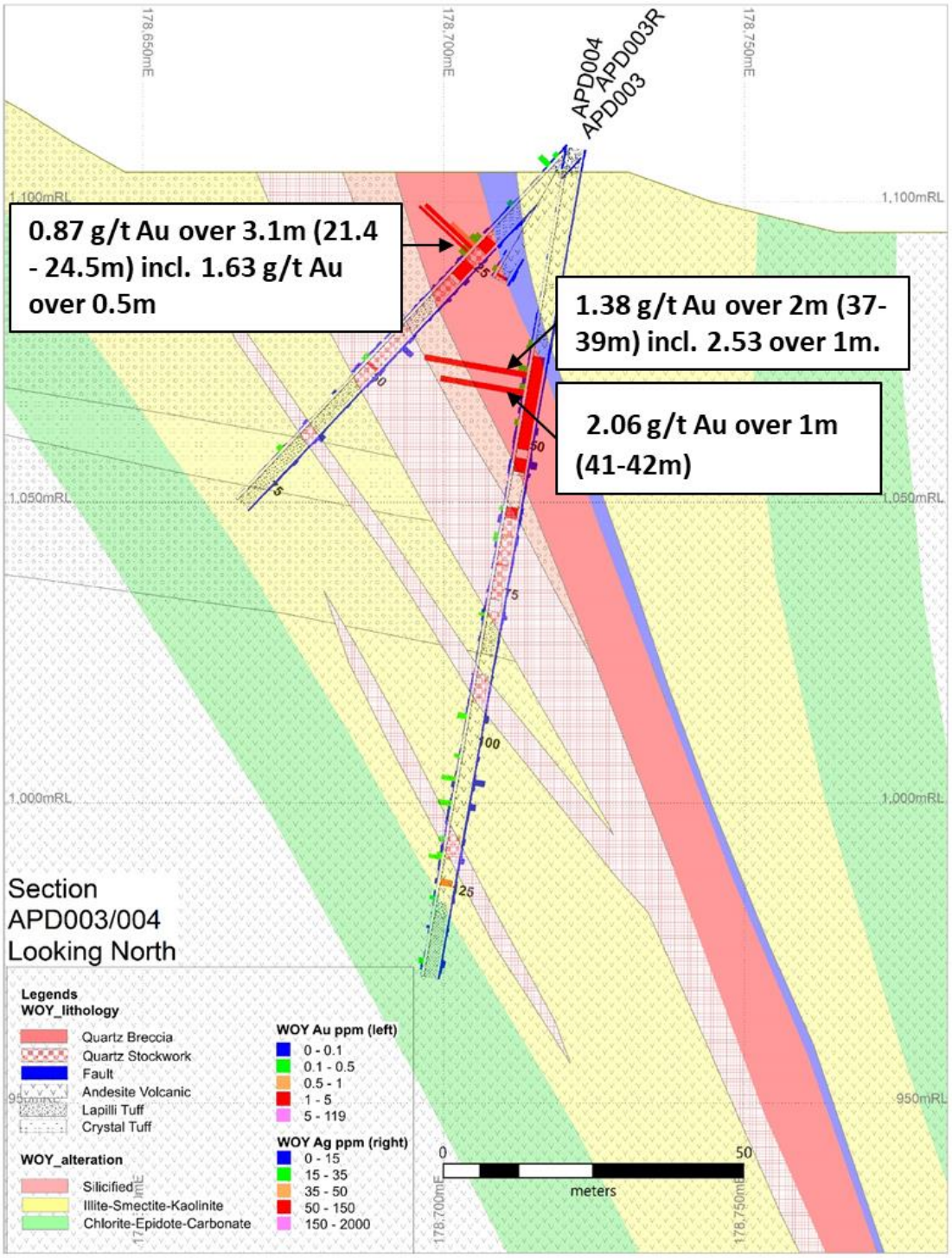

***Figure 4**: Interpreted cross section of **APD003/004**. **The Main Zone intersected had an apparent true width of 35m** comprised of quartz-matrix breccia and stockwork with narrow zones of massive quartz vein, multistage quartz breccia and entrained volcanic wall rock. The zones of massive quartz contain low grade Au and remain open to depth. The margins of the Main Zone are marked by a hangingwall and often a footwall fault zone. Hole APD003R was a 25m redrill from surface to obtain better core recovery through the hangingwall fault.*

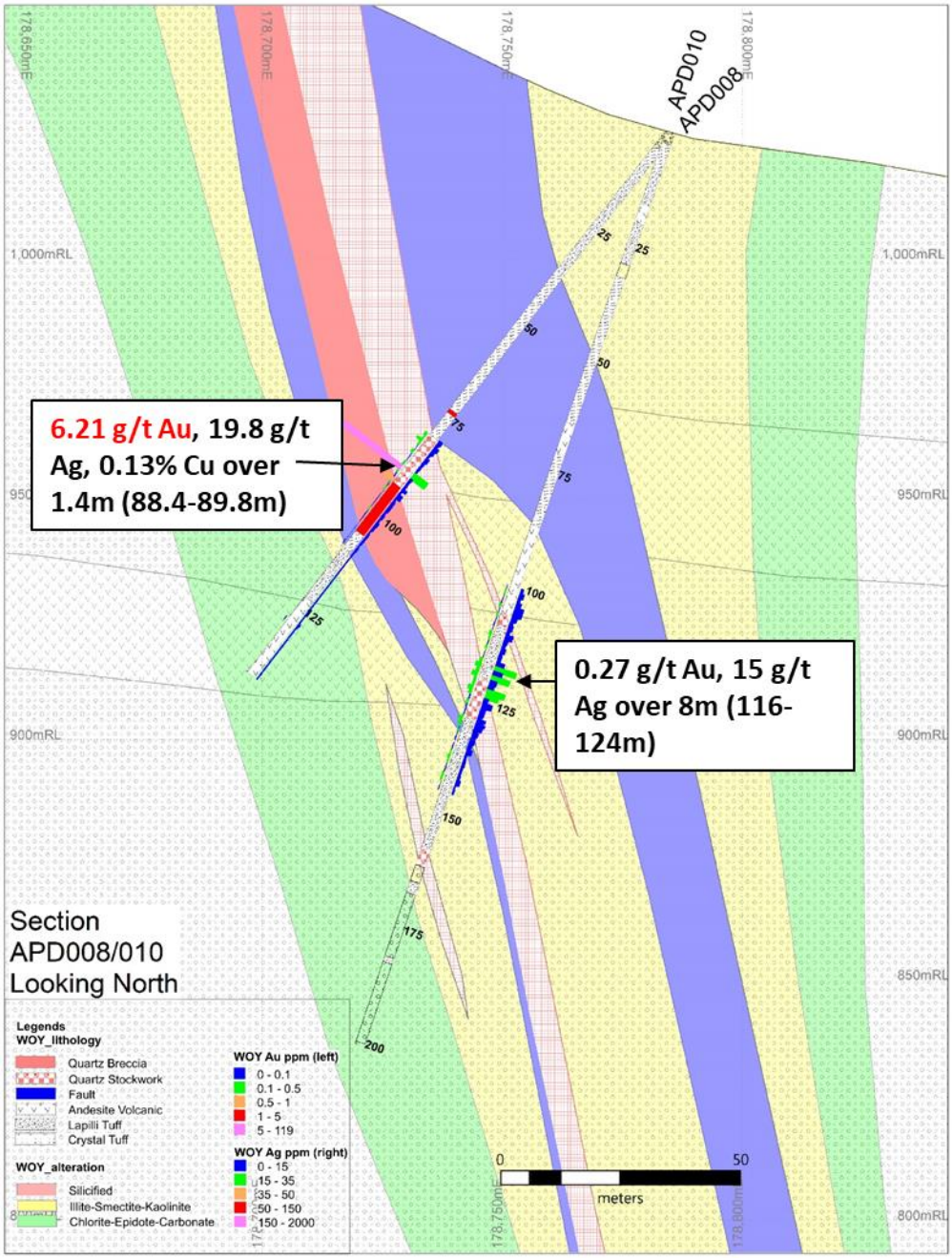

***Figure 5**: Interpreted cross section of **APD008/010**. **The Main Zone intersected had an apparent true width of 19m** in APD008 narrowing to 7m wide in APD010. The Main Zone is comprised of quartz-matrix breccia and stockwork with narrow zones of massive quartz vein, multistage quartz breccia and entrained volcanic wall rock. A wide zone of fault breccia was intersected on the hangingwall contact.*

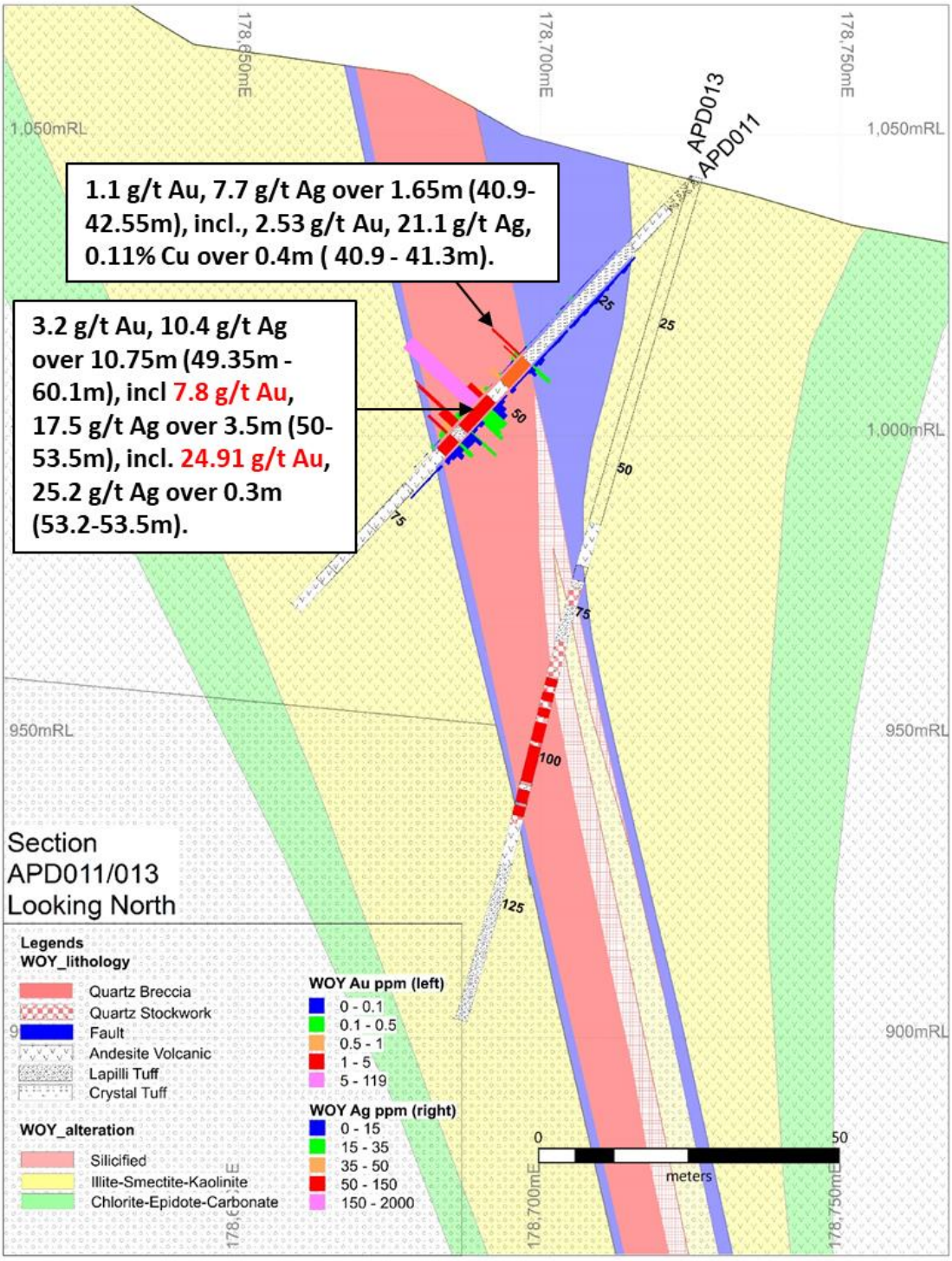

***Figure 6**: Image shows interpreted cross section of **APD011/013**. **Hole APD011 intersected the Main Zone over an apparent true width of 17m** characterized by zones of pyritic quartz breccia and massive quartz veins with a 10.75m wide zone (not true width) of significant Au mineralization. A wide fault breccia zone was intersected on the hangingwall contact. Hole APD013 intersected the Main Zone with pyritic quartz breccia over an apparent true width of 16m. Assays are pending for APD013.*

REMAINING DRILL TARGETING AT ANAK PERAK

The Company plans to complete two additional holes (APD019 – 020). APD019 will be in the southern extent of the vein/breccia system to test specific targets in the area where previous surface rock sampling returned assays of up to 119 g/t Au, 363g/t Ag and high concentrations of Cu (1.8%), Pb (38%) and Zn (2.7%). The mineralization is hosted within structurally-controlled zones of sulphide-rich quartz vein / breccia. The last planned hole APD020 with test a 50m depth extension of the Main Zone vein-breccia intersected in hole APD011 and APD013.

The current drill program has focused on the defined Main Zone and completed drilling has confirmed the nature of the Main Zone is as interpreted. However, it is apparent from received assays from APD08 and APD11 that the southern part of the Anak Perak Main Zone from APD-08 to at least hole APD-16, has the potential for significant Au-mineralization. This represents a potential zone strike length of approximately 600m. The Company will wait on receipt of the full assay results from the completed Phase 1 program before finalizing a Phase 2 drill program which will also include resource delineation drilling.

The Company has also not tested the northern extent of the Main Zone system where a surface sample of quartz breccia located approximately 1.7 km from drillhole APD-001 assayed 7 g/t Au and 18.1 g/t Ag. In addition, the Company has not tested defined IP geophysical anomalies proximal to the Main Zone system. Priority targets are being identified and will be drill tested as part of a Phase 2 drill to commence in 2023 (Figure 7). These could represent buried vein-breccia zones distinct temporally from the Main Zone vein-breccia and represent new resource targets.

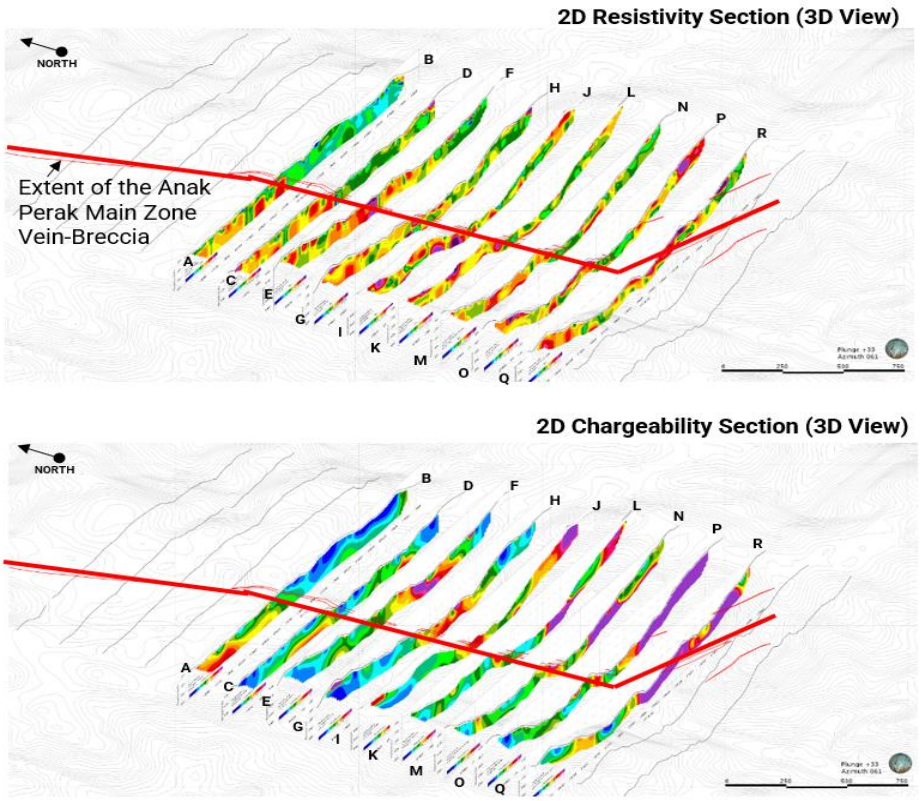

***Figure 7**: Image shows interpreted 2D IP geophysics survey results for resistivity and chargeability along each survey line. The trace of the Anak Perak Main Zone vein-breccia is indicated. The survey results show several IP anomalies proximal to the Main Zone system and initial surface mapping has identified quartz boulders at surface associated with a couple of the anomalies. The survey data will be evaluated to define priority targets for potential drill testing.*

REK RINTI – PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM

A total of 8 drill holes have been completed to date at the Rek Rinti prospect area. A total of 1,218.6m have been drilled including a 50m section of RRD006 that was redrilled (RRD006R) to improve recovery in zones of intensely fractured core. Core recovery for completed holes was 97%. The drill program was designed to test several quartz veins in areas of active artisanal mining. Two holes were drilled in sections to test the quartz veins over a vertical extent of approximately 100m. The drilling has confirmed the interpreted nature of the Rek Rinti vein system with regards to expected vein textures and styles of mineralization and alteration. Assay results to date confirm the high-grade gold and silver grades obtained from surface samples of the exposed veins. Table 3 below lists details for the completed drill holes and Figure 8 shows the location of completed holes.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RRD001	186657	526861	771	315	75	228.00
RRD002	186657	526861	771	315	60	101.90
RRD003	186657	526861	771	260	45	200.60
RRD004	186890	526805	762	315	45	165.30
RRD005	186404	527428	811	135	45	120.60
RRD006	186372	527344	782	135	45	143.50
RRD006R	186372	527344	782	135	50	50.00
RRD007	186890	526805	762	315	70	208.70
				Total		**1218.60**

***Table 3**: Details of completed RRD drillholes. UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.*

A summary of Rek Rinti vein intersections and compiled significant intersections significant assay results are presented in Table 4.

Hole ID	Zone Drlled Width[1]	From M	To M	Zone True Width[2]	Zone Characteristics	Significant Intersection
RRD001	30.4	83.9	114.3	10	Predominately massive to locally vuggy quartz vein. crystalline and chalcedonic with minor colloform/crustiform bands. Minor quartz breccia. Black manganese common near surface.	1.7 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Ag over 5.1m (86-91.1m), incl. 5.76 g/t Au, 9.8 g/t Ag over 0.8m. 1.1 g/t Au, 18.3 g/t Ag over 7.5m (95.7-103.2m), incl. 1.2 g/t Au, 24 g/t Ag over 1.6m. 4.52 g/t Au, 29.9 g/t Ag over 0.7m (196-196.7m)
RRD002	3.2	7.5	10.7	2.5	Predominately massive to locally vuggy quartz vein. crystalline and chalcedonic with minor colloform/crustiform bands. Minor quartz breccia. Black manganese common near surface.	0.7 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag over 6.9m (3.8-10.7m), incl. 2.38 g/t Au, 6.3 g/t Ag over 0.8m.
RRD003	25.85	168.15	194	20	Predominately massive to locally vuggy quartz vein. crystalline and chalcedonic with minor colloform/crustiform bands. Minor quartz breccia. Minor black ginuro-banding present and also minor, narrow opaline banded quartz veins.	0.6 g/t Au, 6.3 g/t Ag over 2.4m (16-18.4m), incl. 1.2 g/t Au, 5.1 g/t Ag over 0.5m. 30.9 g/t Au, 18.9 g/t Ag over 2m (191-193m), incl. 59 g/t Au, 36.6 g/t Ag over 1m.
RRD004	61.35	98.45	159.8	56	Predominately massive to locally vuggy quartz vein. crystalline and chalcedonic with common colloform/crustiform bands. Minor quartz breccia. Common black ginuro-banding present with rare visible electrum	4.9 g/t Au, 68.6 g/t Ag over 13m (98-111m), incl. 8.1 g/t Au, 113.8 g/t Ag over 7.6m, incl. 78 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.5m. 1.8 g/t Au, 20.9 g/t Ag over 7.3m (112.5-119.8m), incl. 4.8 g/t Au, 55.8 g/t Ag over 2.1m

***Table 4:** Summary of Rek Rinti vein intersections and significant assay results. Zone widths are reported as intersected downhole (Drilled Width[1]) and as apparent true width (True Width[2]). Refer to Figure 8 and Table 3 for holes that were drilled on the same section. Note that holes with a steeper dip of drilling will have a wider drilled intersection. Significant intersections were compiled using 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no more than 1m of consecutive internal dilution (below-cut off) included. No top cut of gold assays has been applied.*

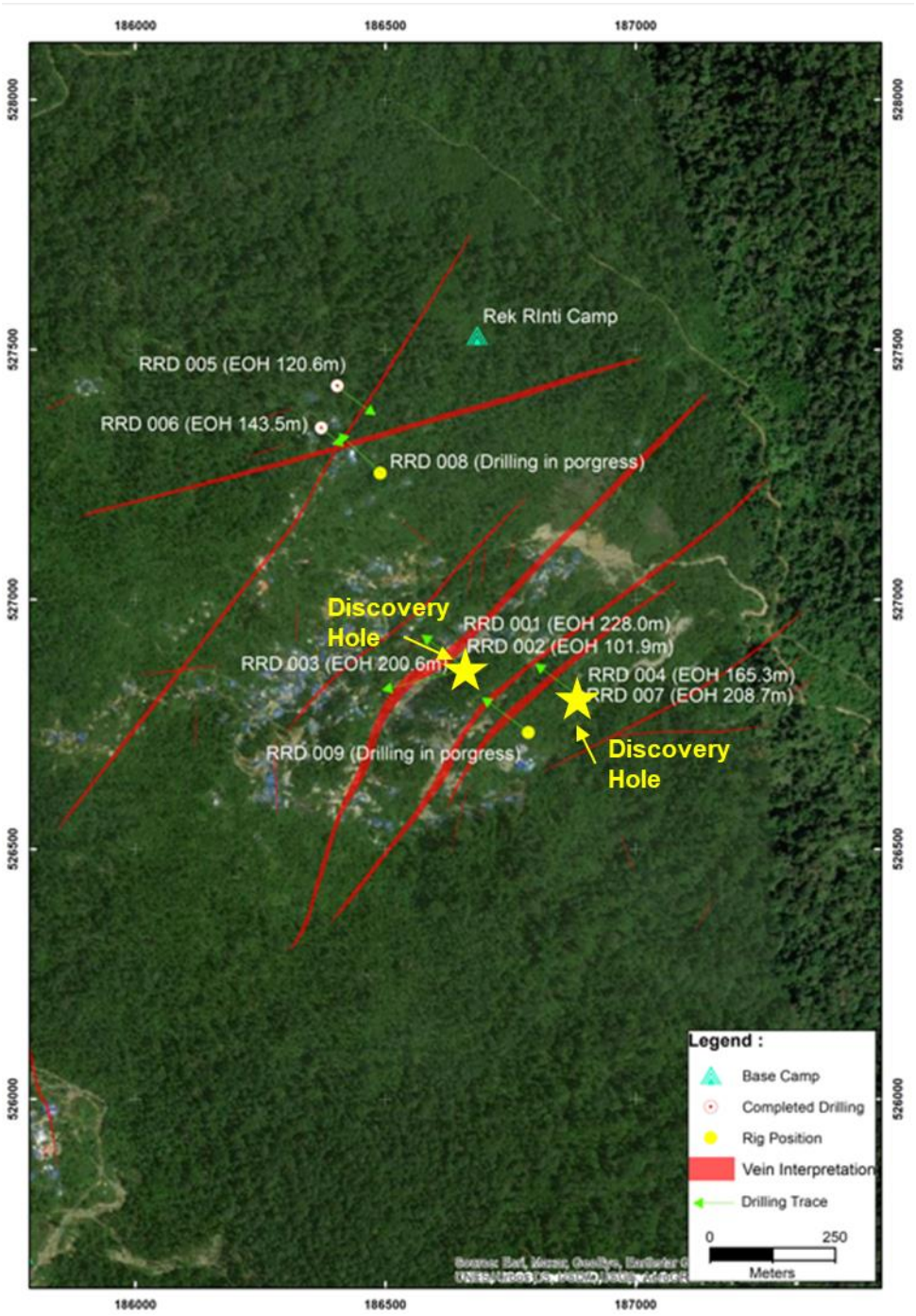

***Figure 8**: Plan map showing the surface extent of the Rek Rinti vein system and the location of completed drill holes. The location of holes containing high-grade Au-Ag intersections in drill core are also indicated. Such intersections confirm the potential for significant Au-Ag mineralization within the veins tested.*

REK RINTI DRILL HOLES RRD001 TO RRD004 OVERVIEW

Phase 1 drilling at the Rek Rinti prospect was designed to test individual quartz veins defined within prospect area. Three separate veins have been tested to date (Figure 8) Holes RRD001-003 were drilled to test a quartz vein exposed at surface where artisanal mining is occurring. Holes RDD001 and RRD002 intersected the vein however the depth extension of the vein was terminated in a fault breccia zone. At surface the quartz vein was up to 20m wide containing abundant intercalated black manganese. Surface vein samples intersected up to 2.83 ppm Au. The holes intersected black manganese bearing massive crystalline to chalcedonic quartz near surface but was not present in the drillhole. The projected vein was intersected in RDD001 from 83.9 to 114.3m downhole representing an apparent true width of approximately 10m. Significant intersections include; 1.7 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Ag over 5.1m (86-91.1m), with 5.76 g/t Au, 9.8 g/t Ag over 0.8m at 89m. A narrow intersection (0.7m) of 4.52 g/t Au and 29.9 g/t Ag was intersected near hole bottom at 196m depth (Figure 9). Pyrite is locally abundant to 10%.

RRD002 was drilled to intersect the manganese bearing part of the vein at a shallower depth and intersected the vein from 7.5m-10.7m having an apparent true width of 2.5m. Minor black manganese was present. An intercept of 0.7 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag over 6.9m (3.8-10.7m), with 2.38 g/t Au, 6.3 g/t Ag over 0.8m occurring at 8.10m depth was returned.

***Figure 9**: RRD001 drill core photos showing examples of multiphase quartz veins and presence of disseminated and thinly banded grey sulphide minerals. Vertical core specimen at right shows colloform banded quartz with pale amethyst.*

RRD003 intersected the targeted quartz vein from 168.15m to 194m representing an apparent true width of approximately 20m. The vein was predominately massive crystalline to chalcedonic quartz with local brecciation suggesting multiple periods of quartz veining and brecciation. Narrow zones with crustiform banding and opaline quartz veins occur at depth (Figure 10). Assays intersections include; 0.6 g/t Au, 6.3 g/t Ag over 2.4m (16-18.4m), and **30.9 g/t Au, 18.9 g/t Ag over 2m (191-193m), incl. 59 g/t Au, 36.6 g/t Ag over 1m at 192m** associated with very narrow (1cm) thinly banded quartz veins in a chloritic lapilli tuff. The high-grade gold mineralization within these veins peripheral to the main quartz vein was unexpected as is the relatively low associated Ag concentration. The relationship of such veins to the more prominent, wider quartz veins is not known. Deeper drilling of these vein systems is certainly warranted. Sections of the quartz vein also contain coarse calcite which appears to be a late infill into open vugs within the vein. The assay results indicate that no significant mineralization is associated with carbonate.

***Figure 9**: Core photos from deep gold intersection in RRD003. TOP: massive crystalline quartz vein with possibly later opaline blue quartz veins at margin. BOTTOM: high grade Au assay associated with the occurrence of narrow thinly banded crustiform quartz veins.*

RDD004 was drilled to test a projected vein occurrence to the southeast of hole RRD001-003, where no vein was exposed at surface. The vein extent was projected along strike from the location of historical artisanal mining. The hole intersected a 61.3m wide zone of massive quartz from 98.5 to 159.8, representing an apparent true width of approximately 56m. The quartz is predominately massive crystalline with common multiphase quartz breccia containing prominent colloform and crustiform banded quartz with common ginguro banded zones manifest by crenulated bands of dark grey-black sulphides (Figure 10). Pyrite is common as fine grained disseminations and coarse clots up to 20% in quartz matrix. Minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite also occur.

RRD004 showed a very rare occurrence of fine-grained electrum mineralization was noted at 108.8m downhole in a narrow zone of ginguro banded quartz. This was associated with an assay of **78g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag over 0.5m**. Other significant assays intercepts include: 4.9 g/t Au, 68.6 g/t Ag over 13m (98-111m), with. 8.1 g/t Au, 113.8 g/t Ag over 7.6m (102.4m-110m), and 78 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.5m (108.6m) and 1.8 g/t Au, 20.9 g/t Ag over 7.3m (112.5-119.8m), with 4.8 g/t Au, 55.8 g/t Ag over 2.1m (112m).

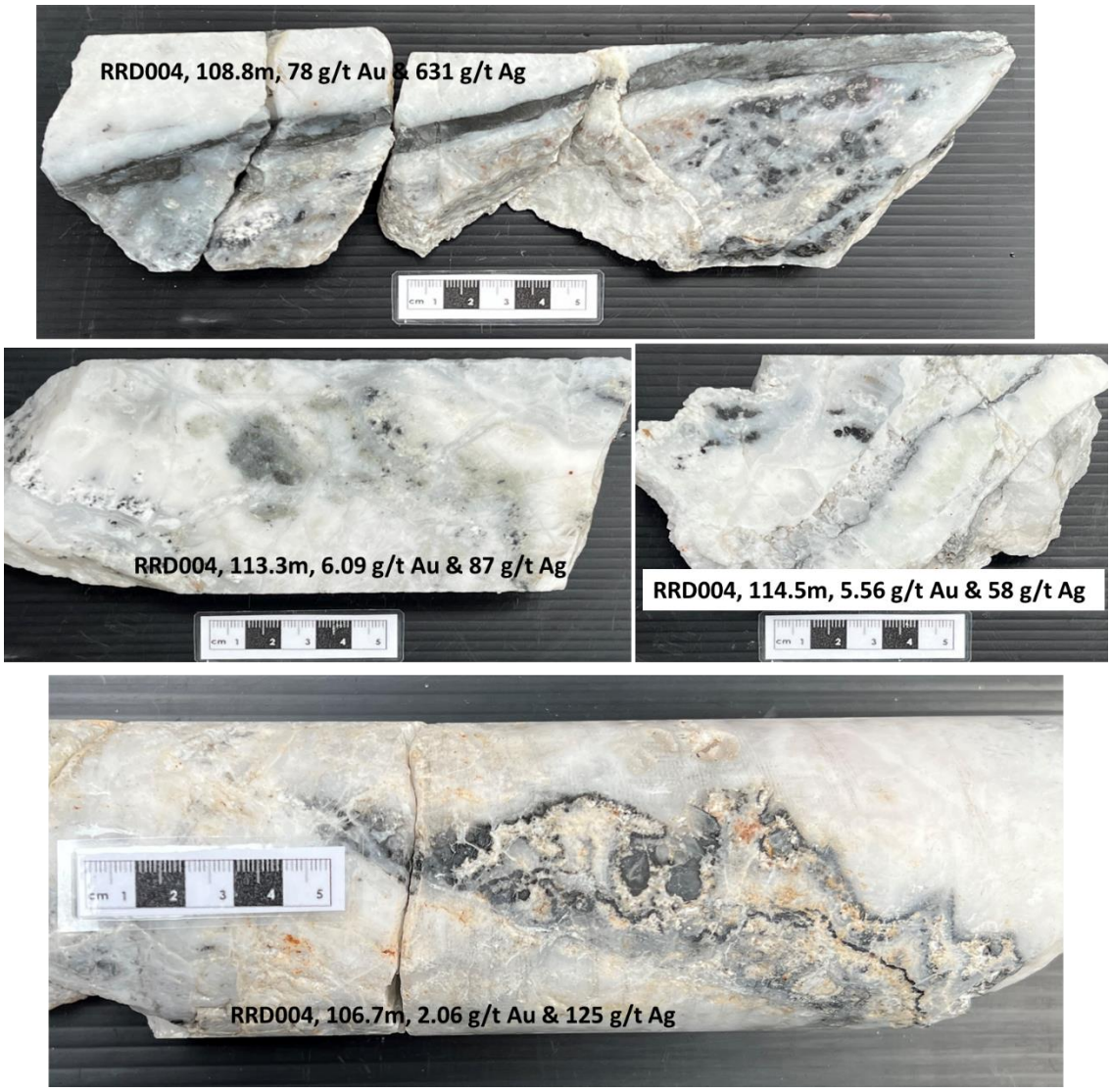

***Figure 10**: Core photos from deep gold intersection in RRD004. TOP: massive crystalline quartz vein with possibly later opaline blue quartz veins at margin. BOTTOM: high grade Au assay associated with the occurrence of narrow thinly banded crustiform quartz veins.*

Figures 11 and 12 display interpreted cross sections of RRD001 to RRD004.

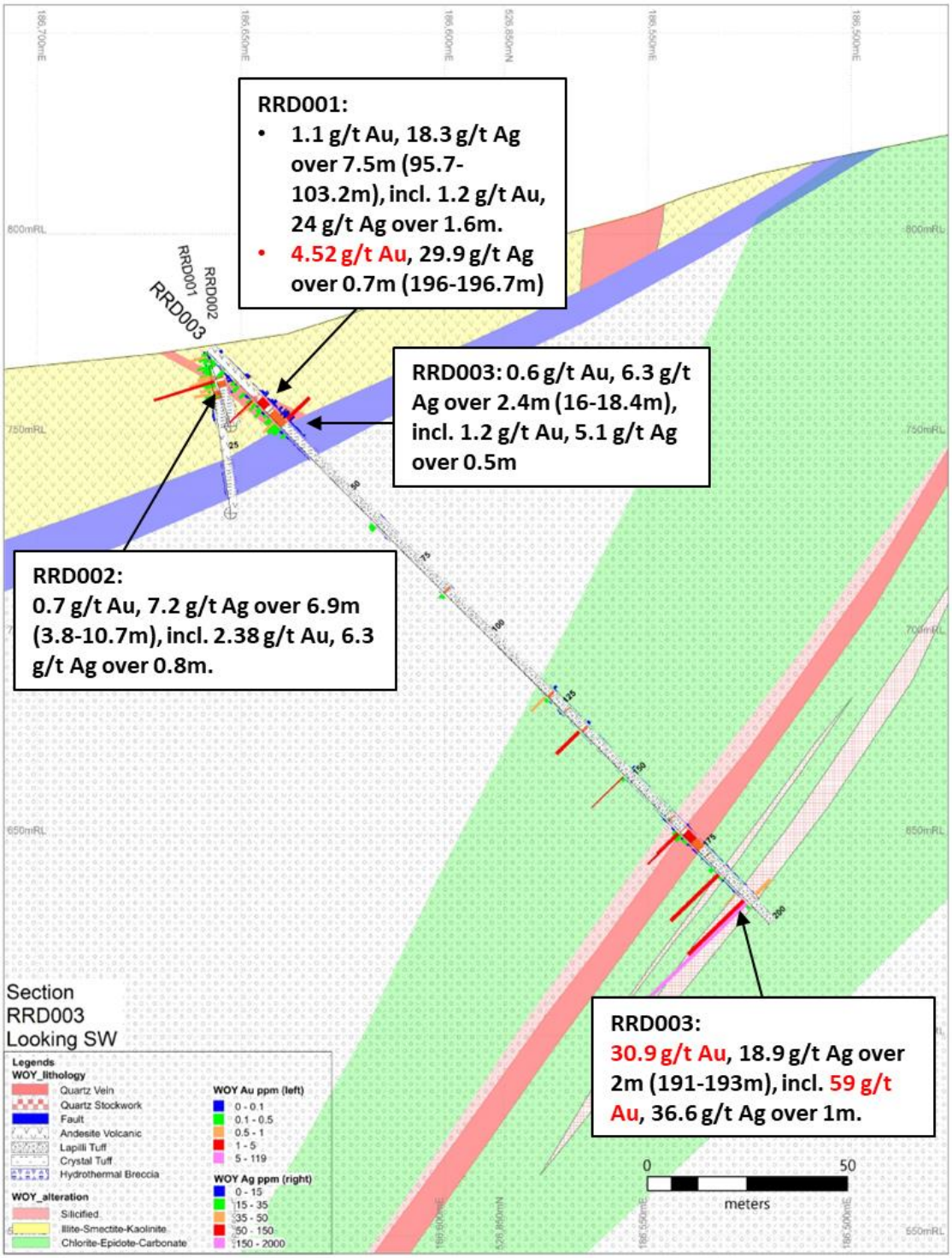

***Figure 11**: Interpreted cross section of **RRD001-003**. Holes intersected target veins. Occurrence of a shallow fault zone appears to have truncated the vertical extension the vein intersected in holes RRD001,002. The deep projected occurrence of the quartz vein was intersected in RRD003 with high-grade Au intersected in narrow vein deeper and peripheral to it. Deeper drilling is warranted to test for additional high-grade veins.*

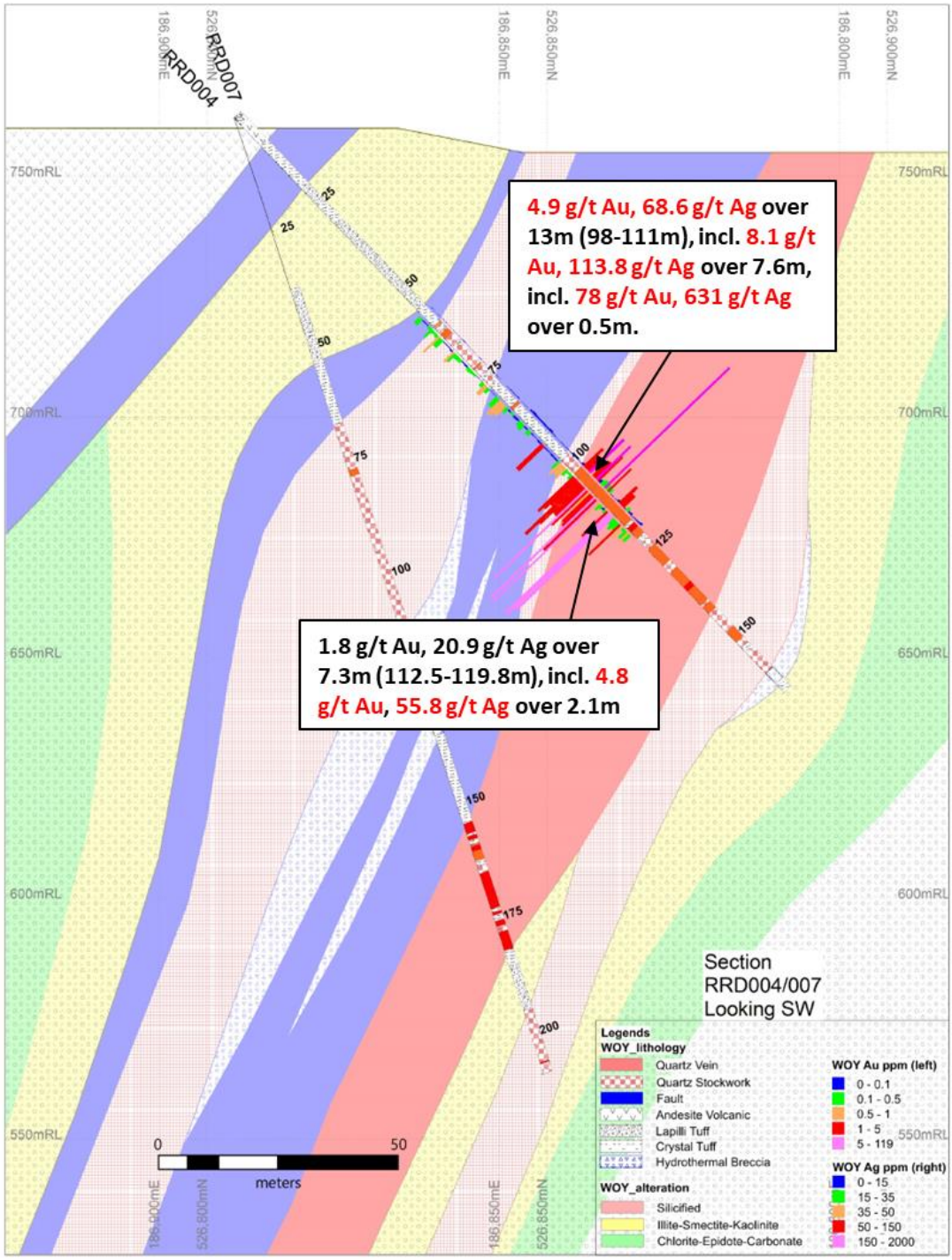

***Figure 12**: Interpreted cross section of **RRD004-007**. Holes intersected target veins. Occurrence of fault zones occur along the hanging wall with quartz stockwork at margins. The vein intersected was unexpectedly wide suggesting fault-induced dilation of host structure. High-grade Au-Ag associated with ginguro banded quartz at vein hanging wall, Assays for RDD007 are pending.*

DISCUSSION OF ASSAY RESULTS FROM ANAK PERAK AND REK RINTI DRILLHOLES

The preliminary assays from drill holes completed at Anak Perak and Rek Rinti indicated the potential for high-grade gold and silver mineralization is present in both vein system. The high-grade mineralization occurs associated with quartz textures and styles of mineralization consistent with that observed in surface samples and also identified in other high-grade low sulphidation quartz vein systems such. The intersection of significant mineralization within three separate quartz veins in two separate vein systems is confirmation of the potential for the Woyla property to host a significant gold-silver resource.

It is clear from the drill core that the vein systems reflect repeated and superimposed quartz veining and brecciation. The occurrence of quartz stockwork zones marginal to central zones of more massive quartz veins and common fault breccia on the hanging wall and in some cases also the footwall of vein-breccia zones suggests that the quartz vein-breccia systems were developed in response to repeated fault activity whereby the host structure was dilated, and hydrothermal fluids emplaced.

The Phase 1 drill program as planned will be completed by the end of 2022. The results to date with the intersection of three high-grade veins confirm the veins to have economic resource potential. The zones of high-grade mineralization and host veins remain open at depth and along strike and will form the basis for a resource definition drill program as part of a Phase 2 drill program the Company plans to commence in 2023.

In addition, the Company will continue to define and prioritize other vein targets for drill testing.

- The remaining 500m of the Anak Perak drill program (APD019, 020) will be completed using one drill rig and is scheduled to be completed before the end of the year.
- Two diamond drill rigs are active at the Rek Rinti prospect area to complete the remaining program of approximately 1,000m. The drills will test specific vein targets in areas of active artisanal mining and drilling is expected to be completed by the end of the year.
- Upon completion of the Anak Perak and Rek Rinti drill programs and receipt of all core assays the Company will evaluate the drill results prior to commencement of resource definition drilling at selected vein targets.

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.

JOIN AN INVESTOR BRIEFING

Join Chairman Paul Walker for a live investor briefing today, Tuesday 13th December at 1pm (AEDT), where he will discuss the announcement in more detail and provide an update on activities.

Book in or request a replay here: https://fareastgold.investorportal.com.au/investor-briefing/

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 holds 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/

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ATTACHMENT A

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 an Axis digital 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 deposit studies. • High resolution photographs are taken of all core boxes prior to being cut both wet and dry. Photographs are stored for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Half-core 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 at the rate of 1 each per 25 core samples. for QAQC purpose. • 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 0.25 to 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.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sample prep and assay methods utilized by Pt. Geoservices are appropriate for the sample type assayed and level of accuracy required. • The Company regularly uses an Olympus Vanta portable hand-held XRF analyzer (2022) to screen drill core for mineralization before cutting and sampling. This allows for some understanding of the distribution of mineralization prior to sampling to better ensure that the sampled core is representative of the type and style of mineralization. Numerous readings are obtained and recorded for future reference. • The Company employs industry standard QAQC protocols to check the accuracy and bias of reported sample assays. Sample assay failures are indicated if outside of 3 standard deviations. Certified reference material, blanks and sample splits are also tracked over time to determine if any bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Core is logged by Company geologists with data entered digitally using set data codes for lithology, alteration, mineralization and related rock characteristics. • Core logging digital data is checked and verified for errors along with core assay data by Company data manager and stored in Access format. • There is no adjustment of assay data after QAQC determination of pass or fail.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collars and collected field samples are located using hand-held Garmin GPS to a <5m accuracy. • Drillhole collar locations will also be located by a surveyor using a Trimble GPS unit to a <1m accuracy. • The project datum is UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N. • The Company has resurveyed and confirmed accuracy of historical survey benchmarks on the property for current surveying requirements.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade*	• The spacing of collected field samples and the spacing of drill hole collars is deemed appropriate for the level of the current exploration program and initial drilling of selected targets to

	continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	identify where mineralization occurs. This will be followed by more rigorous drilling to establish continuity and grade profile within zones of potential resource determination. • No physical sample compositing has been applied aside. Reported assays are averaged over specific, continuous zones if deemed significant. A cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au with a maximum 1m of internal dilution is utilized for determination of a significant assay interval. No top cut of high-grade assays has been done. • Where assay intervals include variable sample lengths the sample assays are weighted over the selected interval length to account for the variation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Collected field samples and drill hole locations and drilling parameters are set to best obtain representative data according to the interpreted type and style and controls of mineralization being tested. Particular effort is made to drill normal to such controlling structures or host stratigraphy to obtain a near to true width zone indication as possible. • Downhole core orientations were obtained using a Axis digital orientation tool.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Collected samples were placed in sturdy plastic sacks and sealed for transport. Samples are delivered to expeditor and shipped. Any broken bags received by the lab are reported to the Company. This has not happened to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The have been no independent audit or review of sampling protocols.

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 (apparent) and reports each as necessary. • 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 0.25 to 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.
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.