ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 FEBRUARY 2023

FAR EAST GOLD

WOYLA PROJECT UPDATE:

COMPLETE PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM RESULTS RECEIVED
PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM COMMENCED

Far East Gold Limited (**FEG** or the **Company**) is very pleased to announce that the complete assay results for the Phase 1 drill program at the Woyla Project have been received. The final assay results from the Phase 1 drill program confirm the Company's belief that the Woyla project is highly prospective to contain a high-grade gold and silver epithermal resource. The Company has also commenced the Phase 2 drill program with three rigs now operating at two of the project's prospect areas.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Company's Woyla Copper Gold Project is located in the Aceh Province, Indonesia. The project has four main epithermal vein systems; Anak Perak, Rek Rinti, Aloe Eumpeuk and Aloe Rek which have a combined strike length of 13,000m. The Company's **Phase 1 drill program completed 4,640.9m of diamond drilling** at the Anak Perak and Rek Rinti prospect areas.
- Peak assays for gold and silver in the Rek Rinti prospect area returned bonanza grades. 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) in RRD004.
    - On a gold equivalent (AuEq) basis RRD004 returned results of **3.43 g/t AuEq over 30m** (from 98-128m), this included **8.9 g/t AuEq over 8.1m** (102.4-110.5m) and **27 g/t AuEq over 2m** (108-110m).
    - 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 (192m) in RRD003.
- 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).
- **On 19 January 2023, the Company commenced its Phase 2 diamond drill program at Woyla**. The Phase 2 program comprises a resource delineation drilling program of approximately 5,000m at Rek Rinti and a scout drilling program of approximately 5,000m at Anak Perak, Rek Rinti and Aloe Eumpeuk.
- The resource delineation drilling at Rek Rinti is a step-out drill program focused around the Agam vein which returned peak assays of 78 g/t gold and 631 g/t silver. The scout drilling program will target areas of interest in Anak Perak and across other vein systems in the tenement that have not yet been drilled.

FEG's Chief Executive Officer, Shane Menere stated: *"The Company is very happy with the successful results of our Phase 1 drill program at Woyla. Not only were we successful in being the first ever company to drill the Woyla project in its 25-year history, we were also able to build upon the excellent early-stage exploration completed by both Barrick and Newcrest and return bonanza grade gold and silver assays. The results from our Phase 1 drill program are extremely encouraging and have given us a very good understanding of the system. We look forward to seeing the outcome of Phase 2."*

SUMMARY OF WOYLA PHASE 1 DRILLING

Executive Summary

- To the end of the Phase 1 scout drill program Dec.31, 2022 a total of 33 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 4,630.9 meters. Twenty (20) holes were completed to test the Anak Perak quartz vein-breccia system and thirteen (13) holes were drilled to test the quartz vein-stockwork system at the Rek Rinti prospect area. Core recoveries were over 90%.
- The observed quartz vein textures and types and styles of mineralization and alteration are characteristic of a low-sulphidation type epithermal vein system. All vein systems are affected by a complex network of brittle faults.
- A total of 2,126 core samples from 0.3 to 1.0m in length were submitted to PT Geoservices for assay.
- Rek Rinti drillhole RRD004 had the highest grade intersections with compiled significant intersections of; 30m of 3.43 g/t Au Eq, including 8.1m of 8.98 g/t AuEq. The latter also includes a 0.5m intersection of 78 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag (at 108.6m depth) associated with a rare occurrence of fine-grained electrum mineralization in a narrow zone of ginguro banded quartz.
- The highest grade intersection at the Anak Perak prospect was obtained in hole APD011. Significant assays include: 11.8m of 3.03 g/t AuEq (48.6m to 60.4m), including 10.74 g/t Au Eq over 2.5m (51m-53.5m).
- Rek Rinti quartz vein textures and presence of ginguro-type Au-Ag mineralization with rare electrum are consistent with those documented from other high-grade epithermal quartz vein systems such as Gosowong (Indonesia) and Hishikari (Japan).
- Although the Anak Perak system was of consistent zone width over the approximately 1.2km length drilled, the area drilled in Phase 1 is with few exceptions of uniformly low (<1g/t AuEq) grade. Based on the Phase 1 drill results the Rek Rinti prospect quartz veins represent better resource targets than the Anak Perak quartz vein-breccia system.
- The planned Phase 2 drill program will focus on the resource potential of the Rek Rinti, Agam vein intersected in RRD004 and also continue to test defined vein targets at Rek Rinti and the Aloe Eumpuek prospect as part of an expanded scout drill program. A few additional holes (approximately four to six) will also test defined target areas within the Anak Perak prospect.

REK RINTI – PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM

Thirteen drill holes totaling 1,984.2m were completed at the Rek Rinti prospect area (Figure 2). This included a 50m section of RRD006 that was redrilled (RRD006R) to improve recovery through a zone of intensely fractured core. Overall core recovery was 91%. Table 1 lists collar details for the completed drill holes.

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 structural-controlled nature of the Rek Rinti vein system and expected vein textures and styles of mineralization and alteration.

The Rek Rinti vein system is comprised of seven main individual quartz veins ranging from 0.7m to 20m in width (Figure 2). The veins are structurally-controlled with a dominant northeast orientation and can be traced at surface for up to 250m in length. Several of the veins are sites of active artisanal mining. Minor vein splays and sigmoidal veins occurring between main veins are indicated but are not yet fully mapped.

The quartz veins at Rek Rinti are mostly chalcedonic with distinct colloform-crustiform textures with fine-grained intergrown adularia and are associated at surface with zones of intergrown massive black manganese. The Company has previously reported on the occurrence of bonanza grade gold-silver mineralization within samples of quartz veins exhibiting distinct ginguro textures. Petrographic study has identified fine-grained electrum associated with sphalerite and galena as part of the ginguro bands. Samples of veins at surface with ginguro banding 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 1).

The drill core and the assay results are consistent with the high-grade gold and silver grades obtained from surface samples of the exposed veins.

Figure 1: Examples of ginguro bands within samples of Rek Rinti quartz veins collected from surface and artisanal mining pits.

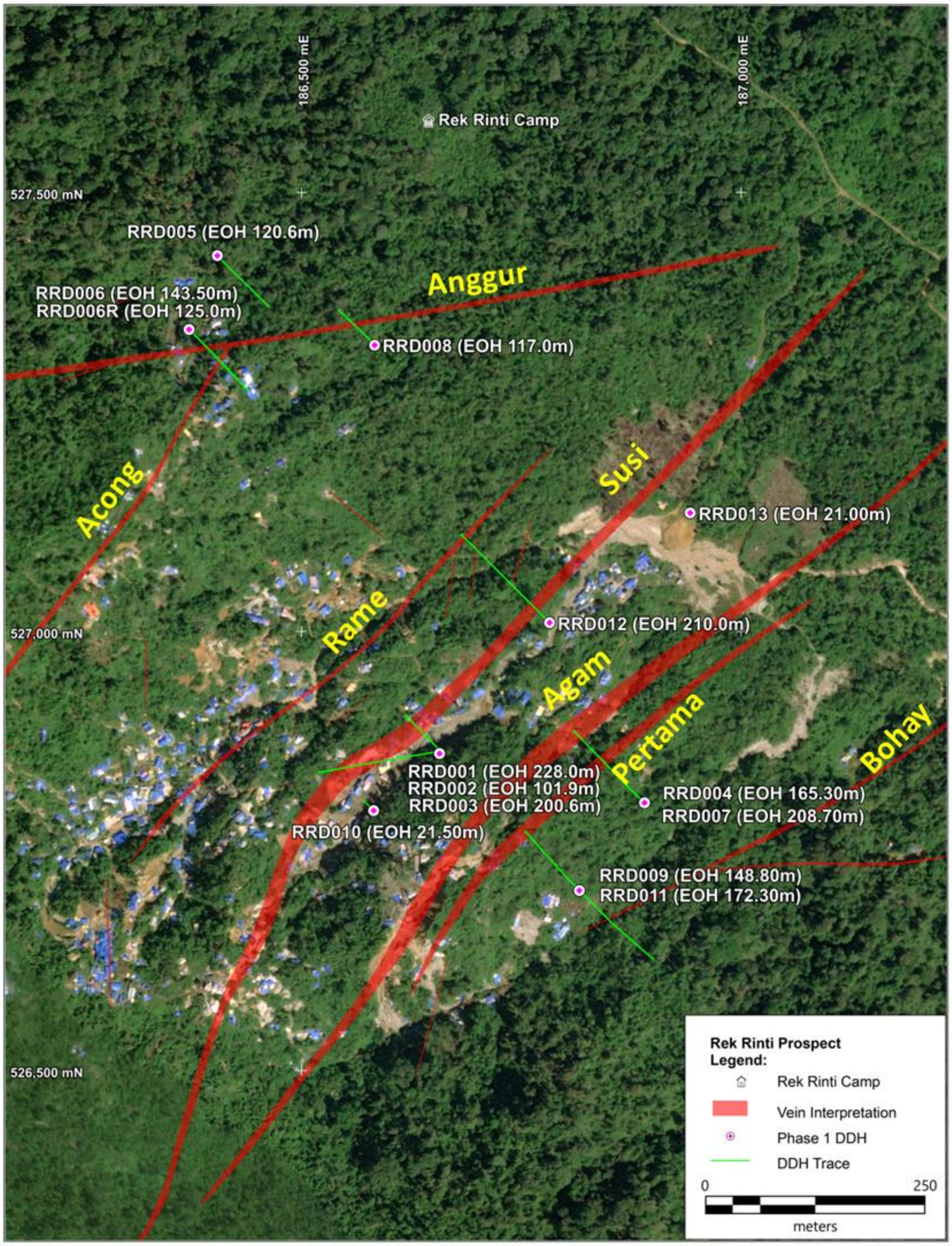

Figure 2: Plan map showing the surface extent of the Rek Rinti quartz veins with their individual names and location of Phase 1 drill holes RRD001-013. The locations of active artisanal mining are indicated by presence of blue tarpaulins.

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	125.00
RRD007	186890	526805	762	315	70	208.70
RRD008	186583	527326	874	315	60	117.00
RRD009	186786	526734	798	315	50	148.80
RRD010	186582	526796	808	315	45	21.50
RRD011	186786	526734	798	135	45	172.30
RRD012	186790	526995	742	315	45	210.00
RRD013	186941	527140	719	315	45	21.00
				Total Meters		**1984.20**

Table 1: Details of completed Rek Rinti diamond (RRD) drillholes. UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.

Phase 1 drilling at the Rek Rinti prospect was designed to test individual quartz veins as defined by surface exposures within the prospect area. Four separate veins have been tested to date with the three remaining vein system yet to be tested (Figure 2).

Rek Rinti - Susi Vein Phase 1 Drill Results:

Holes RRD001-003 were drilled to test a quartz vein exposed at surface in an area of active artisanal mining. At surface the Susi vein was up to 20m wide of chalcedonic and crystalline quartz containing abundant intercalated black manganese. Surface vein samples intersected up to 2.8 g/t Au. The holes intersected black manganese bearing massive crystalline to chalcedonic quartz near surface but it was not present in the drillhole beyond approximately 50m depth.

The Susi 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 (Figures 3 and 4).

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. Holes RDD001 and RRD002 intersected the vein however the depth extension of the vein was terminated in a fault breccia zone.

Figure 3: RRD001 drill core photos show examples of multiphase quartz veins as part of the Susi vein and presence of disseminated and thinly banded grey sulphide minerals. The vertical core specimen at right shows colloform banded quartz with pale amethyst. Assay results are indicated.

RRD003 intersected the Susi vein from 168.15m to 194m representing an apparent true width of approximately 20m. The vein was predominately massive crystalline and chalcedonic quartz with local brecciation suggesting multiple periods of quartz veining and brecciation. Assay 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. The latter occurs within an intersections of chloritic lapilli tuff containing several narrow (1cm) and thinly banded crystalline quartz and bluish opaline quartz veins (Figure 4).

Such high-grade gold mineralization within the deep veins peripheral to the main Susi quartz vein was unexpected as is the relatively low associated Ag concentration and absence of significant wallrock alteration. The relationship of these veins to the Susi vein is not known. It is possible that the intersection is part of a vein splay from the Susi vein or possibly the Rame vein or perhaps a deep en echelon vein. Deeper drilling is warranted to investigate the potential for deep high-grade veins at Rek Rinti.

Sections of the Susi vein intersected in RRD03 also contain coarse calcite which appears to be a late infill into open vugs within the vein (Figure 4). Significant carbonate also occurs as part of quartz-carbonate matrix breccias that appear late stage overprinting earlier crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veins and colloform banded, ginguro bearing veins.

Figure 4: Core photos from deep (191.8m) high-grade gold intersection in RRD003. TOP: narrow crystalline quartz vein with possibly later opaline blue quartz veins at margin. MIDDLE: Narrow thinly banded crustiform quartz vein in chloritic lapilli tuff associated with high grade Au assay. BOTTOM: section of drill core from RRD003 (171m) showing presence of late, coarse white carbonate (calcite) infilling what were likely open cavities.

Scout hole RRD012 also tested the Susi vein approximately 150m northeast along vein trend from hole RRD001-RRD003. The hole intersected the Susi vein zone over an approximate drilled width of 18m (178.7-196.4m) consisting of abundant milky white to greyish quartz stock work veins that commonly show thinly banded colloform textures and rare amethyst, massive white quartz veins and quartz (+carbonate) breccia with angular clasts of andesite wallrock.

Assay results indicate about 0.18 g/t AuEq over the interval. The zone is associated with two distinct brittle fault zones one at the footwall contact with altered andesite. Also occurring are numerous late thin (cm) and thinly banded bluish opaline quartz veins and quartz-carbonate veins that crosscut earlier quartz veins. These late-stage veins show open vugs which in some cases are filled with crustiform quartz and euhedral quartz crystals (Figure 5).

Fine-grained (≤ 5%) disseminated pyrite (+clay, silica) is common in groundmass and as part of argillic alteration of andesite. As seen in RDD003, the quartz-carbonate veins and breccia appear to be the last event and while containing disseminated pyrite shows no association with Au-Ag or Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization.

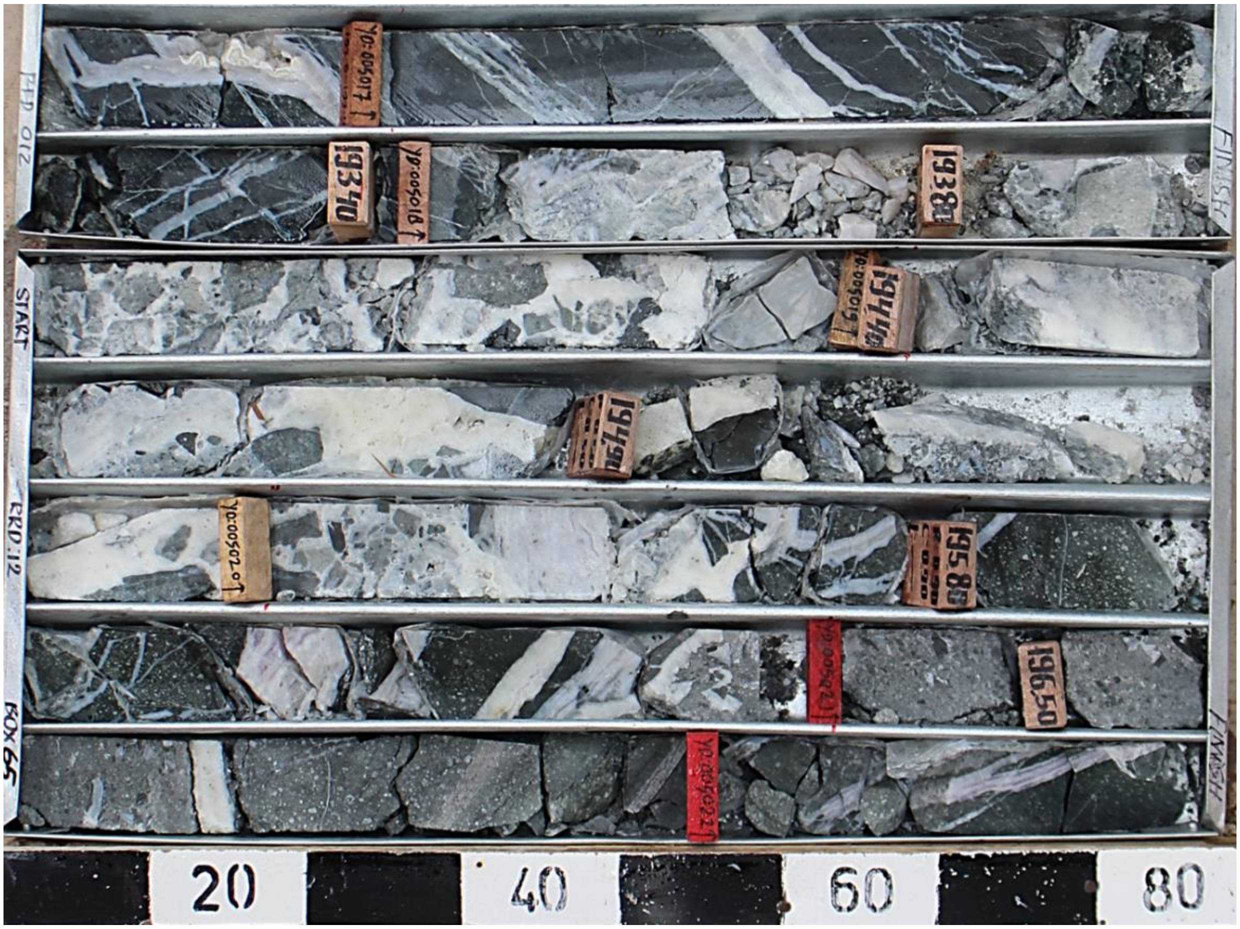

Figure 5: Section of drill core from RRD012 showing an approximate 5m section of the Susi vein zone. The section shows the occurrence of numerous finely banded crustiform quartz veins and bluish opaline veins adjacent to a zone of quartz breccia containing clasts of volcanic wallrock.

The highest-grade assays returned from RDD012 occur within two narrow quartz veins intersected before intersection of the Susi vein-breccia zone. Figure 6 shows one of the veins intersected at 93.5m downhole that is manifest as a massive crystalline vein with thinly banded crustiform-colloform quartz and ginguro bands developed along the vein margins.

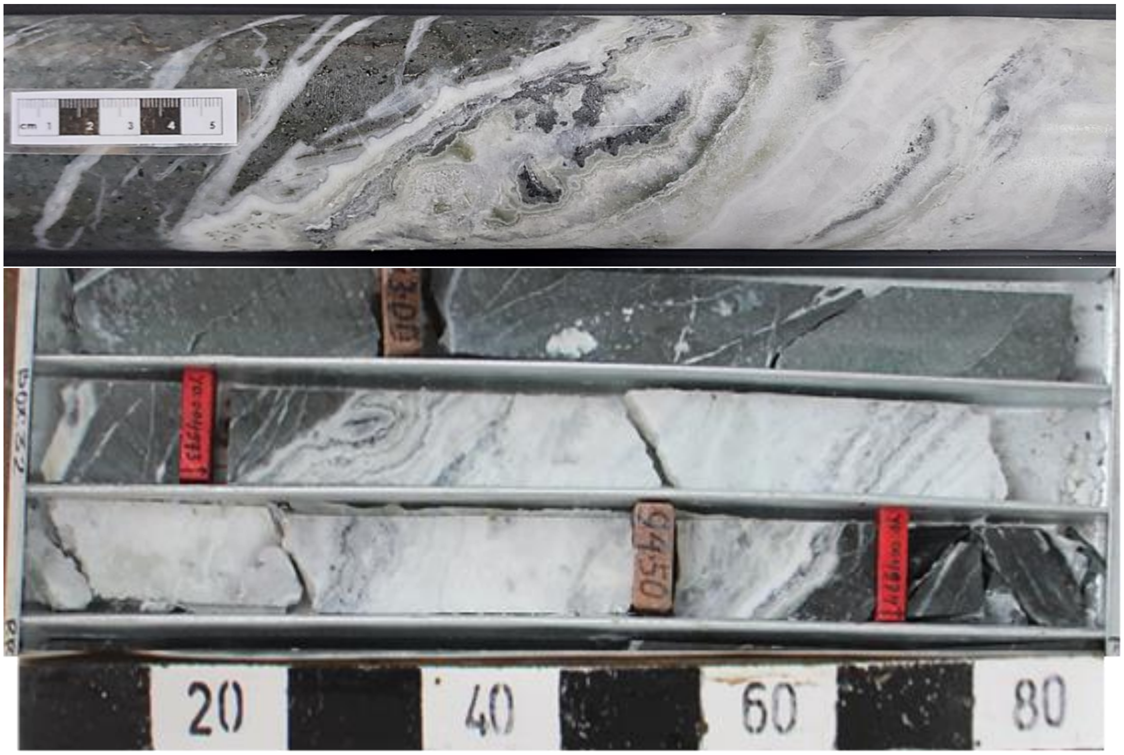

Figure 6: TOP: Core photo of an approximately 1m wide massive quartz vein intersected in RDD012 that assayed 5.6 g/t Au, 108 g/t Ag (6.9 g/t AuEq) from 93.5-94.6m. The vein is characterized by narrow (10cm) zones of colloform-crustiform banding along vein margins. BOTTOM: Close-up of ginguro banding with dark-grey sulphide minerals (acanthite?).

There were two other Phase 1 drill holes planned to test the Susi vein, RRD010 and RRD013 (Figure 2) however both holes were abandoned due to ground stability issues while drilling.

Despite only two of the Phase 1 holes having intersected the Susi vein it is apparent that the vein zone contains high-grade Au-Ag mineralization associated with vein textures similar to those documented in other high-grade epithermal mines. It is also apparent that the Susi vein is really a composite vein-breccia-stockwork zone comprised of a succession of quartz veins and breccia developed as a result of repeated and superimposed hydrothermal activity.

Rek Rinti - Agam Vein Phase 1 Drill Results

Only two holes (RRD004 and RRD007) were completed to test the Agam vein during the Phase 1 program (Figure 2). Both holes were drilled on the same section. RDD004 was drilled to test the projected vein occurrence to the southeast of hole RRD001-RRD003. No vein was exposed at surface but it was projected along strike from the location of historical artisanal mining. **The RRD004 hole intersected the vein over a drilled width of 61.3m from 98.5 to 159.8 (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 containing locally abundant dark grey-black sulphides (Figure 7).

A very rare occurrence of fine-grained electrum mineralization was noted in hole 004 at 108.8m downhole in a narrow zone of ginguro banded quartz. This section assayed 78g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag over 0.5m (Figure 7).

Pyrite is common as fine grained disseminations and coarse clots up to 20% in quartz matrix. Minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite also occur. Assay results indicate the intersection to average 3.4 g/t AuEq over 30m (98-128m) including an 8.1m wide zone of 8.9 g/t AuEq (102.4 -110.5m). A deeper 6.5m wide zone of 1.47 g/t AuEq was intersected in the Agam vein from 147-153.5m (Figure 7).

Hole RRD007 was drilled on the same section and beneath hole RRD004 to test the wide Agam vein intersection at approximately 100m greater depth. As shown in Figure 9 the hole intersected the projected depth extension of the Agam vein over a drilled width of approximately 28m (154-182m). RRD007 intersected several narrow quartz veins and stockwork zones that returned compiled assay intercepts of generally low-grade AuEq (<1g/t) however a 2m wide zone of 5.45 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 223.5 g/t Ag) was intersected from 154.3-156.5m. A 20m wide brittle fault zone was also intersected at the hangingwall contact. Assay results also indicate that significant Pb-Zn concentrations (up to 0.36% Pb, 0.57% Zn) and weak Au-Ag (0.1 g/t AuEq) over a 4m width immediately adjacent to the vein contact (154m). Significant Pb (0.19%) and Zn (0.43%) concentration also occurs with a 2m wide brittle fault zone from 162m downhole.

Holes RRD004 and RRD007 also intersected an approximately 10m wide zone of stockwork quartz veining with narrow (1m) massive veins before the Agam vein that has been identified as the Pertama vein (Figure 2). Assays from the zone returned several narrow (<2m) zones of 0.35-0.6 g/t AuEq in RRD004 and 0.75 g/t AuEq over 8.1m (66.9-75m) in hole RDD007. Brittle fault zones also occur at and adjacent to vein/zone contacts.

Hole RRD009 located to the southwest (Figure 2) did not intersect the Agam vein but appears to have intersected the Pertama vein with an approximate 7m wide quartz stockwork and vein zone from 99.4-106.8m. Assay results indicate low-grade mineralization with up to 0.18 g/t AuEq.

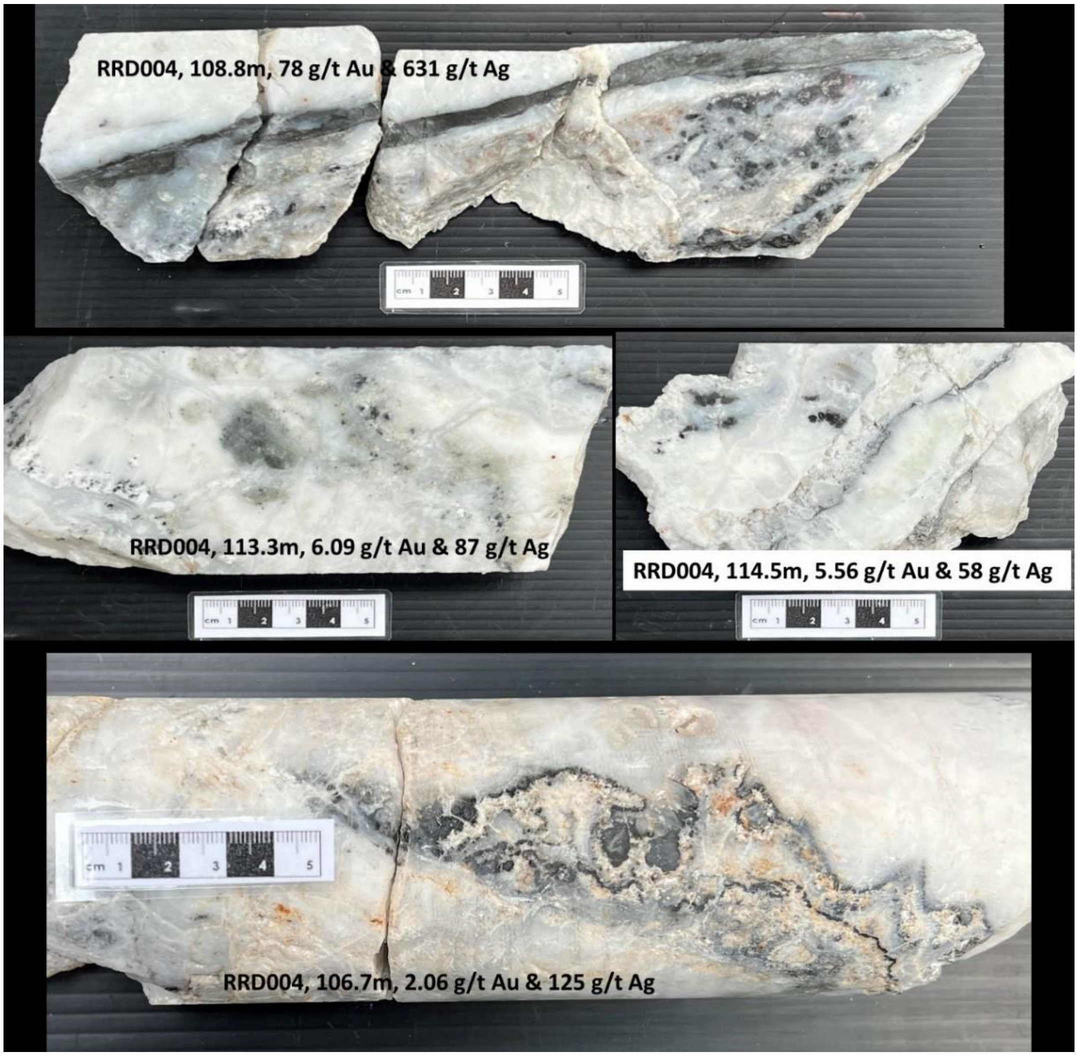

Figure 7: Core photos from interval of high grade Au and Ag assay in RRD004 containing disseminated electrum (TOP) and dark-grey Ag-bearing minerals (CENTER). BOTTOM: Segregation of ginguro banded quartz containing abundant disseminated dark-grey sulphides.

Hole RRD011 was drilled from the same location as RRD009 to test the Bohay vein at depth (Figure 2). The hole did intersect a narrow chalcedonic quartz vein and breccia with minor black manganese from 43.-45.1m. The intersection assayed 1.45 g/t AuEq over 2.1m (43-45.1) including 2.9 g/t AuEq over 0.5m. The intersection is unlikely of the Bohay vein and may be a narrow en enchelon vein adjacent to the Bohay vein zone.

Although only one drill section has intersected the Agam vein it is apparent the vein has considerable width and contains the textures and type of mineralization consistent with high grade Au-Ag mineralisation It is Company intention that the Phase 2 drill program include detailed drilling centered on holes RRD004 and RRD007 as part of a resource delineation program.

Hole ID	Vein Zone	Zone Drlled Width[1]	From M	To M	Zone True Width[2]	Zone Characteristics	Comments
RRD001	Susi	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	Susi	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	Susi	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 veins at depth	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	Agam	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	2.83 g/t Au, 49.73 g/t Ag over 30m (98-128m), incl. **8.98 g/t AuEq** over 8.1m (102.4-110.5m), incl. **78 g/t Au**, 631 g/t Ag over 0.5m (108.6m).

Table 2: Summary of Rek Rinti vein intersections and significant assay results for drillholes RRD001 to 004. Zone widths are reported as intersected downhole (Drilled Width1) and as apparent true width (True Width2). 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.

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	*AuEq*
RDD004	Rek Rinti	56.5	57.5	1.0	0.36	1.40	0.38
		60.0	60.5	0.5	0.48	2.40	0.51
		62.1	63.6	1.5	0.60	0.47	0.60
		66.5	67.5	1.0	0.53	2.40	0.56
		75.2	77.6	2.4	0.34	1.10	0.35
		79.5	83.2	3.7	0.56	2.28	0.58
		86.4	90.0	3.6	0.20	6.26	0.27
		93.0	94.0	1.0	1.48	2.70	1.51
		98.0	128.0	30.0	2.83	49.73	3.43
	including	*102.4*	*110.5*	*8.1*	*7.69*	*108.00*	*8.98*
	and	*108.0*	*110.0*	*2.0*	*24.74*	*194.80*	*27.07*
	and	*113.0*	*114.6*	*1.6*	*5.79*	*70.68*	*6.64*
	and	*124.3*	*127.0*	*2.7*	*1.98*	*140.03*	*3.66*
		130.9	135.5	4.6	0.18	3.52	0.22
		137.5	140.3	2.8	0.22	2.27	0.25
		141.4	142.0	0.6	0.28	2.40	0.31
		147.0	153.5	6.5	0.78	57.44	1.47
	including	*147.9*	*148.55*	*0.65*	*2.75*	*234.00*	*5.56*
	and	*149.5*	*150*	*0.5*	*1.85*	*69.00*	*2.68*

*Table 3: Compiled significant assay intersections for RDD004. Includes weighted and unweighted assay results depending on sample interval. Interval lengths are as drilled and are not true widths. Au Equivalent is based on usd $1,800/oz gold and usd $22/oz silver (Au g/t +(Ag g/t * 0.012).*

Interpreted drillhole cross sections across the Agam vein are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

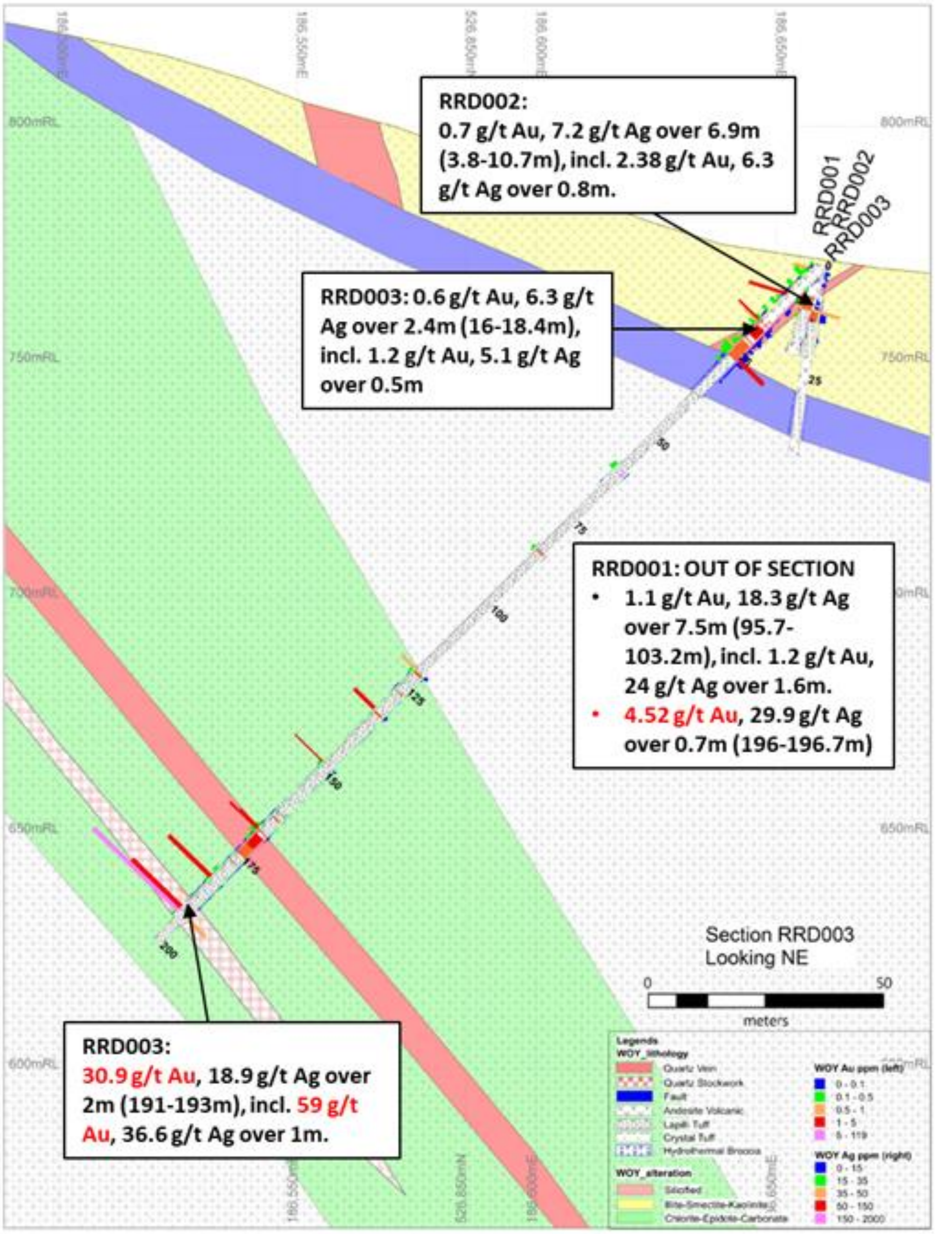

Figure 8: Interpreted cross section of RRD001-RRD003. Occurrence of an interpreted shallow fault zone that truncated the depth extension the vein intersected in holes RRD001 and RRD002. RRD001 hole extent is out of the section window for this image. The occurrence of narrow high-grade vein-stockwork zone intersected in RRD003 downhole from a projected vein which assayed 0.86 g/t AuEq over 1.8m is indicated.

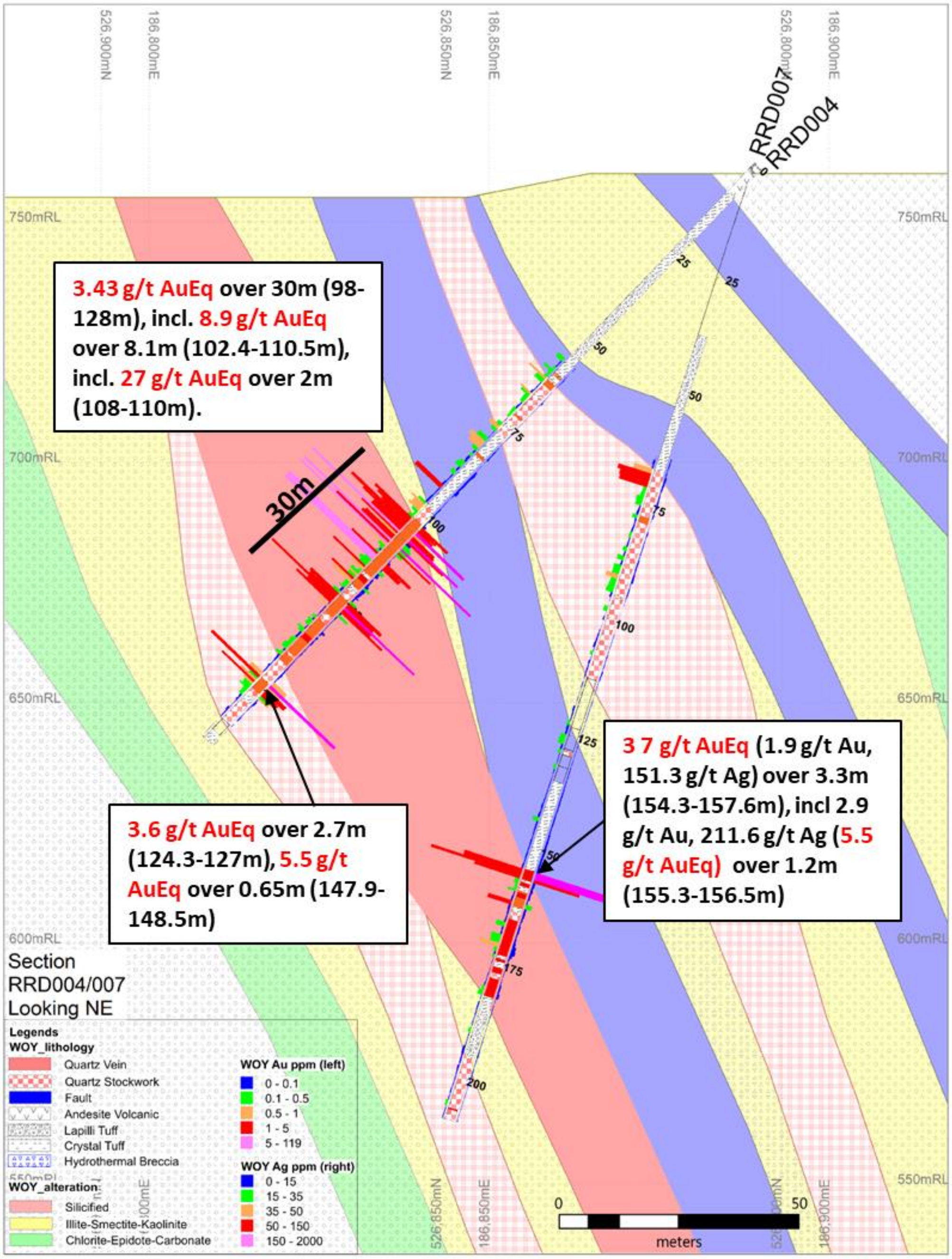

Figure 9: Interpreted cross section of RRD004 and RRD007. Assay results indicate multiple zones of gold-silver mineralization within the 61-meter zone of quartz vein and breccia intersected across the Agam vein in RDD004. RDD007 also intersected the Agam vein with mineralization developed at the vein margin in contact with a brittle fault zone. The much wider vein intersection in RRD004 may be due to dilation of the host structure in response to dip-slip movement along the faults.

Rek Rinti – Acong and Anggur Veins Phase 1 Drill Results

Holes RRD005, RRD006 and RRD008 were completed to test the Acong and Anggur veins. As shown on Figure 2 the veins have slightly different orientations and in fact are interpreted to crosscut about midway along the mapped extent of both veins. Hole RRD005 located to test the northeast extension of the Acong vein did not intersect any significant quartz veins or breccia. The hole intersected variably argillic-altered andesite and brittle fault zones.

Hole RRD006 was drilled to the southeast to test the area of projected intersection of the two veins. RRD006 did intersect an approximately 42m wide zone (not true width) of quartz stockwork and narrow massive quartz veins from 70.75-113m. The zone contains several intersections of low-grade mineralization (<1 g/t AuEq) with narrow intersections of higher grade mineralization. Compiled significant assay intersections are listed in Table 4.

Figure 10 shows drill core from RRD006 through an 8m section (77.5-85.2m) that shows the composite nature of the zone with massive to crustifrom banded, milky and glassy crystalline quartz veins with minor amethyst and quartz breccia. The breccia contains blocks of silicified andesite wallrock crosscut by numerous narrow quartz stockwork veins. Core observations suggest that the glassy banded veins with minor disseminated grey sulphides crosscut earlier milky quartz veins.

Figure 10: Section of drill core from RRD006 showing an approximate 5m section of the Susi vein zone. The section shows the occurrence of numerous finely banded crustiform quartz veins and bluish opaline veins adjacent to a zone of quartz breccia containing clasts of volcanic wallrock.

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	*AuEq*
RDD006	Rek Rinti	65.2	66.2	1.0	0.19	2.10	0.22
		68.9	80.65	11.75	0.60	7.02	0.69
	including	*77*	*77.85*	*0.85*	*2.14*	*6.20*	*2.21*
		82.6	88.40	5.8	1.02	3.67	1.07
	including	82.6	83.35	0.8	3.22	6.20	3.29
		90.5	97.5	7.0	0.56	2.84	0.59
		99.7	100.5	0.8	0.20	3.20	0.24
		101.5	102.50	1.0	0.20	4.00	0.24
		104.5	105.5	1.0	0.18	3.05	0.22
		112.1	113.1	1.0	0.28	4.30	0.33

*Table 4: Compiled significant assay intersections for RDD006. Includes weighted and unweighted assay results depending on sample interval. Interval lengths are as drilled and are not true widths. Au Equivalent is based on USD$1,800/oz gold and usd $22/oz silver (Au g/t +(Ag g/t * 0.012).*

Hole RRD008 was located to test the projected eastern extension of Anggur vein at shallow depth (Figure 2). The hole intersected the vein as projected, intersecting an approximate 7m wide zone of massive quartz with narrow sections of thinly banded crustiform and colloform textured glassy quartz veins with minor amethyst from 26-33.6m. Zone characteristics are consistent with those seen in RRD006. Brittle fault zones occur adjacent to both contacts of the vein-breccia zone and also host low-grade mineralization (34.3-34.9m). Table 5 lists compiled significant intersections.

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	*AuEq*
RRD008	Rek Rinti	26.7	28.7	2.0	0.43	3.53	0.48
		30.4	35.0	4.55	1.50	4.85	1.56
	including	*30.4*	*31.4*	*1.0*	*4.45*	*13.40*	*4.61*
		83.5	83.85	0.3	0.23	1.00	0.24

*Table 5: Compiled significant assay intersections for RDD008. Includes weighted and unweighted assay results depending on sample interval. Interval lengths are as drilled and are not true widths. Au Equivalent is based on USD$1,800/oz gold and usd $22/oz silver (Au g/t +(Ag g/t * 0.012).*

The assay results confirm that both of these veins remain highly prospective for the occurrence of high grade Au-Ag mineralisation and warrant further drill testing.

INTERPRETATION AND REMAINING DRILL TARGETING AT REK RINTI PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM

The Phase 1 scout drill program at Rek Rinti was successful in that it confirmed the interpreted extent and expected characteristics of the vein-breccia zones as mapped on surface. The drilling also confirmed the Rek Rinti veins where drilled, to locally contain significant grades of Au and Ag mineralization associated with vein textures (crustiform, colloform banding) and styles of mineralization (ginguro bands) typical of high grade vein systems. Holes RRD004 and RRD012 in particular show well developed ginguro banding with variable amounts of grey Ag-rich sulphide minerals and very rare electrum as seen in RRD004. It is also apparent that such high grade zones and vein textures are highly variable in occurrence and likely restricted in extent. This is typical of many epithermal vein systems.

It is apparent that the veins as such are actually composite structural zones containing variable amounts of massive quartz veins, quartz breccia and stockwork veins that commonly show evidence of multistage emplacement. Early formed veins can be disrupted and reworked into later veins and quartz breccia. The presence of brittle fault zones along or adjacent to zone contacts suggest that episodic activation of these faults was a likely catalyst to fluid influx and zone permeability. The occurrence in some instances of significant mineralization at the vein-fault contact would support that premise. The common occurrence of open vugs and cavities indicate that open-space filling was an important mechanism of vein formation. The presence of euhedral quartz crystals lining some cavities which indicate low hydraulic gradients during system closure.

The deeper high-grade Au-Ag veins as seen in RRD012 and RDD003 high-grade veins can occur with little or no wallrock alteration aside from chlorite (and epidote?) alteration of the adjacent volcanic wallrock. These veins can be narrow and finely banded and often opaline and contain well developed ginguro bands as seen in RRD012. These veins may represent a separate vein event distinct from the main vein zone and additional drilling is required to evaluate their resource potential.

Based on results, it is clear the veins within the Rek Rinti prospect area show features characteristic of an epithermal vein system exposed at a relatively high level. As such it represents a highly prospective vein system with the potential for high-grade Au-Ag mineralization in the veins drilled. Such zones will likely be of limited extent so high-grade intersections should be followed up with close-spaced drilling (50m?) with the objective to define zone dimensions. All high-grade zones intersected in the Phase 1 drill program remain open to depth and along strike. Zones showing continuity across two or more holes should be considered for a targeted program of detailed resource delineation. The Phase 2 program should also test other defined veins in the prospect area as part of a continuation of the Phase 1 scout drill program. It may be necessary to modify ideal hole locations depending on the presence of local artisanal mining activity.

Priority Phase 2 drill program target areas and exploration activities include:

- Detailed drilling at 50m spacing centered on drill section RRD004 and RRD007 in the Agam vein. If continuity of high-grade zones intersected in RDD004 is confirmed in the first several holes, the program would effectively continue as a resource delineation drill program. An initial resource block of approximately 525m length should be tested to 150m depth. In this context it is important to note that the Agam vein is one of four veins where high-grade mineralization has been intersected and three other veins (Rame, Bohay, Acong) remain untested.
- Further drill testing of high-grade veins intersected in holes RRD012 and RRD003. Determination of the extent of such mineralization should be the objective. As such some closely-spaced drilling would be required.
- Initial drilling of untested vein zones including the Rame and Bohay vein systems. There is an area of active artisanal mining within the Rame vein.
- Commence a program of detailed surface mapping and sampling across the Rek Rinti prospect area. The focus should be on identifying areas with vein textures indicative of potential high-grade mineralization to define priority drill targets.
- Mapping should also try to determine the surface expression of interpreted Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical features within the prospect area (Figure 11). Targets should be assessed and prioritized for Phase 2 scout drilling.
- Mapping should also attempt to better define the network of brittle faults associated with the vein zones. In support of this a drone magnetic (and Lidar) survey is recommended over the prospect area to better define the structural framework. There is also potential for sigmoidal veins developed in dilated structural zones between the major vein zones.
- Complete surface mapping of the Aloe Eumpuek prospect area to the south of Rek Rinti to followup on previous mapping that identified high-grade Au-Ag in ginguro banded vein material at surface. The objective should be to define drill targets to be tested as part of the Phase 2 drill program.

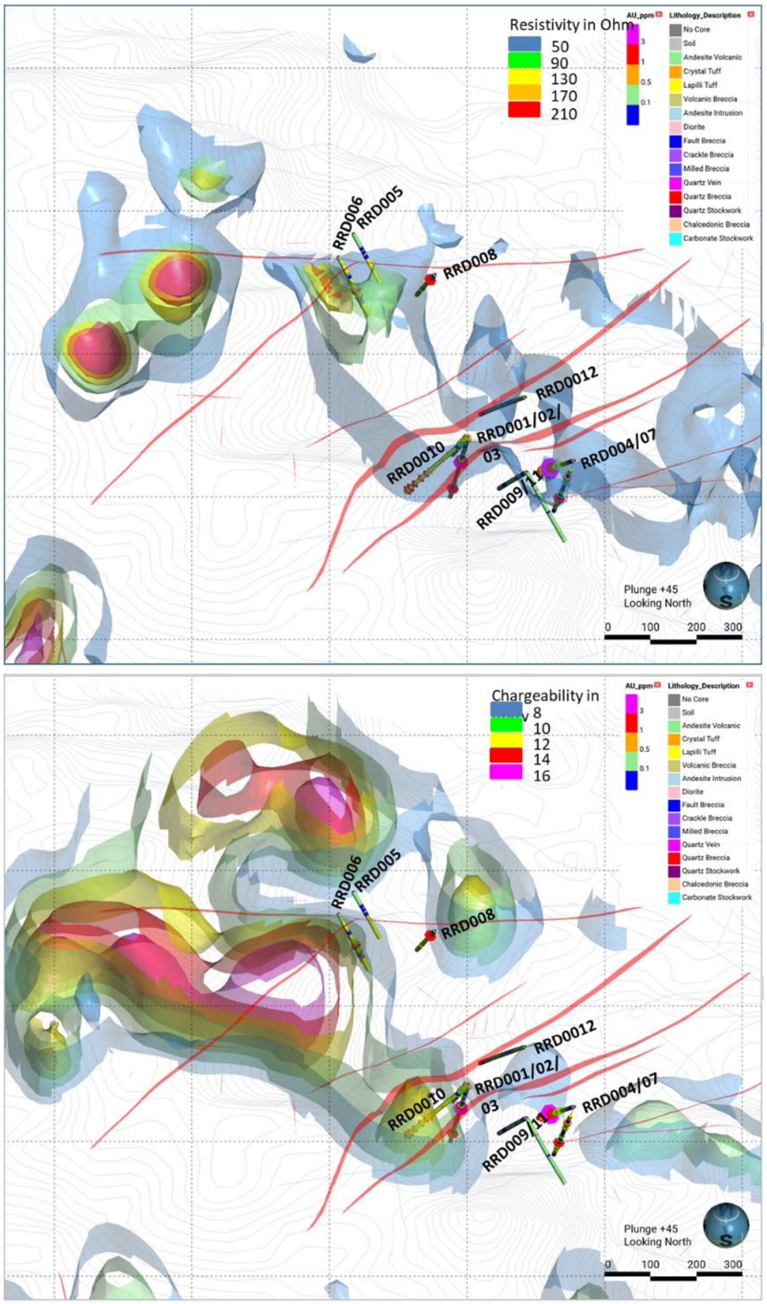

Figure 11: Images showing interpreted IP survey data for lines completed over the Rek Rinti quartz vein system. (TOP) shows interpreted 3D isosurfaces for IP resistivity data, (BOTTOM) interpreted 3D isosurfaces for IP chargeability section. Images represent 3D inversion of 2D survey data using Res3DInv software suite and a 50 m x 50 m inversion mesh size for chargeability and resistivity data with dipole spacing of 50 m and 200m line spacing. The survey was completed in collaboration with the Indonesian Government's Geological Agency (Badan Geologi).

ANAK PERAK - PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM

To end of December 2022, 20 diamond drill holes (APD001 to APD020) were completed. A total of 2,646.7m was drilled. The holes tested the Anak Perak vein-breccia system over a strike length of approximately 1.2 km. Core recovery averaged over 94%. Two holes (APD003R,APD007R) were partial redrills of original holes APD003 and APD007 to improve core recovery in specific intervals. Hole APD015 was abandoned due to geotechnical issues. Figure 12 shows the location of completed drill holes at Anak Perak and Table 6 below lists individual hole details. Hole locations were obtained using Garmin hand-held GPS. Total station survey of completed Phase 1 drill hole collar locations is pending.

The Anak Perak Phase 1 drill program focused in two areas, a 700m long section of the defined main zone that was tested by seven drill sections (drill holes APD001-APD014 and APD020) and the interpreted southeast extension of the main zone. Four holes (APD017-APD019) were drilled in the south extension area to test a southeast oriented structurally-controlled zone of sulphide-rich quartz breccia for which surface samples assayed up to 119 g/t Au, 361g/t Ag with very significant Pb (3.9%) and Zn (5.1%).

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
APD003	178725	529150	1065	270	45	80.60
APD003R	178725	529150	1065	270	60	25.00
APD004	178725	529150	1065	270	75	140.00
APD005	178700	529250	1097	270	50	76.20
APD006	178700	529250	1097	270	80	140.00
APD007	178777	529000	1030	270	45	145.20
APD007R	178777	529000	1030	270	50	80.00
APD008	178791	528900	1030	270	50	142.30
APD009	178777	529000	1030	270	80	177.40
APD010	178791	528900	1030	270	70	200.05
APD011	178743	528800	1051	270	45	97.20
APD012	178721	528650	1037	270	45	128.15
APD013	178743	528800	1051	270	72	145.50
APD014	178721	528650	1037	270	60	158.90
APD015	178750	528550	1026	270	45	21.8
APD016	178875	527980	1067	50	45	136.10
APD017	178792	528050	1067	90	50	150.00
APD018	178922	527932	986	360	50	97.70
APD019	178922	527932	986	45	45	100.50
APD020	178805	528805	1025	270	65	190.00
				Total Meters		**2646.70**

Table 6: Details of completed APD drillholes. UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.

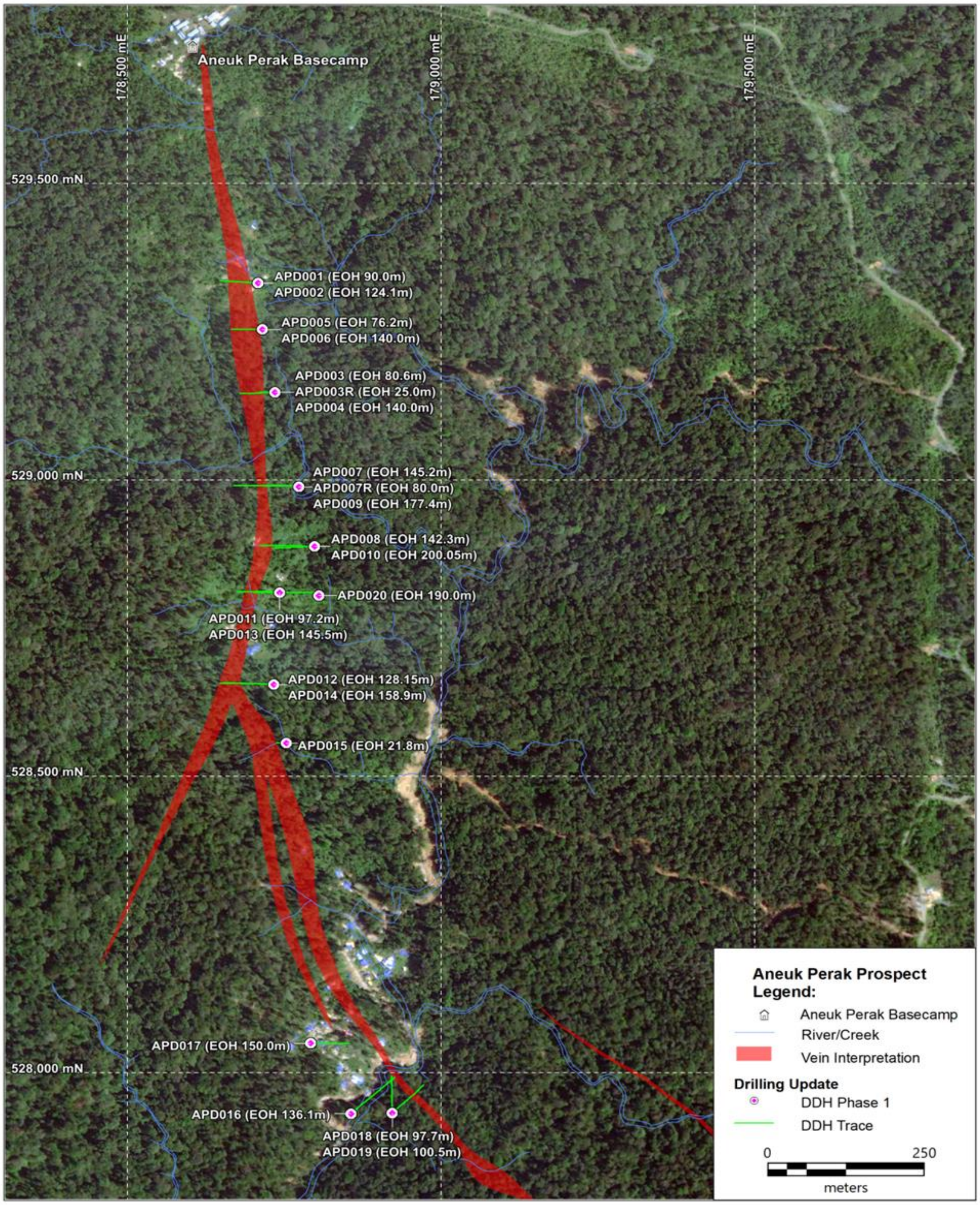

Figure 12: Plan map showing the surface extent of the Anak Perak Main Zone and location of Phase 1 drill holes APD001-APD020.

Anak Perak - Main Zone Results

The completed holes represent seven drill sections and confirm the presence of the main zone vein breccia over a strike length of 700m. Two holes were drilled at sites 100-150m apart and designed to test the vein-breccia zone over a vertical extent of approximately 50-175m. A long section of the Anak Perak vein-breccia system drilled during Phase 1 is shown in Figure 13.

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. The results are generally consistent with the results of historical exploration.

Interpreted geological cross sections for each drill section are provided in Figures 18 - 21. The results indicate a structurally controlled, quartz vein, breccia and stockwork system comprised predominately by quartz matrix breccia with narrow zones of massive chalcedonic and crystalline quartz.

Vein textures include massive, crystalline quartz with discrete, narrow zones of colloform and crustiform banded quartz and zones of cockade quartz breccia. The central part of the vein-breccia zone contains common small (<5cm) cavities suggesting that open-space infilling was an important mechanism of main zone development. The occurrence of sulphide mineralization is manifest predominately as common pyrite occurring as fine-grained disseminations within the argillic altered volcanic wallrock adjacent to the main zone and also as coarse aggregates and blebs within the quartz vein-breccia.

Other noted sulphides include, minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with very minor covellite and possible acanthite within quartz veins and breccia where they occur as fine-disseminations and blebs within the veins and also at margins of cockade breccia clasts (Figures 14 and 15).

It is important to note that while multistage quartz vein and breccia formation and sulphide mineralization is recognized, 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 massive quartz veins. The volcanic wallrocks also show variable intensity of clay and pyrite (argillic) alteration and stockwork vein density immediately adjacent to the main zone of quartz matrix breccia and more massive quartz veins. Stockwork vein density decreases sharply within 5m of the more massive quartz veins and breccia that characterize the main zone.

The main vein-breccia system is associated with brittle faults that can range from <1m to 25m in width and which occur along both hanging-wall and foot-wall contacts. The faults and main vein system appear to be subvertical to steeply east-dipping (75°). Core observations indicate that the main zone was the site of repeated and superimposed vein and breccia development, and it is probable that repeated activation of the brittle contact faults was the catalyst for repeated influx of hydrothermal fluids. Orientation data using a digital tool was collected for each hole but often of poor quality due to the common highly fractured and brittle nature of the faults and quartz vein breccia zones intersected.

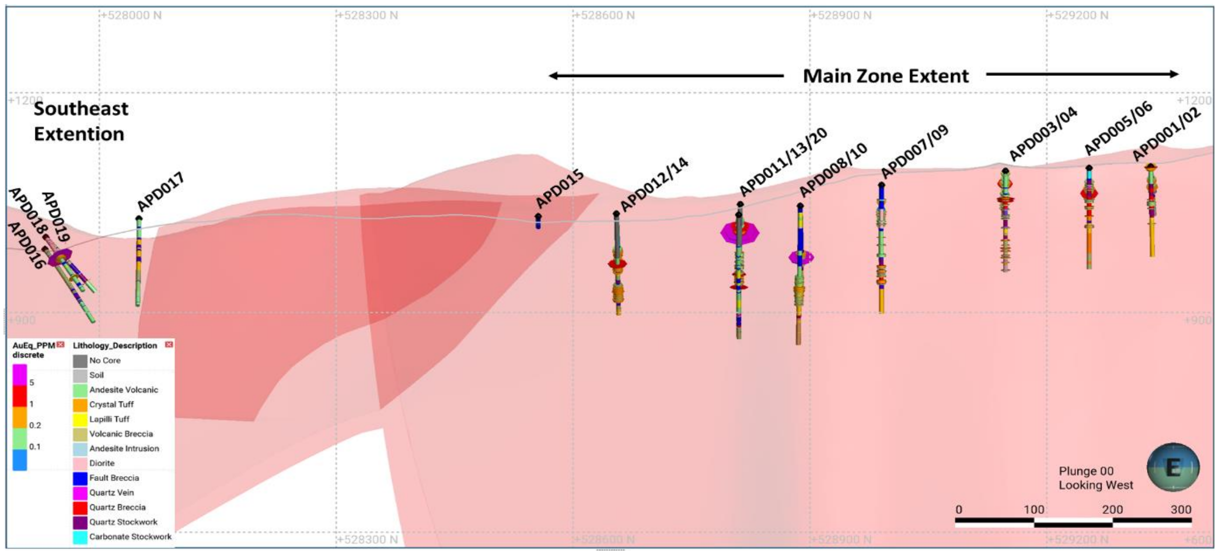

Figure 13: Schematic long section showing drill holes completed as part of the Phase 1 program to test the Anak Perak vein-breccia system. The location of the 2 vertically deepest (175m) holes APD010 and 020 are indicated. APD015 was abandoned due to ground stability concerns. The hole was located to test the point of bifurcation and deflection of the main vein-breccia.

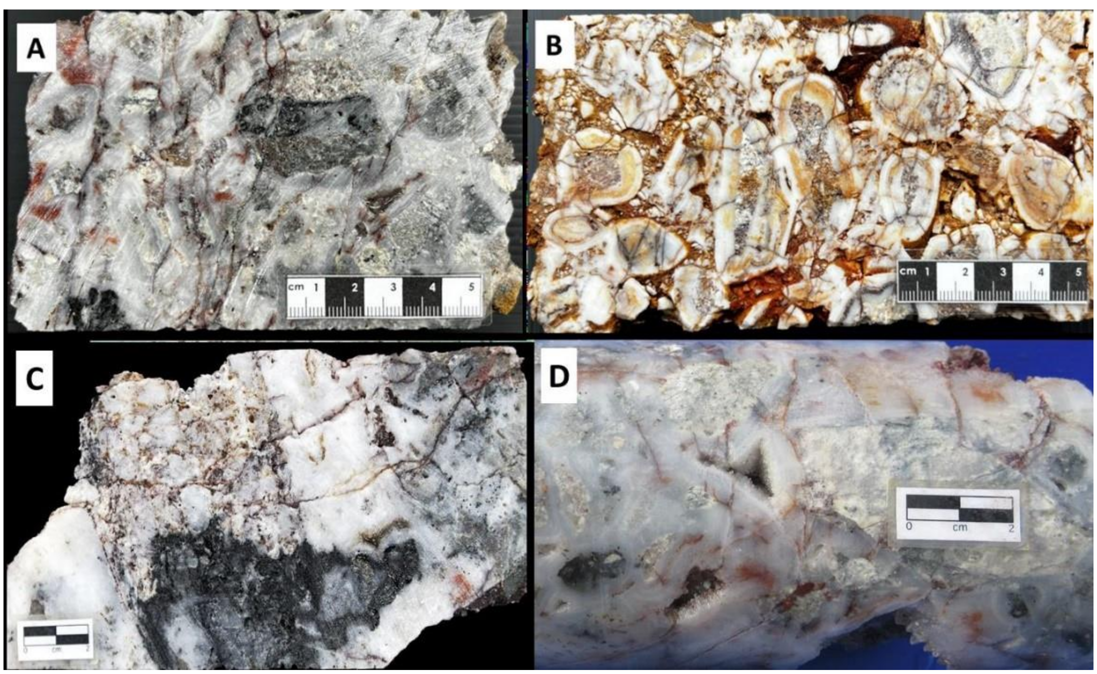

Figure 14: APD drill core photos. A) multistage quartz breccia from APD001(37.20m) The sample is part of a 2m interval that assayed 0.33 g/t Au, 10.6 g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu, 0.24% Zn. B) Cockade textured quartz breccia from APD003 (28.7m), C) Composite quartz vein with black sulphide-rich overprint. From APD-001 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.

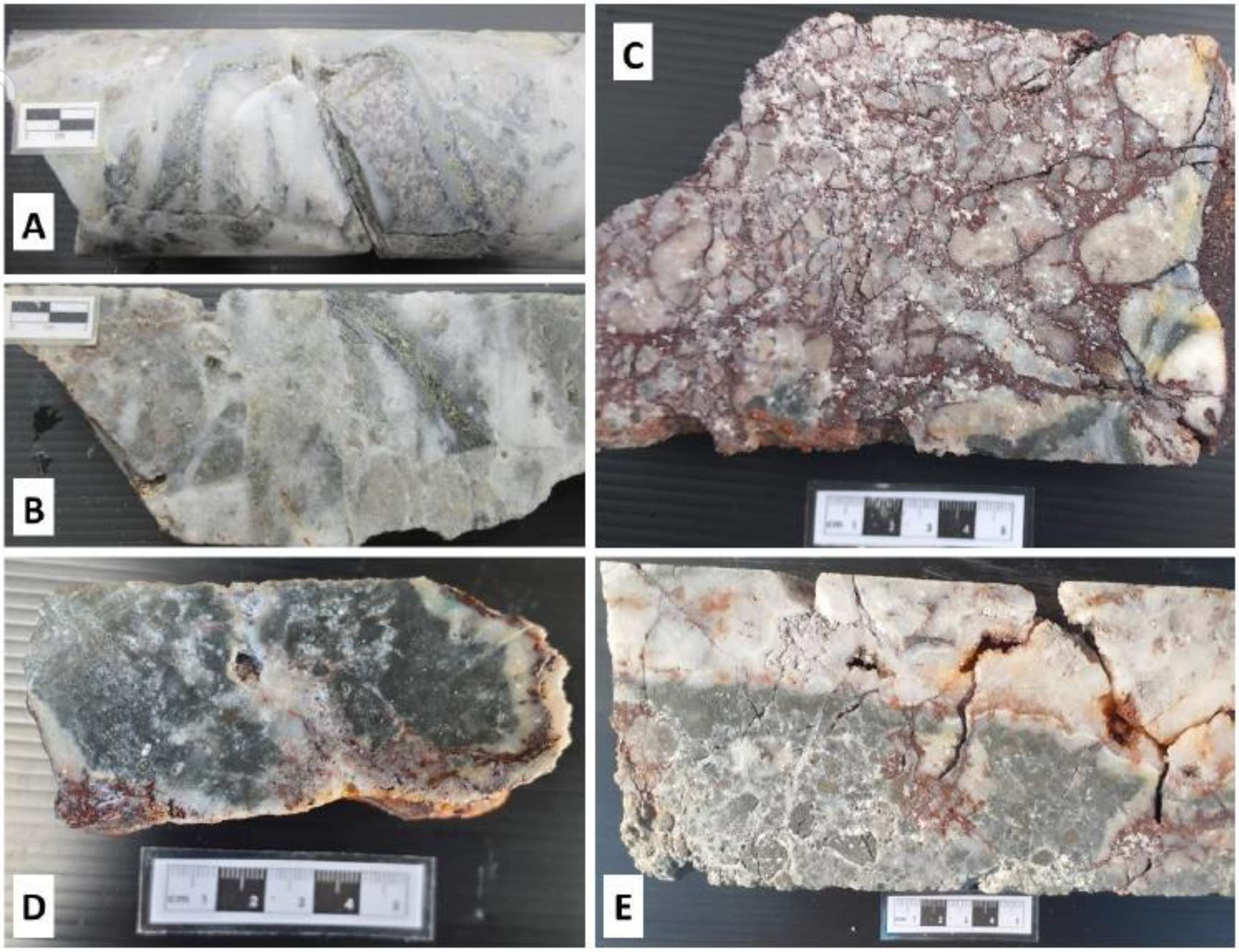

Figure 15: APD drill core photos. A) milky quartz matrix breccia from APD006, 53.1m containing coarse disseminated galena and sphalerite. Assayed 0.24 g/t Au, 10.9 g/t Ag, 0.44% Pb, 0.63% Zn. B) Quartz matrix breccia from APD002, 53.7m with altered volcanic wallrock clast and coarse clot of disseminated 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 APD011, 41m, that 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.

The Main Zone vein-breccia was intersected to a vertical depth of approximately 175m in holes APD010 and APD020 (Figures 19 and 20). The holes were located about 100m apart and were selected due to the presence of higher-grade Au mineralization in shallower holes with intersections of; 6.45 g/t AuEq over 1.45m in APD08 and 3.03 g/t AuEq over 11.8m (incl. 10.74 g/t AuEq over 2.5m) in APD011. The objective was to determine if there was high-grade zone extension to depth and if any change in quartz vein and alteration characteristics of the main zone at depth. While both of these holes confirmed continuity of the main vein-breccia system to drilled depth there was no increase in grade or marked change to the geochemical signature of the zone intersection. APD020 intersected an approximately 21m wide zone (151-172m) of quartz breccia, quartz stockwork and hydrothermal breccia with quartz fragments. Assays indicate the zone to be weakly mineralized averaging 0.1 g/t Au over the interval including an approximate 3m of 0.25 g/t Au from 169.4-172.5m (Figure 20).

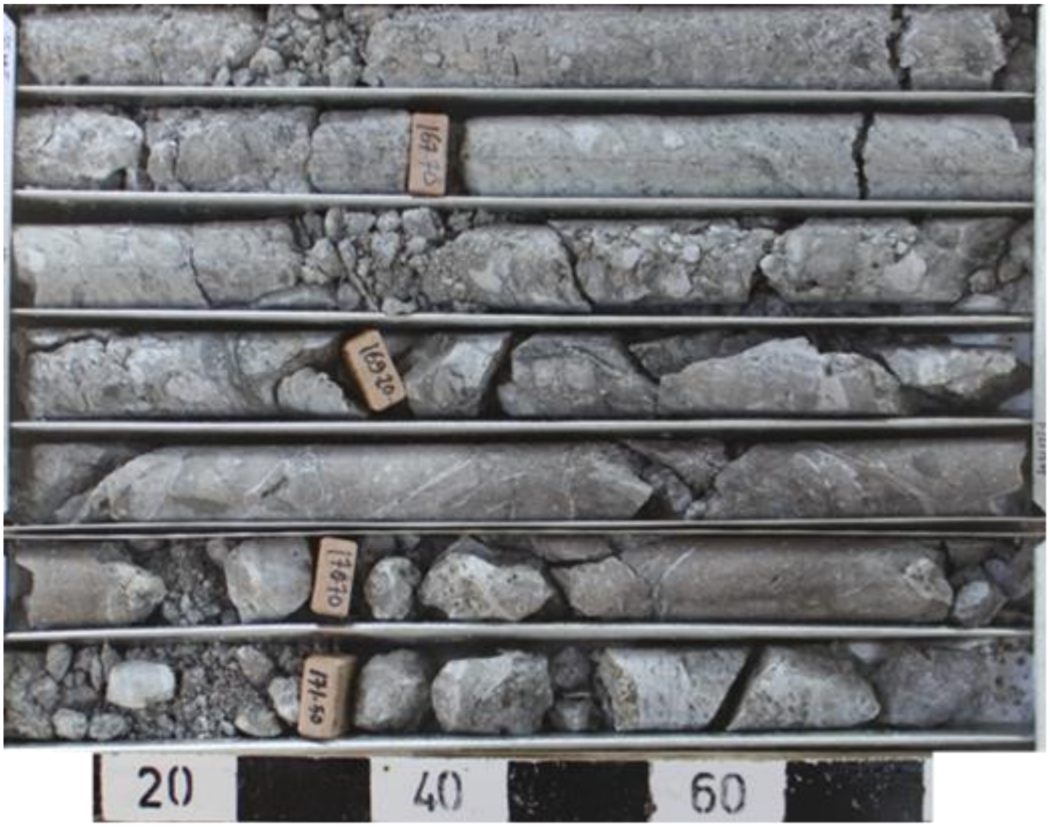

Figure 16: APD020 drill core showing intersection of multistage quartz breccia from 165-172m. The interval is characterized by rounded quartz fragments in a fragmented quartz-rich matrix with numerous open vugs. The interval from 169.4-172.5m assayed 0.25g/t Au.

Although identified, the occurrence of hydrothermal breccias is currently poorly defined and not well understood. What is apparent is that such breccia are usually have a crackle breccia texture with a fine grained milled matrix that can contain abundant pyrite. Assay results indicate that such breccias contain no significant mineralization.

Final assays have been received for all Anak Perak Phase 1 drillholes. The most significant of these include: 3.2 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag over 10.75m from APD011 (49.35m - 60.1m), including 7.8 g/t Au, 17.5 g/t Ag over 3.5m from 50-53.5m. This includes an assay of 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). A list of significant assays as compiled from individual core samples and details of the main zone intersected are also provided in Table 7. Representative drill cross sections for Anak Perak main zone are shown in Figures 18 to 21.

The APD012/APD014 drill section marks the effective end of the main zone quartz vein-breccia. APD12 intersected an 11m section of quartz breccia (67.5-78.5m) with a second 7m wide zone of quartz breccia from 101m-108m. As shown below (Figure 17) the 11m wide zone is characterized by intense brecciation of chalcedonic quartz with several narrow (<10cm) wide, vuggy, crystalline quartz veins. The breccia matrix is intensely oxidized reflecting the likely presence of former pyrite in matrix.

APD014 which was drilled on same section and tested the breccia at depth intersected a similar intensely oxidized quartz breccia with low-grade gold through the zone.

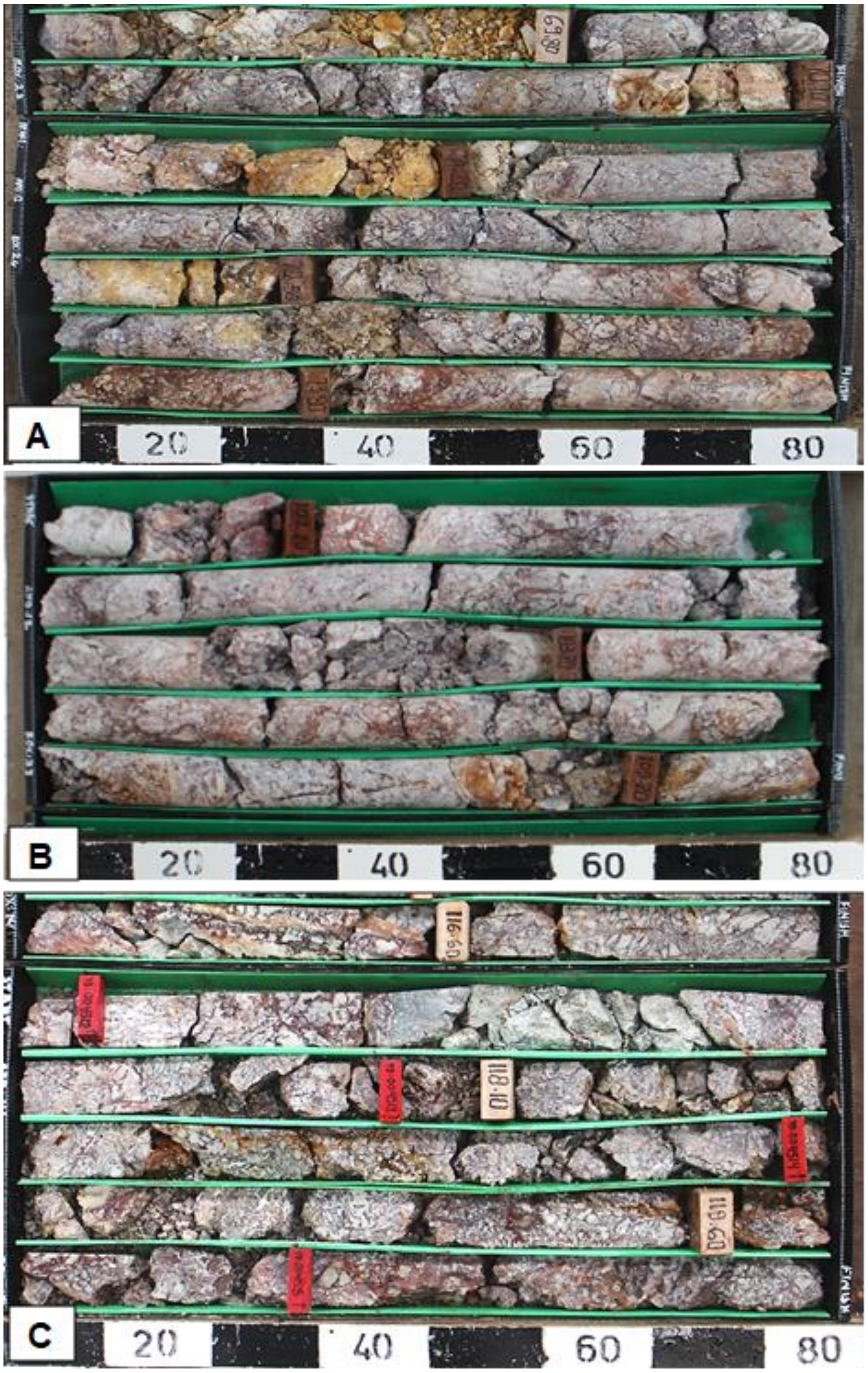

Figure 17: APD012 drill core photos. A) section of multistage quartz breccia from 69.2-74.10m A 2m interval that assayed 0.33 g/t Au, 10.6 g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu, 0.24% Zn. B): Cockade textured quartz breccia (104m), C) core section from APD014 showing a highly fractured and oxidized sulphide-matrix chalcedonic quartz breccia with narrow quartz veins. Part of 10m intersection with 0.45g/t AuEq (incl 30 g/t Ag)

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	No Significant Assays
APD002	45.8	23.5	69.3	25	Quartz stockwork and breccia, chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, < sph, cpy, gal. Footwall fault zone	No Significant Assays
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	No Significant Assays
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.	0.90 g/t Au, 15.92g/t Ag over 3.2m (42.4-45.6m), incl 2.06 g/t Au, 42.5g/t Ag over 0.9m (44.7-45.6m)
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.
APD007/7R	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 zone.	No Significant Assays
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	No Significant Assays
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	No Significant Assays
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	2.53 g/t Au, 21.1 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu over 0.4m (40.9 - 41.3m). 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.	No Significant Assays
APD013	32	84.5	116.7	24	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.	1.03 g/t AuEq over 2.7m (98.3-100m), 1.19 g/t AuEq over 2.1m (117.3-119.4m)
APD014	14 25	78 109	92 134	9 16	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.	0.68 g/t AuEq over 9.5m (78.5-88m), incl 3.03 g/t AuEq over 1m; 0.42 g/t AuEq over 12m (116-128m)
APD015					Hole Abandoned	No Samples Taken
APD016					Targeted high grade (119 g/t Au, 361 g/t Ag) sulphide-rich quartz breccia sampled at surface. Intersected narrow milled breccia with rounded quartz clasts.	No samples taken.
APD017					Targeted high grade (119 g/t Au, 361 g/t Ag) sulphide-rich quartz breccia sampled at surface.	No Samples Taken
APD018	11	69	80		Targeted high grade (119 g/t Au, 361 g/t Ag) sulphide-rich quartz breccia sampled at surface. Intersected zone of quartz stockwork with 0.8m wide quartz vein comprised of 20cm massive crystaline vein in centre with vuggy, quartz-carbonate vein (late?).	Assay of 0.37 g/t AuEq.
APD019	5	37.5	42.5		Targeted high grade (119 g/t Au, 361 g/t Ag) sulphide-rich quartz breccia sampled at surface. Intersected 40cm wide quartz breccia (38-38.4m) with sulphides.	Includes 0.4m intersection of 9.12 AuEq (7.8 g/t Au, 110 g/t Ag) from 38m. Assays of 0.11% Cu, 0.1% Pb and 0.19% Zn were also obtained. A 60cm wide section of quartz breccia (72.8-73.4m) assayed of 0.74 g/t AuEq and 0.56% Cu
APD020	21	151	172		Test APD11,13 section at additional 50m depth. The hole intersected intense faulting and narrow quartz veins and breccia.	No Significant Assays

Table 7: Summary of Anak Perak vein-breccia intersections and significant assay results. Zone widths are reported as intersected downhole (Drilled Width1) and as apparent true width (True Width2). Refer to Figure 12 and Table 6 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.

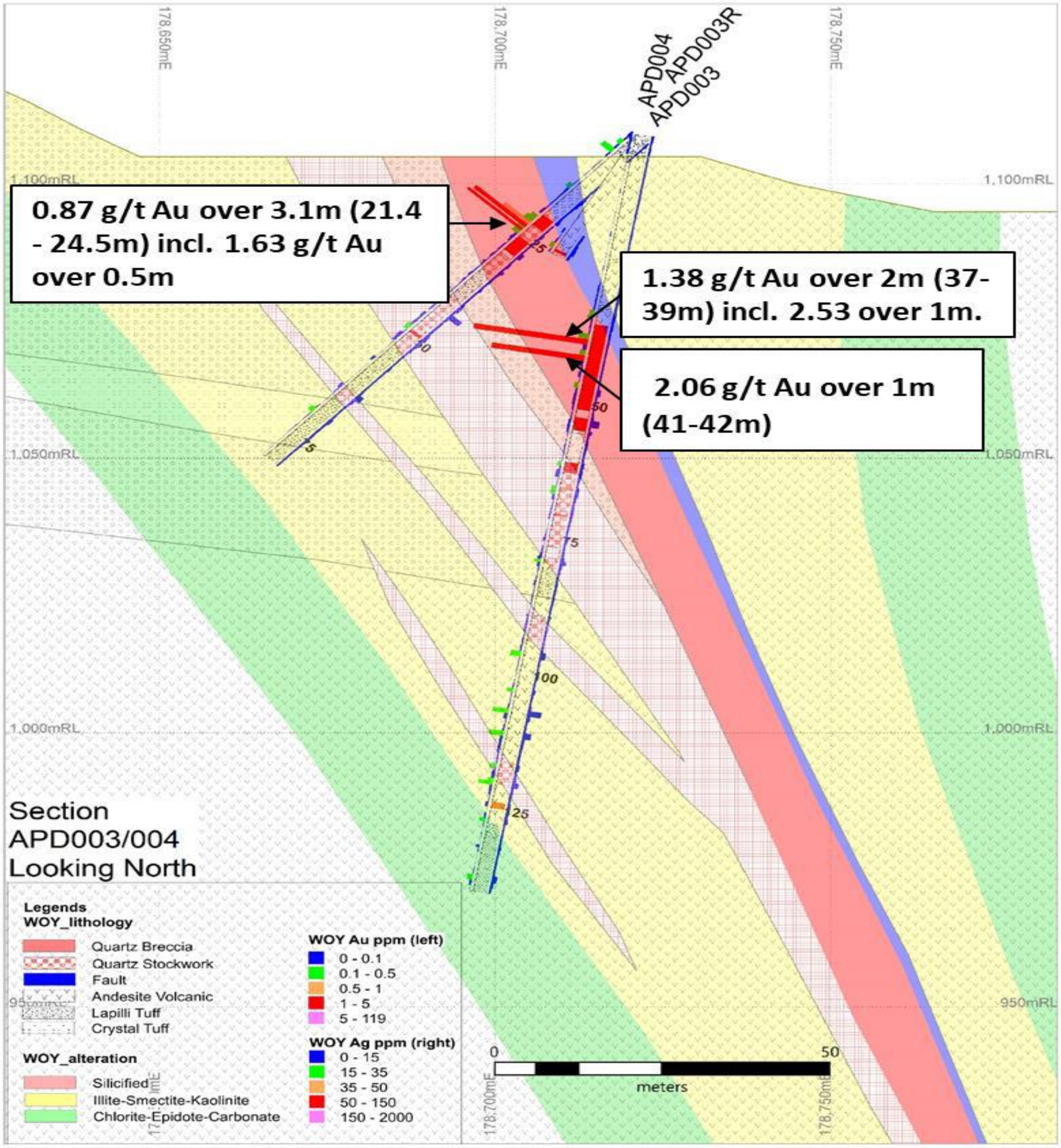

Figure18: Interpreted cross section of APD003/004. The Main Zone intersected had an apparent true width of 35m comprised of quartz-matrix breccia and stockwork with narrow zones of massive quartz vein, multistage quartz breccia and entrained volcanic wall rock. The zones of massive quartz contain low 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.

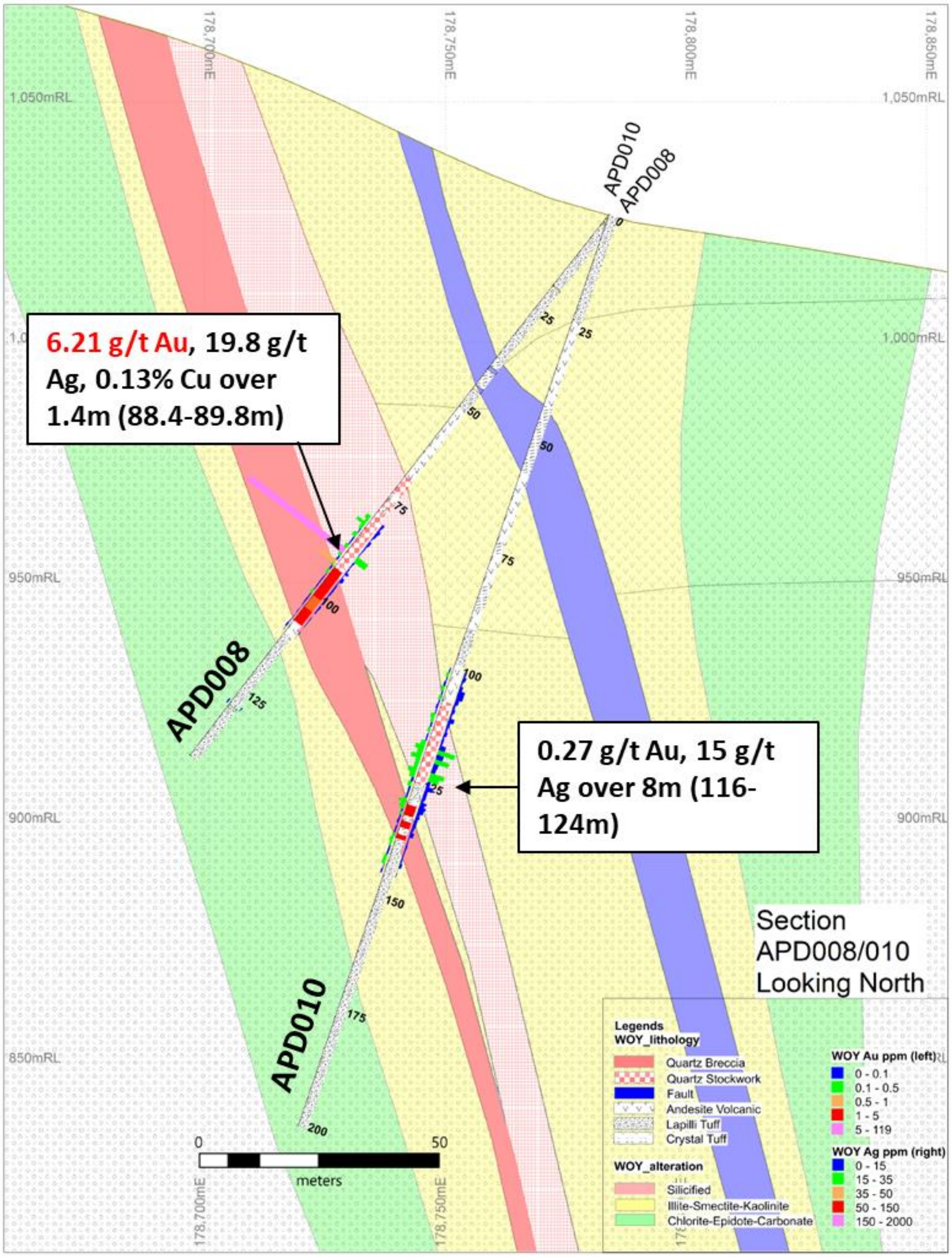

Figure 19: Interpreted cross section of APD008/010. The Main Zone intersected had an apparent true width of 19m in APD008 narrowing to 7m wide in APD010. The Main Zone is comprised of quartz-matrix breccia and stockwork with narrow zones of massive quartz vein, multistage quartz breccia and entrained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

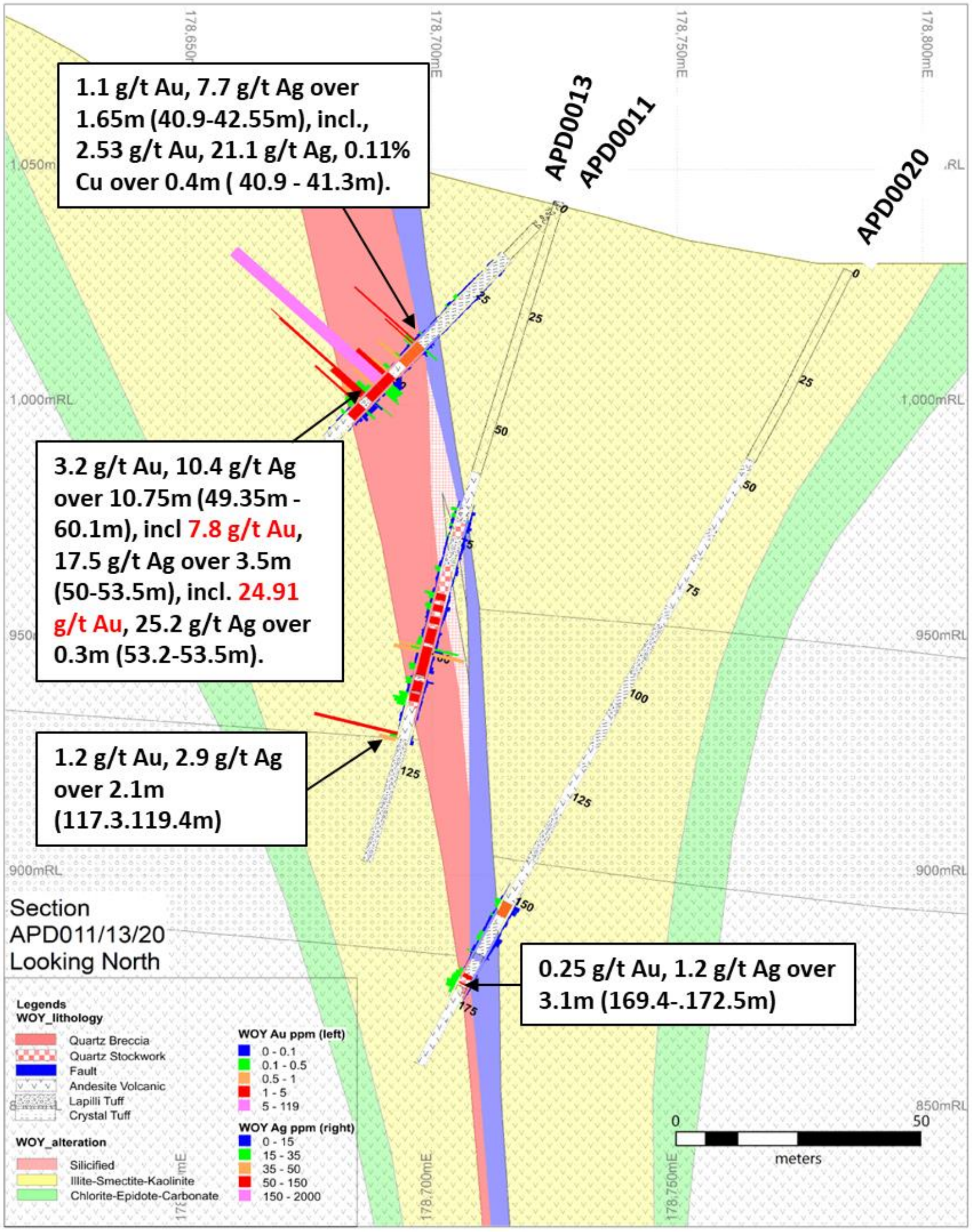

Figure 20: Image shows interpreted cross section for holes APD011/013/20. Hole APD011 intersected the main zone over an apparent true width of 17m characterized by zones of pyritic quartz breccia and massive quartz veins with a 10.75m wide zone (not true width) of significant Au mineralization. A wide fault breccia zone was intersected on the hanging-wall contact and extends to depth. Hole APD013 intersected the main zone with pyritic quartz breccia over an apparent true width of 16m. APD020 intersect a APD020 intersected an approximately 21m wide zone (151-172m) of quartz breccia, quartz stockwork and hydrothermal breccia with quartz fragments. Assays indicate the zone to be weakly mineralized averaging 0.1 g/t Au over the interval including 3.1m of 0.25 g/t Au from 169.4-172.5m.

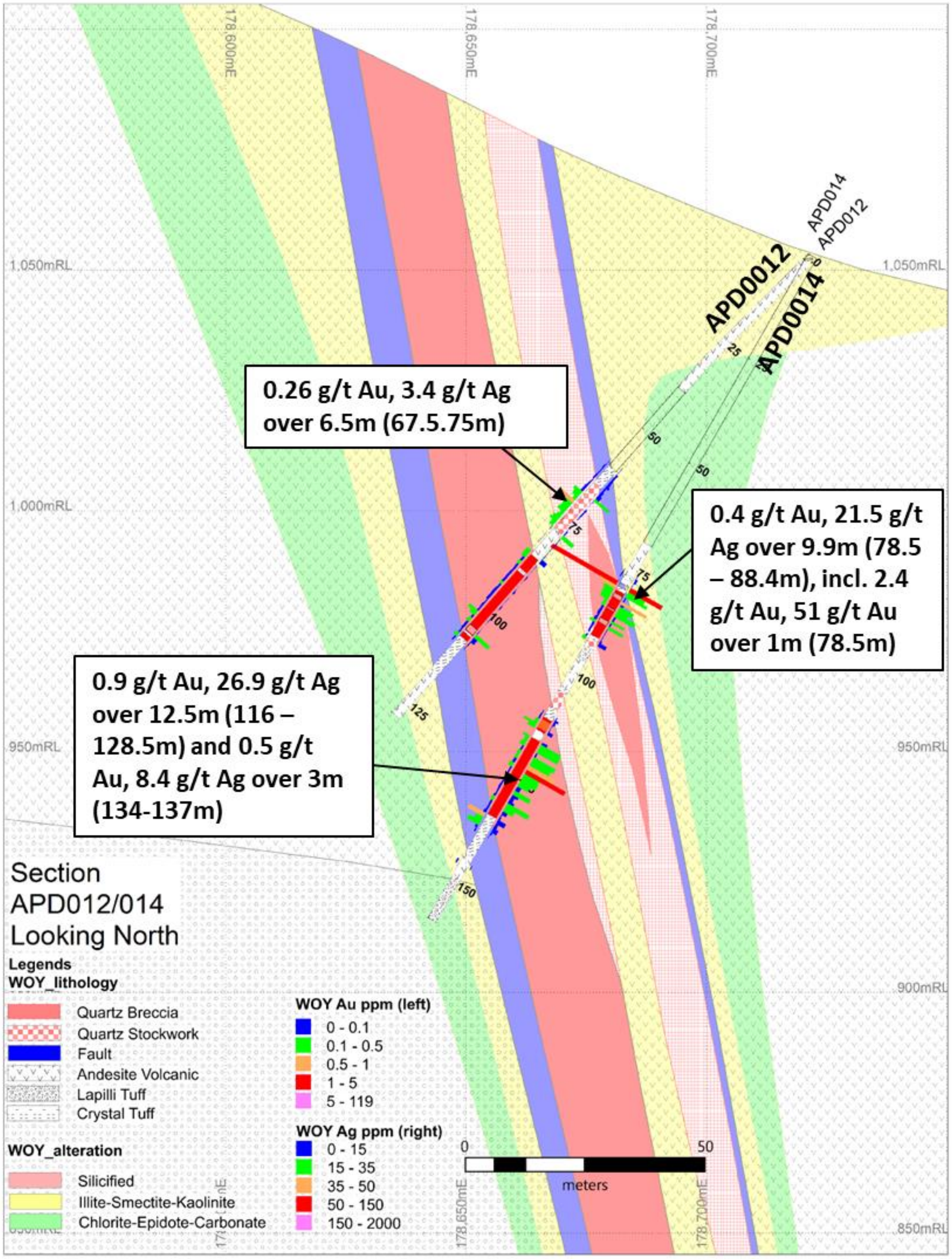

Figure 21: Interpreted cross section of APD012/APD014. Two distinct quartz stockwork with zones of massive chalcedonic quartz breccia and narrow (<1m) veins of crystalline quartz, Breccia is intensely oxidized and locally milled with up to 20% pyrite. Brittle faults occur on both hangingwall and footwall contacts. The deeper breccia intersection (134-137m) also increased As (up to 734 ppm).

Anak Perak South Extension

Four holes (APD016-APD019) were completed to test the interpreted southern extension of the Anak Perak Main Zone (Figure 12). Surface mapping indicates a split of the Main Zone vein-breccia into two vein-breccia zones which also marks an abrupt change in orientation from north-south in the main vein to a southeast vein and a southwest vein. The change in vein orientation as mapped on surface in the drilled area may mark a structural 'deflection' of the Main Zone vein-breccia system or possibly reflect the occurrence of vein. Detailed mapping and additional drilling will be required.

Phase 1 drilling tested the southeastern vein. Hole APD016 was located to test for Main Zone continuity south of holes APD012/APD14 and holes APD017-APD019 were located to specifically target a structurally-controlled sulphide-rich quartz breccia. Previous surface rock sampling indicated the breccia to contain high-grade Au (119 g/t), Ag (361 g/t) and significant Cu (3.39%) and Zn (5.16%). The sulphides are manifest as coarse grained galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite with pyrite and minor Ag-sulphosalts in a vuggy quartz matrix. Some of the sulphides appear to be contained within what may be clasts within the quartz breccia (Figure 22).

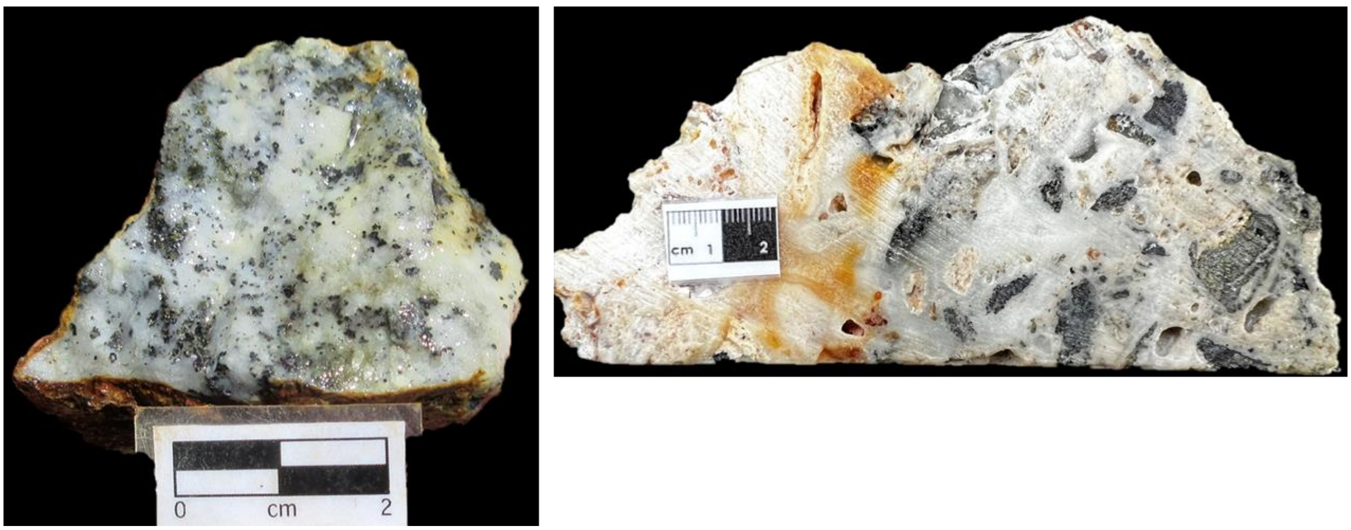

Figure 22: Samples collected from inactive artisanal mining site targeted by APD019. The sample (Left) assayed; 119 g/t Au, 361 g/t Ag, 3.39% Cu, 3.9% Pb and 5.16% Zn with black sphalerite, galena, and possible chalcocite and acanthite with abundant (10%) disseminated pyrite. The sample (Right) is quartz-breccia containing coarse clasts of sulphide-bearing volcanic wallrock in crystalline quartz matrix. The Right sample was taken from tunnel muck pile and was not assayed.

None of the south extension zone holes intersected vein-breccia similar to that intersected in the Main Zone holes APD001-APD013. APD016 did not intersect any significant veining. Hole APD017 intersected some narrow quartz veins with minor sulphides which were not previously sampled and several samples have been subsequently submitted for assay.

Hole APD018 was drilled at north azimuth to test a structural feature as a potential host to the quartz breccia. No breccia was intersected and no samples submitted for assay. APD019 did intersect a 1.4m wide sulphide-rich quartz breccia and three samples were taken through the interval (Figure 14). An assay of 7.8 g/t Au and 110 g/t Ag (9.12 g/t AuEq) over 40cm (38-38.4m) was returned with the other samples each having 0.39 g/t AuEq. Assays of 0.11% Cu, 0.1% Pb and 0.19% Zn were also obtained. A second 60cm wide section of quartz breccia was intersected from 72.8-73.4m with assay of 0.74 g/t AuEq and 0.56% Cu.

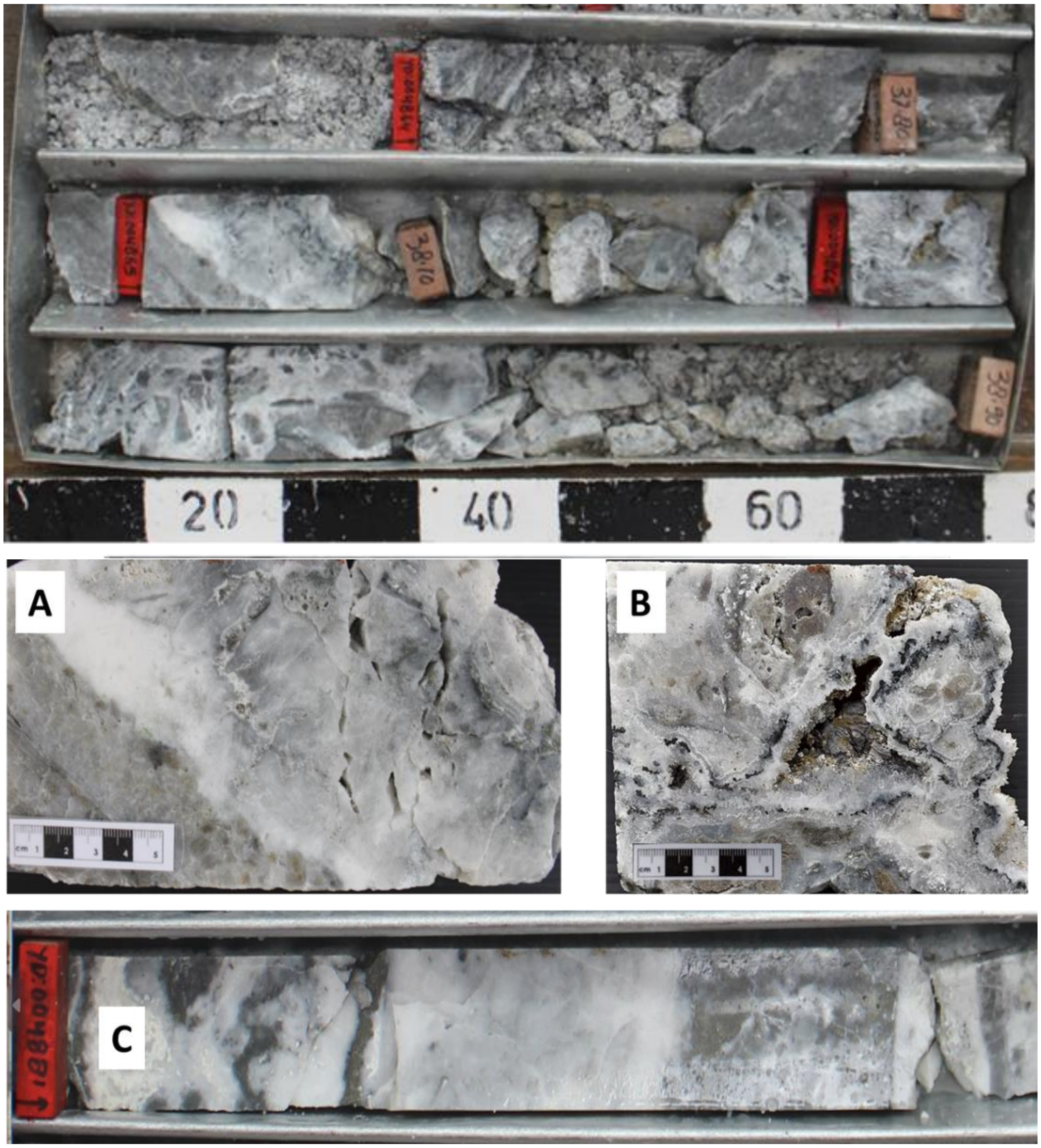

Figure 23: TOP; APD019 drill core showing quartz matrix breccia local sulphide enrichment. Includes 1.4m intersection of 2.4 g/t Au, 38.4 g/t Ag (2.8 g/t AuEq), includes 0.4m section of 7.8 g/t Au, 110 g/t Ag (9.1 g/t AuEq) that may also contain thinly-banded adularia. BOTTOM: close-ups of sulphide-rich core containing up to 0.1% Cu, Pb, Zn and 0.39 g/t AuEq.

INTERPRETATION AND REMAINING DRILL TARGETING AT ANAK PERAK PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM

The Phase 1 scout drill program at Anak Perak was successful in that it confirmed the interpreted extent and expected characteristics of the main vein-breccia system. However, it is also apparent from the assay results that the system where drilled is poorly mineralized with consistently low-grade (Au, Ag) containing only narrow intersections of the vein-breccia that contain significant mineralization. As such, the results are generally consistent with the results reported from historical exploration. However some additional drilling is warranted at the Anak Perak prospect area.

Based on results, areas of the main vein-breccia that warrant further drilling include:

- 250m long section from APD08 to APD12 where significant Au-Ag mineralization was intersected in holes APD008 and APD011. As such, a 50m spaced hole is planned to test between holes APD008 and APD011 and another 50m spaced hole between APD011 and APD012. The object is to determine if the higher grade zones of mineralization intersected extend between each of the holes.
- If successful, then additional drilling would be warranted to determine if any depth extension, however the results of APD020 drilled beneath holes APD011 and APD013 did not intersect significant mineralization and a narrower zone of quartz breccia. It is worth noting that other deep(er) holes including APD010, 014 did not intersect any increased Au mineralization. These holes did however intersect broad zones of multistage quartz breccia with uniform low-grade (avg 0.3 g/t AuEq) mineralization with generally higher Ag and spotty high Cu-Pb-Zn.
- Two additional holes are proposed to test the southern extent of the main zone near Phase 1 hole APD015 which was abandoned. The holes will test at the junction where the main zone splits into two separate veins with different orientations.
- The Company has also not yet tested the northern extent of the Main Zone system where a surface sample of quartz breccia located approximately 1.7 km north from drillhole APD001 assayed 7 g/t Au and 18.1 g/t Ag. The Company has also not yet tested defined IP geophysical anomalies proximal to the Main Zone system (Figure 24). These could represent buried vein-breccia zones distinct temporally from the main zone vein-breccia and could have a different geochemical signature. The Company intends to complete detailed mapping in order to better define drill targets in that location.

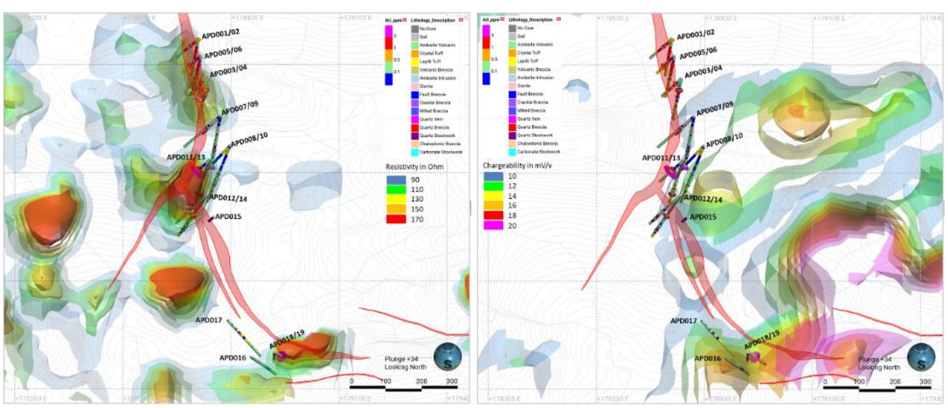

Figure 24: Map showing area of IP survey completed over the Anak Perak main zone. (LEFT) shows interpreted 3D isosurfaces of IP resistivity data, (RIGHT) interpreted 3D isosurfaces of IP chargeability data. Images represent 3D inversion of 2D survey data using Res3DInv software suite and a 50 m x 50 m inversion mesh size for chargeability and resistivity data with dipole spacing of 50 m and line spacing 200

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 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.