ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 FEBRUARY 2023

FAR EAST GOLD

Amendment to Woyla Project Update ANNOUNCEMENT

Far East Gold Limited (**FEG** or the **Company**) refers to the Woyla Project update lodged with the ASX on 9 February 2023. At the request of the ASX, the Company provides an amended Woyla Project update which includes a JORC table 1 and a Competent Person Statement. Please find the revised announcement attached.

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/

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.

Release approved by the company's board of directors.

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WOYLA UPDATE
METALLURGICAL TESTWORK RETURNS
EXCELLENT GOLD AND SILVER RECOVERIES

Far East Gold Limited (**ASX:FEG** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the Company has received preliminary metallurgical test results from 3 samples of Woyla drill core which have returned excellent recoveries of 91% for gold and 86% for silver.

Independent Expert Metallurgist, Dr Mark Steemson who over saw the test work states ***"The first preliminary characterization tests on Woyla samples are positive and the data suggests that a significant part of the gold and silver is associated with coarse gravity gold."***

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. The Company has 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

KEY RESULTS:

The average cyanide soluble gold recovery (gravity and free gold) was 91%, and for silver 86%. The non-cyanide leachable gold was evenly distributed amongst carbonate, arsenopyrite, other sulphides, and silicate encapsulated minerals.

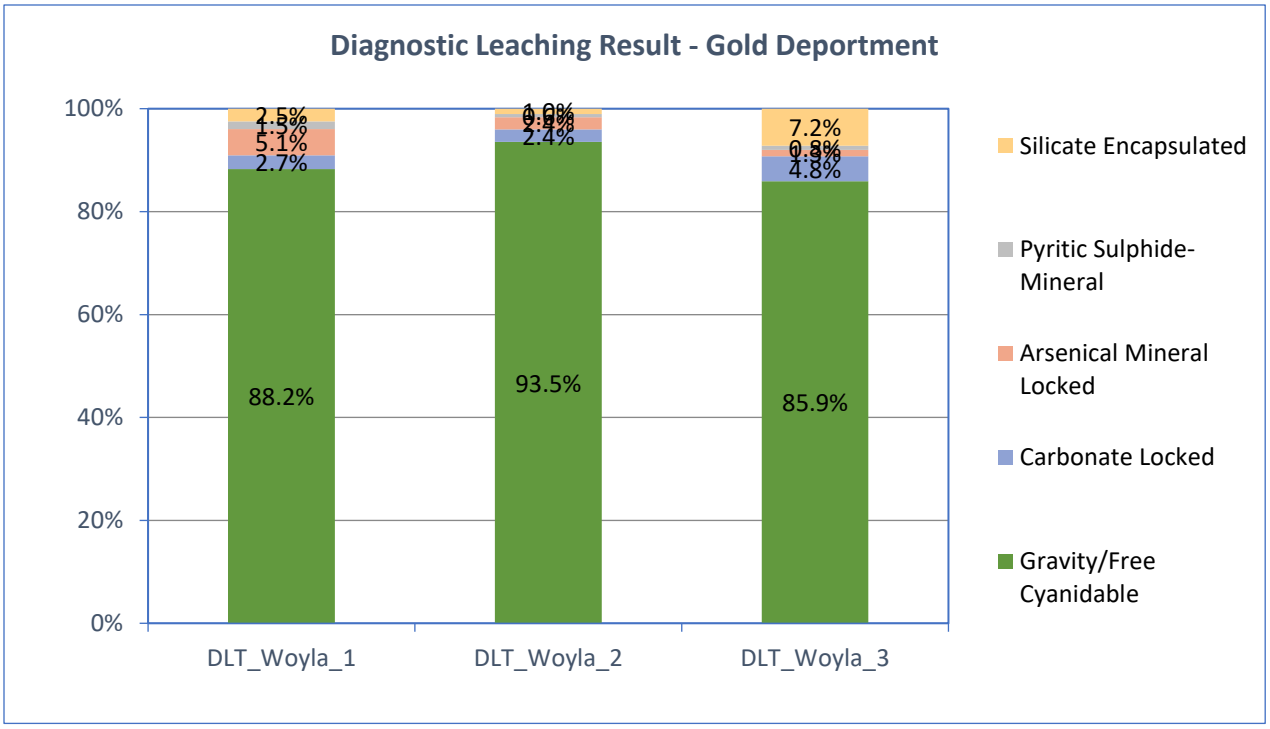
The diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching.

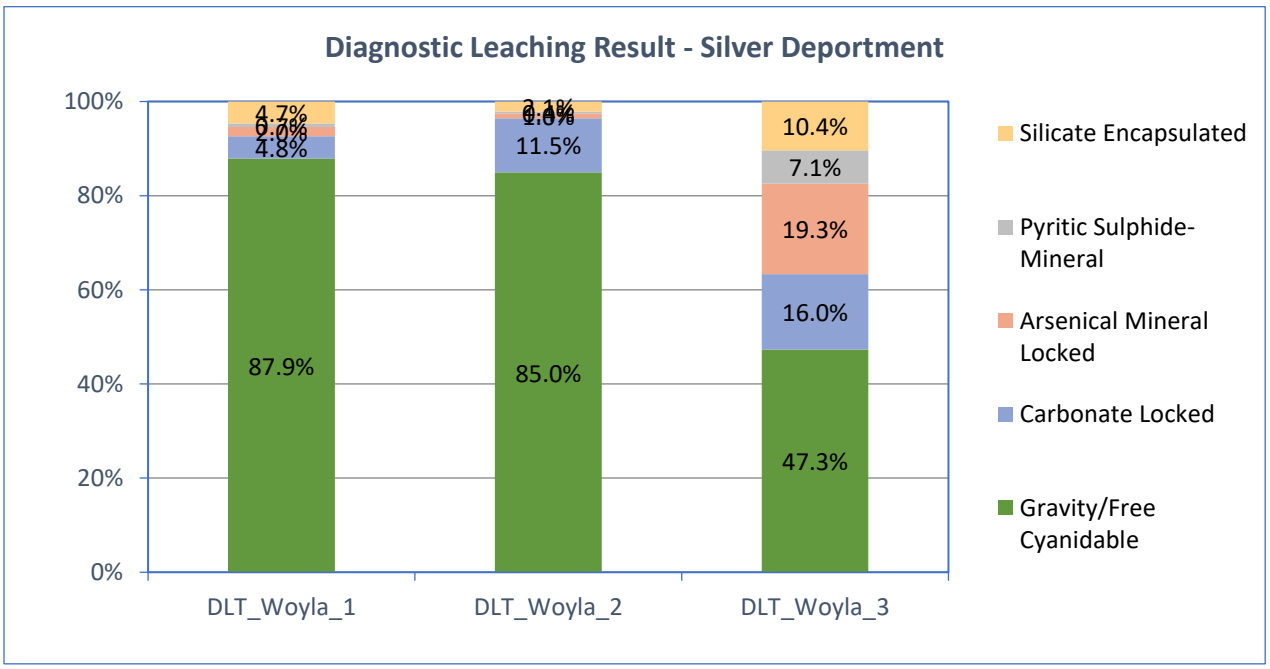
A significant part of the gold and silver is associated with course gravity gold.

Far East Gold Chairman, Paul Walker stated: *"We are very pleased to report the results of the first metallurgical test work completed from the Woyla project, which have returned very good recoveries of 91% gold and 86% silver with indications that a large portion of the gold may be gravity gold. These initial test results indicate that the Woyla project should be amenable to a simple low capex flow sheet with strong recoveries. These results coupled with the comparatively low cost of operations in Indonesia is another reason why the Company is so excited about this project.*"

Diagnostic Leach Test

Charts below illustrate the results of the diagnostic leaching of the ore.





OVERVIEW OF METALLURGICAL CHARACTERISATION TESTS

Woyla Characterization Tests

Characterization tests were performed on 3 mineralized samples of Woyla drill core – Woyla 1 (YD04295-4301), Woyla 2 (YD04255-4259) and Woyla 3 (YD04209-4213). These tests involved:

1. Full assays on each composite.
2. Diagnostic leach testing to determine the deportment of gold in each sample – cyanide leachable, carbonate hosted, arsenopyrite hosted, other sulphide hosted, and silicate encapsulated. The cyanide leachable includes cyanide leachable gravity gold and free gold.
3. Agitated leach test on each sample to determine gold and silver recoveries and cyanide usage. There was insufficient sample to remove gravity gold before the agitated leach tests.

Head Assays

The main head assays for each sample evaluated are given in Table 1. The main points were the high silver/gold ratio (40-80:1), relatively low sulphide, sulphur and organic carbon levels and elevated lead and zinc content.

Sample	Metal Content							
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	Zn (g/t)	Total S (%)	Total C (%)	Organic C (%)
Woyla 1	1.24	91	90	171	363	0.87	0.77	0.55
Woyla 2	2.58	134	63	194	286	0.08	2.57	0.88
Woyla 3	2.13	95	70	146	329	0.09	0.30	0.17

Table 1 – Head Assay of Samples

Diagnostic Leach Tests

The results of the diagnostic leach tests for gold and silver deportment are shown in Table 2. The average cyanide soluble gold recovery (gravity and free gold) was 91%, and for silver 86%. The non-cyanide leachable gold was fairly evenly distributed amongst carbonate, arsenopyrite, other sulphides, and silicate encapsulated minerals.

These diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching.

Test ID		DLT_Woyla_1	DLT_Woyla_2	DLT_Woyla_3	Average
Gold Deportment					
CN Leach	Gravity/Free Cyanidable	87.2%	93.1%	91.6%	90.6%
HCl leach + CN leach2	Carbonate Locked	2.7%	2.4%	1.5%	2.2%
HNO3 leach + CN leach3	Arsenical Mineral Locked	5.0%	2.4%	2.3%	3.2%
Aqua Regia leach	Pyritic Sulphide-Mineral	2.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%
AR Residue	Silicate Encapsulated	2.4%	1.0%	2.9%	2.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Calculated HG, ppm		1.26	2.26	95.48	
Assayed HG, ppm		1.24	2.58	95.00	
Silver Deportment					
CN Leach	Gravity/Free Cyanidable	87.9%	85.0%	85.9%	86.2%
HCl leach + CN leach2	Carbonate Locked	4.8%	11.5%	4.8%	7.0%
HNO3 leach + CN leach3	Arsenical Mineral Locked	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Aqua Regia leach	Pyritic Sulphide-Mineral	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
AR Residue	Silicate Encapsulated	4.7%	2.1%	7.2%	4.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Calculated HG, ppm		88.1	126.7	53.6	
Assayed HG		91.0	134.0	70.0	

Table 2 – Diagnostic Leach Test Results

Agitated Cyanide Leach Tests

Agitated leach tests were conducted on ground ore samples for a total leach time of 60 hours with regular cyanide and lime addition (to maintain a pH of 10.5 and 500 ppm NaCN level). The results are shown in Table 3, with a comparison of diagnostic leach results.

The gold and silver recoveries (81% gold and 64% silver on average) were lower than diagnostic cyanide soluble recoveries. This is most likely due to some coarse gravity gold not being leached. Further leach tests will include gravity gold separation before agitated leaching.

			Woyla 1	Woyla 2	Woyla 3	Average
Head Assay						
	Gold Content	(g/t)	1.2	2.6	2.1	
	Silver Content	(g/t)	91	134	95	
Diagnostic Leach Test						
	Cyanide Leachable Gold	(%)	87.2	93.1	91.6	90.6
	Cyanide Leachable Silver	(%)	87.9	85.0	85.9	86.2
Agitated Leach Test						
	Cyanide Leachable Gold	(%)	75.6	87.8	80.8	81.4
	Cyanide Leachable Silver	(%)	64.6	58.4	68.4	63.8
	Cyanide Consumption	(kg/t)	2.70	2.38	2.75	
	Lime Consumption	(kg/t)	0.94	1.09	0.71	

Table 3 – Agitated Leach Test Results

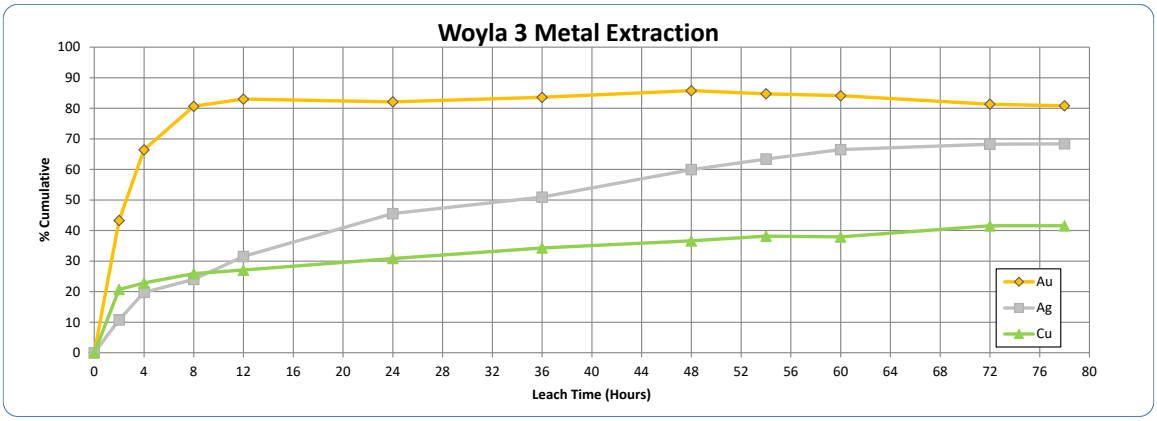


Figure 1 – Leach Kinetics of Woyla 3 Sample

SUMMARY:

The first preliminary metallurgical characterization test work on Woyla samples are positive and indicate that cyanide soluble gold recoveries of over 90% and silver recoveries of over 85% were obtained in characterization tests. The data suggests that a significant part of the gold and silver is associated with coarse gravity gold.

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 consultants 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

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ATTACHMENT X

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Metallurgical characterization tests were performed on 3, Au-Ag mineralised samples compiled from retained coarse reject material of previously crushed Woyla drill core. • The composites were made to be representative of the Au-Ag grade distribution reflected in the core assays. • The test work was conducted at Pt. Geoservices Mineral Laboratory in Cikarang, West Java. The test flowsheets were designed by the Company's consultant metallurgist, Dr. Mark Steemson, who supervised the work and and interpreted the results. The test work involved: • 1. Full assays on each composite. • 2. Diagnostic leach testing to determine the deportment of gold in each sample – cyanide leachable, carbonate hosted, arsenopyrite hosted, other sulphide hosted, and silicate encapsulated. The cyanide. Leachable includes cyanide leachable gravity gold and free gold. • 3. Agitated leach test on each sample to determine gold and silver recoveries and cyanide usage. There was insufficient sample to remove gravity gold before the agitated leach tests. • The average cyanide soluble gold recovery (gravity and free gold) was 91%, and for silver 86%. The non-cyanide leachable gold was evenly distributed amongst carbonate, arsenopyrite, other sulphides, and silicateencapsulated minerals. • The diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching. • A significant part of the gold and silver is associated with course gravity gold. • Additional testwork will be conducted to better determine the gravity recoverable gold component.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Metallurgical characterization tests were performed on 3, Au-Ag mineralised samples compiled from retained coarse reject material of previously crushed Woyla drill core. • The composites were made to be representative of the Au-Ag grade distribution reflected in the core assays. • The test work was conducted at Pt. Geoservices Mineral Laboratory in Cikarang, West Java. The test flowsheets were designed by the Company's consultant metallurgist, Dr. Mark Steemson, who supervised the work and and interpreted the resultswork. The test work involved: • 1. Full assays on each composite. • 2. Diagnostic leach testing to determine the deportment of gold in each sample – cyanide leachable, carbonate hosted, arsenopyrite hosted, other sulphide hosted, and silicate encapsulated. The cyanide. Leachable includes cyanide leachable gravity gold and free gold. • 3. Agitated leach test on each sample to determine gold and silver recoveries and cyanide usage. There was insufficient sample to remove gravity gold before the agitated leach tests. • The average cyanide soluble gold recovery (gravity and free gold) was 91%, and for silver 86%. The non-cyanide leachable gold was evenly distributed amongst carbonate, arsenopyrite, other sulphides, and silicateencapsulated minerals. • The diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching. • A significant part of the gold and silver is associated with course gravity gold. • Additional testwork will be conducted to better determine the gravity recoverable gold component.
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.