

# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 FEBRUARY 2023



## Amendment to Woyla Project Update

Far East Gold Ltd (ASX:FEG or the **Company**) refers to the Woyla Project update lodged with ASX on 16 February 2023. At the request of ASX, the Company provides an amended Woyla Project update which includes a JORC table 1. 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/>

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### ABOUT FAR EAST GOLD:

**Far East Gold (ASX: FEG)**, one of the most successful IPOs of 2022, is a gold & copper explorer with three projects in Indonesia and three in Australia, providing for a diversified portfolio and multiple shots on goal. The company's flagship asset is Woyla, a 24,260 hectare 6th generation Contract of Work in Indonesia, described as 'one of the most highly prospective undrilled copper gold projects in South East Asia'. Woyla was previously explored by Barrick and Newcrest, but only FEG achieved first-ever drilling in September 2022, following bonanza grade assay results from rock samples of up to 119 g/t gold and 1,176g/t silver.

Featuring co-founder Justin Werner, MD of \$2.5bn mining giant Nickel Industries (ASX: NIC), the company's leadership team have deep experience in mining in Indonesia, making for a powerful combination of 'project quality' and 'team pedigree'.

# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 FEBRUARY 2023



## WOYLA PROJECT UPDATE PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND NEW VEIN DISCOVERIES

Far East Gold Limited (ASX:FEG or **the Company**) is pleased to announce a detailed overview of the Company's Phase 2 drill program at its Woyla project. It is the Company's plan for three diamond drills to be used to complete a combined 10,000m program. The Phase 2 drill program will include detailed resource delineation drilling within the Agam vein at the Rek Rinti prospect area and continue with the scout drill program testing defined vein targets at the Anak Perak, Rek Rinti, and Aloe Eumpeuk prospect areas.

In conjunction with the Phase 2 drill program the Company also continues to expand its surface mapping and sampling exploration of the Woyla project's four defined epithermal prospect areas. The Company is excited to announce that recent mapping has resulted in **the discovery of two new quartz veins within the Woyla Project area.**

One of these quartz veins is located approximately 200m northwest of the Rek Rinti prospect area where detailed mapping has confirmed the vein occurrence in an artisanal mining pit. The vein is interpreted to be part of the Rek Rinti vein system where bonanza grade gold and silver was intersected during the Company's highly successful Phase 1 drill program (see: Woyla Project Update 2 Feb 2023). The Company expects additional new vein discoveries within the Rek Rinti as the program of detailed surface mapping proceeds.

The **second new vein discovery identified as 'Aloe Kamara'** is located approximately 3km southeast of Rek Rinti and opens a potential new fifth epithermal prospect area within the project for detailed exploration and drill testing.

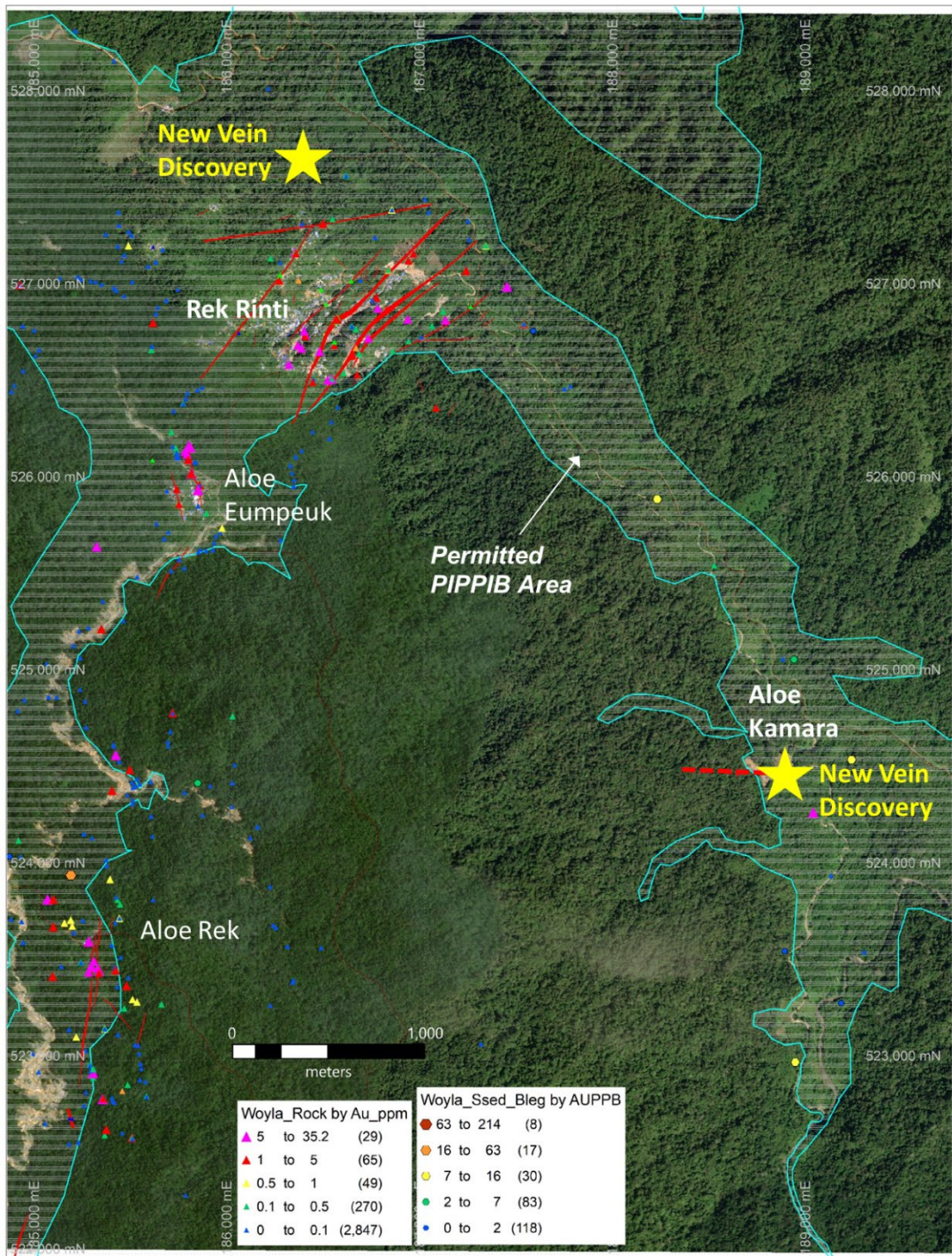
### Rek Rinti Vein Discovery

- The new quartz vein is situated adjacent to the northeast extent of a **1.8km long IP resistivity anomaly zone** interpreted from the IP survey completed in 2022 (Figure 1). The vein is characterized by crystalline, massive quartz with minor chalcedonic bands. Assays results are pending for samples from the new vein.

### Aloe Kamara Vein Discovery

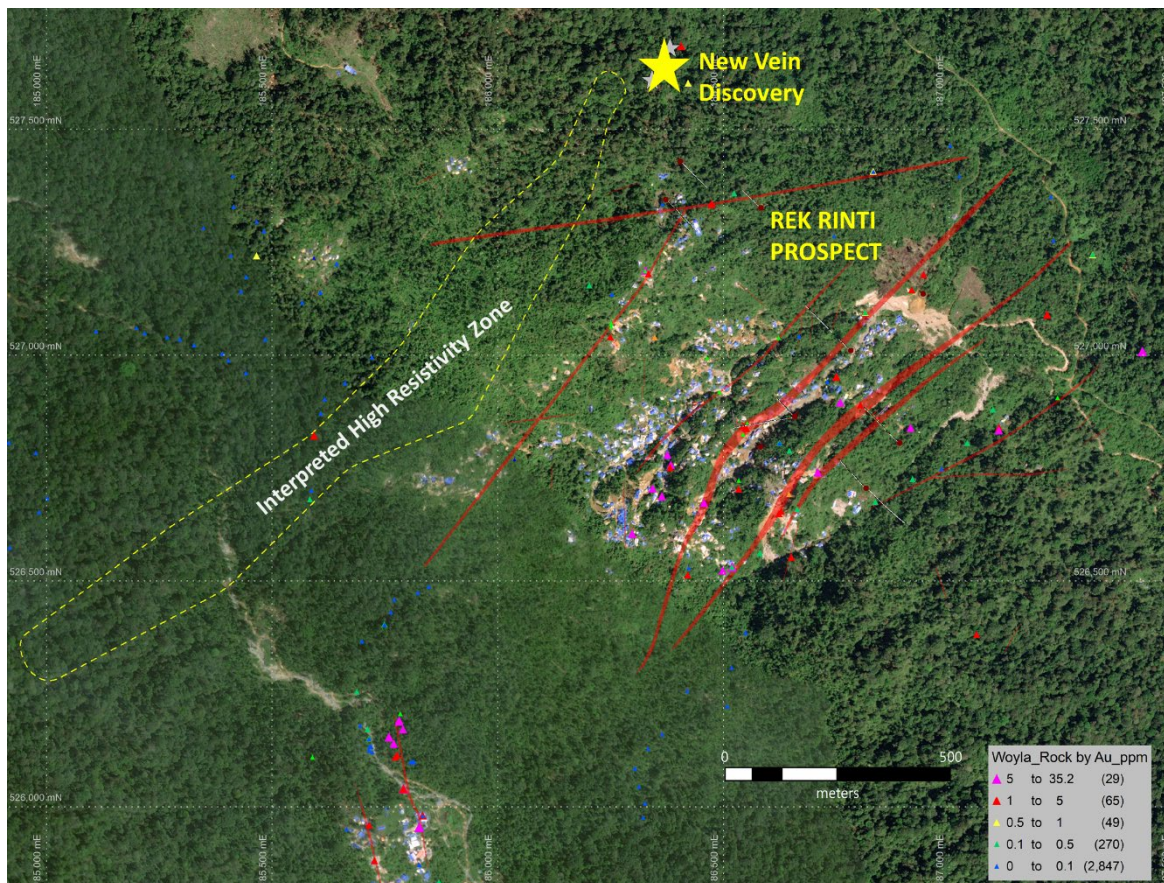
- The new vein is located south-east of the Rek Rinti prospect area (Figure 1) and located within the permitted PIPPIB area, which allows the Company to explore this area immediately.
- Initial mapping indicates the quartz vein **to be about 10 meters wide**. The vein is characterized by massive crystalline quartz and local breccia that contains coarse blebs of galena and sphalerite up to 10% with pyrite. The vein appears to have an east - west strike and dip to the north. Assays results are pending for samples from the new vein.



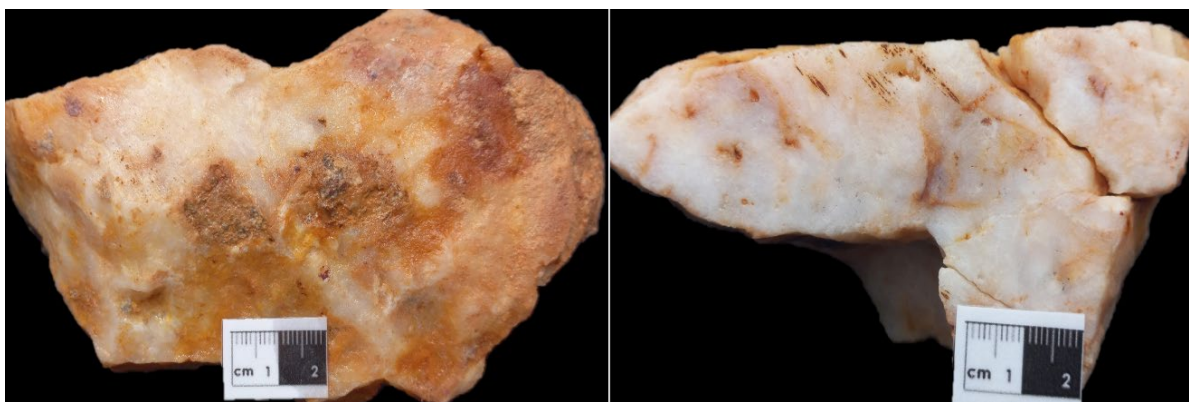


**Figure 1:** Eastern part of the Woyla Property area showing new quartz vein discoveries at the Rek Rinti and Aloe Kamara prospect areas. The area included under the PIPPIB permit is also indicated. The Aloe Kamara vein appears to be inside the PIPPIB area and part of it appears to also extend outside of the current permit area.



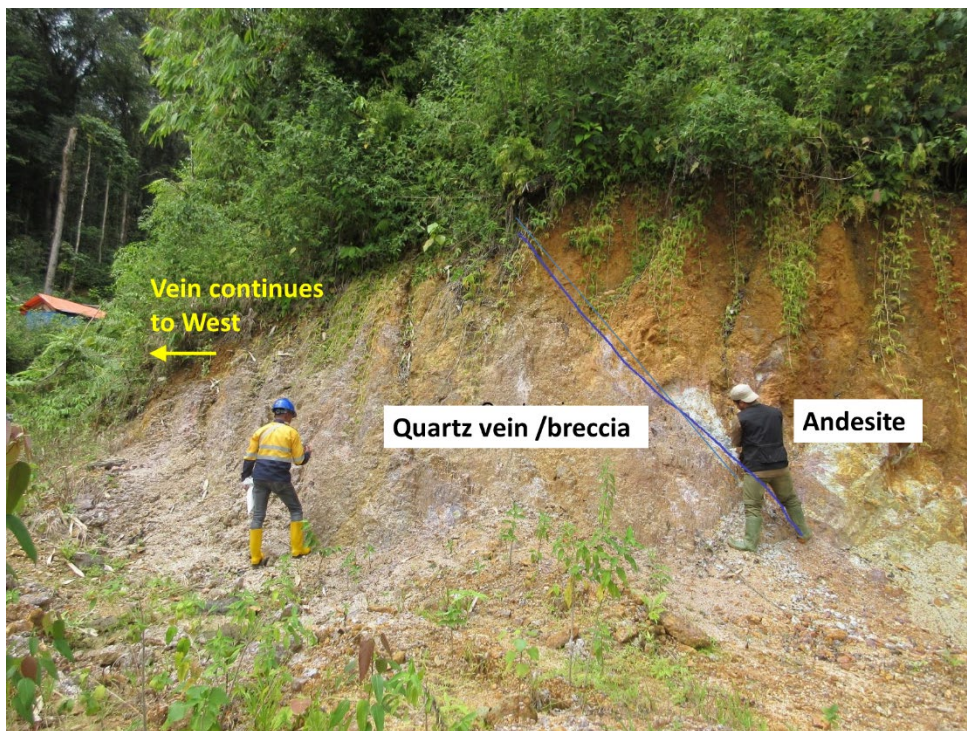


**Figure 2:** Rek Rinti prospect area showing the new quartz vein occurrence to northwest of defined quartz veins and area of Phase 1 scout drilling. The occurrence lies adjacent to the northeastern extent of a zone of high IP resistivity as interpreted from the 2022 IP survey completed at Woyla.

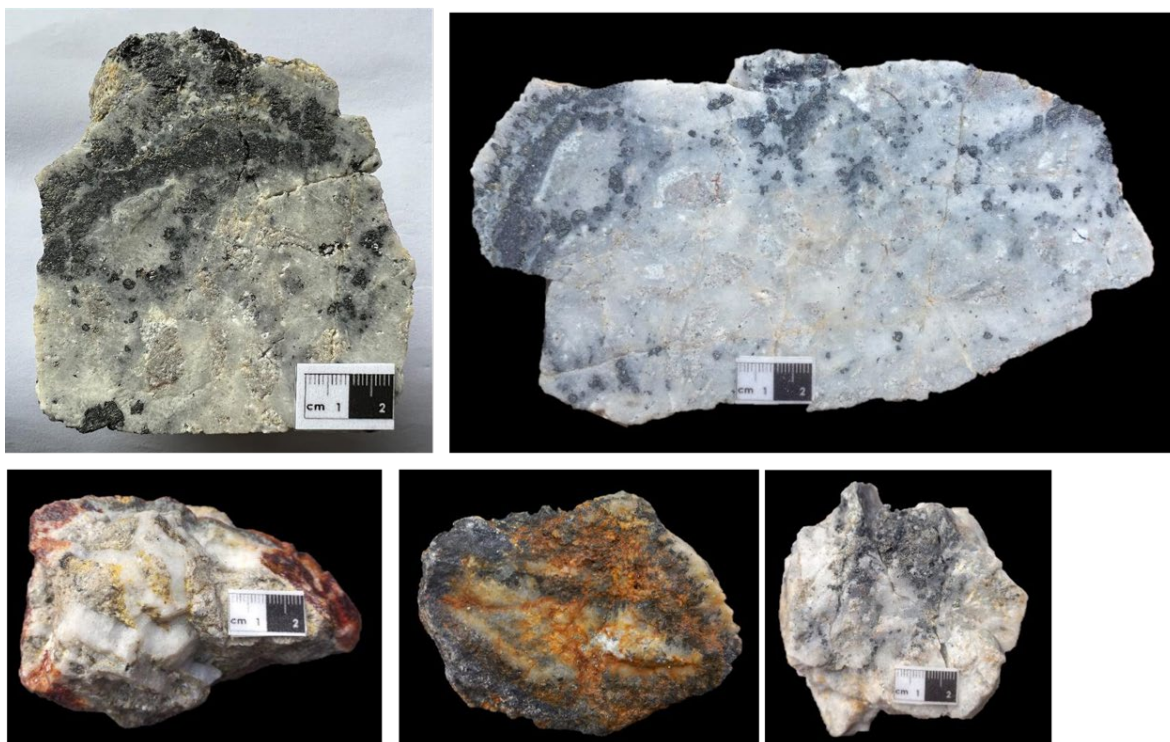


**Figure 3:** Samples of quartz vein collected from the new vein occurrence. The quartz is crystalline and massive with minor chaledony.





**Figure 4:** Exposed quartz vein at Aloe Kamara. The vein is about 10m wide and in contact with andesite volcanics. The vein appears to strike in an east-west direction, and extent is unknown.



**Figure 5:** Samples from outcrop of quartz vein at Aloe Kamara. Samples contain coarse disseminations/blebs of galena, sphalerite and pyrite within quartz breccia. Sample assays are pending.



## WOYLA PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM OVERVIEW

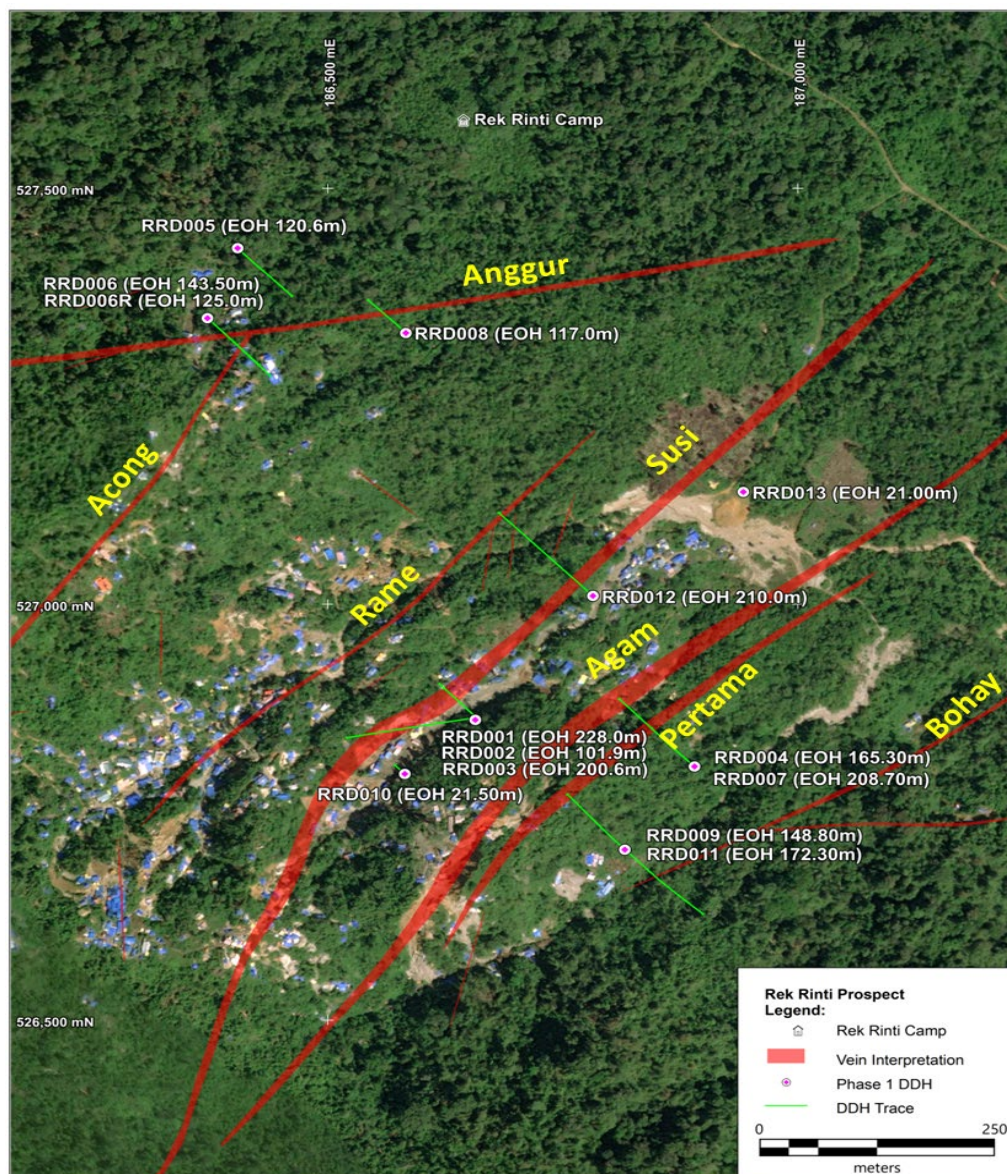
### Objectives

- Two drill rigs will assess the resource potential of the Agam vein at Rek Rinti, as follow-up to significant Au-Ag mineralization intersected in RRD004 and RRD007. A block of approximately 500m long X 150m wide X 150m deep along the Agam and Pertama veins is planned to be drilled along 11, 50m spaced drill sections. Approximately 5,000m of drilling is planned for this program which should be completed early Q2, 2023.
- A 5,000m scout drill program is also planned to be completed. This includes a 4-6 hole (~1,200m) drill program to test defined target areas within the Anak Perak prospect. Upon completion of the drill program at Anak Perak, the drill will be moved to Rek Rinti to continue testing defined vein targets as part of the scout drill program. Drill targets include untested veins and follow-up to intervals of significant Au-Ag mineralization intersected during the Phase 1 drill program. One drill will be used for this program.
- The scout drill program will also test new target areas starting with the Aloe Eumpuek prospect area south of Rek Rinti. Previous surface rock sampling has returned high-grade Au-Ag assays from samples of ginguro-banded quartz vein rubble. This prospect area has not yet been drill tested.

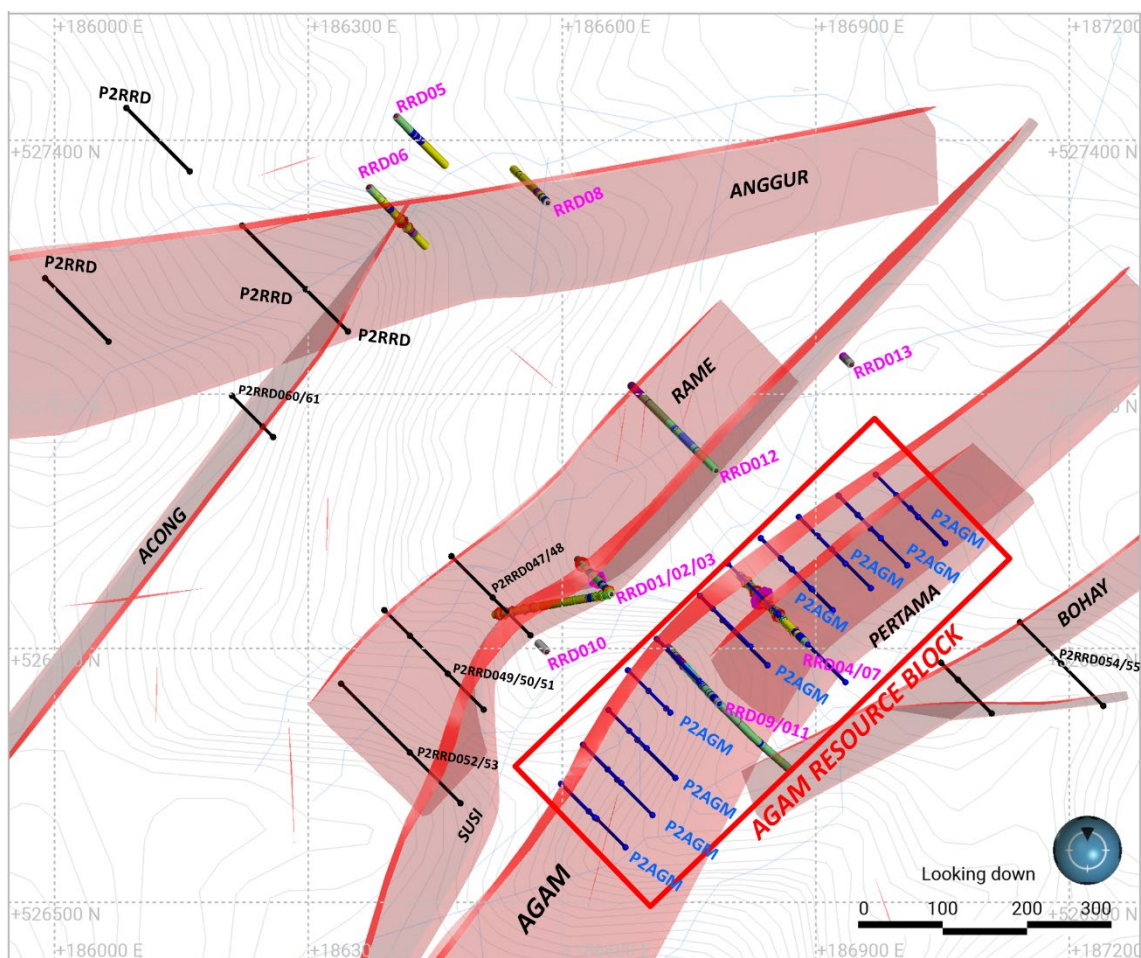
Figures 6-12 below display planned drill hole locations for the Woyla project's Phase 2 drill program.

An important part of the Phase 2 program will be **initial scout drilling of the Aloe Eumpuek prospect area** located south of Rek Rinti. Historical and Company surface exploration has identified an area of quartz vein material at surface. No quartz veins are exposed at surface. Samples collected from historical artisanal mining pits **returned bonanza-grade Au and Ag concentrations associated with ginguro bands (Figure 10)**. The sampled area is associated with coincident interpreted IP resistivity and chargeability anomalies. Detailed surface mapping and sampling will confirm drillhole locations. The Company expects to have a drill onsite at the Aloe Eumpuek prospect area in early Q2, 2023.



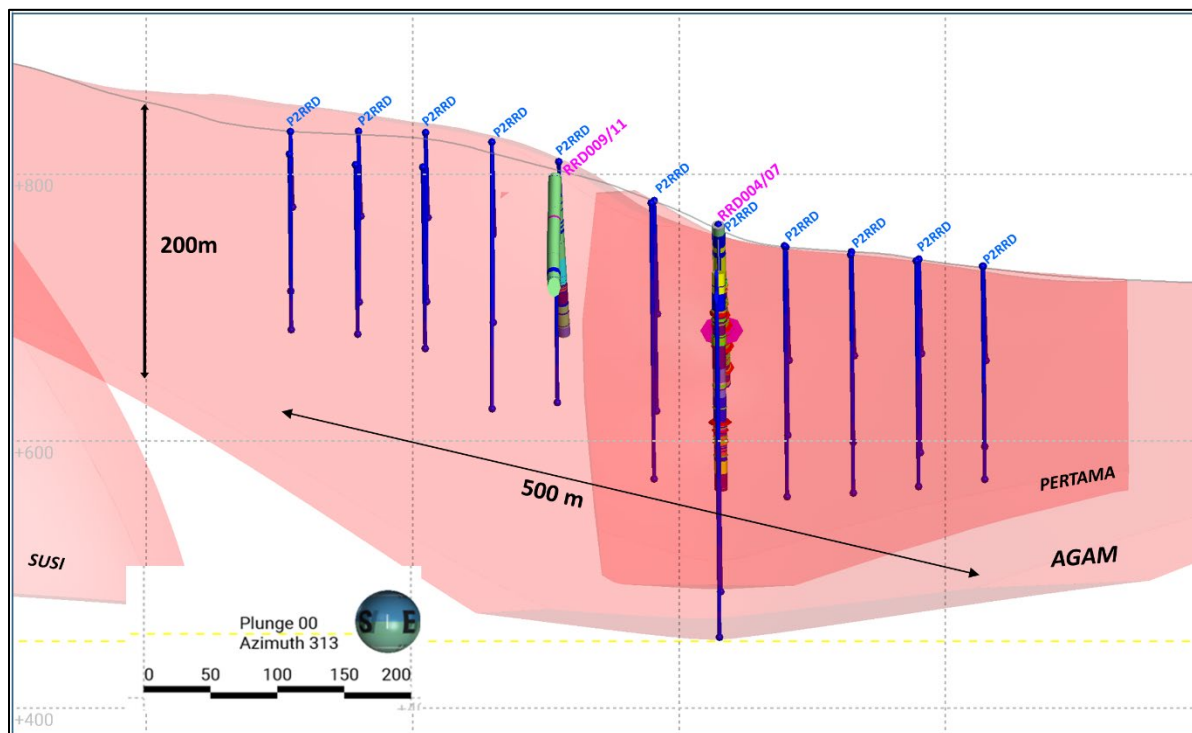


**Figure 6:** Plan map showing the surface extent of the Rek Rinti quartz veins and location of Phase 1 drill holes RRD001-013. The locations of active artisanal mining are indicated by the presence of blue tarpaulins. A summary of Phase 1 drill results is provided in the Woyla Project Update, Feb.2, 2023.

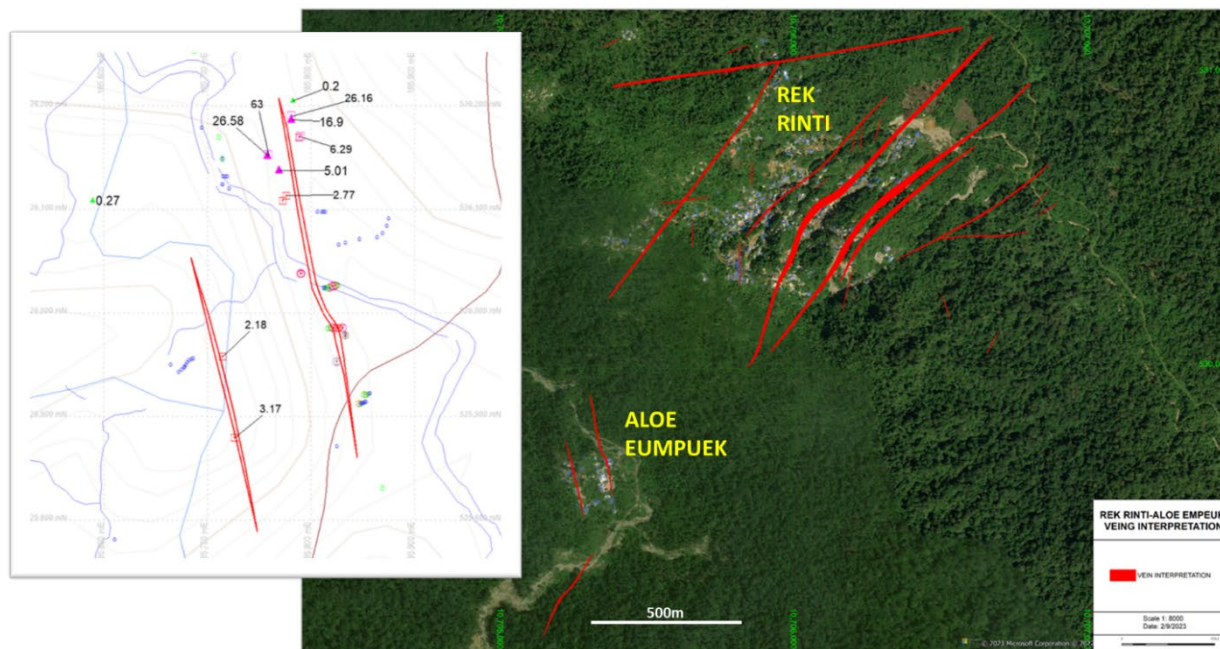


**Figure 7:** Rek Rinti prospect area showing location of defined veins with assumed dip direction and completed Phase 1 scout drill holes (purple). Refer to Woyla Project Update of Feb.2, 2023. The Agam vein resource block to be evaluated as part of the Phase 2 drill program is indicated as are planned hole locations (blue). The Agam drilling will be completed along 50m spaced drill sections centered on RDD04/07 completed as part of the Phase 1 drill program. The locations of planned Phase 2 scout drillholes at Rek Rinti are also indicated (black). Datum is UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.

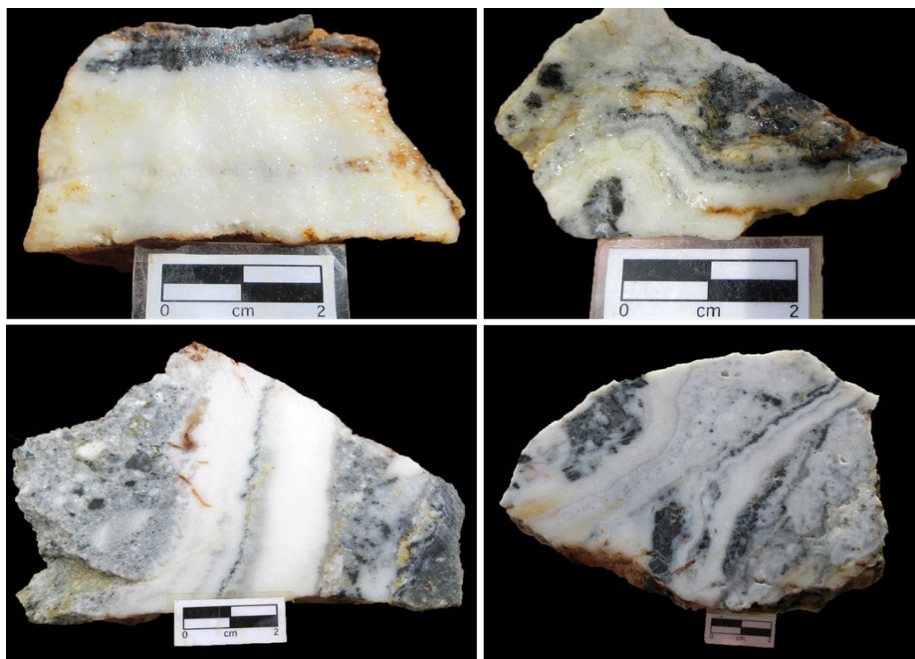




**Figure 8:** Rek Rinti prospect area showing section along the longitudinal plane of the Agam vein zone to be evaluated as part of the Phase 2 drill program. Planned Phase 2 drillhole locations are indicated (blue). The Agam drilling will be completed along 50m spaced drill sections centered on RDD04/07 completed as part of the Phase 1 drill program.

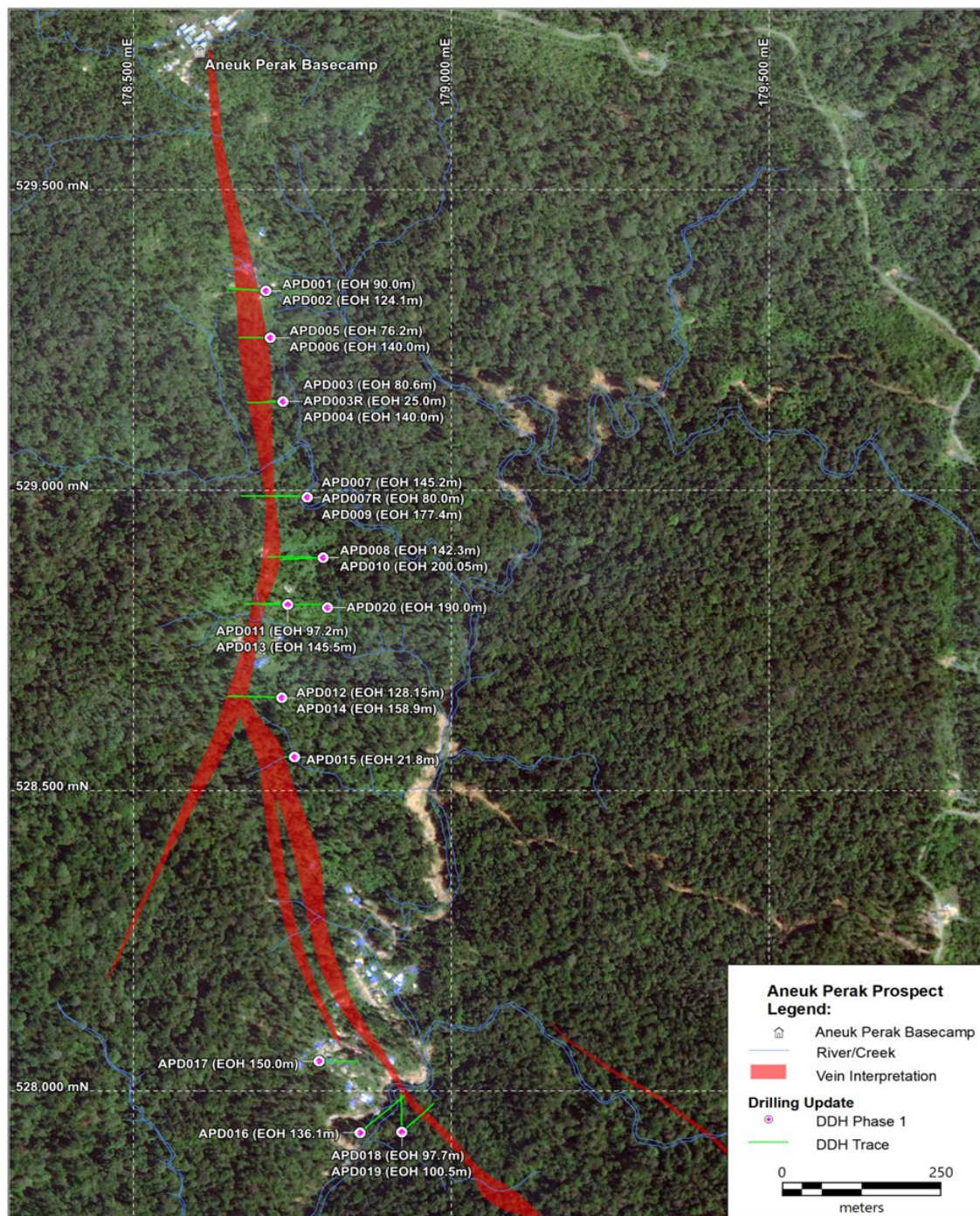


**Figure 9:** Plan map showing the surface extent of defined quartz veins in the Rek Rinti prospect area. Refer to Figure 1 for vein details and locations of Phase 1 drillholes. The Aloe Eumpuek prospect is located approximately 500m southwest of Rek Rinti. Vein occurrences are not defined and are assumed from surface mapping. The inset map to left shows the locations of vein material sampled from surface rubble and artisanal mining pits. Assay results for Au g/t are indicated.

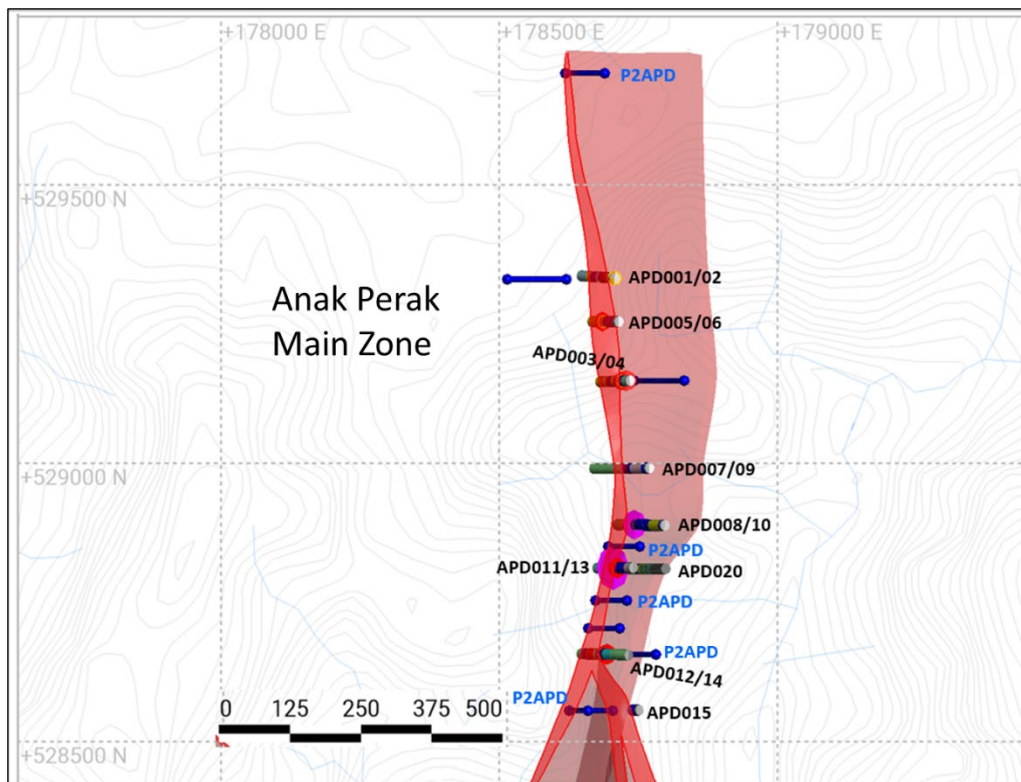


**Figure 10:** Aloe Eumpuek surface rock samples show presence of crystalline to crustiform quartz with distinct dark-grey ginguro bands. Assays reported are: **Top left;** 26.16 g/t Au / 597 g/t Ag, **Top right;** 63 g/t Au / 1179 g/t Ag / 0.15 % Cu / 0.16 % Zn **Bottom left;** 16.9 g/t Au / 546 g/t Ag / 0.12 % Pb / 0.11 % Zn; **Bottom right;** 26.58 g/t Au / 257 g/t Ag.





**Figure 11:** Plan map showing the surface extent of the Anak Perak Main Zone and location of Phase 1 drill holes APD001-020. A summary of Phase 1 drill results is provided in the Woyla Project Update Feb.2, 2023.



**Figure 12:** Plan map showing the surface extent of the Anak Perak main zone showing location of Phase 1 drill holes APD01-15 and APD20. The locations of planned Phase 2 drillholes are also indicated (blue). The Phase 2 holes will test the lateral continuity of narrow high-grade intersections assayed in holes APD08 and 11 (refer to Woyla Project Update Feb.2, 2023).





## 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 was 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to &gt;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 &gt;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 &gt;100ppm Ag were further assayed using GOA-02 method which was an aqua regia ore grade digest with an AA finish.</li> <li>A single certified reference material and a blank sample were inserted into the submitted sample batch for QAQC purpose.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill core is logged by Company geologist discriminating lithologies and recording pertinent geological observations related to mineralization and alteration.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• High resolution photographs are taken of all core boxes prior to being cut both wet and dry. Photographs are stored for future reference.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to &gt;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 &gt;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 &gt;100ppm Ag were further assayed using GOA-02 method which was an aqua regia ore grade digest with an AA finish.</li> <li>• A single certified reference material and a blank sample were inserted at the rate of 1 each per 25 core samples. for QAQC purpose.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sample prep and assay methods utilized by Pt. Geoservices are appropriate for the sample type assayed and level of accuracy required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core is logged by Company geologists with data entered digitally using set data codes for lithology, alteration, mineralization and related rock characteristics.</li> <li>• Core logging digital data is checked and verified for errors along with core assay data by Company data manager and stored in Access format.</li> <li>• There is no adjustment of assay data after QAQC determination of pass or fail.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drillhole collars and collected field samples are located using hand-held Garmin GPS to a &lt;5m accuracy.</li> <li>• Drillhole collar locations will also be located by a surveyor using a Trimble GPS unit to a &lt;1m accuracy.</li> <li>• The project datum is UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.</li> <li>• The Company has resurveyed and confirmed accuracy of historical survey benchmarks on the property for current surveying requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

	<p><i>continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>identify where mineralization occurs. This will be followed by more rigorous drilling to establish continuity and grade profile within zones of potential resource determination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where assay intervals include variable sample lengths the sample assays are weighted over the selected interval length to account for the variation.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Downhole core orientations were obtained using a Axis digital orientation tool.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The have been no independent audit or review of sampling protocols.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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 (PIPIB) for 7688 ha of the protected forest area. This allows FEG to conduct exploration activities within the permit area under certain conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No previous drilling has been completed.</li> <li>• Specific details of all drill holes completed by FEG are reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All values are reported as assayed and no equivalent grades (eg. Au Eq) have been included.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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’).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Company does distinguish between downhole length and true width (apparent) and reports each as necessary.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pertinent maps and sections are included in the corporate release of sample results</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting is fully representative of the data.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All data is fully reported.</li> <li>Metallurgical characterization tests were performed on 3, Au-Ag mineralised samples compiled from retained coarse reject material of previously crushed Woyla drill core.</li> <li>The composites were made to be representative of the Au-Ag grade distribution reflected in the core assays.</li> <li>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 interpreted the results. The test work involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Full assays on each composite.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>The diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching.</li> <li>A significant part of the gold and silver is associated with coarse gravity gold.</li> <li>Additional testwork will be conducted to better determine the gravity recoverable gold component.</li> </ul>



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<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company will incorporate all surface and drill core sample assay results in a secure database for future determination of a mineral resource estimate.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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.