ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 JUNE 2023

FAR EAST GOLD

FAR EAST GOLD COMPLETES ACQUISITION OF THE TRENGGALEK PROJECT

Far East Gold Limited (**FEG** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the Company has recently achieved Stage 2 Completion and finalised its acquisition of the Trenggalek Copper Gold Project located on the Sunda-Banda Arc in the East Java Province of Indonesia.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Trenggallek Copper Gold Project is an advanced **12,813 hectare** *Izin Usaha Pertambangan – Operasi Producsi* (**IUP-OP**) mining licence for operation and production. The Trenggalek project's IUP-OP was granted on 24 June 2019 and is **valid for ten years until 24 June 2029 with the ability for the Company to extend the IUP-OP for two further ten year periods**.

- On 13 December 2020 the Company entered into a Binding Term Sheet to acquire the Trenggalek project. On 10 May 2021 FEG entered into a Conditional Share Purchase Agreement (**CSPA**) to acquire 100% economic interest in the project. Since signing the CSPA the Company has had full management, operational and financial control of PT Sumber Mineral Nusantara (**PT SMN**), the holder of the IUP-OP.

- On 29 March 2023 approval was received from the Indonesian Minister for Energy & Mines for the share transfer required to give effect to the CSPA. On 6 June 2023 Stage 2 Completion was achieved and transfer of all shares was concluded. The Company has two post completion payments remaining to be paid to the vendors in July 2023 and November 2023 totaling $575,000.

- The Trenggalek project has been identified as one of the Top 3 Priority greenfield gold projects by the Indonesian Government's Department of Energy and Mining (**ESDM**). The project's 12,813 hectare tenement is **highly prospective for epithermal and porphyry related copper, gold and base metal deposits** and contains 12 defined prospect areas. Extensive advanced exploration has previously been carried out on the project and includes:

    - 17,786m of drilling
    - 3,675km airborne magnetic and radiometric survey
    - Surface Geochem survey of >10,500 soil and >5,000 rock samples
    - Induced Polarisation (IP) Resistivity geophysics

- The Company has identified four priority prospect areas for next phases of advanced exploration.

    - *Sentul - Buluroto*
    - *Sumber Bening*
    - *Jerambah*
    - *Singgahan*

- ***Sentul – Buluroto*** is a **low sulphidation gold-silver epithermal vein target**. The quartz **veins are up to 10-15 m wide and greater than 10 km collective strike length** has been identified to date. The veins at Sentul host high-grade gold intervals within a broader gold bearing zone and Buluroto has near surface gold mineralisation in hydrothermal breccia and quartz veins**. 47 drill holes totaling 6,084.6m have been completed** and significant intercepts include:

    - **9.6 m at 4.5 g/t Au** & 8 g/t Ag from 111.3 m including **2.0 m at 17.2 g/t Au** & 13 g/t Ag in hole TRDD004 (at Sentul)
    - **13.7 m at 3.2 g/t Au** & 60 g/t Ag from 13.4 m including **2.0 m at 8.7 g/t Au** & 48 g/t Ag in hole TRDD037 (at Buluroto).
    - A mineralised copper-gold porphyry system may also occur at depth as indicated by a drill intersection of **27 m at 0.49 g/t Au & 0.19% Cu** in TRDD025 (at Buluroto).

- ***Sumber Bening*** is a **high sulphidation gold-copper vein and porphyry type copper-gold target**. The advanced argillic altered lithocap at Sumber Bening (alunite, dickite, kaolinite, pyrophyllite, diaspore and topaz - as defined by rockchip sampling) measures 5 km (NNE-SSW) x 1.6 km (E-W) with a large central vuggy quartz zone of approximately 1.6 km strike length. Analysis of the visible – near infrared – short wavelength infrared spectra using a TerraSpec spectrometer strongly suggest the potential for high-sulphidation epithermal style mineralisation at Sumber Bening associated with large lithocap bodies. Sumber Bening is located in forest designated land and FEG has secured the necessary Index of Indicative Termination Map (*Peta Indikatif Penghentian Pemberian Izin Baru* or **PIPPIB**) and is in the process of obtaining the *Izin Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan* (**IPPKH**) borrow-use licence to allow drilling to occur for the first time in this prospect area.

- ***Jerambah*** is a **porphyry-type copper-gold target**. The potential porphyry style mineralisation at Jerambah is characterised by the overlying, roots of advanced argillic alteration (vuggy quartz-alunite is absent) with a central zone of pyrophyllite- diaspore and high kaolinite crystallinity which coincides with subtle magnetic highs and rock copper-gold-molybdenum anomalies. Four drill holes totaling 2,445m have been completed and this includes **one inclined diamond hole (TRDD054) to a depth of 1,022.3m** that intersected a thick package of altered breccias cutting volcaniclastic rocks, limestone and various intrusive rock types including diorite, tonalite and andesite porphyry.

- ***Singgahan*** is a **porphyry type copper-gold target**. Singgahan displays potential for porphyry mineralisation with elevated white mica crystallinity, zonations in white-mica composition, Fe-rich chlorite, minor pyrophyllite-kaolinite, soil and rockchip anomalism and exposures of hydrothermal magnetite in association with chalcopyrite and porphyry stockwork veining at surface. Small areas of advanced argillic alteration also occur at Singgahan. 1,322m of surface trenching work has been completed across wide and coherent Copper-Gold- Molybdenum zones, including **144 m at 387 ppm Cu,** 0.057 ppm Au and 4 ppm Mo. Four drill holes totaling 1,541.7m have been completed and this includes **one inclined diamond hole (TRDD058) to a depth of 795.8m**. The drilling intersected zones of silica-magnetite-chlorite-epidote altered diorite intrusive containing fracture-controlled pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and trace arsenopyrite and sphalerite.

FEG Chief Executive Officer, Mr Shane Menere stated, "*It is a wonderful result for the Company to successfully complete our acquisition of the Trenggalek Copper Gold Project. We first became interested in this project in 2019 because of its remarkable prospectivity, its advanced status being already licensed to develop and operate a mine and its potential to host significant copper-gold porphyry deposits. It has been a lot of hard work from our local Indonesian team to get to this point. I am very proud of the way in which they have engaged all levels of government and the local community to ensure we have the social licence needed to progress this project now that we have completed our acquisition.*"

TRENGGALEK PROJECT TIMELINE

- **2004** - PT SMN was registered.
- **2005** - PT SMN was granted an exploration permit for the Trenggalek project. The exploration permit was a Kuasa Pertambangan (KP) for a 17,586 ha tenement.
- **2005 – 2006** - PT SMN in collaboration with PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (**IDX:ANTM** & **ASX:ATM**) carried out exploration including:
  - 4 drill holes (511 m drilled)
  - Geological mapping
  - Soil sampling
  - Geophysics
- **2007** - The exploration KP for the project was renewed with its area expanded to 30,044 ha.
- **2007** - PT SMN entered into a joint venture agreement with Arc Exploration Ltd (**ASX:ARX**), known at that time as Austindo Resources Corporation NL. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement ARX would have 95% interest in the project, PT SMN would retain 5% interest with ARX to sole-fund and manage exploration.
- **2009** - The exploration KP held by PT SMN for the project was converted into a *Izin Usaha Pertambangan – Explorasi* (IUP-Exploration) with an area of 30,044 (reduced to 29,969 ha in 2012).
- **2010 – 2014** - ARX in collaboration with Anglo American PLC (**LON:AAL**) carried out exploration including:
  - Geological mapping
  - Geochemical Sampling (Rock chips, soil sampling, stream sediments)
  - Petrological Studies and Spectral Analysis
  - Geophysics – magnetic survey
  - Scout Drilling (61 drill holes; 14,530 m drilled)
- **2016 – 2017** - ARX in collaboration with PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara, a subsidiary of one of Indonesia's largest listed companies PT United Tractors Tbk (**IDX:UNTR**) that recently agreed a $943M conditional placement to acquire 19.99% of Nickel Industries Ltd (**ASX:NIC**), carried out exploration including:
  - Drilling (18 drill holes; 2,745 m drilled)
- **2018** - PT SMN and ARX agree to terminate the joint venture agreement.
- **2018** - PT SMN complete an Indonesian feasibility study and KCMI resource estimate defined.
- **2019** - PT SMN was granted the IUP-OP mining licence for operation and production for the Trenggalek project with an area of 12,813 ha.
- **2020** - FEG commenced negotiations with PT SMN to acquire the Trenggalek project.
- **2021** - PT SMN entered into a CSPA with FEG to sell its entire interest in the project. FEG takes control of the board of directors PT SMN and full management, operational and financial control of the project.
- **2021 - 2023** - FEG activities on the Trenggalek project since entering into the CSPA include:
  - Compilation of historical exploration data.
  - 3D geological modelling of prospects.
  - Metallurgical testing of epithermal core samples to determine process flow options
  - 3D inversion of Trenggalek magnetic dataset (Airborne and Ground Magnetic)
  - Develop detailed drilling and field mapping program, including 21 drill holes for a total of 5,000 m, divided in two stages. Stage 1 includes 13 drill holes (2,810m), Stage 2 includes 9 drill holes (2,190m).
  - Government, community and other stakeholder engagement and consultation
  - Processing PIPPIB and IPPKH applications
- **2023** - FEG acquires the Trenggalek project.

TRENGGALEK PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Trenggalek Copper Gold Project is a 12,813-hectare IUP-OP (Operation Mining Permit) licensed tenement that is highly prospective for epithermal and porphyry related gold and base metal deposits area. The IUP-OP is located within the Sunda-Banda Arc, which is recognized as an important metallogenic belt that is host to several world-class porphyry and related mineral deposits including Tujuh Bukit/Tumpangpitu, Batu Hijau and Onto/Hu'u.

The Sunda-Banda Arc also hosts the Company's advanced Randu Kuning Cu-Au deposit at Wonogiri, and the Martabe high-sulphidation gold mine in North Sumatra operated by PT Agincourt Resources, a subsidiary of PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara. The Company's Woyla property in also located within the northern extension of the Sunda Banda Arc system (see Figure 1).

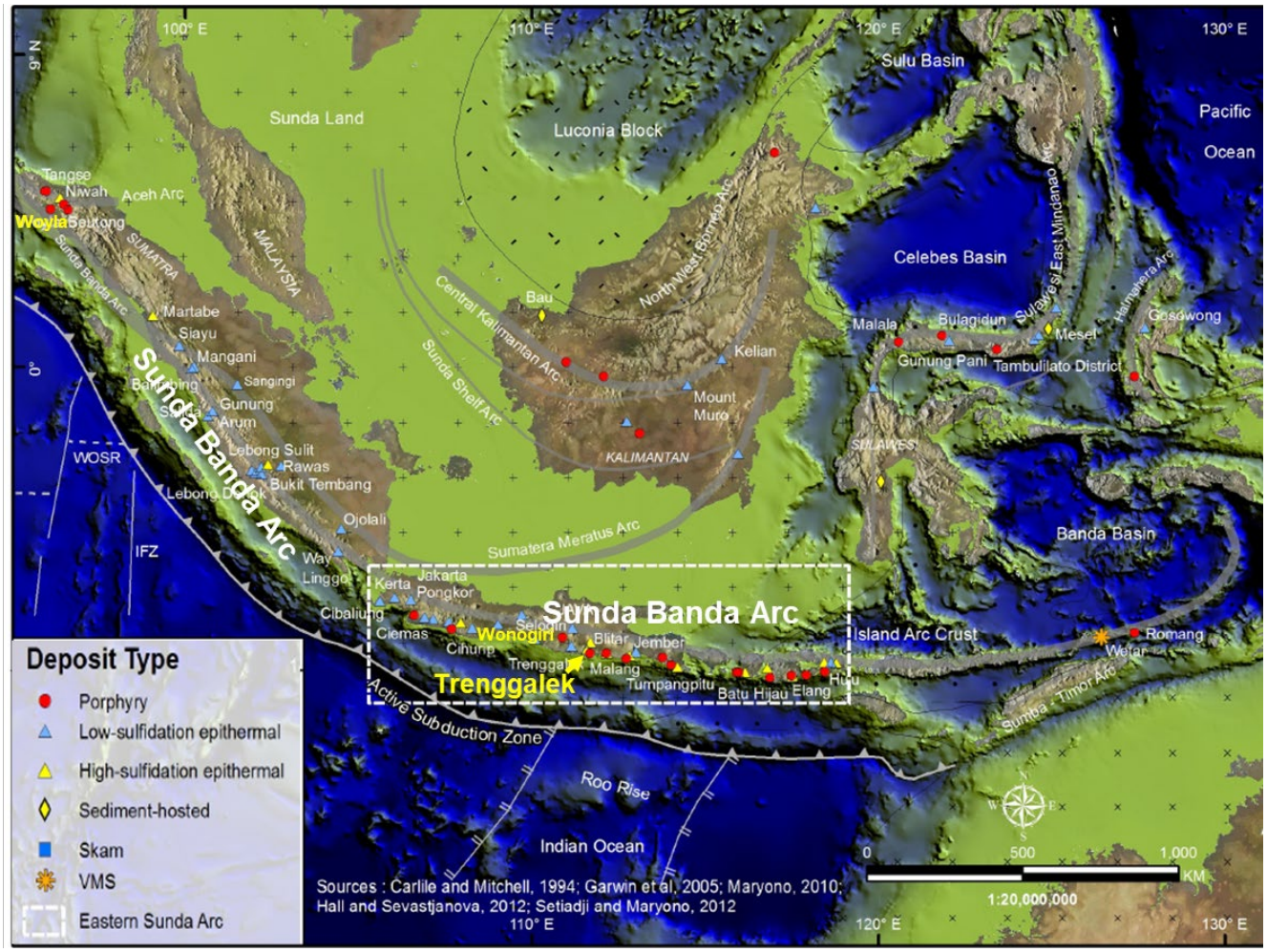


Figure 1: *The Trenggalek IUP-OP is located within the Sunda-Banda Arc, which extends from eastern Indonesia to north Sumatra. The youngest (Pliocene) segment of the arc system was the most prolific for generating large ore deposits.*

Despite having seen considerable previous exploration work completed, the Trenggalek tenement remains underexplored with significant gold and copper resource potential. The Company has identified several priority drill ready targets to advance to initial resource delineation. These include epithermal low sulphidation-type vein systems at Sentul – Buluroto (three main veins, 5-15m wide, 1.6 km strike length), porphyry-type Cu-Au systems at the Singgahan and Jerambah prospects, porphyry-related, high-sulphidation-type system at the Sumber Bening prospect (see Figure 2).

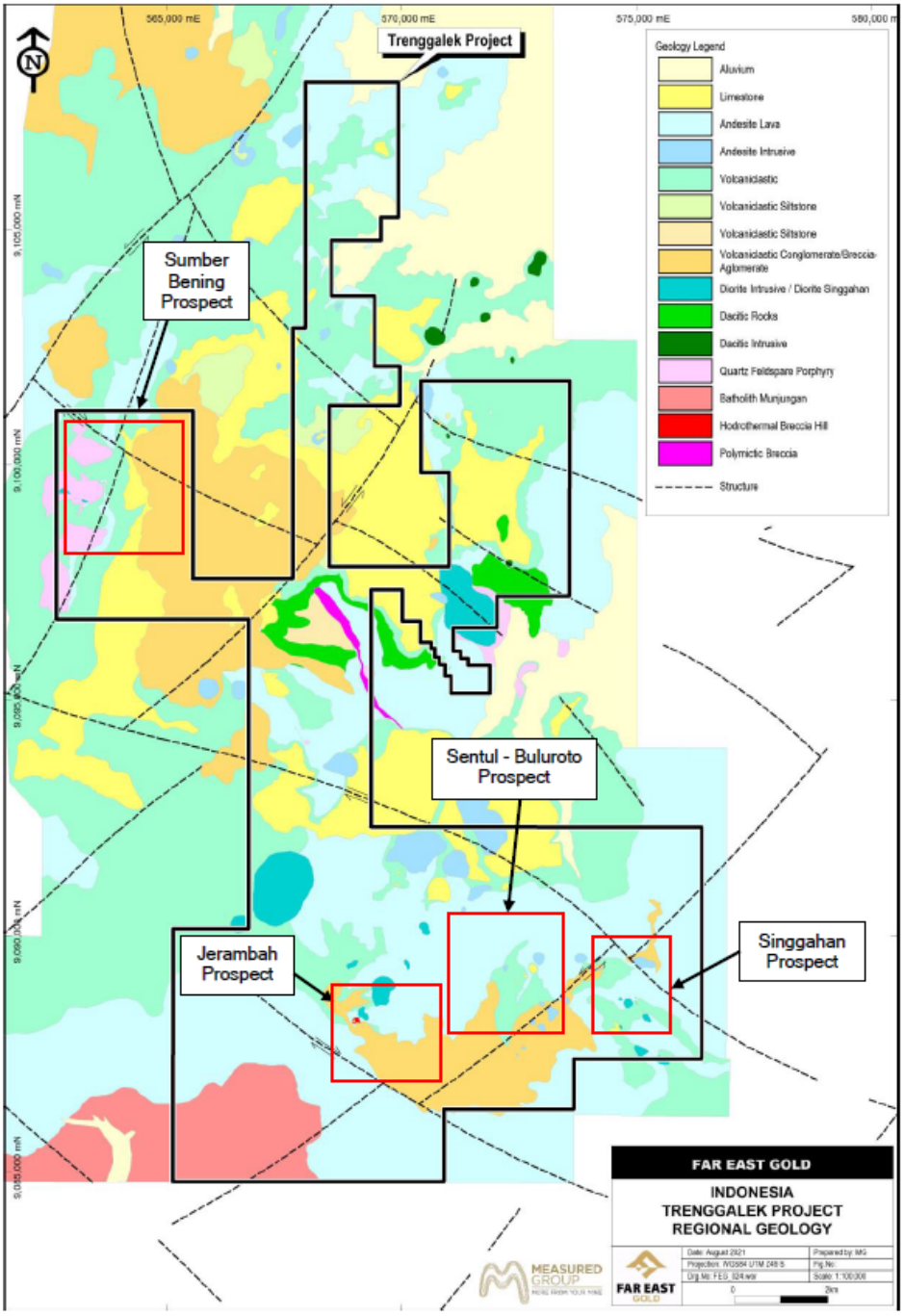


Figure 2: *The Trenggalek IUP-OP property contains numerous areas of alteration and mineralisation. Four of the prospect areas have been identified by the Company as priority targets for detailed exploration and resource delineation. These include Sumber Bening, Sentul-Buluroto, Singgahan and Jerambah.*

SUMBER BENING PROSPECT

Sumber Bening was identified by the Anglo American exploration group as their top priority drill target within Trenggalek. The prospect is characterized by a broad, north-northeast trending advanced argillic lithocap identified through detailed mapping and surface rock sampling. The lithocap advanced argillic lithocap extends along strike to 5 km with a 1.6 km central zone of vuggy quartz with an advanced argillic alteration mineral assemblage of alunite-pyrophyllite-topaz-diaspore-dickite and hypogene kaolinite (see Figures 3 and 4). The central alteration zone coincides with a strongly altered quartz diorite porphyry / quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive which is coincident with a high chargeability/conductivity geophysical anomaly. The results of the work strongly suggest the potential for high-sulphidation epithermal style Au-Cu mineralisation at Sumber Bening associated with large lithocap bodies (vuggy-quartz, advanced argillic and argillic alteration). The presence of a large advanced argillic lithocap with vuggy quartz infers the presence of a proximal porphyry system which also represents a potential Cu-Au exploration drill target.

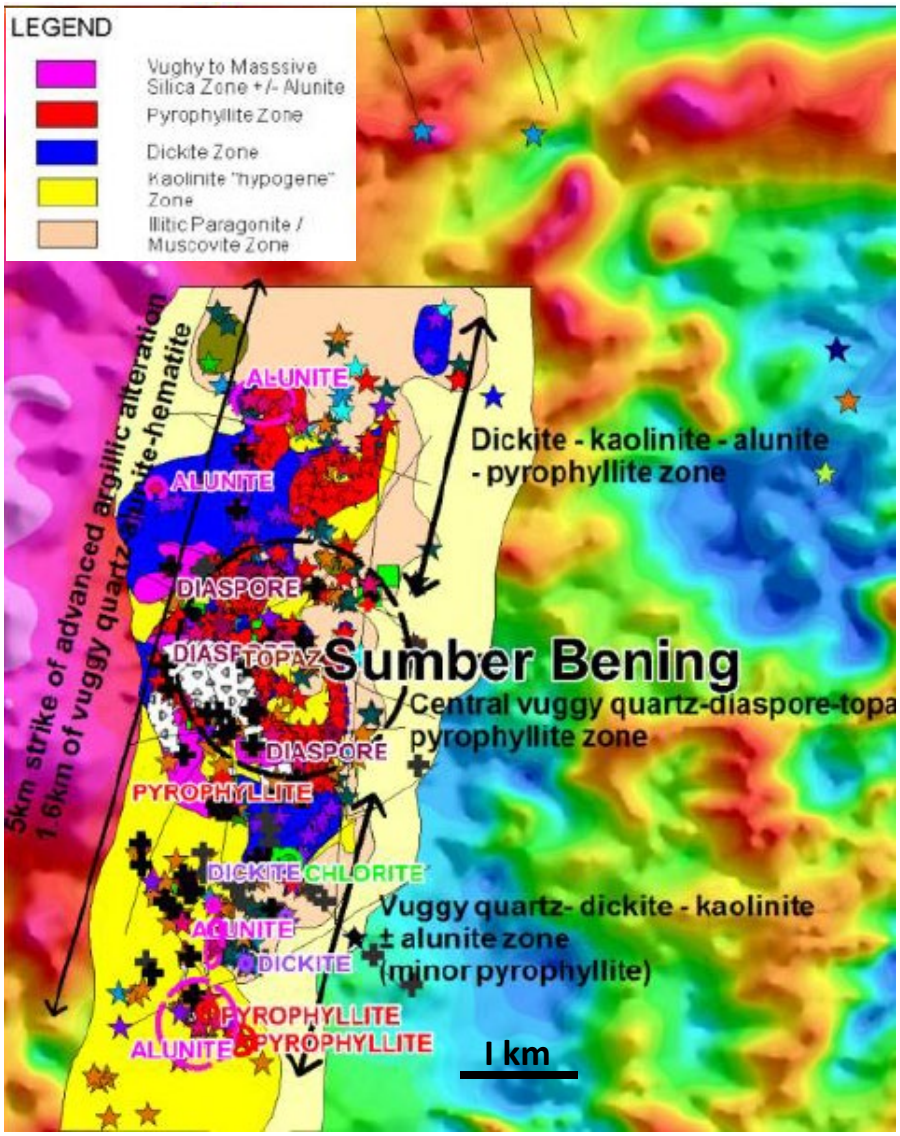


Figure 3: *Reduced to pole magnetic image showing distribution of advanced argillic alteration mineral assemblage of alunite, dickite, diaspore and pyrophyllite with a vuggy quartz (see Figure 4). Characteristic of porphyry-related high-sulphidation type mineralization.*

Figure 4: *Specimens of vuggy quartz alteration occurring at surface in the Sumber Bening (left, middle). Specimen of diorite intrusive rock exposed in the prospect area (*

The Sumber Bening prospect remains undrilled. The Company has designed an initial 10 hole, 4,200m drill program to test defined high sulphidation and porphyry-type targets (see Figure 5).

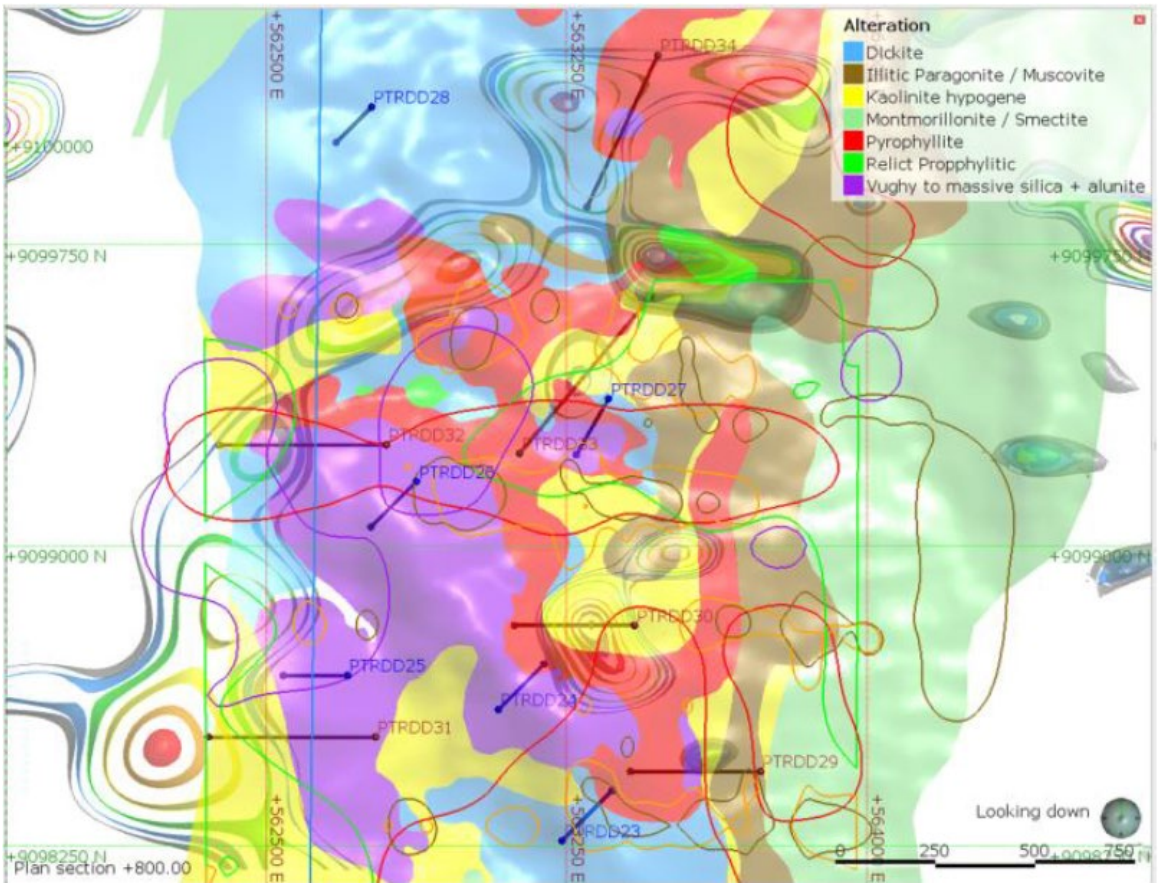


Figure 5*: Sumber Bening alteration map with 3D magnetic inversion model. The locations of proposed drill holes are shown.*

SENTUL PROSPECT

The Sentul prospect area contains three defined, low sulphidation type epithermal quartz vein-breccia systems developed over 5km-10km of collective strike length (see Figure 6). Individual vein-breccia zones are up to 10m-15m in width. Previous scout drilling tested only about 650 m of strike length which represents less than 20% of the total defined vein system (see Figure 6). Two principal, sub-parallel vein systems have been defined, the West Sentul and East Sentul zones (see Figure 7). The vein systems are complex and remain open in all directions. The Company considers that there is potential to host significant gold mineralisation in numerous ore shoots at surface, with potential for high-grade veins at depth. Between these two vein systems previous exploration has identified several discontinuous veins that occur at variable orientations to the main zones.

Significant historical drill intercepts include:

- TRDD004: 9.65m @ 4.51 g/t Au, 8 g/t Ag incl 2m @ 17.2 g/t Au, 13 g/t Ag from 111.35m and a further 10.75m @ 3.62 g/t Au, 9 g/t Ag incl 1m @ 7.34 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag from 127.95.
- TRDD002: 6.65m @ 3.29 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag incl 1m @ 11.7 g/t Au, 18 g/t Ag from 49.35m.
- TRDD005: 9m @ 4.91 g/t Au, 19 g/t Ag incl 1m @ 8.1 g/t Au, 23 g/t Ag from 5.8m.

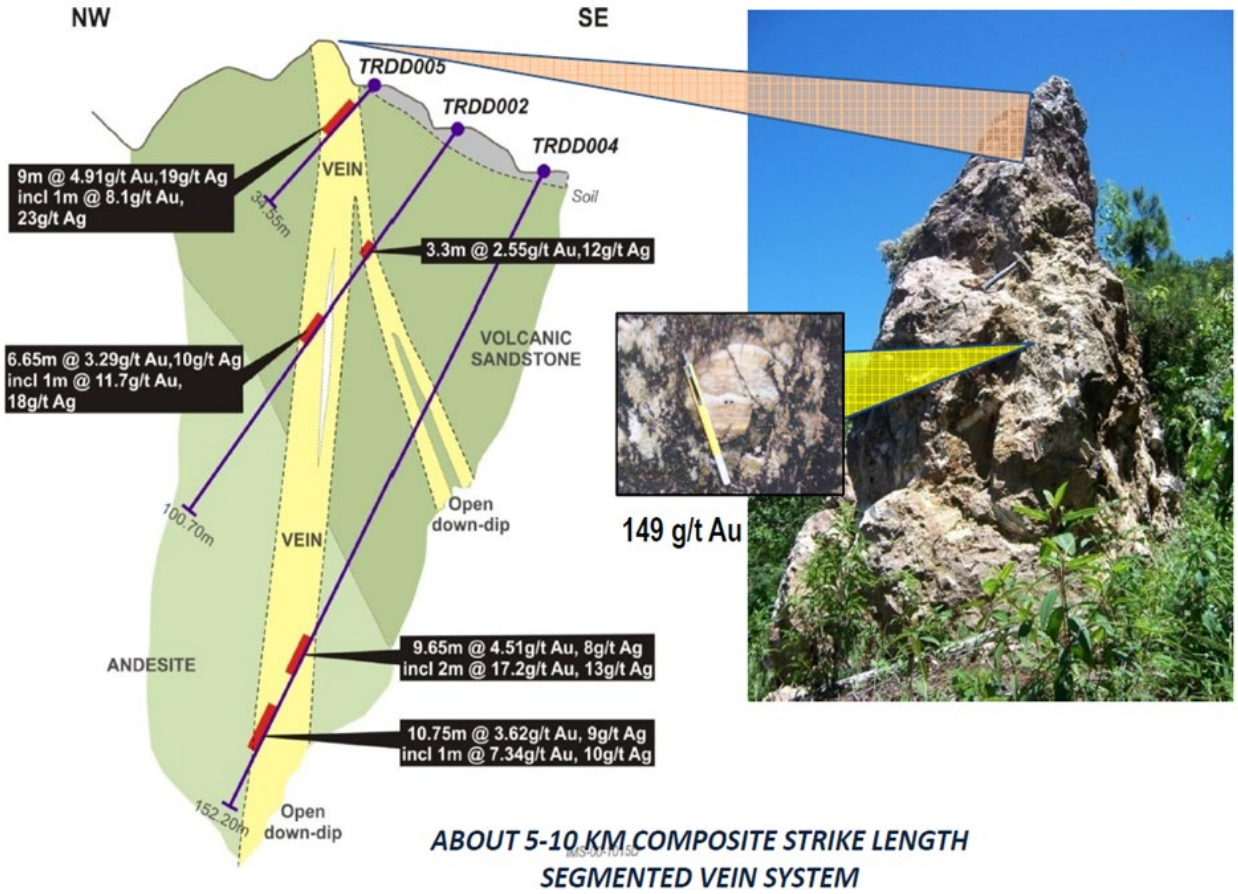


***Figure 6**: **LEFT**: cross section through the West Sentul vein systems with historical Au-Ag assay results. Vein widths are reported as apparent true width. **RIGHT**: image of outcrop and rock sample assay results*

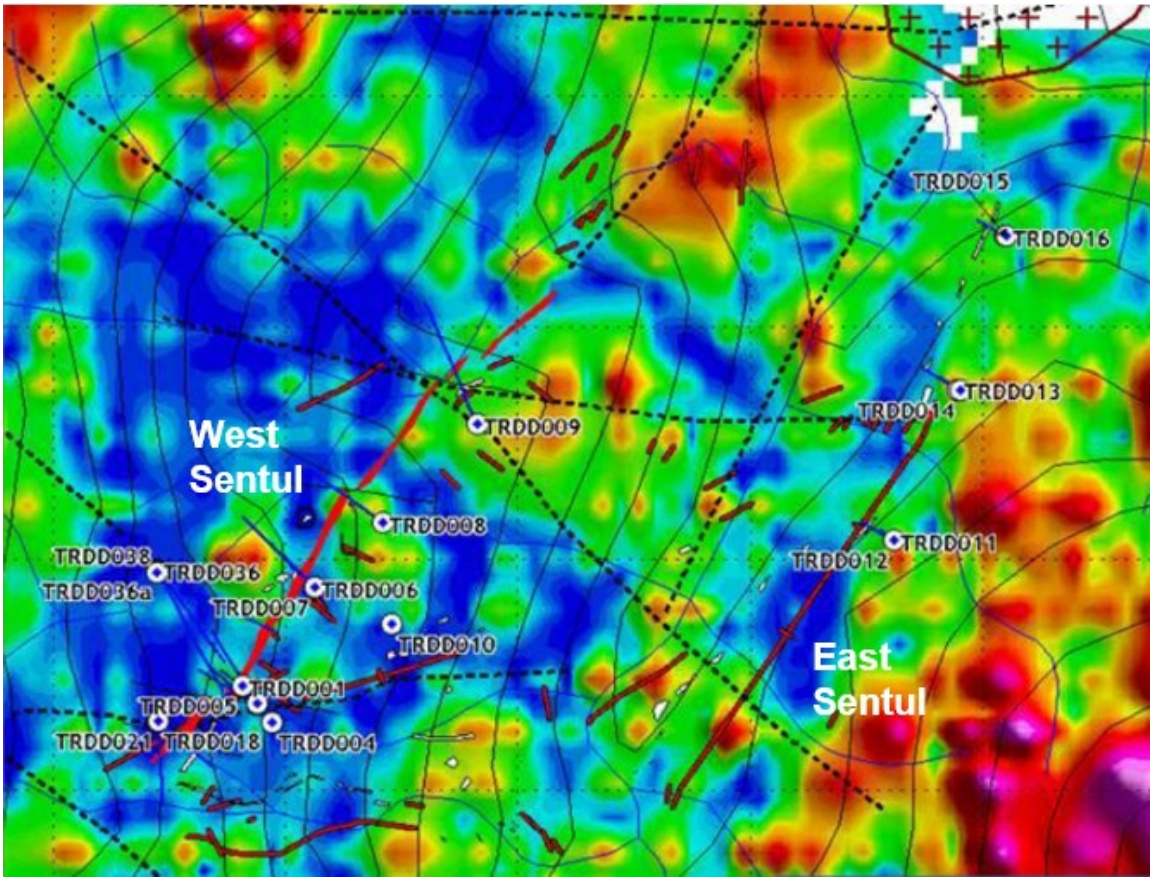


Figure 7: *Location of West Sentul and East Sentul vein-breccia systems relative to the total magnetic intensity image. The coincidence of the two systems with areas of low magnetics is consistent with the occurrence of intense magnetic-destructive argillic alteration adjacent to the vein-breccias.*

Previous scout drilling indicates the vein systems to contain multistage quartz veins and quartz breccia comprised of chalcedonic, microcrystalline and fine-medium grained quartz (see Figure 8). Five stages of quartz veining were identified by ARX. The highest grades of gold are associated with well banded, crustiform chalcedony-quartz textured veins with disseminated sulphide mineralisation, characteristic of ginguro textures. The sulphides commonly occur as vein fragments cemented by later stages of lower grade and barren quartz. Drill results from the West Sentul vein indicate the potential for discrete high-grade shoot within the vein system. The East Sentul vein trends northeast.

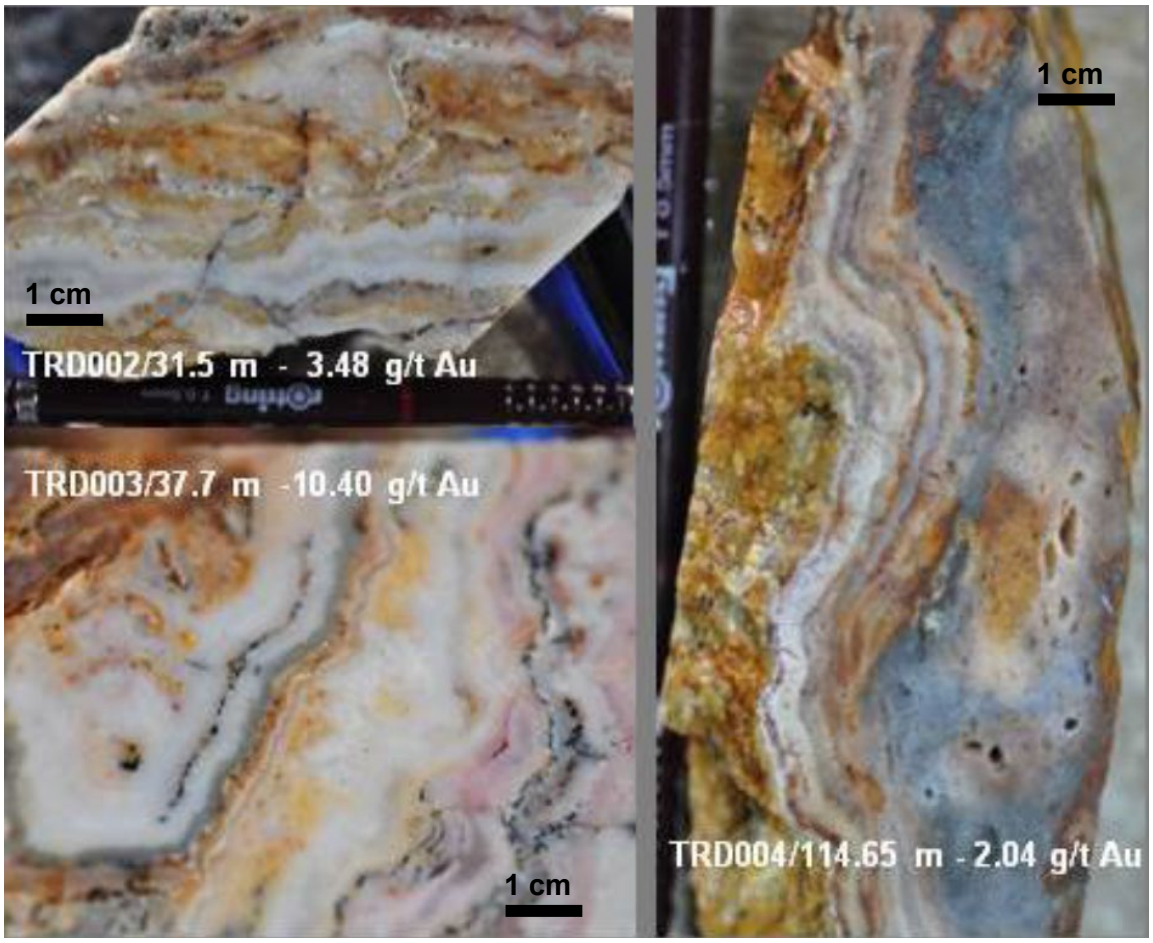


Figure 8: *Core specimens of drillholes in the West Sentul vein system showing examples of crustiform-colloform quartz-sulphide textures that occur. These are characteristic of ginguro-type bands that are often associated with high-grades of gold-silver in such vein systems. The gold grades indicated are recorded in historical assay reports. While the Company has confirmed the presence of such textures it has not conducted any additional core sampling to confirm reported grades.*

BULUROTO PROSPECT

The Buluroto prospect is a multi-stage, quartz-sulphide vein-breccia system, 1,000m to 2,000m long and up to 20 m wide. It is situated about 800 m northwest from the Sentul prospect.

Results of historical exploration indicate highly anomalous gold with significantly elevated copper, arsenic, and antimony within a poorly defined quartz stockwork and breccia system. trenching including 11 m at 8.92 g/t Au & 113 g/t Ag; 10 m at 12.66 g/t Au & 96 g/t Ag; and 11 m at 10.14 g/t Au & 49 g/t Ag. The mineralisation is hosted on a broadly NS-trending, 200 m long by up to 100 m wide, silicified breccia body of uncertain geometry. It appears to have developed on the confluence of a 1-3 m wide NNE-trending and NW-trending quartz vein structures.

ARX conducted ridge and spur and grid soil sampling at the Buluroto prospect, encompassing 2 kms x 1km. Figure 10 highlights anomalous gold and arsenic I soils over Buluroto. Rock chip samples taken at surface have returned up to 16.1 g/t Au in gossanous silica breccia.

The Buluroto prospect holds potential for a porphyry related gold and copper target based on mineralisation. Results from a 5-hole scout program at Buluroto highlight locally high-grade gold with significant copper, within a poorly defined zone of crackle breccia and stockwork veins up to 75 m wide.

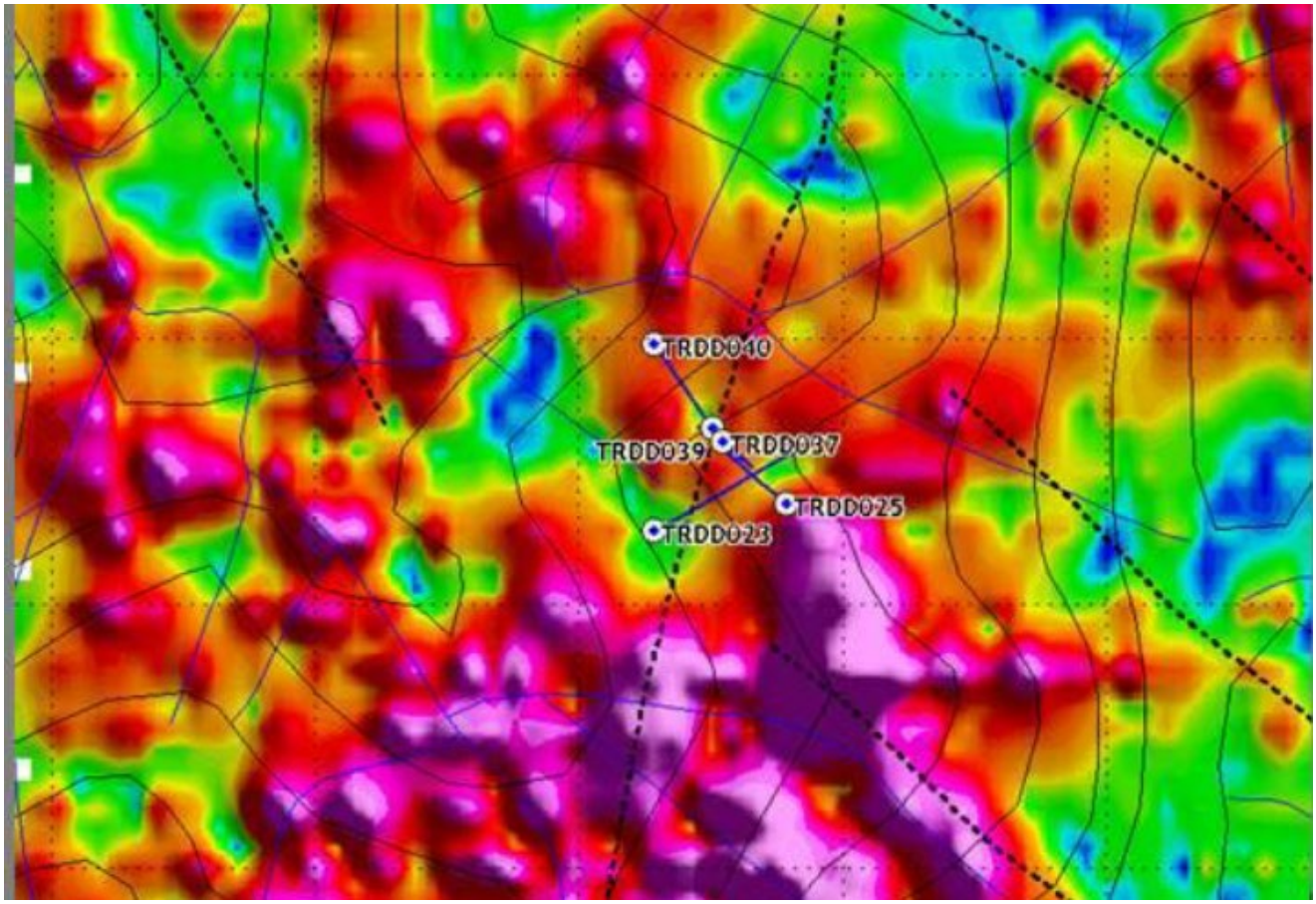


Figure 9: *Location of the Buluroto vein-breccia systems relative to the total magnetic intensity image. Buluroto is situated approximately 800m northwest from the Sentul prospect area. Previous drillhole locations are indicated.*

The five historical scout holes completed at Buluroto (see Figure 9) were drilled on one section across the breccia body and have not fully tested the coherent >700m-long, NNE-trending systems as defined by a gold-arsenic anomaly in soil. The drill results highlight locally high gold with significantly elevated copper, arsenic and antimony within a poorly defined zone of crackle breccia and stockwork that may be up to 75 m wide and dipping steeply to the west. The limits of the mineralised breccia-stockwork system remain to be defined and it is open in all directions (see Figure 10).

Ground magnetics completed over the prospect highlight a magnetic low to the west of the current drilling and a number of strong magnetic highs that are interpreted to be steeply sided magnetic intrusions located adjacent to the mineralisation (see Figure 9).

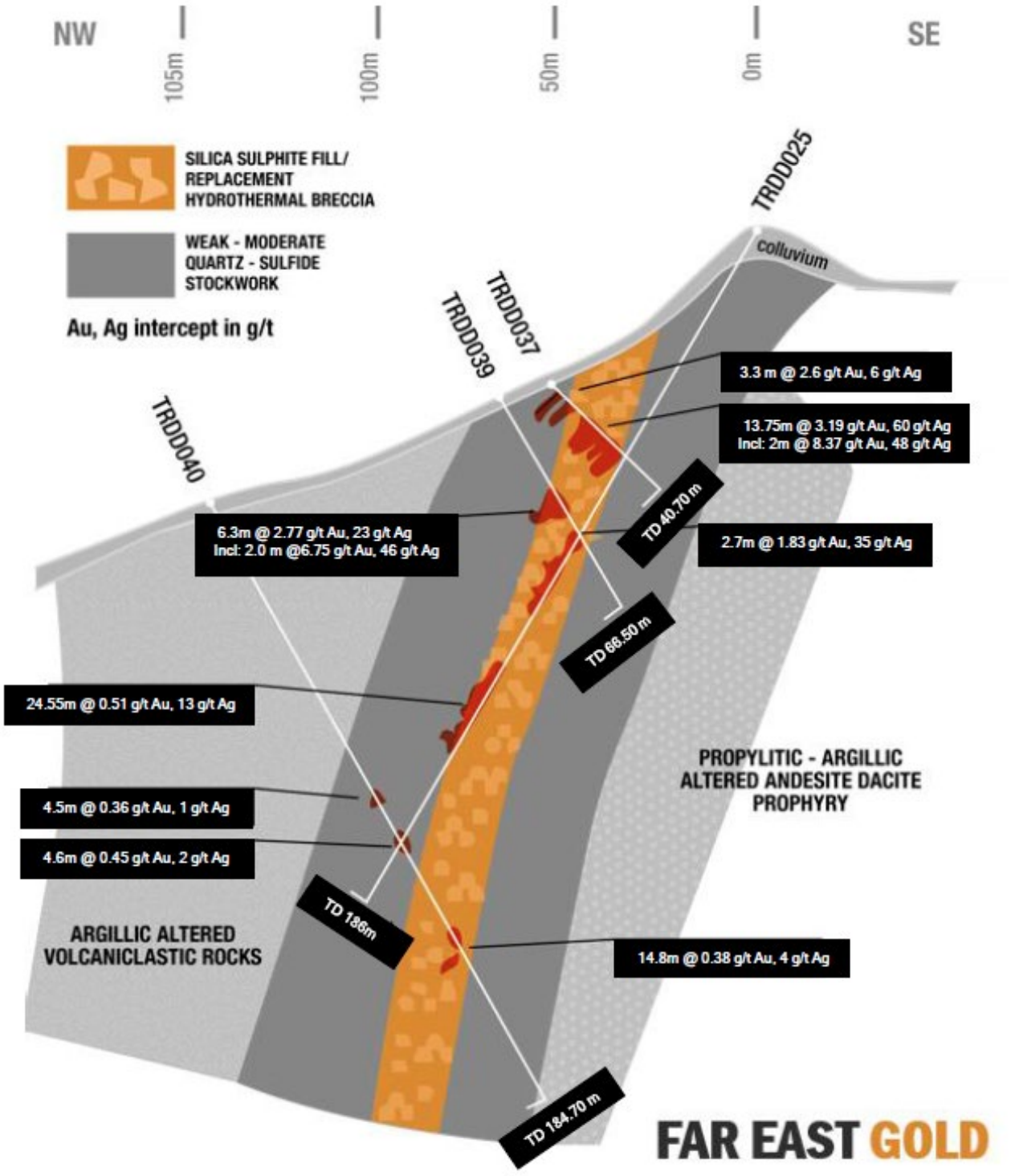


Figure 10: *Cross section through the West Sentul vein systems with historical Au-Ag assay results. Vein widths are reported as apparent true width.*

The strong copper-gold mineralised intercept reported in hole TRDD025 is unlike any other intercept previously reported from Trenggalek (see Figure 11). This result is particularly encouraging because it highlights previously unrecognised potential for porphyry-related gold-copper mineralisation in the project area.

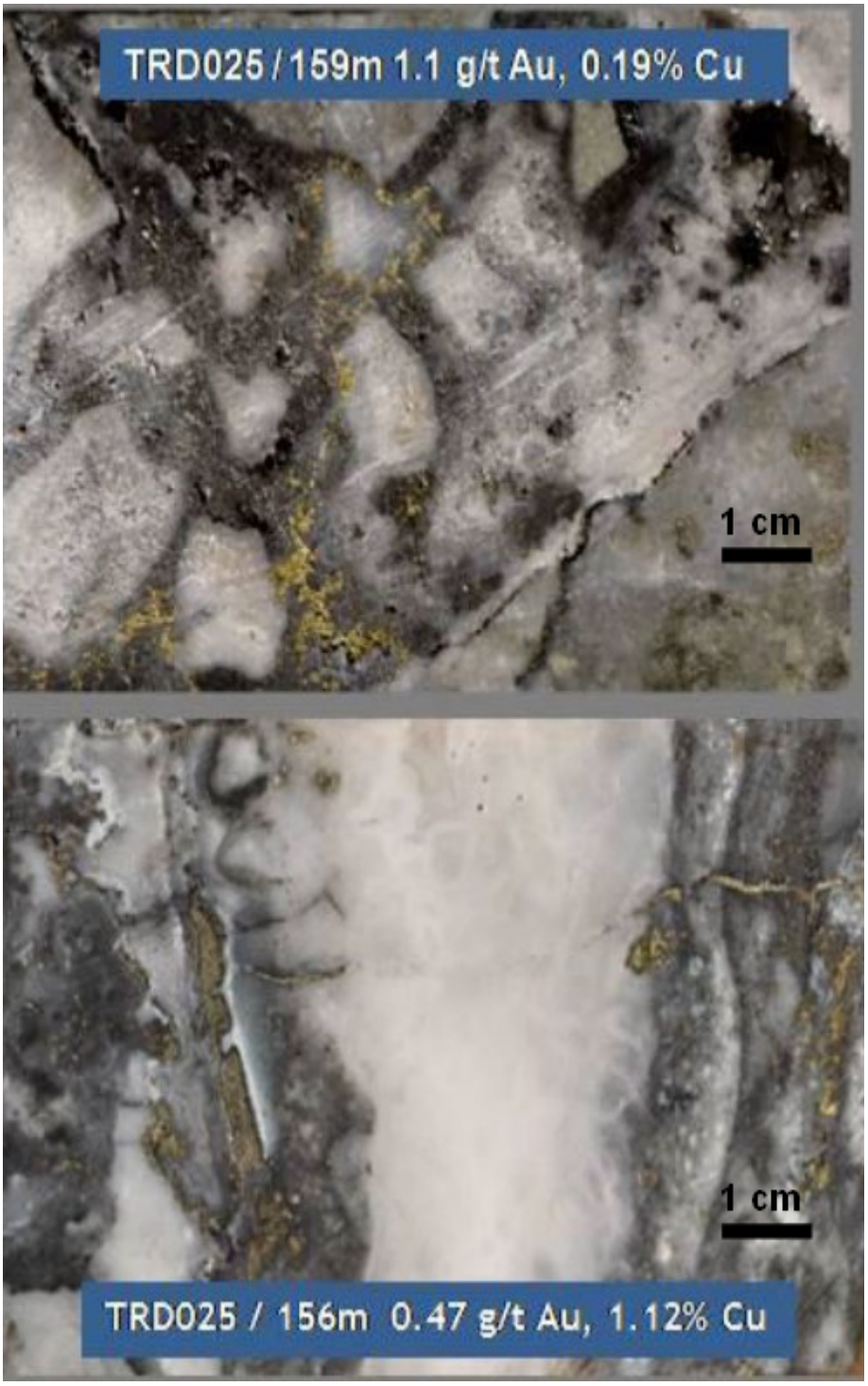


Figure 11: *Core specimens of drillhole TRDD025 completed in the Buluroto prospect.*

The Company has planned an initial 3,500m drill program to extend the mineralized zones along strike and to depth (see Figure 12) with the objective of defining areas of potential resource. Detailed drilling of the inferred high-grade zone within the West Sentul system will be part of the program.

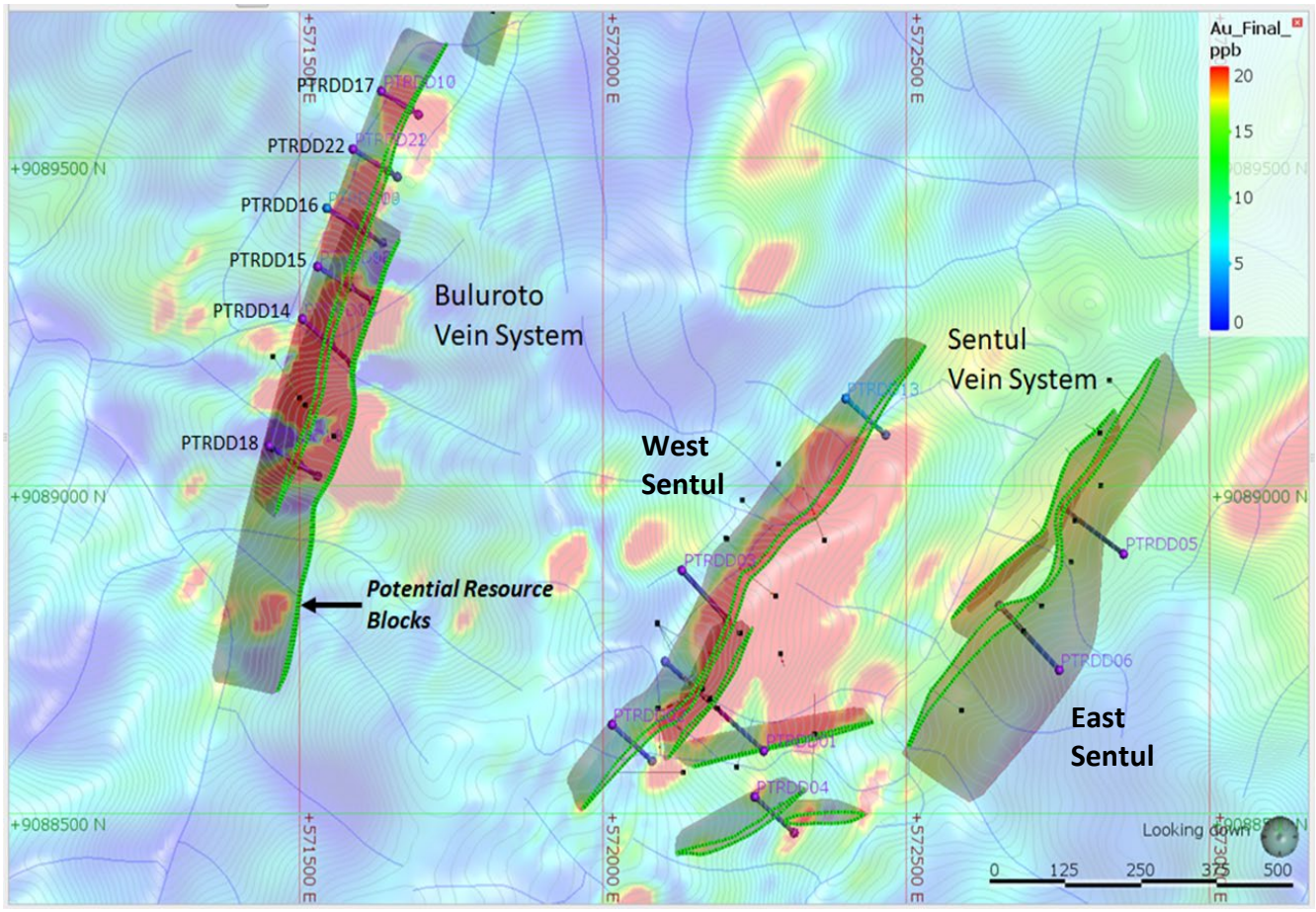


Figure 12: *Location of the Sentul and Buluroto vein-breccia systems relative to the distribution of gold-in-soil geochemistry as interpreted and reported by ARC Resources. Proposed FEG holes are indicated as are the locations of previous drillholes completed by ARC.*

SINGGAHAN AND JERAMBAH PROSPECTS

These prospects contain porphyry Cu-Au targets as defined by surface mapping and sampling and ground IP geophysics. Previous drilling at the Singgahan prospect tested one of 4 defined high-magnetic anomalies coincident with anomalous Cu-Au in surface rock samples. Samples of quartz stockwork in outcrops assayed up to 1.59 g/t Au and 0.4% Cu. Four drill holes (TRDD055,56,57,58) for a total of 1541.7m were completed. The drilling intersected zones of silica-magnetite-chlorite-epidote altered diorite intrusive containing fracture-controlled pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and trace arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Localized quartz stockwork veins were also intersected (TRDD055) with weakly developed potassic alteration manifest as quartz-magnetite-pyrite±anhydrite±chalcopyrite (166-198m) within intrusive and adjacent volcanic sediment wallrock. The best intercept was in hole TRDD057 with 12 m at 0.067% Cu, 0.096 g/t Au and 3 ppm Mo from 371.4 m (EOH); 38m at 0.028% Cu, 0.072 g/t Au and 2 g/t Mo from 148 m (see Figure 13).

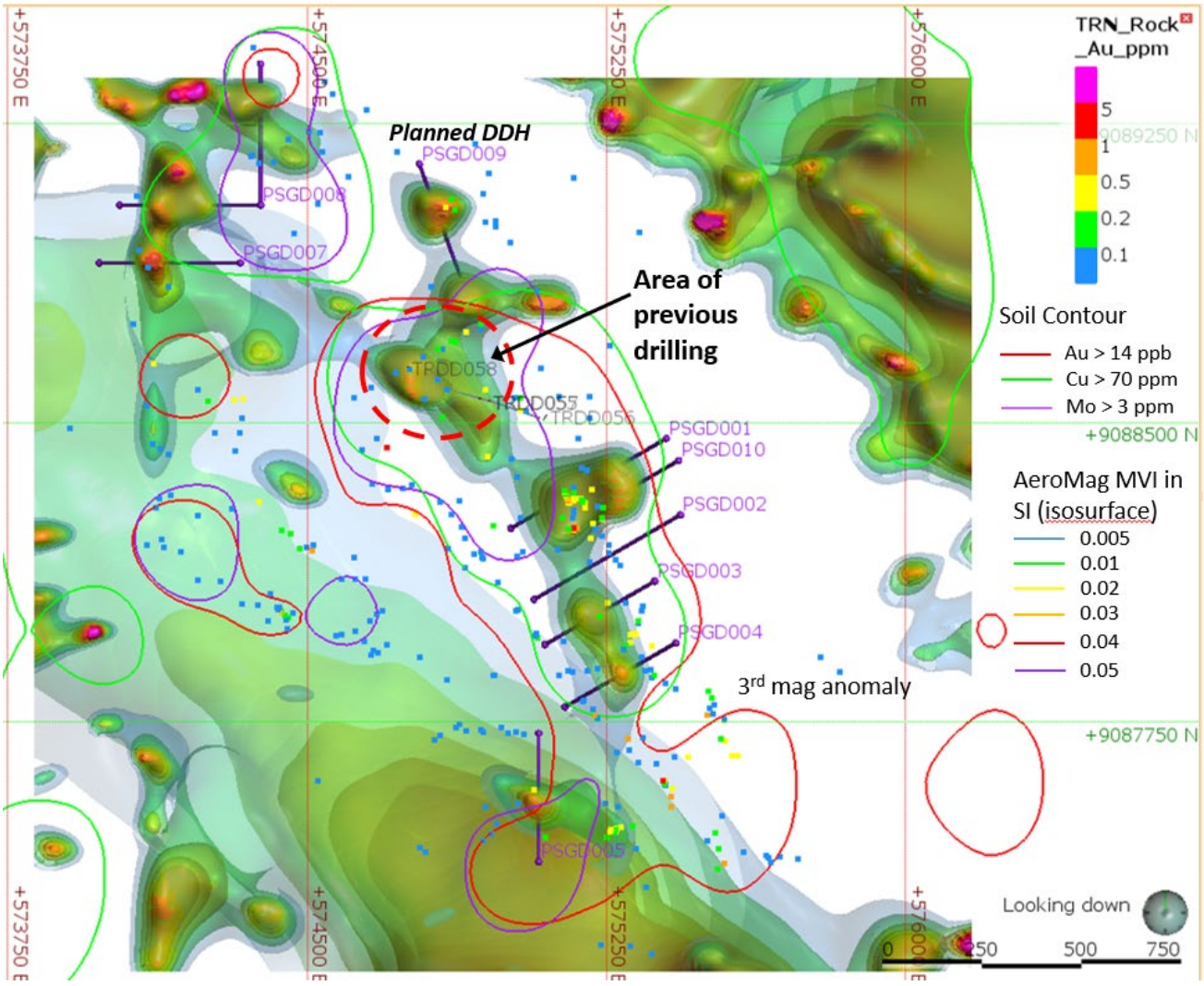


***Figure 13**: Singgahan prospect area showing the distribution of Au-Cu-Mo-in-soil geochemistry as interpreted and reported by ARX and the locations of previous drilling completed by ARX. Planned FEG holes (PSGD) are indicated as are the locations of previous drillholes completed by ARX. The holes are plotted relative to interpreted 3D magnetic inversion model completed by FEG. The planned holes will test coincident high-magnetic and rock and soil geochemistry anomalies.*

The Company has identified additional high-magnetic anomalies that are also coincident with surface rock-soil anomalies the warrant drill testing. Interpretation of the 3D magnetic inversion model shows the targets to have classic porphyry-type geometries manifest as high magnetic finger-like protuberances extending from a large magnetic source area at depth that is interpreted to be a magma chamber (see Figure 14). The Company has finalized an initial 5 hole, 3,200m drill plan to test 5 of the defined targets as potential Cu-Au mineralized porphyry bodies. Additional holes will follow if warranted.

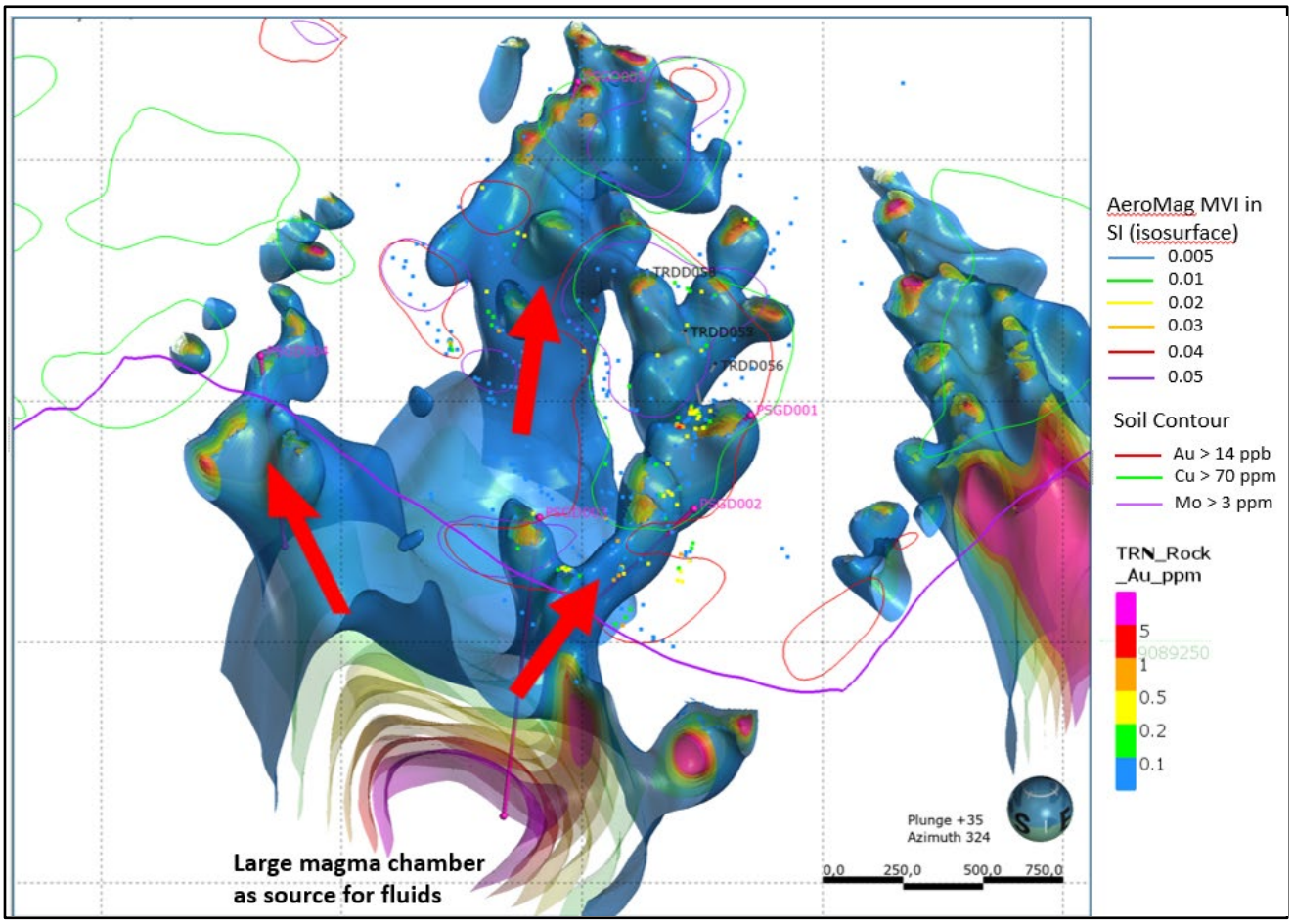


Figure 14: *Image of 3D magnetic inversion model showing the occurrence of finger-like projections of high magnetic intrusive extending upwards from an interpreted large magmatic body. These are interpreted as possible conduits of volatile-rich magmatic fluids which may reflect mineralized porphyry deposits.*

At the Jerambah prospect previous surface exploration delineated an approximate 2 km x 1.5 km silica-clay-pyrite alteration zone centred on a high-magnetic diorite intrusive body. The diorite contains minor occurrence of quartz-magnetite stringers associated with weakly developed advanced argillic alteration manifest as pyrophyllite-dickite and diaspore (see Figure 15).

A single, deep drillhole (TRDD054) was completed to 1,022.3m depth. Mineralogy, textures and fluid inclusion petrography identified in diamond core from TRDD054 of the Jerambah prospect, Trenggalek project area, Java define a distal skarn /hornfels environment and related copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and antimony/arsenic mineralisation developed within siliclastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks, and basaltic andesite volcanics crosscut by diorite-tonalite porphyry lithic diatreme/phreatomagmatic breccia and early quartz diorite porphyry.

These features suggest that area of previous drilling was proximal to a possible mineralized porphyry body. The presence of a hydrothermal breccia/diatreme south of the drilled area (see Figure 15) may reflect closer proximity to a mineralized porphyry center.

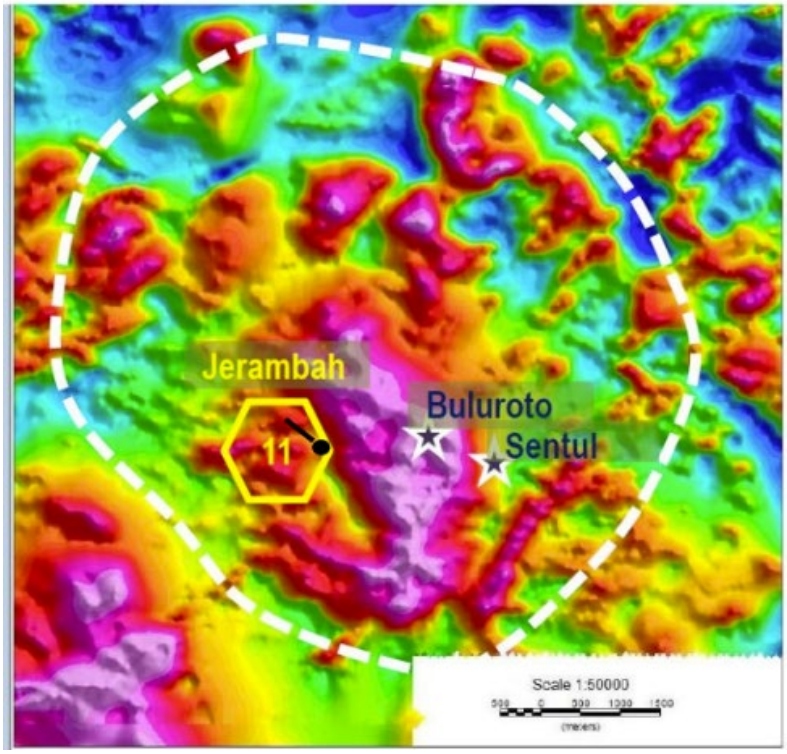
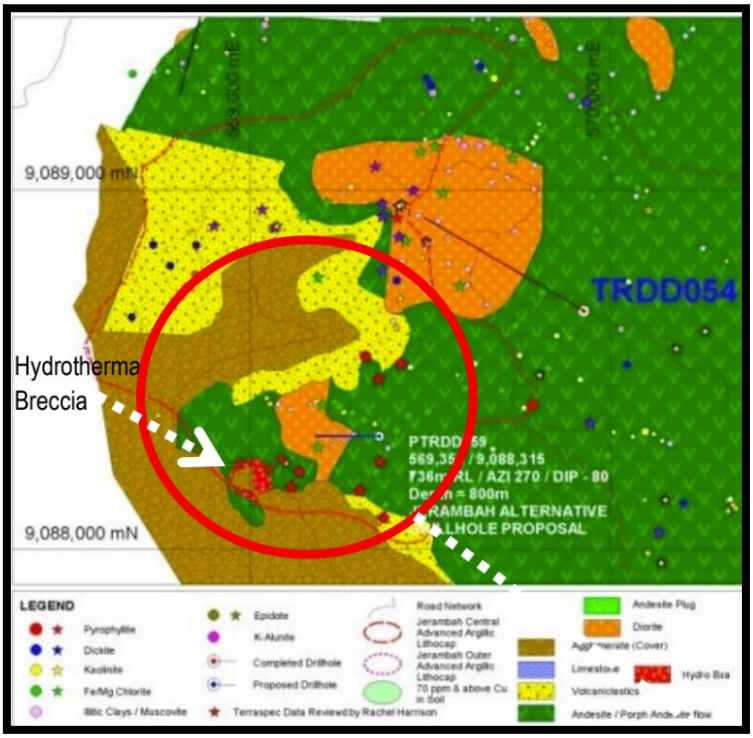


***Figure 15**: **ABOVE**: Location of the Jerambah prospect area relative to the reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic image. **BELOW**: The prospect is defined by high magnetic diorite intrusive with coincident weak Cu-in soil anomaly and presence of weak-moderate advanced argillic alteration. A single hole (TRDD054) was completed. The presence of a hydrothermal breccia /diatreme to the southwest may reflect closer proximity to porphyry center.*



The 2014 scout drilling program completed by ARX and Anglo American at Jerambah and Sinngahan returned encouraging results for the potential of these prospect areas to host large scale porphyry copper-gold deposits (see Tables 1 and 2).

Prospect	Hole ID	mE	mN	mRL	Dip	Azimuth (mag.)	Depth (m)
Jerambah	TRDD054	569,926	9,088,663	653	-60°	300°	1022.3
Singgahan	TRDD055	574,956	9,088,554	351	-50°	285°	331.7
Singgahan	TRDD056	575,099	9,088,517	310	-65°	210°	30.8*
Singgahan	TRDD057	574,958	9,088,554	351	-70°	105°	383.4
Singgahan	TRDD058	574,753	9,098,639	471	-75°	125°	795.8

* Hole TRDD056 abandoned short of targeted depth because of poor ground conditions.

Table 1: *Details of the 2014 scout program drill holes at Jerambah and Sinngahan carried out by Anglo American Plc in collaboration with Arc Exploration Ltd*

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Molybdenum (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)
Jerambah	TRDD054	82.2	84.0	1.8	0.01	23	88		
		459.0	461.0	2.0	0.05	1040	12		
		735.0	736.8	1.8	0.1	39	1		
Singgahan	TRDD055	16.0	27.5	11.5	0.06	250	3		
		27.5	44.7	17.2	0.65	104	28	5700	61
		98.0	120.0	22.0	0.02	230	5		
		150.0	188.0	38.0	0.05	320	9		
Singgahan	TRDD056	28.7	30.3	1.6	0.17	167	29	3000	42
Singgahan	TRDD057	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.04	346	2		
		148.0	182.0	34.0	0.06	257	1		
		371.4	383.4	12.0	0.10	670	3		
Singgahan	TRDD058	14.0	22.0	8.0	0.16	315	21		
		43.0	104.1	61.1	0.04	313	6		
		108.0	118.0	10.0	0.07	73	6	2180	21
		128.0	142.0	14.0	0.24	122	13	8387	98
		142.0	212.0	70.0	0.05	373	4		
		220.0	256.0	36.0	0.03	252	5		
		306.0	320.0	14.0	0.06	301	3		
		402.0	410.0	8.0	0.21	100	13	3427	50
		410.0	416.0	6.0	0.02	290	5		

Table 2: *Details of the significant intercepts reported by Arc Exploration Ltd (see Arc Exploration Ltd's Annual Report 2014) from the 2014 scout program drill holes at Jerambah and Sinngahan carried out by Anglo American Plc in collaboration with Arc Exploration Ltd.*

A petrological study completed by ARX on selected core samples from these holes confirmed the porphyry target at Singgahan. Copper sulphide mineralisation occurs in the form of disseminated chalcopyrite and lesser bornite associated with high-temperature porphyry-related alteration minerals (K-feldspar, magnetite, biotite, actinolite/ tremolite) and porphyry-style quartzmagnetite-anhydrite veining. Minor disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite also occurs in later overprinting alteration assemblages. The diorite, quartz diorite, tonalite and associated breccias intrude a thick package of calcareous volcaniclastic rocks that are silicified and skarnified on the margins of the intrusions. These rock types are similar to those hosting the giant Tujuh Bukit/Tumpangpitu and Batu Hijau porphyry copper-gold deposits.

It is apparent to the Company from the results of previous exploration that the Trenggalek property is host to styles of mineralisation indicative of developing in porphyry and porphyry-related type environment. The variety of types of mineralisation and associated alteration suggest different deposit settings at variable levels of erosion (see Figure 16). Based on its assessment of the previous exploration the Company believes that each of the deposit styles identified hold significant resource potential.

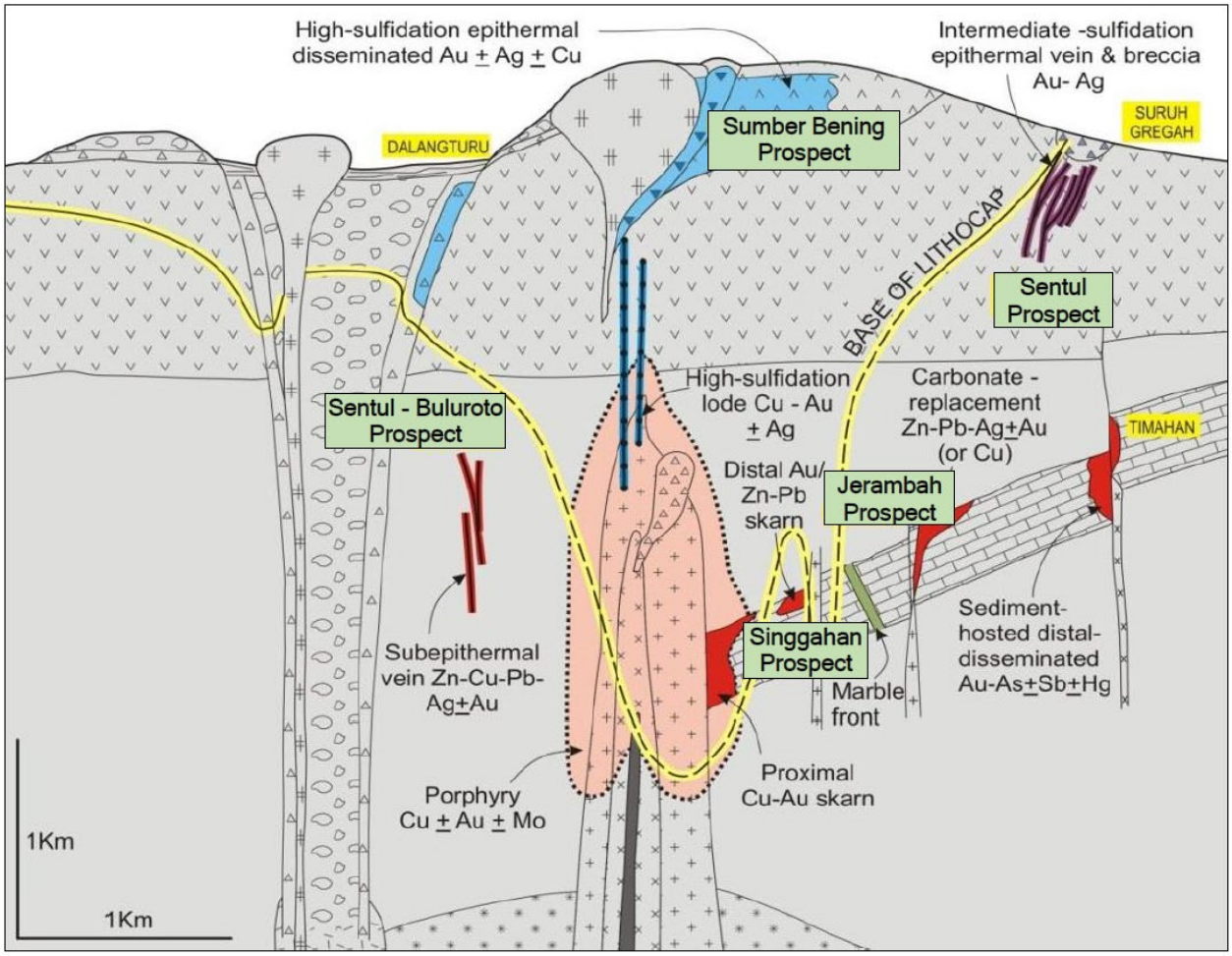


***Figure 16**: FEG has adopted a conceptual porphyry deposit model as shown above (taken from Sillitoe, 2011), which is modified to show a deeper extended based to the high sulphidation epithermal lithocap, which is centred on diatreme/intrusion breccias developed in the tonalitic intrusive complex. The exploration results and interpretation of the geology of the project area provide support for this concept geology/deposit model.*

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 Trenggalek Copper Gold Project is a 12,813 ha IUP-OP located in the East Java Provence of Indonesia. The Trenggalek IUP-OP is held by PT Sumber Minerals Nusantara (PT SMN). PT Sumber Abadi Nusantara (PT SAN) holds 492,450 Class B shares (49% of the total issued shares of PT SMN) and PT Jatim Tambang Prima (PT JTP) holds 512,550 Class A Shares (51% of the total issued shares of PT SMN). FEG controls the board and management of PT SMN, PT SAN and PT JTP. FEG (through its ownership of PT SAN) has 49% legal ownership of PT SMN and in accordance with the share class structure of PT SMN has effectively 100% economic interest in the Trenggalek 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 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	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	- Diamond drill core was logged, photographed, and split for sampling under the supervision of Company geologists at a core shed. Samples were selected over continuous intervals within the mineralised zones and in the surrounding rock. Sample lengths generally varied between 0.5 and 2 m. A cutting-line was drawn down the longitudinal centre of the core with a permanent marker pen, usually perpendicular or at the highest possible angle to the mineralised structure. The core was split with a locally made, "Clipper-like" petrol-driven core saw using 14-inch Sandwich Blue-Series (Granite) diamond-segmented wet saw-blades. Highly broken core was cut inside its plastic wrapping to minimise any sample loss. - Drilling was done under moderate rod rotation with controlled fluid circulation, which allowed for regular stripping and uniform diamond exposure with advance of the bit, and a steady rate of coring. 1.5-m long, triple-tube PQ, HQ and NQ barrels were used, and drilling runs were reduced to maximise recovery within the mineralised zones, particularly where these were highly broken and cut by clayey cataclasite or fault breccias. Longer runs were made under more competent, compact, and less fractured ground conditions. - The core boxes were individually labelled with the hole ID, box number and meterage (start/finish). Down-hole depth was marked on a plastic core block and placed in the core box at the end of each drill-run. All work was directly supervised by Company geologists. - Samples were oven-dried at 1050°C and jaw-crushed to greater than 75% passing 10-micron (2-mm) particle size, and then completely pulverised in a LM2 ring mill pulveriser with a chrome-steel ring set for greater than 95% passing 75-micron. - Half-core was sampled using individually numbered, calico sample bags. The sample ID was written on the outside of the bag with a permanent marker pen and a water-proofed sample tag was placed inside the bag. The samples were sealed in polyweave bags for transportation by road (commercial bus service) to the internationally accredited mineral assaying laboratory of P.T. Intertek Utama Services ("Intertek") in Jakarta.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	- Holes were drilled using PQ, HQ and NQ triple-tube wireline coring equipment. - A Reflex EZ-Shot® electronic single shot down-hole camera supplied by Maxidrill was used to survey dip, magnetic azimuth, temperature and magnetic field strength at about 15 to 30-m down-hole intervals in all holes. The range and typical errors on the dip and azimuth read from the digital interface on the camera are +900 and 0-3600 (range) and +0.20 and +0.50 (error), respectively.

Criteria	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.*	- Drill-core was pumped out of the core barrel and directly measured for core recovery and geotechnical properties directly from the splits. The core was then removed from the inner tube splits by hand and placed into heavy duty drill-core boxes made of waxed corrugated Kraft cardboard fitted with plastic partitions designed for PQ, HQ or NQ core. - No sludge sampling was undertaken due to the excellent core recovery. - ARX field geotechnicians were present on all three shifts to monitor the drilling progress, core handling, consumables usage, and to measure core recovery and RQD immediately after each drill-run was completed. The project geologists checked the hole progress in the field daily. - Core recovery average was approximately 98%.
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.*	- Core was photographed, logged, and split for sampling under the supervision of the project geologists at the core shed. Samples were selected over continuous intervals within the mineralised zones and in the surrounding rock. - Diamond drill core was logged by geologists for lithological units and alteration zones and structural features to determine sampling intervals. Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core is logged descriptively and codes are used to describe alteration type/ intensity, quartz type and intensity as well as various percentages of minerals. Structural data including veins, shears, and fractures. -
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.*	- Drill core was logged, photographed, logged, and split for sampling under the supervision of the project geologists at the core shed. Samples were selected over continuous intervals within the mineralised zones and in the surrounding rock. Sample lengths generally varied between 0.5 and 2 m. - Intertek uses an international standard system of Quality Control (QC) procedures to measure analytical variance within sample batches. This includes the assaying of selected geochemical standards, blanks, and a series of checks and repeats on random samples from each batch. In addition, ARX submitted its own commercially purchased gold standards to observe consistency and possible errors in QC at the laboratory. The standards were submitted on a ratio of about one standard for every 20 core samples to the laboratory. The results fell within acceptable limits of variance. No external checking has been done to date on the drill-core samples from this program. - The low core recovery is dominated in epiclastic areas that are not mineralised, so it does not significantly affect the calculation of resource estimates.
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*	- Assaying was completed by PT Intertek Utama Services in Jakarta, a subsidiary of Intertek Group Inc. (accredited for chemical testing under ISO/ICE 17025:2005). - Samples sorted, weighed & dried (1050C). The entire sample is jaw crushed for >75% passing 2-mm, then completely pulverised in LM2 Crsteel ring grinding mill for >95% passing 75- microns (PT01).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	- Gold by 50-g Fire Assay: lithargic fusion, lead collection with AAS finish (FA51); Silver, copper, lead, zinc by mixed hydrochloric-nitric acid (HCl/HNO3) digest with AAS finish (GA02); If result >100 ppm Ag reassayed by mixed hydrochloric-nitricperchloric acid (HCl/ HClO4/HNO3) digest with AAS finish (GA30); Arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, barium by pressed pellet XRF finish (XR01). - Assays falling outside of acceptable ranges are re-assayed. Intertek Laboratories also carry out routine internal quality control, and review of this data suggests there are no issues with either precision or accuracy. - The QA/QC results so far have shown no significant deviations from field sampling and laboratory analysis at the Trenggalek project.
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*	- All field and laboratory data are entered into an Excel database, also the core drilling logs. - Drill databases are stored in standard formats in Excel. - No adjustments to the assay data have occurred.
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.*	- Initially collars are located with hand-held GPS device. Drill collar elevations and hole locations are later recorded with differential GPS equipment by a licenced surveyor. - All survey coordinate information was recorded on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid projection using GDA-94 map datum. Magnetic declination within the IUP area is 1 ^{0} 16' East (Positive). The conversion of magnetic azimuth readings for plotting on UTM grid azimuth is about (plus) +1.25^{o}.
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 continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	- Drilling was undertaken based on the geophysical targets presented. - The spacing of data is variable.
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.*	- The Sentul- Buluroto mineralisation within the Trenggalek area is controlled by a structure with a North-East-South-West trend and is a quartz-sulphide type mineralisation. The drilling Programme has identified several subsurface mineralised zones. - To the extent known, drilling is assumed to be unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	- Drill samples were under the direct supervision of company personnel from drilling at site, through sample preparation up until delivery to the assay laboratory in Jakarta.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	- A safety audit of the drilling equipment was completed by the supervising geologist at the start of the program. Safety and tool-box meetings were held regularly with ARX and drilling personnel during the program. There were no accidents or other safety or environmental incidents to report during the program.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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.*
		- Trenggalek tenement is held in the name of PT Sumber Nusantara Mineral (PT SMN) which consists of:
		  - 49% owned by PT Sumber Abadi Nusantara (PT SAN) being all of the B Class ordinary shares of PT SMN. PT SAN is 99% owned by Trenggalek Pty Ltd and 1% owned by Trenggalek (No.2) Pty Ltd. Trenggalek Pty Ltd and Trenggalek (No.2) Pty Ltd are 100% owned by Far East Gold Ltd.
		  - 51% owned by PT Jatim Tambang Prima (PT JTP) being all of the A Class special shares. PT JTP is owned by FEG's associated persons Jimbarlow Gultom and Adi Wijoyo who hold 50% each.
		  - Under the Articles of Association for PT SMN Class A Special Shares have (i) no voting rights and (ii) the right to a fixed preferential dividend equal to Rp100 (one hundred Rupiah) per share of the total amount, if any, set aside for dividends in any year, while Class B Ordinary Shares have (i) 1 (one) vote per Class B Ordinary Share and (ii) the right to unlimited ordinary dividends once the preferential dividend due in respect of the Class A Special Shares has been paid in any year. Thereby giving PT SAN effectively 100% economic interest in PT SMN.
		- Justin Werner (Non-executive director of FEG) is the President Commissioner of PT SMN, PT SAN, and PT JTP.
		- Jimbarlow Gultom (Indonesian Country director for FEG) is the President Director of PT SMN, PT SAN, and PT JTP.
		- Shane Menere (Chief Executive Officer of FEG) and Paul Walker (Chairman of FEG) are the remaining directors on the boards of PT SMN, PT SAN and PT JTP.
		- PT SMN holds a Mining licence for operation and production (Izin Usaha Pertambangan – Operasi Producsi) granted on 24 June 2019, for 12,813.41 ha.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	- Diamon Drilling by PT Indonusa, Arc Exploration, PT Antam (Aneka Tambang) and JV Anglo American and Arc Exploration. - Geological mapping, Rock and Soil Sampling, Ground Magnetic Research, Dimensional Induced Polarisation

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- Refer to Section 5.1.3 of the Independent Geologist's Report that was included in FEG's prospectus for listing on the ASX.
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*	- Refer to Appendix G of the Independent Geologist's Report that was included in FEG's prospectus for listing on the ASX.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	- The mineralised drill intersections are reported as down hole intervals and were not converted to true widths. - Data spacing is sufficient to establish continuity in both thickness and quality.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	- Mineralisation at Sentul-Buluroto is controlled by a structure with a North-East-South-West trend and is a quartz-sulphide type mineralisation. On the surface, the thickness of the mineralised zone ranges from 1 to 8 m in the form of quartz veins, silica breccias associated with sulphide minerals. The nest rocks of this zone are andesite, breccia, and tuff. The drilling Programme has identified several subsurface mineralised zones with thicknesses varying between 1 – 15 m.
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.*	- Refer to Section 5.1 of the Independent Geologist's Report that was included in FEG's prospectus for listing on the ASX.
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.*	- Refer to Section 5.1.5 and 5.1.6 of the Independent Geologist's Report that was included in FEG's prospectus for listing on the ASX..

Criteria	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.*	- The Project includes a large amount of exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, drilling data, geophysical survey data. Most of this data has been captured and validated into a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	- Refer Section 5.1.7 and 7.1 of the Independent Geologist's Report that was included in FEG's prospectus for listing on the ASX..

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.