

## **ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

20 NOVEMBER 2023



#### **Amended Announcement**

Far East Gold Ltd **(FEG** or the **Company)**, refers to the announcement lodged on 8 November 2023 regarding the UAV Aeromag Survey Update at the Company's Woyla project.

The ASX has required the Company to clarify the following cross references within the announcement:

- ASX release 4 October 2023.
- ASX release 19 December 2022.
- Independent Geologist Report within the Company's IPO prospectus
- ASX release of December 13, 2022.

The Company has also clarified that the outcrop source of the altered rock float within the Beurieung prospect area has not been located.

The Company has also updated the JORC table to reflect the content of the announcement.

#### **ABOUT FAR EAST GOLD:**

**Far East Gold (ASX: FEG)**, one of the most successful IPOs of 2022, is a copper and gold explorer with three projects in Indonesia and three in Australia providing the Company with a diversified portfolio approach to its operations.

#### **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/

#### **COMPANY ENQUIRIES**

Paul Walker Chairman

e: paul.walker@fareast.gold m: + 61 408 776 145 Shane Menere
Chief Executive Officer
e: shane.menere@fareast.gold

m: + 61 406 189 672

+ 62 811 860 8378

Tim Young
Investor Relations & Capital Markets e:

tim.young@fareast.gold m: + 61 484 247 771

#### MEDIA ENQUIRIES

Sophie Bradley
IR Executive
Reach Markets
e: IR@reachmarkets.com

e: <u>IR@reachmarkets.com.au</u> m: +61 450 423 331 1

# **ASX ANNOUNCMENT** 8 NOVEMBER 2023



### Woyla Project - UAV Aeromag Survey Update

Far East Gold Ltd ('FEG' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the results from the recently completed Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) photogrammetry, magnetic and LiDAR survey at four epithermal prospect areas of the Woyla Copper Gold Project. Interpretation of the survey data has identified numerous magnetic anomalies and structural features that provide the Company with a much enhanced ability to define areas of alteration related to mineralisation and important structural controls of the epithermal veins and breccia targeted by drilling.

Additionally, the Company has completed establishment of a remote fly camp and has now commenced the UAV photogrammetry and magnetic survey over approximately 1,500 ha of the Beurieung porphyry prospect area located in the south of the Woyla tenement.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

The Company has completed a combined **391 line km UAV Photogrammetry, Aeromag and LiDAR survey** over the Rek Rinti, Aloe Eumpeuk, Kareung Reuboeh and Aloe Rek epithermal prospect areas. The Aeromag survey was completed at 50m line spacing and the LiDAR at 160m line spacing covering an area of approximately 1,300 Ha. Refer to ASX release 4 October 2023.

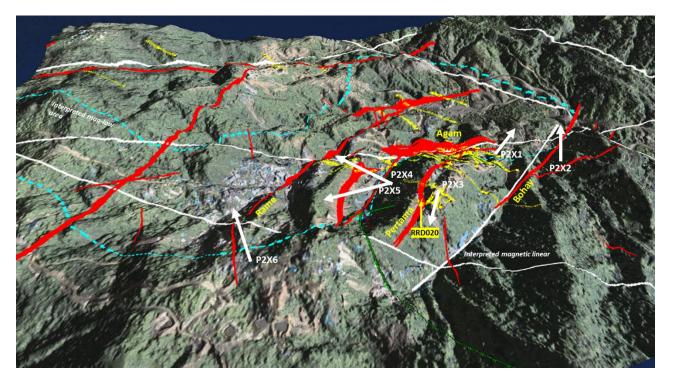
The results from the photogrammetry survey will serve as part of the environmental baseline prior to future mining operations. The LiDAR survey has provided detailed topographical information for the epithermal prospect areas that can be used to determine the volume of material that could be mined. This information is necessary for the Company's maiden JORC resource estimate for the project.

Preliminary interpretation of the magnetic and LiDAR data has identified a number of magnetic and structural features. These include:

- An approximately 1km long by 200m wide, east-west oriented, low magnetic anomaly that is coincident with the trend of the high grade Agam Zone at Rek Rinti which has returned a drilled intercept of 2m of 24.7 g/t Au and 194.8 g/t Ag in hole RRD004. Refer to ASX release 19 December 2022. The broad area of intense low magnetics suggests the occurrence of magnetic destructive argillic alteration which occurs adjacent to the epithermal quartz veins. This infers possible extension of the Agam quartz vein/ breccia zone and the potential for further contained high grade gold and silver mineralisation. The low magnetic anomaly will be tested as part of the ongoing Phase 2 drill program.
- Delineation of several circular features that may reflect ancient caldera rims. Such features could have been important as locii for porphyry emplacement and development of proximal epithermal vein systems. This includes delineation of a circular feature at Kareung Reuboeh that is 2km across and coincides with two newly identified epithermal veins.
- Identification of a very intense low magnetic anomaly at the Aloe Rek prospect area, which
  is yet to be drilled by the Company. This magnetic anomaly coupled with previous high
  grade surface samples suggests a robust fluid system with the potential for high grade
  mineralisation is present at Aloe Rek. Refer to Independent Geologist Report within the
  Company's IPO prospectus



#### **UAV Survey Results & Rek Rinti Expanded Drilling Program**

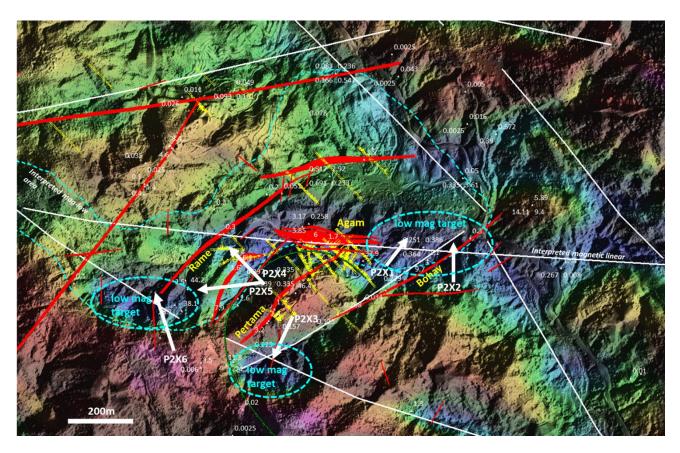


**Figure 1**: 3D orthophoto of the Rek Rinti prospect area derived from the LiDAR survey. Image shows the surface extent of defined quartz vein zones (in red) and the locations of planned Phase 2 drill holes (P2X). Previous holes completed as part of the Phase1 and 2 drill programs are shown in yellow. Interpreted magnetic linears and areas of low magnetics are also shown (refer to Figure 2). The locations of current artisanal mining sites are indicated by the blue tarp roof coverings.

As indicated on Figure 1 there are 6 holes planned for the Phase 2 drill program that have been defined from the results of the UAV survey:

- One hole (P2X4) will test for depth extension of high-grade Au intersected in the Rame vein by RRD003 (2m of 30.9 g/t Au from 191m). Refer to ASX release of December 13, 2022.
- Another hole (P2X3) will test the high-grade Au mineralisation intersected in holes RRD019 and RRD020.
- The additional 4 holes will test zones of low magnetics along trend of the Rame vein to the southwest (P2X5,6) and east of the Agam zone (P2X1,2). Refer to Table 1 and Figure 2. Such areas are interpreted as reflecting the occurrence of pervasive, magnetite-destructive, argillic alteration which commonly occurs adjacent to low-sulphidation epithermal-type quartz veins. A review of historical surface rock sampling indicates that high-grade Au assays occur within each of the low magnetic target areas.



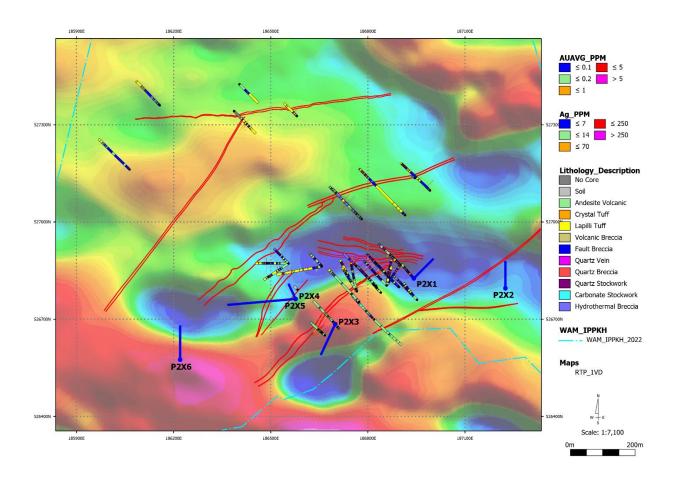


**Figure 2:** Plan map showing the surface extent of defined quartz vein zones (yellow text) in the Rek Rinti prospect. The locations of planned Phase 2 drill holes are indicated (P2X) as are other holes (in yellow) completed as part of the Phase 1 and 2 drill programs. Historical surface rock sample assays (Au g/t) are shown in white.

Hole ID*	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi.	Dip	Target Depth	Objective
P2X1	186942	526826	721	45	55	150	Test low magnetic zone, possibile extension of Agam zone veins to the east.
P2X2	187225	526795	740	0	65	200	Test low magnetic zone; intersect extension of the Bohay vein and possible Agam zone extension.
P2X3	186699	526685	807	205	65	250	Test Pertama vein, and possible depth extension of high- grade intersection in RRD020
P2X4	186577	526762	764	335	80	300	Test low magnetic zone and possible depth extension of highgrade intersection in RRD03
P2X5	186577	526762	764	265	45	300	Test low magnetic zone and possible extension of Susi and Rame veins.
P2X6	186220	526575	896	0	65	250	Test low magnetic zone and possible extension of Rame vein in area of active artisanal mining.
				Total	Meters	1,450	
* temporary	y hole ID	Datum WGS 8	4 Zone 47	N			

Table 1: Planned drill holes at Rek Rinti as part of the extended Phase 2 program.





**Figure 3**: Plan map showing the UAV magnetics surface interpretation with proposed drill holes. . The proposed drill holes with further evaluate zones of mineralisation intersected by previous drilling and test areas of low magnetics as possible zones of magnetic destruction argillic alteration associated with epithermal quartz veins. Refer to ASX release of October 4, 2023.

#### **Beurieung Prospect Area – Porphyry target**

The Beurieung prospect area to the southeast of Aloe Rek continues to be a focus of detailed mapping by the Company (Figure 4). This area is considered prospective for high-sulphidation and porphyry copper type mineralisation associated with one or more buried porphyry systems.

The Company has recently commenced an approximately 100 line km UAV Photogrammetry and Aeromag survey at 200m spacing covering 1,500 Ha in the Beurieung porphyry prospect area. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2023 and will form the basis of future field mapping in the new year to determine the size and scale of the Woyla project's copper-gold porphyry prospect.

Previous exploration by Barrick and Newcrest identified porphyry-related veins and alteration. The Company has confirmed the occurrence of sheeted quartz-sulphide veins with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite within altered andesite volcanics. Historical channel sampling by Barrick in 1997 across the quartz-sulphide veins returned 40m @ 0.13% Cu and 0.12 g/t Au. Refer to Independent Geologist Report within the Company's IPO prospectus. Along the river about 100m south of the area channel sampled, rock float of altered diorite (chlorite-sericite-magnetite) with quartz stockwork veins was found. The outcrop source of the altered rock float has not been located.



In the Dolok prospect area in Lower Beurieung, Newcrest (1998) reported a 20m wide zone of veined and silicified andesite containing silica, alunite, with illite-smectite and up to 1% disseminated pyrite. Petrographic studies identified the rock as a pervasively leached and altered porphyritic andesite with diaspore, alunite and pyrophyllite overprinted by late stage kaolinite/dickite. This alteration assemblage is characteristic of that found within high-sulfidation (HS) gold-copper systems. About 400m to the north of there, a hematitic quartz-breccia vein zone is exposed (Rayangga Vein) that may share the same structure as the quartz-alunite vein/silicified zone.

The Company has initiated a program of detailed mapping and surface sampling within the Beurieung area to confirm and define the distribution of porphyry-type alteration and mineralisation. This work will be important for interpretation of the UAV magnetic survey and delineation of drill targets.

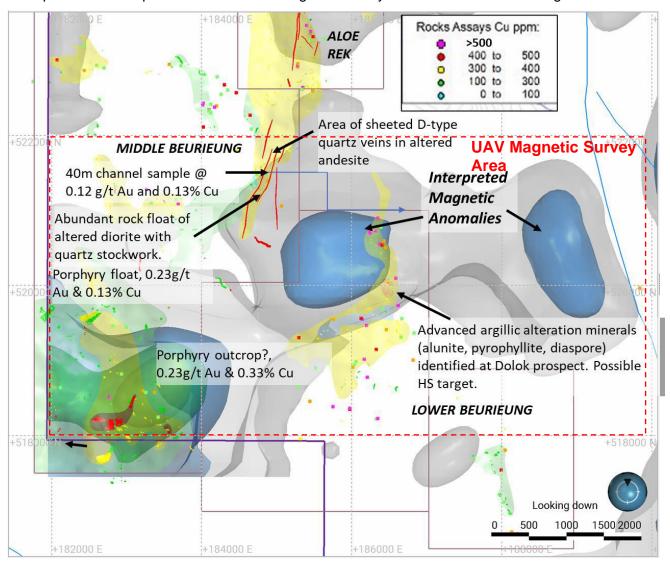


Figure 4: Map of Beurieung prospect area shows locations of porphyry-related type mineralisation as reported by Barrick and Newcrest. The planned area of UAV magnetic survey is shown. The 3D magnetic inversion model as interpreted by the Company has defined several high-magnetic anomalies considered by the Company as porphyry targets. The distribution of argillic alteration (yellow) and an area of advanced argillic alteration in Lower Beurieung are indicated. The occurrence of the latter adjacent to a high magnetic body suggests potential for a porphyry-related high-sulphidation (HS) type system. Refer To Independent Geologist Report within the Company's IPO prospectus.



#### **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/.

#### **COMPANY ENQUIRIES**

Paul Walker Chairman

Shane Menere
Chief Executive Officer

Tim Young
Investor Relations & Capital Markets

e: paul.walker@fareast.gold

m: + 61 408 776 145

e: shane.menere@fareast.gold

m: + 61 406 189 672 + 62 811 860 8378 e: tim.young@fareast.gold

+ 61 484 247 771

MEDIA ENQUIRIES

Sophie Bradley IR Executive Reach Markets

e: IR@reachmarkets.com.au

m: +61 450 423 331

#### **ATTACHMENT X**

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

### **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul> <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>	Not applicable. No drill results were reported as part of the announcement
Drilling techniques	<ul> <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> <li>Not applicable. No drill results were reported as part of the announcement</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	Not applicable. No drill results were reported as part of the announcement
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	Not applicable. No drill results were reported as part of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>No drill results were reported as part of the announcement and the details included under this section do not apply</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not applicable. No drill results were reported as part of the announcement</li> </ul>

#### Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.

- The sample prep and assay methods utilized by Pt. Geoservices are appropriate for the sample type assayed and level of accuracy required.
- The Company regularly uses an Olympus Vanta portable hand-held XRF analyzer (2022) to screen drill core for mineralization before cutting and sampling. This allows for some understanding of the distribution of mineralization prior to sampling to better ensure that the sampled core is representative of the type and style of mineralization. Numerous readings are obtained and recorded for future reference.
- The hand-held XRF provides confirmation that mineralization is present however it is not an accurate determination of the concentration within the sample analysed. Limitations include; very small sampling window, homogeneity of mineralization, penetration depth, possible surface effects, etc.
- The results obtained from the hand held pXRF are subject to confirmation by chemical analysis from an independent laboratory.
- The Company employs industry standard QAQC protocols to check the accuracy and bias of reported sample assays. Sample assay failures are indicated if outside of 3 standard deviations. Certified reference material, blanks and sample splits are also tracked over time to determine if any bias.

#### Verification of sampling and assaying

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
- The use of twinned holes.
- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
- Core is logged by Company geologists with data entered digitally using set data codes for lithology, alteration, mineralization and related rock characteristics.
- Core logging digital data is checked and verified for errors along with core assay data by Company data manager and stored in Access format.
- There is no adjustment of assay data after QAQC determination of pass or fail.

# Location of data points

- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
- Specification of the grid system used.
- Drillhole collars and collected field samples are located using hand-held Garmin GPS to a <5m accuracy.</li>
- Drillhole collar locations will also be located by a surveyor using a Trimble GPS unit to a <1m accuracy.</li>

- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
- The project datum is UTM WGS 84 Zone 47N.
- The Company has resurveyed and confirmed accuracy of historical survey benchmarks on the property for current surveying requirements.

#### Data spacing and distribution

- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
- Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
- Whether sample compositing has been applied.
- 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 identify where mineralization occurs. This will be followed by more rigorous drilling to establish continuity and grade profile within zones of potential resource determination.
- No physical sample compositing has been applied aside. Reported assays are averaged over specific, continuous zones if deemed significant. A cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au with a maximum 1m of internal dilution is utilized for determination of a significant assay interval. No top cut of high-grade assays has been done.
- Where assay intervals include variable sample lengths the sample assays are weighted over the selected interval length to account for the variation.

#### Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.
- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.
- Collected field samples and drill hole locations and drilling parameters are set to best obtain representative data according to the interpreted type and style and controls of mineralization being tested. Particular effort is made to drill normal to such controlling structures or host stratigraphy to obtain a near to true width zone indication as possible.
- Downhole core orientations were obtained using a Axis digital orientation tool.

# Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.
- Collected samples were placed in sturdy plastic sacks and sealed for transport. Samples are delivered to expeditor and shipped. Any broken bags received by the lab are reported to the Company. This has not happened to date.

## Audits or reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.
- The have been no independent audit or review of sampling protocols.

### **Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <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> <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 (PIPPIB) for 7688 ha of the protected forest area. This allows FEG to conduct exploration activities within the permit area under certain conditions.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul> <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
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul> <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>
Drill hole Information	<ul> <li>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:         <ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No previous drilling has been completed.</li> <li>Specific details of all drill holes completed by FEG are reported.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisatio n widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul> <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>
Diagrams	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Pertinent maps and sections are included in the corporate release of sample results
Balanced reporting	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Reporting is fully representative of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	<ul> <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 and interpreted the results. The test work involved:</li> <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> <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 course gravity gold.</li> <li>Additional testwork will be conducted to better determine the gravity recoverable gold component.</li> <li>The UAV survey images display data acquired using a Geometric Mag Arrow high definition cesium magnetometer with an Inertial Labs M120 sensor used for the Lidar survey to produce sub-meter surface resolution.</li> <li>The survey was completed along 50m spaced northeast oriented flight lines. The magnetic survey was completed by Enmincom, Pt. Energi dan M</li></ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul> <li>DJI Mavic Pro</li> <li>DJI Phantom 4 RTK</li> <li>DJI M300</li> <li>Survey Speed: 6.0 m/s</li> <li>Nominal Survey Sensor Height: 55m</li> <li>Line Spacing: 50m</li> <li>Line orientation: SE</li> <li>Tie Line Spacing: 250m</li> <li>Tie Line Orientation: NE</li> <li>UAV Platform: DJI M300 RTK</li> <li>Roving Unit: MagArrow Magnetometer</li> <li>Rover Navigation: Integrated GPS</li> <li>Secondary Navigation: UAV System GPS.</li> <li>Base Unit: GSM-19W Overhauser Magnetometer</li> <li>Base timing: Base reading every 3 seconds</li> <li>Base Location: 185640mE, 526323mN, Elevation: 828m.</li> <li>Coordinates: WGS84, Zone 47N</li> <li>Data images presented were provided by</li> <li>Mr. Gerard McNeil of AUSTHAI GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANT (THAILAND) Co., Ltd based in Bangkok whom conducted initial processing and data filtering.</li> <li>Preliminary interpretation of the UAV data was provided by Mr. Pratama Abimanyu of Bandung, Java whom is providing contract geophysicist services to FEG.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul> <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> <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.