# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

*5 DECEMBER 2023*

FAR EAST GOLD

# TRENGGALEK UPDATE
## 10,520m STRIKE LENGTH, MORE HIGH GRADE GOLD-SILVER AND PORPHYRY DRILL TARGETS CONFIRMED

Far East Gold Limited (**FEG** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of recent surface mapping and rock sampling in the Company's Trenggalek Copper Gold Project. The field work has **identified high-grade gold-silver in an epithermal vein system at Dalang Turu, mapped 8,920m of epithermal vein strike length** and has focused on the **ground proofing of selected porphyry drill targets** within the Singgahan and Jerambah prospects as defined by inversion modelling of historical aeromagnetic data (Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 August 2023).

**Continued exploration of the Trenggalek project is delivering exciting results and reinforces the Company's belief in the project's potential as the next Tier one copper gold discovery similar to that of its geological neighbor, Merdeka Copper Gold's Tujuh Bukit.**

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Company's recent field mapping has confirmed a total epithermal vein strike length of 8,920m having widths of up to 20m, bringing the **Trenggalek project's total strike length to 10,520m**. This includes the **advanced argillic altered lithocap** (alunite, dickite, kaolinite, pyrophyllite, diaspore and topaz) **at Sumber Bening that measures 5 km** (NNE-SSW) **x 1.6 km** (E-W) with a large central vuggy quartz zone of approximately 1,600m strike length (Refer to the Company's Independent Geologist Report included in the ASX announcement dated 25 March 2022).

- Field mapping of the surface extent of the quartz veins within the Sentul-Buluroto and Dalang Turu prospect areas has **identified high-grade mineralisation** from the Dalang Turu veins. Grab samples from Dalang Turu have assayed up to **7.75g/t gold and 89g/t silver** within colloform banded quartz veins. This confirms Trenggalek's prospectivity for high grade epithermal gold systems across multiple areas when combined with previous drill results at Sentul-Buluroto that included:

  - **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 in TRDD004).
  - **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 in TRDD004).
  - **9m @ 4.91 g/t Au**, 19 g/t Ag incl **1m @ 8.1 g/t Au**, 23 g/t Ag (from 5.8m in TRDD005).
  - **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 in TRDD002). Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 30 June 2023.

- Field mapping and sampling in the Singgahan and Jerambah porphyry prospect areas have identified altered and mineralized diorite intrusive adjacent to areas of interpreted high magnetics. The results support the Company's plan to target select **high-magnetic anomalies for drill testing as porphyry targets**.

- **Recent mapping at Sinngahan has confirmed the occurrence of porphyry-type quartz stockwork veins** with magnetite stringers in a propylitic diorite containing disseminated pyrite (3-5%) and minor (<1%) chalcopyrite.

- Mapping in the Jerambah prospect area west of the Sentul and Buluroto epithermal vein systems has also **identified porphyry type quartz stockwork veins in altered diorite intrusive**. Disseminated pyrite (10-20%) occurs within phyllic altered diorite and within propylitic-altered diorite where it is associated with minor chalcopyrite and bornite (<1%).

**FEG Investor Briefing – Trenggalek Update: 12PM (AEDT) 13 December 2023**

Please join Far East Gold's Chairman Paul Walker and GM of Exploration Mike Corey for an investor briefing, where they will provide an update on the Trenggalek Copper Gold Project. In this session, Paul and Mike will discuss:

- The high-grade copper and gold mineralization identified through geological mapping and surface rock sampling at the Sentul and Buluroto prospect areas.
- Why Far East Gold is excited by what they are seeing at Trenggalek and an update on next steps, including the planned porphyry drill program.
- Why major natural resources player Eurasian Group Resources was drawn to the Trenggalek Project, and the benefits of their involvement.

This is a live and interactive online session, and participants are encouraged to ask questions. Spots are limited, so secure yours today.

Register here or request a recording.

**FIELD MAPPING RESULTS**

Figure 1 and 2 below show selected drill targets and surface grab samples from outcrops in the Singgahan prospect area. Figures 3 and 4 show a geological compilation map of the Jerambah prospect area and selected grab samples. 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 3).

Historical drilling in the Jerambah prospect area appears to have tested targets unrelated to the interpreted high magnetic anomalies identified by the Company magnetic inversion modelling. Selected grab sample locations and assays are provided in Table 1.

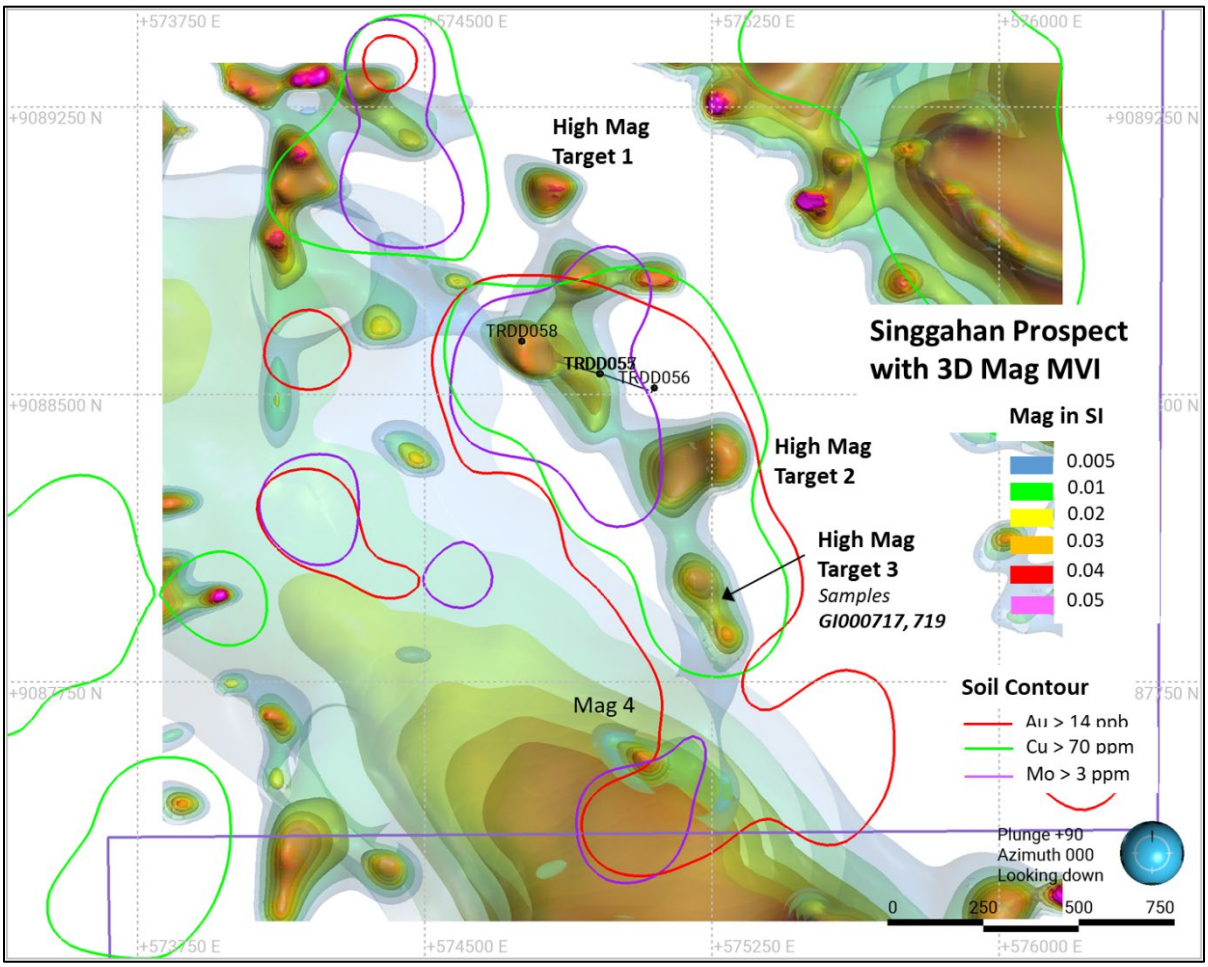


***Figure 1:*** *Singgahan prospect area showing the distribution of Au-Cu-Mo-in-soil geochemistry as interpreted and reported by historical exploration and the locations of previous drilling completed by ARX. Planned drill targets defined by interpreted 3D magnetic inversion model completed by FEG. The planned holes will test coincident high-magnetic and rock and soil geochemistry anomalies.*

***Figure 2:*** *Photos of selected grab samples collected by the Company from outcrop in the area of defined high-magnetic target 3.* ***Left:*** *Sample GI000717 of propylitic altered diorite intrusive with quartz stockwork veins and thin magnetite stringers. Sample contains disseminated pyrite (3-5%) and minor chalcopyrite. Sample assayed 0.44g/t Au, 581ppm Cu.* ***Right:*** *Sample GI000720 of propylitic and silicified diorite intrusive with quartz-magnetite stockwork veins and containing disseminated pyrite (3-5%) and minor chalcopyrite (<1%). Sample assayed 0.47g/t Au, 1,049ppm Cu. See Table 1 for sample location and assay details.*

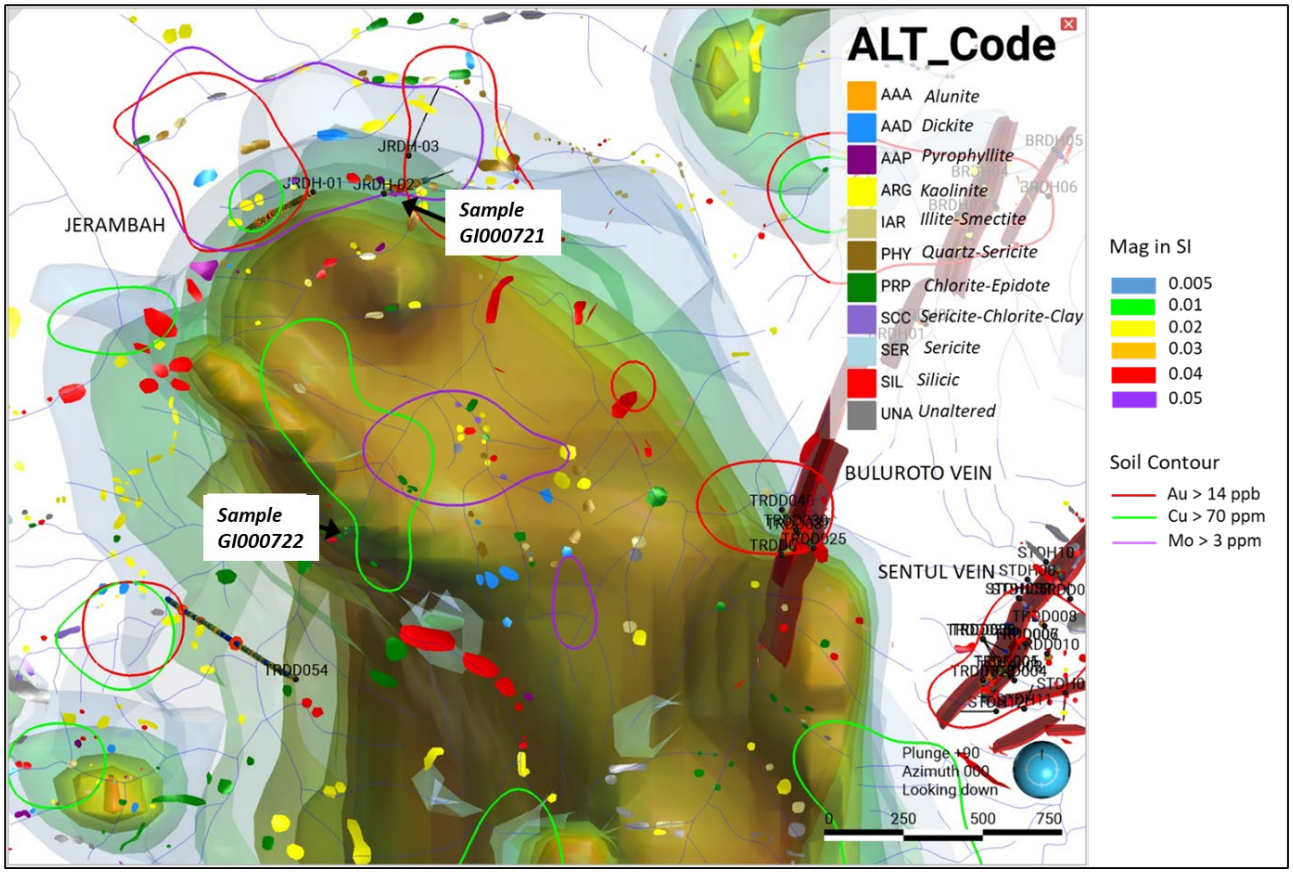


***Figure 3:*** *Jerambah prospect area showing the distribution of Au-Cu-Mo-in-soil geochemistry and distribution of alteration mineral assemblages as interpreted and reported by historical exploration. The locations of previous drilling completed by ARX and Pama are shown relative to the interpreted 3D magnetic inversion model completed by FEG. Locations of grab samples from outcrop are indicated. Refer to Figure 4 and Table 1.*

***Figure 4:*** *Photos of selected grab samples collected by the Company from outcrop in the area of a defined high-magnetic target at the Jerambah prospect.* ***Left:*** *sample GI000721 of phyllic altered diorite intrusive with quartz stockwork veins and abundant disseminated pyrite (10-20%). Sample assayed 0.06g/t Au, 738ppm Cu.* ***Right:*** *sample GI000722 of propylitic diorite intrusive with quartz-magnetite stockwork veins and disseminated pyrite (3-5%) and minor chalcopyrite and bornite (<1%). Sample assayed 0.08g/t Au, 318ppm Cu. See Table 1 for sample location and assay details.*

Recent mapping by the Company was also conducted in area of epithermal type quartz veins in the Dalang Turu and Sentul prospect areas (Figure 5). Results from the Sentul mapping were announced by the Company in ASX releases of August 23 and October 11, 2023.

At the Dalang Turu prospect area located in the northern part of the tenement, several narrow (20cm wide) veins have been mapped for up to 580m in length. Vein samples collected show well developed colloform banding (Figure 6) with assays indicating the potential for high-grade mineralisation (Table 1). The Company will continue with detailed mapping and sampling in priority target areas within the Trenggalek project's **12,813 ha** tenement area.

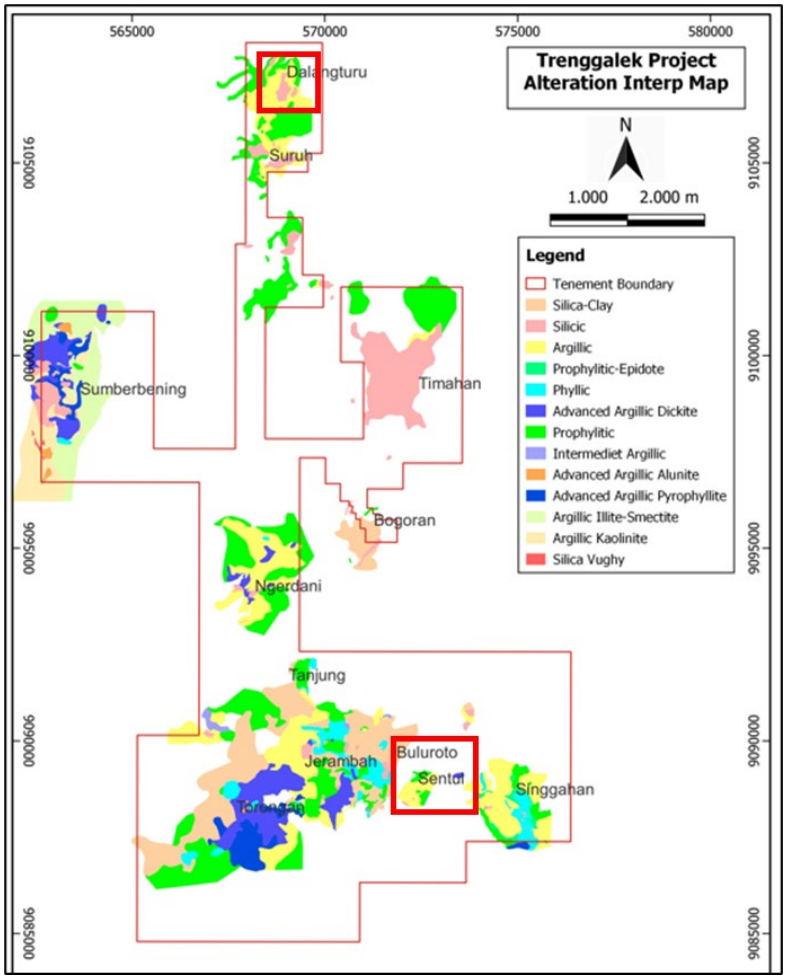


***Figure 5:*** *Trenggalek IUP area showing the locations of recent mapping in epithermal vein target areas. Veins in the northern Dalang Turu prospect area show well developed colloform banding and extend up to 580m. See Figure 6.*

The Company will continue with detailed mapping and sampling to determine if further strike length can be mapped and defined across the tenement. **The current total combined strike length of the epithermal systems at the Trenggalek project is 10,520m across several prospect areas** and is apportioned as follows:

- Buluroto – 3,910m
- Buluroto South – 425m
- Sentul West – 1,800m
- Sentul East – 1,175m
- Sentul South – 480m
- Dalang Turu – 1,130m
- Sumber Bening – 1,600m


***Figure 6:*** *Photos of grab sample GI00706 collected by the Company from vein outcrop in the Dalang Turu prospect area. The veins show well developed colloform banding with the sample shown having an assay of 7.75g/t Au and 89g/t Ag. The veins are narrow (~20cm) and extend up to 580m along strike. Refer to Table 1 for sample coordinates and assay details.*

| Sample ID | Northing | Easting | RL | Au g/t | Ag g/t | As ppm | Ba ppm | Bi ppm | Cu ppm | Mo ppm | Pb ppm | Sb ppm | Zn ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GI000717 | 9087964 | 575305 | 205 | 0.447 | 0.5 | 12 | 24 | 5 | 581 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 54 |
| GI000720 | 9087965 | 575304 | 205 | 0.476 | 0.5 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 1049 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 73 |
| GI000721 | 9090205 | 570277 | 530 | 0.068 | 0.5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 738 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| GI000722 | 9089183 | 570123 | 515 | 0.086 | 0.5 | 2 | 29 | 5 | 318 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 35 |
| GI000706 | 9107319 | 568599 | 214 | 7.758 | 89 | 396 | 64 | 5 | 35 | 16 | 161 | 7 | 246 |

***Table 1:*** *Location coordinates and assay details of samples shown on Figures 1, 3 and 6. Datum is WGS 84 Zone 49S.*

## 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 *Izin Usaha Pertambangan – Operasi Producsi* (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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.<br>- No sludge sampling was undertaken due to the excellent core recovery.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *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.<br>- 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.<br>- |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *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).<br>- 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.*<br>• *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).<br>- 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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data* | - All field and laboratory data are entered into an Excel database, also the core drilling logs.<br>- Drill databases are stored in standard formats in Excel.<br>- 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | - Drilling was undertaken based on the geophysical targets presented.<br>- 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.*<br>• *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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *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:<br>  - 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.<br>  - 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.<br>  - 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.<br>- Justin Werner (Non-executive director of FEG) is the President Commissioner of PT SMN, PT SAN, and PT JTP.<br>- Jimbarlow Gultom (Indonesian Country director for FEG) is the President Director of PT SMN, PT SAN, and PT JTP.<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>- 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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>- 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.*<br>• *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).*<br>• *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.