ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 AUGUST 2025

Depth Extensions Confirmed at Idenburg by Initial Drilling Results

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG) is pleased to announce **highly encouraging gold intercepts** from its Phase 1 drilling program at the Bermol prospect, part of the Company's flagship Idenburg Project in Papua, Indonesia. These results build confidence in the **scale and grade potential** of Bermol and further **strengthen the development pathway of this emerging gold project**.

To date, ten holes have been completed for a total of 1,169.6m, testing the Bermol fault/shear zone over approximately 650m of strike. Assays have now been returned for holes BRD008 to BRD011, with **all holes intersecting gold mineralisation**. These results **confirm the presence of gold-bearing structures** consistent with historical PT Iriana Mutiara Idenburg (IMI) drilling and, importantly, identify new areas of mineralisation not currently included in the existing JORC (2012) inferred resource.

Highlight intercepts include:

- **BRD011**:- **4.7m @ 2.26 g/t Au** from 92.4m; including 1.70m **@ 3.97 g/t Au** from 94.4m and a further 4.0m **@ 2.75 g/t Au** from 160m; including **1.5m @ 6.05 g/t Au** from 160m and **0.5m @ 11.02 g/t Au** from 161m

- **BRD008**:- **5.2m @ 1.67** g/t Au: including 0.5m **@ 8.72 g/t Au** from 38m and 0.5m **@ 5.41 g/t Au** from 41.7m

- **BRD010**:- **2m @ 3.17 g/t Au** from 46.9m; including 0.9m **@ 6.58 g/t Au** from 47.4m

These early results **demonstrate the potential to expand the mineralised system at Bermol beyond the current resource boundaries** and strengthen confidence in the broader Idenburg Project.

Upcoming holes targeting highly prospective zones at North Bermol will commence imminently. In parallel, preparations are being made for maiden drilling at additional high-priority prospects, including Sua and Kwaplu. Together, these programs position Far East Gold for a steady pipeline of news flow and **the potential to unlock a district-scale gold system**.

Commenting on the initial Bermol drill results **CEO Shane Menere said**:

"We are very encouraged by the first drill results from the Bermol prospect, which confirm a wide mineralised shear and fault zone with strong geological features consistent with previous exploration work and Exploration Target. These results validate our belief that Bermol has the potential to host a significant gold system and build on the Maiden JORC of 540,000 ounces.

Importantly, this is just the beginning. Drilling is now moving to North Bermol, where we will be testing highly prospective targets that have never been drilled before. In addition, we are preparing to advance drilling across other exciting prospects such as Sua and Kwaplu. Each of these areas has the potential to deliver strong high-grade results and build momentum as we unlock the broader gold potential of this project."

The company is currently **undertaking a 320-line km, high-definition drone magnetic and Lidar survey** at 50m line spacing over the Bermol and Bermol North prospect areas. The circa 1,200 hectare survey will be completed by the end of August. The objective is to define key structural and geological features along an interpreted **4km long northeast trending structural corridor that links the Bermol and North Bermol prospect areas**.

The Bermol prospect is a significant part of the Company's phase 1 drilling strategy **to build on the inferred JORC Resource of 540k ounces @ 4.1 g/t A**u (Refer to the announcement 15 December 2024) and was chosen as the first drill target for this reason. The SMGC independent **Exploration Target of 7.2 million ounces @ 6.1 g/t Au (upper range)** (Refer to the announcement 15 July 2024) indicated the **Exploration Target potential at the Bermol prospect, at 1.8 million ounces @ 10.0 g/t Au (upper range)** and a lower range of 56k ounces @ 2.0 g/t Au. Bermol currently accounts for just 228k ounces @ 4.8 g/t Au within the initial Idenburg JORC resource of 540k ounces.

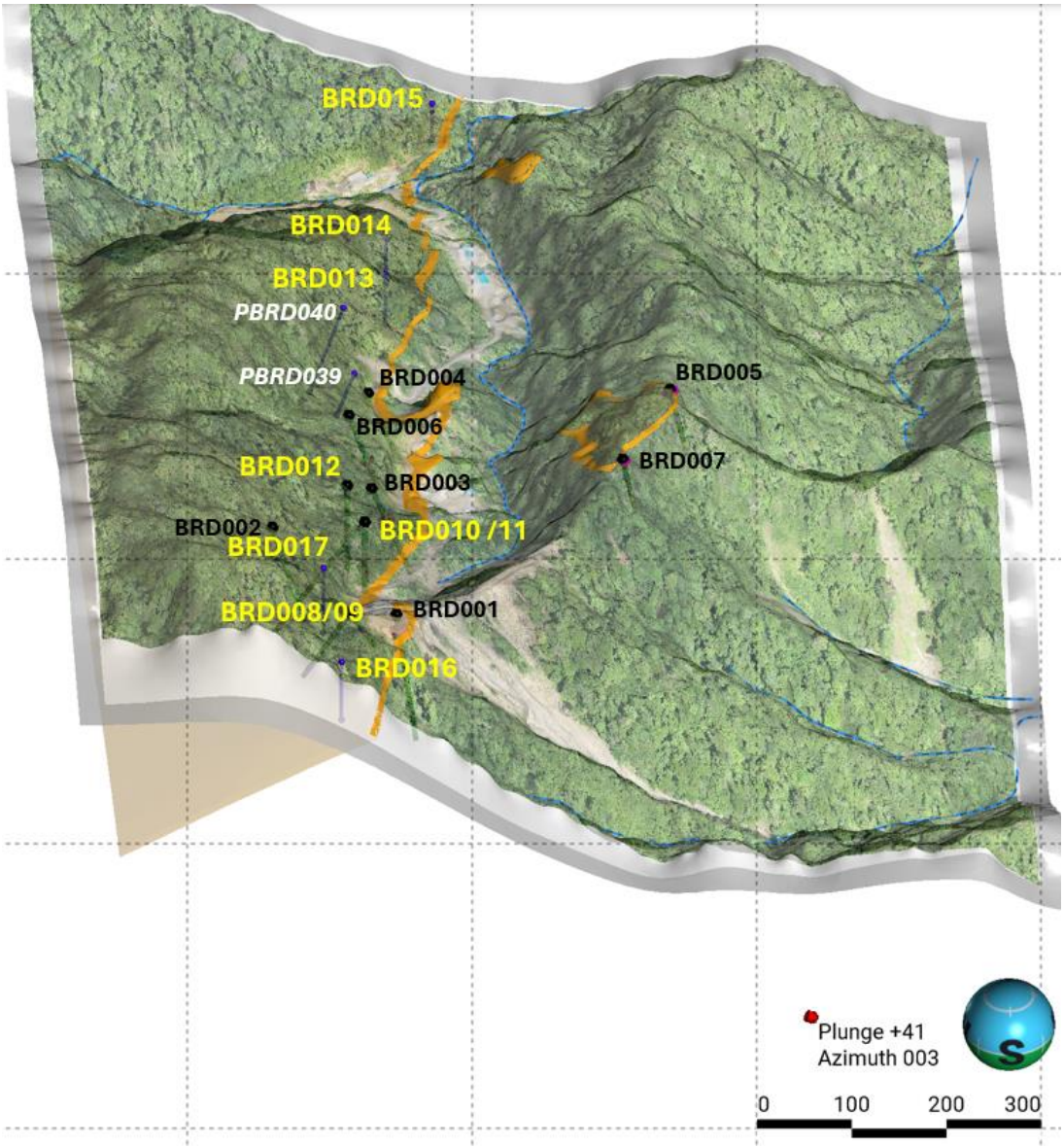


Figure 1: *3D plan map showing locations of completed (yellow), planned (white) and historical (black) drill holes. Refer to Table 1 for completed hole coordinates. The interpreted trace of the Bermol shear zone and quartz vein system is shown in orange. Refer to Figure 3 showing cross-section of drill holes BRD009, 008, 001.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth
BRD008	461724	9587047	867	55	60	70.50
BRD009	461724	9587047	867	300	60	128.80
BRD010	461743	9587325	743	0	90	100.00
BRD011	461743	9587325	743	270	56	171.50
BRD012	461732	9587412	725	0	90	141.50
BRD013	461814	9587886	578	0	90	110.60
BRD014	461826	9588002	551	90	60	133.80
BRD015	461870	9588304	494	0	90	57.50
BRD016	461694	9586953	873	0	90	105.30
BRD017	461739	9587287	752	210	45	150.10
				Total Meters		1,169.60

Table 1: *Collar details for completed FEG drill holes at Bermol Hole numbering for the FEG program was continued from the last hole number from historical drilling (BRD007. Hole coordinates are in meters and conform to the WGS 84 / UTM Zone 54S reference system.*

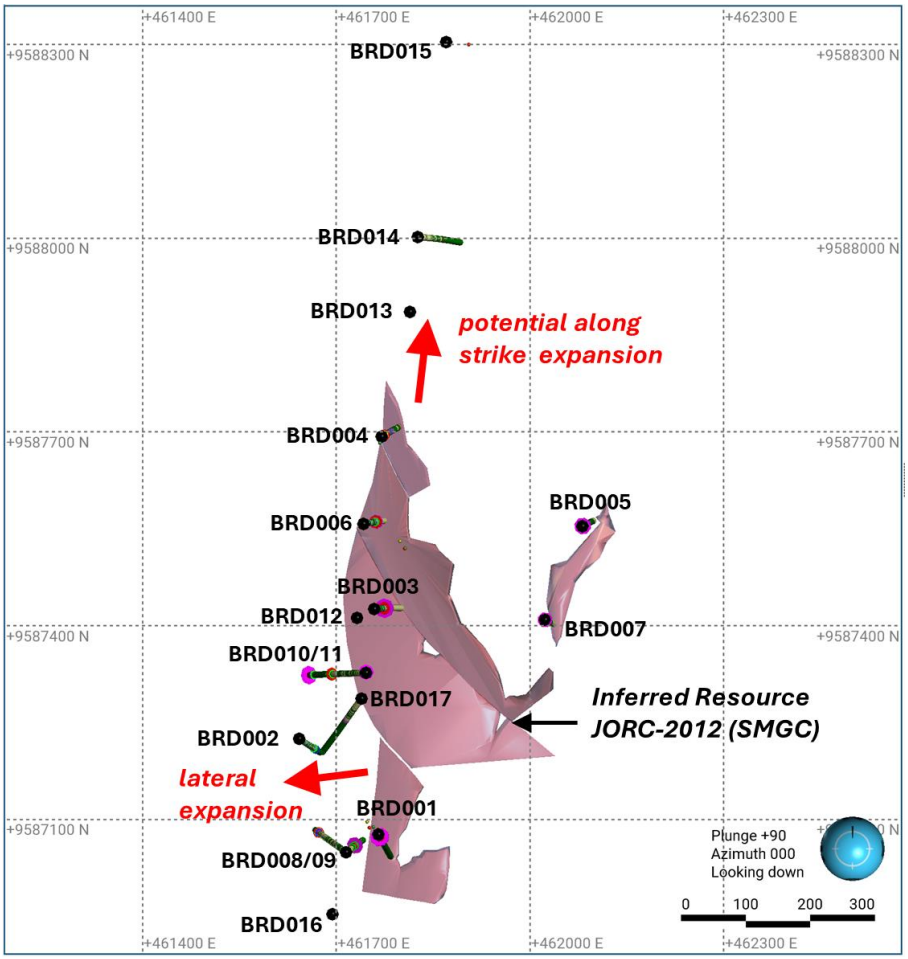


Figure 2: Bermol plan map showing the surface extent of the Bermol JORC 2012 inferred resource as determined by SMGC relative to the locations of completed FEG holes BRD008 to 017 and historical IMI drill holes BRD001 to 007. The current drill program is focused on expanding and upgrading the SMGC inferred resource extent. Refer to Figure 3 showing cross-section of drill holes BRD009, 008, 001. Map coordinates are in meters and conform to the WGS 84 / UTM Zone 54S reference system.

Hole		From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BRD008		*37*	*42.2*	5.20	*1.67*
Bermol	*incl*	*37.5*	*39.25*	1.75	***3.30***
	and incl	*37.5*	*38*	0.50	***8.72***
	and	*41.7*	*42.2*	0.50	***5.41***
Hole		**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**
BRD009		*113.3*	*117.3*	4.00	*0.49*
Bermol	*incl*	*113.3*	*114.3*	1.00	*1.36*
Hole		**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**
BRD010		*46.9*	*48.9*	2.00	***3.17***
Bermol	*incl*	*47.4*	*48.3*	0.90	***6.58***
Hole		**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**
BRD011		*92.4*	*97.1*	4.70	***2.26***
Bermol	*incl*	*94.4*	*96.1*	1.70	***3.97***
	and	*145.5*	*146.5*	1.00	*0.46*
	and	*160*	*164*	4.00	***2.75***
	incl	*160*	*161.5*	1.50	***6.05***
	and incl	*161*	*161.5*	0.50	***11.02***

Table 2: *Compiled significant intersections from FEG drillholes BRD008 to BRD011. Intersections were compiled using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with no grade top cut. A maximum of 3 meter of internal dilution was included. Refer to Table 2 for hole collar details . Hole numbering for the FEG program was continued from the last hole number of historical drilling at Bermol (BRD007). Refer to Table 3 for assay results of individual samples that comprise the significant intersection for BRD008.*

Figures 3 and 4 below show drillhole cross sections for the reported holes showing significant intercepts and interpreted geology. Current interpretation suggest that the Bermol fault/shear zones is a generally wide (35-75m), shallow dipping structure with variable deformation that contains discrete bands or lenses of very intense deformation (ie. mylonite) that generally vary from <1m to 4m in thickness. The potential for gold mineralised mylonite at depth is shown by holes BRD-009 and 011.

It is apparent that zones of gold mineralisation are associated with the mylonite, and that the highest grades occur within sulphide-rich zones within it. The sulphides in such zones occur within massive veins or stringers parallel to the shear foliation and as coarse clots which overprint the shear foliation (see core photos below). Both modes of occurrence suggest the sulphide (and associated gold) formed late in the deformation history. These observations are consistent with those reported from historical exploration of the Bermol prospect area and are important for determination of the timing and controlling structures of gold mineralisation.

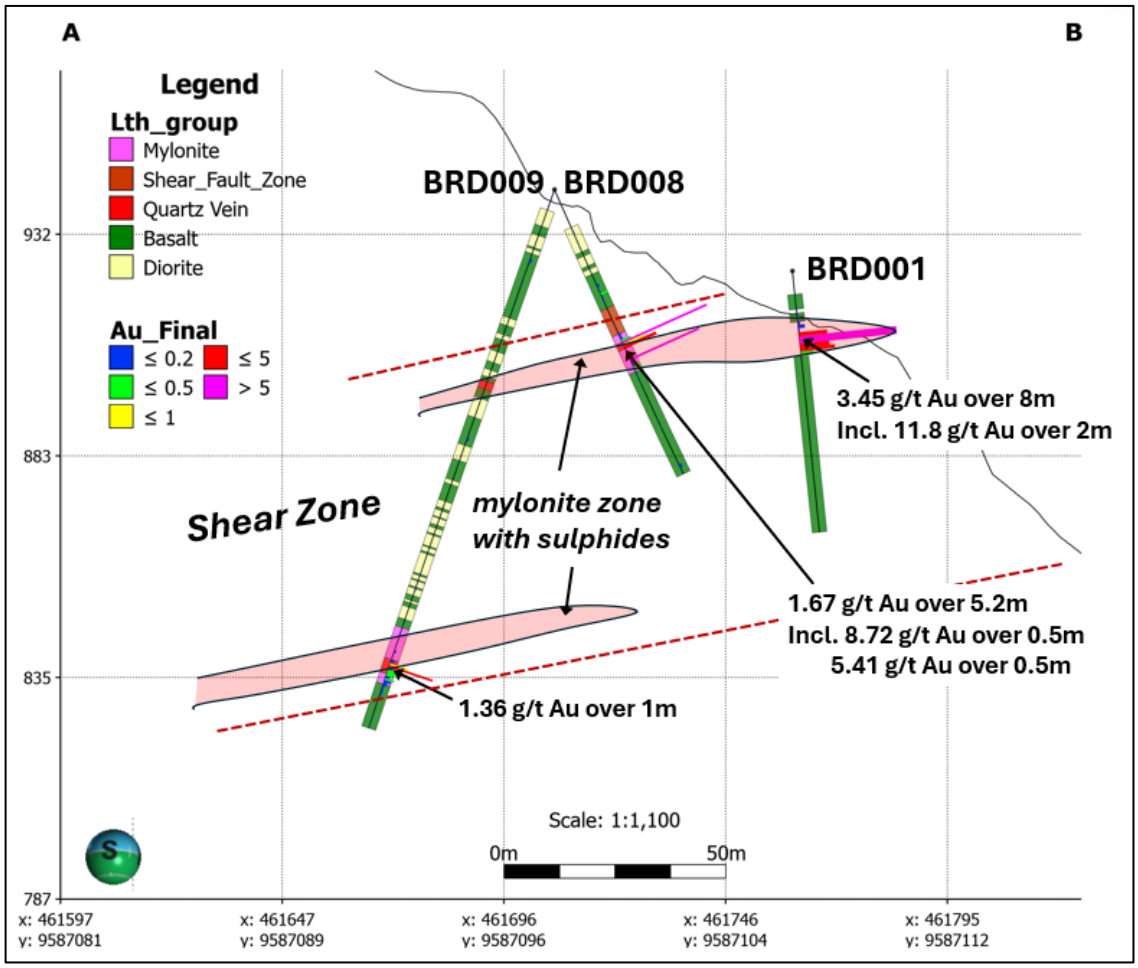
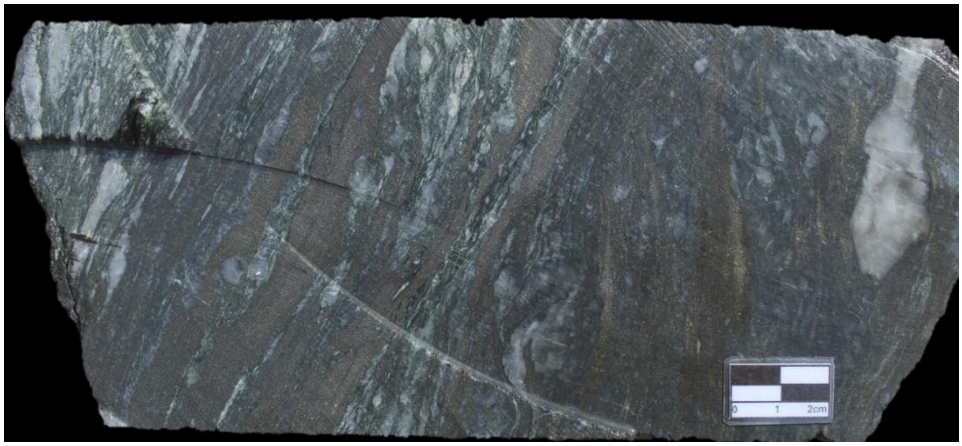


Figure 3: *Bermol drill hole cross section (looking North) showing hole lithology and the interpreted shear zone. The Bermol fault/shear zone is marked by variable brittle (fault breccia) and ductile (foliated) deformation with discrete zones/lenses of intense, pervasive ductile deformation manifest as mylonite. Gold mineralisation appears to be associated with mylonite and abundant arsenopyrite. See Table 3 and core photos below for examples of the deformation. Map coordinates are in meters and conform to the WGS 84 / UTM Zone 54S reference system.*

Hole_ID	From	To	Length m	Au-g/t	Ag-g/t	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Sb ppm
BRD008	37	37.5	0.50	0.28	<0.25	866	5	79	<2.5
BRD008	37.5	38	0.50	**8.72**	5.70	40,700	82	2,413	6
BRD008	38	38.5	0.50	0.80	<0.25	4,406	6	128	<2.5
BRD008	38.5	39.25	0.75	1.35	<0.25	6,160	9	26	<2.5
BRD008	39.25	39.85	0.60	0.01	<0.25	45	<2.5	9	<2.5
BRD008	39.85	40.85	1.00	0.00	<0.25	17	<2.5	31	<2.5
BRD008	40.85	41.7	0.85	0.07	<0.25	18	6	59	<2.5
BRD008	41.7	42.2	0.50	**5.41**	2.30	21,000	27	329	<2.5

Table 3: *Assay results of individual samples that comprise the significant intersection for BRD008 listed in Table 2 . The correlation of gold with high concentrations of As manifest as arsenopyrite is shown.*

BRD008 Core Photos



Above: *BRD008 (37.96m): Mylonite, intense pervasive shear foliation at 70° to CA with quartz augens. Late, mm-wide stringers of massive arsenopyrite and pyrite emplaced along shear planes. Part of sample BD002052 which assayed 8.72 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Ag over 0.5m (37.5 – 38m)* ***Below:*** *BRD008 (41.76m): Mylonite, intense pervasive shear foliation at 80° to CA with quartz augens. Late, mm-wide stringers of massive arsenopyrite and pyrite emplaced along shear planes. Part of sample BD002059 which assayed 5.41 g/t Au, 2.3 g/t Ag over 0.5m (41.7 – 42.2m)*

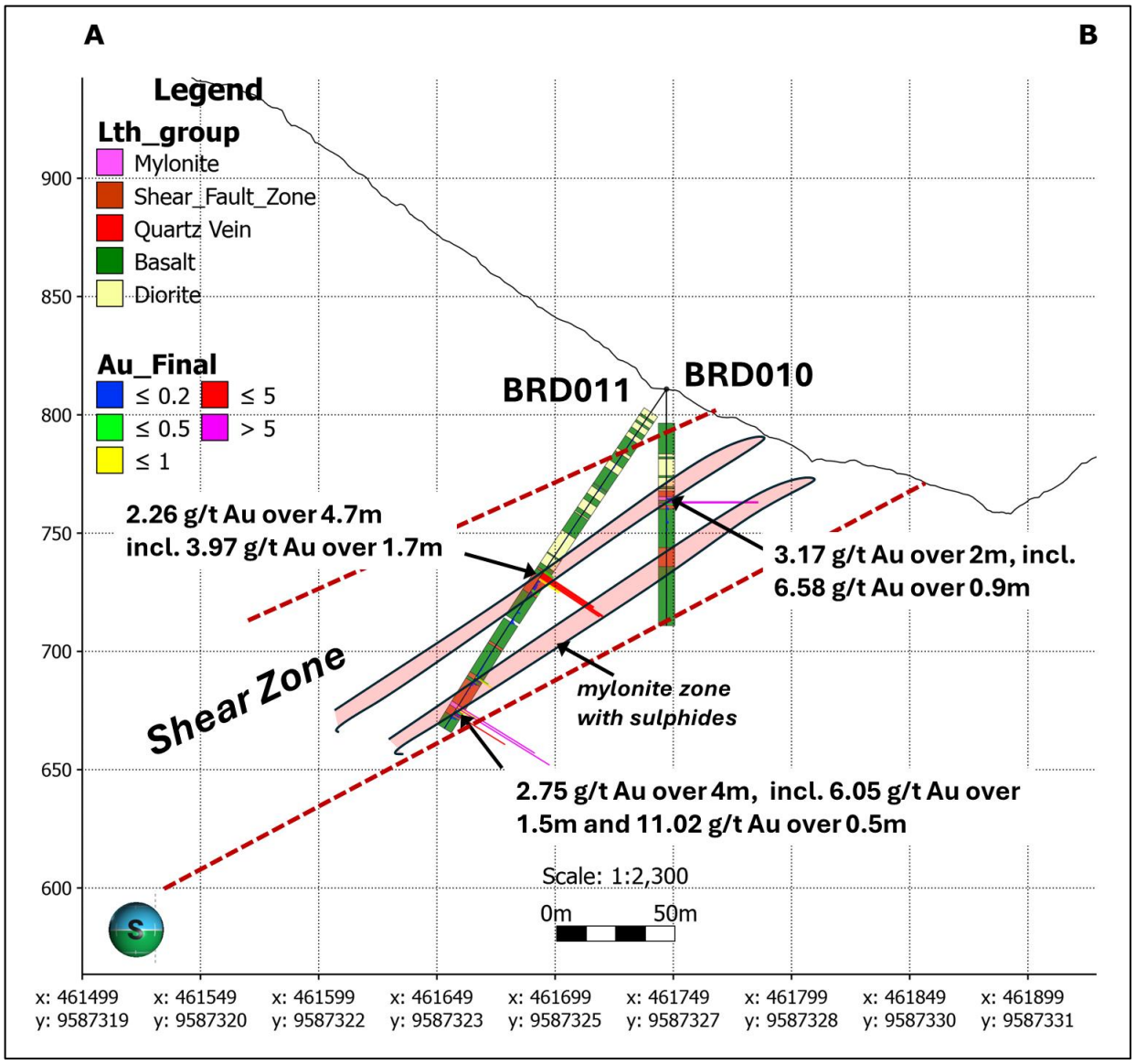
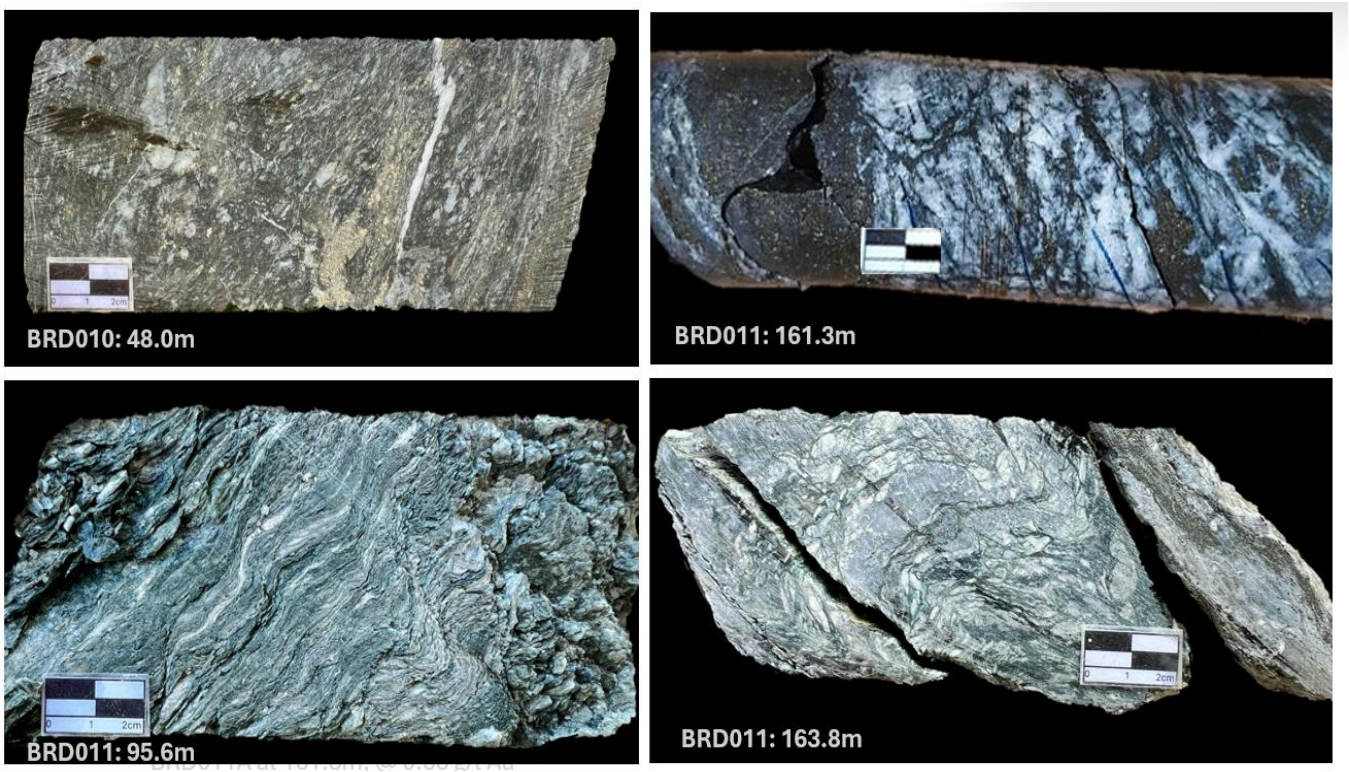


Figure 4: *Bermol drill hole cross section (looking North) showing hole lithology and the interpreted shear zone. The Bermol fault/shear zone is marked by variable brittle (fault breccia) and ductile (foliated) deformation with discrete zones/lenses of intense, pervasive ductile deformation manifest as mylonite. Gold mineralisation appears to be associated with mylonite and abundant arsenopyrite. See Table 4 and core photos below for examples of the deformation. Map coordinates are in meters and conform to the WGS 84 / UTM Zone 54S reference system.*

Hole ID	From	To	Length m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Sb ppm
BRD011	92.4	93.4	1	0.28	0.5	2925	12	211	<2.5
BRD011	93.4	94.4	1	2.87	<0.25	57	10	278	<2.5
BRD011	94.4	95.4	1	4.09	2.2	72	55	2774	<2.5
BRD011	95.4	96.1	0.7	3.81	0.6	49	19	226	<2.5
BRD011	96.1	97.1	1	0.72	<0.25	224	7	228	<2.5
BRD011	160	160.5	0.5	6.26	0.9	222	6	114	<2.5
BRD011	160.5	161	0.5	0.85	0.25	335	5	17	<2.5
BRD011	161	161.5	0.5	11.02	1.9	59,300	37	147	7
BRD011	161.5	162	0.5	0.55	<2.5	355	7	30	<2.5
BRD011	162	162.5	0.5	0.09	<2.5	147	<2.5	16	<2.5
BRD011	162.5	163	0.5	0.28	<2.5	272	9	27	<2.5
BRD011	163	163.5	0.5	0.16	<2.5	328	<2.5	37	<2.5
BRD011	163.5	164	0.5	2.77	0.8	304	<2.5	391	<2.5

Table 4: *Assay results of individual samples that comprise the significant intercept from BRD011 interval listed in Table 2 .*

BRD010 - 011 Core Photos



Photos of samples collected and assayed from Bermol drillholes BRD010 / 011. *Refer to Figure 1 for hole locations.* ***TOP Left;*** *from hole BRD010 assay sample BDO15723 (47.4-48.3m) which returned 6.57 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag, 7.4% As, 0.3% Cu.over 0.9m, basalt with pervasive shear foliation and abundant coarse arsenopyrite;* ***BOTTOM Left;*** *from hole BRD011 assay sample BDO15890 (95.4-96.1m) which returned 3.8 g/t Au from a zone of mylonite with sulphides present along shear foliation planes,* ***TOP Right;*** *from hole BRD011 assay sample BRD16024 (161-161.5m) that returned an assay of 11.02 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 5.9%. As over 0.5m, section of brecciated quartz veins with overprint of coarse, massive arsenopyrite,* ***BOTTOM Right;*** *from hole BRD011 assay sample BI0016030 (163.5-164) that returned 2.7 g/t Au, intense pervaise shear foliated rock with sulphide stringers along foliation planes.*

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement is based on the results and interpretation of FEG exploration within the Idenburg COW. Michael C Corey, who is registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada prepared this announcement and 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'.

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. This Release has been approved by the FEG Board of Directors.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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ATTACHMENT 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been completed 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.	• All Idenburg drill core was digitally photographed and logged by FEG project geologists. Core with any potential for mineralisation was marked up for sampling and despatched to an analytical laboratory for geochemical analysis. Only visually obvious non-mineralised core was not sampled. • Cut, half core was selected for geochemical analysis. • The drill core sample intervals range from 0.5 to 1.50 m in length. • All half core samples were jaw-crushed and split onsite in the Company operated core facility. Sample packets of 500g were put into woven polysacks by site personnel and air freighted to Pt.Geoservices in Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. • Additional sample preparation and assays were undertaken by the independent Pt. Geoservices laboratory in Bekasi, Indonesia. • Gold analyses of all drill core samples were by fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish of a 50g sample, with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au (method FAA50). • For the determination of base metal AAS analytes the GAI02_ICP analytical methos – with detection limits of Ag (0.5 ppm) and Cu, Pb, Zn (each 5 ppm) and 1 ppm detection limit for As.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Triple tube diamond core drilling – fully drilled with diamond bit with PQ collar. • Core diameter was mostly HQ, reducing to NQ at depth. • Down-hole surveying was routinely conducted at 30 m intervals. • Core orientation was measured using a MagCruiser MM105 from Stockholm Precision Tools. • Core was fitted together and marked up for sampling by a geologist, and where loose fragments were seen core was wrapped in masking tape prior to the core sawn in half.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All core sample recovery recorded in both hard copy and digital logging sheets and recovery results assessed by project geologists. • No significant drilling problems encountered resulted in very good core recoveries. • Statistical analyses indicate no relationship between grade and recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill holes were logged by geologists. • All logging data recorded intervals from and to, including lithology, mineralisation, alteration, sulphides seen, detailed structure and geotechnical characteristics. • All core was photographed both dry and wet. • All samples that were identified as having any potential mineralisation were assayed.
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.	• Core samples were logged and all intervals for analysis were marked up by FEG geologists, at 0.5 and 1 metre intervals. • Core samples for analyses were cut into half and collected by experienced FEG personnel. • drill core sample intervals range from 0.5 to 1.5 m in core length. • Selected quarter core samples were assayed for quality assurance and quality control analysis as field duplicates.
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.	• All samples were despatched to the independent laboratory Pt.Geoservices in Bekasi • Certified reference samples and blank and field duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of one each per 20 samples.
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.	• Data entry involves constructing Excel and Access spreadsheets directly from final laboratory assay reports delivered electronically in PDF and Excel format. • Database verified by FEG exploration manager, including all significant drill intersections. • Data stored in company server located in Jakarta, Indonesia.
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.	• Drilling and surface rock sampling grid (Northing, Easting and elevation) was established with handheld GPS control and tape and compass surveyed in the rugged terrain. • Drill hole collars and all sample points will be picked up by contract surveyor at completion of drilling program. • The existing topographic survey is considered adequate for the current DTM. Minor local discrepancies are evident and further survey work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		will be required should further Resource definition ensue. • Grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS 84) UTM Zone 54, Southern Hemisphere.
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.	• Drill hole spacing and drill section spacing was as close to 100 m as the rugged ground conditions allowed. • Drilling has verified the historical mapping and trenching that identified intense shear and fault related deformation. • Samples are not composited for analysis.
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.	• Drill sections are oriented perpendicular to main strike of shallow dipping vein structures. • Most holes were drilled on section. • Vertical and mostly inclined holes were drilled, depending on the interpreted orientation of the shear/fault zone hosting the mineralisation. • The orientation of the drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment with respect to interpreted structural controls of mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All drill core samples were packed on site into polysacks by experienced FEG personnel before being delivered to a logistic depot near Jayapura airport and air-freighted to Jakarta, Indonesia. • Initial coarse crushing and sample split was undertaken by trained FEG technicians at Senggi core facility. Additional sample preparation and assaying was completed at the Pt. Geoservices laboratory in Bekasi, Indonesia. • Pulps and coarse rejects will be stored at the Pt. Geoservices
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling procedures and data collection are frequently reviewed by FEG exploration staff. No independent audit of sampling methodologies has been done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• A 6th generation Contract of Work (COW) between PT. Iriana Mutiara Idenburg (IMI) and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia signed on 28 April 1997 • Project Area covers 95,280 hectares. • No further partial relinquishments required. • COW currently in Exploration Period. • 30 year production period with possible 2 x 10 year extensions. • Obligations and commitments governed by COW amended to conform to 2009 Mining Law.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Known historical mineral prospects and Resources were located and documented located by previous IMI tenure holders. • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties include Barrick Gold Corporation and Avocet Mining under Joint Venture, Placer Dome under Exclusive Option Period and Minorco, Newcrest Mining, Newmont Mining under confidential due diligence investigations. • ACA Howe International Ltd. compiled an independent technical report on the key prospective targets within the COW held by IMI. • SMGC in Jakarta completed an Exploration Target Assessment and a Maiden inferred JORC resource estimate for FEG in 2024.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• All gold prospects are located within the exotic Idenburg Inlier terrane, an approximately 30x30km block of amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks hosting dismembered ophiolites emplaced along regionally extensive thrust faults. • Tectonic setting is on edge of Pacific Rim, in complex collisional zone between Northward creeping Australian continental plate and oceanic Pacific Plate drifting to Southwest. • Style of gold mineralisation as determined from field observations including mapping and drill core logging is of the orogenic gold type, also referred as mesothermal lode gold. • Repeated petrographic investigations suggest the presence of auriferous, sheared quartz veins in metamorphic rocks with alteration assemblages seen and fluid inclusion homogenisation temperatures indicate that orogenic lode gold deposits are present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drill hole collar details were provided in the included Table and shown on the included plan map.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Significant assay intersections were calculated using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with no top-cut and maximum 3m of internal dilution. • Samples of variable lengths were weighted when present as part of calculating significant assay intersection. • No grade equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down-hole length, true width not known').	• The drill targets were tested with the aim of intersecting the interpreted structural features as perpendicular as possible to the strike, based on the geological interpretation from historical data and determined from surface creek mapping and mapping of fault/shear zone exposures. • Results are reported as down-hole widths, in most cases, true width is approximately 80-85 % of down-hole length.
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.	• Figures attached.
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.	• Results from all drill holes in the historic programs for which assays have been received have been reported in previous FEG announcements.
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	Previous historical exploration activities included: • Regional drainage sampling has been completed over the entire remaining Project Area at a sampling density of just over 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	sample per 5 sq. km. At each stream site a -80# stream sediment, panned concentrate and BLEG sample were collected, along with any mineralised rock float or rock outcrops. • The BLEG samples were assayed for Au, Ag and Cu. The silt and rock samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Sb, Hg, Bi, Ni, Co, K and Cr. • Lithostructural interpretations from air photos and satellite imagery. • Compilation of all geochemical, geological and geophysical data into a GIS database initially in Datamine and Leapfrog format. • Preliminary metallurgical test work, on surface samples and on drill core composites from the Sua district show that 50 to 60 % of the contained gold is recoverable by gravity, while overall recoveries by carbon-in-leach (CIL) or resin-in-leach (RIL) processes exceed 95 %. • Preliminary cyanide-leach, bottle-roll tests on Bermol rock material by Placer reportedly indicated gold recoveries of 80%.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The current initial FEG drilling is planned to extend and infill known mineralised zones, and to delineate additional mineralised zones within the Idenburg COW Project Area.