ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 August 2025

New Gold Bearing Zones Identified at North Bermol

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG) is pleased to report the **discovery of new gold mineralised zones at the North Bermol prospect**, located approximately 1.5km northwest of current drilling activities at the Bermol prospect.

Recent detailed geological mapping has outlined mineralised quartz veins and boudins up to 1m thick within the North Bermol area. Assay results from grab samples returned **grades of up to 25.9 g/t Au and 7.8 g/t Ag** from sulphide-bearing (arsenopyrite/pyrite) quartz veins **over a 15m exposed outcrop**. The mineralisation dips shallowly at ~20 degrees and exhibits a style consistent with that already identified at Bermol, **supporting the interpretation that both areas are linked within a broader 4km-long, northeast-trending structural corridor**.

These results highlight the **potential for further discovery of additional mineralised zones** across the corridor, significantly enhancing the exploration upside at the Bermol prospect and Idenburg.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **New mineralised quartz veins mapped at North Bermol** – Detailed mapping has identified sulphide-bearing quartz veins and boudins within northwest-trending structures. This is in contrast to the predominately northeast-trending shear zones seen at Bermol, opening up additional target areas for testing in the current Phase 1 drill program.
- **Additional high-priority targets to be advanced** – The Company will conduct further mapping and sampling at Nova (north of the Sua prospect) and Tekai (west of the Mafi prospect). Historic results include:
  - **Nova**: surface outcrop sampling of **3.9 g/t and 9.0 g/t Au over 1m**.
  - **Tekai**: chip samples from sheared quartz veins ~800m apart assayed **58.2 g/t and 79.8 g/t Au.**
- **Expanding high-grade potential** – The mapping confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation and supports the potential to expand resources across multiple prospects. (Refer to ASX announcement dated 14 November 2024.)

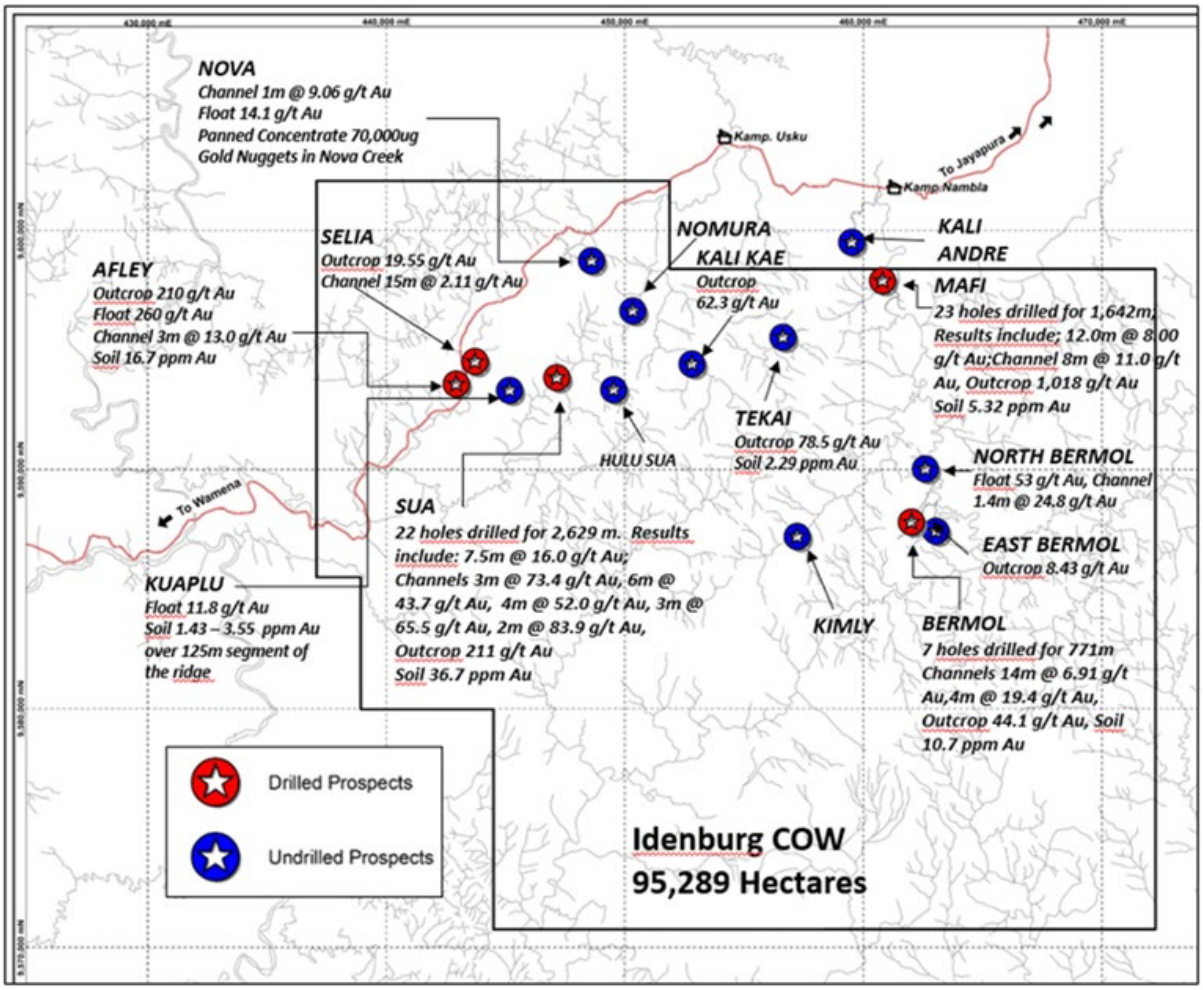

Figure 1**:** *Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. Recent mapping was completed in the North Bermol prospect area and discovered new zones of gold mineralisation hosted within quartz-sulphide veins and boudins. Refer to Figure 2.*

Detailed Mapping Results:

In parallel with the Phase 1 drilling program, the Company has advanced a campaign of detailed geological mapping across the Bermol prospect areas. This work is designed to identify new gold-bearing zones that may be incorporated into ongoing drilling, with the objective of rapidly expanding the scope of exploration.

The North Bermol prospect is interpreted as the northern extension of a ~4km-long mineralised structural corridor. While the corridor trends predominantly northeast, mapping has revealed the presence of additional fault and shear zones with alternative orientations. The recognition of these cross-cutting structures is considered highly significant, as their relative timing and association with gold mineralisation are key to unlocking the broader exploration potential of the corridor.

These findings continue to strengthen the Company's confidence in the Idenburg Project, highlighting the potential for further high-grade discoveries. Historical exploration data across Idenburg, including the Independent Exploration Target Report prepared by SMGC (released to the ASX on 21 August 2024), provides additional context and supports the emerging interpretation of a large, mineralised system with multiple prospective targets.

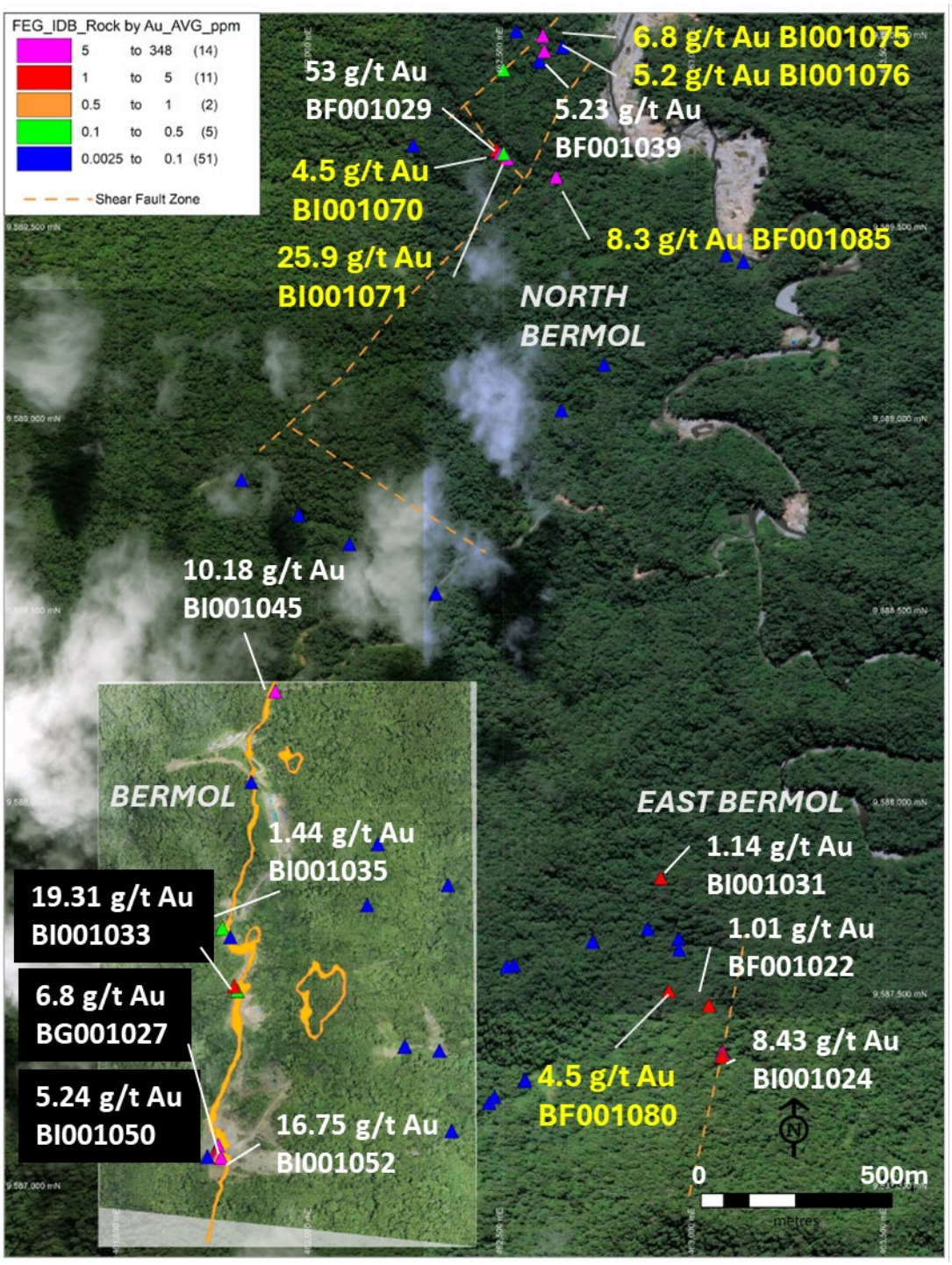

Figure 2: *Map showing the Bermol district prospect areas and the location of recent surface rock samples (in yellow) with gold assay results. Samples and assay in white are from reporting of mapping results in the Company ASX announcement 9 April 2025 . The new discovery of high-grade gold in quartz veins at North Bermol is shown. See Figures 3 and 4. Refer to Table 1 for sample location and assay details of samples shown. A review and discussion of historical exploration and assessment of resource potential can be found in the Company ASX announcement of announcement 21 August 2024.*

Prospect	Sample ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	RL m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
North Bermol	BI001070	462482	9589712	435	**4.48**	ND	350	8	9	ND	ND	1	121	60	31
North Bermol	BI001071	462491	9589702	435	**25.90**	7.8	248	8	27	ND	ND	1	64	210	56
North Bermol	BI001072	462500	9589703	435	0.29	0.25	176	19	ND	ND	ND	3	16	19	15
North Bermol	BI001073	462500	9589922	433	0.11	0.6	5	9	15	ND	17	15	601	8	51
North Bermol	BI001074	462602	9590010	388	0.51	0.25	27	13	ND	ND	ND	1	20	11	40
North Bermol	BI001075	462601	9590010	388	**6.75**	4.9	41	33	9	ND	ND	2	1,606	66	113
North Bermol	BI001076	462603	9590010	378	**5.26**	3.2	95	9	12	ND	ND	2	446	18	13
North Bermol	BI001077	463008	9592335	321	0.01	0.25	1	8	5	ND	ND	1	4	ND	19
North Bermol	BI001078	463118	9592107	321	0.04	0.25	3	15	ND	ND	11	16	194	6	91
North Bermol	BI001079	462549	9590425	399	0.01	0.25	9	27	ND	ND	ND	15	6	ND	9
North Bermol	BF001085	462638	9589642	389	**8.34**	5.8	31,100	6	33	11	6	1	43	94	41
East Bermol	BF001080	462932	9587519	471	**4.54**	8	70,800	18	19	43	ND	1	33	649	39

***Table 1**: Sample locations and assay results for samples shown in Figure 2. Coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 54 South.*

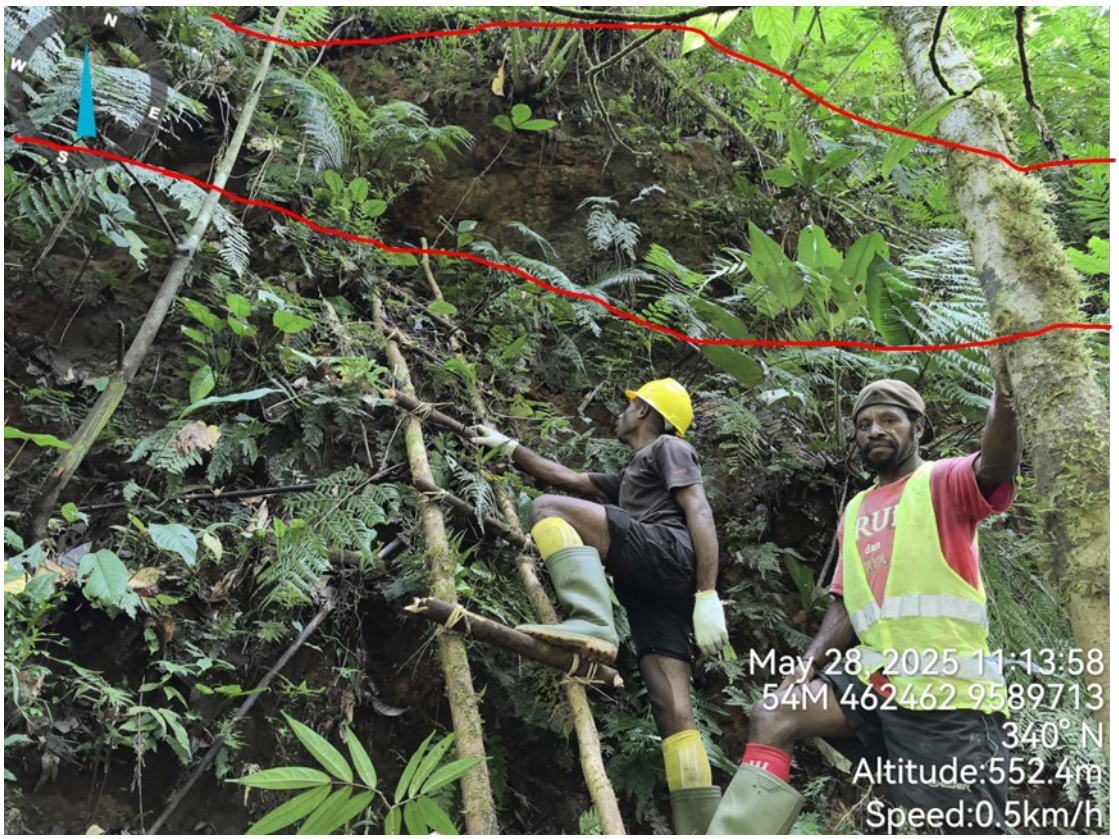

***Figure 3:** Photo of a quartz boudin zone (outlined in red line) at North Bermol. The zone is exposed over about 1.5m in thickness and 15m in length occurs within a laterally extensive fault/shear zone. See Figure 4 for sample descriptions.*

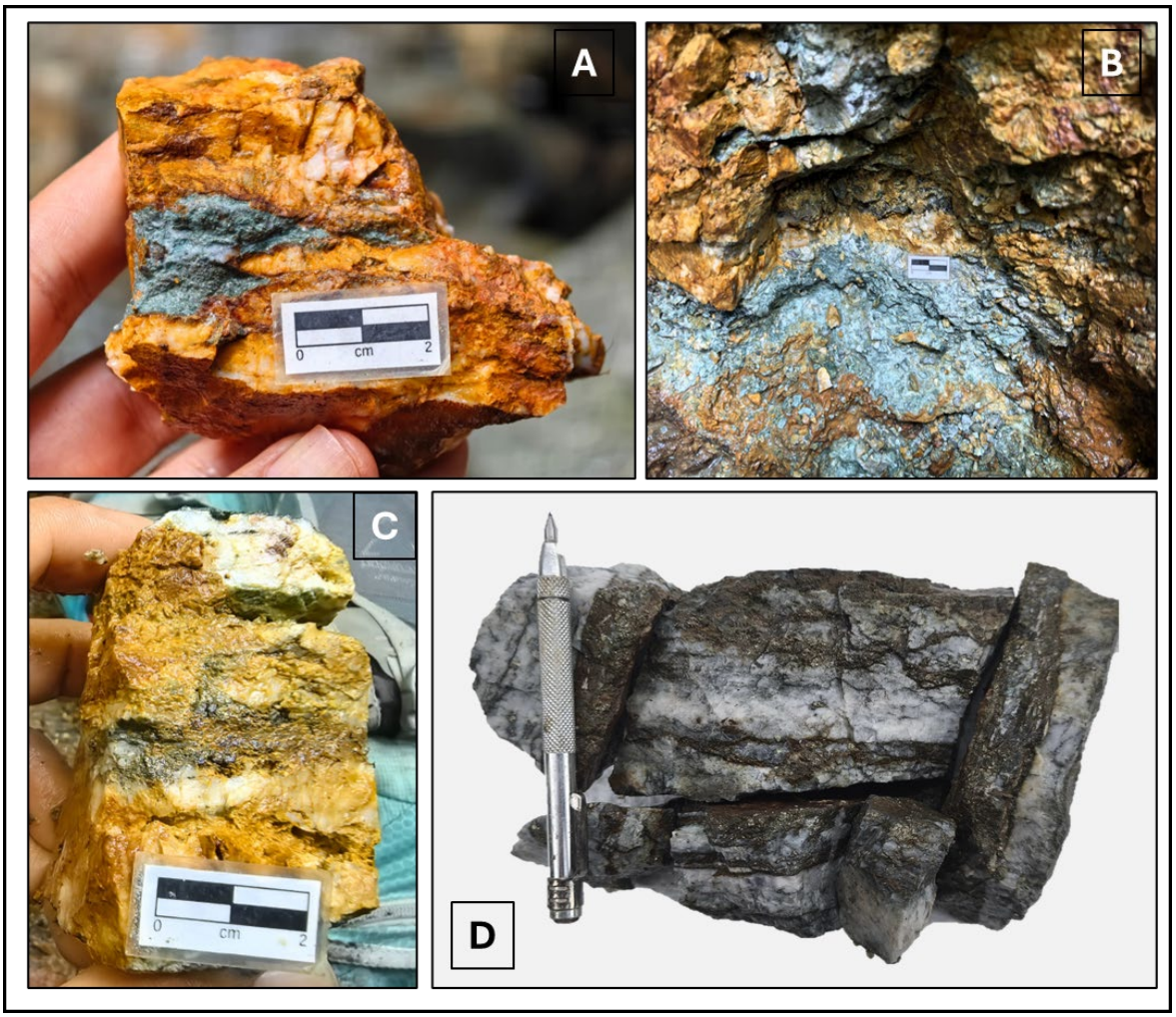

Figure 4: *Photos of samples collected and assayed from the Bermol prospect areas.* ***A)*** *Sample BI001071 – from North Bermol, outcrop, intensely oxidized with remnant clot of arsenopyrite that returned an assay of 25.9 g/t Au, 7.8 g/t Ag. ,* ***B)*** *Sample BI001075 from North Bermol, outcrop, shear zone contains abundant sulphides. Assayed 6..75 g/t Au, 4.9 g/t Ag and 0.16% Cu.,* ***C)*** *Sample BI001076 from North Bermol – outcrop, intensely sheared contains sulphides and fuchsite mica. Assayed 5.26 g/t Au, 3.2 g/t Ag and 446 ppm Cu.,* ***D)*** *Sample BF001085 – from North Bermol, outcrop, crack-seal textured quartz. Assayed 3.1% As.*

The Company will continue with the current detailed mapping and rock sampling to define extensions to known zones of gold mineralisation and identify additional zones of gold mineralisation within the Bermol prospect areas.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement is based on the results of FEG exploration and interpretation of historical exploration within the Idenburg COW. This results of historical exploration was compiled and reported by SMG Consultants in the report entitled 'JORC Resource Report, PT Iriana Mutiara Idenburg, November 2024'. Additional interpretation was provided by FEG and used for exploration planning purposes. Michael C Corey, who is a Member of 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'. 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. This Release has been approved by the FEG Board of Directors.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Sign up to the Far East Gold investor hub to receive important news and updates directly to your inbox, and to engage directly with our leadership team: https://investorhub.fareast.gold/auth/signup

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 drill core was digitally photographed and logged by project geologists. Core with any potential for mineralisation was marked up for sampling and despatched to an analytical laboratory for geochemical analysis. Only obvious non-mineralised core was not sampled. • Half core was selected for geochemical analysis. • The 2007 drill core sample intervals range from 1.00 to 2.00 m with an average interval of 1.38 m. • All half-core samples were packed into woven polysacks by experienced site personnel and air freighted to the Sucofindo Laboratory in Timika, Papua Province, Indonesia. • All sample preparation and assays were undertaken by the independent Sucofindo Laboratory in Timika, Indonesia (Freeport Industrial Park). • 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 FAS4AAS). • For the determination of base metal AAS analytes the Sucofindo GAM006 – Base Metal Determination

		method was used with detection limits of Ag (0.5 ppm) and Cu, Pb, Zn (each 5 ppm). • For the determination of AAS hydride analytes the Sucofindo GAM004 – Hydride Base Metal Determination method was used with a 1.00 ppm detection limit for Arsenic
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 a diamond bit without RC pre- collar. • Core diameter was mostly HQ, reducing to NQ at depth. • Down-hole surveying was routinely conducted at 30 m intervals during 2006 and 2007 drilling. • Core orientation was measured using a down-hole lance to assist in orienting structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Core was fitted together and marked up for sampling by a geologist, and where loose fragments were seen core was wrapped in masking tape before the core was 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 holes were drilled from the surface using conventional triple-tube diamond drilling techniques. Core recoveries exceeded 90% for all mineralised intervals reported. • All core sample recovery recorded in logging sheet and recovery results were assessed by project geologists. • No significant drilling problems encountered resulted in very good core recoveries. • Statistical analyses indicate no relationship between grade and recovery.
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 cited, detailed structure, and geotechnical characteristics. • All core was photographed. • 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 IMI geologists, mostly at 1 metre intervals. • Core samples for analyses were cut in half and collected by experienced IMI personnel. • 2007 drill core sample intervals ranged from 1.00 to 2.00 m with an average interval of 1.38 m. • Selected quarter core samples were assayed for quality assurance and quality control

		analysis.
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.	• All samples were dispatched to an independent laboratory – Sucofindo Laboratory, Timika, Indonesia. • No QA/QC was conducted in the field at all stages of exploratory sampling. • QA/QC duplicate and replicate sampling only conducted within the Timika Sucofindo Laboratory.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• 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.	• Analysis by Sucofindo of replicate assays and duplicate pulp check assays indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.	• Twinned holes were considered superfluous during the initial Resource drilling phases. • Data entry involved constructing Excel spreadsheets directly from final laboratory assay reports and delivered electronically in Excel format. • Database verified by IMI exploration supervisor and JV funding Chief Geologist, including all significant drill intersections. • Data stored in a 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.	• Soil sampling grid (Northing, Easting, and Elevation) was established with handheld GPS control and tape and compass surveyed in the rugged terrain. • There is no clear information on whether the borehole collars to date have been surveyed using standard total station techniques or GPS handheld equipment. • Both Sua and Bermol have been topographically surveyed by site surveyors with a soil sampling grid established and surveyed over the project. Survey data of creek locations, ridges, and spot heights were also collected and all survey data was used to create the topography DTM. • The existing topographic survey is considered adequate for the current DTM. Minor local discrepancies are evident and further survey work will be required should further Resource definition ensue. • The 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 were as close to 100 m as the rugged ground conditions allowed. • Drilling has verified the mapping and trenching with the confirmation of both strike and dip continuity of gold-bearing quartz veins at depth. Although the drilling density is insufficient to allow a detailed model of the quartz veins it is adequate to define the overall geometry of the veins. • Samples are not composited for analysis. Down-hole compositing is applied for Mineral Resource estimation

Orientation of data in relation	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Drill sections are oriented perpendicular to the main strike of shallow dipping vein structures. • Most holes were drilled on section.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
to geological structure	• 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.	• Vertical and mostly inclined holes were drilled, depending on the orientation of the mineralisation. • The orientation of the drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment of the deposit with respect to interpreted structures and control on mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All drill core samples were packed on-site into polysacks by experienced IMI personnel before being helicopter delivered to the IMI logistic depot near Jayapura Airport and air-freighted by Boeing 737 to the Sucofindo Laboratory in Timika, Indonesia. • All sample preparation and assaying were undertaken at the independent, internationally recognised, Sucofindo Laboratory, Timika, Papua Province, Indonesia. • Pulps and coarse rejects were stored at the Sucofindo Laboratory, Timika.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling procedures and data collection were frequently reviewed particularly during regular site visits and quarterly (every three months) Idenburg operating committee meetings.

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.	• PT. Iriana Mutiara Idenburg (IMI) holds an Exploration Contract of Work (COW) granted on the 13th of December 2017. • Project Area covers 95,280 hectares. • The Exploration COW is valid up to the 26th of October 2026.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All known mineral prospects have been located by current and past IMI tenure holders. • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties including Barrick Gold Corporation and Avocet Mining under Joint Venture, Placer Dome under Exclusive Option Period; and, Minorco, Newcrest Mining, and Newmont Mining under confidential due diligence investigations. • ACA Howe International Ltd. compiled an independent technical report on the key prospective targets within the Exploration COW held by IMI.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• All gold prospects are located within the exotic Idenburg Inlier terrane, an approximately 30km x 30km block of amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks hosting dismembered ophiolites emplaced along regionally extensive thrust faults. • The tectonic setting is on the edge of the Pacific Rim, in the complex collisional zone between the northward creeping Australian continental plate and oceanic Pacific Plate drifting to the southwest. • Style of gold mineralisation as determined from field observations including mapping and drill core logging is of the orogenic gold type, also referred to 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.
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	•

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	- 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.	
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 intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 ppm lower cutoff at Mafi and 0.8 ppm Au at all other prospects, 100 ppm uppercut, maximum consecutive waste 1 m. • No metal equivalent values considered.
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 mineralised structure as perpendicularly as possible to the strike, based on the geological interpretation available usually from surface creek mapping and mapping of trench and channel exposures. Mineralised zones were generally intersected at angles of greater than 60 degrees to the dip, which will cause a slight overstatement of the true mineralised width. • Results are reported as down-hole widths, in most cases, the true width is

		approximately 80-85 % of the 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.	• All maps, tables, and diagrams are identified in the Table of Contents of this report under the headings “Tables”, “Figures” and “Appendices”.
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 holes in the historic programs for which assays have been received are reported.
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;	.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Regional drainage sampling has been completed over the entire remaining Project Area at a sampling density of just over 1 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 Landsat imagery. • Compilation of all geochemical, geological, and geophysical data into a GIS database initially in ArcView 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 work on Bermol samples suggested minimum gold recoveries by CIL exceeding 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.	• Future Resource definition drilling is planned to extend, and infill known mineralised zones, and to delineate additional mineralised zones within the Idenburg Exploration COW Project Area.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
	• Data validation procedures used.
		• A complete review of the geological database was conducted to assess if the data was suitable to support the estimating and reporting of Gold Resources by a Competent Person according to SMGC's interpretation of the 2012 JORC Code.
		• Valid points of observation require the following information:
		  • correct survey location data and ensure acceptable discrepancy with the surface topography.
		  • geological logs detailing the various lithologies and geological structures present at a given location.
		  • A downhole survey must be undertaken to check the borehole deviation.
		  • representative ore samples must be collected and submitted to an accredited laboratory for analysis and following checked by QA/QC procedures.

		• A complete review of the geological database was conducted to assess if the data was suitable to support the estimating and reporting of Gold Resources by a Competent Person according to SMGC's interpretation of the 2012 JORC Code. • To allow estimation and reporting according to SMGC's interpretation of the 2012 JORC Code, a Resource must have enough valid points of observation, and these points must be suitably spaced to accurately represent the deposit being modelled. Domain continuity and its characteristics must be understood to allow confirmation of the Resource. Points of observation can be outcrops, exploration trenches, or boreholes. • Valid points of observation require the following information: correct survey location data; and ensuring that there is an acceptable discrepancy with the surface topography, and geological logs detailing the various lithologies and geological structures present at a given location, and a downhole survey must be undertaken to check for borehole deviation, and representative ore samples must be collected and submitted to an accredited laboratory for analysis, followed by verification through QA/QC procedures. • The majority of all the above criteria were met by IMI project exploration data to date. Previous QA/QC was only conducted within the laboratory during the exploration stage and subsequent disturbance of drill core during IMI transport did not allow for additional QAQC by SMGC.. • Borehole collar coordinate adjustments were made to the topographic surface for Bermol and Mafi.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Several site visits have been carried out by both SMGC and FEG Geologist • SMGC Principal Geologist visited the site from 21 to 28 August 2024. • The visit focused on visual confirmation of mineralized zones in the field and drill core and duplicate sampling of the remaining half core of the Sua, Bermol and Mafi boreholes

		at the Arso Core Shed. • Artisanal mining in Mafi was also cited by the SMGC Principal Geologist.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Geological mapping and core logging indicate that the basic style of gold mineralisation is of the orogenic gold type, also referred to as mesothermal lode gold. These deposits are typically hosted in highly deformed rocks around tectonic activity that have been intruded from the effects of regional metamorphism or the intrusion of magma. • Sua gold mineralisation has been interpreted and modelled as a stacked quartz vein system that dips moderately at around 35 degrees towards the north. The vein system seems to be associated with the thrusting event and runs parallel to the thrusts as described above. • Bermol gold mineralisation has been interpreted and modelled as a single vein structure that has been downthrown by faulting towards the north on the western side of the river and outcrops at a higher elevation on the eastern side. This has resulted in 5 discrete vein models. • Gold mineralisation at Mafi occurs in the oxidised, silicified ultramafics in vuggy, brecciated sulphide-quartz veins, which form a shallow (10º to 40º) west-dipping tabular zone. The description of the mineralisation suggests epithermal affinities. If the mineralisation coincides with a thrust, steeper feeder zones may be present beneath the thrust, particularly if the mineralisation is restricted laterally.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**

Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Model Dimensions
		  • Sua: ~ 900 m x 960 m;
		  • Bermol: ~ 1,240 m x 1,280 m; and
		  • Mafi: ~ 500 m x 460 m.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the Resource estimates.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.
		• SMGC used the existing wireframes of Sua, Bermol, and Mafi for ore domaining. These wireframes had been received by SMGC when the July 2024 Exploration Target Report was completed. The wireframes together with the borehole database were then loaded into Leapfrog Software for geological modelling, grade estimation and reporting.
		• Checks and validation of the borehole databases against the wireframes have been undertaken to ensure that the wireframes intersected the valuable gold grade. These checks included:
		  • A visual cross-sectional check of borehole sample Au assays against the ore domain.
		  • Conduct a visual inspection of the wireframe extrapolations.
		  • Reporting of the gold grade within the ore domain.
		• The geological model is limited by a maximum 100m extrapolation from data.
		• The parent block size selected 20m x 20m x 2m (minimum block size 2.5m x 2.5m x 2m) were considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The assumption of the block size was designed to match the drill spacing.
		• To estimate grades for Sua and Mafi, SMGC opted for the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) method.
		• A different search pass was applied to IDW estimation for the Sua Ore domain, while for the Mafi ore domain a single search pass was applied.
		• Due to data limitations, the grade estimation for Bermol was conducted using a weighted average approach. The weighted average of interval samples within the Bermol wireframe was applied for this purpose.
		• There is no grade capping applied in the IMI geological modelling
		• Validation to the model was carried out using three main

		techniques: • Histograms of sample assays and model grades. • Swath Plots of sample assays and model grades. • Cross sections depicting boreholes in relation to the block model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnages are estimated based on a specific gravity of 2.8 t/m^3 which were determined through bulk density measurements in the Sua Prospect with natural moisture.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The cut-off grade is the minimum grade required for a mineral or metal to be economically mined. The cut-off grade is used to determine what material is classified as ore and what is classified as waste. Material found to be above the cut-off grade is considered to be ore, while material below the cut-off grade is considered to be waste. The cut-off grade can be determined through a variety of methods. • To satisfy the requirement that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, SMGC in estimating the IMI Resource considers applying a gold cut-off grade. A break-even cutoff grade of 0.1 g/t Au has been applied to this

		Resource Estimation. This cut-off grade is based on the formula below: • Cut-off Grade = Cost / Recovery / Gold Price • Cost: SMGC determined the cost based on historical data from an open-pit gold mining operation in Indonesia with a deposit similar to IMI. To calculate the breakeven cut-off grade, only processing and G&A costs were included. A cost of USD 8.06 per tonne was used to determine this cut-off grade. • Recovery: the metallurgical test work that has been undertaken to determine gold recovery. The test work demonstrated that 50 to 60% of the gold was recoverable by gravity, while overall recoveries by Cyanide-in-Leach (CIL) or Resin-in-Leach (RIL) processes exceeded 90%. In determining the gold recovery for this break-even cut-off grade, SMGC applied a 90% gold recovery. • Gold Price: the gold price was determined based on historical prices over the past 10 years. In 2015 the gold price was approximately USD 1,200/oz. Since then, the gold price has increased to over USD 2,000/oz. There was a spike of up to USD 2,700/oz in the fourth quarter of 2024. SMGC has used a gold price of USD 2,000/oz as it is considered a more reliable long-term price to satisfy the "Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction." • To satisfy the requirement of RPEEE, a break-even cut-off grade of 0.1g/t has been applied to the IMI Resource Estimation
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• It is assumed the Resource would be amenable to being mined as an open pit excavation by truck and shovel methods. • Portions of the deposits that did not have reasonable prospects for

		eventual economic extraction were not included in the Mineral Resource. • Lerch Grossman optimised pit shells for Sua, Bermol and Mafi were created and used as a bottom limit in the Resource Estimation by SMGC.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• IMI had conducted preliminary metallurgical test work on Sua surface samples and drill core composites at its Penjom Laboratory in Malaysia. This work demonstrated that 50 to 60% of the gold was recoverable by gravity, while overall recoveries by Cyanide-in-Leach (CIL) or Resin-in-Leach (RIL) processes exceeded 90%. This indicates that the metallurgy of the mineralisation is amenable to standard extraction techniques. • Considering this test work, in determining the gold recovery for these Resources, SMGC applied a 90% gold recovery.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• All the 14 IMI prospect areas are situated in a production forest (HP) or limited production forest (HPT) zone. • Both Sua and Mafi are situated in a production forest (HP) area, but Bermol is situated in a limited production forest area. • All exploration and mining activity conducted within the HP area must be covered by a permit to borrow and use forest land (Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan – IPPKH). There is no information on whether the IPPKH Permit has been applied for or is already in IMI's possession. • It is SMGC's opinion that currently, no environmental, forestry, or permitting issues that would influence the estimation of this Mineral Resource have been identified.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that	• The IMI internal Resource Estimation uses a Specific Gravity (SG) of 2.8 t/m^3. This has been determined through bulk density

	adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	measurements in the Sua Prospect and is compatible with the host rock and mineralisation style. Due to the absence of a true SG for Bermol and Mafi, SMGC used an SG of 2.8 to estimate the IMI Resources for Sua, Bermol and Mafi, which is considered to be conservative when considering the style of mineralisation seen at all three prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Exploration to date has been used to build three geological models for the Sua, Bermol and Mafi Prospects. In interpreting the 2012 JORC, SMGC is of the opinion that the deposits in the three prospective areas can only be categorized as **Inferred Resources** primarily because: • There were no QA/QC samples to control sampling in the field, QA/QC sampling was only conducted at the Timika Sucofindo Laboratory. • Duplicate sampling of the remaining half core of the Sua, Bermol and Mafi Prospects by SMGC exhibited no relationship between original and duplicate samples. • The bulk density measurement to determine the SG used for Resource Estimation was only undertaken in Sua, a true SG for Bermol and Mafi were absent. • The collar coordinates of the Bermol and Mafi boreholes have been adjusted to the current revised topography due to discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The JORC Mineral Resource report was checked as part of SMGC's peer review process by Keith Whitchurch • Mr Whitchurch is a Fellow of

		the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit located in this concession to qualify as a Competent Person
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the Resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and	• Exploration data to date has been used to build three geological models for the Sua, Bermol and Mafi Prospects. In interpreting the 2012 JORC, SMGC is of the opinion that the deposits in the three prospective areas can only be categorized as Inferred Resources primarily because:: • There were no QA/QC samples to control sampling in the field, QA/QC sampling was only conducted at the Timika Sucofindo Laboratory. • Duplicate sampling of the remaining half core of the Sua, Bermol and Mafi Prospects, by SMGC, exhibited no relationship between original and duplicate samples. Discussions with IMI geologists led SMGC to believe this work was invalid due to suspected core disturbance during reboxing by IMI previously. • The bulk density measurement to determine the SG used for Resource Estimation was only undertaken at Sua, a true SG for Bermol and Mafi were absent. • The collar coordinates of the Bermol and Mafi boreholes were adjusted by new differential GPS surveying of each prospect area to create accurate DTEM models.. • SMGC estimated the ore tonnage for the three prospect areas and categorized all of them as Inferred Resources. This estimation was based on a cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au and an applied bottom limit to satisfy the RPEEE criteria • SMGC is of the opinion that with infill and strike extension drilling, the Mineral Resource estimated will be upgraded and will increase..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• Not Applicable
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not Applicable
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore • Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• Not Applicable
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Not Applicable
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used.	• Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore Reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• Not Applicable
Environmen-tal	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• Not Applicable
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	• Not Applicable

Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	• Not Applicable

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • he derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Not Applicable
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Not Applicable
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Not Applicable
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social license to operate.	• Not Applicable
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the Reserve is contingent.	• Not Applicable
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Not Applicable

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• Not Applicable

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the Reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Not Applicable

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Indicator minerals	• Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.	• Not Applicable
Source of diamonds	• Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.	• Not Applicable
Sample collection	• Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution). • Sample size, distribution and representivity.	• Not Applicable
Sample treatment	• Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation. • Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush. • Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc). • Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry. • Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation.	• Not Applicable
Carat	• One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).	• Not Applicable
Sample grade	• Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume. • The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation. • In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).	• Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Reporting of Exploration Results	• Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry. • Sample density determination. • Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample. • Sample grade with change in bottom cut-off screen size. • Adjustments made to size distribution for sample plant performance and performance on a commercial scale. • If appropriate or employed, geostatistical techniques applied to model stone size, distribution or frequency from size distribution of exploration diamond samples. • The weight of diamonds may only be omitted from the report when the diamonds are considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.	• Not Applicable
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	• Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation. • The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant. • Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size. • Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size. • The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size.	• Not Applicable
Value estimation	• Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples. • To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include: • diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth. • details of parcel valued. • number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth. • The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value. • The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc). • An assessment of diamond breakage.	• Not Applicable

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Security and integrity	• Accredited process audit. • Whether samples were sealed after excavation. • Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones. • Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds. • Audit samples treated at alternative facility. • Results of tailings checks. • Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment. • Geophysical (logged) density and particle density. • Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.	• Not Applicable
Classification	• In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.	• Not Applicable
	•	•