NUSANTARA RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 October 2017

# Awak Mas DFS Optimisation - Metallurgical Breakthrough

- Whole of Ore leach testwork delivers improved metallurgical recoveries.
- Gold recoveries range from 92% - 98% vs previous flotation-leach results of 85% - 91%.
- DFS to proceed on Whole of Ore CIL leaching, leveraging off the availability of low-cost grid power, low reagent consumption, and industry standard technology.

Nusantara Resources Limited ('Nusantara', ASX:'NUS') is pleased to provide the following update on metallurgical testwork for its 100%-owned Awak Mas Gold Project ('Project') located in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Nusantara commissioned Minnovo Pty Ltd to assist with the management of the metallurgical testwork program for the Project's Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS') with a focus on optimising gold recoveries. The Project's process flowsheet was previously extensively studied on the basis of gold flotation with carbon in leach ('CIL') treatment of reground sulphide concentrate. This testwork provided recoveries in the range of 85% to 91%.

Nusantara's current DFS has initially focused on opportunities for improved gold recoveries and economic outcomes through the use of Whole of Ore CIL leaching. The Phase 1 testwork, involving a 75 micron grind with gravity separation of coarse gold followed by leaching for 24 hours, has now been completed on representative samples from five of the seven ore domains (comprising three of the five domains in the Awak Mas deposit and samples from the Salu Bulo and the Tarra deposits). Figure 1 shows the location of the three deposits with the location of the samples from within the Awak Mas deposit shown in Figure 2.

Gold extractions of greater than 92% within a 24 hour leach time are reported, with less than 1.5% additional gold recovered for a 48 hour leach time. Pending further testwork, an overall gold recovery in the range of 90% to 94% is expected for the Project across all domains using this flowsheet; representing a significant recovery breakthrough from the previously considered gold flotation and CIL flowsheet.

The testwork has also reported low to moderate consumption rates for lime and cyanide, and low levels of deleterious elements. These results combined with low-cost grid power, and previous assessments of moderate grindability, support previous estimates of low processing costs in the range of US$8 to US$10/tonne.

Given the improved gold recovery, simplified process flowsheet and low processing costs, the Project DFS will now focus on fully developing Whole of Ore CIL Leach processing infrastructure. The testwork program will now be expanded to identify gaps and bring the metallurgical testwork to DFS standard using previous drill core and samples from the drilling program currently in progress.

Nusantara's CEO and Managing Director Mike Spreadborough commented:

*"These metallurgical results represent a significant breakthrough for the planned development of Awak Mas. Previous testwork focussed on flotation and CIL treatment due to the higher power cost involved in alternative process routes. The availability of low cost grid power has removed a major hurdle for the Project, allowing the consideration of Whole of Ore CIL treatment. We are delighted with these initial gold recovery results of 92%-98%, which indicate potential for significant improvements to the overall project economics."*

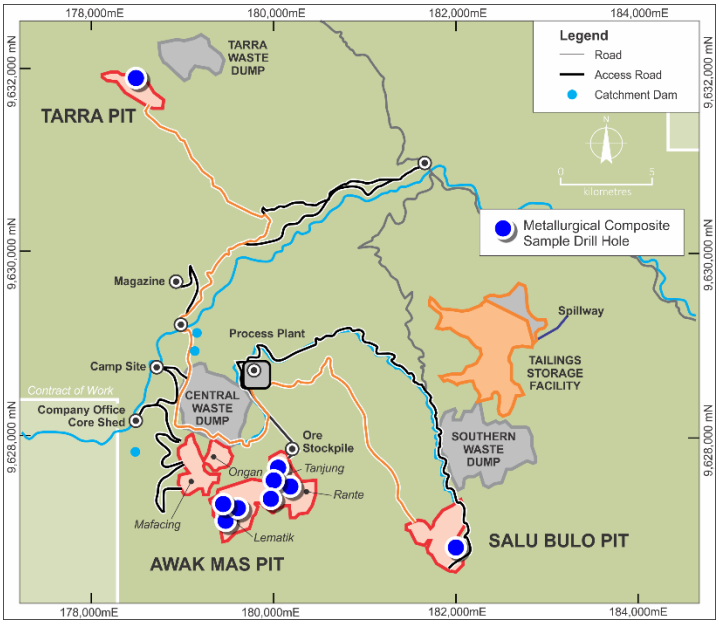


***Figure 1: Awak Mas Gold Project – Location of Metallurgical Samples***

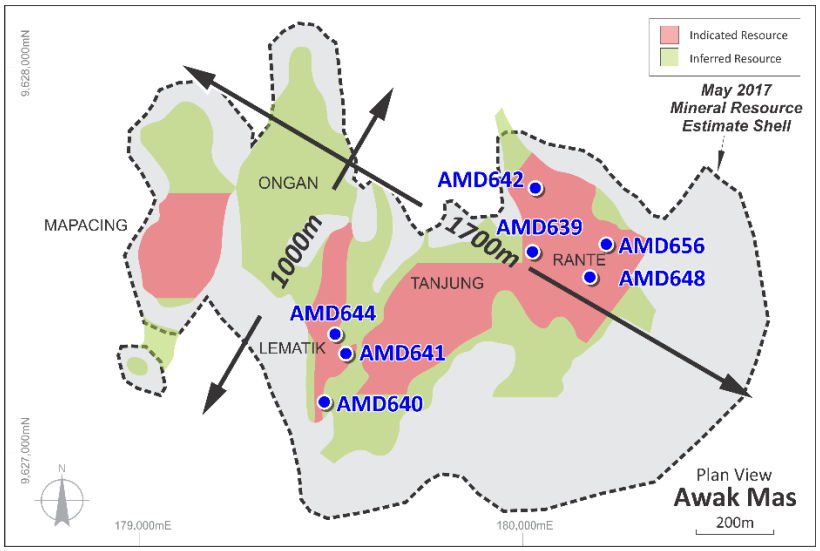


***Figure 2: Awak Mas Deposit – Location of Metallurgical Samples***

## Testwork Program Details

The testwork program comprised the following samples:

- Rante and Lematik domains - gravity concentration followed by leach tests conducted on remaining samples stored at ALS in Perth from the 2011 Awak Mas PFS.
- Tanjung, Salu Bulo and Tarra domains – samples were collected from the Awak Mas core yard from previously drilled core and transported to PT Geoservices' laboratory in Jakarta for gravity concentration followed by leach tests.
- The results for the Mapacing and Ongan domains are awaited. The Mapacing and Ongan samples make up around 10% of the Mineral Resource. Results are expected in late October 2017.

Further details of the sample characteristics are provided in the Appendix to this announcement.

## Testwork Results

The testwork results are summarised below with further details provided in the Appendix:

| Ore Domain | Assay Head Grade (g/t Au) | % Gravity and Leach Gold Extraction at 24 hours |
|---|---|---|
| Rante | 1.50 | 93 |
| Lematik | 1.46 | 92 – 95 |
| Tanjung | 1.00 | 95 |
| Salu Bulo | 3.09 | 98 |
| Tarra | 1.41 | 98 |

The following conclusions have been drawn from the testwork:

- Good results were produced from the gravity and leach testwork on the five ore domains tested to date. All samples resulted in greater than 92.5% gold extraction.
- Hydrated lime consumption was lower than the gold flotation flowsheet option indicating potential for lower operating costs.
- Cyanide consumption varied from 0.24 kg/t to 1.26 kg/t and is considered low to moderate.
- Head assays on all five ore domains returned low levels for deleterious elements i.e. arsenic levels were below 112 ppm (for the highest ore domain) and mercury levels were below 5 ppm.
- No relationship between head grade and gold extraction was observed. Generally, tailings grades remained constant with the Whole of Ore leach flowsheet and as a result, lower gold head grades generally result in lower overall gold extractions.

## Reference

Reference should be made to the following for additional information:

1. Section 3 of Nusantara's IPO Prospectus dated 15 June 2017 as lodged with the ASX on 1 August 2017 for further information on the Awak Mas Gold Project Geology and Mineral Resource.
2. Section 4.8 of Nusantara's IPO Prospectus dated 15 June 2017 as lodged with the ASX on 1 August 2017 for further information on the Awak Mas Gold Project Metallurgy and Processing.
3. ASX announcement (15 August 2017): "Grid power supply secured for Awak Mas".
4. ASX announcement (28 August 2017): "Commencement of Resource Drilling at Awak Mas".
5. ASX announcement (1 September 2017): "Commencement of Awak Mas DFS".

## APPENDIX: TESTWORK SAMPLE DETAILS

The samples used for the Phase 1 testwork program are detailed below:

| Sample ID | Ore Domain | Sample Drill Hole ID | Interval (m) | Assay Grade (g/t Au) | Target Grade (g/t Au) | Sample Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rante Composite | Rante | AMD639 | 9.70 – 55.95 | 1.38 | 1.54 | Remainder from 2011 PFS Testwork Program (11.9 kg) |
| | Rante | AMD642 | 6.65 – 36.5 | 1.66 | | |
| | Rante | AMD648 | 30 - 121 | 2.18 | | |
| | Rante | AMD656 | 42.5 – 63.5 | 0.79 | | |
| Lematik Composite | Lematik | AMD640 | 6.5 - 66 | 1.64 | 1.20 | Remainder from 2011 PFS Testwork Program (11.2 kg) |
| | Lematik | AMD641 | 2.6 - 73 | 1.80 | | |
| | Lematik | AMD644 | 3 - 40 | 0.90 | | |
| Tanjung Composite | Tanjung | AMD212 | 87 – 99 | 1.00 | 1.22 | HQ half core obtained from site core yard 9 August 2017 (36.9 kg) |
| Salu Bulo Composite | Salu Bulo | SBD073 | 32.3 – 43.5 | 3.09 | 2.53 | HQ half core obtained from site core yard 9 August 2017 (31.3 kg) |
| Tarra Composite | Tarra | TRD312 | 118 - 130 | 1.41 | 1.34 | HQ half core obtained from site core yard 9 August 2017 (41.9 kg) |

The Rante and Lematik samples are remainders from the PFS metallurgical testwork program for AMEC Minproc (May 2012, ALS job A13714). The samples were stored under ALS Job No. A15809 at ALS Perth, Western Australia. All samples were crushed to -3.35 mm and had been in dry storage since the close of the testwork program.

For the three remaining ore domains (Tanjung, Salu Bulo and Tarra), preliminary core targets were selected by Minnovo Pty Ltd with input from Cube Consulting (who have previously completed resource modelling for Awak Mas). Core was selected targeting a sample head grade approximately equivalent to the average head grade of the domain.

## Detailed Testwork Results

The table below provides detail of the testwork results:

| Ore Domain | Lab Test ID | Head Grade (g/t Au) | Total Gravity Amalgam Extraction (%) | Total Gravity Intensive Cyanidation Extraction (%) | Total Gravity & Leach Gold Extraction (%) at 24 hours Leaching | Cyanide Consumption (kg/t) | Hydrated Lime Consumption (kg/t) | Total Gravity & Leach Gold Extraction (%) at 48 hours Leaching |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rante | ALS MA222 | 1.50 | 49 | - | 93.2 | 0.45 | 0.70 | 92.5 |
| Rante | ALS MA235/7 | 1.50 | - | 61 | 93.2 | 0.49 | 0.68 | 93.2 |
| Lematik | ALS MA223 | 1.46 | 40 | - | 92.5 | 0.37 | 0.61 | 94.0 |
| Lematik | ALS MA236/8 | 1.46 | - | 69 | 95.5 | 0.24 | 0.70 | 95.8 |
| Tanjung | Geoservices | 1.00 | - | 78 | 95.5 | 1.26 | 0.67 | 96.1 |
| Salu Bulo | Geoservices | 3.09 | - | 74 | 97.9 | 1.18 | 0.60 | 98.6 |
| Tarra | Geoservices | 1.41 | | 61 | 98.6 | 1.18 | 0.55 | 98.5 |

## Testwork Methodology

The testwork program on all samples included the following:

- A full head assay; only completed on samples provided to Geoservices as a head assay was completed on the previous ALS samples.
- A true specific gravity ('SG') determination; only completed on samples provided to Geoservices as an SG was completed on the previous ALS samples.
- A grind establishment ('GE') test to determine the grind time at P80 of 75 microns; only completed on samples provided to Geoservices as a GE was completed on the previous ALS samples.
- Gravity followed by leach tests were undertaken with the following conditions:
  - Grind size P80 of 75 microns.
  - Gravity concentrate recovery by a 3" Knelson concentrator.
  - Gravity concentrate recovery prediction by mercury amalgam or 24-hour intensive cyanidation.
  - Leach of gravity tailings and amalgam tailings / intensive cyanidation tailings for 48 hours with following leach conditions:
    - 45% w/w solids.
    - pH 10.5 with lime and maintain pH > 9.8.
    - Free NaCN level of 1,000 ppm initially and maintain at > 500 ppm.
- Oxygen levels > 8 ppm.
- Testwork conducted at ALS was completed in Perth tap water and testwork completed at Geoservices was completed in Cikarang, Jakarta tap water.

## About Nusantara Resources

Nusantara is an ASX-listed gold development company with its flagship project comprising the 1.74 million ounce Awak Mas Gold Project located in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Discovered in 1988, the Project has had some 124km of drilling completed in over 1,000 holes. The Project is currently 100%-owned through a 7th Generation Contract of Work ('CoW') with the Indonesian Government.

Nusantara's development strategy is for construction of a large-scale, low strip ratio open pit operation with ore to be processed by conventional flotation and cyanide leaching. Environmental approval has already been received for the Project, which is favourably located in non-forestry land close to established roads, ports and grid power, enabling the Project to quickly advance towards development upon completion of the DFS by mid-2018.

Nusantara's second strategy is to grow the resource base and sustain a mining operation beyond the initial targeted life of 10 years. Multiple drill-ready targets have already been outlined extending from the three main deposits and in other areas of the 140km$^2$ CoW.

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## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the exploration results and Mineral Resources of Nusantara Resources is summarised from publicly available reports as released to the ASX of the respective companies. The results are duly referenced in the text of this report and the source documents noted above.

## Exploration and Resource Targets

Any discussion in relation to the potential quantity and grade of Exploration Targets is only conceptual in nature. While Nusantara Resources may report additional JORC compliant resources for the Awak Mas Gold Project, there has been insufficient exploration to define mineral resources in addition to the current JORC compliant Mineral Resource inventory and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of additional JORC compliant Mineral Resources.

## Exploration Results

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Colin McMillan, (BSc) for Nusantara Resources. Mr McMillan is an employee of Nusantara Resources and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 109791).

Mr McMillan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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". Mr McMillan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Metallurgy

The information in this report that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work and findings for Awak Mas Gold Project is based, and on fairly represents information compiled by Mr John Fleay, Manager Metallurgy, FAusIMM, for Minnovo Pty Ltd. Mr Fleay is an employee of Minnovo Pty Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 320872).

Mr Fleay has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Fleay consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for the Awak Mas Gold Project is based, and on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Adrian Shepherd, Senior Geologist, (BSc), MAusIMM CP(Geo), for Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Shepherd is an employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and is a Chartered Professional geologist and a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 211818).

Mr Shepherd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Shepherd consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## New Information or Data

Nusantara Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## 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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | Metallurgical samples were collected from the remaining diamond core located onsite.<br><br>The majority of samples were sourced from the most recent drilling (One Asia, 2011-2013). Due to the nature of the testwork program (gravity and leach) oxidation of samples over time does not impact recoveries or metallurgical performance.<br><br>Core used for the testwork composite samples was generally PQ or HQ half core.<br><br>The Rante and Lematik domain testwork samples were remainders from the PFS metallurgical program for AMEC Minproc (May 2012, ALS job A13714). The samples were stored under ALS Job No. A15809 at ALS Perth, Western Australia. All samples were crushed to -3.35 mm and had been in dry storage since the close of the testwork program. Gravity concentration followed by leach tests were conducted on remaining samples stored at ALS in Perth.<br><br>Tanjung, Salu Bulo and Tarra domain testwork samples were collected from the existing Awak Mas core-yard from previously drilled core and transported to PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta for initial head grade assay, and gravity concentration followed by leach tests. Testwork was completed in Indonesia due to ore sample export restrictions. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | Prior to the site visit, a number of holes were targeted for the testwork sampling (Mapacing, Ongan, Tanjung, Salu Bulo and Tarra) based on spatial representivity of the hole in relation to the domain area, with a preference for more recently drilled holes. Core intervals were selected based on producing a sample with head grade approximately equivalent to the mineral resource estimate of the grade of the domain.<br><br>During the August 2017 Minnovo site visit, preliminary core selections were sighted for the testwork samples. Some core trays were damaged, particularly the wooden trays and some samples had poor core recovery (losses during drilling), these samples were not selected.<br><br>All retrieved core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number, tray number and metre intervals marked. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | The Mapacing and Ongan actual sample grades were too low when compared to the target grade of the domain. Minnovo in conjunction with Cube Consulting selected another composite sample for each domain and these samples are currently undergoing testwork by PT Geoservices laboratory. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.*<br><br>*In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | All drilling was diamond core.<br><br>The drill core was originally sampled on nominal 1 m half core samples which were crushed in their entirety, and a 200-500 g split pulverised for a 50-g fire assay with AAS finish.<br><br>Since 1992, the entire jaw crushed sample was pulverised for assay by a 40-50 g fire assay with AAS finish.<br><br>Assaying was completed at various Indonesian laboratories dependent on the operator of the time. |
| ***Drilling Techniques*** | *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | One Asia diamond core drilling completed in 2011-2013 comprised:<br>• HQ/PQ core size, wire-line triple/split tube diamond core drilling;<br>• Core Orientation – spear and Reflex; and<br>• Depths varied from 22 m to 250 m, average depth of 70 m.<br>Historic core drilling (1991-2007) was comprised of;<br>• Dominantly HQ core sizes but has included BQZ, NQ2, HQ2, HQ3, PQZ and PQ3;<br>• Orientation spear used for structural orientations, and<br>• Depths varied from 11 m to 450 m, average depth of 126 m.<br>Holes were generally orientated, where possible, to orthogonally intersect the mineralisation at the optimal angle to ensure a representative drill intersection.<br><br>The overall drilling orientation was considered appropriate for testing the expected mineralisation and stratigraphical orientation effectively. |
| ***Drill Sample Recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | Core recovery and drill meterage recorded by field geologists and trained core checkers at drill site, prior to transfer of the core to the core shed.<br><br>Recovery % was recorded in the geotechnical records as equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Overall core recoveries within the mineralized zones was >89% but varied between mineralised domains. Less than 10% of the samples had poor recoveries of less than 40%.<br>Average core recoveries for the testwork samples were generally greater than 90%. |
| | *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | The wireline triple/split tube system and larger diameter PQ/HQ core was utilised to maximise recovery and ensure that the drill samples were representative of the material being sampled. |
| | *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.* | Analysis of core recovery to grade does indicates a trend of higher grade with increased core loss, but this is considered immaterial as more than 80% of the mineralised samples have good recoveries (>80%). There did not appear to be any sample bias.<br>Twin PQ3 diamond drilling at the Awak Mas deposit of a selected number of the low recovery shallow holes was completed by Masmindo (1996). Analysis of the twin hole data by consultants McDonald Speijers concluded that core loss in the earlier holes has probably not resulted in any significant sample bias.<br>No relationship between head grade and testwork leach gold extraction was observed. Generally, tailings grades remained constant with the Whole of Ore Leach flowsheet and as a result, lower gold head grades generally result in lower overall gold extractions. |
| ***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.* | For drill core logging:<br>• All drill core was logged prior to the original assay sampling;<br>• Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies;<br>• Hardcopy and digital logs exists for all drill holes with lithology, mineralization, alteration, foliation trend, fracturing, faulting, weathering, depth of soil cover and depth of base of complete were recorded, and<br>• Orientation of fabrics and structural features were documented.<br>For the metallurgical samples (Mapacing, Ongan, Tanjung, Salu Bulo and Tarra) obtained from the Awak Mas core yard:<br>Sample2s were collected, bagged and weighed. Each bag was clearly labelled with sample and drillhole name, interval and bag number; and<br>The details were also recorded on a Metallurgical sample log-sheet and provided to PT Geoservices laboratory to confirm sample receipt and for cross-checking. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* | Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively – full description of lithologies, alteration and comments were recorded, as well as percentage estimates on veining and sulphide amount.<br>All diamond core has been photographed.<br>For the metallurgical samples obtained from the Awak Mas core-yard, photos were taken of the labelled bags. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | Total length of all drilling data is 124,867 m.<br>The total amount of relevant data used for estimation was 57,363 m of which 91% was logged. |
| ***Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation*** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | The original core samples were half-cut lengthwise using a diamond saw along the orientation line.<br>The half-core was sampled for primary assays, generally on metre intervals. |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | All metallurgical testwork composite samples were collected from half-cut diamond core stored onsite. |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | For the original core sampling, the same side was always consistently sampled. Half-core with the bottom of hole line was retained in the tray.<br>The remaining half-core material was collected directly from the core trays for the metallurgical testwork samples. Sampled intervals were selected based on the metreage marked on the original core blocks.<br>Composite sampling was undertaken by Nusantara personnel under instruction from Sarah Phun (Minnovo Study Manager) who is a qualified Chemical Engineer and Chemist with over 17 years relevant experience in engineering and mineral processing. Sarah packaged and arranged for half core samples to be transported to PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta.<br>The sample collection was further supervised and witnessed by Joko Nugroho (Nusantara Resources Geologist).<br>At the metallurgical laboratory, composites of each sample were prepared. The sub-sampling method adopted the relevant laboratories' sub-sampling procedures. In both cases, it was riffle splitting. Both the ALS laboratory in Perth and the PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta are reputable accredited laboratories in sample preparation and sub-sampling techniques. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | Head grade assays for each composite sample were compared to the expected drill hole assay to ensure the interval was representative of the material collected. Where there was a material difference between the head grade and the targeted grade for the domain, the sample was not used and alternative samples selected. This was the case for the Mapacing and Ongan composite samples and results are pending for the alternative samples.<br>For all drilling programs duplicate sampling and check assaying was completed and no significant biases were identified. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | The composite samples collected from site for the Tanjung, Salu Bulo and Tarra domains varied from 31.3 kg to 41.9 kg.<br>The Rante and Lematik composite samples from the remainders of the 2012 PFS program were 11.9 kg and 11.2 kg respectively.<br>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the testwork being undertaken. |
| ***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.* | The fire assay gold analyses (40-50 g aliquot) for the primary drill samples are considered a total assay method. Fire assay gold analysis is an appropriate assay method for this type of deposit.<br>The metallurgical testwork replicated the Option 2A flowsheet from the Minnovo Option Study Report (April 2017).<br>The metallurgical testwork program included the following on all samples:<br>• A full head assay – only completed on samples provided to PT Geoservices as a head assay was completed on the previous ALS samples.<br>• A true specific gravity ("**SG**") determination - only completed on samples provided to PT Geoservices as an SG was completed on the previous ALS samples.<br>• A grind establishment ("**GE**") test to determine the grind time at P80 of 75 micron - only completed on samples provided to PT Geoservices as a GE was completed on the previous ALS samples.<br>• Gravity followed by leach tests were undertaken with the following conditions:<br>- Grind size P80 of 75 micron.<br>- Gravity concentrate recovery by a 3" Knelson concentrator.<br>- Gravity concentrate recovery prediction by mercury amalgam or 24-hour intensive cyanidation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | - Leach of gravity tailings and amalgam tailings / intensive cyanidation tailings for 48 hours with following leach conditions:<br>o 45% w/w solids.<br>o pH 10.5 with lime and maintain pH > 9.8.<br>o Free NaCN level of 1,000 ppm initially and maintain at > 500 ppm.<br>o Oxygen levels > 8 ppm.<br>• Testwork conducted at ALS was completed in Perth tap water and testwork completed at PT Geoservices was completed in Cikarang, Jakarta tap water.<br>The metallurgical techniques being applied are considered to be appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and the anticipated process route.<br>The ALS laboratory in Perth and the PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta are reputable accredited laboratories in gold metallurgical testwork techniques. Each laboratory has internal procedures which are followed during the testwork program. |
| | *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.* | No geophysical tools were used or data analysed. |
| | *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | One Asia Quality Control ("**QC**") has consisted of systematic submission of pulp duplicates, certified reference material and blanks into the drill sample stream.<br>Historical QC are based on previous resource reports and historical documents. The absence of original laboratory quality control records has meant that results of QC analyses could not be checked and verified.<br>Precision levels for all duplicate samples and check assaying fell within the range normally seen for gold deposits. There were no indications that the deposit is affected (no bias identified) by abnormal sampling problems such as those related to unusually high proportions of coarse free gold.<br>ALS laboratory in Perth and the PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta have internal QC methods. Standards are used for calibrating equipment. Blanks are also used as secondary checks. Sarah Phun (Minnovo Study Manager) has visited both laboratories. Secondary checks are also completed where a minimum of a duplicate gold fire assay was completed on the head grade sample. For further QC, back-calculated head grade was completed on all gravity and leach testwork to check for errors. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Verification of Sampling and Assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | A total of 111 independent check diamond core samples from Awak Mas and 2 from Salu Bulo were collected by Cube (2017) and assayed at the PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta.<br><br>Comparison of the check and original sample assays do show local variations, but statistical analysis shows the paired dataset is not significantly different at a 95% confidence level. The variable precision between the paired assays is a result of the condition of the core, varying sample support and the high short-range variability of the gold mineralisation (high nugget effect). The check assay results confirm the integrity of the original assay data and the tenor of gold mineralisation at the Awak Mas Project.<br><br>A total of 30 pulp duplicate samples and 21 duplicate check samples were re-submitted by Tetra Tech in 2011-2013. Analysis showed no statistically significant difference between the primary and duplicate samples. A very small bias was noted for lower reporting of grades by the check laboratory.<br><br>McDonald Speijers (1997) selected 60 independent check duplicate core samples at random from within the mineralised zones. Satisfactory correlation between the original and duplicate samples confirmed the integrity of the sampling and assaying procedures<br><br>Drillhole logging and assay data has been randomly checked against the original hardcopy certified laboratory assay reports where available. Historical drilling results from available numerous reports have been checked where there are significant intervals within the resource area. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | Masmindo (1996) drilled 6 twin holes at Awak Mas using large diameter, triple tube core (PQ3) due to concerns of regarding core loss and grade bias. Average recovery of 90% was achieved and indicated that core loss in earlier holes had not resulted in any significant sample or assay bias. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | The majority of the historical drilling data exists as hardcopies on site which have been scanned electronically to PDF files<br><br>For One Asia drilling, primary data was collected using a master Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet. Paper copies are regularly generated and database copies routinely sent to Jakarta PT Masmindo Head office for analysis and interpretation.<br><br>Extensive review and data verification has been completed by various independent consultants over the long life of the project and is well documented. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | All primary drill core assay data below detection limit (<0.01 ppm Au) and "0" values have been entered as a small value of 0.005ppm Au which is half the detection limit.<br>Negative values, missing samples, interval gaps denoted by no sample (NS) and cavities were assigned as nulls (blanks) and ignored when extracting composites for grade interpolation.<br>Samples not received, or with insufficient sample weight for analysis had the interval left blank in the database. |
| ***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.* | All historical collar surveys were completed by trained surveyors using total station electronic distance measuring ("**EDM**") equipment. Down-hole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on 30-50m spacings. Holes prior to AMD075 at Awak Mas were not downhole surveyed.<br>One Asia drill holes were surveyed using total station electronic EDM equipment and differential global positioning system ("**DGPS**"). Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex Camera system in holes deeper than 25 m.<br>Drillhole collar surveys have been checked several times by different owners. Cube (2017) independently field checked 19 random collar positions using a handheld GPS at Awak Mas and Salu Bulo deposits. All checked holes were within 7 m of the database coordinates which is within the accuracy of the GPS unit used.<br>The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, consistent with accepted industry standards. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | All collar coordinates are recorded in the UTM WGS 84 Zone 51 (Southern Hemisphere) coordinate system by reputable independent surveyors. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The topography surface has been defined by 5 m contour lines generated from an Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar ("**IFSAR**") based topographic relief model derived by Intermap Technologies.<br>A 3D digital terrain model ("**DTM**") or topography surface was provided as smoothed 5m spaced contours and as such does not accurately reflect in detail the local extreme steep relief.<br>Comparison of the topography surface for all deposit areas to the surveyed drill collar elevations shows that approximately 8% to 20% of the holes (depending on which deposit) have a collar RL that is different by more than +/- 10m to the contoured topography surface. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | This topography discrepancy is not material to the Mineral Resource estimate as the estimation domains have been clipped by the colluvium surface as defined by the drill holes which generally lies beneath the topography surface. The amount of mineralised material above the topographic DTM which has been lost by clipping with the topography surface is likely to be less than 1% of the contained metal reported for the Mineral Resource estimates.<br>The volume of unmineralised material above the colluvium surface is most likely to be in error. This topographic discrepancy needs to be addressed for detailed mine planning to ensure accurate waste volume representation particularly in areas with steep ridges and valleys. |
| ***Data Spacing and Distribution*** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Average drill spacings for each deposit are;<br>**Awak Mas**<br>• Diamond drilling on a nominal 50 m by 50 m grid with local 25 m x 25 m infill holes in three limited areas (Mapacing, Tanjung and Rante).<br>**Salu Bulo**<br>• Drill collars have been spaced along a 50 m x 50 m grid, with 25 m x 25 m infill pattern. Effective data spacing ranges between 30 to 100 m as a result of the mineralisation orientation.<br>**Tarra**<br>• Drill holes have been spaced on 40 m sections along strike, drilled from 2 directions, with an effective downdip spacing of 60 m to 100 m<br>Metallurgical testwork sampling is based on 1m continuous drill core samples selected from a drillhole or drillholes that are considered representative of the grade domain. |
| | *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.* | Drill hole spacing is sufficient to define grade continuity, geological continuity, depth and lateral extents of mineralization. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Contiguous samples have been composited to achieve a representative composite sample for each domain. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.* | Drilling sections were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks<br>Drill holes were inclined between 30° and 90° to optimize intercepts of mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution. |
| | *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | The mineralisation can occur in multiple orientations as a stockwork system.<br>**Awak Mas**<br>• Has two dominant orientations, a shallow to moderate N-NE dipping, foliation parallel orientation, with less well developed north-south trending narrow sub-vertical structures.<br>**Salu Bulo**<br>• Mineralised zones have a dominant north-south sub-vertical orientation with indications of a shallow dipping low grade mineralisation envelope<br>**Tarra**<br>• Is a single sub-vertical mineralised zone.<br>Drilling with angled and vertical holes in most instances provides a representative sample across the mineralisation. |
| ***Sample Security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Metallurgical samples were packaged by Sarah Phun (Minnovo Study Manager) and transport arranged for half core samples to be transferred to the PT Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta.<br>The sample collection was further supervised and witnessed by Joko Nugroho (Nusantara Geologist). |
| ***Audits or Reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | The metallurgical testwork has been peer reviewed by John Fleay (Minnovo Metallurgy Manager) who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (320872). John has over 25 years relevant experience in operational, engineering and management roles in the mineral industry<br>The metallurgical testwork methodology and process flowsheet selection has been overseen by Andrew Goulsbra, a consultant Principal Metallurgist (ER Mining Services) with extensive plant operating and Feasibility Study experience.<br>There were no adverse material results from any of the reviews or audits. |

## 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 Awak Mas Gold Project includes the three main deposit areas of Awak Mas, Salu Bulo and Tarra for which current mineral Resources exist and have been reported to JORC Code (2012) guidelines.<br><br>Nusantara Resources Limited holds a 100% beneficial interest in the Awak Mas Gold Project via a 7th Generation Contract of Work ("**CoW**") through its wholly owned subsidiary PT Masmindo Dwi Area.<br><br>PT Masmindo Dwi Area is an Indonesian foreign investment company, which owns the exploration and mining rights to the Awak Mas Project through the CoW with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.<br><br>The Awak Mas Gold Project has a long history involving multiple companies through direct ownership, joint venture farm-ins, option to purchase agreements, or equity arrangements.<br><br>• Battle Mountain discovered the Awak Mas deposit in 1991 after earning a 60% equity in the original partnership between New Hope and PT Asminco;<br>• Lone Star (1994) acquired the equity of both Battle Mountain and New Hope;<br>• Gascoyne structured an agreement which combined the various equities under Masmindo;<br>• Placer (1998) entered, and then later withdrew from a Joint Venture ("**JV**") with Masmindo;<br>• Vista Gold (2004) purchased 100% of Masmindo;<br>• Pan Asia (2009), now One Asia, acquired a 60% interest via a JV with Vista Gold upon completion of a Feasibility Study ("**FS**") and Environmental Impact Assessment ("**AMDAL**");<br>• One Asia (2013) through its subsidiary Awak Mas Holdings purchased 100% of the Project from Vista Gold, and<br>• Nusantara Resources Limited (formerly Awak Mas Holdings) demerged from One Asia with a 100% interest in the Awak Mas Gold Project and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange ("**ASX**") on 2 August 2017.<br><br>The 7th Generation CoW was granted on 19 February 1998 and covers an area of 14,390 ha. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | The CoW allows for 100% ownership, and is located within a non-forested area – (APL) Land for Other Uses.<br><br>The AMDAL for the project has been approved and Environment Permit Issued April 2017. The Competent Person is not aware of any other agreements that are material to the Project. |
| | *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | The CoW defines a construction period of 3 years and an operating period of 30 years.<br><br>The Competent Person has not been advised of any environmental liabilities associated with the Awak Mas Gold Project at this time. |
| ***Exploration Done by Other Parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | **Awak Mas Area**<br><br>Since the discovery of Awak Mas by Battle Mountain in 1991, a number of historical resource assessments have been completed.<br><br>Previous exploration work in the project area includes systematic exploration by several operators, including Asminco and New Hope in 1987, followed by Battle Mountain, Lone Star, Gasgoyne, JCI, Masmindo Mining and Placer Dome between 1991 and 2004.<br><br>Vista Gold and One Asia, have undertaken the most recent exploration work between 2004 and 2013 which has included the compilation and cataloguing of historic data, completion of significant infill resource drilling, and re-estimation of the contained, classified resources.<br><br>The latest estimate update by Tetra Tech in 2013, was based on the results of the One Asia infill and metallurgical testwork drilling program.<br><br>The mineral resource estimate by completed by Tetra Tech was reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines.<br><br>**Salu Bulo Area**<br><br>Previous exploration work at Salu Bulo has been characterized by surface geochemical studies and geological mapping, which identified a series of steeply dipping mineralised targets, striking approximately north-south. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Prior to One Asia, the most recent exploration work was conducted by Placer Dome in 1999, who completed a core drilling program based on the surface exploration results.<br><br>Infill diamond core drilling by One Asia in 2011-2013 resulted in the completion of a mineral resource estimate by Tetra Tech which was reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines.<br><br>**Tarra Area**<br><br>From 1988 to 1996, regional reconnaissance survey undertaken by Battle Mountain Gold Company resulted in the discovery of the Awak Mas deposit and identified a number of stream sediment anomalies in the vicinity of the Tarra Prospect. A subsequent regional soil geochemical survey over the Tarra region delineated numerous gold anomalies.<br><br>From 1996 to 1999, firstly Masmindo Mining Corporation and then Placer Dome conducted geochemical surveys, consisting of trenching and surface traverse sampling, coupled with diamond and reverse circulation drilling at the Tarra deposit.<br><br>A mineral resource estimate was completed in 2015 by One Asia and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.* | **Awak Mas Deposit**<br><br>A high level, low sulphidation hydrothermal system has developed at Awak Mas which is overprinted by a strong sub-vertical fracture control which has channelled the mineralising fluids.<br><br>The mineralising fluids have exploited these pathways and migrated laterally along foliation parallel shallowly dipping favourable strata.<br><br>In addition to the conformable style of mineralisation there is a late stage hydrothermal overprint that has also deposited gold in some of the major sub vertical structures.<br><br>The multi-phase gold mineralisation is characterised by milled and crackle breccias, vuggy quartz infill, and stockwork quartz veining with distinct sub-vertical feeder structures. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Host lithologies for mineralisation are mainly the cover sequence of meta-sedimentary rocks and to a lesser degree the underlying basement sequence of diorites and biotite dominant schists. The cover and basement sequences are separated by an unconformable and sheared contact.<br>**Salu Bulo Deposit**<br>The geological setting and mineralisation style at Salu Bulo is analogous to that at the nearby Awak Mas deposit, but with a more dominant sub-vertical structural control.<br>A high level, low sulphidation hydrothermal system has developed at Salu Bulo which is overprinted by a strong sub-vertical fracture control which has channelled the mineralising fluids.<br>The mineralising fluids have exploited these pathways with limited lateral migration along foliation parallel shallowly dipping favourable strata (hematitic mudstone) and along low angle thrusts.<br>The multi-phase gold mineralisation is characterised by milled and crackle breccias, vuggy quartz infill, and stockwork quartz veining with distinct sub-vertical feeder structures.<br>Host lithologies for mineralisation are a sequence of chloritic and intercalating hematitic meta-sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to greenschist grade.<br>**Tarra Deposit**<br>The Tarra Deposit consists of a single 10 to 15m wide, northwest-trending, sub-vertical structurally controlled mineralized zone in the hanging wall of the Tarra Basal Fault.<br>The Tarra Basal Fault is a northwest trending major structure traceable up to 1.5 km from Main Tarra to Tarra North West.<br>Mineralisation is controlled by favourable sandstone and siltstone units in fault contact with an impermeable hematitic mudstone.<br>Gold mineralisation occurs in a 30m silicified zone at the footwall of the fault and along quartz-pyrite filled fractures in the sandstone. Silica-albite±calcite alteration is associated with veins, stockworks and zones of the silicified breccias.<br>Significant supergene enrichment has occurred exploiting the high angle extensional structures, which has increased gold grades. |

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Drill hole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<ul><li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li><li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li><li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li><li>down hole length and interception depth</li><li>hole length.</li></ul></td><td>Drill core used for the metallurgical test work were sourced from the following holes:<br><table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Hole</th><th>Hole Depth (m)</th><th>Core Size</th></tr><tr><td>Rante</td><td>AMD639</td><td>55.95</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Rante</td><td>AMD642</td><td>45.25</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Rante</td><td>AMD648</td><td>141.7</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Rante</td><td>AMD656</td><td>63.5</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Tanjung</td><td>AMD212</td><td>144.5</td><td>HQ</td></tr><tr><td>Lematik</td><td>AMD640</td><td>98</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Lematik</td><td>AMD641</td><td>120.8</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Lematik</td><td>AMD644</td><td>131</td><td>PQ</td></tr><tr><td>Salu Bulo</td><td>SBD073</td><td>49</td><td>HQ</td></tr><tr><td>Tarra</td><td>TRD312</td><td>140.3</td><td>HQ</td></tr></table>Full details of hole locations and testwork samples are detailed in Appendix 1 and 2 attached to this Table 1 Summary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>No drilling or exploration results have been reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Data Aggregation Methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</td><td>No drilling or exploration results have been reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The expected assay grade of the testwork composite sample were calculated by weighting the original assay grade by the expected mass of each sample contributing to the composite sample.</td></tr>
</table>

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | Metal equivalent values have not been used. |
| ***Relationship between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | The mineralisation geometry is complex and variable<br>The drilling orientation is a compromise to target both mineralisation orientations, and generally the downhole length approximates the true width for the dominant broader and shallower dipping mineralised zones.<br>Downhole intercepts of the steep sub-vertical structures will have a downhole length longer than the true width. |
| ***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.* | A drillhole location plan for all holes used for the collection of testwork samples have been included in Appendix 2 of this release.<br>A tabulation of the testwork sample details are also included in Appendix 1 of this release. |
| ***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.* | No drilling or exploration results have been reported.<br>For the metallurgical procedures referenced, all relevant results have been reported in full in the accompanying announcement:<br>• ASX Announcement (October 2017) 'Awak Mas FS Optimisation - Metallurgical Breakthrough' |
| ***Other Substantive Exploration Data*** | *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | Surface geological mapping and channel sampling have been used to build the geological framework for the three deposit areas.<br>No additional metallurgical or geotechnical test work has been completed since the release of the updated Pre-Feasibility Study ("**PFS**") dated 16th March 2015. |
| ***Further Work*** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | The Awak Mas Gold Project is an active growth project with additional areas identified for infill (to 25 m x 25 m) and extensional drilling, including targets at depth and outside of the current mineral resource limits.<br>Planned drilling will focus on upgrading the majority of the current Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category, as well as growth of the Mineral Resource outside of the currently delineated mineralised domains.<br>Further detailed core re-logging and development of a structural model will help progress the current geological model and enable its use as a drill targeting tool both for resource delineation and definition of new exploration targets within the CoW. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | A new topographic survey should be undertaken utilising techniques such as LIDAR coupled with ground EDM and/or DGPS surveying to more accurately represent the ground surface in extreme terrain areas.<br>Further geological investigative work and metallurgical test work will be completed as part of the FS in 2018. |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|
| ***Site visits*** | *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* | Sarah Phun (Minnovo Study Manager), Brett Leyonhjelm (Minnovo Engineering Manager) and Adrian Pratt (Nusantara General Manager Technical Services) visited the Awak Mas site on 8 to 10 August 2017 for the purpose of collection of metallurgical composite samples, and inspection of proposed process plant location and infrastructure. A visit to the PT Geoservices laboratory was also undertaken on 11 August 2017.<br><br>Adrian Shepherd and Denny Wijayadi (Cube Consulting Senior Consultant Geologists) were onsite from 27 to 30 January 2017. Denny Wijayadi undertook a second site visit to inspect drilling in progress and the PT Geoservices laboratory from 11 to 15 September 2017.<br><br>Adrian Shepherd is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimates. |
| | *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | Multiple site visits have been completed. |
| ***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.* | The Awak Mas Gold Project has previously been extensively studied on the basis of a gold flotation circuit with carbon in leach ('**CIL**') on reground flotation concentrate. Historical testwork provided recoveries in the range of 85% to 91% with a historical plant design value of 90%.<br><br>The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) Optimisation Study has focused on opportunities for improved recoveries and economic outcomes through the use of Whole of Ore Leaching.<br><br>Minnovo Pty Ltd undertook a metallurgical review in April 2017 based on a 2.5 million tonne per year (Mt/y) process plant in line with the previous Prefeasibility Study ("**PFS**"). Further investigation of a Whole Ore Leach simplified flowsheet was recommended and is the basis for this metallurgical testwork program. |

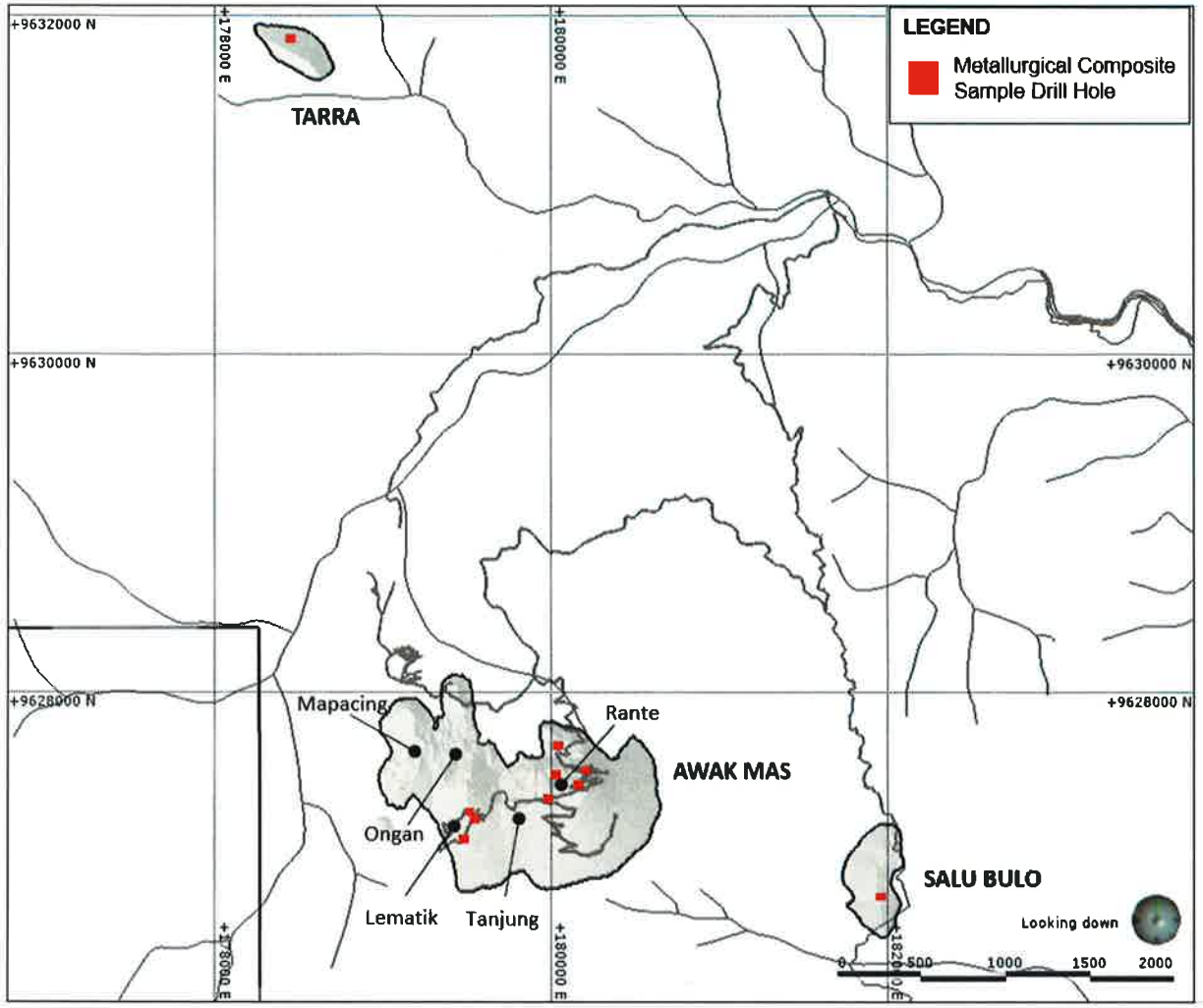
## APPENDIX 1 Metallurgical Testwork Samples - Drillhole and Composite Sample Details

| DRILLHOLE DETAILS | | | | | | | | | | | | COMPOSITE SAMPLE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area | Hole | Hole Depth (m) | Core Size | N | E | RL | Incl. | Azim | From | To | Interval Length | Au g/t | | Mass (kg) | Core Rec. % | Met Rec. % | Source |
| | | | | UTM | | | | UTM | (m) | | | Head Grade | Expected | | | | |
| Rante | AMD639 | 55.95 | PQ | 9627514 | 180029 | 1222 | -75 | 219 | 9.7 | 55.95 | 46.3 | 1.50 | 1.73 | 11.9 | 96 | 93 | 2012 PFS (AMEC) |
| Rante | AMD642 | 45.25 | PQ | 9627685 | 180039 | 1181 | -74 | 208 | 6.65 | 36.5 | 29.9 | | | | | | |
| Rante | AMD648 | 141.7 | PQ | 9627451 | 180171 | 1281 | -81 | 36 | 30 | 121 | 91.0 | | | | | | |
| Rante | AMD656 | 63.5 | PQ | 9627536 | 180221 | 1238 | -88 | 258 | 42.5 | 63.5 | 21.0 | | | | | | |
| Tanjung | AMD212 | 144.5 | HQ | 9627368 | 179987 | 1304 | -60 | 270 | 87 | 99 | 12.0 | 1.00 | 1.29 | 36.9 | 95 | 96 | 2017 Resample |
| Lematik | AMD640 | 98 | PQ | 9627127 | 179479 | 1336 | -75 | 259 | 6.5 | 66 | 59.5 | 1.46 | 1.52 | 11.2 | 95 | 92-95 | 2012 PFS (AMEC) |
| Lematik | AMD641 | 120.8 | PQ | 9627249 | 179536 | 1302 | -71 | 271 | 2.6 | 73 | 70.4 | | | | | | |
| Lematik | AMD644 | 131 | PQ | 9627295 | 179510 | 1265 | -74 | 268 | 3 | 40 | 37.0 | | | | | | |
| Salu Bulo | SBD073 | 49 | HQ | 9626795 | 181958 | 970 | -70 | 270 | 32.3 | 43.5 | 11.2 | 3.09 | 2.78 | 31.3 | 94 | 98 | 2017 Resample |
| Tarra | TRD312 | 140.3 | HQ | 9631869 | 178448 | 1100 | -48 | 214 | 118 | 130 | 12.0 | 1.41 | 1.37 | 41.9 | 90 | 99 | 2017 Resample |

## APPENDIX 2 Metallurgical Testwork Samples – Drillhole and Testwork Composite Sample Locations

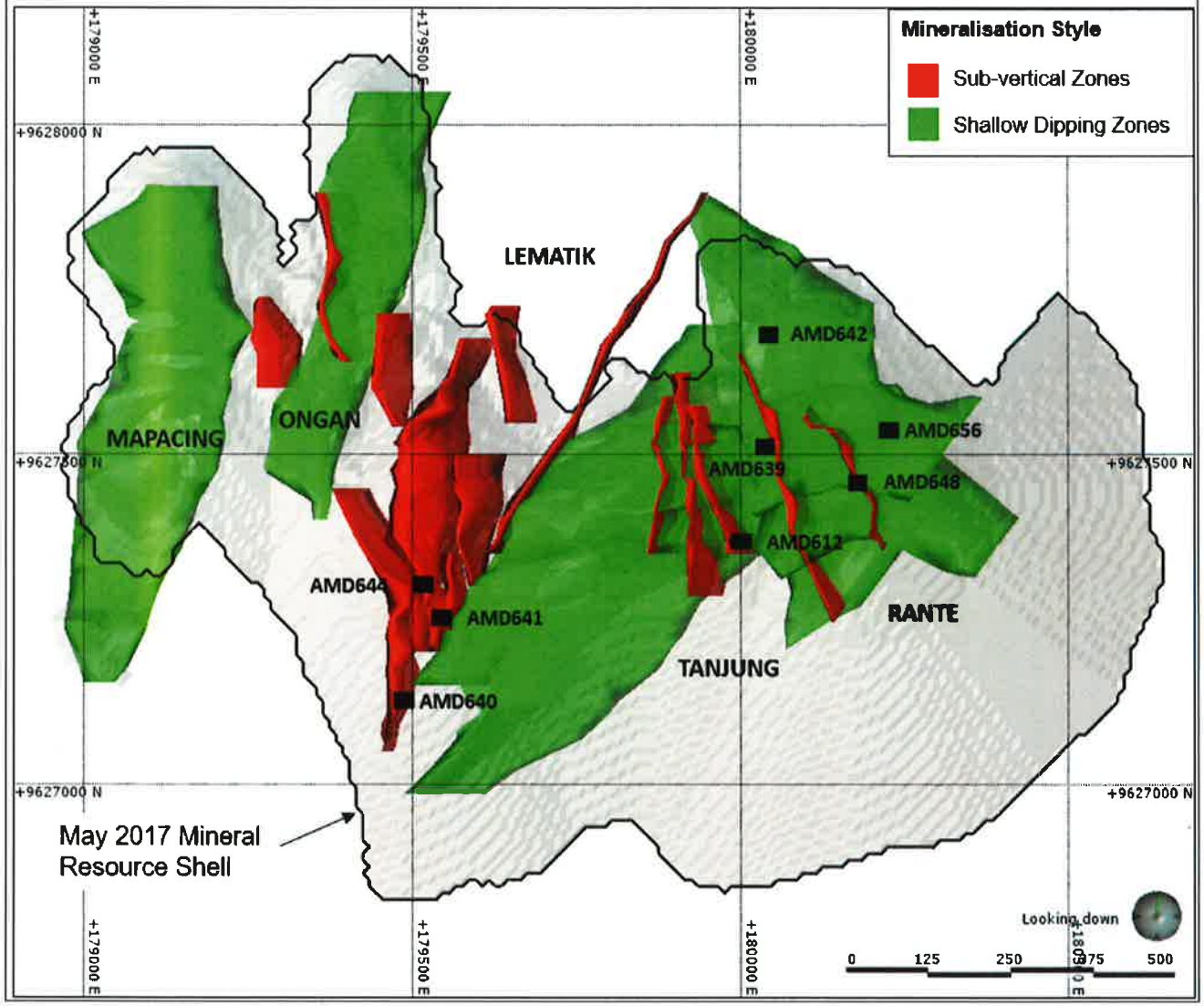
### AWAK MAS Gold Project – WOL Testwork Composite Sample Locations

Plan View with US$1400 Constraining Shell



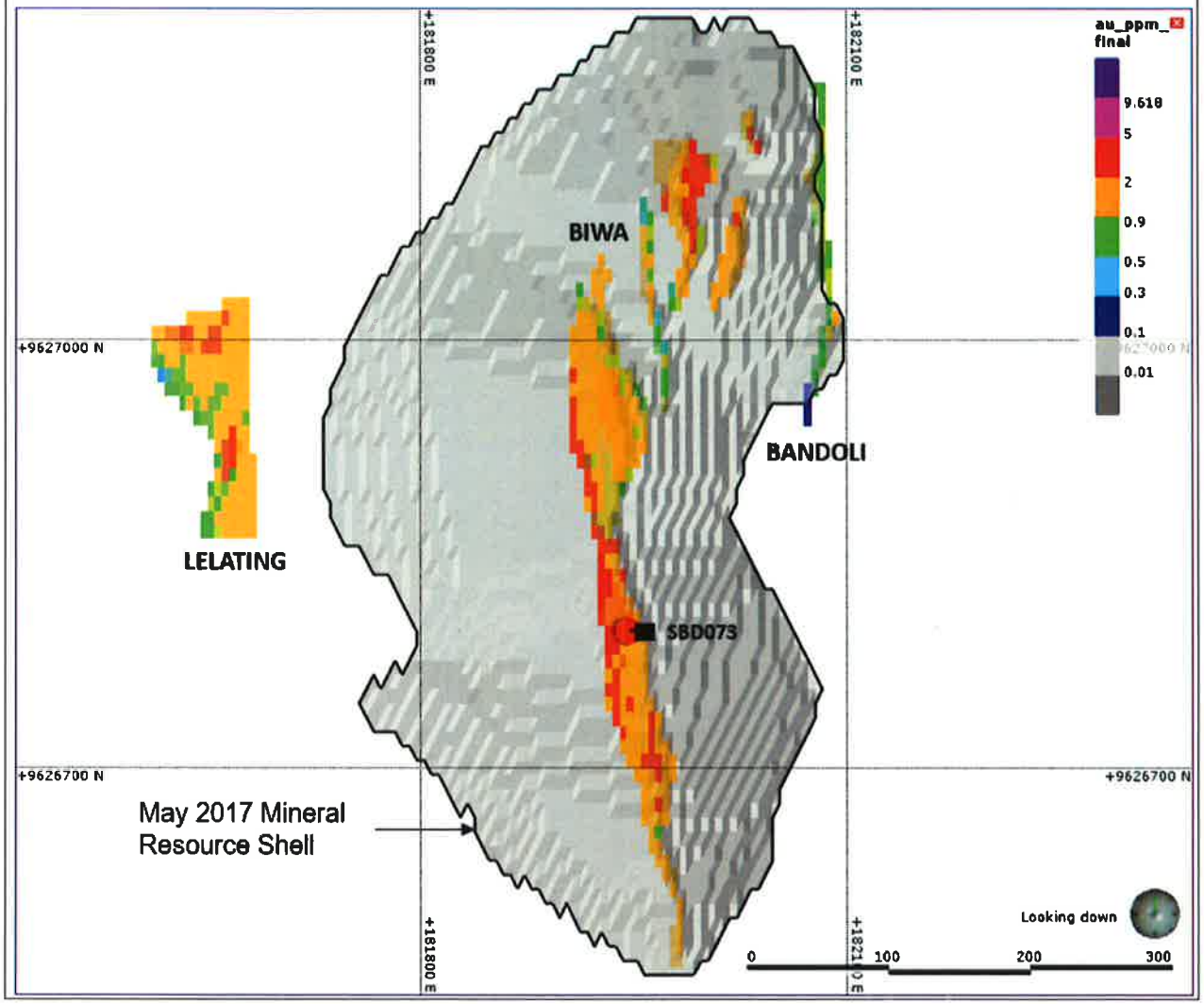
## AWAK MAS– WOL Testwork Composite Sample Locations

Plan View with US$1400 Constraining Shell, Mineralised Zones



## SALU BULO – WOL Testwork Composite Sample Locations

Plan View with US$1400 Constraining Shell, Block Gold Grades



## TARRA – WOL Testwork Composite Sample Locations

Plan View with US$1400 Constraining Shell, Block Gold Grades