NUSANTARA RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
22 January 2018

POTENTIAL AWAK MAS EASTERN EXTENSION

Strong veining and brecciation observed in first step-out hole.

- **First deep, step-out exploration hole intersects potential eastern extension to Awak Mas deposit.**
- **Positive visual indications point to continuation of mineralisation beyond the current Mineral Resource shell.**
- **Exploration program reprioritised with follow up drilling underway.**
- **First assay results expected in early February 2018.**

Asia-Pacific gold development company Nusantara Resources Limited ('Nusantara', ASX: NUS) is pleased to provide the following update on the Mine Corridor exploration drilling program currently in progress at its 100%-owned Awak Mas Gold Project located in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The exploration program is designed to test for extensions to the Mineral Resources[1] at the Awak Mas and Salu Bulo deposits and explore for structural repetitions along the intervening corridor (refer to Nusantara's ASX announcement of 20 December 2017 for further background information).

Visual observations of veining and brecciation from the first diamond hole in this program (HWD001) indicate that the geology, structure and potential mineralisation extends into areas east of the main Awak Mas deposit. This hole was testing for interpreted fault-displaced extensions to the mineralisation into the Eastern High Wall area at the eastern extremity of the Awak Mas deposit and to follow up on two previous significant drill intersections of 13m at 1.7 g/t Au and 13m at 2.0 g/t Au in hole AMD293[2] (Figure 1).

Multiple intervals of well-developed, foliation parallel and sub-vertical quartz veining were observed in the drill core, exhibiting the styles of alteration, brecciation with disseminated sulphides consistent with Awak Mas deposit mineralisation (Figure 2). These intersections can be interpreted as the down-dip continuation of the currently modelled mineralisation. Assay results are expected to be reported in early February 2018.

"The veining and associated brecciation and alteration observed in the first step-out drill hole presents a significant opportunity to expand the current Awak Mas Mineral Resource and positively influence the outcome of the current Definitive Feasibility Study" commented Nusantara's Managing Director and CEO, Mike Spreadborough. *"Accordingly, the exploration program has been reprioritised and we look forward to providing further progress updates on this exciting development."*

Phase 1 Exploration Drilling Program

The first exploration hole (HWD001) in the Eastern High Wall area has now been completed. The hole was terminated in the basement sequence at a depth of 575.5 m and intersected multiple zones of foliation conformable and sub-vertical quartz veining in both the cover and basement sequences (Figure 1). The interpretation of these zones indicates continuation of the same style of mineralisation as seen in the Rante Domain of the Awak Mas deposit. HWD001 is the deepest hole drilled at the Awak Mas deposit to date.

[1] Reference should be made to Section 3 of Nusantara's IPO Prospectus dated 15 June 2017 as lodged on ASX on 1 August 2017 for further information on the Company's Mineral Resource and Exploration Target.
[2] Refer to Nusantara Resources website for a full list of historical drill holes.

The interval widths, while significant, are generally less than the nearest adjacent mineralised zones 80 to 100 m up-dip and to the west, suggesting a strike-slip displacement across the newly modelled Eastern High Wall Fault. Several zones of sub-vertical veining were also intersected indicating a lateral continuation/repetition of the steep feeder-zone structures modelled in the Rante Domain.

Two exploration holes are currently being drilled to follow up on the veining and brecciation intersected in HWD001. Hole HWD002 is currently being drilled from the top of the Eastern High Wall ridge area to test the cover sequence in the geologically prospective but untested area immediately to the east of and above the mineralisation seen in historic drill hole AMD293 (Figure 1).

Hole HWD003 is in progress and is oriented to the south-east to test the sub-vertical mineralised corridor, and if successful could extend the lower most Rante Domain by at least 100 m. HWD003 is targeting the potential higher grade (>2 g/t Au) extension of the last line of historical drilling which is currently open and untested to the south-east (Figure 1). This historic drilling[2] includes holes RTD005 (75 m at 2.7 g/t Au), AMD171 (75 m at 1.7 g/t Au) and AMD178 (32 m at 1.7 g/t Au).

The HWD003 target zone lies between two steep NNW-trending mineralised structures which host high grade mineralisation. The higher-grade area being targeted at Rante is bounded by the Tanjung and High Wall Faults, and is interpreted as multiple stacked mineralised zones in a "ladder" vein system. A secondary deeper target is the potential up-dip extension to the visual mineralisation seen immediately above the cover/basement contact in HWD001.

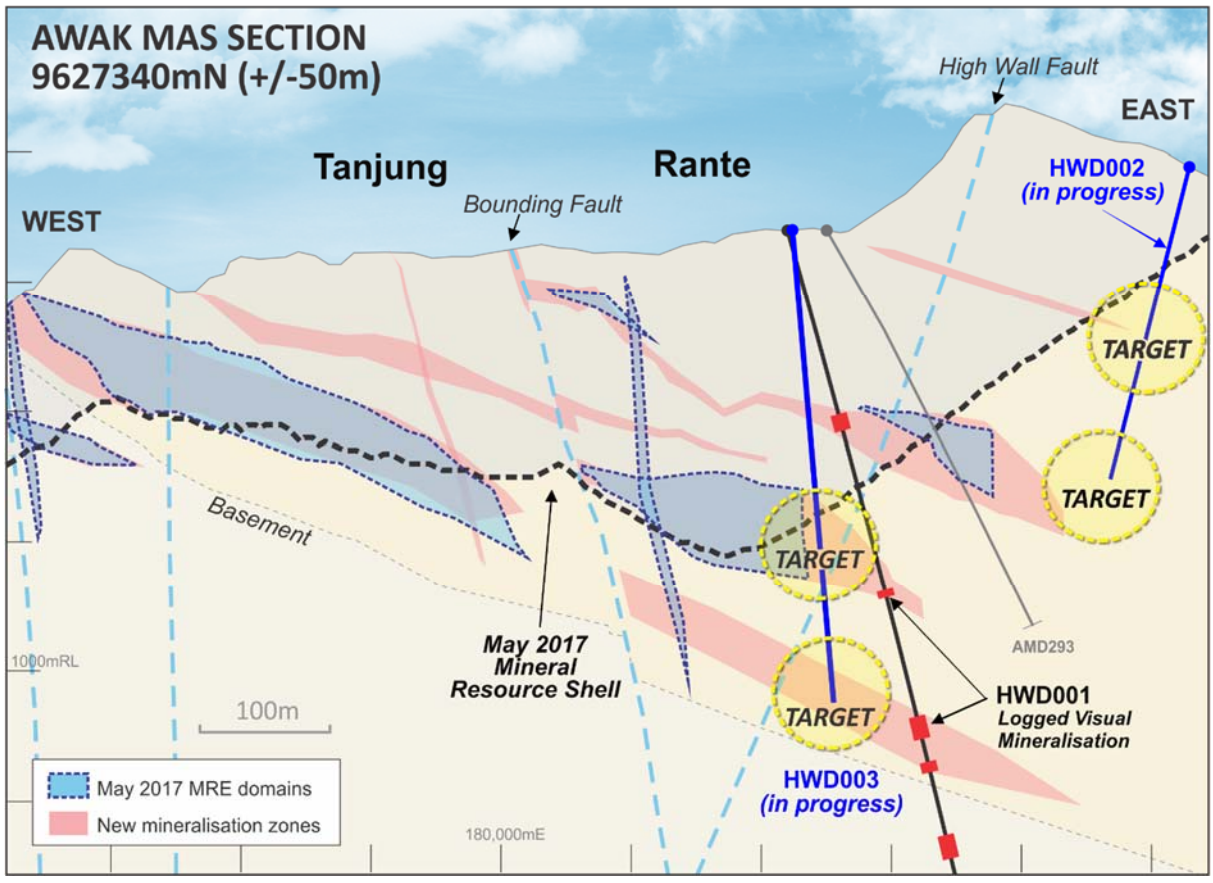

Figure 1: Exploration drilling at Awak Mas deposit showing visual significant intersections in HWD001 (including example core interval) and current drill holes HWD002 and HWD003.

Figure 2: Example of conformable quartz breccia zone from intersection hosted in lower cover sequence; HWD001 - 408.5 m to 414.6 m.

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 whole-of-ore 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.

Website: www.nusantararesources.com

LinkedIn: https://au.linkedin.com/company/nusantararesources

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.

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.

For more information regarding this release, please contact:

Mike Spreadborough
Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer
Nusantara Resources Limited
M: +61 (0)419 329 687
E: info@nusantararesources.com

Phil Retter
Investor Relations
NWR Communications
M: +61 (0)407 440 882
E: phil@nwrcommunications.com.au

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 (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.	All Nusantara drilling was diamond core. All drill core was generally sampled on 1m intervals, contingent on geology and core recovery • Core was collected directly from the core barrel into core boxes; • Core samples were split in half, with the top half of the core analysed and other half retained as reference core in the tray; • Minimum interval 0.4m and maximum 1m for mineralised material, and • Maximum 2m for the material that visually looked unmineralised. No specialised measurement tools, e.g. downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc. were employed.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Quality Assurance ("**QA**") and Quality Control ("**QC**") protocols included the monitoring and analysis of inserted certified reference material, blanks and duplicates samples which to ensure sample representivity. Samples were cut about 5 cm off the core orientation line, and the half-core with the orientation line correctly placed back into the tray and retained. The remaining half-core was collected, ensuring that the same side was consistently sampled and representative. Fractured and veined core, that was liable to "fall apart" when being cut, were wrapped in masking tape prior to cutting. The core to be retained was placed back in the tray with all the pieces held in place by the masking tape. Core with veins at a low angle to the core axis were cut perpendicular to the veins so that the vein was evenly distributed between the halves.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All Nusantara drilling was diamond core, sampled on nominal 1m intervals, and a 1kg crushed sub-sample was crushed and pulverised to produce a 40g fire assay charge.

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).	Nusantara has completed 47 holes for approximately 7,600m as part of the resource definition drilling at the Awak Mas Deposit. Three drillholes (HWD001 to HWD003) have targeted extensions to the defined mineralisation to the east and south east of Rante. HWD001 was completed to a depth of 575.5m, and HWD002 and HWD003 are still in progress. Drilling has consisted of: • PQ3/HQ3 core sizes, reducing to NQ for deeper holes >250m or where drilling difficulties were encountered; • Wire-line triple/split tube diamond core drilling; • Core orientation – Coretell ORIshot (Gen4) multi-shot core orientation tool. Hole depths varied from 44.3m to 575.5m total depth, with an average depth of 162m.
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, and Recovery % recorded in the geotechnical records as equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. Overall recoveries within the mineralized zones is >95%.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Wireline triple/split tube system and large diameter PQ/HQ core was utilised (subject to depth restrictions) to maximise recovery and ensure that the samples are 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.	Core recovery from the diamond core holes drilled is >95%. No sample bias associated with core loss is apparent.
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.	Drill core was photographed and logged prior to sampling. Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies. Lithology, mineralization, alteration, foliation trend, fracturing, faulting, weathering, depth of soil and total oxidation were recorded. Orientation of fabrics and structural features were logged. Visually mineralised zones were able to be logged and interpreted before the assays are available. These observations are used to update the mineralisation model which is a valuable targeting tool for successive hole planning.
	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 are recorded, as well as percentage estimates on veining and sulphide amount.

		All Nusantara diamond core has been digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Total length of Nusantara drilling completed date is 7600m (47 holes) of which 100% will be logged.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All core was half-cut lengthwise using a diamond saw parallel to the orientation line. The half-core was sampled, generally on metre intervals, dependent on logged geological contacts.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All sampling was from diamond core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Initial sample preparation was completed by PT. Geoservices in Jakarta for hole RTD011 only, where: • Samples were weighed and dried at 105°C; • Jaw and Boyd crushed to nominal 2-3mm; • The whole sample pulverized via LM5 ring mill pulverisers to P95<75um; • Samples >3kg were split and pulverized in separate lots, and • 200g pulp aliquot for analytical analysis. Subsequent to hole RTD011, a sample preparation facility has been commissioned onsite, allowing all samples to be crushed, pulverised and a 200g assay aliquot shipped to Geoservices laboratory for final element analysis. The onsite facility has been established by Nusantara and Geoservices to closely replicate (where possible) the sample preparation process that was conducted at the Jakarta laboratory. Partial sample preparation completed onsite utilised a LM2 pulveriser rather than an LM5 pulveriser which had previously been used in Jakarta. The process involved; • Samples were weighed and dried at 105°C; • Jaw and Boyd crushed to nominal 2-3mm; • 1kg sub-sample rotary split for final preparation; • Sub-sample pulverised by LM2 ring mill pulverisers for lab analysis, and • 200g pulp aliquot for analytical analysis. The resultant final 200g assay pulp was shipped to Geoservices (Jakarta) for gold and other element analysis. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is consistent with industry standard practices.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	For core sampling the same side is consistently sampled, half-core with the bottom of hole line is retained in the tray.

		Fractured and veined core, that was liable to "fall apart" when being cut, were wrapped in masking tape prior to cutting. The retained core was placed back in the tray with all the pieces held in place by the masking tape. Core with veins at a low angle to the core axis were cut perpendicular to the veins so that the vein was evenly distributed between the halves.
	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.	Coarse reject duplicate, coarse blanks, and both intra and umpire laboratory pulp duplicates were used to ensure the sampling is representative and un-bias. Control duplicate samples constitute 10%-15% of the total submitted samples Comparison of duplicate assays to the primary assay showed no significant differences were detected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	A sample size of 3-5 kg is considered appropriate and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections and the grain size of the material being collected.
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.	No Exploration drilling assay results are being reported. Current gold analysis by Nusantara has used a 40g charge fire assay method with an AAS finish. This analysis is a total assay method, which is an industry standard for gold analysis, and an appropriate assay method for this type of deposit. Additional element analysis included; • Aqua Regia digest plus ICP elements (GA102_ICP09); o Ag, As, Cu, Mg, Mo, Pb, Sb, and Zn. • Leco - Total Carbon and Total Sulphur (MET_LECO_01); • Cyanide Amenability on pulps (MET_CN7), and • Mercury from GAA02 digest (GAA02_CVAA).
	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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The following QC sampling protocols and insertion rates have been adopted for the current diamond drilling; • Certified Refence Material (5%) • Coarse Blank Material (2.5%) • Coarse Duplicate Samples (5-10%) • Blind pulp assay check duplicates, resubmitted to primary laboratory (2%) • Umpire pulp assay check duplicates (5%)

		Random primary laboratory inspections on a monthly to quarterly basis. Performance of the control samples are regularly monitored, with any disparities investigated and remedied, Monthly QAQC reporting and meetings are held on at least a monthly basis. Results to date demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections were reviewed by the Chief and Senior Geologists following receipt of the assay results. All assay results are processed and validated by the GIS/Database Administrator prior to loading into the database. This includes plotting standard and blank performances, review of duplicate results. Original assay certificates are issued as PDF's for all results and compared against digital CSV files as part of data loading procedure into the database. Geology Manager reviews all tabulated assay data as the Competent Person for the reporting of Exploration Results.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled by Nusantara.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field drilling data is recorded directly into Logging templates in Excel spreadsheet format on laptop computers. Excel spreadsheets are imported to MS Access format for validation and management by the GIS/Database Administrator onsite. All drilling data is uploaded and managed via a centralised Dropbox facility with restricted access. Database is audited by external consultants prior to reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resource estimates.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All 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. 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. 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.	Collars were located by hand held GPS with an accuracy of about 5-15m, dependent on satellite coverage. Additionally, hole positions are validated by tape and compass measurement from nearby surveyed historic drill collars. All Nusantara drill collar will be located by third party surveyors using Differential Global Positioning System ("**DGPS**") or total station electronic EDM equipment.to an accuracy of approximately 0.1m.

		Down-hole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on 30m spacings using a digital multi-shot instrument Coretell ORIshot (Gen4). The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, and consistent with accepted industry standards.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All drillhole data is referenced in the UTM WGS 84 Zone 51 (Southern Hemisphere) coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Data consisting of 5m contour lines generated from an IFSAR-based topographic relief model was purchased from Intermap. A 3D digital terrain model ("**DTM**") or surface was provided as smoothed 5m spaced contours and as such does not accurately reflect in detail the local extreme steep relief. Comparison of the topography surface to the surveyed drill collar elevations shows that 8% of the holes have a collar RL that is different by more than +/- 10m to the contoured topography surface. This topography discrepancy is not material to the Reporting of Exploration Results and will be addressed for detailed mine planning to ensure accurate waste volume representation particularly in areas with steep ridges and valleys. Topographic mapping of the Awak Mas Gold Project area by Airborne Laser Scanning (LIDAR) survey has been carried out by P.T. Surtech in November 2017. Topographic control now exists to a vertical and horizontal accuracy of 0.15m and will be incorporated into all future mineral resource estimates.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Diamond drilling is on a nominal 50m by 50m grid with local 25m x 25m infill holes in three limited areas (Mapacing, Tanjung and Rante). The 3 drill holes (HWD001-003) for the reporting of Exploration Results are extensional holes targeting areas outside of the currently defined mineralised zones. Sampling of drill core has generally been at 1m intervals.
	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.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to	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 are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. Drill holes were inclined between 60° and 90° to optimize intercepts of mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution.

Geological Structure		Current diamond drilling has confirmed that drilling orientation has not introduced any sampling bias.
	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 occurs in multiple orientations as a stockwork system, but has a dominant shallow to moderate N-NE dipping, foliation parallel orientation, with less well developed narrow sub-vertical structures. 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.	Chain of Custody is managed by Nusantara whereby; • All samples are placed into calico bags with sample tickets and clear sample ID numbering on the outside; • Samples were bagged into polyweave sacks, zip tied, with the sample numbers written on the outside of the sack; • Samples were stored onsite within a locked facility ready for dispatch; • Prior to sample dispatch, the sample numbers, duplicates, standards were checked against the dispatch form; • Samples were freighted by road to Belopa, and then air freighted to the Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta, and • Geoservices in Jakarta notified Nusantara when the samples had been securely received intact.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling procedures and drilling data were reviewed and audited by Denny Wijayadi (Cube Consulting Senior Geologist) while onsite from 11 to 15 September 2017. The site visit involved inspection of the drilling in progress, onsite sample preparation facilities, and an audit of the Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta. Cube (2017) has independently reviewed, verified and validated data prior to the Mineral Resource estimate in May 2017. 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. 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. 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. 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; • Battle Mountain discovered the Awak Mas deposit in 1991 after earning a 60% equity in the original partnership between New Hope and PT Asminco; • Lone Star (1994) acquired the equity of both Battle Mountain and New Hope; • Gascoyne structured an agreement which combined the various equities under Masmindo; • Placer (1998) entered, and then later withdrew from a Joint Venture ("**JV**") with Masmindo; • Vista Gold (2004) purchased 100% of Masmindo; • 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**"); • One Asia (2013) through its subsidiary Awak Mas Holdings purchased 100% of the Project from Vista Gold, and • 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 the 2nd August, 2017. The 7th Generation CoW was granted on 19 February 1998 and covers an area of 14,390 ha. The CoW allows for 100% ownership, and is located within a non-forested area – (APL) Land for Other Uses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The Competent Person has not been advised of any environmental liabilities associated with the Awak Mas Project at this time.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Since the discovery of Awak Mas by Battle Mountain in 1991, a number of historical resource assessments have been completed. 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. 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. The latest estimate update by Tetra Tech in 2013, was based on the results of the One Asia infill and metallurgical testwork drilling program. The mineral resource estimate by completed by Tetra Tech was reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	**Awak Mas Deposit** 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. The mineralising fluids have exploited these pathways and migrated laterally along foliation parallel shallowly dipping favourable strata. 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. 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. Host lithologies for mineralisation are mainly the cover sequence of meta-sedimentary rocks and to a lesser degree the underlying basement sequence of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		diorites and biotite dominant schists. The cover and basement sequences are separated by an unconformable and sheared contact. Recent interpretation has established the presence of a late stage High Wall Fault at the eastern edge of Rante as evidenced from mineralisation in historical geotech hole AMD293. This fault is analogous to the NNE trending bounding faults that separate each deposit area at Awak Mas and have been confirmed by drilling. An exploration model for drill targeting has been developed based on possible further fault repetitions of Rante style mineralisation to the east towards the Salu Bulo deposit. Two deep holes (HWD002-003) are currently in progress to a maximum length of 500m from opposite directions, to test the eastern extension of the Rante mineralisation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	A tabulation of location details for the three holes drillholes which form the basis for this ASX Release are included in Appendix 1. Two holes (HWD002-003) are still in progress and assays are currently pending for HWD001. The historical drilling database consists of; • One Asia Drilling (2011-2012) - 87 drill holes for 5,956m; • Historic core drilling (1991-2007) of 645 drill holes for 81,045m, and • Historic RC drilling (1995-1996) of 158 holes for 16,290 metres.
	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.	The complete historical dataset of 890 holes at Awak Mas, that were previously drilled have not been included as they are not Material to the reporting of the current Exploration Results. All historical drilling information has been previously reported in the following ASX release; • Awak Mas Gold Project Resource Update. 9 May 2017, Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) – 1.74 Moz, New Geological Model; o *Table 1, Appendix 2 Awak Mas Drillhole Intersection Listing.* o *Table 1, Appendix 2 Salu Bulo Drillhole Intersection Listing.*
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.*	Exploration drilling assay results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Exploration drilling assay results are not being reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Exploration drilling assay results are not being reported.
Relationship between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 mineralisation geometry is complex and variable 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. 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 representative schematic drill section showing the hole locations drill traces is included within the main text of this release. As assays for the three relevant holes are pending, no tabulation of mineralised intersections has been provided.
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 assay results are being reported as they are currently pending.
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.*	Metallurgical testwork for the Awak Mass Gold Project by Minnovo (2017) has indicated improved gold recoveries of 92%-98% based on Whole of Ore ("**WOL**") leaching on samples composited from onsite drill core. Full details on the WOL testwork been reported in the following ASX release; • Awak Mas Gold DFS Optimisation – Metallurgical Breakthrough, dated. 10 October 2017. Surface geological mapping and channel sampling have been used to build the geological framework for the mineral resource estimate. The assay results from these sources has not been used to inform the grade estimate as detailed sampling procedures and quality control data does not exist to confirm the veracity of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Awak Mas Gold Project is an active growth project with additional areas identified for infill (to 25m x 25m) and extensional drilling, including targets at depth and outside of the current mineral resource limits. Drilling has focussed 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. All drill collars from the current drill program will be surveyed using DGPS or total station electronic EDM equipment. 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. A new topographic survey has been completed under the Nusantara's guidance using an Airborne Laser Scanning (LIDAR) survey. The updated topographic control accurately represents the ground surface in extreme terrain areas and will be incorporated into all future mineral resource estimates. An updated Awak Mas mineral resource estimate will be completed once all assay, survey and logging data is finalised, the geological interpretation refined and an updated geological model is available.

APPENDIX 1 Awak Mas Gold Project – Exploration Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting UTM Grid (m)	Northing UTM Grid (m)	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (UTM)	Dip	Hole Status
AWAK MAS - Rante Domain								
HWD001	DDH	180225	9627370	1325	575.5	90	-74	Assays pending
HWD002	*DDH*	*180525*	*9627395*	*1400*	*247**	*270*	*-76*	*In Progress*
HWD003	*DDH*	*180225*	*9627370*	*1325*	*217**	*160*	*-75*	*In Progress (drilled from HWD001 drill pad)*

**Hole is in progress, downhole depth as of 19th January*