ASX ANNOUNCMENT

Date: 16 March 2021

Nusantara Resources Limited
ABN 69 150 791 290

Registered Office:
Level 4, 100 Albert Road,
South Melbourne Vic 3205
Ph: +61 (3) 9692 7222

Issued Capital
229,273,007 shares
20,000,000 unlisted options
7,300,000 unlisted employee options and performance rights

Substantial Holders
PT Indika Energy TBK 28%
Lion Selection Group 22%
Federation Mining Pty Ltd, IMF Pty Ltd, and Simon Le Messurier 12%

Nusantara Resources Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange – ticker symbol NUS

Dollar values in this report are United States Dollars unless otherwise stated.

Enquiries regarding this report may be directed to:
Mr Neil Whitaker
Managing Director
Ph: +62 (0) 811 1310 9191
or
Mr David Waterhouse
Investor Relations
Ph: +61 (0) 407 880 937

This announcement has been authorised by the Managing Director/Board

NUSANTARA RESOURCES LIMITED

SUCCESSFUL CLOSE-SPACED DIAMOND DRILLING CAMPAIGN GENERATES MAIDEN MEASURED RESOURCE AT AWAK MAS

With a grade increase observed in areas now classified as Measured, as well as Indicated material:

- Highest confidence classification, maiden Measured material in Mineral Resource Estimate update flows from successful close-spaced diamond drilling campaign,
- 4% grade uplift for Measured and Indicated Resources for the Awak Mas Deposit and high grade 1.58g/t gold Measured Resources,
- On track to define high confidence Resources over all Initial Mining Areas of the Awak Mas Project covering the first two years of production,
- Measured Resources are available for potential conversion to Proven Ore Reserves.

Mineral Resource Statement for the Awak Mas Deposit

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Measured	2.2	1.58	0.11
Indicated	36.5	1.41	1.66
Measured + Indicated	38.7	1.42	1.77
Inferred	5.9	1.10	0.21
TOTAL	**44.6**	**1.38**	**1.97**

The Awak Mas Deposit is currently the largest deposit within the Awak Mas Gold Project, which also comprises Resources at Salu Bulo and Tarra.

Awak Mas Project Mineral Resource Statement, including March 2021 updated estimate for the Awak Mas Deposit (Salu Bulo and Tarra Estimates remain unchanged from April 2020[1]).

Deposit	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Awak Mas (Mar 2021)	44.6	1.38	1.97
Salu Bulo (Apr 2020)	3.7	1.56	0.19
Tarra (Apr 2020)	3.0	1.29	0.13
TOTAL	**51.3**	**1.39**	**2.28**

Neil Whitaker, Managing Director commented *"the close-spaced drilling at Awak Mas has been a great success – the high confidence Measured Resources de-risk early production and can be used to better define individual mining areas. We can proceed with conviction from the grade uplift we have seen in areas of greater data density, especially where there are potentially more high-grade feeder structures to identify."*

[1] Refer to ASX announcement "Resource increases 18% to 2.35Moz" dated 27 April 2020

About Nusantara Resources

Nusantara is an ASX Listed gold development company with its flagship Awak Mas Gold Project located in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

INVESTOR REGISTRATION:

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SUCCESSFUL CLOSE-SPACED DIAMOND DRILLING CAMPAIGN GENERATES MAIDEN MEASURED RESOURCE AT AWAK MAS

Update to Mineral Resource Estimate for the Awak Mas Deposit

Nusantara Resources ("Nusantara" or "the Company") is pleased to present an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Awak Mas Deposit, incorporating the results of close-spaced diamond drilling. A further MRE will be completed for the satellite Salu Bulo Deposit, enabling an Ore Reserve Estimate (**ORE**) to be updated for the entire Awak Mas Gold Project.

The MRE update is based on new, close-spaced diamond drilling data from a campaign carried out from August 2020 to January 2021. Close-spaced drilling is part of Nusantara's de-risking strategy by improving the drilling density and geological understanding in areas that are targeted for first mining production. Most of the areas that have been close-space drilled have been upgraded to Measured at a very high conversion rate, and the average grade of Measured and Indicated category material has increased approximately 4% over the grade of Awak Mas Deposit Indicated material in the 27 April 2020 MRE announcement. This work was part of follow up work to the initial Independent Technical Expert report which was prepared in advance of the formal debt finance process.

This MRE update has been compiled by Cube Consulting, independent mining consultants who have compiled the previous MRE estimates for Nusantara, based on data from a drilling program designed and executed by Nusantara and collaboratively developed geological interpretations.

The key adjustments that have occurred to the MRE between the April 2020 estimate and this update include:

- A material increase in drilling density (from roughly 50m x 25m previously, to 15m x 15m) and with this sufficient resolution to detect new narrow high grade feeder zones and defining zones of internal waste,
- High proportional upgrade of these areas to high confidence Measured category,
- Learnings from the greater data density applied to estimation across the broader Awak Mas MRE, the most significant aspect being a less gradational boundary between waste / lower grade / higher grade areas.

Close-spaced drilling is now complete at the satellite Salu Bulo Deposit, and assays are still being received and interpreted after which a MRE update will be completed. The updated MRE for the Awak Mas Gold Project will form the basis for updating Ore Reserves for final mine planning.

Table 1: Awak Mas Gold Project Mineral Resource Statement by deposit and category. The March 2021 MRE is reported inside US$1,600/oz Pit Shell at 0.5g/t Cut-off.

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Awak Mas (Mar 2021)	Measured	2.2	1.58	0.11
	Indicated	36.5	1.41	1.66
	Inferred	5.9	1.10	0.21
	Sub-Total	**44.6**	**1.38**	**1.97**
Salu Bulo (Apr 2020)	Measured	-	-	-
	Indicated	3.0	1.68	0.16
	Inferred	0.7	1.07	0.02
	Sub-Total	**3.7**	**1.56**	**0.19**
Tarra (Apr 2020)	Measured	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-
	Inferred	3.0	1.29	0.13
	Sub-Total	**3.0**	**1.29**	**0.13**
TOTAL (Mar 2021)	Measured	2.2	1.58	0.11
	Indicated	39.4	1.43	1.82
	Inferred	9.6	1.15	0.36

	TOTAL	**51.3**	**1.39**	**2.28**

1. *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability*
2. *All tonnage, grade and ounces have been rounded and minor discrepancies in additive totals may occur*
3. *Cut-off grades were determined using a base gold price of US$1450/oz, metallurgical recoveries supported by testwork and based on all material being processed via a Whole of Ore CIL flowsheet*

Awak Mas Deposit Close-Spaced Drilling

The basis for this MRE update is close-spaced diamond drilling, which has been completed for two key areas of the Awak Mas Deposit, as well as at the satellite Salu Bulo Deposit where results are still being received and interpreted, to infill the entire Initial Mining Area (IMA) to 15m x 15m drill spacing. The IMA is the material scheduled for the first two years of mining production. In both of the areas that have been close space drilled at Awak Mas, the mineralisation tested is close to the surface and requires little stripping or high wall development, hence is scheduled for early production.

Drilling results have been previously released to the market for each of the areas drilled.

78 holes have been drilled for 2,885m in the western-most portion of Awak Mas (Mapacing)[2]:

- The final pit design in this area is shallow and extracted entirely by the IMA,
- Mineralisation in this area is entirely shallow dipping mineralisation, distribution of which is far better constrained now with close spaced data,
- Drilling has enabled the delineation of internal waste zones which can be separately domained at a resolution suitable for designing ore dig blocks.

A further 54 holes for 3,677m in the south-central portion (Tanjung)[3]:

- The IMA in this area is a starter pit only – the final pit design is deeper and more extensive,
- Mineralisation in this area features shallow dipping zones which are cross-cut by sub-vertical, narrow, typically higher grade feeder zones which by nature are missed by wide spaced drill holes,
- Drilling has detected a number of previously un-known high grade feeder zones, as well as delineating internal waste zones which can be separately domained at a resolution suitable for designing ore dig blocks.

[2] Refer to ASX announcement "Awak Mas close spaced drilling and exploration update – amendment" dated 15 January 2021

[3] Refer to ASX announcement "Outstanding Mapacing close spaced drilling results" dated 10 February 2021

Detection of additional high grade feeder zones is considered a source of potential future upside. The 2018 DFS[4] explained that the existing Reserve drill spacing and block modelling is believed to have the potential to under-report higher grade sub-vertical vein structures. The close spaced drilling has intersected several previously undetected sub-vertical mineralised structures, which previous drilling was too broadly spaced to intersect. Much of the central and eastern portion of the Awak Mas designed pit features known sub-vertical feeder structures, and it is considered highly likely to contain additional structures which would be intersected when these areas are infill drilled (which is most likely to be when production grade control operations take place).

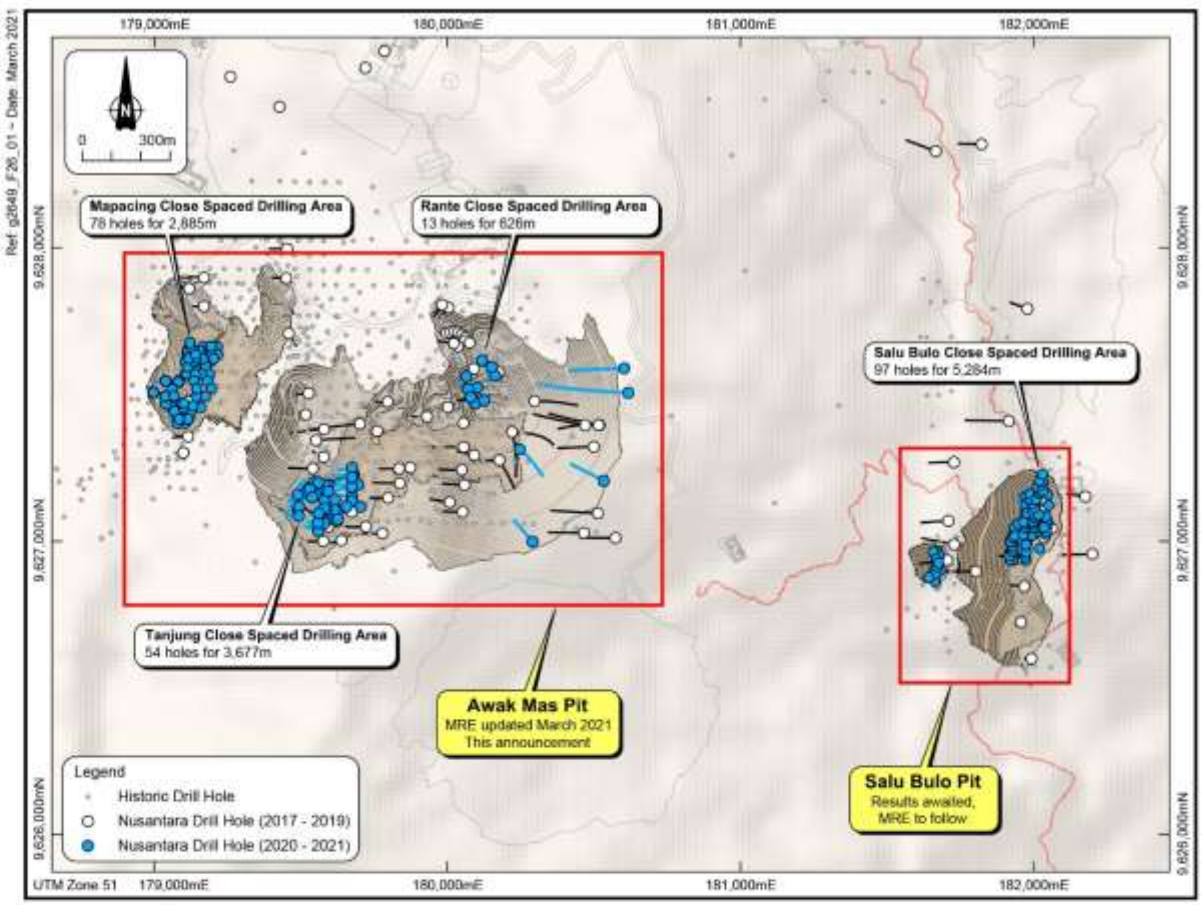

Figure 1: Plan view of the close spaced drilling programs for Awak Mas and Salu Bulo, all of which is now complete.

Consequences for Run of Mine Grade Control

The comparison of close spaced drilling data with the pre-existing data has provided valuable geostatistical information, which in turn will provide a clear indication of optimal grade control drill hole spacing. Cube Consulting will complete

[4] Refer to ASX announcement "Definitive Feasibility Study Confirms Robust, Long-Life, Low Cost Project" dated 4 October 2018

these studies following the delivery of the MRE updates for the Awak Mas Gold Project (Awak Mas and Salu Bulo MREs) and their findings and recommendations will flow into design and costings for mining grade control.

The discovery of several new high grade feeder structures via the close spaced drilling, which have added metal to Resources where they occur, has been a major success of the close spaced drilling program and demonstrates remaining upside potential within the MRE and mine plan.

Salu Bulo Close-Spaced Drilling

97 holes for 5,284m of drilling have been completed at the satellite Salu Bulo Deposit, which concludes the close spaced drilling program. Approximately 60% of assay results have been received and results will be released once all assays have been returned and interpreted. A separate MRE update will be completed for the Salu Bulo Deposit and is expected to be available by mid-April 2021.

Ore Reserves Update

The updated MRE for Awak Mas, and the updated MRE for the Salu Bulo Deposit when it is completed, will form the basis for an updated ORE for the Awak Mas Gold Project that is used to develop an updated mine design and schedule. New Measured category material at Awak Mas, and expected maiden Measured material at Salu Bulo, will be available for potential conversion to Proven Ore Reserves.

Work has commenced on Ore Reserves for Awak Mas, and updated Ore Reserves for the Awak Mas and Salu Bulo deposits (which together form the Awak Mas Gold Project) are expected for completion by end of April 2021.

Awak Mas Geology and Mineralisation

The Awak Mas Gold Project currently consists of three separate MREs: Awak Mas (1.97Moz), Salu Bulo (0.19Moz) and Tarra (0.13Moz)[5]. In addition, there are numerous prospects over the Contract of Work area and especially in the near mine area where gold anomalism or prospective geology has been identified and requires follow up.

Awak Mas is a high level, low sulphidation hydrothermal system which is overprinted by a strong sub-vertical fracture control which has channelled the mineralising fluids. Two principal, overprinting settings for gold mineralisation are identified:

1. Shallow dipping mineralisation, which has formed by mineralising fluids that have migrated laterally along foliation parallel, shallowly dipping favourable strata. These zones are conformable with stratigraphy and may develop medium to high grades proximal to sub-vertical structures, grading to very low grades in areas (internal waste zones) distally.
2. Sub-vertical feeder structures, which are considered to be the conduit for early mineralising fluids and in a subsequent overprinting event, have carried late-stage hydrothermal mineralising fluids depositing gold in some of the sub-vertical structures that cross-cut the strata hosting shallow dipping mineralisation. This multi-phase gold mineralisation is characterised by milled and crackle breccia, vuggy quartz infill, and stockwork veining with

[5] Salu Bulo and Tarra MRE are as per April 2020

distinct sub-vertical feeder structures, and typically features higher grade mineralisation than shallow dipping zones.

These mineralisation styles vary in prominence across the Awak Mas Deposit. Typically, shallow dipping conformable mineralisation is ubiquitous across the deposit. Sub-vertical feeder structures are absent in some areas, but account for approximately 19% of contained gold ounces within the reported MRE (above 0.5g/t, within the constraining pit shell). The area that has been close-space drilled in the western most portion of Awak Mas (Mapacing) comprises entirely shallow dipping mineralisation, with no identified feeder structures. The area in the south-central (Tanjung) which has been infill-drilled features numerous feeder structures, including several that have been newly identified by the closer spaced drilling. Future identification of additional feeder zones across other zones of Awak Mas is considered highly probable, given the success of the close-spaced drilling program in discovering several additional structures, and represents a source of future upside within the existing MRE.

All visible gold is closely associated with relatively coarse sized, well-formed pyrite, either as inclusions or as obvious fill in micro-cracks or cavities in fractured pyrite. Most of the gold post-dates pyrite alteration.

Further Expansion Potential

The close-spaced drilling campaign is part of Nusantara's de-risking strategy by improving the drilling density and geological understanding in areas that are targeted for first mining production and has been conducted completely within the bounds of the April 2020 MRE and constraining pit design. No extensional drilling has occurred since the April 2020 MRE, as Nusantara's focus and priority has been on de-risking the project for development.

The Contract of Work area covers 143.9km^2 and features numerous scattered occurrences of gold mineralisation and geology with features analogous with Awak Mas gold mineralisation.

The near mine area, which includes the zone extending north from Salu Bulo, is considered an area of high prospectivity and being proximal to planned mining developments and haulage infrastructure, modest discoveries could have a high impact on project cashflows.

Nusantara is completing interpretation of Induced Polarisation geophysics across several zones adjacent to Awak Mas and Salu Bulo, which are expected to lead to a greater understanding of the geology of these areas. There are already numerous prospects based on surface observations, including historic sampling and trenching, these prospects are expected to be classified as targets and ranked and prioritised for future exploration drilling.

In addition, the Awak Mas – Salu Bulo corridor has already been defined as a target region following Nusantara's successful discovery of strong gold mineralisation extending east from Awak Mas in an area previously considered to be unmineralised[6]. Mineralisation extending east remains open and is a target that would be likely to add to the Awak Mas mine life if successfully extended.

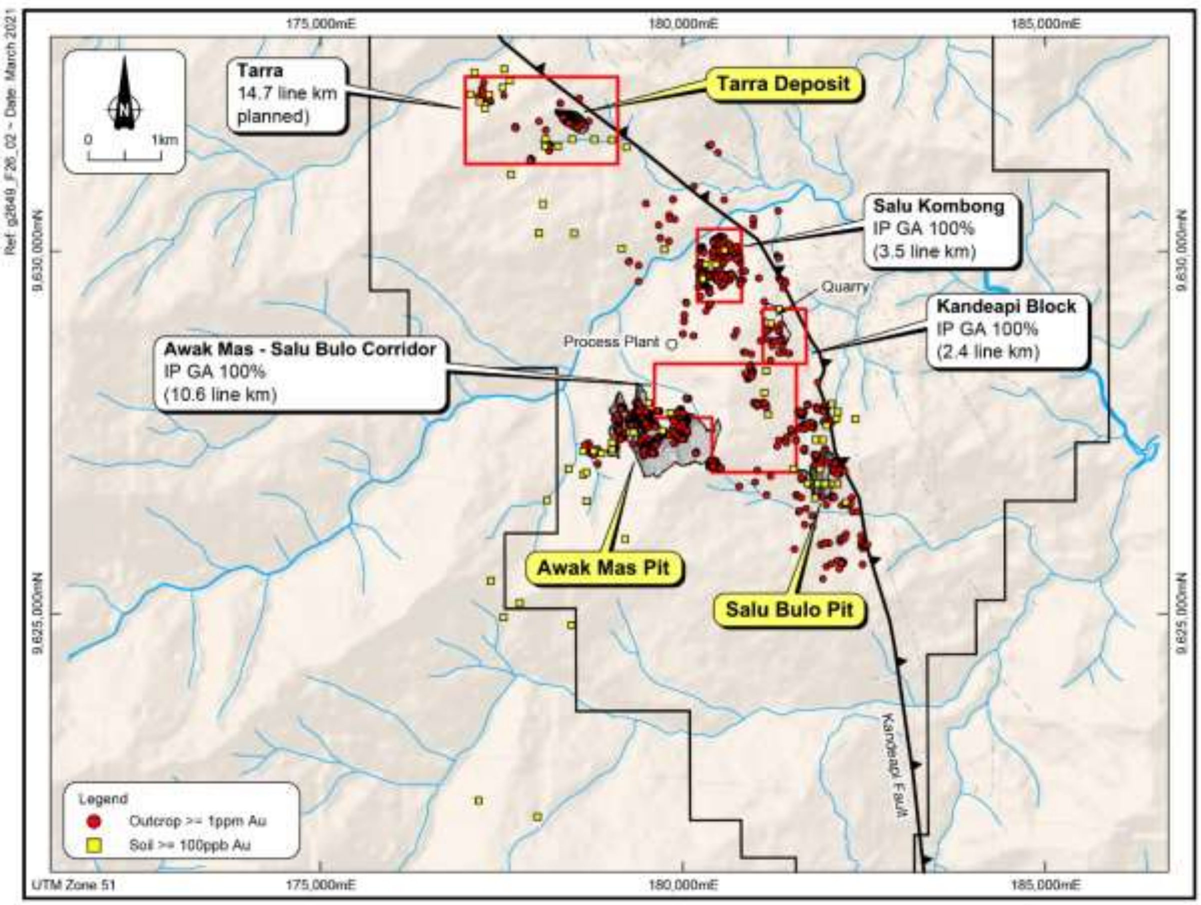

Figure 2: Plan view of key prospect areas in the near mine area, showing the Kandeapi Fault that transects the area from NNW to SSE and anomalous surface samples. Locations of IP surveys are shown in red – data collection is complete for the Awak Mas - Salu Bulo, Kandeapi and Salu Kombong blocks and is underway on the Tarra block.

The prospectivity of the greater Contract of Work area has not yet been rigorously assessed, and most of the historic data that is available is clustered around known Resources. The geological model is a hydrothermal gold system in an orogenic setting, which are known to generate deposits that can be extensive both laterally and vertically. Additionally, there is scatter of known mineralisation occurrences both on and outside of Nusantara's Contract of Work area, so the potential for future discoveries of a similar scale and significance to the existing Resources, is regarded to be high. The priority for exploration is the near mine area and a Contract of Work targeting assessment will follow.

[6] Refer to ASX announcement "Exploration update, Step-out Drilling at Awak Mas intersects 63.7m at 2.12g/t Au" dated 9 October 2019

The following summary of Table 1 contents highlights the treatment of close spaced drilling data, which has provided the basis for the MRE update discussed in this announcement.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Most of the sampling data used for the MRE is historical where sampling practices were carried out under the relevant company's protocols and procedures to industry practice of the time.

Nusantara has completed 54 diamond holes for 3,677m from the close-spaced drilling in the Tanjung Domain (southern-central) of the Awak Mas Deposit during August to November 2020 and a further 78 diamond holes for 2,885m from the close spaced drilling program in the Mapacing Domain (far west) of the Awak Mas Deposit during November 2020 to early January 2021. Overall core recovery within the mineralised zones is >96%.

Sampling for these two recent programs has been carried out using HQ3 size Diamond Drill Hole whole core only, on nominal 1m intervals. The entire sample was crushed to a nominal 2-3mm, and a 1kg sub-sample was pulverised to produce a 40g fire assay charge.

All sample preparation was completed at the Geoservices lab in Jakarta; the process involved:

- Samples 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 to 95% passing 75microns for lab analysis, and
- 200g pulp aliquot for analytical analysis.

The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is consistent with industry standard practices.

Sample Analysis Method

Current gold analysis by Nusantara has used a 40g charge fire assay method with an AAS finish, carried out by Geoservices in Jakarta.

There is no additional element analysis included for this close spaced drilling program.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Coarse reject duplicate, coarse blanks, and both intra and umpire laboratory pulp duplicates were used by Nusantara to ensure the sampling of the close spaced drilling campaign was representative and un-biased. Control duplicate samples constitute 10-15% of the total submitted samples.

The following QC sampling protocols and insertion rates have been adopted for the close-spaced 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 undertaken on a monthly to quarterly basis.

Performance of the control samples are regularly monitored, with any disparities investigated and remedied, regular QAQC reporting and meetings are held on at least a monthly basis.

Results to date demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.

Geological Interpretation

The mineralisation geometry at Awak Mas is complex and variable but generally has a main shallow dipping orientation parallel to the foliation at ~30° toward the northeast. A secondary mineralisation orientation is sub-vertical to steeply east dipping developed along north-south oriented feeder structures.

The geometry and continuity of the mineralisation is critical in determining the degree of selective mining which could be implemented. The importance of steep mineralisation orientations within a gross shallow dipping mineralised envelope has been emphasised during the development of the geological model.

A campaign of close-spaced drilling, to approximately 15mN x 15mE, was completed for selected areas of the Awak Mas Deposit, at Mapacing and Tanjung. This increased the confidence in the definition of mineralised domains and supported the detailed definition of ore and waste boundaries in these areas, while also shedding light on the local grade architecture, which informed the grade interpolation in more widely drilled areas.

Construction of mineralised volume domains was a multi-stage process incorporating all the components from the geological framework models. The modelling relies extensively on the detailed historical surface interpretive maps to define the mineralisation control, geometry and grade continuity.

Robust geometrically simple domains were interpreted, incorporating internal dilution to ensure grade continuity and using a nominal geological based lower grade cut-off of 0.2g/t Au. A minimum down hole length of 2m (which equates to 1.5m true width) was employed in the interpretation of the estimation domains.

In the areas of Mapacing and Tanjung where close spaced drilling (15mN x 15mE) has been completed, sub-domains have been created using a nominal geological based lower grade cut-off of 0.3g/t Au. With the close-spaced drilling, areas of internal waste were able to be defined and excluded from the mineralised wireframe. These had to have a minimum with of 2m downhole and include 2 or more holes to be considered as waste.

Estimation methodology

The grade estimation approach for the Awak Mas Deposit used a combined Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") and Ordinary Kriging ("OK") technique.

OK was applied to the areas of close spaced drilling and the narrow steep sub-vertical domains with a thickness of less than 10m. In the close spaced drill areas, the internal waste could be confidently sub-domained to separate it from the mineralisation.

LUC is a recoverable estimation technique typically used for estimation into small blocks using wider spaced resource definition drilling. The LUC technique was considered appropriate for the areas of wider spaced drilling outside of the close spaced drilling volume, given the high short scale grade variability and the uncertainty associated with the estimation of the local grade tonnage distribution. The observations from the recent close spaced drilling resulted in the modification of interpolation search parameters for the LUC, in order to produce a more rapid grade transition from waste to mineralised zones in the block model.

All MRE models were validated using the following techniques:

- Visual 3D checking and comparison of informing samples and estimated values,
- Global statistical comparisons of raw sample and composite grades to the block grades,
- Validation 'swath' plots by northing, easting and elevation for each domain,
- Analysis of the grade tonnage distribution, and
- Comparative estimates using Inverse Distance Squared modelling technique.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred on the basis of a range of qualitative criteria.

- data support as defined by drill spacing,
- confidence in the domain interpretation,
- data quality issues affecting particular zones,
- quality of the estimate (slope of regression), and
- and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction considerations.

Classification of the March 2021 MRE has only been changed in the areas of the close-spaced drilling in Mapacing and Tanjung. The remainder of the classification remains unchanged. Areas classified as Measured apply to Mapacing and Tanjung where the close spaced drilling to 15m x 15m has been completed, and where the level of understanding of the mineralisation continuity and quality was considered to be sufficient to allow for mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability.

Areas classified as Indicated generally applied to regions of 50m or less drill intercept spacing, where the level of understanding of the mineralisation continuity and quality was considered to be sufficient to allow for mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability.

Areas classified as Inferred generally applied to regions of 50m or greater drill spacing (up to 100m), where the geological evidence was sufficient to imply but not verify the geological and grade continuity.

All remaining estimated material is unclassified and not reported as part of the Mineral Resource.

Classification of the Mineral Resource reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

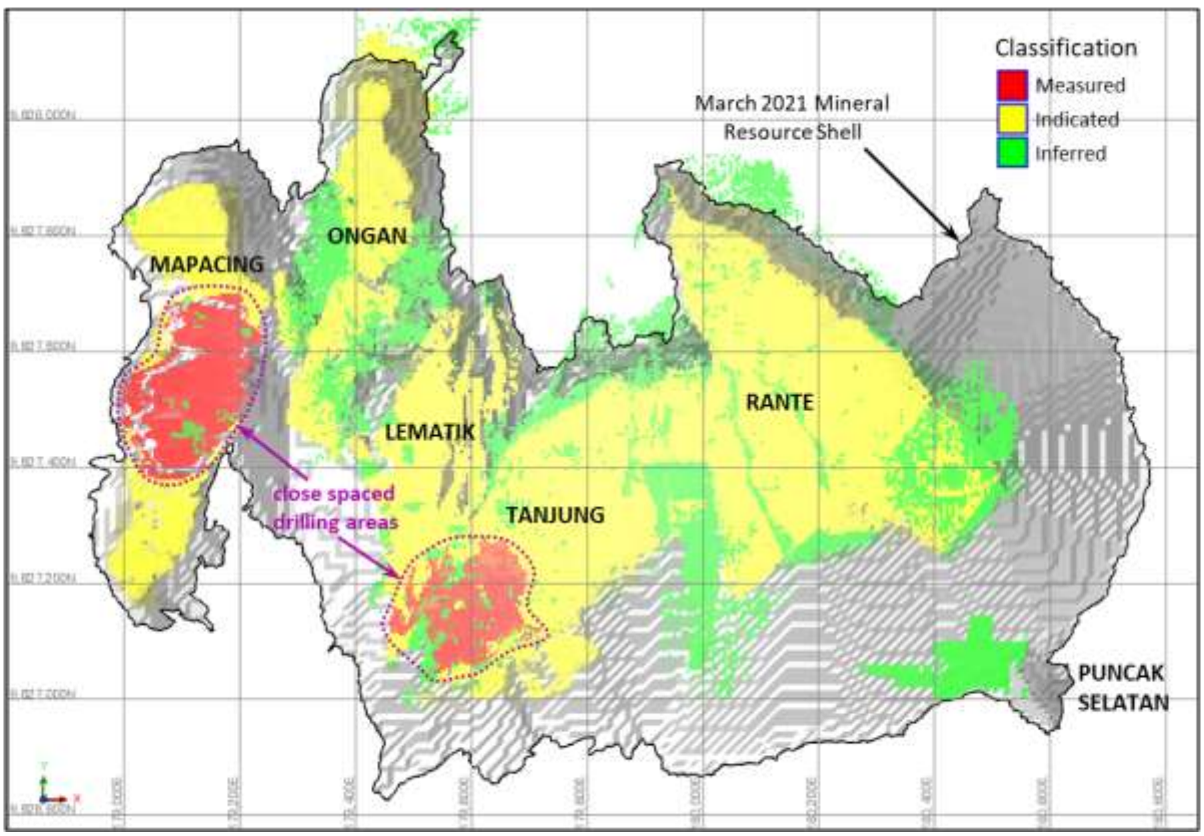

Figure 3: Plan view of Awak Mas designed pit showing MRE model blocks colour coded by Resource category, with the March 2021 Mineral Resource Shell

Mineral Resource Reporting

The Awak Mas Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate has been reported within a US$1600/oz gold price constraining Mineral Resource Shell as detailed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Awak Mas Deposit Mineral Resource Statement by category. The March 2021 MRE is reported inside US$1,600/oz Pit Shell at 0.5g/t Cut-off.

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Measured	2.2	1.58	0.11
Indicated	36.5	1.41	1.66
Measured + Indicated	38.7	1.42	1.77
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1. *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability*
2. *All tonnage, grade and ounces have been rounded and minor discrepancies in additive totals may occur*
3. *Cut-off grades were determined using a base gold price of US$1450/oz, metallurgical recoveries supported by testwork and based on all material being processed via a Whole of Ore CIL flowsheet*

The adopted cut-off grade for reporting is 0.5g/t Au and is based on the Ore Reserve cut-off grade (0.5g/t Au) from the 2018 DFS and 2020 DFS addendum[7].

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction were based on the use of a constraining Mineral Resource shell within which the MRE was reported as shown in figure 4. The shell was established using Whittle software, with updated all-in cost parameters and a base gold price of US$1450/oz.

[7] Refer to announcement "Awak Mas NPV Increases by 240% to USD517M" dated 29 June 2020

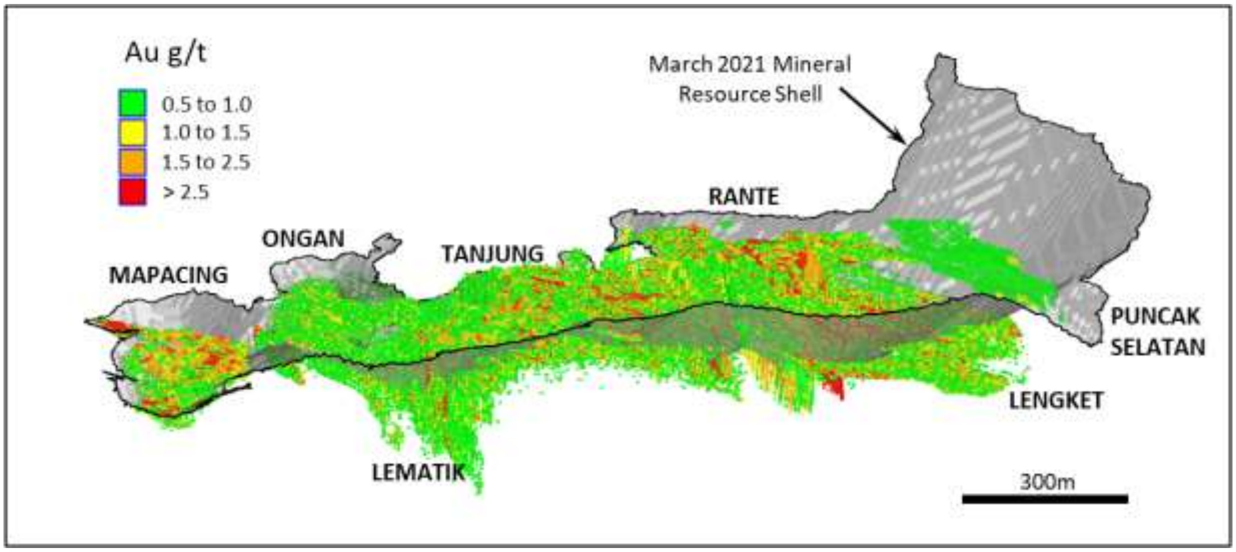

Figure 4: Awak Mas – Isometric view showing block grades at 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and April 2020 / March 2021 shell

The robustness and continuity of the modelled mineralised zones is clearly evident at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade where continuity can be reasonably assumed between drill holes and along the entire strike length of the Mineral Resource. Grade continuity is more robust at a higher-grade cut-off of 1g/t Au.

The close spaced drilling in the Tanjung and Mapacing areas of Awak Mas has confirmed mineralisation geometries and grade distribution and resulted in a 4% grade increase for Measured and Indicated category material in the March 2021 MRE when compared to the previous April 2020 MRE. The current MRE is considered to be a low-risk model which reasonably reflects the likely outcome from selective mining.

Mining and Metallurgy Parameters and Modifying Factors

As the mineralisation is near surface and of grades amenable to conventional open pit mining methods, the assumed mining method would use drill and blast, utilising 2.5m mining flitches to a maximum vertical depth of 300m. An overall pit slope of 40° is assumed to be attainable based on the Maiden Ore Reserve (April 2018).

Mineralised domains were developed on the basis of continuity in diffuse styles of mineralisation and thus included some lower grade zones.

A minimum width of 2m was used in interpretation of the mineralisation in order to preserve 3D wireframe integrity and continuity. Outside the mineralised domains, a 'mineralised waste' estimate was made.

Domaining for LUC estimation incorporates zones of internal dilution to ensure grade continuity and to produce robust geometrically simple zones amenable to selective open mining.

Domaining within the close-spaced drilled areas was based upon 15m x 15m drilling which allowed for the definition of discrete ore and waste zones based on hard boundaries. The level of mining dilution applied to the OK model in the close-spaced drill areas will therefore need to be greater than in the LUC portion of the model in wider drilled areas.

The basis for eventual economic extraction was the use of optimisation shells using Whittle software with all-in cost parameters and a base gold price of US$1,450. Cost parameters used for calculation of the cut-off grade and optimisation of the shells included:

- Total Ore Costs - $15.10/t, this included process costs of $9.99/t, and Grade Control costs of $0.08/t,
- Mining recovery 100%, Dilution 0%,
- Metallurgical recovery of 93.2% for Rante/Tanjung/Lematik and 92.2% for Mapacing/Ongan,
- Royalty 3.75%,
- Transport $4.45/oz,
- Refining $1.93/oz.

The Awak Mas MRE was reported within a US$1,600/oz gold price shell.

Minnovo Pty Ltd completed metallurgical test-work in July 2019 based on a 2.5Mtpa process plant as defined in the 2018 DFS and 2020 DFS Addendum. Using both the historical and recent DFS test work that had been conducted on the project and based on CIL processing of the known mineral resources with gravity and flotation circuits, has resulted in an overall expected recovery of 93.3% for the Awak Mas Deposit.

Based on the 2018 DFS and the 2020 DFS addendum, the Awak Mas Deposit is amenable to economic extraction utilising open pit mining and a standalone CIL gold plant with a nominal annual capacity of 2.5Mt.

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.

All stated Mineral Resources have been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code 2012).

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 Mineral Resources for the Awak Mas Gold Project, there has been insufficient exploration to date to estimate any additional mineral resources to the current Mineral Resources inventory. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the delineation of additional 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 Awak Mas Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Michael Millad, Principal Geostatistician/Director, (MSc, CFSG), MAIG, for Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Millad is an employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG No: 5799).

Mr Millad 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 Millad 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 changes from the original market announcement.

Statement

I,

Colin Charles McMillan, (BSc. MAusIMM)

(*Insert full name(s)*)

confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Registered Member of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full-time employee of

Nusantara Resources Limited

(Insert company name)

Or

I/We am a consultant working for

(Insert company name)

and have been engaged by

(Insert company name)

to prepare the documentation for

(Insert deposit name)

on which the Report is based, for the period ended

(Insert date of Resource/Reserve statement)

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves *(select as appropriate)*.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Nusantara Resources Limited

(Insert reporting company name)

	16/03/2021
Signature of Competent Person:	Date:
AusIMM	109791
Professional Membership: *(insert organisation name)*	Membership Number:
	Mr Neil Whitaker
Signature of Witness:	Print Witness Name and Residence: (eg town/suburb)

Additional deposits covered by the Report for which the Competent Person signing this form is accepting responsibility:

Additional Reports related to the deposit for which the Competent Person signing this form is accepting responsibility:

Signature of Competent Person:	Date:
Professional Membership: *(insert organisation name)*	Membership Number:
Signature of Witness:	Print Witness Name and Residence: (eg town/suburb)

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and
Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

ASX Release – Awak Mas Gold Project – 15/03/2021: 'SUCCESSFUL CLOSE-SPACED DIAMOND DRILLING CAMPAIGN GENERATES MAIDEN MEASURED RESOURCE AT AWAK MAS'

(*Insert name or heading of Report to be publicly released*) ('Report')

Nusantara Resources Limited

(*Insert name of company releasing the Report)*

Awak Mas Gold Project

(Insert name of the deposit to which the Report refers)

If there is insufficient space, complete the following sheet and sign it in the same manner as this original sheet.

15 March 2021

(Date of Report)

Statement

I/We,

Michael George Millad, (MSc CFSG MAIG)

(*Insert full name(s)*)

confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Registered Member of the *Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (No. 5799)*.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full time employee of

Cube Consulting Pty Ltd

(Insert company name)

Or

I/We am a consultant working for

(Insert company name)

and have been engaged by

Nusantara Resources Pty Ltd

(Insert company name)

to prepare the documentation for

Awak Mas Gold Project, located in Indonesia.

(Insert deposit name)

on which the Report is based, for the period ended

15 March 2021

(Insert date of Resource/Reserve statement)

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves *(select as appropriate)*.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Nusantara Resources Limited

(Insert reporting company name)

15/03/2021

Signature of Competent Person:

Date:

MAIG

5799

Professional Membership:
(insert organisation name)

Membership Number:

Patrick Adams, Sorrento

Signature of Witness:

Print Witness Name and Residence:
(eg town/suburb)

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.	Sampling has been carried out using mainly Diamond Drill ("**DD**") Core, and to a much lesser extent Reverse Circulation ("**RC**") sampling. Drilling was conducted in a number of campaigns by several companies since 1991, with four main phases: • 2017-2021 : Nusantara Resources Limited ("NUS"); • 2011-2012 : One Asia Resources Limited; • 2006-2007 : Vista Gold (Barbados) Corporation, and • 1991-1998 : Battle Mountain Gold Company/Masmindo Mining Corporation Limited; **Nusantara** has completed 54 diamond holes for 3,677m from the close spaced drilling in the Tanjung Domain of the Awak Mas Deposit during August to November 2020 and a further 78 diamond holes for 2,885m from the close spaced drilling program on the Mapacing Domain of the Awak Mas Deposit during November 2020 to early January 2021. Sampling for these two recent programs has been carried out using Diamond Drill Hole ("**DDH**") whole core only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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; all core samples were taken as full core, with consideration for maximum sample volume - retaining half core for reference was not required for these close spaced drilling programs; • Minimum interval was 0.4m and maximum 1m for mineralised material, and • Maximum 2m for the material that visually appears 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.	During the period from 2017 to 2021, sampling was carried out under Nusantara's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Quality Assurance ("**QA**") and Quality Control ("**QC**") protocols included the monitoring and analysis of inserted certified reference material, blanks and duplicates samples to ensure sample representivity. Samples were cut at or about the 1m interval mark with whole core bagged individually in labelled calico bags.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Fractured and veined core, that was liable to "fall apart", was wrapped in masking tape prior to cutting to sample length. Historical sampling was carried out under the relevant company's protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time.
	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 (predominantly HQ3 size). Full core was sampled on nominal 1m intervals, the entire sample crushed to a nominal 2-3mm, and a 1kg sub-sample was 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-	The Awak Mas – Tanjung and Mapacing Domain close spaced drilling completed by Nusantara has consisted of: • All HQ3 core sizes;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Wire-line triple/split tube diamond core drilling; • Downhole Survey using ProShot Gen 4 Camera. Hole depths for the Tanjung program varied from 27m to 119m depth with average hole depth of 68.1m Hole depths for the Mapacing program varied from 18m to 59m depth, with average hole depth of 37m. **Historic** core drilling (1991-2012) at Awak Mas consisted of 732 drill holes for 86,932m: • Dominantly HQ core sizes but has included BQZ, NQ2, HQ2, HQ3, PQZ and PQ3; • Orientation spear used for structural orientations, and • Depths varied from 11m to 450m, average depth of 126m. **Historic** RC drilling (1995-1996) of 158 holes for 16,290 metres was completed: • Using a 5.25" face sampling hammer, limited holes used a 4.75" hammer, and • Depths varied from 23m to 202m, average drill depth of 103m.
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 percentage (%) was recorded in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geotechnical records as equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. Overall recovery within the mineralised zones is >96%.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Wireline triple/split tube system and large diameter PQ/HQ core were 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.	The DDH sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high and no significant bias is apparent. Recoveries in oxidised rock are lower.
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 whole core, no half core was preserved. Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, foliation trend, fracturing, faulting, weathering, depth of soil and total oxidation were recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Orientation of fabrics and structural features were logged. Visually mineralised zones were able to be logged and interpreted before the assays were available. These observations were used to update the mineralisation model which is a valuable targeting tool for successive hole planning although the Close Spaced program was drilled at pre-determined collar positions to provide the resultant 15m x 15m in-fill drill spacing.
	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 the Awak Mas Tanjung plus Mapacing Domain close spaced drilling completed by Nusantara to date is 6,562m (132 holes) of which 100% has been logged.
Sub-Sampling Techniques	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Whole core samples were taken generally on metre intervals, dependent on logged geological contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and Sample Preparation	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.	Samples for this program of drilling have been cut and bagged on site and despatched to the Geoservices assay laboratory in Jakarta. All sample preparation was completed at the Geoservices lab in Jakarta; the process involved: • Samples 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 to 95% passing 75microns for lab analysis, and • 200g pulp aliquot for analytical 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 from the Close Spaced drill program, whole core is sampled.
	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 by Nusantara to ensure the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling was representative and un-biased. Control duplicate samples constitute 10-15% of the total submitted samples. For historical drilling programmes, duplicate sampling and check assaying was completed and no significant bias was identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	A sample size of 3-5kg 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.	Current gold analysis by Nusantara has used a 40g charge fire assay method with an AAS finish. The primary assay laboratory used is Geoservices in Jakarta. There is no additional element analysis included for this close spaced drilling program. The gold fire-assay analysis is a total assay method, which is an industry standard for gold analysis, and an appropriate assay method for this type of deposit.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the	No geophysical tools were used or data analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (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 undertaken on a monthly to quarterly basis. Performance of the control samples are regularly monitored, with any disparities investigated and remedied, regular QAQC reporting and meetings are held on at least a monthly basis. Results to date demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections were reviewed by the Geology Manager and Senior Geologists following receipt of the assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of Sampling and Assaying		All assay results are processed and validated by the GIS/Database Administrator prior to loading into the database. This includes plotting the standard and blank performances, and 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. The General Manager Geology 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 an external consultant (Cube Consulting) prior to reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 for the gold analysis. 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 by the laboratory, 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 initially located by hand held Global Positioning System ("**GPS**") with an accuracy of about 5-15m, dependent on the satellite coverage. Additionally, hole positions were 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 Distance Measuring ("**EDM**") survey equipment to an accuracy of approximately 0.1m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	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 is incorporated into all mineral resource estimates.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	As highlighted in the 2018 Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), the Company believes there is potential for the Project to realise a grade uplift when the ore body is mined. As explained in the DFS, the existing Reserve drill spacing, and block modelling is believed to have the potential to under-report higher grade vertical vein structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Following the 2019 close spaced drilling program designed to deliver a nominal 12.5-15m spacing, during November 2020 to January 2021 a further close spaced drilling exercise has been completed within the Awak Mas Deposit to drill and sample the potential high-grade subvertical vein structures within the Tanjung domain and infill the predominantly flat-lying mineralisation at the Mapacing deposit. The program was designed to improve ore-body knowledge at a mining scale. 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 imply geological and grade continuity with the lateral extents of mineralisation not fully defined by the current drilling.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological Structure		Drill holes were inclined between -40° and -85° to optimise intercepts of mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution of the targeted shallow dipping zones. Current diamond drilling has confirmed that the 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, with a dominant shallow to moderate N-NE dipping, foliation parallel, flat-lying orientation, and less well developed narrow sub-vertical structures. Drilling with steep angled 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 (not in use for this Close Spaced drilling program), and an audit of the Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta. Cube (2017) has previously independently reviewed, verified and validated data prior to the Mineral Resource estimate in May 2017, as documented in the associated Awak Mas Technical Report (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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 the Awak Mas Deposit 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 undertook the most recent exploration work between 2004 and 2013 which included the compilation and cataloguing of historic data, completion of significant infill resource drilling, and re-estimation of the contained, classified mineral resources. A mineral resource estimate (“**MRE**”) update was completed by Tetra Tech in 2013 based on the results of the One Asia infill and metallurgical testwork drilling program. The MRE was reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 diorites and biotite dominant schists. The cover and basement sequences are separated by an unconformable and sheared contact.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ➢ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ➢ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ➢ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ➢ *down hole length and interception depth* ➢ *hole length.*	A tabulation of location details for the recent drill holes which form the basis for this ASX Release are included in Appendix 1. 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 Phase 1 infill resource drilling completed by Nusantara in 2017-2018 at Awak Mas (25 holes for 4,263m) has been previously reported and incorporated in the most recent MRE update to the ASX; • Awak Mas Resource Increased by 0.2Moz. Dated 31 January 2018; ➢ *Table 1, Appendix 1 Awak Mas Rante Domain - Exploration Results Tabulation.* 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 close spaced Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All historical drilling information has been previously reported in the following ASX release; • Awak Mas Gold Project Resource Update. Dated 9 May 2017, Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) – 1.74 Moz, New Geological Model;
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 results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. The following criteria have been applied in reporting of the Exploration results: • Intercepts reported are intervals of Au >1g/t with intervals of <1g/t Au up to 3m included; • Where no individual intercepts >1g/t exist, the intercepts reported are intervals of Au >0.1g/t with intervals of <0.1g/t Au up to 3m included; • No high-grade capping has been applied, or was necessary, and • All downhole intersection lengths and grades are reported to one decimal place.
	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.	Any zones of significantly high-grade gold mineralisation have been separately reported in Appendix 1.

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. 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, but generally has a main shallow orientation parallel to the foliation at ~30º towards the northeast. A secondary mineralisation orientation are steeply east dipping to sub-vertical north-south feeder structures. The drilling orientation is a compromise to target both mineralisation orientations, and generally the downhole length approximates the true width for the dominant broad and shallow dipping mineralised zones. Downhole intercepts of the steep sub-vertical structures will have a downhole length significantly 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.	Relevant drill hole location plans, representative drill sections are included within the main text of this release. All mineralised intersections used for the reporting of the Exploration Results are tabulated in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	All exploration results from the current drilling program that relate to the Awak Mas Tanjung and Mapacing Domains have been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Metallurgical testwork for the Awak Mas 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.
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	The Awak Mas Gold Project is an active growth project with additional areas identified for infill (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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Mineral Resource outside of the currently delineated mineralised domains. The Close Spaced drill program as reported focussed on bringing Initial Mining Areas at Awak Mas Tanjung and Mapacing domains to a Measured classification. Planned future drilling will continue to target extensions to the east, and at depth at Rante, in areas where the trend of mineralisation is open and untested by historical drilling. The main objective is 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 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. An updated Awak Mas mineral resource estimate will be completed once all assay, survey and logging data from the Close Spaced in-fill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling program are finalised, the geological interpretation refined and interpretation modifications based on refinements to the geological model are available.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Drill data were supplied by Nusantara as a Microsoft Access database. Random checks were made comparing between the database and the original digital data spreadsheets for collar, survey, assay and lithology data. The check data were selected to cover the whole of the deposits and critical areas such as mineralisation boundaries and high-grade zones.
	Data validation procedures used.	Data validation procedures included: • Check for erroneous hole collar outliers - easting, northing, elevation. • Check actual versus planned collar coordinates. • Downhole survey checks.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		• Check sampling and logging overlaps, gaps, end of hole discrepancies between data tables. • Check for unique sampling identification and identification of any duplicate samples. • Management of preferred assays and precedence numbering. • Lookup fields and data coding management. • Assay table was checked for negative assays (other than below detection limit values), missing assays or assays outside of expected ranges. • Visual inspection of the drill holes in Surpac 3D workspace to identify spatial inconsistencies of drill hole.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Nusantara's 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 Consulting Senior Consultant Geologists Adrian Shepherd and Denny Wijayadi were onsite from the 27th to the 30th of January 2017, prior to the May 2017 Mineral Resource estimate and undertook the following: • Independent summary check logging of 3,500 metres of diamond drill core from 19 selected representative drill holes. • Collection of 111 independent check core samples were to verify the tenor of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		• Field verification by hand held GPS of 19 selected collar locations at Awak Mas and Salu Bulo. • Retrieval of additional hardcopy and digital data from site personnel. Michael Millad, Cube director and Principal Geologist/Geostatistician, is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimation and Reporting (i.e. Section 3) portion of the work undertaken.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Site visits were completed by Cube personnel.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Systematic and regular drilling provide a degree of confidence in both geological and mineralisation continuity within the gross mineralised zones. However, there is degree of uncertainty in the grade continuity at less than the current average drill hole spacing, which is a result of the complex mineralisation style of multiple veining orientations and high short scale grade variability. A campaign of close spaced drilling, to approximately 15 mN x 15 mE, was completed for parts of Mapacing and Tanjung. This increased the confidence in the definition of mineralised domains and supported the detailed definition of ore and waste boundaries in these areas, while also shedding light on the local

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		grade architecture, which informed the grade interpolation in more widely drilled areas.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The mineralisation was primarily defined by diamond drill core, with the aid of surface mapping and outcrop locations.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Previous interpretations prior to 2017 have focussed on the definition of multiple narrow complex zones based on a nominal grade cut-off of 0.5g/t Au which is close to the anticipated economic grade cut-off. Close spaced drilling (15 mN x 15 mE) in areas of Mapacing and Tanjung has given a better understanding of the mineralisation and a sharp definition of ore and waste boundaries. The close spaced drilling leaves some room for alternative interpretations but there would be little difference to the volumes of the mineralised domains. In areas away from the close spaced drilling there is still some assumption of grade continuity between adjacent holes. However, the knowledge gained from the close spaced drilling has resulted in the gold grade interpolation parameters for areas of more widely spaced drilling being refined to better reflect the

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		observed local grade architecture. This has resulted in grade models that show a sharper contrast between the ore and waste than previous models. The current interpretation is considered to be a low risk robust model which reflects the likely outcome from open pit selective mining.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Incorporation and interpretation of the historical geological data from high quality surface mapping, trenches and drilling have been paramount in developing the geological model for **Awak Mas** which forms the basis for the interpretation of the mineralised domains for estimation. Structural and lithological interpretation provided a guiding framework for the modelling of the estimation domains. Robust geometrically simple domains were interpreted, incorporating internal dilution to ensure grade continuity and using a nominal geological based lower grade cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au. A minimum down hole length of 2m (which equates to 1.5m true width) was employed in the interpretation of the estimation domains. In the areas of Mapacing and Tanjung where close spaced drilling (15 mN x 15 mE) has been completed, sub-domains have been created using a nominal geological based lower grade cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au. With the close spaced drilling, areas of internal waste were able to be defined and excluded from the

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		mineralised wireframe. These had to have a minimum with of 2m downhole and include 2 or more holes to be considered as waste. The current mineralisation interpretation and geological models have continued to be confirmed by infill and extensional drilling completed by Nusantara. Confidence in the geological framework and extrapolation outside of the resource limits resulted in the discovery of additional significant mineralisation extensions into the Highwall area of the Awak Mas Deposit. At **Salu Bulo**, Infill drilling has confirmed the spatial correlation of shallow dipping thrust zones, sub-vertical structures, and the footwall contact of the hematitic mudstone unit with gold mineralisation. The additional data supports the interpretation of a broad lower grade halo which also encapsulates narrower higher-grade zones along low angle thrust zones proximal to the sub-vertical structures. The revised geological interpretation warranted the application of a non-linear estimation technique at Salu Bulo to better characterise the local grade variability at the SMU scale.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The complex interaction of multi-phased stockwork and breccia mineralisation associated with at least two dominant structural orientations (shallow thrusts

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		and sub-vertical feeders) results in rapid local changes in the grade tenor and orientation at a scale of less than the current average drill hole spacing (25m to 50m). Areas of Mapacing and Tanjung that have had close spaced drilling completed show that there is a relatively hard boundary between the ore and internal waste at the local scale. There is, however, a complex interaction between the ore and waste with 'fingers' of waste, some extending over 50m, intruding throughout the mineralised zones. Grade and geological continuity is dependent on the interplay of the mineralising structures, preferred host lithology, alteration and veining intensity and the effect of later bounding and offsetting structures. In areas of wider spaced drilling, the local structural complexity is still poorly understood. The ladder stockwork vein system developed at Salu Bulo is analogous to that at Awak Mas where there is the inherent complexity of two mineralisation orientations and short scale grade continuity at generally less than the drillhole spacing.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The **Awak Mas Deposit** has been subdivided into five broad geologically based domains: from west to east these are Mapacing, Ongan, Lematik, Tanjung and Rante. These predominantly north-south to north east striking domains lie adjacent to each other, and cover an extent of 1,450m EW by 1,050m NS and extend to a maximum vertical depth of 400m (~820mRL): • **Mapacing** – Single shallowly NE dipping domain with a strike length 810m, plan width 230m width and average thickness ranging from 5-30m. • **Ongan** – Shallowly dipping and sub-vertical domains with strike extent of 730m, plan width of 150m. Shallow domains vary in average thickness from 5-30m and sub-vertical domains have an average thickness of 5-10m. • **Lematik** – Mainly sub-vertical domains with strike extent of 740m, plan width of 220m and average thickness of 5-60m. A central north plunging (at 60º) pipe has dimensions of 80m x 80m along a strike of 280m. • **Tanjung** - Shallowly dipping and sub-vertical domains with strike extent of 910m, plan width of 340m. Shallow domains vary in average thickness from 5-40m and sub-vertical domains have an average thickness of 5-10m. • **Rante** - Shallowly dipping and sub-vertical domains with strike extent of 700m, plan width of 320m. Shallow domains vary in average thickness from 20-70m and sub-vertical domains have an average thickness of 5-10m.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		The mineralised domains at **Salu Bulo** are orientated north-south and have an overall combined strike length of approximately 800m. Individual interpreted mineralisation domains are between 150 to 500m in strike length. Sub-vertical mineralised zones vary from 1.5 to 20m in thickness, however are more commonly between 3 to 10m in thickness. The broader shallowly dipping mineralised zones vary in average thickness from 20 to 60m. At **Tarra**, the interpreted mineralised domain is tabular, orientated NW-SE, has an overall strike length of approximately 440m, and dips 70° to the NE. The mineralised domain width varies from 10 to 15m in thickness and extends from the near surface to 300m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The grade estimation approach for the Awak Mas Deposit used a combined Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") and Ordinary Kriging ("OK") technique. OK was applied to the areas of close spaced drilling and the narrow steep sub-vertical domains with a thickness of less than 10m. In the close spaced drill areas, the internal waste could be confidently sub-domained to separate it from the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		LUC is a recoverable estimation technique typically used for estimation into small blocks using wider spaced resource definition drilling. The LUC technique was considered appropriate for the areas of wider spaced drilling outside of the close spaced drilling volume, given the high short scale grade variability and the uncertainty associated with the estimation of the local grade tonnage distribution. The risk of sub-domaining out the internal waste in the wider spaced drilled areas was considered to be too high given the highly localised nature of the grade transitions: • The LUC method provides a more accurate representation of the recoverable grade and tonnage at the Selective Mining Unit (“SMU”) scale for non-zero grade cut-offs within the broad shallow domains than would typically be achieved by a traditional linear estimator such as OK. In addition, the close spaced drilling has demonstrated that the continuity of mineralisation and internal waste is often less than 50m, which would make sub-domaining of internal waste to enable the use of OK unacceptably risky. • The LUC technique is suited specifically for the estimation of grades into blocks that are small relative to the data spacing. • The LUC technique works well where the spatial continuity between sections is uncertain based on the current drill spacing. • The observations from the recent close spaced drilling resulted in the modification of interpolation search parameters for the LUC, in order to produce a more rapid grade transition from waste to mineralised zones in the block model.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		Robust geometrically simple domains were interpreted for areas outside of the close spaced drilled volume, incorporating internal dilution to ensure grade continuity and using a nominal geological based lower grade cut-off. Grade interpolation used 1m composited samples constrained by hard boundaries within the mineralisation zones. An appropriate top cutting strategy was used to minimise the influence of isolated high-grade outliers. Interpolation parameters were derived using standard exploratory data analysis techniques of statistical and continuity analysis. Appropriate interpolation strategies were developed on a domain basis using kriging neighbourhood analysis ("KNA"), which included: • Oriented ellipsoidal search radii ranged from 100m to 280m depending on the deposit and estimation domain. • Minimum number of samples was set at 10, and the maximum varied from 16 to 20. A change of support correction was applied to produce a recoverable resource estimate at the local SMU scale for the LUC estimate. The maximum extrapolation distance from last data points was no more than 100m, which is twice the average drill hole spacing for most of the deposits.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		Computer software used were: • Leapfrog Geo v5.0.4 was used for geological interpretation. • Surpac version 6.9.1 for domain interpretation, compositing and block modelling. • Isatis version 2020 used for statistical and continuity analysis, and grade estimation. OK estimates were completed at Mapacing and Tanjung within the areas of the close spaced drilling (15 mN x 15 mE). OK was considered appropriate given the closer spaced drilling and the better definition of ore and waste sub-domains. Grade interpolation used 1m composited samples constrained by hard boundaries within the mineralisation zones. An appropriate top cutting strategy was used to minimise the influence of isolated high-grade outliers. Interpolation parameters were derived using standard exploratory data analysis techniques of statistical and continuity analysis. Appropriate interpolation strategies were developed on a domain basis using kriging neighbourhood analysis (“KNA”), which included: • Oriented ellipsoidal search radii ranged from 10m to 30m depending on the

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		deposit and estimation domain. • Minimum number of samples varied from 2 to 8, with the maximum set at 16. • Estimation was into blocks 5 mN x 5 mE x 2.5mRL. Computer software used were; • Surpac version 7.3 for domain interpretation. • Datamine StudioRM 1.7.100 was used for compositing and block modelling • Supervisor 8.13.12 used for statistical and continuity analysis. The block model was restricted to the area immediately within and adjacent to the close spaced drilling. Once estimates were completed the block model was exported to a CSV file from Datamine. The CSV file was then imported into Isatis and 'stamped over' the LUC estimated blocks, replacing the LUC in the close spaced drilling area with the OK estimated blocks.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Check estimates using Inverse Distance Squared ("**ID2**") were completed and compared to the final LUC estimate. The LUC estimates were compared against the previous MRE's. OK estimates in the areas of close spaced drilling at Mapacing, Tanjung and Rante were compared against the previous MRE's.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		No mining production has taken place at any of the deposits, other than minor artisanal workings along fault structures.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No by-product recoveries were considered.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Estimations of any deleterious elements were not completed for the Mineral Resource estimate.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	**Awak Mas** • Non-rotated block model with an azimuth of 000ºTN. • The LUC panel was set at 20m by 20m by 5m (XYZ) with a block size for local estimation to a SMU size of 5m by 5m by 2.5m (XYZ). • The bulk of the drilling data is on 25m by 50m to 50m by 50m grid spacings with local 25m by 25m to 15m by 15m infill holes in several areas (Mapacing, Tanjung and Rante). • At Mapacing and Tanjung, in the areas of close spaced drilling (15 mN x 15 mE), a block size of 5m x 5m x 2.5m (XYZ) was used. • Appropriate search ellipses were derived using Search were derived from KNA with an average search radius of 140m and anisotropy of 4:4:1 (major/semi/minor). **Salu Bulo** • Non-rotated block model with an azimuth of 000ºTN. • The LUC panel was set at 20m by 20m by 10m (XYZ) with a local estimation, SMU size of 5m by 5m by 2.5m (XYZ) and further sub-blocked to 1.25m by 2.5m by 1.25m (XYZ) for volume resolution.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		• Drill holes are spaced along a 50m by 50m grid, with a 25m by 25m infill pattern. Effective data spacing ranges between 30m to 100m as a result of the mineralisation orientation. • Appropriate search ellipses were derived from KNA with search radii varying from 60m to 120m and anisotropy of 3.5:3.5:1 (major/semi/minor). **Tarra** • Rotated (-60º) block model with an azimuth of 320ºTN. • Panel block size used was 5m by 20m by 20m (XYZ) and resultant SMU block size of 2.5m by 5m by 5m (XYZ). • The bulk of the drilling data was on 40m (strike) by 60m to 100m (dip) spaced sections. • An omni directional search radii of 150m was used within the plane of mineralisation.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	Selection of the SMU size was based on the geometry of the mineralisation and the likely degree to which selective mining can be successfully applied to the visual geologically based grade boundaries.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made as gold was the only variable that had sufficient data available to support an estimation.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Geological interpretation guided the creation of constraining mineralised domains. Mineralised domains were used as hard boundaries and were informed only by composited samples lying within those domains.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Necessity for grade cutting was based on basic exploratory data analysis, including the level of grade variability as expressed by the coefficient of variation ("**CV**"). Grade cutting completed on a domain basis using log normal probability plots of the grade distribution to determine appropriate level of cutting to minimise the influence of extreme grade outliers.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	All MRE models was validated using the following techniques: • Visual 3D checking and comparison of informing samples and estimated values. • Global statistical comparisons of raw sample and composite grades to the block grades. • Validation 'swath' plots by northing, easting and elevation for each domain; • Analysis of the grade tonnage distribution. • Comparative estimates using ID2.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The adopted cut-off grade ("COG") for reporting is 0.5 g/t Au is based on the Ore Reserve reporting cut-off grade (0.5 g/t Au) from the 2018 DFS.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Mineralisation is near surface and of grades amenable to conventional open pit mining methods. The assumed mining method would use drill and blast, utilising 2.5m mining flitches to a maximum vertical depth of 300m. An overall pit slope of 40° is assumed to be attainable based on the Maiden Ore Reserve (April 2018). Mineralised domains were developed on the basis of continuity in diffuse styles of mineralisation and thus included some lower grade zones. A minimum width of 2m was used in interpretation of the mineralisation in order to preserve 3D wireframe integrity and continuity. Outside the mineralised domains, a 'mineralised waste' estimate was made. Domaining for LUC estimation incorporates zones of internal dilution to ensure grade continuity and produces robust geometrically simple zones amenable to selective open mining. Domaining within the close spaced drilled areas was based on upon 15m x 15m drilling which allowed for the definition of discrete ore and waste zones based upon hard boundaries. The level of mining dilution applied to the OK model in the close spaced drill areas will therefore need to be greater than in the LUC portion of the model in wider drilled areas.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		The basis for eventual economic extraction was the use of optimisation shells using Whittle software with all-in cost parameters and a base gold price of US$1,450. Cost parameters used for calculation of the cut-off grade and optimisation of the shells included: • Total Ore Costs - $15.10/t, this included process costs of $9.99/t, and Grade Control costs of $0.08/t. • Mining recovery 100%, Dilution 0%. • Metallurgical recovery of 93.2% for Rante/Tanjung/Lematik and 92.2% for Mapacing/Ongan. • Royalty 3.75%. • Transport $4.45/oz. • Refining $1.93/oz. The Awak Mas mineral resource estimate was reported within a US$1,600/oz gold price shell.
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*	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%.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
	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 Definitive Feasibility Study (‘**DFS**’) Optimisation Study has focused on opportunities for improved recoveries and economic outcomes through the use of Whole of Ore Leaching. Minnovo Pty Ltd completed metallurgical testwork in July 2019 based on a 2.5Mtpa process plant as defined in the 2018 DFS. Using both the historical and recent DFS test work that had been conducted on the Project, and based on CIL processing of the known mineral resources with gravity and flotation circuits, resulted in an overall expected recovery of 93.3% for the Awak Mas Deposit. The process plant comprises of primary crushing, wet grinding in a SAG and ball milling circuit (SAB circuit), gravity gold recovery, cyanide carbon in leach gold recovery and elution, reagents, air and water services. CIL tailings would be thickened and cyanide detoxified prior to disposal in the Tailings Storage Facility. The process plant would produce a gold doré product. Full details on the DFS leach testwork been reported in the following ASX release: • *Awak Mas Gold DFS Optimisation – Metallurgical Breakthrough, dated 10 October 2017.*

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The location of waste dumps, tailing storage facilities, haulage and access roads, power and processing plants have been determined in the Maiden Ore Reserves for the Awak Mas Gold Project. Full details on the Maiden Ore Reserves for the Awak Mas Gold Project been reported in the following ASX release: • *Nusantara Delivers Maiden 1.0Moz Gold Ore Reserve, dated 18 April 2018.* A surface water management plan was undertaken to protect mine infrastructure and the environment of the surrounding area from potential impacts associated with the proposed mining activities. Extensive environmental and social baseline studies have been conducted at the Project site from 2013 to 2017. All major approvals/permits for the Project are in place. The Awak Mas project location is classified as “land for other uses” and does not have a forestry use designation. Therefore, a Forestry (borrow-to-use) Permit is not required for the Project.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density was determined from a total of 3,051 water immersion (Archimedes principle) density measurements on recent and historical drill core samples. Based on analysis of this data, dry density (t/m^3) was assigned as follows: (see table below) **Nusantara collected** 1,030 bulk density measurements by water immersion technique from the 2017-2018 core drilling, which was incorporated into the current MREs.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Density samples were wax coated or coated in plastic where necessary to account for porosity and void space. All samples were then weighed in both air and when immersed in water. Samples were statistically evaluated by both mineralised and waste material types and by the weathering profile.

Material	Awak Mas	Salu Bulo	Tarra
Colluvium	1.80	1.80	1.8
Oxide	2.40	2.25	2.6
Transition	2.50	2.35	2.6
Fresh	2.65	2.62	2.6

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Given the distribution of the density samples, the density values were assigned in the block model and not estimated. It is assumed that historical density measurements are representative of the different material types.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred on the basis of a range of qualitative criteria. • data support as defined by drill spacing, • confidence in the domain interpretation, • data quality issues affecting particular zones, • quality of the estimate (slope of regression), and • and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction considerations. Quantitative classification using geostatistical simulation was initially used in the May 2017 MRE to better clarify the risk associated with the MRE. Classification of the Mineral Resource has only been changed in the areas recently drilled by Nusantara, with the remainder being unchanged from the May 2018 MRE. Classification of the Feb 2021 MRE has only been changed in the areas of the close spaced drilling in Mapacing and Tanjung. The remainder of the classification remains unchanged.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
		Areas classified as Measured apply to Mapacing and Tanjung where the close spaced drilling to 15m x 15m has been completed, where the level of understanding of the mineralisation continuity and quality was considered to be sufficient to allow for mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability. Areas classified as Indicated generally applied to regions of 50m or less drill intercept spacing, where the level of understanding of the mineralisation continuity and quality was considered to be sufficient to allow for mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability. Areas classified as Inferred generally applied to regions of 50 m or greater drill spacing (up to 100m), where the geological evidence was sufficient to imply but not verify the geological and grade continuity. All remaining estimated material is unclassified and not reported as part of the Mineral Resource.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	Classification of the Mineral Resource has taken into account all relevant factors through the qualitative approach as described above.

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Classification of the Mineral Resource reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	External independent reviews of the Awak Mas Gold Project MRE's have been previously completed by reputable third-party mining industry consultants as listed below: • June 2019 - SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd, • January 2018 - AMC Consultants Pty Ltd, • November 2017 - AMC Consultants Pty Ltd, and • June 2017 - CSA Global Pty Ltd. Internal peer review of the estimation methodology was conducted. The reviews to date have not identified any fatal flaws or material issues with the Mineral Resources.
Discussion of relative	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate has been determined by the application of qualitative criteria and by consideration of the estimation quality (slope of regression).

Criteria	JORC CODE Explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	Descriptions of drilling techniques, survey, sampling/sample preparation, analytical techniques and database management/validation indicate that assay data collection, quality control and management is within industry standards. On balance the database represents an accurate record of the drilling undertaken at the deposit. The inherent complexity of two mineralisation orientations and short scale grade continuity at generally less than the drillhole spacing, will contribute to high local grade variability and could lead to poor relative accuracy at the SMU scale when selectively mining.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The Mineral Resource estimates are local estimates. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (38.7Mt @ 1.42g/t Au for 1.77Moz) are relevant for economic evaluation.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available as the Awak Mas, Salu Bulo and Tarra deposits have not been mined on a commercial basis.

CLOSE SPACED DRILLING RESULTS REPORTING CRITERIA

- Intercepts reported are intervals of Au >1g/t with intervals of <1g/t Au up to 3m included.
- Where no individual intercepts >1 g/t exist, the intercepts reported are intervals of Au >0.1g/t with intervals of <0.1g/t Au up to 3m included.
- Downhole and estimated true thickness reported to one decimal place. Au grades reported to two significant figures.
- Samples are from diamond core drilling which is generally HQ diameter.
- Some intercepts may be of larger or smaller core size than HQ due to drilling logistics.
- Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before being sampled.
- Whole core is submitted for sampling, no core has been retained.
- Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality.
- Samples analysed for gold using the fire assay (FAA40) technique only.

APPENDIX 1 SIGNIFICANT ASSAY RESULTS FROM NUSANTARA DRILLING AT TANJUNG DOMAIN UNDERTAKEN DURING SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2020 AND AT MAPACING DOMAIN UNDERTAKEN DURING NOVEMBER 2020 TO JANUARY 2021

Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are intervals of Au >0.1 g/t with intervals of <0.1 g/t Au up to 3m included. Downhole and estimated true thickness reported to one decimal place. Au reported to two significant figures. Samples are from diamond core drilling which is generally HQ diameter. Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before sample. Whole core samples are prepared for assay. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality. Samples analysed for gold only using the fire assay (FAA40) technique.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting UTM Grid (m)	Northing UTM Grid (m)	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Mag)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Remarks
TANJUNG DOMAIN													
TGD001	DDH	179,605	9,627,095	1,383	55	264	-51	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.16	NA	
								12.0	14.0	2.0	1.27	NA	
								27.0	30.0	3.0	0.97	NA	
								37.0	49.0	12.0	0.80	NA	
							Including	47.0	48.0	1.0	3.15	NA	
TGD002	DDH	179,594	9,627,050	1,405	68	283	-45	17.0	18.0	1.0	0.13	NA	
								20.0	23.0	3.0	0.14	NA	
								45.0	48.0	3.0	1.21	NA	
							Including	47.0	48.0	1.0	2.72	NA	

								60.0	65.0	5.0	1.01	NA	
							Including	60.0	61.0	1.0	2.88	NA	
TGD003	DDH	179,627	9,627,076	1,386	62	280	-46	0.0	19.0	19.0	1.26	NA	
							Including	8.0	15.0	7.0	2.76	NA	
								22.0	29.0	7.0	0.29	NA	
								34.0	41.0	7.0	0.66	NA	
								49.0	51.0	2.0	0.38	NA	
								59.0	60.0	1.0	0.63	NA	
TGD004	DDH	179,675	9,627,155	1,390	111	270	-52	15.0	19.0	4.0	1.18	NA	
							Including	18.0	19.0	1.0	3.77	NA	
								42.0	57.0	15.0	1.50	NA	
TGD004								55.0	56.0	1.0	3.52	NA	
								63.0	64.0	1.0	0.39	NA	
								71.0	82.0	11.0	1.56	NA	
							Including	78.0	81.0	3.0	4.42	NA	
								84.0	85.0	1.0	0.26	NA	
								104.0	109.0	5.0	0.85	NA	

							Including	108.0	109.0	1.0	3.29	NA	
TGD005	DDH	179,585	9,627,176	1,342	40	295	-70	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.27	NA	
								27.0	32.0	5.0	1.61	NA	
							Including	31.0	32.0	1.0	4.07	NA	
TGD006	DDH	179,696	9,627,193	1,366	84	270	-51	15.0	16.0	1.0	0.11	NA	
								34.0	44.0	10.0	1.62	NA	
							Including	41.0	44.0	3.0	4.24	NA	
								45.0	54.0	9.0	0.28	NA	
								68.0	73.0	5.0	0.97	NA	
								80.0	83.0	3.0	0.69	NA	
TGD007	DDH	179,569	9,627,180	1,347	103	270	-68	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.18	NA	
								17.0	29.0	12.0	0.73	NA	
							Including	24.0	26.0	2.0	2.28	NA	
								37.0	43.0	6.0	0.24	NA	
								51.0	56.0	5.0	0.10	NA	

								57.0	78.0	21.0	1.31	NA	
							Including	59.0	63.0	4.0	2.14	NA	
								80.0	103.0	23.0	1.19	NA	
TGD008	DDH	179,675	9,627,138	1,395	70	270	-68	9.0	15.0	6.0	0.31	NA	
								27.0	39.0	12.0	1.02	NA	
							Including	29.0	33.0	4.0	2.00	NA	
TGD008								43.0	54.0	11.0	2.32	NA	
							Including	43.0	44.0	1.0	**15.95**	NA	
								58.0	60.0	2.0	1.95	NA	
TGD009	DDH	179,560	9,627,034	1,430	72	294	-61	42.0	50.0	8.0	0.25	NA	
								52.0	55.0	3.0	0.44	NA	
								60.0	61.0	1.0	0.67	NA	
								70.0	72.0	2.0	0.46	NA	
TGD010	DDH	179,545	9,627,202	1,330	66	280	-48	0.0	15.0	15.0	1.03	NA	
							Including	13.0	15.0	2.0	2.73	NA	
								19.0	21.0	2.0	1.82	NA	

								31.0	32.0	1.0	0.98	NA	
								39.0	40.0	1.0	0.11	NA	
								43.0	44.0	1.0	0.10	NA	
								48.0	49.0	1.0	0.19	NA	
								62.0	66.0	4.0	6.17	NA	
							Including	64.0	66.0	2.0	**11.03**	NA	
TGD011	DDH	179,624	9,627,067	1,384	59	270	-46	1.0	11.0	10.0	0.96	NA	
							Including	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.11	NA	
								33.0	34.0	1.0	0.27	NA	
								45.0	46.0	1.0	0.19	NA	
								50.0	56.0	6	0.13	NA	
TGD012	DDH	179,594	9,627,193	1,338	49	90	-75	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.80	NA	
							Including	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.56	NA	
								15.0	36.0	21.0	1.43	NA	

							Including	23.0	24.0	1.0	3.94	NA	
								44.0	47.0	3.0	0.99	NA	
TGD012							Including	44.0	45.0	1.0	2.17	NA	
TGD013	DDH	179,551	9,627,156	1,362	107	269	-53	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.90	NA	
							Including	2.0	3.0	1.0	3.46	NA	
							Including	7.0	9.0	2.0	2.17	NA	
								18.0	19.0	1.0	0.23	NA	
								54.0	59.0	5.0	0.46	NA	
							Including	54.0	55.0	1.0	1.07	NA	
							Including	58.0	59.0	1.0	1.16	NA	
								61.0	63.0	2.0	0.49	NA	
								67.0	84.0	17.0	0.80	NA	
							Including	73.0	76.0	3.0	1.82	NA	
							Including	79.0	81.0	2.0	2.23	NA	
								90.0	100.0	10.0	2.24	NA	
								103.0	107.0	4.0	2.22	NA	

TGD014	DDH	179,594	9,627,193	1,338	41	270	-89	1.0	7.0	6.0	0.48	NA	
								15.0	22.0	7.0	1.38	NA	
								26.0	30.0	4.0	0.70	NA	
								37.0	39.0	2.0	1.46	NA	
TGD015	DDH	179,490	9,627,105	1,341	60	270	-51	1.0	12.0	11.0	0.13	NA	
								13.0	24.0	11.0	0.77	NA	
							Including	14.0	15.0	1.0	1.98	NA	
							Including	20.0	23.0	3.0	1.28	NA	
								31.0	33.0	2.0	0.96	NA	
								45.0	48.0	3.0	1.08	NA	
							Including	45.0	46.0	1.0	3.00	NA	
								57.0	58.0	1.0	0.21	NA	
TGD016	DDH	179,582	9,627,193	1,338	30	269	-46	13.0	19.0	6.0	1.90	NA	
							Including	15.0	19.0	4.0	2.76	NA	
								22.0	25.0	3.0	0.26	NA	

								29.0	30.0	1.0	1.39	NA	
TGD017	DDH	179,528	9,627,179	1,349	62	285	-53	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.15	NA	
								28.0	29.0	1.0	0.15	NA	
								54.0	62.0	8.0	1.27	NA	
							Including	59.0	61.0	2.0	4.41	NA	
TGD018	DDH	179,494	9,627,118	1,343	80	270	-65	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.11	NA	
								22.0	25.0	3.0	3.45	NA	
							Including	24.0	25.0	1.0	**8.30**	NA	
								32.0	40.0	8.0	2.37	NA	
							Including	36.0	38.0	2.0	5.55	NA	
								45.0	59.0	14.0	0.64	NA	
								62.0	71.0	9.0	1.20	NA	
							Including	62.0	63.0	1.0	5.57	NA	
								76.0	80.0	4.0	0.18	NA	
TGD019	DDH	179,675	9,627,155	1,390	76	270	-77	26.0	53.0	27.0	0.95	NA	

							Including	29.0	33.0	4.0	2.11	NA	
							Including	43.0	45.0	2.0	1.67	NA	
							Including	48.0	53.0	5.0	1.75	NA	
								58.0	68.0	10.0	1.39	NA	
							Including	60.0	64.0	4.0	2.97	NA	
								72.0	76.0	4.0	2.75	NA	
							Including	74.0	75.0	1.0	5.94	NA	

TGD020	DDH	179,673	9,627,185	1,382	92	280	-51	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.15	NA	
								42.0	60.0	18.0	1.93	NA	
							Including	54.0	59.0	5.0	5.09	NA	
								62.0	66.0	4.0	1.95	NA	
								72.0	73.0	1.0	0.23	NA	
								78.0	83.0	5.0	0.31	NA	
								91.0	92.0	1.0	0.11	NA	
TGD021	DDH	179,493	9,627,086	1,351	54	276	-45	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.12	NA	

								6.0	22.0	16.0	0.37	NA	
							Including	6.0	7.0	1.0	2.22	NA	
								25.0	26.0	1.0	0.34	NA	
								27.0	30.0	3.0	0.20	NA	
								33.0	35.0	2.0	0.63	NA	
								36.0	51.0	15.0	0.84	NA	
							Including	42.0	43.0	1.0	2.66	NA	
							Including	47.0	50.0	3.0	2.14	NA	
TGD022	DDH	179,673	9,627,185	1,382	119	261	-48	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.13	NA	
								27.0	28.0	1.0	0.61	NA	
								32.0	38.0	6.0	0.54	NA	
								41.0	56.0	15.0	1.81	NA	
								70.0	80.0	10.0	0.78	NA	
							Including	79.0	80.0	1.0	1.74	NA	
								92.0	94.0	2.0	0.44	NA	

								103.0	106.0	3.0	0.52	NA	
TGD023	DDH	179,520	9,627,168	1,346	73	270	-62	0.0	9.0	9.0	1.02	NA	
							Including	7.0	9.0	2.0	3.28	NA	
TGD023								34.0	38.0	4.0	0.18	NA	
								44.0	48.6	4.6	0.47	NA	
								49.0	56.0	7.0	0.32	NA	
TGD024	DDH	179,673	9,627,185	1,382	80	209	-75	22.0	25.0	3.0	0.14	NA	
								31.0	37.0	6.0	1.52	NA	
							Including	31.0	32.0	1.0	**8.15**	NA	
								38.0	49.0	11.0	2.13	NA	
							Including	38.0	41.0	3.0	4.13	NA	
							Including	45.0	46.0	1.0	4.61	NA	
								66.0	72.0	6.0	0.61	NA	
								75.0	77.0	2.0	0.58	NA	
TGD025	DDH	179,581	9,627,140	1,366	80	282	-63	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.22	NA	
							Including	3.0	4.0	1.0	4.01	NA	

								27.0	35.0	8.0	0.77	NA	
							Including	33.0	34.0	1.0	3.05	NA	
								79.0	80.0	1.0	0.38	NA	
TGD026	DDH	179,675	9,627,138	1,395	70	236	-75	8.0	11.0	3.0	0.13	NA	
								27.0	41.0	14.0	2.97	NA	
							Including	27.0	28.0	1.0	**21.00**	NA	
							Including	37.0	40.0	3.0	4.65	NA	
								45.0	52.0	7.0	2.66	NA	
							Including	45.0	48.0	3.0	6.01	NA	
TGD027	DDH	179,675	9,627,138	1,395	73	316	-83	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.16	NA	
								11.0	23.0	12.0	1.40	NA	
							Including	17.0	19.0	2.0	3.58	NA	
								32.0	52.0	20.0	1.14	NA	
TGD027								41.0	43.0	2.0	3.35	NA	
							Including	45.0	46.0	1.0	3.38	NA	

							Including	49.0	50.0	1.0	3.00	NA	
								62.0	64.0	2.0	0.14	NA	
TGD028	DDH	179,560	9,627,034	1,430	78	290	-47	50.0	56.0	6.0	1.74	NA	
							Including	50.0	51.0	1.0	5.28	NA	
TGD029	DDH	179,704	9,627,118	1,391	72	270	-45	7.0	13.0	6.0	0.34	NA	
								18.0	20.0	2.0	0.26	NA	
								37.0	53.0	16.0	1.85	NA	
							Including	41.0	49.0	8.0	3.04	NA	
								54.0	68.0	14.0	0.98	NA	
							Including	55.0	56.0	1.0	3.05	NA	
TGD030	DDH	179,677	9,627,224	1,359	95	270	-45	30.0	42.0	12.0	1.25	NA	
							Including	30.0	33.0	3.0	2.33	NA	
							Including	36.0	37.0	1.0	3.80	NA	
								49.0	86.0	37.0	1.58	NA	
							Including	54.0	55.0	1.0	4.38	NA	
							Including	72.0	80.0	8.0	3.42	NA	

TGD031	DDH	179,568	9,627,090	1,398	55	270	-49	27.0	34.0	7.0	1.49	NA	
							Including	30.0	32.0	2.0	4.09	NA	
								47.0	53.0	6.0	1.08	NA	
							Including	49.0	51.0	2.0	2.47	NA	
TGD032	DDH	179,581	9,627,140	1,366	60	114	-52	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.78	NA	
							Including	6.0	10.0	4.0	1.66	NA	
								21.0	36.0	15.0	1.50	NA	
							Including	26.0	27.0	1.0	4.01	NA	
TGD032							Including	29.0	32.0	3.0	3.55	NA	
								42.0	57.0	15.0	1.37	NA	
							Including	42.0	43.0	1.0	3.38	NA	
							Including	51.0	56.0	5.0	3.03	NA	
TGD033	DDH	179,622	9,627,096	1,374	45	259	-60	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.11	NA	
								9.0	19.0	10.0	1.22	NA	
							Including	11.0	13.0	2.0	3.64	NA	
								37.0	38.0	1.0	0.13	NA	

TGD034	DDH	179,530	9,627,177	1,349	75	307	-58	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.01	NA	
								67.0	75.0	8.0	0.55	NA	
							Including	74.0	75.0	1.0	2.75	NA	
TGD035	DDH	179,626	9,627,105	1,371	45	270	-79	7.0	18.0	11.0	0.87	NA	
							Including	10.0	13.0	3.0	1.81	NA	
								37.0	39.0	2.0	0.21	NA	
TGD036	DDH	179,581	9,627,140	1,366	70	79	-66	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.32	NA	
								19.0	26.0	7.0	0.39	NA	
								31.0	40.0	9.0	1.43	NA	
							Including	37.0	40.0	3.0	3.50	NA	
								43.0	50.0	7.0	1.90	NA	
							Including	47.0	50.0	3.0	3.61	NA	
TGD037	DDH	179,615	9,627,107	1,370	50	266	-50	13.0	19.0	6.0	0.35	NA	
								30.0	35.0	5.0	0.16	NA	
								36.0	47.0	11.0	1.30	NA	

							Including	40.0	43.0	3.0	3.63	NA	
TGD038	DDH	179,627	9,627,076	1,386	27	90	-75	1.0	4.0	3.0	1.88	NA	
							Including	3.0	4.0	1.0	4.72	NA	
TGD038								9.0	12.0	3.0	0.16	NA	
								17.0	18.0	1.0	0.10	NA	
								23.0	27.0	4.0	2.75	NA	
TGD039	DDH	179,539	9,627,149	1,355	115	264	-45	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.27	NA	
								14.0	30.0	16.0	1.11	NA	
							Including	22.0	23.0	1.0	2.79	NA	
							Including	25.0	26.0	1.0	3.22	NA	
								48.0	56.0	8.0	0.73	NA	
								82.0	85.0	3.0	0.91	NA	
								89.0	103.0	14.0	1.80	NA	
							Including	91.0	95.0	4.0	5.39	NA	
								105.0	110.0	5.0	0.37	NA	
TGD040	DDH	179,539	9,627,149	1,355	85	256	-60	1.0	5.0	4.0	0.24	NA	

								11.0	24.0	13.0	1.03	NA	
								25.0	28.0	3.0	0.54	NA	
								64.0	77.0	13.0	1.25	NA	
							Including	66.0	67.0	1.0	6.24	NA	
TGD041	DDH	179,581	9,627,061	1,409	70	265	-45	7.0	14.0	7.0	0.68	NA	
							Including	8.0	9.0	1.0	3.62	NA	
								57.0	63.0	6.0	2.84	NA	
							Including	57.0	59.0	2.0	6.34	NA	
TGD042	DDH	179,656	9,227,118	1,396	90	270	-52	23.0	24.0	1.0	0.22	NA	
								29.0	30.0	1.0	0.13	NA	
								50.0	64.0	14.0	4.95	NA	
							Including	55.0	64.0	**9.0**	**7.56**	NA	
								65.0	69.0	4.0	1.69	NA	
TGD042								80.0	87.0	7.0	0.73	NA	
							Including	80.0	82.0	2.0	2.08	NA	

TGD043	DDH	179,594	9,627,170	1,343	45	230	-45	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	NA	
								3.0	4.0	1.0	0.20	NA	
								21.0	23.0	2.0	0.19	NA	
								30.0	31.0	1.0	0.23	NA	
TGD044	DDH	179,488	9,627,158	1,322	50	265	-50	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.12	NA	
								23.0	29.0	6.0	0.16	NA	
TGD045	DDH	179,561	9,627,200	1,333	40	296	-68	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.45	NA	
								11.0	15.0	4.0	0.31	NA	
								28.0	40.0	12.0	0.49	NA	
							Including	36.0	38.0	2.0	1.25	NA	
TGD046	DDH	179,617	9,627,142	1,354	40	276	-75	0.0	13.0	13.0	1.57	NA	
							Including	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.39	NA	
							Including	5.0	8.0	3.0	4.01	NA	
								22.0	31.0	9.0	0.62	NA	
							Including	22.0	23.0	1.0	1.91	NA	
TGD047	DDH	179,561	9,627,200	1,333	45	64	-68	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.49	NA	

							Including	9.0	11.0	2.0	1.23	NA	
								23.0	24.0	1.0	0.25	NA	
								33.0	34.0	1.0	0.35	NA	
TGD048	DDH	179,559	9,627,064	1,423	78	278	-62	31.0	33.0	2.0	0.32	NA	
								38.0	44.0	6.0	0.69	NA	
							Including	38.0	39.0	1.0	3.04	NA	
								47.0	48.0	1.0	0.12	NA	
								52.0	58.0	6.0	0.81	NA	
TGD048							Including	54.0	57.0	3.0	1.42	NA	
								63.0	64.0	1.0	0.30	NA	
								72.0	75.0	3.0	0.19	NA	
TGD049	DDH	179,675	9,627,250	1,353	85	262	-55	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.15	NA	
								48.0	55.0	7.0	0.73	NA	
								59.0	66.0	7.0	0.30	NA	
								69.0	81.0	12.0	2.72	NA	
TGD050	DDH	179,588	9,627,107	1,386	51	268	-58	9.0	24.0	15.0	1.33	NA	

							Including	9.0	13.0	4.0	2.86	NA	
							Including	17.0	19.0	2.0	2.60	NA	
								36.0	39.0	3.0	0.24	NA	
TGD051	DDH	179,674	9,627,219	1,365	85	195	-80	34.0	48.0	14.0	2.64	NA	
							Including	36.0	37.0	1.0	5.46	NA	
							Including	41.0	43.0	2.0	4.60	NA	
							Including	45.0	48.0	3.0	4.40	NA	
								58.0	65.0	7.0	1.14	NA	
							Including	62.0	64.0	2.0	2.40	NA	
								74.0	76.0	2.0	0.87	NA	
TGD052	DDH	179,580	9,627,112	1,386	55	282	-55	6.0	20.0	14.0	2.65	NA	
							Including	6.0	7.0	1.0	6.00	NA	
							Including	14.0	15.0	1.0	**18.96**	NA	
							Including	17.0	18.0	1.0	4.51	NA	
								23.0	29.0	6.0	0.58	NA	

								41.0	48.0	7.0	2.39	NA	
							Including	46.0	47.0	1.0	**7.47**	NA	

TGD053	DDH	179,561	9,627,095	1,398	53	311	-53	20.0	33.0	13.0	2.50	NA	
							Including	24.0	33.0	9.0	3.45	NA	
								35.0	37.0	2.0	0.76	NA	
								41.0	51.0	10.0	2.04	NA	
							Including	41.0	43.0	2.0	4.94	NA	
							Including	49.0	50.0	1.0	3.77	NA	
TGD054	DDH	179,674	9,627,219	1,365	82	256	-45	31.0	57.0	26.0	3.15	NA	
							Including	33.0	34.0	1.0	**10.04**	NA	
							Including	37.0	42.0	5.0	5.14	NA	
							Including	50.0	55.0	5.0	5.06	NA	
								68.0	78.0	10.0	1.80	NA	
							Including	70.0	72.0	2.0	4.28	NA	
								81.0	82.0	1.0	0.14	NA	

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting UTM Grid (m)	Northing UTM Grid (m)	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Mag)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Remarks
MAPACING DOMAIN													
MGD001	DDH	179,085	9,627,424	1,145	56	59	-79	6.0	13.0	7.0	0.42	NA	
								21.0	23.0	2.0	1.29	NA	
								27.0	45.0	18.0	1.09	NA	
							Including	27.0	32.0	5.0	2.23	NA	
MGD002	DDH	179,067	9,627,454	1,136	49	270	-69	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.53	NA	
								32.0	48.0	16.0	1.45	NA	
							Including	35.0	36.0	1.0	3.77	NA	
							Including	38.0	42.0	4.0	3.33	NA	
MGD003	DDH	179,105	9,627,404	1,148	40	270	-74	14.0	20.0	6.0	0.57	NA	
								29.0	38.0	9.0	1.28	NA	
							Including	30.0	31.0	1.0	5.30	NA	
MGD004	DDH	179,067	9,627,454	1,136	49	90	-83	10.0	16.0	6.0	1.01	NA	
								24.0	48.0	24.0	1.83	NA	
							Including	27.0	37.0	10.0	3.69	NA	

MGD005	DDH	179,105	9,627,405	1,148	43	90	-65	16.0	25.0	9.0	0.16	NA	
								29.0	33.0	4.0	1.41	NA	
							Including	31.0	32.0	1.0	3.20	NA	
								37.0	39.0	2.0	0.54	NA	
MGD007	DDH	179,084	9,627,416	1,145	50	270	-50	11.0	22.0	11.0	1.07	NA	
								30.0	31.0	1.0	2.24	NA	
MGD007								41.0	49.0	8.0	0.70	NA	
MGD008	DDH	179,085	9,627,416	1,145	48	92	-85	7.0	11.0	4.0	0.50	NA	
								15.0	35.0	20.0	2.21	NA	
							Including	25.0	29.0	4.0	8.81	NA	
							Including	26.0	27.0	1.0	**27.00**	NA	
MGD009	DDH	179,040	9,627,468	1,136	56	90	-67	21.0	22.0	1.0	0.82	NA	
								26.0	54.0	28.0	1.05	NA	
							Including	32.0	35.0	3.0	3.48	NA	
							Including	38.0	40.0	2.0	3.51	NA	
MGD010	DDH	179,115	9,627,636	1,086	20	270	-55	0.0	20.0	20.0	1.06	NA	
							Including	7.0	11.0	4.0	2.30	NA	

MGD011	DDH	179,067	9,627,445	1,141	50	270	-78	18.0	20.0	2.0	0.20	NA	
								26.0	32.0	6.0	0.47	NA	
								36.0	49.0	13.0	0.33	NA	
MGD012	DDH	179,113	9,627,415	1,145	51	270	-65	13.0	17.0	4.0	0.92	NA	
								21.0	25.0	4.0	**10.00**	NA	
							Including	21.0	23.0	2.0	**19.92**	NA	
								30.0	34.0	4.0	3.73	NA	
MGD013	DDH	179,143	9,627,495	1,104	40	270	-60	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.10	NA	
								9.0	19.0	10.0	1.27	NA	
							Including	10.0	11.0	1.0	2.76	NA	
								26.0	34.0	8.0	2.10	NA	
							Including	27.0	29.0	2.0	5.90	NA	
								38.0	39.0	1.0	0.23	NA	
MGD014	DDH	179,114	9,627,415	1,145	50	90	-65	14.0	23.0	9.0	0.55	NA	

							Including	19.0	20.0	1.0	2.71	NA	
MGD014								29.0	31.0	2.0	0.60	NA	
								36.0	37.0	1.0	0.13	NA	
MGD015	DDH	179,067	9,627,444	1,141	56	90	-78	24.0	49.0	25.0	1.48	NA	
							Including	26.0	27.0	1.0	8.15	NA	
							Including	32.0	33.0	1.0	3.79	NA	
MGD016	DDH	179,144	9,627,495	1,104	38	90	-68	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.16	NA	
								9.0	30.0	21.0	1.18	NA	
							Including	16.0	18.0	2.0	5.67	NA	
								32.0	37.0	5.0	0.86	NA	
							Including	36.0	37.0	1.0	2.93	NA	
MGD017	DDH	179,079	9,627,404	1,142	28	270.9	-66.6	12.0	27.0	15.0	1.04	NA	
							Including	25.0	27.0	2.0	5.91	NA	
MGD018	DDH	179,067	9,627,445	1,141	59	90	-57	17.0	19.0	2.0	4.05	NA	
							Including	18.0	19.0	1.0	7.90	NA	
								27.0	58.0	31.0	1.95	NA	

							Including	29.0	46.0	17.0	3.33	NA	
MGD019	DDH	179,080	9,627,404	1,142	33	90	-75	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.22	NA	
								10.0	18.0	8.0	1.05	NA	
							Including	13.0	16.0	3.0	2.10	NA	
								24.0	28.0	4.0	0.52	NA	
MGD020	DDH	179,033	9,627,493	1,133	43	270	-72	24.0	29.0	5.0	0.12	NA	
								34.0	43.0	9.0	0.47	NA	
							Including	42.0	43.0	1.0	1.65	NA	
MGD021	DDH	178,993	9,627,506	1,125	40	90	-62	26.0	39.0	13.0	0.20	NA	
MGD022	DDH	179,107	9,627,572	1,098	38	270	-56	13.0	38.0	25.0	0.84	NA	
							Including	16.0	20.0	4.0	2.70	NA	
MGD022							Including	26.0	28.0	2.0	2.40	NA	
MGD023	DDH	179,035	9,627,544	1,126	48	270	-47	28.0	35.0	7.0	0.63	NA	
							Including	28.0	29.0	1.0	3.70	NA	
								40.0	45.0	5.0	1.33	NA	

MGD024	DDH	179,082	9,627,543	1,112	33	300	-71	0.0	31.0	31.0	1.90	NA	
							Including	2.0	5.0	3.0	5.40	NA	
							Including	10.0	14.0	4.0	3.70	NA	
MGD025	DDH	179,115	9,627,650	1,083	25	270	-58	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.53	NA	
								13.0	21.0	8.0	0.94	NA	
							Including	16.0	19.0	3.0	2.00	NA	
MGD026	DDH	179,115	9,627,597	1,089	25	270	-60	1.0	7.0	6.0	0.16	NA	
								17.0	20.0	3.0	0.90	NA	
MGD027	DDH	179,176	9,627,495	1,099	28	270	-77	0.0	26.0	26.0	1.41	NA	
							Including	0.0	7.0	7.0	3.40	NA	
							Including	9.0	12.0	3.0	2.70	NA	
MGD028	DDH	179,035	9,627,545	1,126	43	90	-69	27.0	39.0	12.0	1.66	NA	
							Including	30.0	33.0	3.0	4.60	NA	
MGD029	DDH	179,145	9,627,521	1,099	35	270	-45	11.0	26.0	15.0	0.77	NA	
							Including	17.0	19.0	2.0	1.90	NA	

								34.0	35.0	1.0	0.57	NA	
MGD030	DDH	179,127	9,627,442	1,129	37	270	-63	0.0	15.0	15.0	3.00	NA	
							Including	1.0	3.0	2.0	7.10	NA	
							Including	6.0	10.0	4.0	4.70	NA	
MGD031	DDH	179,146	9,627,521	1,099	41	90	-75	2.0	28.0	26.0	1.76	NA	
							Including	10.0	14.0	4.0	5.00	NA	
							Including	20.0	22.0	2.0	3.70	NA	
MGD031								35.0	41.0	6.0	1.30	NA	
MGD032	DDH	179,181	9,627,546	1,085	46	270	-62	2.0	41.0	39.0	1.09	NA	
							Including	6.0	7.0	1.0	3.00	NA	
							Including	12.0	17.0	5.0	3.40	NA	
MGD033	DDH	179,128	9,627,442	1,129	34	90	-52	0.0	16.0	16.0	1.88	NA	
							Including	12.0	15.0	3.0	3.14	NA	
								25.0	34.0	9.0	1.25	NA	
							Including	25.0	27.0	2.0	3.40	NA	
MGD034	DDH	179,197	9,627,521	1,092	50	270	-45	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.16	NA	

								11.0	42.0	31.0	1.89	NA	
							Including	15.0	22.0	7.0	3.90	NA	
							Including	33.0	40.0	7.0	2.90	NA	
MGD035	DDH	179,136	9,627,548	1,096	36	270	-50	0.0	33.0	33.0	1.13	NA	
							Including	8.0	10.0	2.0	2.60	NA	
							Including	18.0	21.0	3.0	3.20	NA	
							Including	24.0	25.0	1.0	2.95	NA	
							Including	32.0	33.0	1.0	3.72	NA	
MGD036	DDH	179,144	9,627,572	1,086	35	260	-50	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.78	NA	
							Including	7.0	11.0	4.0	2.20	NA	
MGD037	DDH	179,159	9,627,571	1,086	44	270	-68	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.10	NA	
								13.0	41.0	28.0	0.73	NA	
							Including	13.0	15.0	2.0	1.80	NA	
							Including	31.0	32.0	1.0	2.14	NA	
							Including	34.0	35.0	1.0	2.28	NA	

							Including	39.0	40.0	1.0	2.41	NA	
MGD038	DDH	179,099	9,627,456	1,124	36	104	-72	4.0	20.0	16.0	1.47	NA	

MGD038							Including	17.0	19.0	2.0	3.40	NA	
								28.0	36.0	8.0	1.07	NA	
							Including	31.0	32.0	1.0	3.42	NA	
MGD039	DDH	179,140	9,627,596	1,082	27	270	-65	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	NA	
								3.0	4.0	1.0	0.17	NA	
								8.0	11.0	3.0	0.73	NA	
								25.0	27.0	2.0	0.22	NA	
MGD040	DDH	179,142	9,627,623	1,084	25	270	-60	0.0	12.0	12.0	3.42	NA	
							Including	3.0	7.0	4.0	9.00	NA	
								17.0	23.0	6.0	6.37	NA	
							Including	21.0	23.0	2.0	**17.80**	NA	
MGD041	DDH	179,132	9,627,461	1,120	42	302	-66	0.0	18.0	18.0	2.91	NA	
							Including	3.0	6.0	3.0	5.04	NA	

							Including	14.0	17.0	3.0	7.00	NA	
								35.0	42.0	7.0	0.41	NA	
MGD042	DDH	179,137	9,627,611	1,083	28	270	-48	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.36	NA	
								9.0	19.0	10.0	0.60	NA	
							Including	16.0	17.0	1.0	2.99	NA	
MGD043	DDH	179,136	9,627,612	1,083	26	90	-77	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.55	NA	
							Including	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.01	NA	
								11.0	18.0	7.0	0.42	NA	
							Including	12.0	13.0	1.0	1.49	NA	
MGD044	DDH	179,194	9,627,647	1,064	47	90	-65	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.96	NA	
							Including	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.60	NA	
							Including	6.0	7.0	1.0	3.92	NA	
MGD044								18.0	47.0	29.0	1.21	NA	
							Including	18.0	19.0	1.0	2.39	NA	
							Including	27.0	29.0	2.0	4.27	NA	

							Including	35.0	39.0	4.0	3.10	NA	
MGD045	DDH	179,100	9,627,457	1,125	39	236	-84	4.0	24.0	20.0	2.42	NA	
							Including	9.0	11.0	2.0	4.24	NA	
							Including	14.0	16.0	2.0	4.65	NA	
								28.0	29.0	1.0	0.35	NA	
								34.0	35.0	1.0	1.11	NA	
MGD046	DDH	179,160	9,627,439	1,120	18	270	-71	1.0	18.0	17.0	1.33	NA	
							Including	13.0	16.0	3.0	3.64	NA	
MGD047	DDH	179,119	9,627,624	1,086	21	270	-61	0.0	12.0	12.0	2.48	NA	
							Including	1.0	3.0	2.0	5.40	NA	
								17.0	18.0	1.0	0.19	NA	
MGD048	DDH	179,118	9,627,624	1,086	23	90	-69	0.0	19.0	19.0	1.32	NA	
							Including	1.0	7.0	6.0	3.30	NA	
MGD049	DDH	179,157	9,627,454	1,119	25	270	-65	6.0	8.0	2.0	1.99	NA	
								14.0	20.0	6.0	0.46	NA	
MGD050	DDH	179,188	9,627,571	1,078	43	270	-70	14.0	17.0	3.0	2.36	NA	

							Including	15.0	16.0	1.0	6.33	NA	
								24.0	36.0	12.0	0.70	NA	
								40.0	43.0	3.0	0.20	NA	
MGD051	DDH	179,134	9,627,647	1,083	25	286	-60	0.0	25.0	25.0	1.25	NA	
							Including	15.0	16.0	1.0	2.71	NA	
							Including	20.0	22.0	2.0	3.80	NA	
MGD052	DDH	179,115	9,627,455	1,124	30	90	-71	0.0	18.0	18.0	1.94	NA	
							Including	7.0	10.0	3.0	5.20	NA	
							Including	17.0	18.0	1.0	3.94	NA	
MGD053	DDH	179,092	9,627,472	1,117	40	270	-69	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.35	NA	
								14.0	39.0	25.0	1.61	NA	
							Including	24.0	28.0	4.0	3.30	NA	
MGD054	DDH	179,106	9,627,612	1,091	28	270	-45	9.0	14.0	5.0	1.75	NA	
								18.0	21.0	3.0	0.17	NA	
MGD055	DDH	179,179	9,627,651	1,066	35	270	-70	7.0	35.0	28.0	0.70	NA	

							Including	7.0	12.0	5.0	2.50	NA	
MGD056	DDH	179,189	9,627,611	1,068	32	270	-70	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.88	NA	
							Including	5.0	10.0	5.0	3.00	NA	
MGD057	DDH	179,208	9,627,623	1,063	27	266	-66	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.14	NA	
								8.0	27.0	19.0	1.27	NA	
							Including	12.0	13.0	1.0	3.35	NA	
MGD058	DDH	179,091	9,627,471	1,119	45	267	-47	17.0	29.0	12.0	1.38	NA	
								39.0	45.0	6.0	0.67	NA	
							Including	41.0	42.0	1.0	1.95	NA	
MGD059	DDH	179,216	9,627,635	1,060	35	277	-56	2.0	35.0	33.0	1.85	NA	
							Including	5.0	7.0	2.0	4.53	NA	
							Including	15.0	20.0	5.0	4.74	NA	
MGD060	DDH	179,140	9,627,637	1,082	29	270	-62	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.92	NA	
							Including	3.0	4.0	1.0	3.48	NA	
							Including	5.0	7.0	2.0	2.40	NA	

MGD061	DDH	179,063	9,627,492	1,121	35	270	-54	17.0	35.0	18.0	3.22	NA	
							Including	31.0	34.0	3.0	11.69	NA	
MGD062	DDH	179,123	9,627,660	1,080	35	76	-55	0.0	35.0	35.0	0.93	NA	
							Including	25.0	27.0	2.0	2.24	NA	
							Including	32.0	35.0	3.0	3.35	NA	
MGD063	DDH	179,161	9,627,624	1,077	25	270	-66	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.63	NA	
							Including	5.0	9.0	4.0	1.60	NA	
MGD064	DDH	179,123	9,627,660	1,080	30	284	-46	0.0	12.0	12.0	1.74	NA	
							Including	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.88	NA	
								19.0	30.0	11.0	0.90	NA	
							Including	23.0	25.0	2.0	1.94	NA	
MGD065	DDH	179,196	9,627,635	1,066	31	270	-55	7.0	31.0	24.0	0.83	NA	
							Including	8.0	11.0	3.0	2.68	NA	
MGD066	DDH	179,123	9,627,660	1,080	31	360	-80	0.0	14.0	14.0	1.01	NA	
							Including	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.20	NA	
								24.0	31.0	7.0	0.68	NA	

							Including	24.0	27.0	3.0	1.40	NA	
MGD067	DDH	179,066	9,627,492	1,119	36	90	-57	25.0	34.0	9.0	1.48	NA	
							Including	26.0	28.0	2.0	4.87	NA	
MGD068	DDH	179,176	9,627,598	1,073	38	270	-67	10.0	21.0	11.0	0.85	NA	
							Including	11.0	13.0	2.0	2.35	NA	
								25.0	29.0	4.0	0.52	NA	
							Including	26.0	27.0	1.0	1.08	NA	
MGD069	DDH	179,100	9,627,472	1,118	37	92	-84	0.0	22.0	22.0	0.98	NA	
							Including	2.0	3.0	1.0	5.33	NA	
								33.0	34.0	1.0	0.30	NA	
MGD070	DDH	179,058	9,627,520	1,123	39	90	-56	15.0	39.0	24.0	1.18	NA	
							Including	23.0	27.0	4.0	2.86	NA	
MGD070							Including	31.0	33.0	2.0	3.06	NA	
MGD071	DDH	179,211	9,627,667	1,052	35	270	-45	17.0	23.0	6.0	0.73	NA	
							Including	20.0	22.0	2.0	1.47	NA	

								28.0	35.0	7.0	0.33	NA	
							Including	28.0	29.0	1.0	1.03	NA	
MGD072	DDH	179,193	9,627,671	1,052	34	262	-42	8.0	9.0	1.0	2.01	NA	
								15.0	27.0	12.0	0.33	NA	
								32.0	34.0	2.0	0.13	NA	
MGD073	DDH	179,193	9,627,670	1,051	37	235	-75	5.0	12.0	7.0	0.32	NA	
								19.0	22.0	3.0	1.23	NA	
								29.0	32.0	3.0	0.12	NA	
MGD074	DDH	179,057	9,627,518	1,125	42	270	-72	19.0	41.0	22.0	0.78	NA	
							Including	19.0	22.0	3.0	2.41	NA	
MGD075	DDH	179,153	9,627,641	1,077	35	310	-45	5.0	24.0	19.0	1.42	NA	
							Including	16.0	22.0	6.0	3.03	NA	
MGD076	DDH	179,112	9,627,683	1,063	31	270	-80	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.47	NA	
							Including	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.83	NA	
								28.0	29.0	1.0	0.21	NA	
MGD077	DDH	179,115	9,627,683	1,063	40	90	-40	0.0	19.0	19.0	3.76	NA	

							Including	1.0	2.0	1.0	52.0	NA	
								23.0	25.0	2.0	0.63	NA	
MGD078	DDH	179,168	9,627,672	1,052	25	246	-45	7.0	15.0	8.0	1.58	NA	
							Including	7.0	10.0	3.0	3.65	NA	
								21.0	25.0	4.0	0.79	NA	