

ASX Announcement

18 May 2015

SUMATRA
COPPER & GOLD

Tembang Project Mineral Resource Update

New Mineral Resource Estimates Completed for Berenai, Siamang and Bujang deposits

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc (“Sumatra” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on activities at its flagship Tembang Gold-Silver Project located in Southern Sumatra, Indonesia (“Tembang” or “the Project”). Following completion of the 4,380m drilling program during the March 2015 quarter (ASX Announcement 30 April 2015), updated Mineral Resources estimates were completed for the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang deposits. The new resource models will form the basis of the final open pit designs in the lead-up to the commencement of mining activities scheduled for mid-2015.

Key Points

- Infill drilling at Siamang within the DFS Ore Reserve pit intersected wider zones of lower grade gold-silver mineralisation resulting in an overall increase in the Mineral Resource.

March 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate for Siamang

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Measured	60,000	2.5	48.3	5,000	94,000
Indicated	178,000	2.1	28.0	12,000	160,000
Inferred	190,000	1.8	22.0	11,000	134,000
2015 Total	428,000	2.0	28.0	28,000	388,000
2014 Total	181,202	3.7	55.0	21,500	319,000

- Infill and extensional drilling completed at Berenai confirmed the 2014 Mineral Resource estimate and outlined an additional small mineralized lode in the footwall to the Berenai main lode.

March 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate for Berenai

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	1,628,000	2.1	34.3	112,000	1,797,000
Inferred	669,000	1.7	31.8	36,000	685,000
2015 Total	2,297,000	2.0	33.6	148,000	2,482,000
2014 Total	1,869,000	2.0	33.3	123,000	2,001,000

- Extensional drilling at Bujang outside of the DFS pit design demonstrated continuity of the high grade mineralisation down plunge towards the south-west. Hole RDD14445 intersected 2.2m at 11.1g/t Au and 18g/t Ag from 100.9m.

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March 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate for Bujang

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	217,000	2.8	37.0	19,500	261,000
Inferred	69,000	1.9	20.0	4,000	44,000
2015 Total	286,000	2.6	33.0	24,000	305,000
2014 Total	272,000	2.6	34.0	23,000	298,000

- Two exploration drill holes were completed at the adjoining Racambai prospect. Hole RDD15480 intersected 5.3m at 0.46g/t Au and 27g/t Ag from 103.5m confirming the presence of a significant mineralized structure coincident with a +1km long gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly.

Overview

The phase 4 drilling program concluded in late March was mainly focused on infill and extensional drilling at the deposits scheduled for open pit development in the second half of 2015. A total of 52 holes were completed as summarised in the following table.

Table 1: Phase 4 drilling program physicals

Prospect	Drill Holes						Samples		QAQC		
	Type	Hole (#)	DDH (m)	RC (m)	Total (m)	Avg (m)	Primary(#)	Avg / hole	Duplicate	Blank	Standard
Siamang	Grade Control	15	368.0	787.6	1,155.6	77.0	293	20	11	11	11
Berenai	Grade Control	18	188.6	968.0	1,156.6	64.3	885	49	83	35	47
Nuri	Resource Ext	4	365.7	39.0	404.7	101.2	141	35	7	4	5
Bujang	Resource Ext	6	193.8	343.0	536.8	89.5	147	25	5	7	5
Belinau	Resource Def	2	310.0	0.0	310.0	155.0	87	44	3	4	3
Racambai	Exploration	2	161.0	124.0	285.0	142.5	73	37	3	2	3
Plantsite-NW	Exploration	2	97.0	93.0	190.0	95.0	25	13	0	1	1
Jenih	Exploration	2	241.5	0.0	241.5	120.8	50	25	2	2	1
Guntur	Exploration	1	66.0	34.0	100.0	100.0	56	56	1	3	1
Total		52	1,991.6	2,388.6	4,380.2	84.2	1,757	34	115	69	77

Sumatra's Tembang project encompasses an extensive, low-sulphidation epithermal system comprising gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide veins hosted in Miocene volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks (Figure 1). The Tembang project area lies within the back-arc environment of the Barisan Mountain range and Trans-Sumatra Fault Zone (TSFZ) with epithermal mineralization related to the intersection of arc parallel and arc normal faults and fractures.

Gold-silver mineralization at Tembang is associated with a series of narrow quartz-chalcedony veins, vein breccias and vein stockworks with a low sulphide content. The veins and lodes display typical epithermal characteristics including crustiform-colloform banding, silica pseudomorphs after bladed calcite, rhombic adularia, amethyst and bands of fine grained dark sulphides (ginguro).

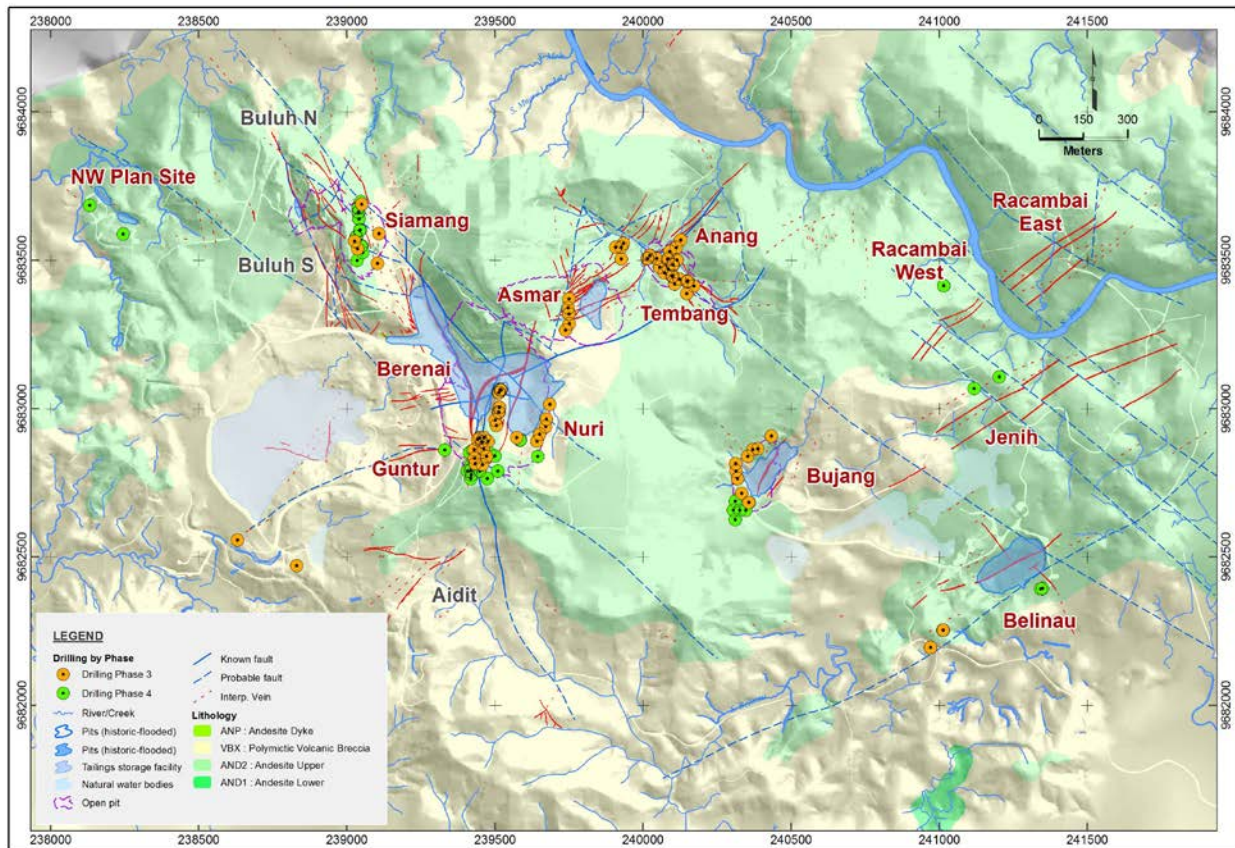


Figure 1: Schematic geology map with drill holes from the phase 3 and 4 programs (Dec 2014 - Mar 2015)

Siamang Mineral Resource Estimate

A 15 hole infill (grade control) drilling program was completed at Siamang for a total of 1,156m. Significant drill hole intersections (+0.5g/t Au) are summarised in Table 7.

A total of 76 drill holes for 6,523m were used for the March 2015 Siamang Mineral Resource estimate. The majority of the drill holes were spaced between 12.5m x 12.5m to 25m x 25m, with some minor areas at a spacing of up to 50m. The Siamang deposit is a composite of 3 discrete lodes; Main, North and East. The Main and North lodes are hosted along a single NW to WNW oriented structure while Siamang East is a sub-parallel lode located approximately 50m east of Main lode. The interpreted Siamang mineralised domains have a combined strike length of approximately 460m orientated N-S to NNW-SSE, dipping steeply to moderately to the west. Individual interpreted vein systems / domains

are between 70 to 200m in strike length. Domain widths vary from 1.5 to 10m in thickness, however are more commonly between 2 to 4m in thickness. Individual quartz veins are often less than 1.5m wide, however a minimum down hole width of 2m (which equates to 1.5m true width) was employed in the estimate to permit better continuity between drill holes and to provide a realistic minimum mining width.

For the March 2015 Siamang Mineral Resource Estimate, six domains were subsequently created. Ordinary kriging (OK) methodology was selected for estimating gold and silver grade into the six domains. The classified March 2015 Siamang Mineral Resource estimate reported above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off is summarised in Table 2.

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Measured	60,000	2.5	48.3	5,000	94,000
Indicated	178,000	2.1	28.0	12,000	160,000
Inferred	190,000	1.8	22.0	11,000	134,000
2015 Total	428,000	2.0	28.0	28,000	388,000
2014 Total	181,202	3.7	55.0	21,500	319,000

Table 2: March 2015 Siamang Mineral Resource Estimate - above 0.5g/t Au

The difference between the 2014 and 2015 Mineral Resource estimates resulted from the additional drilling data, subsequent update of the interpretation to better reflect open pit mining conditions and a change in resource classification methodology.

Previously Siamang was reported as a combined resource with Buluh, but is now reported separately. The Buluh Mineral Resource (Table 3) reflects the Buluh specific domains; Buluh North, South and East from the 2013 Hellman & Schofield estimate. No additional drilling has been completed at Buluh since this estimate.

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Measured	69,000	3.4	38.3	8,000	85,000
Indicated	186,000	2.0	24.2	12,000	145,000
Inferred	212,000	1.8	25.7	12,000	175,000
2015 Total	467,000	2.1	27.0	32,000	405,000

Table 3: Nov 2013 (current) Buluh Mineral Resource Estimate - above 0.5g/t Au

Berenai

An infill grade control program of 18 holes for 1,157 meters was completed at Berenai focused on the shallow portions at the southern end of the DFS pit design and successfully outlined a new zone of mineralization in the footwall of the main Berenai lode.

A total of 167 drill holes for 24,023m was utilised for the March 2015 Berenai Mineral Resource estimate spaced between 25m x 50m to 50m x50m, with some 12.5m infill holes from the recently completed drilling program.

The mineralisation at Berenai predominately consists of moderately to steeply dipping anastomosing veins. The three principal lodes defined at Berenai are;

- Berenai Lode - orientated NNW-SSE , dipping 60° E
- Nuri Lode - orientated NNE-SSW , dipping 60° E
- Central Lode - orientated NE-SW , dipping 75° SE

Wireframes of the three main lodes were based on a combination of a 0.5ppm Au_{Eq} (Au equivalent = Au ppm + Ag ppm/60) cut-off grade and the presence of quartz. The wireframes included quartz veining below the cut-off grade as this material could not be selectively excluded by open pit mining. A single indicator weighted kriging (IK) methodology was utilised to estimate gold and silver grades into the three main domains and northern footwall splay, whilst ordinary kriging (OK) was selected for estimating gold and silver grades in the two minor southern footwall domains. The classified March 2015 Berenai Mineral Resource estimate reported above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off is summarised in Table 4.

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	1,628,000	2.1	34.3	112,000	1,797,000
Inferred	669,000	1.7	31.8	36,000	685,000
2015 Total	2,297,000	2.0	33.6	148,000	2,482,000
2014 Total	1,869,000	2.0	33.3	123,000	2,001,000

Table 4: March 2015, Berenai Mineral Resource Estimate - above 0.5g/t Au (Berenai, Nuri and Central)

Bujang

The mineralisation at Bujang comprises a steeply dipping anastomosing main vein with a strike length of approximately 250m, orientated NNE-SSW and dipping steeply to moderately to the west. Six resource extension drill holes for 536.8 meters were completed aimed at extending the shallow mineralization to the SW. All of the drill holes intersected the Bujang main lode, with only weak mineralisation returned from the shallow holes, while the two deeper holes indicated that the high grade mineralization may plunge to the SW (Hole RDD14445 intersected 2.2m at 11.1g/t Au and 18g/t Ag from 100.9m, Figure 2).

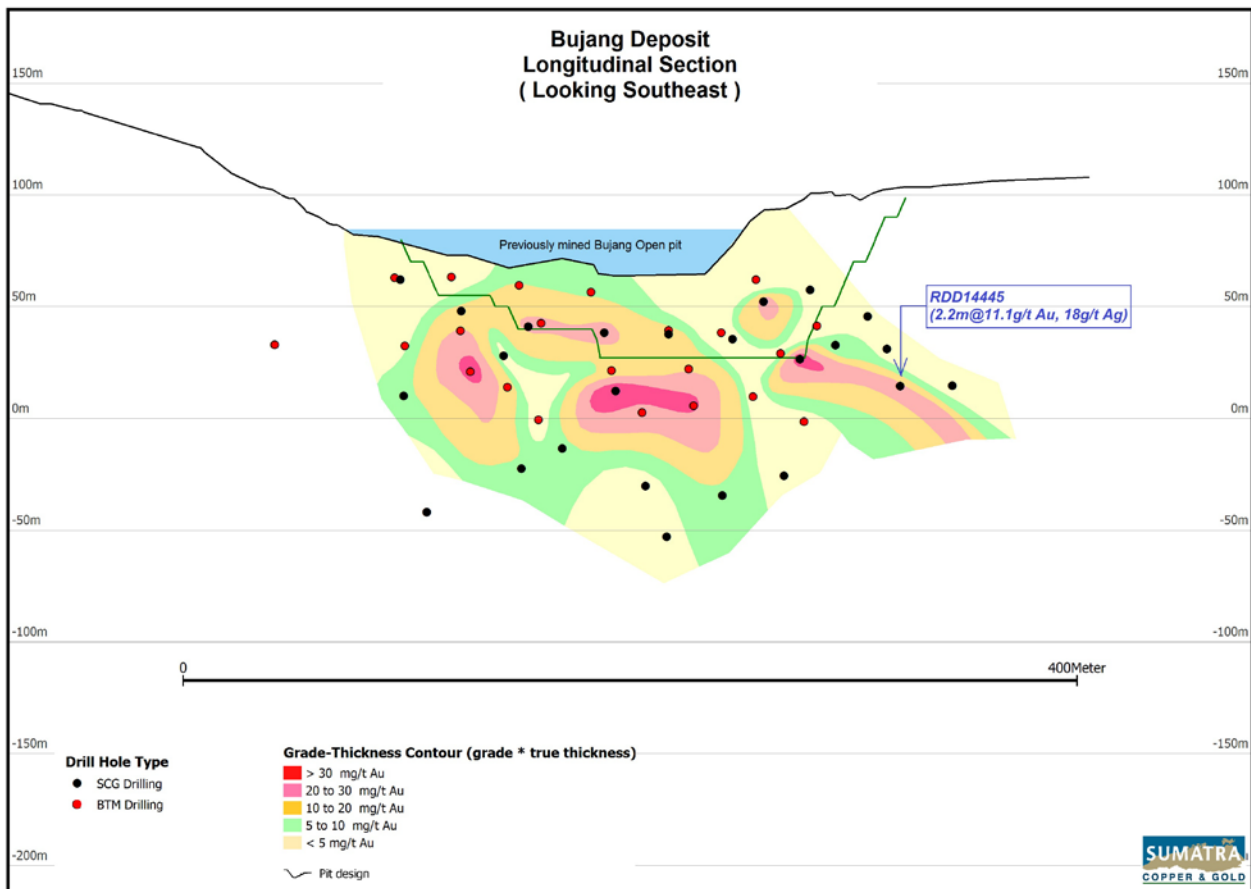


Figure 2: Schematic long section of Bujang with interpreted gold grade contours

A total of 28 drill holes for 4,027m was utilised for the Mineral Resource estimate which comprise two domains;

- Bujang Main Lode
- Bujang Footwall Lode

Ordinary kriging (OK) methodology was selected to estimate gold and silver grades into the domains. The classified March 2015 Bujang Mineral Resource estimate reported above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off is summarised in Table 5.

Category	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	217,000	2.8	37.0	19,500	261,000
Inferred	69,000	1.9	20.0	4,000	44,000
2015 Total	286,000	2.6	33.0	24,000	305,000
2014 Total	272,000	2.6	34.0	23,000	298,000

Table 5: March 2015 Mineral Resource estimate - above 0.5g/t Au

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About Sumatra Copper & Gold

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc (ASX: SUM) is an emerging gold and silver producer and the pre-eminent precious metals explorer in southern Sumatra, Indonesia. The Company has a significant project portfolio encompassing projects ranging from greenfields exploration projects to brownfields, near-production opportunities.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Devin den Boer, who is a full time employee of the company and a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC). Mr den Boer has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr den Boer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources Asmar, Berenai, Siamang, Tembang-Anang and Bujang

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to the Mineral Resource estimates for Asmar, Berenai, Tembang-Anang, Siamang and Bujang is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Black who is a member of AIG and a full time employee of Cube Consulting. Mr Chris Black 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 Australian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves'. Mr Chris Black consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources Buluh and Belinau

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate for Buluh and Belinau, is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Spiers who is a member of AIG and a full time employee of H & S Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Robert Spiers 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 'Australian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves'. Mr Robert Spiers consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 6: Drill hole physicals from phase 4 drilling program

Hole	Prospect	Hole (Type)	RC (m)	DD (m)	Length (m)	UTM (East)	UTM (North)	UTM (Elev)	Date (comp)	Samples (#)
RRC14432	Berenai	RC	42	0	42	239448.91	9682902.72	222.82	6-Dec-14	53
RRC14433	Berenai	RC	66	0	66	239462.58	9682901.19	221.84	7-Dec-14	92
RRC14434	Berenai	RC	32	0	32	239447.48	9682877.41	222.37	8-Dec-14	49
RRC14435	Berenai	RC	54	0	54	239459.48	9682877.59	221.76	9-Dec-14	66
RRC14436	Berenai	RC	60	0	60	239481.19	9682852.54	220.29	10-Dec-14	67
RRC14437	Bujang	RC	60	0	60	240359.50	9682684.59	98.55	12-Dec-14	35
RRC14438	Berenai	RC-DD	57	43	100	239457.74	9682827.38	236.71	22-Feb-15	37
RRC14439	Berenai	RC	63	0	63	239431.49	9682823.62	241.94	13-Dec-14	34
RRC14440	Berenai	RC	60	0	60	239425.50	9682859.96	232.01	13-Dec-14	40
RDD14441	Bujang	RC-DD	75	31	106	240312.02	9682688.76	104.01	16-Dec-14	47
RDD14442	Bujang	RC-DD	42	23	65	240347.22	9682657.54	100.32	18-Dec-14	16
RDD14443	Bujang	RC-DD	51	31.8	82.8	240327.43	9682658.13	103.45	18-Dec-14	18
RDD14444	Bujang	RC-DD	60	49	109	240312.67	9682625.82	106.45	20-Dec-14	18
RDD14445	Bujang	RC-DD	55	59	114	240305.21	9682658.04	105.65	22-Dec-14	35
RDD14446	Siamang	RC-DD	45	46	91	239054.10	9683527.33	208.81	26-Dec-14	46
RDD14447	Siamang	RC-DD	42	58	100	239049.62	9683549.08	210.33	28-Dec-14	20
RRC14448	Siamang	RC	80	0	80	239050.64	9683549.26	210.26	29-Dec-14	21
RDD14449	Siamang	RC-DD	86.6	7.6	94.2	239033.19	9683579.55	209.75	1-Jan-15	33
RDD15450	Siamang	RC-DD	48	50.5	98.5	239032.18	9683579.42	209.86	3-Jan-15	48
RDD15451	Nuri	DD	0	58	58	239586.77	9682895.01	173.57	5-Jan-15	17
RDD15452	Nuri	DD	0	60	60	239586.77	9682895.01	173.57	6-Jan-15	16
RDD15453	Nuri	DD	0	74	74	239585.10	9682893.70	173.86	8-Jan-15	35
RDD15454	Siamang	RC-DD	42	37.9	79.9	239035.14	9683499.84	216.65	10-Jan-15	10
RRC15455	Siamang	RC	75	0	75	239045.44	9683602.52	201.32	10-Jan-15	23
RDD15456	Siamang	RC-DD	36	54	90	239044.54	9683602.42	201.32	12-Jan-15	33
RRC15457	Siamang	RC	70	0	70	239041.41	9683640.33	200.40	13-Jan-15	21
RDD15458	Siamang	RC-DD	42	37	79	239041.33	9683640.31	200.20	15-Jan-15	19
RRC15459	Siamang	RC	60	0	60	239040.59	9683662.80	192.97	16-Jan-15	15
RDD15460	Siamang	RC-DD	38	37	75	239039.41	9683663.22	192.90	17-Jan-15	12
RRC15461	Siamang	RC	51	0	51	239040.04	9683677.30	189.46	18-Jan-15	7
RDD15462	Siamang	RC-DD	42	24	66	239039.91	9683677.58	189.29	19-Jan-15	10
RDD15463	Siamang	RC-DD	30	16	46	239047.99	9683698.90	181.86	20-Jan-15	8
RDD15464	NW Plant Site	RC-DD	51	49	100	238244.89	9683589.55	96.60	21-Jan-15	10
RDD15465	NW Plant Site	RC-DD	42	48	90	238132.22	9683685.17	71.69	24-Jan-15	17
RRC15466	Berenai	RC	58	0	58	239418.67	9682791.10	244.56	25-Jan-15	54
RRC15467	Berenai	RC-DD	66	34	100	239449.54	9682790.12	241.59	21-Feb-15	66
RDD15468	Jenih	DD	0	120	120	241119.23	9683068.09	86.02	6-Feb-15	25
RDD15469	Jenih	DD	0	121.5	121.5	241203.93	9683107.68	101.14	8-Feb-15	30
RRC15470	Berenai	RC	40	0	40	239409.58	9682790.53	244.88	19-Feb-15	45
RRC15471	Berenai	RC	57	0	57	239419.38	9682807.62	244.49	19-Feb-15	63
RRC15472	Berenai	RC	50	0	50	239419.87	9682777.59	244.34	19-Feb-15	55
RRC15473	Berenai	RC	50	0	50	239419.47	9682765.34	245.01	20-Feb-15	52

Hole	Prospect	Hole (Type)	RC (m)	DD (m)	Length (m)	UTM (East)	UTM (North)	UTM (Elev)	Date (comp)	Samples (#)
RRC15474	Berenai	RC	50	0	50	239415.00	9682852.00	232.24	22-Feb-15	56
RDD15475	Berenai	RC-DD	60	30	90	239474.81	9682765.16	241.50	23-Feb-15	78
RDD15476	Berenai	RC-DD	69	25.6	94.6	239510.32	9682790.19	240.31	24-Feb-15	91
RDD15477	Berenai	RC-DD	34	56	90	239500.09	9682840.46	219.02	26-Feb-15	53
RDD15478	Nuri-Berenai	RC-DD	39	173.7	212.7	239645.04	9682840.20	202.40	4-Mar-15	89
RDD15479	Guntur	RC-DD	34	66	100	239332.15	9682860.84	203.85	7-Mar-15	61
RDD15480	Racambai W	RC-DD	51	74	125	241015.81	9683414.63	100.63	10-Mar-15	31
RDD15481	Racambai W	RC-DD	73	87	160	241015.32	9683415.51	100.78	13-Mar-15	48
RDD15482	Belinau	DD	0	210	210	241343.95	9682392.84	64.93	24-Mar-15	64
RDD15483	Belinau	DD	0	100	100	241349.48	9682394.60	64.82	25-Mar-15	29
TOTAL			2,388.6	1,991.6	4,380.2					2,018

Table 7: Significant Intercepts from phase 4 drilling program (>0.5g/t Au with up to 2m of internal waste)

Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Intercept
Belinau	RDD15482	DC	159.3	160.3	1.0	2.49	2.0	1m at 2.49 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag
Belinau	RDD15482	DC	194.7	195.2	0.5	1.43	2.0	0.5m at 1.43 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag
Belinau	RDD15482	DC	199.7	202.7	3.0	1.52	2.0	2.95m at 1.52 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag
Belinau	RDD15483	DC	51.5	52.3	0.8	0.59	7.0	0.75m at 0.59 g/t Au, 7 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15467	DC	19.0	21.0	2.0	0.45	2.0	2m at 0.445 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15467	DC	96.5	98.5	2.0	0.91	18.0	2m at 0.91 g/t Au, 18 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15476	DC	86.7	88.9	2.2	2.22	19.1	2.2m at 2.22 g/t Au, 19.1 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15477	DC	65.3	68.0	2.7	2.21	1.7	2.7m at 2.21 g/t Au, 1.74 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15477	DC	71.8	73.0	1.2	2.63	114.0	1.2m at 2.63 g/t Au, 114 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15478	DC	124.0	126.0	2.0	3.10	3.0	2m at 3.1 g/t Au, 3 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15478	DC	163.2	165.8	2.6	1.95	118.3	2.6m at 1.95 g/t Au, 118.3 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15478	DC	188.6	189.8	1.2	2.10	4.0	1.15m at 2.1 g/t Au, 4 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15478	DC	194.4	197.9	3.5	0.51	2.0	3.5m at 0.51 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag
Berenai	RDD15478	DC	200.3	205.5	5.2	1.87	4.2	5.2m at 1.87 g/t Au, 4.2 g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15466	RC	22.0	23.0	1.0	2.74	9.0	1m at 2.74 g/t Au, 9 g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15466	RC	25.0	36.0	11.0	5.81	66.5	11m at 5.81 g/t Au, 66.5 g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15466	RC	44.0	45.0	1.0	1.29	43.0	1m at 1.29 g/t Au, 43 g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15466	RC	50.0	51.0	1.0	2.10	69.0	1m at 2.1 g/t Au, 69 g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15470	RC	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.53	0.5	1m at 0.53 g/t Au, 0.5g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15471	RC	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.84	0.5	1m at 0.84 g/t Au, 0.5g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15471	RC	49.0	52.0	3.0	1.69	38.3	3m at 1.69 g/t Au, 38.3g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15472	RC	15.0	21.0	6.0	0.57	37.0	6m at 0.57 g/t Au, 37g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15472	RC	25.0	30.0	5.0	1.76	46.8	5m at 1.76 g/t Au, 46.8g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15473	RC	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.74	2.0	1m at 1.74 g/t Au, 2g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15473	RC	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.81	27.0	1m at 0.81 g/t Au, 27g/t Ag
Berenai	RRC15474	RC	0.0	7.0	7.0	1.60	8.6	7m at 1.60 g/t Au, 8.6g/t Ag
Bujang	RDD14441	DC	82.6	85.0	2.4	3.65	54.1	2.4m at 3.65 g/t Au ,54.1 g/t Ag
Bujang	RDD14444	DC	101.6	102.8	1.2	0.54	3.0	1.2m at 0.54 g/t Au ,3 g/t Ag
Bujang	RDD14445	DC	100.9	103.1	2.2	11.10	18.0	2.2m at 11.1 g/t Au ,18 g/t Ag

Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Intercept
Guntur	RDD15479	RC	23.0	26.0	3.0	1.28	34.0	3m at 1.28 g/t Au, 34 g/t Ag
Guntur	RDD15479	RC	30.0	34.0	4.0	0.87	16.5	4m at 0.87 g/t Au, 16.5 g/t Ag
Guntur	RDD15479	DC	48.7	49.2	0.5	2.01	45.0	0.5m at 2.01 g/t Au, 45 g/t Ag
Guntur	RDD15479	DC	72.3	72.8	0.5	1.85	64.0	0.5m at 1.85 g/t Au, 64 g/t Ag
Jenih	RDD15468	DC	74.8	75.8	1.0	0.55	16.0	1m at 0.55 g/t Au, 16 g/t Ag
Jenih	RDD15469	DC	49.9	51.2	1.3	0.61	52.0	1.3m at 0.61 g/t Au, 52 g/t Ag
Jenih	RDD15469	DC	58.7	59.3	0.6	0.76	3.0	0.6m at 0.76 g/t Au, 3 g/t Ag
Nuri	RDD15451	DD	32.5	33.5	1.0	4.47	5.0	0.95m at 4.47 g/t Au, 5 g/t Ag
Nuri	RDD15452	DD	29.0	30.0	1.0	7.10	12.0	1m at 7.1 g/t Au, 12 g/t Ag
Nuri	RDD15453	DC	45.4	46.7	1.3	7.48	7.0	1.3m at 7.48 g/t Au, 7 g/t Ag
Nuri	RDD15453	DC	56.0	57.7	1.7	4.66	387.2	1.7m at 4.66 g/t Au, 387.2 g/t Ag
Nuri	RDD15453	DC	66.4	68.2	1.8	1.81	62.4	1.8m at 1.81 g/t Au, 62.4 g/t Ag
NW Plant Site	RDD15465	RC	34.0	35.0	1.0	0.57	2.0	1m at 0.57 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag
NW Plant Site	RDD15465	DC	68.7	69.3	0.6	0.46	3.0	0.6m at 0.46 g/t Au, 3 g/t Ag
Racambai	RDD15480	DC	103.5	108.8	5.3	0.46	27.0	5.3m at 0.46 g/t Au, 27 g/t Ag
Racambai	RDD15481	DC	136.9	137.9	1.0	0.56	10.0	1m at 0.56 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD14446	DD	52.3	53.7	1.4	7.59	405.0	1.4m at 7.59 g/t Au, 405 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD14446	DD	76.4	83.6	7.2	2.10	98.6	7.2m at 2.1 g/t Au, 98.6 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD14447	DD	66.0	75.1	9.1	1.45	70.9	9.1m at 1.45 g/t Au, 70.9 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD14449	DD	92.0	93.0	1.0	2.54	101.0	1m at 2.54 g/t Au, 101 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15450	DD	84.4	87.9	3.6	6.79	211.3	3.55m at 6.79 g/t Au, 211.3 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15454	DC	60.4	61.9	1.5	6.78	11.9	1.5m at 6.783 g/t Au, 11.9 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15456	DC	50.4	52.8	2.4	2.88	14.8	2.4m at 2.877 g/t Au, 14.8 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15456	DC	61.0	67.6	6.6	1.02	20.2	6.6m at 1.021 g/t Au, 20.2 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15458	DC	58.9	61.0	2.1	1.10	75.7	2.1m at 1.101 g/t Au, 75.7 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15458	DC	65.9	69.2	3.3	0.54	9.4	3.3m at 0.535 g/t Au, 9.4 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15460	DC	58.5	67.5	9.0	1.39	28.6	9m at 1.39 g/t Au, 28.6 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15462	DC	57.6	58.8	1.2	0.45	6.0	1.2m at 0.45 g/t Au, 6 g/t Ag
Siamang	RDD15463	DC	32.0	38.2	6.2	1.36	41.9	6.2m at 1.36 g/t Au, 41.9 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15455	RC	41.0	45.0	4.0	1.33	38.0	4m at 1.33 g/t Au, 38 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15457	RC	45.0	55.0	10.0	1.80	59.5	10m at 1.8 g/t Au, 59.5 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15457	RC	61.0	62.0	1.0	2.35	21.0	1m at 2.35 g/t Au, 21 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15459	RC	42.0	48.0	6.0	1.73	27.2	6m at 1.73 g/t Au, 27.2 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15459	RC	50.0	51.0	1.0	1.28	20.0	1m at 1.28 g/t Au, 20 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15461	RC	45.0	47.0	2.0	2.01	11.0	2m at 2.01 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag
Siamang	RRC15461	RC	50.0	51.0	1.0	2.89	82.0	1m at 2.89 g/t Au, 82 g/t Ag

Table 8: Tembang Project Mineral Resource Statement as at March 2015

Mineral Deposit	OPEN PIT (>0.5g/t Au)					
	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Asmar ⁽²⁾	<i>Measured</i>	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Indicated</i>	1,636,000	1.2	20.6	64,000	1,082,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	1,509,000	1.4	11.9	68,000	577,000
	Total	3,145,000	1.3	16.4	132,000	1,659,000
Berenai ⁽⁴⁾	<i>Measured</i>	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Indicated</i>	1,628,000	2.1	34.3	112,000	1,797,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	669,000	1.7	31.8	36,000	685,000
	Total	2,297,000	2.0	33.6	148,000	2,482,000
Buluh ⁽¹⁾	<i>Measured</i>	69,000	3.4	38.3	8,000	85,000
	<i>Indicated</i>	186,000	2.0	24.2	12,000	145,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	212,000	1.8	25.7	12,000	175,000
	Total	467,000	2.1	27.0	32,000	405,000
Siamang ⁽⁴⁾	<i>Measured</i>	60,000	2.5	48.3	5,000	94,000
	<i>Indicated</i>	178,000	2.1	28.0	12,000	160,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	190,000	1.8	22.0	11,000	134,000
	Total	428,000	2.0	28.0	28,000	388,000
Bujang ⁽⁴⁾	<i>Measured</i>	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Indicated</i>	217,000	2.8	37.0	19,500	261,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	69,000	1.9	20.0	4,000	44,000
	Total	286,000	2.6	33.0	24,000	305,000
Tembang / Anang ⁽³⁾	<i>Measured</i>	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Indicated</i>	170,000	2.5	29.3	13,500	160,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	55,000	2.1	29.9	4,000	53,000
	Total	226,000	2.4	29.4	17,500	214,000
Total (OP)	<i>Measured</i>	129,000	3.1	43.2	13,000	179,000
	<i>Indicated</i>	4,015,000	1.8	27.9	234,000	3,606,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	2,704,000	1.6	19.2	135,000	1,669,000
	Total	6,850,000	1.7	25.0	381,000	5,453,000

Mineral Deposit	UNDERGROUND (>2.78g/t Au)					
	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Belinau ⁽¹⁾	<i>Measured</i>	132,000	9.7	70.0	41,000	298,000
	<i>Indicated</i>	139,000	9.0	77.0	40,000	346,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	67,000	7.3	65.0	16,000	141,000
	Total	338,000	8.9	72.0	97,000	785,000
Grand Total (OP + UG)	Measured	261,000	6.4	56.7	54,000	477,000
	Indicated	4,172,000	2.1	29.7	274,000	3,952,000
	Inferred	2,771,000	1.7	20.2	151,000	1,810,000
	Total	7,204,000	2.1	27.0	478,000	6,257,000

Notes:

- 1: updated Nov, 2013 by Rob Spiers, Hellman & Schofield in compliance with JORC 2012
 - 2: updated Nov, 2013 by Chris Black, Cube Consulting, in compliance with JORC 2012
 - 3: updated March, 2014 by Chris Black, Cube Consulting in compliance with JORC 2012
 - 4: updated March, 2015 by Chris Black, Cube Consulting in compliance with JORC 2012
- Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 t, 0.1 g/t grade and 1,000 oz metal

Appendix

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

JORC TABLE 1: THE INFORMATION IN THIS TABLE REFERS TO THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS: BERENAI, BUJANG AND SIAMANG

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole samples of Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Core (DC) and surfac rock chip samples have been collected • Recently, magnetic susceptibility measurements have been collected with a hand held KT-6 Portable Kappameter
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core samples are split with diamond saw and 50% collected for sampling • Reverse Circulation samples are collected and split at the drill with triple tiered sample splitter resulting in a 12.5% or 1/8 split with an approximate sample weight of 2-3 kg • Drilling samples are collected continuously with minimum/maximum sample size of 0.5m and 2.0m respectively • All visual mineralization is sampled including sampling past the perceived zone of mineralization and into fresh rock • Surface samples are collected to best represent the trend of perceived mineralization ie. across the vein
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry Standard Work where diamond core and reverse circulation drilling is carried out and sampled on selective, regular intervals based on observed geological parameter • Mineralization is associated to quartz vein lodes and 1m average sample size is collected for both diamond core and RC drilling methods (min/max sample sizes are 0.5m/2.0m)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill samples are analysed for gold (Au) and silver (Ag) with industry standard 50g fire assay for Au and 2-acid digestion of a 0.5gtam sample with AAS finish for Ag • Gold samples >50g/t Au are reanalysed with gravimetric method • Silver samples >100g/t Ag are reanalysed with 4-acid digestion with AAS finish • Surface samples are being collected for Au and a standard multi-element ICP OES package that includes silver and common pathfinder minerals in epithermal systems
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Hanjin S&B POWER6000DD-RC multipurpose drill rig was used for the recent drilling program capable of drilling HQ diamond core to 500 meter depths • HQ / HQ-3 sized diamond drill core is used • Standard wireline triple-tube (split sets) are used. • Core is oriented where ever possible using a digital core orientation tool ORIFINDER® Core Orientation System • Reverse Circulation drilling uses standard double walled drill pipe and face sampling hammer
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A geo-technician is present at each drill 24/7. • All diamond drill core is laid out at the rig in ½ PVC pipe for inspection. • Geotechnician records recovery and RQD at the drill before core is moved. • Dry, complete RC samples are weighed at the drill rig (~30kg) • HQ3 triple tube (split sets) are used to maximize core recovery. • Drillers are informed prior to start of hole where zones of interest are expected. • Once quartz vein lodes are intersected, drillers use short (1.5m) core runs. • Drilling mud and additives professionals have been to site to plan suitable mud mixes and recommend techniques and materials to improve recoveries in low recovery zones • Core recoveries for mineralized material >0.4g/t Au averages >85% (all project data) • It is likely that sample representativity is poor in rare zones with sample recoveries <50% • Considering that Mineral Resource estimates are based on 100% diamond drilling and core recoveries <50% are rare it is concluded that there is no appreciable sample bias
<p>Logging</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geotechnical and recovery data is collected at the drill with whole core and prior to transporting core to logging facility • Drill core is logged for geotechnical and structural geology, lithology, alteration, mineralization and mineralogy, presence and type of quartz veining, and presence/intensity of Fe-oxides. • Structural data including veins, shears, fractures are recorded relative to the core axis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where core has been oriented measurements are collected using alpha/beta method Reverse circulation chips samples are collected and logged at the drill by a geologist Logging is of a suitable standard to allow for detailed geological and resource modelling
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core logging is completed at a suitable facility (on waist high inclined benches, in dry conditions and with sufficient natural light) Drill core is logged for Lithology, alteration, oxide, structure, veining and mineralization Core is logged descriptively and codes are used to describe all alteration type/ intensity, quartz type and intensity as well as various percentages of minerals. Standard nomenclature is used for logging and codes or abbreviations are used to input into a database Historically, core logging has been collected manually on A3 paper sheets and is currently transitioning to digital data collection with a commercially available software, GeoSpark Whole drill core is photographed at the drill rig and halfcore is photographed again after sampling.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of all drill holes are logged for geotechnical and geological information. Selective sampling is utilized based on geological descriptions and presence or lack of visual mineralization All mineralized intervals are sampled Complete mineralized / hydrothermally altered zone is sampled both before and after (start and finish sample run in "fresh" rock)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core is sawn lengthwise in two equal parts (halves) Samples of half core are taken on approximately one-meter intervals. The remaining 50% is stored on site in a core storage facility Efforts are made to ensure samples are greater than 0.5m and no more than 2.0m Continuous sampling is completed through mineralized vein lodes and selectively outside of the these mineralised intervals
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was completed in dry sample conditions, when water was encountered the drilling method was switched (reduced) to diamond core RC samples are split at the drill rig with a triple-tier splitter which gives a 12.5% sample split (for example: for a 30kg original sample the triple tier splitter produces a 1.5 - 2.0 kg sample)
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core sample size is considered to be appropriate for this style of deposit. Sampling of half core is minerals industry standard practice. RC samples are considered standard industry practice for infill and grade control drilling, for use as pre-collars in resource definition and/or exploration drilling and for first-pass exploration drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>typically looking at shallow (<100m depth) targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation involves drying, weighing, crushing (95% <5mm), Pulverising (95%<75um) entire sample using a LM2 pulveriser
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard industry practice Quality Assurance-Quality Control procedure include; field duplicate samples are collected: half core for diamond core samples and a 2nd split for RC samples (1/30) Blank samples are inserted into the sample stream (1/30) certified reference material or "standards" are inserted into the sample stream (1/30)
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates (half-core or 2nd RC split) have been taken and demonstrate expected variability from samples of narrow vein, high grade gold deposits. No reason to suspect bias as a result of sample methodology Lab results include analyses for replicates and duplicates Historically, procedure included re-analysis of sample pulps at primary Lab (~5%) Future procedure will include re-analysis of sample pulps at an Umpire Lab (~5%)
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralization in low sulfidation deposits is typically erratic (high grade - narrow vein) Tembang mineralization is not considered to have a high nugget effect Samples of half diamond drill core is appropriate for the grain size of mineralization being sampled. RC samples are also appropriate as a larger sample is attained Both diamond and RC sample are appropriate if and when collected correctly
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples preparation and analysis has been completed at Intertek Testing Services, Jakarta Industry standard 50 gram Fire Assay for Au and gravimetric for +50g/t Au samples 0.5 gram sample with a 2-acid digestion and AAS finish for Ag and 4-acid digestion for +100g/t Ag
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> field duplicate samples are collected: half core for diamond core samples and a 2nd split for RC samples (1/30) Blank samples are inserted into the sample stream (1/30) certified reference material or "standards" are inserted into the sample stream (1/30) Umpire Lab analysis of pulps and coarse rejects have been completed in the past with with results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		demonstrating that the primary Lab (Intertek) shows no bias
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculations of significant intersections are carried out by Competent Devin den Boer, PGeo (APEGBC), Geology Manager and full time employee of Sumatra Copper and Gold plc.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twin holes have been completed in the past (18 twin holes completed in 2008) Historical RC drilling (1997-2000) demonstrated down hole contamination (Smearing) and those holes were removed from Mineral Resource Estimations No specific twin holes have been drilled however based on the generally close spaced drilling good correlation of vein lode widths and grades is observed across distances of <25m
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, data has been collected via MS excel tables and MS Access database More recently, a commercially available data collection and management software; GeoSpark has been implemented on site and included digital capture of field data (example; core logging) with ruggedized notebooks A Server has been installed on site and now houses all project data Data is backed-up on hard discs at the project and the Jakarta head office Physical Drill Logs and Assay Certificates are stored on site
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to assay data, all assays in database are based on original assay results. Exploration results are published as weighted averages, typically >0/5g/t Au and with up to 2m of internal waste Resource Estimation process uses computer generated sample composites (standard practice)
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007 SCG commissioned PT GeoServices to complete a topographic survey of the Tembang post-mining surface. A set of survey beacons was established tied to the Indonesian UTM national grid. From the pick-up of old drill collar markers and infrastructure a correction factor was established to adjust the existing BTM data to true UTM coordinates. All drill collars are surveyed by company surveyors using Theodolite equipment and tied in to the independently verified system of triangulation benchmarks as outlined above. All drill holes were surveyed at 25m down-hole intervals with a single shot magnetic survey camera
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All coordinates are quoted in UTM-UTS Zone 48 South.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2007 the surface topography has been improved with more detailed survey work, approximate depths to the flooded pits have been established from raft borne plumb-line surveys. The topographic data used in the reported data was updated in 2014 and includes more than

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		125,000 individual survey points.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2007 the surface topography has been improved with more detailed survey work, approximate depths to the flooded pits have been established from raft borne plumb-line surveys. • The topographic data used in the reported data includes more than 125,000 individual survey points. • Day to Day topography is completed with total station equipment for surveying of project surface data including drill collars • A drone (UAV) survey is planned to improve accuracy of topography inside pits/pit walls
	<i>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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation and geology show good continuity from hole to hole and is sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample compositing is only applied during the resource estimation process and is typically done on 1m intervals to reflect the average samples interval size and relatively narrow nature of the mineralized lodes
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are planned to intersect quartz vein lodes as close to perpendicular as logistically possible except in areas where natural or man made topography needs to be avoided. • An attempt has been made to orient diamond drill core however broken core or "bad ground" prohibits orientation process
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No material sampling bias caused by drilling direction has been recognized
Sample Security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core and chip samples are transported from the drill sites to the drill core and sample processing facility at Tembang Exploration Camp. • Geology professionals complete logging and select sample intervals and supervise photography and sample preparation procedures • All samples for assay are bagged in numbered calico sample bags which are then sewn in to polyweave bags for transport. • Samples are dispatched to the assay lab in Jakarta in a private vehicle (local contractor) • Samples are driven to Jakarta (~2 days by road/ferry)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are received by Intertek personnel and custody of samples is handed over by signing and a sample receipt form • Intertek advises by electronic mail that the samples have been delivered/received and a physical copy of receipt is returned to project for filing
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both representatives of H&S Consultants and Cube Consulting visited the project site in 2013, reviewed core handling and sampling procedures and found these procedures to be on par with industry best practices. • Behre Dolbear Australia (BDA) audited the drilling data and resource estimates in 2012, 2013 and 2014

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sumatra's tenure is under the Indonesian national Izin Usaha Pertambangan or Mining Business License (IUP) system. The Tembang project is held by PT Dwinad Nusa Sejahtera (DNS), a 100% owned subsidiary of SCG, within IUP licence 22/KPTS/DISAMBEN/2009 that covers both the old Rawas Mine site and surrounding area covering a total of approximately 100km². Sumatra's tenure is in "production forest" and as such requires a "borrow and use" permit from the Indonesian department of forestry. Sumatra was granted a borrow and use permit for its Dwinad IUP in April 2013 (ASX release 26/04/2013).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Rio Tinto Indonesia (CRA) completed regional exploration and discovered mineralization at Bukit Tembang (1983-1986) CRA negotiated a Contract of Work agreement in 1986 with the government under the name of a PMA company, PT Barisan Tropical Mining (PT BTM) and initiated formal exploration activities (drilling, trenching) By 1990, CRA had drilled 81 diamond drill holes for 11,747 metres, and completed over 9,000 metres of trenching CRA conducted feasibility at the time and concluded that the deposit did not have the potential to meet CRA's Mineral Resource size criteria. Laverton took over the BTM CoW and entered the Feasibility Study period in 1993. A move to the Construction period was approved in November 1995. Laverton completed a further 17,148 metres of diamond drilling and 101,388 metres of RC drilling for the feasibility and construction The Rawas mine started commercial production in 1997 and closed in March, 2000 after producing some 220,000 oz Au
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation at Tembang is considered to be an intermediate sulphidation epithermal style. Gold-silver bearing quartz sulphide veins are hosted by mostly brittle andesitic rocks of the Miocene Hulusimpang Formation. Base metals are generally low except at depth in some of the vein systems.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This current report is not disclosing specific drilling results
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic intercepts of gold and silver are calculated and reported using the length-weighted averages of individual samples at a nominal cut-off value of 0.5 g/t Au and may include up to 2m of internal waste
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results are reported as drill hole intercept lengths due to the anastomosing nature and irregular strike and dip of the mineralized quartz-sulfide lodes. Mineral Resource models and estimates consider true widths within resources domains (wireframes).
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole plans and sections are included where relevant
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive tabulation of all exploration intersections over 0.5 g/t Au has been reported as part of this report and previous ASX releases.
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to this report

Criteria	Explanation
exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project database currently includes >180km of drilling (RC and DD), >85km of trenching and 35,000 surface samples (all types)
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource definition and extension drilling will continue to be completed as part of the company's resource growth strategy Exploration activities will continue at both near-mine and adjacent prospects within the DNS and MRG IUP's, as part of the company's resource growth strategy

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A selection of the database (~10%) was compared back to original laboratory records to assess for transcription error and data entry accuracy.
	<i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cube completed validation checks on the database including checks for overlapping sample intervals, checks on minimum and maximum assays, depths, azimuths, dips and co-ordinates for consistency. No material errors were identified. Cube undertook site based checks of the raw assay data to verify grade intersections were consistent with a visual inspection of mineralisation in the core.
Site visits	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site visit has been made to Tembang by Cube Consulting in September 2013. The site visit reviewed and was satisfied with the company's logging, sampling and data collection procedures.
	<i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Geological interpretation	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation at Tembang is considered to be low Sulphidation epithermal style. Gold-silver bearing quartz sulphide veins are hosted by mostly brittle andesitic rocks of the Miocene Hulusimpang Formation. Base metal values are generally low. The confidence in the geological interpretations at Tembang is moderate and has improved from the earlier 2011 interpretation as a result of additional diamond core & RC drilling programs & removal of the majority of potentially smeared historical RC data. Uncertainty lies with the complicated vein geometries associated with the anastomosing & undulating nature of the veining system.
	<i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data used was obtained from core & RC logging and core measurements together with secondary information obtained from trench field logging and rock chip sampling to support the near surface projections of the main mineralised zones. A combination of geological logging to define the key geological and weathering surfaces and a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used to define the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang domains.
	<i>The effect, if any, of alternative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative interpretations are possible and likely however the competent persons do not expect

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	that these potential alternatives will materially affect the estimated Mineral Resources for the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang deposits.
	<i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vein systems at Tembang are constrained by lithologies which are conducive to the style of brittle vein formation noted over the main mineralized zones being predominantly Andesitic volcanics. • Lithological logging data of the main vein systems was used in conjunction with the cut-off grades for interpreting the mineralised domains for the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang deposits. These criteria acted as a hard boundary to control the Mineral Resource estimates. The orientations of the vein systems were also used to guide the estimation search orientations.
	<i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade continuity was both highly variable as was vein thickness. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology at Tembang is most likely to be associated with structural controls and local complexity, the knowledge of which is limited with the current spacing of information. For the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang deposits, the continuity of mineralisation improved using the vein lithologies in conjunction with cut-off grade, rather than just a grade based cut-off alone.
Dimensions	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Berenai</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralised domains estimated for the Berenai Mineral Resource, consist of 2 sub-parallel NNW-SSE to NNE-SSW trending lodes dipping moderately to the east. These lodes have a strike length of 500 to 800m, with widths varying from 1 to 20m, averaging 5m thick. A third lode which forms a link structure between the 2 lodes trends NE-SW, has a 200m strike length with widths varying between 2 to 10m. Mineralisation extends from surface, where it was previously mined by open pit, to approximately 100-200 metres below surface. <p><u>Siamang</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralised domains estimated for the Siamang Mineral Resource, consist of 6 sub-parallel NNW-SSE to N-S trending lodes dipping steep to moderately to the west. These lodes have a strike length of 70 to 200m, with widths varying from 1.5 to 10m, averaging 2 to 4m thick. Mineralisation extends from the surface to 150m below the surface. <p><u>Bujang</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bujang mineralised domain has a strike length of approximately 250m orientated NNE-SSW, dipping steep to moderately to the west. Widths vary from 1 to 7m in thickness. mineralisation extends from the surface to 140m below the surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Estimation and modelling techniques</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surpac version 6.3.2 and Isatis version 14 were used for all estimations. • The estimation techniques adopted below are considered by Cube to be the appropriate methods taking into account the varying styles and nature of the mineralisation lodes that were estimated. <p><u>Berenai</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cube selected a single grade weighted Indicator Kriging (IK) methodology to estimate gold and silver grade from 1m composite data into the 3 Berenai mineralisation domains. • Top cutting was applied to the data prior to estimation where necessary, taking into account the influence of higher grade spatial outliers. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimate was also made to check the IK estimates with comparisons mad via grade tonnage curves. The resultant mean grade differences was comparable between the 2 estimates. • Estimation was constrained to within the modeled mineralisation outlines. Estimates were generally based on minimum number of composites set at 4 and maximum number of composite set at 30. A dynamic search orientation was utilised to control the estimates internally where there are orientation adjustments to the mineralisation trend. Maximum search ellipse was 110x110x30 metres. <p><u>Siamang</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cube selected Ordinary Kriging (OK) to estimate gold and silver grade from 1m composite data into the mineralisation domains. • Top cutting was applied to the data prior to estimation where necessary, taking into account the influence of higher grade spatial outliers. The interpolation of gold & silver, also utilised a grade / distance restriction function, whereby grades above certain threshold were not utilised in the block interpolation beyond a nominated distance from their location. • Estimation was constrained to within the modeled mineralisation outlines. Estimates were generally based on minimum number of composites set at 4 and maximum number of composite set at 12. The majority of block estimates utilised the full 12 composites. Average domain search orientations were utilised to control the estimates in line with the mineralisation trends. Minor variations in orientation were utilised for the Bujang domains. Maximum search ellipse was 50x50x17 metres. <p><u>Bujang</u></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cube selected Ordinary Kriging (OK) to estimate gold and silver grade from 1m composite data into the mineralisation domains. • Top cutting was applied to the data prior to estimation where necessary, taking into account the influence of higher grade spatial outliers. The interpolation of gold south of 9,682,725mN, also utilised a grade / distance restriction function, whereby grades above a threshold of 10 g/t Au were not utilised in the block interpolation beyond 15m from their location • Estimation was constrained to within the modeled mineralisation outlines. Estimates were generally based on minimum number of composites set at 3 and maximum number of composite set at 12. The majority of block estimates utilised the full 12 composites. Average domain search orientations were utilised to control the estimates in line with the mineralisation trends. Minor variations in orientation were utilised for the Bujang domains. Maximum search ellipse was 80x80x20 metres.
	<p><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous estimates were undertaken by Cube in 2013 for the Berenai & Bujang deposits. Differences between these previous estimates are explainable by the additional drilling, and re-interpretation. • This Siamang Mineral Resource estimate is an update from the H & S consultants Pty Ltd estimate (as a component of the Buluh estimate) in 2013. Differences between this previous estimate is explainable by the additional drilling and re-interpretation of data. • Previous mining data is not available in a format to adequately check against these current 2014 estimates. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimates for Berenai were made to check the IK estimates using moderately cut data. The resultant mean grade differences were comparable between the estimates.
	<p><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No by-product recoveries were considered.
	<p><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deleterious elements were estimated in the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang Mineral Resource estimates.
	<p><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></p>	<p><u>Siamang</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block sizes for the Siamang OK estimate utilised 12.5mN, 3.125mE and 3m RL sized parent blocks, sub-celling down to 1.5625mN, 1.5625mE and 1.5m RL The bulk of the drilling data was spaced 12.5 to 25m. Maximum search ellipse was 50x50x17 metres. <p><u>Berenai & Bujang</u></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block sizes for the Berenai IK and Bujang OK estimate utilised 25mN, 6.25mE and 3m RL sized parent blocks, sub-celling down to 3.125mN, 3.125mE and 1.5m RL. The bulk of the drilling data was spaced 25 to 50m. Maximum search ellipse was 110x110x30 metres for Berenai and 80x80x20m for Bujang.
	<i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMU's were not employed during the modelling of the Berenai, Siamang & Bujang models as they were ordinary kriged and not recoverable. The capacity to mine the vein systems was however taken into account in the form of minimum mining widths generally not less than 2m.
	<i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No correlation between elements was investigated by Cube, however both gold and silver are the result of the same mineralisation process and are spatially related. This aspect was not required to be used in the estimate as both elements were equally represented in the data set. Both gold and silver were estimated separately within the same mineralisation domains.
	<i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Berenai, Siamang and Bujang models, the geological framework was used to establish local vein geometries upon which the vein models were based within which the estimates were undertaken and constrained as hard boundaries.
	<i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cube used histograms, log-transformed probability plots and percentile analysis for each individual domain to identify population outliers. Spatial location of the outliers was taken into consideration for the application of high grade cuts. High grade cuts were applied where necessary to the composites for estimation of the Berenai, Siamang & Bujang deposits. The interpolation of gold & silver for some domains, also utilised a grade / distance restriction function, whereby grades above certain threshold were not utilised in the block interpolation beyond a nominated distance from their location.
	<i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block model validation of the Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang Mineral Resource Estimates were undertaken using the comparison of model data to drill hole data, utilising swath plots, tonnage grade curves and visual/graphical inspection of block grades against the drill hole data. Validation of the IK estimates for Berenai also employed check OK estimates for comparison.
Moisture	<i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	<i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic factors and consideration were undertaken and supplied to Cube by the client. Cut-off grades for reporting the Mineral Resource estimates above 0.5 g/t gold were used in line with the previously reported Mineral Resource estimates and the mineralisation domain interpretation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cut-off criteria.
Mining factors or assumptions	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The previous Mineral Resource estimates for the Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang deposits have all been subjected to economically favourable pit optimisations. These deposits have been previously mined using open pit methods, consequently open pit mining is assumed. • The main vein estimates for Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang, do not contain dilution other than the incorporation of low grade material into the interpreted domains to maintain continuity if the logged vein lithology is present.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical factors were determined based on historical processing results from the Laverton Gold N.L. mining operation at the Tembang site and detailed metallurgical testwork undertaken for the Pre-Feasibility and Definitive Feasibility Studies of the Tembang Project. Testwork has been focused on mineralised resources contained within multiple epithermal quartz veins from within the Tembang Project (Asmar, Belinau, Berenai, Bujang, Buluh and Nuri). Testing performed includes comminution, cyanide leach, gravity and detoxification tests as well as engineering design testwork (viscosity testing and tailings design testwork).
Environmental factors or assumptions	<i>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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assumptions have been made regarding waste or process residue disposal. No issues are anticipated from an environmental perspective in the exploitation of the Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
Bulk density	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This aspect is dealt with in the next section of the table by the client. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. • All bulk density measurements have been carried out by Intertek and have done on a range of half drill core mostly HQ3 and PQ3. The procedure involves waxing the samples to account for any void spaces within the sample. The method is outlined below: • Record the water temperature. • Dry the sample for 8 hours at 105°C. • Weight a random 5 % of the samples and record weight Wp (preliminary dry weight). • Dry the sample to get the constant weight and record weight the samples –Wd. • Quickly dip the samples into the molten wax and remove. The aim is to lightly coat the sample in wax so it is water tight, but not add more wax to the sample necessary. If any part of the sample is not coated properly complete the waxing with a brush. • Allow the sample and wax to dry. • Weight the wax coated samples in air Wca. • Place the coated sample in the basket and record the coated submerged weight Wcs. • Leave the sample in the basket for 2 minutes. If any bubbles appear the wax coating was not sealed properly. Recoat the sample and repeat.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculations $DBD = \frac{Wd \times Dw}{Wca (1 - Dw/Dc) - Wcs + Wd (Dw/Dc)}$ Where Wd = Weight of dry core measured in air Wca = Weight of wax coated core measured in air Wcs = Weight of coated core submerged in water Dw = Density of water Dc = density of coating
Classification	<p><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p> <p><i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the variable nature of the oxidation profiles over the Tembang project areas, density was modeled as an attribute of the model such that each block was assigned an estimate density value according to the oxidation profile & mineralization domain. The Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources classification for the Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang estimates is based on the data spacing, quality of assay data and bulk density data, confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation and confidence in the estimation. All relevant factors have been taken into account into the classification criteria of the Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang Mineral Resource estimates. These include data spacing, quality of assay data and bulk density data, confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation and confidence in the estimation. The Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang Mineral Resource estimates appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of these deposits. It should be noted that geological variations on a local scale not defined by the current drill spacing, will occur resulting from geological complexity and the likely anatomising nature of the mineralised systems. Variations at this scale are not represented in the current Mineral Resource models. Infill drilling to a closer spacing will allow the mineralisation to be interpreted at a more local scale potentially leading to a better understanding of the continuity of higher grade zones.
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resources have been estimated by Independent Consultants, Cube Consulting No independent reviews of these Mineral Resources have been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the Mineral 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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relative accuracy of the Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang Mineral Resource estimates is reflected in the classification in accordance with the guidelines set out in the 2012 JORC code. Descriptions of drilling techniques, survey, sampling/sample preparation, analytical techniques and database management/validation provided by SCG would indicate that assay data collection, quality control and management is well within industry standards. It is Cube's assessment that on balance the database represents an accurate record of the drilling undertaken at the project.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Berenai, Siamang, and Bujang Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be global grade and tonnage estimates given the quality and density of the informing data. Infill drilling will improve confidence at a local scale.
	<i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No accurate production records were kept on a deposit basis by the previous miners so there are no records against which to compare against.