finders resources ltd
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Finders Enhances Resource Potential at Ojolali

- **Extensive trench and rock channel sampling completed over 12km^2 area**
- **Surface results from the Belida-Talang Harno and Supri prospects provide a basis for future drill testing for bulk leachable oxide gold**
- **High grade assays from the Batu Kuning-Way Neki, Wujun and Kencur prospects confirm potential for Au-Ag epithermal vein targets**

Finders Resources Ltd (ASX: FND) ("Finders" or the "Company") provides an update on the assay results from the current exploration program at the Ojolali Project in the Sumatran Gold Belt, Indonesia (Finders 72% economic interest).

The work comprised a systematic trenching and rock channel sampling program within a 12km^2 area characterized by anomalous soil assays for a cumulative length of 4,393m. The focus of the program was to upgrade the potential of satellite prospects surrounding the existing 176,000 Oz Au oxide gold Mineral Resource at the Jambi prospect and the Ag-Au-Zn deposit at Tambang.

Assays from each of the prospect areas returned multiple zones with significant assays. Highlights from over 2,500 individual assays include[1]:

Bulk Oxide targets

- **76m @ 1.88 g/t Au** (trench TBLD66, Belida)
- **52m @ 1.4 g/t Au** (trench TSPR31, Supri)
- **56m @ 1.25 g/t Au** (trench TBKT68, Way Neki)
- **12m @ 1.3 g/t Au** (trench TTLH71, Talang Harno)

Vein targets

- **4m @ 26 g/t Au, 18 g/t Ag** (trench TBKT23, Batu Kuning)
- **2m @ 9.03 g/t Au, >100 g/t Ag** (channel CBKT88, Batu Kuning)
- **2m @ >50 g/t Au, 90 g/t Ag** (channel CWUJ61, Wujun)
- **2m @ 13 g/t Au, 47 g/t Ag** (channel CKCR150, Kencur)

[1] Full listing of significant assays in Appendix 1, to be read in conjunction with Table 1

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The results have underlined the potential for additional bulk oxide gold resources at Belida-Talang Harno and Supri, which are easily accessible and in close proximity to the Jambi resource (<800m).

Potential for high grade vein style mineralization is further established in the Batu Kuning-Way Neki vein swarm and at Wujun and Kencur.

The company is currently completing a study to evaluate 30,000 Oz Au production from heap leach operations at the Jambi prospect and concurrently concluding an AMDAL (environmental impact study) with view to lodging an application for a mining license (IUP Production) in the Ojolali tenement area in the first quarter of 2015.

Managing Director, Barry Cahill commented *"The results from the trenching and rock channel sampling program show potential for resource upside via satellite deposits at the Jambi prospect. Work is ongoing to complete a study looking at a potential 30kozpa heap leach project at Jambi and potential resource additions provide scope for a longer operation life."*

Results of the Current Program

The Ojolali Project is an advanced gold-silver prospect covering a large epithermal system with numerous shoots within the highly productive Sumatran Gold Belt. Gold mineralisation is widespread within the belt with several mines operational during Dutch colonial times. In modern times, gold has been mined at Lebong Tandai and Lebong Donok in the Bengkulu Province. Current mines in operation include Martabe (G-Resources) and Way Linggo (Kingsrose) with Sumatra Copper & Gold set to construct at Tembang.

The current program at Ojolali builds on previous exploration phases in the project area which have been previously reported and have included gradient array geophysical surveys, extensive soil sampling, trenching, resource drilling at the Jambi prospect and scout drilling mainly at the Tambang, Batu Kuning and Way Neki prospects.

The Jambi oxide gold deposit has potential for a heap leach gold mining operation based on the following Mineral Resource estimate (further detail in Quarterly Report for the Period Ended December 31st 2010).

	Indicated			**Inferred**			**Total**				
Zone	Tonnes (million)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Tonnes (million)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Tonnes (million)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au Oz	Ag Oz
Oxide	4.1	0.92	4.8	0.39	0.8	3.1	4.5	0.9	4.7	131,000	670,000
Transition	0.79	0.70	6.3	0.07	0.6	6.3	0.85	0.7	6.3	19,000	170,000
Fresh	0.99	0.66	3.9	0.22	0.7	4.5	1.2	0.7	4.0	26,000	160,000
Total	**5.9**	**0.85**	**4.9**	**0.67**	**0.8**	**3.9**	**6.5**	**0.8**	**4.8**	**176,000**	**1,000,000**

Cut-off 0.3 g/t Au (100% project basis); the figures in the table may not sum due to rounding.
Significant figures do not imply an added level of precision.

At Ojolali, widespread gold mineralisation has been identified in an area of relatively flat topography within a mineralised district approximately 6km north-south and up to 5km wide. A number of named prospects have been identified, each easily accessible to the advanced prospects of Jambi and Tambang (Fig. 1 & 2).

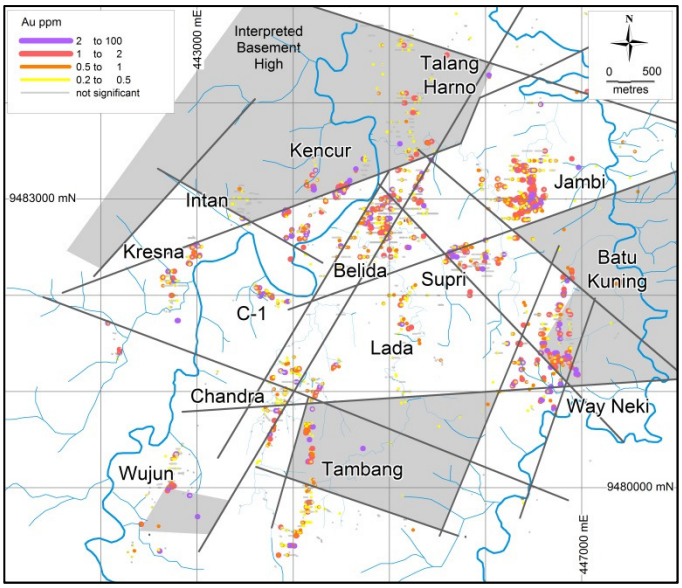

Fig 1 : Location of Prospect Areas with summary gold assays from surface samples against a backdrop with interpretation of magnetic high and structures

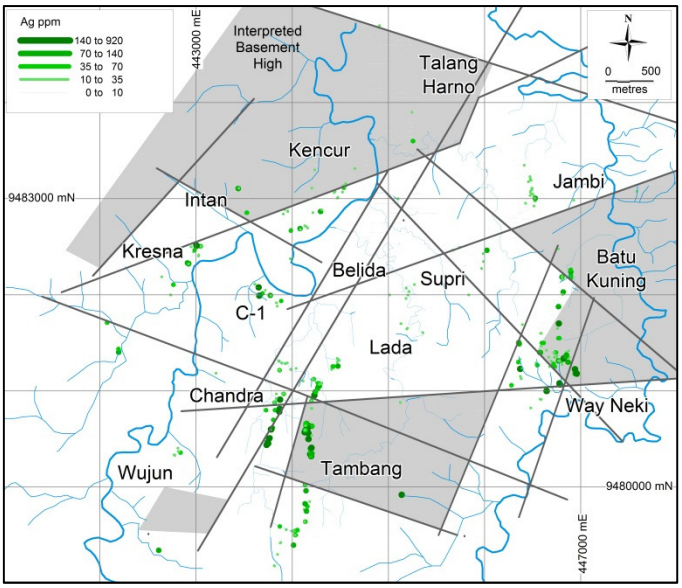

Fig 2 : Location of Prospect Areas with summary silver assays from surface samples against a backdrop with interpretation of magnetic high and structures

The current sampling program comprises results from infill trench, rock channel and continuous float sampling undertaken at 10 prospects within the exploration licence area (IUP B.24/DPE-WK/HK/2014).

The sampling program has been ongoing for several years on a low budget. Stored samples were dispatched for assay in August 2014. All samples were assayed by the PT Geoservices laboratory in Indonesia using fire assay and multi-element ICP techniques, further described in Table 1 (appended).

Summary results from the individual prospect groups are discussed below. A full list of significant assays can be found in Appendix 1.

Batu Kuning - Way Neki

Alteration and vein mapping undertaken during the trenching program have established continuity between the Batu Kuning and Way Neki prospects defining a mineralized zone with a N-S strike length of approx. 1,100m with the central portion appearing to have three sub-parallel vein sets (Fig. 3 & 4).

At Batu Kuning, high grade gold and silver assays from the current program (Table 1) are from discrete 1-2m wide sub-vertical vein structures with narrow alteration halos. Textural features, such as colloform banding and lattice textures from some of the vein samples may be representative of higher levels of a typical epithermal system. No drilling has been undertaken at Batu Kuning by Finders since 2007 (Fig. 4). The drilling was located in the northern portion of the prospect targeting soil and resistivity anomalies and intercepted 1-2m wide veins with high grade gold and silver. (ASX release 23rd January 2007).

At Way Neki, mineralization observed in the trenches comprises sheeted, cross-cutting quartz limonite veinlets (0.2–10 cm thick) hosted by andesitic tuffs within zones of intense clay, weakly kaolinised alteration with disseminated pyrite. The widest zones range from 8 to 56 meters wide with a N-S strike orientation dipping steeply 70° – 80° to the west. Previous scout drilling undertaken at Way Neki by Finders (see Q4 2009 and Q1 2010 ASX reports), indicting the presence of significant gold intersections.

Significant assays from the current trenching and rock channel sampling program establish grade continuity along the entire strike length. Highlights in Table 1 emphasize some very encouraging assays from the surface samples indicating the potential for narrow high grade Au-Ag vein targets and broader zones with lower silver values, which are characteristic of the signature of the oxide gold deposit at Jambi.

Table 1

Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m		Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m
CBTK87	1	3.43	100.0	4.7		TBTK43	12	1.30	1.9	15.9
CBTK88	2	9.03	100.0	20.6		TBTK44	8	5.96	2.6	47.9
CBTK91	2	2.30	100.0	7.1		TBTK47	20	0.99	26.0	26.4
TBTK12	4	2.29	55.0	11.9		TBTK47	16	0.98	8.0	17.3
TBTK12	4	0.91	44.0	5.8		TBTK49	64	0.53	1.2	34.8
TBTK13	12	1.14	2.8	14.1		TBTK50	24	1.03	10.2	27.7
TBTK14	12	2.65	11.1	33.5		TBTK52	16	0.26	6.9	5.5
TBTK16	16	0.40	2.7	7.0		TBTK55	24	0.28	0.3	6.8
TBTK22	8	0.82	16.4	8.2		TBTK61	8	0.87	0.3	7.0
TBTK23	4	26.00	18.0	104.9		TBTK64	12	0.69	59.1	17.1
TBTK27	4	1.32	1.0	5.3		TBTK68	56	1.25	8.4	76.0
TBTK31	8	1.74	0.5	14.0		TBTK69	32	2.75	14.0	93.7
TBTK39	4	1.25	3.2	5.2		TBTK71	20	1.03	3.0	21.3
TBTK41	16	0.70	0.3	11.3		TBTK75	16	1.92	50.9	40.9
						TBTK76	32	1.79	15.2	63.4

Note: Cut-off 0.2 g/t Au, data aggregation as defined as in Table 1, interval width has no correction for vein orientation and therefore not a true width, there is a top cut for grade due to the assay methodology: Au (50 ppm) and Ag (100 ppm), see Appendix 1 for full listing including sample type coordinate information. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / (Au price / Ag price)) using Au US$1200/oz and Ag US$15/oz.

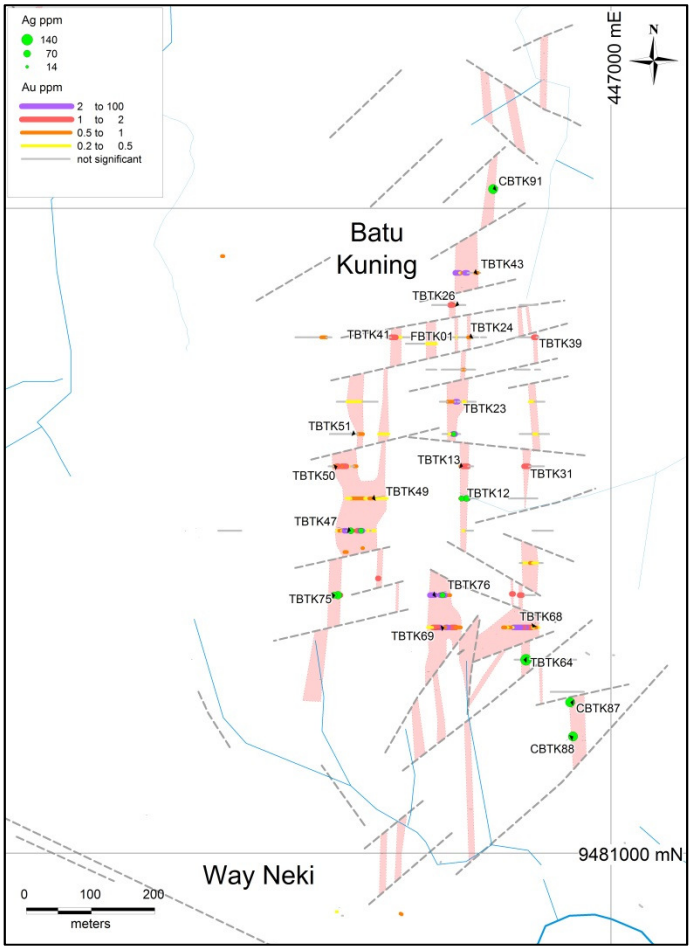

Fig 3 : Sample Location map for Batu Kuning and Way Neki showing alteration zones, gold and silver assays reported in Table 1 from the current program

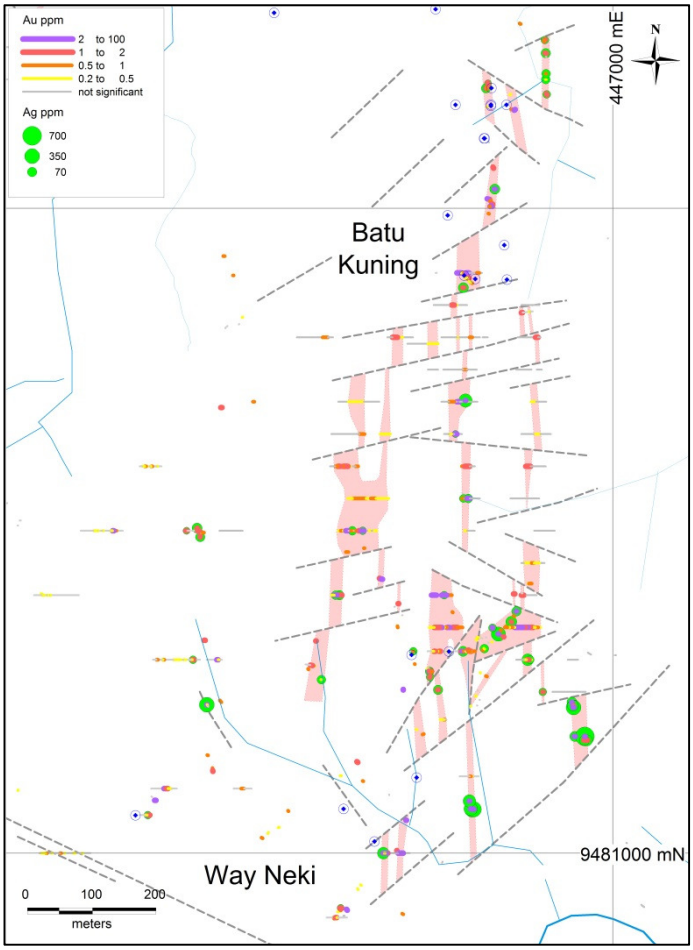

Fig 4 : Compilation of all historical surface assays for gold and silver from Batu Kuning and Way Neki plus locations of previous Finders drilling

Belida-Talang Harno

The new trenching program has established continuity between the Belida and Talang Harno prospects with multiple, stockwork or sheeted vein structures within broader zones of clay altered andesitic tuffs exposed in trenches spaced at approximately 50m intervals over a 1.5km strike length (Fig 5 & 6).

At Belida, gold and silver bearing zones are typically associated with cm-scale quartz-limonite veinlets with gossanous fracture fill. Field observations suggest an overall NE strike with occasional outcrops measured with a with 80° dip to west, although these orientations are not clear in the trenches with the wider intersections, up to 76m wide.

At Talang Harno the zones with significant assays are narrower, up to 12 meters wide with a N-S orientation. Vein swarms contain cm-scale crustiform veinlets with occasional breccia textures and fine clusters of pyrite.

At Belida and Talang Harno, the most promising significant assays are recorded from up 12-78m wide intercepts with low silver grades indicative of leaching during oxidation (Highlights in Table 2).

At Belida four zones within a 300m x 450m area are priorities for future drilling, with view to potential additional oxide gold material to feed a planned leach operation at Jambi. The Belida prospect is approximately 800m west of the planned heap leach pads at Jambi.

Table 2

Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m	Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m
CBLD102	1	5.36	0.7	5.4	TBLD71	16	2.94	0.6	47.1
CBLD98	6	1.03	2.0	6.3	TBLD71	28	0.37	0.3	10.4
TBLD43	8	0.66	0.9	5.3	TBLD77	12	0.44	2.7	5.7
TBLD57	76	0.83	0.5	63.2	TBLD80	20	0.46	2.5	9.7
TBLD57	20	0.87	0.3	17.5	TBLD81	24	0.22	2.1	5.8
TBLD60	12	0.61	0.3	7.4	TTLH104	8	1.03	0.9	8.3
TBLD62	24	0.29	0.6	7.2	TTLH108	20	0.91	0.9	18.4
TBLD66	76	1.88	0.6	143.6	TTLH114	4	1.44	1.7	5.8
TBLD66	32	0.36	0.3	11.7	TTLH46	16	0.38	0.8	6.2
TBLD69	24	0.78	0.6	18.8	TTLH53	28	0.40	1.3	11.7
TBLD70	24	0.42	1.3	10.5	TTLH71	12	1.30	0.7	15.7

Note: Cut-off 0.2 g/t Au, data aggregation as defined as in Table 1, interval width has no correction for vein orientation and therefore not a true width, there is a top cut for grade due to the assay methodology: Au (50 ppm) and Ag (100 ppm), see Appendix 1 for full listing including sample type coordinate information. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / (Au price / Ag price)) using Au US$1200/oz and Ag US$15/oz.

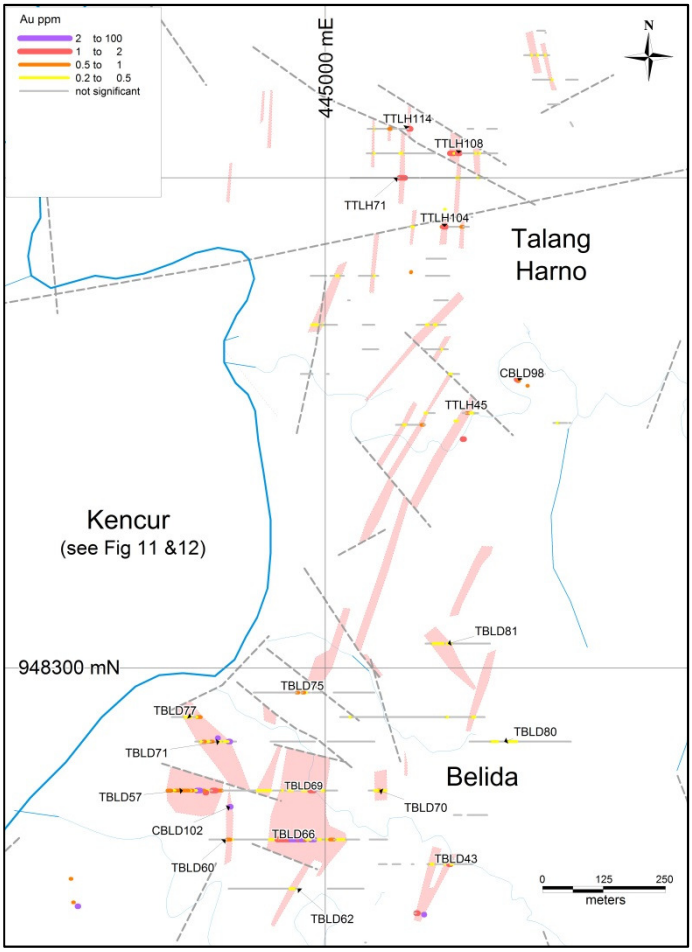

Fig 5 : Sample Location map for Belida and Talang Harno showing alteration zones, gold assays reported in Table 2 from the current program

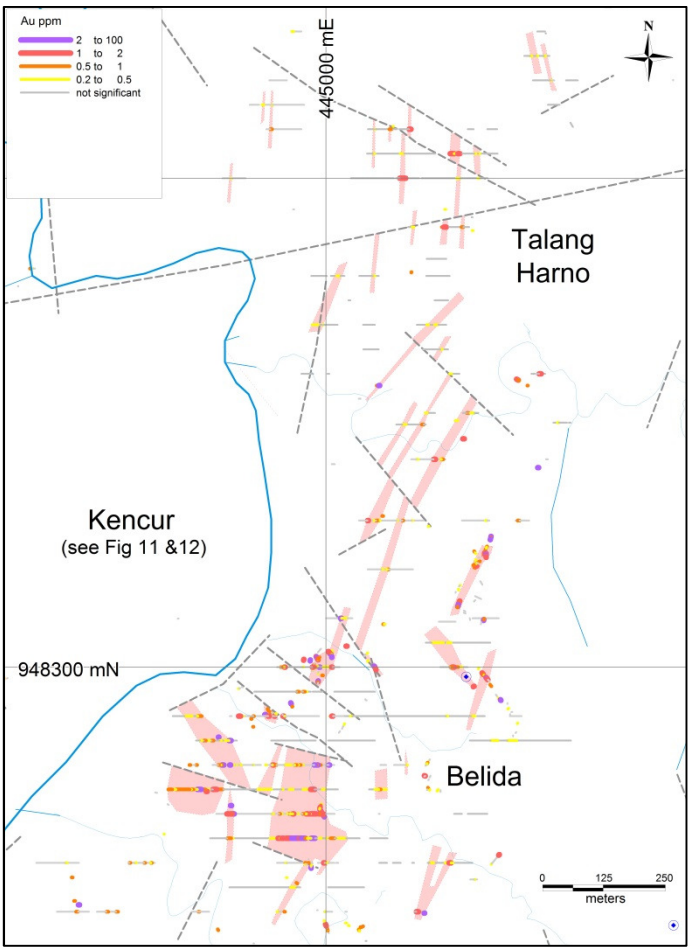

Fig 6 : Compilation of all historical surface assays for gold from Belida and Talang Harno plus locations of previous Finders drilling

Supri

The Supri prospect area is located approximately 700m south west of the Jambi deposit and approximately 300m south of a planned leach pad location for the Jambi project. Geology exposed in the current trenching program is similar to that at Belida with stockwork quartz veinlet zones hosted by clay altered andesitic tuffs. The vein zones are strongly oxidised with limonite staining and gossanous fracture fill.

Given the proximity to the planned infrastructure for the Jambi deposit, wide (4-52m) low grade Au intervals from the trenching programs represent immediate targets for scout drilling (Table 3, Fig 7 & 8)

Table 3

Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m	Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m
CSPR48	2	3.97	0.8	8.0	TSPR32	8	1.65	0.6	13.3
TSPR29	48	0.58	0.4	28.1	TSPR32	4	1.22	0.5	4.9
TSPR30	4	1.25	12.0	5.6	TSPR33	16	0.58	1.1	9.5
TSPR31	52	1.40	1.7	73.9	TSPR38	28	0.50	0.4	14.1

Note: Cut-off 0.2 g/t Au, data aggregation as defined as in Table 1, interval width has no correction for vein orientation and therefore not a true width, there is a top cut for grade due to the assay methodology: Au (50 ppm) and Ag (100 ppm), see Appendix 1 for full listing including sample type coordinate information. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / (Au price / Ag price)) using Au US$1200/oz and Ag US$15/oz.

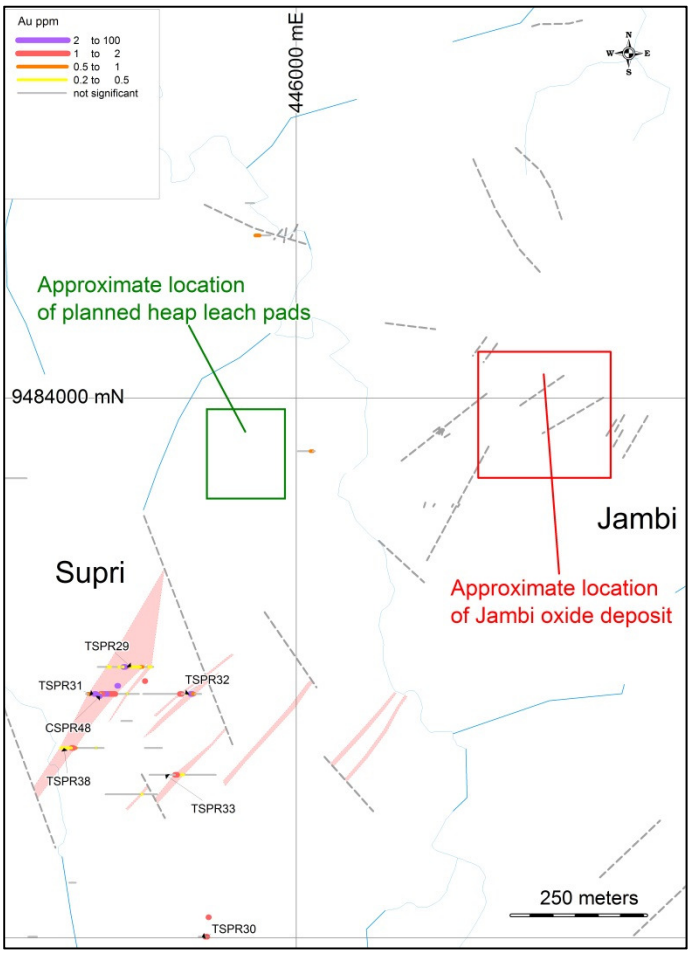

Fig 7 : Sample Location map for Supri showing alteration zones, gold assays reported in Table 3 from the current program, locations of planned heap leach pads and Jambi resource

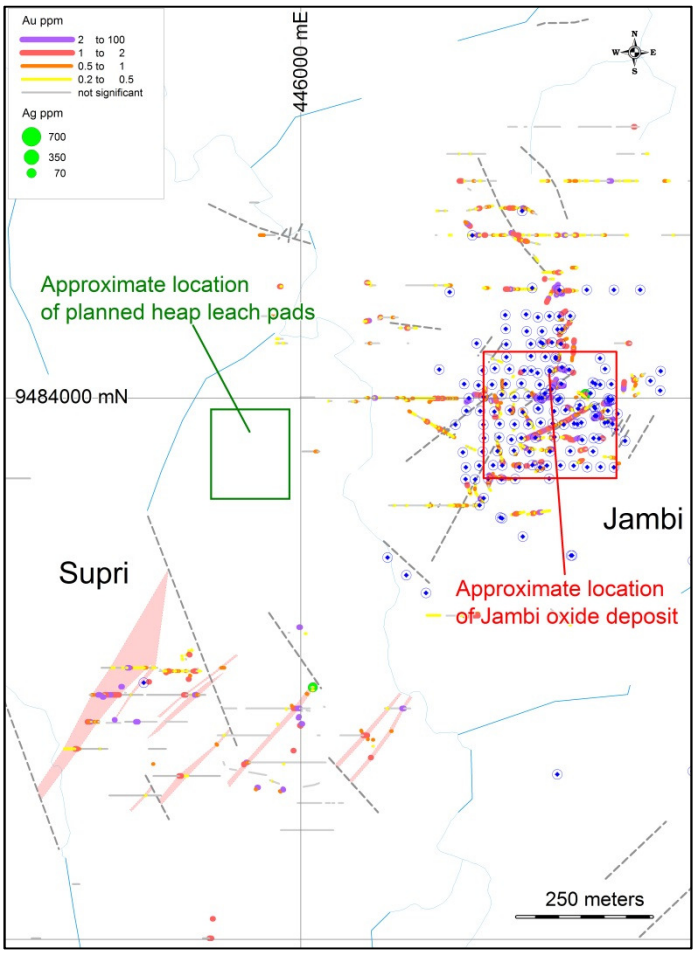

Fig 8 : Compilation of all historical surface assays for gold and silver from Supri and Jambi plus locations of previous Finders drilling used to estimate the Mineral Resource at Jambi

Tambang-Chandra-Wujun

The current program focused on further evaluation of the Wujun, Tambang and Chandra prospects. Previous drilling at Tambang by Finders (as disclosed in Finders Prospectus 2007) established the presence of polymetallic silver-rich unconformity related breccia zones (+100g/t Ag) with apparent widths of around 20m from a fence drilling program along ~ 500m of the strike. Historical results are presented below to show results of previous trench and rock channel sampling to emphasize the 2km strike length of the Tambang vein system. In general terms, mineral zoning is evident with higher silver more consistent in the northern Tambang and Chandra prospects (Fig 9 & 10).

At Wujun, results from the current program have identified two new mineralized zones each with a strike length of ~150m with moderate Au grades, approximately 150m south of a vein zone previously sample (Fig 9 & 10). Except for sample CWUJ61, gold and silver grades are moderate to low (Table 4). Tambang and Chandra historically have been characterized as silver-rich targets with gold below 1 g/t Au. However, the high Au results from RCTBG01 indicate the potential for gold-rich shoots along the 2km strike length of the Tambang system and the potential for wider zones of mineralization as evidenced by the 80m intersection (apparent width) at CTBG111.

Table 4

Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m	Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m
CCDR57	2	2.44	0.9	4.9	CWUJ61	2	50.00	90.0	102.3
CTBG111	80	0.56	10.2	54.9	RCTBG01	2	50.00	100.0	102.5
CTBG113	24	0.29	2.6	7.7	TWUJ14	12	1.19	0.7	14.4
CTBG96	4	0.58	53.0	5.0	TWUJ14	16	0.42	1.4	6.9

Note: Cut-off 0.2 g/t Au, data aggregation as defined as in Table 1, interval width has no correction for vein orientation and therefore not a true width, there is a top cut for grade due to the assay methodology: Au (50 ppm) and Ag (100 ppm), see Appendix 1 for full listing including sample type coordinate information. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / (Au price / Ag price)) using Au US$1200/oz and Ag US$15/oz.

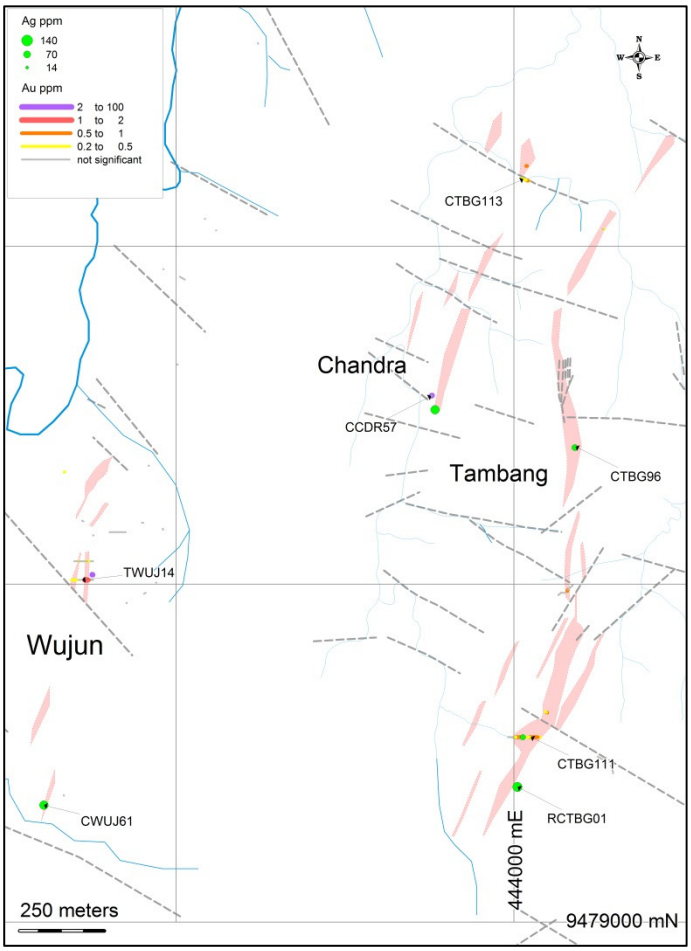

Fig 9 : Sample Location map for Wujun, Chandra and Tambang showing alteration zones, gold and silver assays reported in Table 4 from the current program

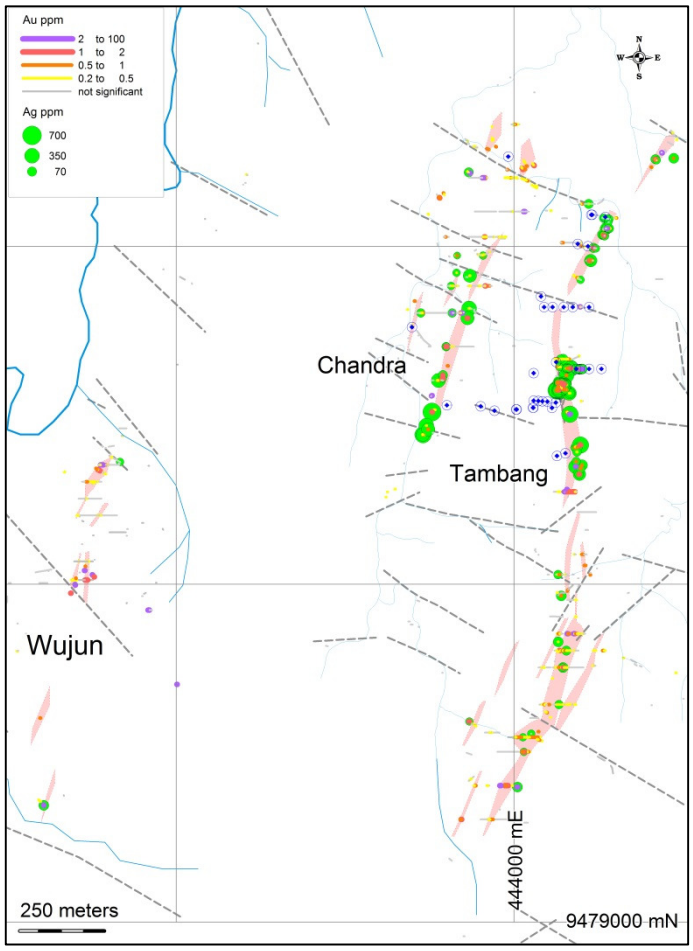

Fig 8 : Compilation of all historical surface assays for gold and silver from Wujun, Chandra and Tambang plus locations of previous Finders drilling

Intan-Kencur-Kresna

Mineralisation at the northeastern extension of the Kencur prospect is low sulphidation in character with veins typically comprising quartz, pyrite with minor galena and sphalerite. In the main prospect area, the veins are strongly oxidized. The NNE trending vein extension can be traced for 500m and is steeply dipping 80° W with high grade gold and silver assays returned from 1-2m wide individual veins within clay altered andesites (Fig 11 & 12).

The Intan prospect comprises sub-parallel NNE trending stockwork quartz-limonite zones hosted in a clay altered and silicified siltstone. At surface, steep slopes are covered by boulder scree, and the prospect was sampled using continuous float sampling rather than trenching. A similar mineralised siltstone unit occurs in part of the Kresna prospect and the float sampling technique was adopted due to stability concerns in the boulder scree. The scree materials were proportionally sampled vein material/wall rock, but some sampling bias may be possible. Assays from both prospects, indicate the possibility of wide, generally low grade mineralized zones beneath the scree. (Table 5)

Table 5

Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m	Location	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t * m
CKCR150	2	13.00	47.0	27.2	CKRS33	8	2.89	25.3	25.6
CKCR152	2	2.07	12.0	4.4	CKRS35	2	1.72	92.0	5.7
CKCR153	2	5.52	2.9	11.1	FINT11	30	1.61	5.5	50.3
CKCR159	2	14.00	6.9	28.2	FKRS04	10	2.19	0.7	22.0
CKCR161	2	2.33	12.0	5.0	FKRS05	40	0.54	4.4	23.6
CKCR162	2	5.03	32.0	10.9	FKRS05	30	0.39	2.1	12.4

Note: Cut-off 0.2 g/t Au, data aggregation as defined as in Table 1, interval width has no correction for vein orientation and therefore not a true width, there is a top cut for grade due to the assay methodology: Au (50 ppm) and Ag (100 ppm), see Appendix 1 for full listing including sample type coordinate information. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / (Au price / Ag price)) using Au US$1200/oz and Ag US$15/oz.

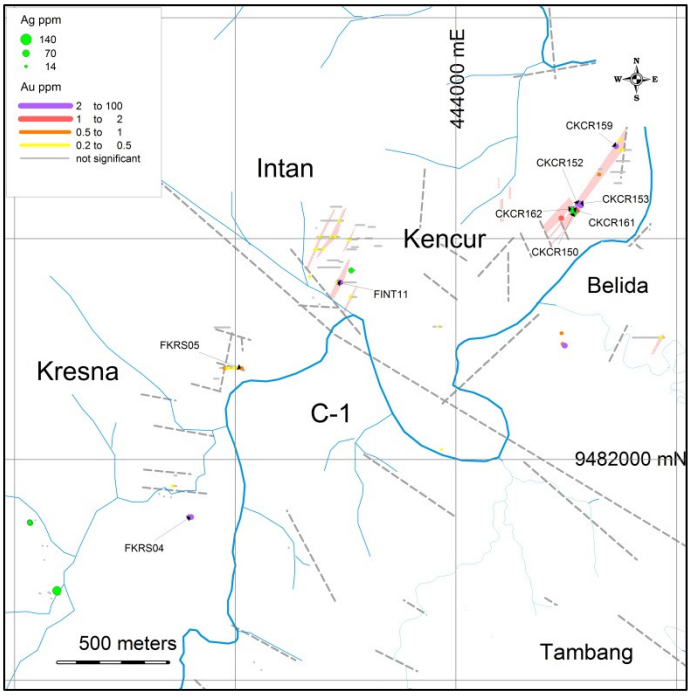

Fig 11 : Sample Location map for Kresna, Intan and Kencur showing alteration zones, gold and silver assays reported in Table 4 from the current program

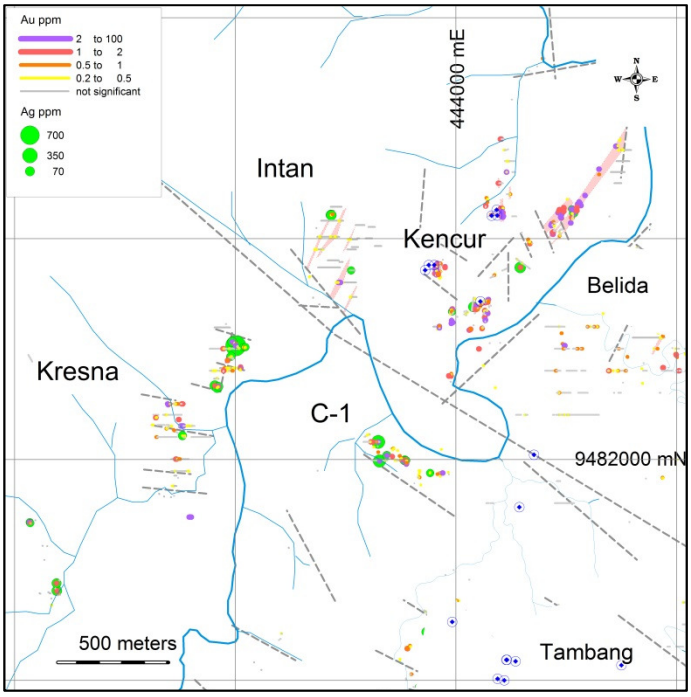

Fig 12 : Compilation of all historical surface assays for gold and silver from Kresna, Intan. The C-1 Prospect and Kencur plus locations of previous Finders drilling

Current and Future Work Program

Finders is currently working towards completing documentation required to apply for an IUP production (mining license) for the Ojolali prospect area. Work in progress is focused on the evaluation of the Jambi oxide deposit. The current scope of the study assumes open pit mining of the oxide material over an approximate 5 year mine and on-off heap leaching to feed a CIC plant with approximately 30,000 Oz Au per year production. The AMDAL (environmental impact assessment) process is underway and scheduled for completion in early 2015. It is emphasized that future drilling is required to upgrade the current resource to support scoping study assumptions.

The exploration results discussed in this report provide for immediate drilling targets at Belida-Talang Harno and Supri which are prioritized due to their proximity to the infrastructure planned for the Jambi oxide gold project. The oxide gold potential of Way Neki, Kencur, Intan, and Wujun will likely be assessed by a second stage of drilling. Subject to any future resource definition at these oxide gold prospects, the current design of the heap leach pads and plant in the Jambi study provides sufficient flexibility to increase gold production to 50,000 OZ Au per year.

The Batu Kuning and Tambang prospects require further drilling to establish Mineral Resources and will require different processing routes. Drilling and metallurgical test work will be undertaken if funding becomes available.

Appendix 1 - Significant assays : To be read in conjunction with Table 1, Coordinates UTM Zone 48S

Prospect	Location	Sample Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t*m
Batu Kuning	CBTK84	Rock Channel	446,588	9,481,467	200.0	200	-5	0	4	4	0.79	9.5	3.6
Batu Kuning	CBTK85	Rock Channel	446,614	9,481,473	200.0	270	-2	0	1	1	0.53	9.7	0.7
Batu Kuning	CBTK86	Rock Channel	446,639	9,481,426	185.0	90	-2	0	1	1	1.42	2.4	1.5
Batu Kuning	CBTK87	Rock Channel	446,936	9,481,234	170.0	270	-2	0	1	1	3.43	100.0	4.7
Batu Kuning	CBTK88	Rock Channel	446,940	9,481,181	165.0	270	-2	0	2	2	9.03	100.0	20.6
Batu Kuning	CBTK89	Rock Channel	446,846	9,481,402	161.9	270	-2	0	2	2	1.67	21.0	3.9
Batu Kuning	CBTK90	Rock Channel	446,396	9,481,926	144.4	270	-2	0	2	2	0.57	1.9	1.2
Batu Kuning	CBTK91	Rock Channel	446,818	9,482,030	196.9	90	-2	0	2	2	2.30	100.0	7.1
Batu Kuning	TBTK06	Trench	446,774	9,481,465	203.5	270	-2	4	8	4	0.53	1.0	2.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK07	Trench	446,758	9,481,465	203.9	270	-2	0	8	8	0.25	4.5	2.5
Batu Kuning	TBTK08	Trench	446,862	9,481,400	195.3	90	-5	0	4	4	1.00	3.2	4.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK10	Trench	446,774	9,481,500	211.0	90	-3	16	20	4	0.22	2.2	1.0
Batu Kuning	TBTK12	Trench	446,770	9,481,550	219.3	90	-3	0	4	4	0.91	44.0	5.8
Batu Kuning	TBTK12	Trench	446,778	9,481,550	218.7	90	-4	8	12	4	2.29	55.0	11.9
Batu Kuning	TBTK13	Trench	446,770	9,481,600	224.9	90	-2	0	12	12	1.14	2.8	14.1
Batu Kuning	TBTK14	Trench	446,754	9,481,650	233.2	270	-5	8	20	12	2.65	11.1	33.5
Batu Kuning	TBTK16	Trench	446,874	9,481,450	192.9	90	-2	0	16	16	0.40	2.7	7.0
Batu Kuning	TBTK17	Trench	446,866	9,481,450	192.7	270	-5	0	8	8	0.29	0.6	2.4
Batu Kuning	TBTK20	Trench	446,773	9,481,750	225.4	90	-2	0	4	4	0.91	7.7	4.0
Batu Kuning	TBTK22	Trench	446,750	9,481,700	229.2	270	-2	4	12	8	0.82	16.4	8.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK23	Trench	446,762	9,481,700	224.4	90	-2	0	4	4	26.00	18.0	104.9
Batu Kuning	TBTK23	Trench	446,774	9,481,700	228.4	90	-2	12	16	4	0.30	4.8	1.4
Batu Kuning	TBTK24	Trench	446,746	9,481,800	217.0	90	-5	4	8	4	0.21	0.5	0.9
Batu Kuning	TBTK24	Trench	446,750	9,481,800	214.6	90	-8	24	28	4	0.54	0.3	2.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK26	Trench	446,758	9,481,850	203.9	90	-2	0	4	4	0.41	0.8	1.7
Batu Kuning	TBTK27	Trench	446,750	9,481,850	203.9	270	-2	0	4	4	1.32	1.0	5.3
Batu Kuning	TBTK31	Trench	446,874	9,481,600	198.1	90	-15	20	28	8	1.74	0.5	14.0
Batu Kuning	TBTK34	Trench	446,890	9,481,650	206.9	90	-5	30	38	8	0.22	0.3	1.8
Batu Kuning	TBTK37	Trench	446,881	9,481,700	204.4	90	-8	0	8	8	0.27	0.8	2.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK39	Trench	446,884	9,481,800	216.6	90	-2	16	20	4	1.25	3.2	5.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK41	Trench	446,666	9,481,800	200.7	270	-8	24	40	16	0.70	0.3	11.3
Batu Kuning	TBTK43	Trench	446,769	9,481,900	193.9	90	-2	0	12	12	1.30	1.9	15.9
Batu Kuning	TBTK43	Trench	446,793	9,481,900	193.2	90	-2	24	28	4	0.54	1.3	2.2
Batu Kuning	TBTK44	Trench	446,757	9,481,900	189.4	270	-30	0	8	8	5.96	2.6	47.9
Batu Kuning	TBTK47	Trench	446,578	9,481,500	210.8	90	-3	0	16	16	0.98	8.0	17.3
Batu Kuning	TBTK47	Trench	446,598	9,481,500	210.0	90	-2	20	40	20	0.99	26.0	26.4
Batu Kuning	TBTK47	Trench	446,626	9,481,500	208.1	90	-5	48	60	12	0.28	0.5	3.4
Batu Kuning	TBTK49	Trench	446,593	9,481,550	215.2	90	-2	32	96	64	0.53	1.2	34.8
Batu Kuning	TBTK50	Trench	446,601	9,481,600	213.1	270	-2	20	24	4	0.69	0.9	2.8
Batu Kuning	TBTK50	Trench	446,589	9,481,600	211.6	270	-10	32	56	24	1.03	10.2	27.7
Batu Kuning	TBTK51	Trench	446,607	9,481,650	208.9	270	-5	8	16	8	0.54	0.8	4.4
Batu Kuning	TBTK52	Trench	446,906	9,481,250	169.9	270	-8	16	32	16	0.26	6.9	5.5
Batu Kuning	TBTK55	Trench	446,598	9,481,700	195.7	90	-2	0	24	24	0.28	0.3	6.8
Batu Kuning	TBTK61	Trench	446,558	9,481,800	167.9	90	-2	8	16	8	0.87	0.3	7.0
Batu Kuning	TBTK64	Trench	446,870	9,481,300	172.6	270	-3	4	16	12	0.69	59.1	17.1
Batu Kuning	TBTK68	Trench	446,884	9,481,350	174.5	270	-3	8	64	56	1.25	8.4	76.0
Batu Kuning	TBTK69	Trench	446,743	9,481,350	179.2	270	-5	0	32	32	2.75	14.0	93.7
Batu Kuning	TBTK71	Trench	446,751	9,481,350	179.4	90	-2	0	20	20	1.03	3.0	21.3
Batu Kuning	TBTK75	Trench	446,572	9,481,400	176.9	270	-3	20	36	16	1.92	50.9	40.9
Batu Kuning	TBTK76	Trench	446,742	9,481,400	190.8	270	-10	16	48	32	1.79	15.2	63.4
Belida	CBLD101	Rock Channel	445,063	9,482,421	125.0	270	-1	0	2	2	0.23	0.5	0.5
Belida	CBLD102	Rock Channel	444,781	9,482,857	120.0	90	-1	0	1	1	5.36	0.7	5.4
Belida	CBLD103	Rock Channel	444,807	9,482,717	144.0	90	-1	0	2	2	2.12	0.3	4.2
Belida	CBLD104	Rock Channel	444,757	9,482,746	120.0	90	-1	0	2	2	1.50	1.0	3.0
Belida	CBLD96	Rock Channel	445,281	9,483,467	109.7	270	-3	0	3	3	1.43	2.4	4.4
Belida	CBLD97	Rock Channel	445,268	9,483,504	104.2	270	-15	0	6	6	0.36	0.3	2.2
Belida	CBLD98	Rock Channel	445,394	9,483,587	109.8	120	-3	0	6	6	1.03	2.0	6.3
Belida	CBLD99	Rock Channel	445,413	9,483,576	110.0	90	-2	0	1	1	0.93	0.3	0.9
Belida	TBLD32	Trench	445,200	9,483,496	100.4	90	-2	12	16	4	0.74	1.5	3.0
Belida	TBLD33	Trench	445,160	9,483,496	100.1	270	-3	20	28	8	0.24	0.3	1.9
Belida	TBLD35	Trench	445,477	9,483,500	114.4	90	-3	16	20	4	0.25	0.3	1.0
Belida	TBLD36	Trench	445,436	9,483,600	146.7	270	-10	8	12	4	1.08	1.1	4.4
Belida	TBLD38	Trench	445,185	9,482,500	134.6	270	-3	4	8	4	1.07	0.5	4.3
Belida	TBLD39	Trench	445,201	9,482,500	135.1	90	-3	4	8	4	0.40	0.6	1.6
Belida	TBLD42	Trench	445,216	9,482,600	135.2	270	-3	0	8	8	0.34	0.6	2.8
Belida	TBLD43	Trench	445,248	9,482,600	133.3	90	-5	24	28	4	0.29	0.3	1.2
Belida	TBLD43	Trench	445,256	9,482,600	132.6	90	-5	32	40	8	0.66	0.9	5.3
Belida	TBLD46	Trench	446,032	9,482,900	119.0	90	-15	24	28	4	0.52	0.6	2.1
Belida	TBLD47	Trench	445,929	9,483,300	118.9	270	-5	8	16	8	0.55	0.5	4.4

Prospect	Location	Sample Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t*m
Belida	TBLD50	Trench	445,392	9,482,000	143.0	270	-2	0	8	8	0.33	0.3	2.7
Belida	TBLD57	Trench	444,785	9,482,750	137.4	270	-2	28	48	20	0.87	0.3	17.5
Belida	TBLD57	Trench	444,756	9,482,750	135.6	270	-5	56	60	4	0.22	0.3	0.9
Belida	TBLD57	Trench	444,744	9,482,750	134.9	270	-2	64	140	76	0.83	0.5	63.2
Belida	TBLD58	Trench	444,869	9,482,750	135.2	90	-8	44	52	8	0.20	0.6	1.7
Belida	TBLD58	Trench	444,881	9,482,750	134.0	90	-5	56	72	16	0.28	0.3	4.5
Belida	TBLD59	Trench	444,909	9,482,750	140.2	270	-3	4	8	4	0.23	0.5	0.9
Belida	TBLD60	Trench	444,806	9,482,650	140.1	270	-8	28	40	12	0.61	0.3	7.4
Belida	TBLD61	Trench	444,894	9,482,650	141.0	90	-2	48	64	16	0.24	0.4	3.9
Belida	TBLD62	Trench	444,822	9,482,850	126.4	90	-2	0	24	24	0.29	0.6	7.2
Belida	TBLD64	Trench	444,932	9,482,550	125.7	90	-10	28	40	12	0.33	0.3	4.0
Belida	TBLD66	Trench	444,906	9,482,650	145.9	90	-2	0	76	76	1.88	0.6	143.6
Belida	TBLD66	Trench	444,994	9,482,650	139.9	90	-7	84	92	8	0.26	0.3	2.1
Belida	TBLD66	Trench	445,010	9,482,650	138.6	90	-8	100	104	4	0.27	0.3	1.1
Belida	TBLD66	Trench	445,022	9,482,650	138.2	90	-8	108	140	32	0.36	0.3	11.7
Belida	TBLD69	Trench	444,929	9,482,750	139.4	90	-2	8	16	8	0.27	0.9	2.2
Belida	TBLD69	Trench	444,961	9,482,750	139.1	90	-7	36	60	24	0.78	0.6	18.8
Belida	TBLD69	Trench	445,001	9,482,750	138.7	90	-8	76	84	8	0.45	2.2	3.8
Belida	TBLD70	Trench	445,116	9,482,750	138.7	270	-2	0	24	24	0.42	1.3	10.5
Belida	TBLD71	Trench	444,802	9,482,850	126.2	270	-5	12	28	16	2.94	0.6	47.1
Belida	TBLD71	Trench	444,782	9,482,850	124.5	270	-8	32	36	4	0.38	1.1	1.6
Belida	TBLD71	Trench	444,766	9,482,850	123.1	270	-5	48	76	28	0.37	0.3	10.4
Belida	TBLD75	Trench	444,957	9,482,950	111.7	270	-2	32	40	8	0.37	3.1	3.2
Belida	TBLD75	Trench	444,941	9,482,950	110.8	270	-5	48	52	4	0.57	2.7	2.4
Belida	TBLD77	Trench	444,738	9,482,900	110.4	270	-10	0	12	12	0.44	2.7	5.7
Belida	TBLD77	Trench	444,710	9,482,900	108.3	270	-5	20	36	16	0.21	3.7	4.1
Belida	TBLD78	Trench	445,301	9,482,900	138.8	270	-2	20	28	8	0.36	1.5	3.0
Belida	TBLD78	Trench	445,245	9,482,900	136.9	270	-4	76	80	4	0.35	2.6	1.5
Belida	TBLD79	Trench	445,054	9,482,900	126.5	90	-2	20	24	4	0.43	1.8	1.8
Belida	TBLD80	Trench	445,381	9,482,850	139.3	270	-15	112	132	20	0.46	2.5	9.7
Belida	TBLD80	Trench	445,345	9,482,850	138.9	270	-18	152	168	16	0.22	2.5	4.0
Belida	TBLD81	Trench	445,252	9,483,050	143.8	270	-3	20	28	8	0.23	2.0	2.0
Belida	TBLD81	Trench	445,236	9,483,050	143.6	270	-5	36	60	24	0.22	2.1	5.8
Bukit Jambi	CBKJ147	Rock Channel	447,240	9,484,085	116.3	270	-10	2	4	2	0.68	0.9	1.4
Bukit Jambi	CBKJ147	Rock Channel	447,222	9,484,085	113.1	270	-10	20	22	2	0.37	0.3	0.7
Bukit Jambi	CBKJ148	Rock Channel	447,058	9,484,117	106.8	90	-5	0	2	2	1.76	0.8	3.5
Bukit Jambi	TBKJ50	Trench	446,482	9,484,000	106.5	90	-2	8	12	4	0.28	0.3	1.1
CC	CC1_38	Rock Channel	443,937	9,482,044	99.9	90	-1	0	1	1	0.21	1.4	0.2
Chandra	CCDR56	Rock Channel	443,768	9,480,513	130.8	270	-5	0	4	4	0.29	57.0	4.0
Chandra	CCDR57	Rock Channel	443,760	9,480,555	132.9	240	-4	2	4	2	2.44	0.9	4.9
Intan	CINT06	Rock Channel	443,339	9,482,825	109.2	210	-5	0	2	2	0.35	1.3	0.7
Intan	FINT03	Float	443,515	9,482,995	176.0	90	0	30	40	10	0.23	1.5	2.5
Intan	FINT10	Float	443,533	9,482,734	117.7	90	0	0	10	10	0.22	4.5	2.8
Intan	FINT11	Float	443,480	9,482,800	123.7	90	0	60	90	30	1.61	5.5	50.3
Intan	FINT13	Float	443,392	9,482,950	133.0	90	0	0	10	10	0.25	3.7	3.0
Intan	FINT13	Float	443,362	9,482,950	126.0	90	0	30	40	10	0.34	5.3	4.1
Intan	FINT14	Float	443,394	9,483,007	138.0	90	0	10	20	10	0.42	0.5	4.3
Intan	FINT14	Float	443,444	9,483,007	148.0	90	0	60	70	10	0.23	2.5	2.6
Intan	FINT14	Float	443,464	9,483,007	155.0	90	0	80	90	10	0.26	0.5	2.7
Intan	FINT15	Float	443,482	9,483,080	160.0	90	0	80	90	10	0.24	0.7	2.5
Kencur	CKCR148	Rock Channel	444,746	9,483,449	104.0	270	-1	0	1	1	0.26	2.2	0.3
Kencur	CKCR149	Rock Channel	444,743	9,483,443	103.0	270	-1	0	1	1	0.40	0.7	0.4
Kencur	CKCR150	Rock Channel	444,535	9,483,115	132.9	270	-2	0	2	2	13.00	47.0	27.2
Kencur	CKCR151	Rock Channel	444,549	9,483,125	131.9	270	-2	0	2	2	1.86	12.0	4.0
Kencur	CKCR152	Rock Channel	444,556	9,483,156	131.9	90	-2	0	2	2	2.07	12.0	4.4
Kencur	CKCR153	Rock Channel	444,564	9,483,158	130.9	270	-2	0	2	2	5.52	2.9	11.1
Kencur	CKCR159	Rock Channel	444,726	9,483,417	109.9	300	-2	0	2	2	14.00	6.9	28.2
Kencur	CKCR160	Rock Channel	444,569	9,483,149	129.9	90	-3	0	2	2	2.09	1.7	4.2
Kencur	CKCR161	Rock Channel	444,532	9,483,133	133.9	270	-3	0	2	2	2.33	12.0	5.0
Kencur	CKCR162	Rock Channel	444,526	9,483,133	130.9	270	-2	0	2	2	5.03	32.0	10.9
Kencur	TKCR13	Trench	443,929	9,482,600	142.9	90	-3	0	4	4	0.20	0.3	0.8
Kencur	TKCR15	Trench	444,756	9,483,400	100.5	270	-20	12	24	12	0.26	0.3	3.2
Kencur	TKCR15	Trench	444,736	9,483,400	89.8	270	-30	32	36	4	0.23	0.3	0.9
Kresna	CKRS33	Rock Channel	442,072	9,481,714	140.7	140	-15	2	10	8	2.89	25.3	25.6
Kresna	CKRS35	Rock Channel	442,196	9,481,403	139.1	90	-25	0	2	2	1.72	92.0	5.7
Kresna	CKRS45	Rock Channel	442,198	9,481,392	139.3	270	-20	0	2	2	0.86	28.0	2.4
Kresna	FKRS02	Float	442,727	9,481,878	120.5	90	0	0	10	10	0.24	2.9	2.8
Kresna	FKRS04	Float	442,804	9,481,737	110.5	90	0	0	10	10	2.19	0.7	22.0
Kresna	FKRS05	Float	442,963	9,482,412	138.5	90	0	20	50	30	0.39	2.1	12.4
Kresna	FKRS05	Float	443,003	9,482,412	127.0	90	0	60	100	40	0.54	4.4	23.6
Semogajaya	CSMJ09	Rock Channel	446,947	9,484,113	104.9	270	-2	0	2	2	0.73	1.7	1.5
Supri	CSPR46	Rock Channel	445,721	9,482,474	154.9	90	-1	0	1	1	1.05	0.8	1.1

Prospect	Location	Sample Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t*m
Supri	CSPR47	Rock Channel	445,839	9,482,036	169.9	90	-1	0	1	1	1.90	4.9	2.0
Supri	CSPR48	Rock Channel	445,635	9,482,446	146.9	270	-2	0	2	2	3.97	0.8	8.0
Supri	TSPR29	Trench	445,728	9,482,500	154.3	270	-5	4	12	8	0.25	0.6	2.0
Supri	TSPR29	Trench	445,712	9,482,500	152.9	270	-5	20	68	48	0.58	0.4	28.1
Supri	TSPR29	Trench	445,648	9,482,500	143.0	270	-5	80	88	8	0.25	0.3	2.0
Supri	TSPR30	Trench	445,832	9,482,000	165.3	270	-5	4	8	4	1.25	12.0	5.6
Supri	TSPR31	Trench	445,685	9,482,450	148.6	270	-7	56	60	4	0.33	0.5	1.3
Supri	TSPR31	Trench	445,661	9,482,450	144.4	270	-10	80	132	52	1.40	1.7	73.9
Supri	TSPR32	Trench	445,789	9,482,450	152.1	90	-5	40	44	4	1.22	0.5	4.9
Supri	TSPR32	Trench	445,801	9,482,450	150.7	90	-7	52	56	4	0.35	0.5	1.4
Supri	TSPR32	Trench	445,809	9,482,450	149.5	90	-10	60	68	8	1.65	0.6	13.3
Supri	TSPR32	Trench	445,837	9,482,450	143.5	90	-15	88	92	4	0.41	0.3	1.7
Supri	TSPR33	Trench	445,788	9,482,300	161.4	270	-7	24	40	16	0.58	1.1	9.5
Supri	TSPR33	Trench	445,700	9,482,300	150.1	270	-3	112	120	8	0.26	5.6	2.6
Supri	TSPR35	Trench	445,711	9,482,264	155.8	270	-5	28	32	4	0.25	0.3	1.0
Supri	TSPR38	Trench	445,628	9,482,350	145.8	270	-3	0	4	4	0.20	0.5	0.8
Supri	TSPR38	Trench	445,588	9,482,350	143.9	270	-2	40	68	28	0.50	0.4	14.1
Talang Harno	CTLH06	Rock Channel	445,121	9,484,622	115.9	330	-2	0	4	4	0.30	0.3	1.2
Talang Harno	CTLH21	Rock Channel	445,598	9,484,498	125.7	90	-10	0	1	1	1.19	0.9	1.2
Talang Harno	CTLH22	Rock Channel	445,613	9,484,599	118.9	90	-3	0	1	1	0.56	1.9	0.6
Talang Harno	CTLH30	Rock Channel	445,175	9,483,807	121.8	210	-20	0	1	1	0.97	4.7	1.0
Talang Harno	CTLH40	Rock Channel	445,246	9,483,900	137.9	90	-1	0	1	1	1.88	22.0	2.2
Talang Harno	TTLH101	Trench	445,234	9,483,650	116.3	270	-3	12	16	4	0.20	0.3	0.8
Talang Harno	TTLH104	Trench	445,241	9,483,900	137.8	270	-2	16	24	8	1.03	0.9	8.3
Talang Harno	TTLH105	Trench	445,281	9,483,900	137.2	90	-3	16	20	4	0.69	5.8	3.1
Talang Harno	TTLH106	Trench	445,271	9,484,000	135.7	90	-3	24	32	8	0.23	0.3	1.9
Talang Harno	TTLH106	Trench	445,315	9,484,000	126.3	90	-3	68	72	4	0.45	0.3	1.8
Talang Harno	TTLH107	Trench	445,311	9,484,050	133.7	270	-3	36	40	4	0.27	0.3	1.1
Talang Harno	TTLH107	Trench	445,303	9,484,050	133.2	270	-4	44	48	4	0.27	0.3	1.1
Talang Harno	TTLH108	Trench	445,246	9,484,050	132.3	90	-5	0	20	20	0.91	0.9	18.4
Talang Harno	TTLH114	Trench	445,170	9,484,100	124.2	270	-4	8	12	4	1.44	1.7	5.8
Talang Harno	TTLH26	Trench	445,459	9,484,200	126.9	270	-2	0	4	4	0.25	0.3	1.0
Talang Harno	TTLH29	Trench	445,445	9,484,250	126.2	270	-5	8	12	4	0.26	0.5	1.1
Talang Harno	TTLH29	Trench	445,429	9,484,250	125.4	270	-5	24	28	4	0.32	0.3	1.3
Talang Harno	TTLH29	Trench	445,417	9,484,250	123.8	270	-5	36	40	4	0.30	0.3	1.2
Talang Harno	TTLH42	Trench	445,253	9,483,600	110.0	270	4	16	20	4	0.25	63.0	4.2
Talang Harno	TTLH46	Trench	445,292	9,483,520	102.4	90	-5	4	20	16	0.38	0.8	6.2
Talang Harno	TTLH47	Trench	445,203	9,483,520	99.0	270	-4	16	20	4	0.38	1.2	1.6
Talang Harno	TTLH53	Trench	445,116	9,484,650	114.8	90	-2	0	28	28	0.40	1.3	11.7
Talang Harno	TTLH54	Trench	445,108	9,484,650	114.7	270	-5	0	8	8	0.51	0.3	4.1
Talang Harno	TTLH57	Trench	445,218	9,484,700	116.4	270	-5	28	32	4	0.41	0.3	1.7
Talang Harno	TTLH61	Trench	445,147	9,484,550	108.5	90	-5	80	84	4	0.41	1.0	1.7
Talang Harno	TTLH64	Trench	445,195	9,484,550	120.3	90	-5	36	40	4	0.21	0.5	0.9
Talang Harno	TTLH64	Trench	445,207	9,484,550	119.0	90	-7	44	48	4	0.37	0.3	1.5
Talang Harno	TTLH71	Trench	445,159	9,484,000	133.7	270	-2	4	16	12	1.30	0.7	15.7
Talang Harno	TTLH75	Trench	445,156	9,484,050	126.7	90	-1	16	24	8	0.35	0.5	2.8
Talang Harno	TTLH78	Trench	445,100	9,484,050	122.2	90	-5	12	16	4	0.28	0.3	1.1
Talang Harno	TTLH80	Trench	445,134	9,484,100	115.7	90	-10	28	32	4	0.57	0.3	2.3
Talang Harno	TTLH81	Trench	445,098	9,484,100	121.9	270	-2	0	4	4	0.35	0.3	1.4
Talang Harno	TTLH82	Trench	445,176	9,483,900	131.9	270	-2	0	4	4	0.42	0.3	1.7
Talang Harno	TTLH86	Trench	444,984	9,483,700	102.3	270	-5	16	28	12	0.23	0.3	2.8
Talang Harno	TTLH90	Trench	445,096	9,483,800	113.9	270	-1	0	4	4	0.32	0.5	1.3
Talang Harno	TTLH92	Trench	445,026	9,483,800	111.9	90	-3	12	20	8	0.38	0.3	3.0
Talang Harno	TTLH97	Trench	445,226	9,483,700	121.7	90	-2	8	16	8	0.24	0.3	1.9
Tambang	CTBG110	Rock Channel	444,099	9,479,618	207.3	300	-5	0	6	6	0.51	1.1	3.2
Tambang	CTBG111	Rock Channel	444,073	9,479,543	214.7	270	-2	0	80	80	0.56	10.2	54.9
Tambang	CTBG112	Rock Channel	444,166	9,479,971	176.5	90	-2	32	36	4	0.55	0.8	2.2
Tambang	CTBG113	Rock Channel	444,043	9,481,191	128.9	290	-2	0	24	24	0.29	2.6	7.7
Tambang	CTBG96	Rock Channel	444,181	9,480,401	176.0	270	-8	0	4	4	0.58	53.0	5.0
Tambang	CTBG97	Rock Channel	444,185	9,480,403	177.2	270	-5	0	3	3	0.41	1.4	1.3
Tambang	RCTBG01	Rock Channel	444,012	9,479,396	212.0	270	-1	0	2	2	50.00	100.0	102.5
Way Neki	CWNK53	Rock Channel	446,673	9,480,906	133.9	300	-2	0	2	2	0.99	1.0	2.0
Way Neki	CWNK56	Rock Channel	446,573	9,480,909	137.9	270	-2	0	2	2	0.47	1.4	1.0
Wujun	CWUJ59	Rock Channel	442,349	9,479,344	137.0	270	-20	0	6	6	0.42	2.6	2.7
Wujun	CWUJ60	Rock Channel	442,280	9,479,331	138.0	270	-55	0	2	2	0.21	3.8	0.5
Wujun	CWUJ61	Rock Channel	442,611	9,479,343	135.0	330	-10	0	2	2	50.00	90.0	102.3
Wujun	CWUJ72	Rock Channel	442,755	9,480,025	170.0	300	-2	0	1	1	2.99	1.3	3.0
Wujun	TWUJ14	Trench	442,741	9,480,009	169.0	270	-5	12	24	12	1.19	0.7	14.4
Wujun	TWUJ14	Trench	442,705	9,480,009	166.2	270	-2	48	64	16	0.42	1.4	6.9
Wujun	TWUJ15	Trench	442,741	9,480,064	169.5	270	-1	12	16	4	0.27	0.3	1.1

About Finders

Finders is an emerging low cost copper cathode producer, developing a high-grade 28,000tpa copper mine on Wetar Island in Indonesia, plus a highly prospective, advanced gold-silver exploration project in Sumatra.

Currently the focus lies with the fully permitted Wetar project where mining and subsequent production of premium (99.99%) copper cathode has commenced. This project is a high-grade, open-pit 8.9Mt @ 2.4% Cu reserve with a 1:1 strip ratio.

The Company has an operational plant capable of producing 3,000tpa copper cathode through sulphide heap leach SX-EW. This plant has validated the economics of the Wetar project as detailed in the revised BFS which includes project cash costs of $US0.88 a pound copper at efficient production levels ($1.05/lb life of mine). The Company intends to add 25,000tpa to copper cathode capacity via the refurbishment and re-assembly of the former Whim Creek plant and the building of associated leach pads and infrastructure.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to exploration potential and geology is based on work compiled by Dr Chris Farmer. Dr Farmer is a full-time employee and director of Finders Resources Ltd and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Farmer 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'. Dr Farmer consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the estimate of the Mineral Resource at Jambi is extracted from the report entitled "Quarterly Report for the Period Ended December 31st 2010" created on 31st January 2011 and is available to view on www.findersresources.com. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of the Mineral Resource, 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 Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Trenches were hand dug to intercept competent rock below the soil horizon. The exposed rock was sampled by hand using a rock hammer with samples collected by chipping the bedrock in channels approximately 10 cm wide and 5cm deep parallel to the trench azimuth. • Trench sample intervals are 4m long in zones identified by the Site Geologist to be strongly hydrothermally altered or veined and 8m or 12m intervals in zones where alteration or vein intensity was judged to be less. • Rock chip samples were collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected from channels perpendicular to the strike of observed vein or vein zone orientation; they have a minimum width of 1m. • Composite float samples were taken from traverses across rock scree slopes with both vein and wall rock material taken proportionally according to the estimation of the Site Geologist. • The interval sampled using these methods are sufficient to allow a representative sample to be taken for analysis • The end points of the trenches or channels are picked up by GPS and then sample locations are located by tape and compass survey within the intersection. • Sample rock types were recorded as per logging section below • Sample weights range between 2.5 and 8 kg (with an average weight of 4kg) • Only assay result results from a recognized, independent assay laboratory are used in reporting after QAQC was verified
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling undertaken
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of mineral occurrences and their abundance and descriptions of vein morphology, frequency and dimensions (if any) exposed by the trenching were quantitatively recorded by the Site Geologist for each sample assayed. • Samples were taken over a cumulative length of 4,393m and 100% was logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All sample preparation and assays were undertaken by PT Geoservices' Cikarang Mineral Laboratory (ISO 17025 accredited for Laboratory Testing). • Individual samples which on average weigh 4kg are crushed to 2mm and a 1kg sub-sample separated using a Rotating Sample Divider. The sub-sample is then pulverized to P95 75µ to produce samples for gold analysis by Fire Assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) analysis for 36 elements including silver. • Quality assurance was provided by introduction of known certified standards, blanks and duplicate samples on a routine basis approximately 1 per 20 samples assayed. • The sampling techniques and preparation used for this stage of the exploration program are sufficient to allow the Company to identify anomalous zones for subsequent, more detailed evaluation; usually the next stage will be drilling during which a more rigorous assessment of coarse gold will be undertaken using screened fire assay techniques. • Sample prep rejects are stored and can be used for duplicate analysis if required.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire Assay involves fusing the total sample (50g) with a suitable litharge based flux. The lead oxide is reduced to lead which collects the precious metals. The lead button is cupelled to remove the lead and concentrate the precious metals. The resultant prill is digested in aqua regia, made up to volume and read for Au content by AAS. • The analytical scheme for determination of the trace metal elements, including silver, is by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) from solutions prepared from a three acid digest. A three acid digest (HCl, HNO_3, $HClO_4$) is not regarded as a total digest as silicates and refractory elements may only partially dissolve. • The laboratory uses the CCLAS Laboratory Management System for generation of labels, worksheets, inclusion of QC samples, data capture direct from equipment, quality control and reporting. • The QA/QC protocols include barren washes and screen checks during sample prep and regular use of standards, blanks and replicates and duplicates during analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The company maintains several databases. One is populated by the site geologists and contains a unique sample number, various geological observations and the sample location. The second database contains the data received from the laboratory in which assay results are linked to the unique sample number. • The two datasets are merged using the unique sample number as the key identifier and any errors such as typographical errors or orphan sample numbers are reported automatically and any errors corrected. • Data is archived on computers at site and the head office in Jakarta. Assay data is provided in both electronic and paper form, with additional copies at the laboratory. • The company uses GIS software to plot the coordinates of the samples and these are cross checked against hardcopy field maps • No adjustments have been made to assay data. The methods for analysis at the laboratory report to a maximum 50ppm Au and 100ppm Ag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The start and end points of trenches and rock chip samples are located by handheld GPS with an error of less than 2m in the northings and eastings measurements. Handheld GPS readings typically have errors of up to +/-5m vertically. The precision of the GPS is adequate for the current purposes. • The grid system used is UTM Zone 48S (WGS 84) • Parts of the project area have been surveyed by differential GPS by an independent contractor using Indonesian National Survey monuments as control points. Otherwise topography is drawn from a digital terrain model generated from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (STRM) of NASA, as processed by the USGS.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Trenching sections are spaced at approximately 50m intervals north-south. Sample spacing is typically 4m within the trenches and 1m on rock outcrops. • The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Summary results are reported using 0.2g/t Au cut-off and composited as per **Data aggregation methods** described below.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Trenching has been predominantly completed on east-west trending section lines, an orientation which is perpendicular to one of the regional scale strike orientations of the mineralized zones in the project area; a second set of structures are known to trend approximately on a bearing of 030^{o} • The general strike orientation has been identified by surface mapping and interpreted orientations of resistivity and chargeability anomalies. • Local structural orientations may vary significantly but the extent of work undertaken to date is insufficient to accurately determine detailed along strike or down dip orientation variations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collection is supervised by Site Geologist and samples are tagged and collected in sealed sample bags. Samples are stored in a secured warehouse before dispatch via commercial freight providers to the laboratory. Sample bags are unsealed at the laboratory and bar coded before preparation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Site visits have been undertaken by the Competent Person at various times during the sampling program to ensure that sampling technique, logging and database protocols are in accordance with Company guidelines and the information reported in Table 1.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The exploration license (IUP B.24/DPE-WK/HK/2014) is owned by PT Batutua Way Kanan Minerals (PT BWKM), a wholly owned Indonesian Company. • The exploration license expires on 11 March 2015, by which time the Company will apply for its conversion to a Production Stage IUP using the results from a Feasibility Study and AMDAL (Environmental Study) currently being undertaken on the Jambi oxide gold deposit. • Finders currently has a ~72% commercial interest in the project by means of its ownership in PT Batutua Lampung Elok, a subsidiary which has entered in to several agreements whereby it can own 98% of PT BWKM subject to approval by BKPM (Indonesia's foreign investment board) • The project will be subject to divestment rules in Indonesia which are staged divestments from Year 6 of any future commercial operations and ultimately result in the requirement of 51% domestic ownership of the company owning the IUP for Production. • Royalties for gold and Silver in Indonesia are currently 3.75% and 3.25% respectively • There no native title interests or forestry areas within the project area, although land compensation will need to be agreed with land owners if the project area proceeds to production.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• During 1986-87 PT Kurnia Dwipa Kencana (KDK) commenced exploration including soil sampling, trenching, 1,875 metres of diamond drilling which formed the basis of the delineation of a gold deposit at the Jambi prospect. . • From 1992 to 1995 China National Gold Corporation undertook trenching and 572m of drilling mainly at the Wujun prospect but also completed an induced polarization survey at Batu Kuning. • During 1995 to 1996, PT Kurnia Dwipa Kencana ("KDK") drilled four holes (464m) at the Batu Kuning prospect. • The bulk of exploration work done in the Ojolali area was undertaken between 1997-99 by Antares Mining and Exploration Corporation, (formerly listed on the TSX). Antares' work programme included a 2,206 line kilometre airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, extensive soil sampling and a 22,227.65m drilling program with the completion of 212 diamond drillholes mainly at the Jambi, Tambang and Batu Kuning prospects. • Data from the previous exploration has been partially retrieved in both hard copy and soft copy form and was used as a guide to plan the ongoing exploration program in the project area and has largely been supplemented by new information collected by the Company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Ojolali project is located in the southern foothills of the Barisan Range, a chain of Quaternary volcanoes that form the backbone of Sumatra in Sumatra. • The regional geology is dominated by Quaternary sediments and by andesitic and basaltic lava flows and breccias associated with Quaternary volcanic centres, which overlie Tertiary-age volcanics, intercalated volcaniclastics (Kikim Formation) and the calcareous and tuffaceous sediments of the Gumai Formation. Basaltic-andesitic breccias are the youngest Tertiary unit (Lakitan Formation) and they are overlain by the Quaternary Kasai Formation comprised mainly of conglomerates, sandstone and tuffaceous claystones. • The structure of the area is controlled by extensional tectonics related to the Sumatra Fault Zone with dominant east-west, north-south and northwest orientations. Hydrothermal alteration and epithermal vein systems are closely associated with these structural trends. • Precious metal mineralization in the project area is found in three main styles – Wide zones (+50m) of silica clay altered volcanics with gold either disseminated or within stockwork veins zones which have been wholly or partially oxidized and typically contain low silver values. – Unconformity related breccia zones (up to 25m true width) which contain sulphides associated with banded chalcedony-rhodocrosite and are generally silver and manganese rich with minor gold. – Discrete epithermal quartz-sulphide veins with occasional colloform banding which are typically narrow (<5m) with limited alteration selvages. Where mineralized they are characterized by both high gold and silver values. • A JORC Mineral Resource estimateat the Jambi Prospect has been estimated by Hellman & Schofield and previously reported
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:* • *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.*	• No drilling undertaken
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results from trench and rock channel sampling have been weighted by interval. • Assays above 50ppm Au and 100ppm Ag are not accurately reported since laboratory methods selected are not accurate for high range assays and these thresholds are effectively high grade cutoffs • A lower cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au has been applied to significant intersections. • Aggregate trenching and channel intercepts incorporate lengths of low grade results greater than 0.1 g/t Au *only if* the length of low grade results is not more than 4m. • No metal equivalent is reported • Gold equivalent grades are based on 100% metal recoveries as no metallurgical studies have been carried out in these early exploration stages, and are based on a US $ gold price of $1,200/oz and silver price of $15/oz. AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t/(Au price/Ag price))

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• As described above in the section ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure***, the intervals in this report reflect the lengths measured in the trenches and channel samples and the true width is not known.
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.*	• Contained in the report
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.*	• Total trench and rock channel lengths and their locations are reported. Significant assays are reported from intersections within the trenches and rock channels which are sampled in their entirety to detect for the presence or absence of mineralization. • Locations where there are no significant assays (as described in the ***Data aggregation methods***) are identified on the maps in the main body of text in the report. • Samples with no significant assays are not considered relevant for reporting at this stage of exploration, since the objective is to define mineralization for future drilling targets.
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.*	• Data relevant to this stage of exploration activities described in this report are contained in the report • Other substantive exploration data has previously been reported by the Company. This information includes the results of – previous surface sampling programs, – drilling campaigns at the Jambi, Tambang, Way Neki and Batu Kuning prospects – chargeability, resistivity and magnetics geophysical surveys – metallurgical test work – a JORC Mineral Resource estimate for the Jambi Oxide gold deposit.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Exploration team will plan a drilling program which is designed to test the grade, orientation and continuity of the identified surface mineralised zones at depth. • The prospect areas described in this report are peripheral to the location of the Jambi prospect which has an established JORC Mineral Resource estimate and therefore can be regarded as possible extensions to the existing resource base at Jambi if positive results are achieved in the planned drilling programs.