SUMATRA COPPER & GOLD PLC

Registered No. 5777015

QUARTERLY REPORT: JUNE 2016

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc
("the Company")

ASX Code: SUM

Capital structure

At 28.7.2016

709,735,176 listed CDIs
1,217,006 unquoted shares
1,500,000 options
311,932,436 warrants
7,500,000 performance rights
7,000,000 convertible notes

Market capitalisation

At 28.7.2016

CDI price: A$0.041
Market capitalisation: A$29m

Cash & bullion, debt

At 30.06.2016

Cash and bullion: US$4.4m
Loan facilities: US$46.7m
Convertible notes: US$7m

Board of Directors

Stephen Robinson
Chairman
David Fowler
Managing Director
Adi Sjoekri
Executive Director
Jocelyn Waller
Non-executive Director
Gavin Caudle
Non-executive Director

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Highlights

The Company is pleased to present its June 2016 quarter activities report for the Tembang Gold-Silver Project, located in southern Sumatra, Indonesia ("Tembang").

Production

- Gold production of 6,387 oz and silver production of 91,012 oz (total 7,602 AuEq oz).
- All-in sustaining cost (AISC) of US$1,317/oz.
- Gold recovery of 86.5% and silver recovery of 70.3%.
- Finished product stocks of 2,586 oz of gold and 29,943 oz of silver at quarter end.

Sales

- Gold sales of 4,951 oz and silver sales of 82,628 oz were lower than production for the quarter with a corresponding increase in finished metal inventory.
- Gold and silver revenue of US$6.583 million and US$1.345 million respectively for total revenue of US$7.928 million.
- Average realised sales price of gold of US$1,243/oz and silver of US$16.34/oz.

Safety

- There were no Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) during the quarter.
- A total of 3,904,305 manhours have been completed LTI-free since initial construction began at Tembang in July 2013.

Financial

- Cash & cash equivalents at 30 June 2016 of US$0.939 million and bullion of US$3.46 million.
- Full drawdown of US$7 million convertible note facility.

Exploration

- Whole of project exploration review completed with 22 targets identified and reviewed in detail. This has led to the selection of eight Priority 1 Targets, five of which have been advanced during the reporting period.
- New target defined at Belinau South West along strike of the existing Belinau underground mine.

Outlook

- Updated production and cost guidance to be provided subsequent to revision of mine schedule in August 2016.

Note: all data above is for the quarter ended 30.06.2016

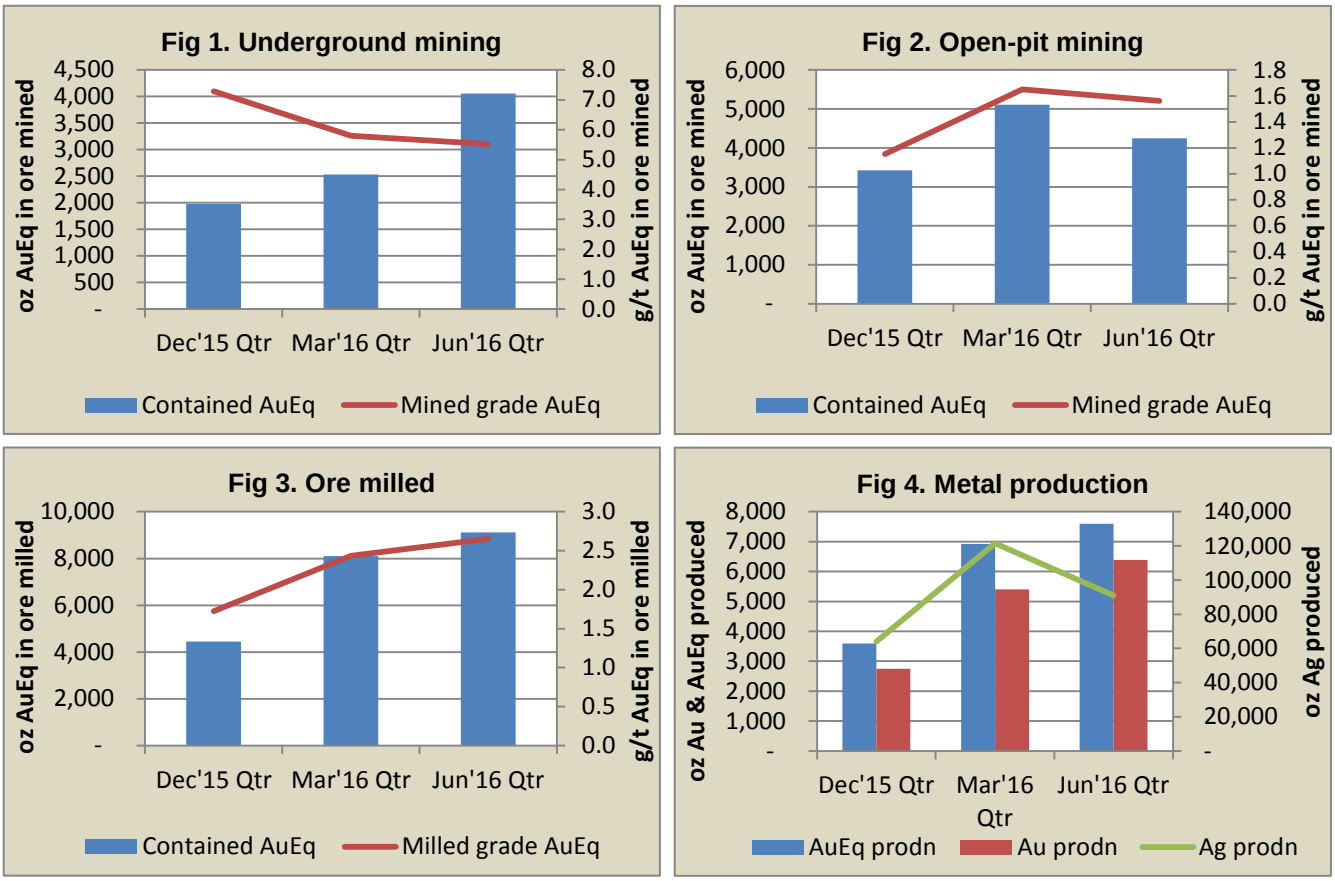
Summary

Table 1: Tembang Operations – Key Production Statistics

Tembang Operations	Unit	March Quarter 2016	June Quarter 2016	Year-to-date FY 2016
Underground mining				
Ore mined	tonnes	13,578	**22,800**	36,378
Mined grade	g/t Au	4.62	**4.60**	4.61
	g/t Ag	93.92	**69.61**	78.78
Contained metal	oz Au	2,017	**3,376**	5,393
	oz Ag	41,000	**51,139**	92,139
Open pit mining				
Ore mined	tonnes	96,177	**84,429**	180,606
Mined grade	g/t Au	1.31	**1.28**	1.29
	g/t Ag	27.01	**21.10**	24.56
Contained metal	oz Au	4,051	**3,478**	7,529
	oz Ag	85,519	**57,408**	142,927
Mill production				
Ore milled	tonnes	103,323	**106,777**	210,100
Mill grade	g/t Au	1.81	**2.15**	1.98
	g/t Ag	50.14	**37.62**	43.81
Contained metal	oz Au	6,024	**7,383**	13,407
	oz Ag	166,489	**129,439**	295,928
Recovery	% Au	89.75	**86.50**	87.96
	% Ag	73.02	**70.34**	71.84
Recovered gold	oz Au	5,406	**6,387**	11,793
Recovered silver	oz Ag	121,569	**91,012**	212,581
Gold & silver sales				
Gold sold	oz Au	5,465	**4,951**	10,416
Silver sold	oz Ag	119,922	**82,628**	202,550
Inventory at end of quarter				
Ore stocks	oz Au	74	**96**	96
	oz Ag	2,735	**1,514**	1,514
Metal in circuit	oz Au	869	**717**	717
	oz Ag	14,424	**10,246**	10,246
Finished product	oz Au	1,150	**2,586**	2,586
	oz Ag	18,458	**29,943**	29,943

Quarterly Production Data

Figures 1 – 4: Key Quarterly Production Data



"AuEq" = Gold equivalent ounces, calculated as gold assay + (silver assay / 75) where 1g/t Au =75g/t Ag.

All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)

Table 2: Tembang Operations – All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)

Tembang	Unit	Jun Qtr 2016	Jun YTD 2016	Unit	Jun Qtr 2016	Jun YTD 2016
Mining costs	US$m	4.267	7.539	US$/oz	668	639
Processing costs	US$m	2.867	5.445	US$/oz	449	462
General & admin costs	US$m	1.170	2.622	US$/oz	183	222
Silver credits	US$m	(1.212)	(3.009)	US$/oz	(190)	(255)
Inventory movements	US$m	.067	(.030)	US$/oz	10	(3)
Cash costs	**US$m**	**7.159**	**12.567**	**US$/oz**	**1,121**	**1,066**
Royalties	US$m	0.369	0.610	US$/oz	58	52
Capital works (sustaining)	US$m	0.881	2.051	US$/oz	138	174
All-in Sustaining Cost	**US$m**	**8.409**	**15.228**	**US$/oz**	**1,317**	**1,291**
Production	Oz Au	6,387	11,793			

Tembang Operations

Mr Rob Gregory was appointed to the position of Chief Operating Officer ("COO") effective 1 July 2016. Mr Gregory, an Australian mining engineer, is an experienced manager of mining operations in a number of jurisdictions including Indonesia, most recently as Chief Operating Officer at Medusa's Philippines operations where he was instrumental in increasing production levels and underground mining productivity. His focus will be to bolster productivity at Tembang particularly from the Belinau underground mine, the production from which is the main driver of grade to the mill.

Underground Mining

Development & Stoping

Production continues to improve at the Belinau underground mine with ore mined for the June quarter totalling 22,800 tonnes at an average grade of 4.6 g/t Au and 69.6 g/t Ag for total contained metal of 3,376 oz Au and 51,139 oz Ag. This improvement reflects an increase in the number of headings and an increase in the strike length of the orebody as development extends below the former open pit.

During the quarter the decline progressed from Level 3 to Level 4 with 166 meters of decline development completed. A total of 65 meters of vertical development was also completed for return air and escape ways between Levels 2 and 4. The longer term ventilation system was commissioned during the quarter with the main exhaust fan established in the Level 2 East portal. New water pumping capacity was added to manage water inflows. During the September quarter, the Company expects to complete a lined in-pit sump and establish systems to pump water directly from underground to the surface.

Level 2 and 3 ore was stoped during the quarter using long hole methods. Parallel, planar shears in the footwall resulted in excessive stope widths, causing significant unplanned dilution. The undiluted gold grade of ore mined to date has reconciled with the resource model along with a positive reconciliation for silver.

As a result of the excessive stope widths, the cemented rock fill sill pillars placed on Levels 2 and 3 were undercut and breached to surface. The void will now be backfilled with competent rock sourced from a waste dump close to this area and is not expected to have any impact on future mine development. The area was being monitored and the safety of the underground crew was not compromised at any time by the incident and no lost time injuries were recorded.

An interim ore extraction method by ore drives between Levels 4 and 5 will be implemented to attain a competent sill pillar through this zone above Level 5. This will provide long term access to the extremities of the orebody on Level 5, and allow the decline to advance so that a stoping method suitable to the geotechnical conditions in this area can resume.

The Level 5 ore drive is expected to be established quickly by early August as it only needs to descend to just below the sill pillar placed on Level 4 and not to the bottom of a long hole stope. The ore drive can then be benched along the floor under continuous ground support. The planned dilution will be controlled by resue mining, the separate blasting of the ore and waste. This continuous access to the ore drives in a top down manner will allow the decline to move ahead, so that stoping methods can commence that allow continuous backfilling of the void.

During June, a Mining Technical Services Superintendent was appointed. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, a second Senior Mining Engineer was added to the team to further strength in-house planning and technical capabilities.

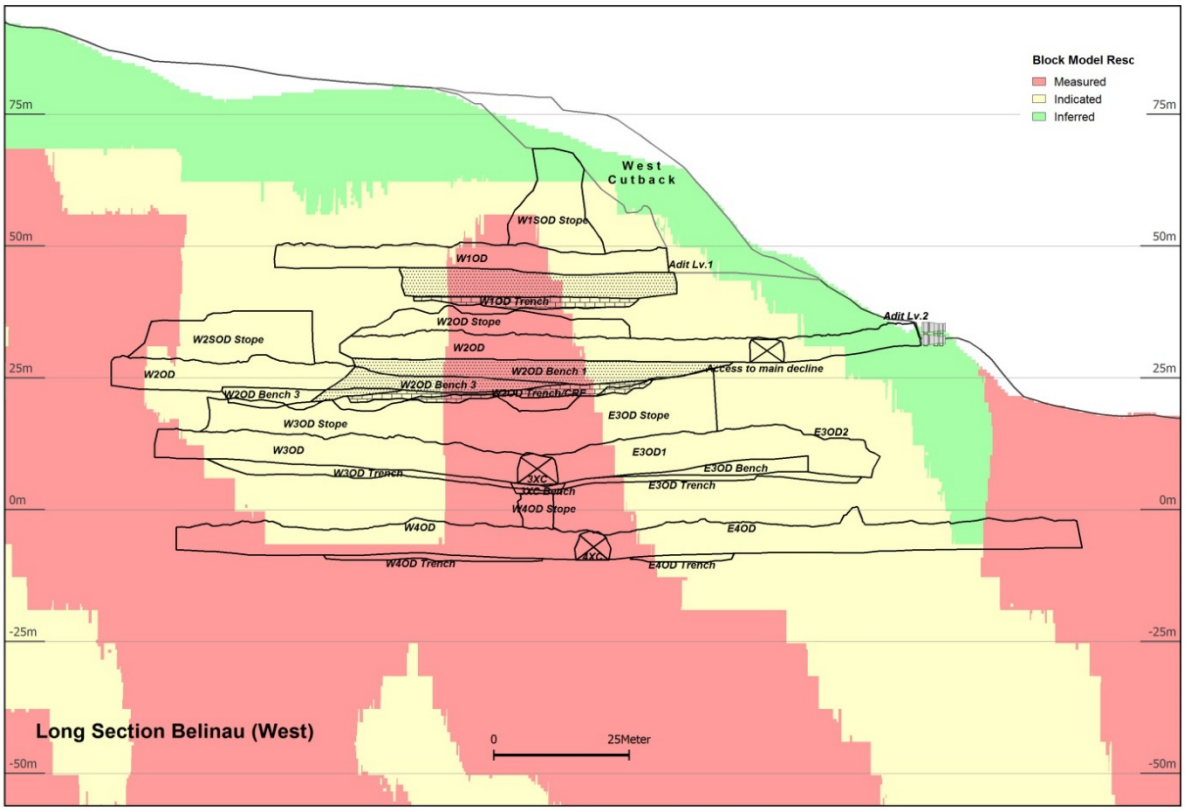


Figure 5: Belinau West Levels 1-4

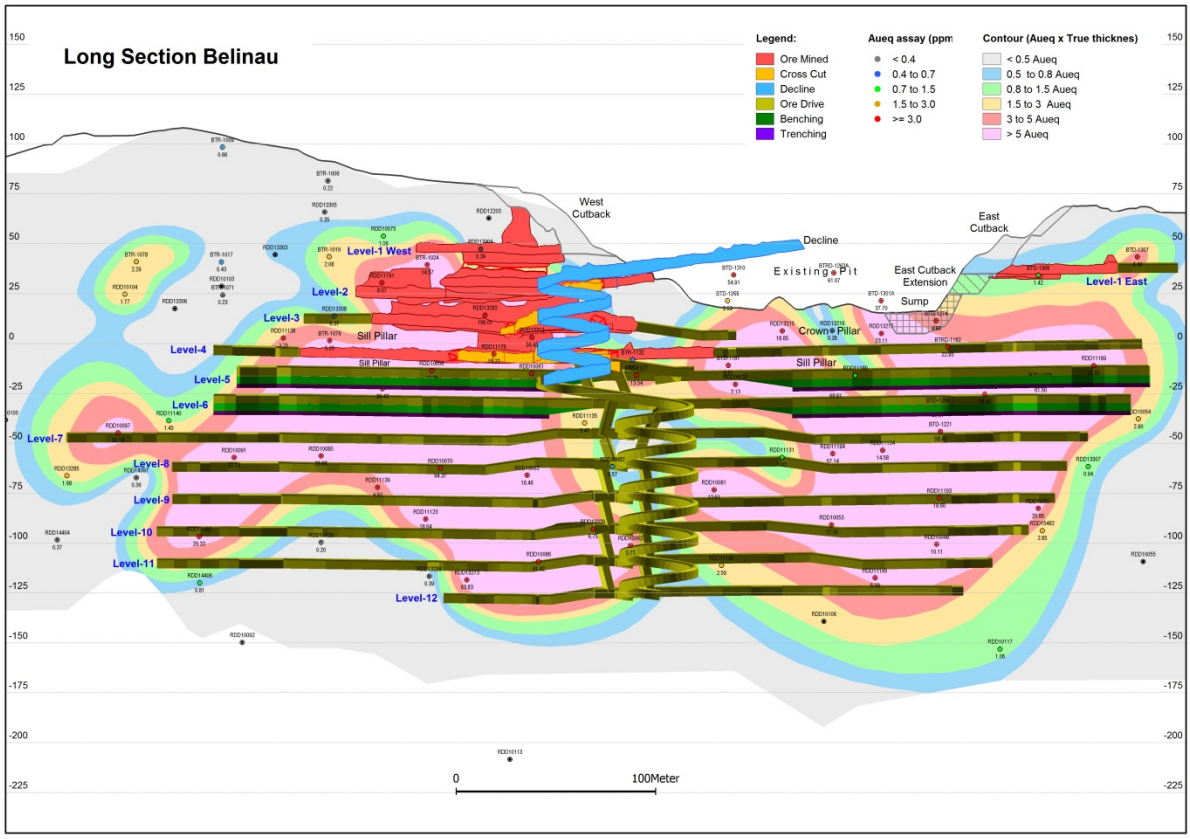


Figure 6: Belinau Long Section (at 20 July 2016)

Open Pit Mining

Open pit ore mined for the quarter was 84,429 tonnes at an average grade of 1.28 g/t Au and 21.1 g/t Ag for a total contained metal of 3,478 oz Au and 57,408 oz Ag. Waste mined for the quarter was 1,313,602 tonnes.

Open pit mining focused on Siamang and Asmar. With the dry season commencing emphasis was placed on increasing productivity of the mining fleet through increasing bench work areas and improving scheduling of truck haul cycles to maximise digger productivity. A number of initiatives will be investigated during the September quarter to consider the selective use of rigid body trucks for some duties.

The grade of ore mined from Asmar was lower than anticipated as a high grade area from the resource model was not encountered during grade control drilling. Further investigation identified that this area was not adequately drilled. In other areas of the Asmar pit there has been a good reconciliation with the resource model.

At Siamang, additional veins were encountered within the pit design with a positive impact on tonnes produced. Additional follow-up drilling is planned to investigate the extent of these veins, including the possibility of expanding the Siamang pit.

Infill drilling for validation purposes completed at Berenai during the period showed a positive correlation to the resource model. All of the 4 RC holes completed generally returned good results including ***10m at 5.56 g/t Au and 56.05 g/t Ag*** from hole BR_RC_16_02**.** The results from the Berenai RC drilling is summarised in the following table and figure.

Table 3: Berenai RC drilling result summary

DEPOSIT	HOLE_ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERCEPT (>0.5 g/t Au)	REMARKS
Berenai	BR_RC_16_01	**18.00**	**29.00**	**11m at 3.78 g/t Au; 28.84 g/t Ag**	QVN
		24.00	*25.00*	*Incl. 1m at 10.5 g/t Au; 14.6 g/t Ag*	
		20.00	*21.00*	*Incl. 1m at 5.02 g/t Au; 62.8 g/t Ag*	
	BR_RC_16_02	**30.00**	**40.00**	**10m at 5.56 g/t Au; 56.05 g/t Ag**	QVN
		38.00	*39.00*	*Incl. 1m at 9.59 g/t Au; 45.5 g/t Ag*	
		31.00	*32.00*	*Incl. 1m at 7.9 g/t Au; 104.0 g/t Ag*	
	BR_RC_16_03	**15.00**	**19.00**	**4m at 1.86 g/t Au; 11.22 g/t Ag**	QVN
		15.00	16.00	*Incl. 1m at 3.38 g/t Au; 3.2 g/t Ag*	
		30.00	**44.00**	**14m at 2.48 g/t Au; 21.9 g/t Ag**	QVN
		30.00	37.00	*Incl. 7m at 4.23 g/t Au; 31.71 g/t Ag*	
		35.00	36.00	*Incl. 1m at 23.1 g/t Au; 79.5 g/t Ag*	
	BR_RC_16_04	**13.00**	**18.00**	**5m at 5.23 g/t A; 17 g/t Ag**	QST
		14.00	15.00	*Incl. 1m at 16.2 g/t Au; 24.3 g/t Ag*	
		20.00	**29.00**	**9m at 2.98 g/t Au; 29.88 g/t Ag**	QST
		23.00	24.00	*Incl. 1m at 9.37 g/t Au; 30.3 g/t Ag*	
		25.00	26.00	*Incl. 1m at 6.05 g/t Au; 8.8 g/t Ag*	
		32.00	**36.00**	**4m at 3.19 g/t Au; 21.65 g/t Ag**	QVN
		33.00	34.00	*Incl. 1m at 4.09 g/t Au; 22.9 g/t Ag*	

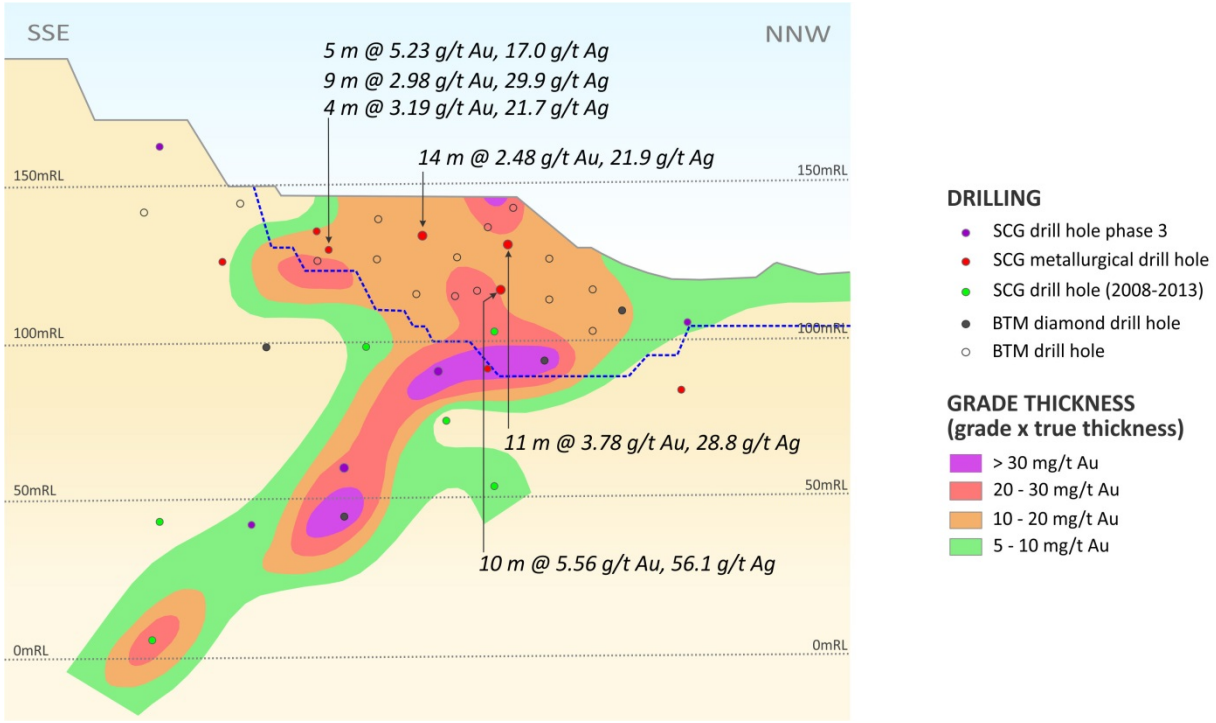


Figure 7: Longitudinal Section of Berenai showing recent and planned RC holes

Processing

Mill feed for the quarter was 106,777 tonnes at a grade of 2.15 g/t Au and 37.62 g/t Ag for total contained metal of 7,383 oz Au and 129,439 oz Ag. The ore blend was 41% from Asmar, 18% from Berenai, 20% from Siamang and 21% from Belinau.

Gold recovery averaged 86.5% reflecting a higher percentage of ore sourced from Asmar, which has a lower expected recovery. Silver recovery averaged 70.3% and was below the target of 76% for the blend of ore fed to the plant. Some problems were experienced in the stripping and electrowinning circuits due to delays in replacing heat exchanger plates and anodes for the electrowinning cells, which affected adsorption efficiency.

Recovered product for the quarter was 6,387 oz of gold and 91,012 oz of silver.

Mill availability was high (95.5%) despite a planned shutdown in May for relining the SAG mill. Mill utilization (89%) was lower than planned due to occasional feed constraints related with SAG mill feed chute blockages when feeding a high percentage of Asmar ore and a shutdown at the beginning of June due to the adsorption circuit being overloaded.

With the high percentage of clay ore from Asmar, hydrogen peroxide was used as a source of oxygen for the detox reaction to create a more efficient and stable process. Reagent consumptions stabilized.

Run-of-mine stocks at the end of the quarter totalled 2,492 tonnes at an average grade of 1.2 g/t Au and 18.9 g/t Ag for total contained 96 oz Au and 1,514 oz Ag. Metal in circuit stocks at the end of the quarter totalled 352 kilograms for total contained 717 oz Au and 10,246 oz Ag.

Site Administration

The transition to a 3 eight hour shifts per day panel structure (with the exception of mining activities) was successfully completed during the quarter.

A new security check post was established at the entrance to the mine to allow more effective control of ingress to the site and to reduce the number of security posts.

Health & Safety

The Company achieved a zero LTI quarter (461,433 man hours). The cumulative total man hours from the recommencement of construction of the Tembang Project in November 2014 to 30 June 2016 is 2,868,918 hours LTI free. Total man hours without an LTI incident since initial construction began at Tembang in July 2013 is 3,904,305 to the end of June 2016.

Environment

During the quarter, there were no reportable environmental incidents.

Analytical results for discharge water at compliance points have been received with all parameters complying to the Government standard.

The construction of the first phase of the expanded TSF facility was completed on budget.

Corporate Social Responsibility

During the quarter, the Company continued its local community engagement activities. The focus of local village community development has been:

- The ongoing supply of clean drinking water to drought affected areas, with Atlas Copco Nusantara engaged as a sponsor;
- Continuation of training to improve the capacity of public health services, including immunisation, contraceptive services, pregnant women and toddler health checks, and to engage the community through women;
- Assistance to the local community in Government-identified dengue endemic areas to eradicate mosquitoes;
- Home industry to increase community income such as bricks, retail services and tree seedling nurseries, including engagement with the Government, training and market research.
- Construction of a school fence and sporting facilities;
- Donations to rehabilitate a local mosque; for school supplies and electrical generators.

Land Access

Total land compensated as of June 2016 is 375.47 ha, 81.47% of the total target area of 460.87 ha.

Security

During the quarter, there were a number of road blockades and a peaceful demonstration by members of the local community causing a total of 85 hours of minor disruption to operations. Most of the causes of the blockades were cited as issues relating to demands for further land payments. The frequency of blockades decreased towards the end of the quarter following agreements made for land payment and initiatives for local business.

Operating and Development Outlook

The interim underground ore extraction method will result in a slightly lower ore tonnage at a higher grade with higher overall metal recovery than was being experienced from the long hole stopes. Increased ore production from the open pits is anticipated due to favourable weather conditions during the current dry season making up for tonnage shortfall from underground. Further details on the effect on production guidance will be provided as soon as the underground mine plan is updated to reflect these modifications.

Exploration

Near Mine Exploration Activities

Overview

Near mine exploration activities during the June quarter focussed on the completion of the development of the Tembang Exploration Target Pipeline, completion of the soil geochemical sampling program at the Belinau Southwest Target, commencement of a soil geochemical sampling program at the Belinau Northeast target and commencement of a trenching program to test various targets in the Asmar-Anang area.

Tembang Exploration Target Pipeline

During the previous quarter, the Company commenced a review of exploration targeting procedures which resulted in the development of a target ranking and prioritisation system. The aim of this work was to develop a clear "pipeline" of targets that will provide a measurable pathway to the discovery of new gold resources within easy trucking distance of the Tembang processing facility.

The first generation of the Tembang Exploration Target Pipeline ("TETP") was completed during the quarter with 22 targets identified, ranked and prioritised as shown in Figure 8. All of these targets fall within potential trucking distance of the Tembang processing facility as shown in Figure 9.

The TETP is dynamic, with targets being advanced or exiting the pipeline depending on exploration program results and whether each completed program meets a pre-determined toll gate.

During the quarter, exploration activities were undertaken at 5 of the current 8 Priority 1 Targets including, Belinau SW, Belinau NE, Merin, Anang East and Asmar North.

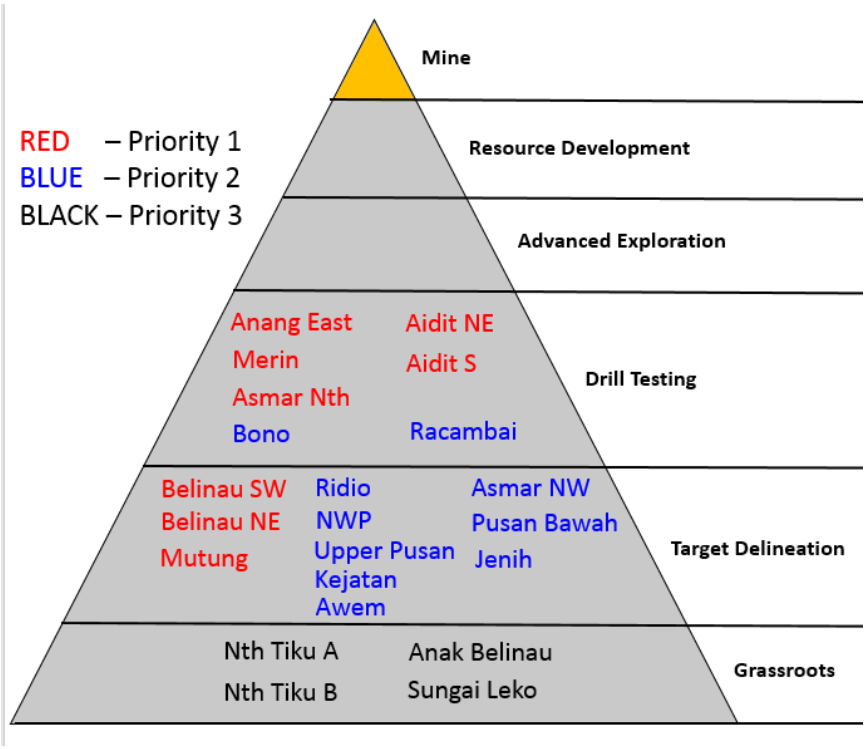


Figure 8: Tembang Exploration Target Pipeline at 30th June 2016

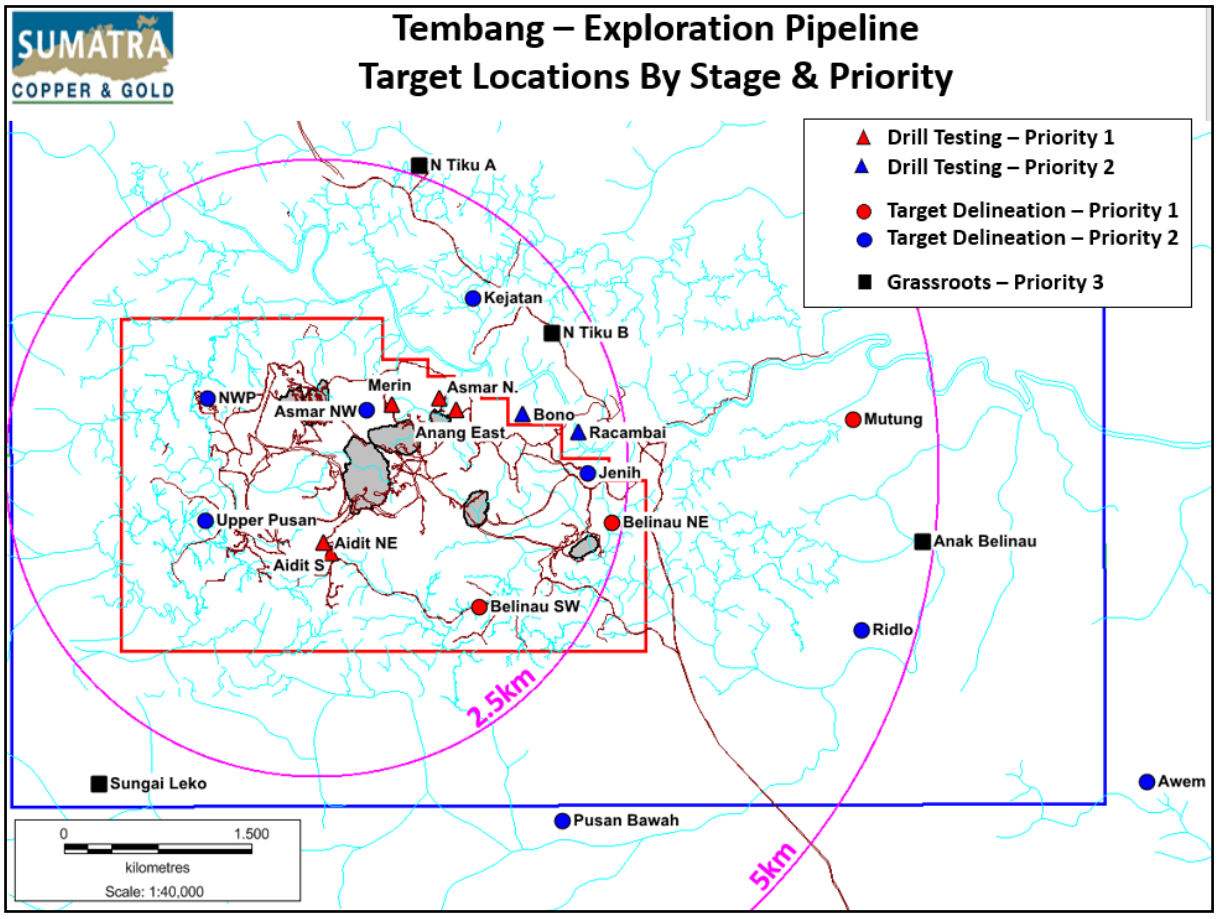


Figure 9: Tembang Exploration Target Pipeline – Target Locations Relative to Processing Plant

Belinau SW (Target Delineation – Priority 1)

With the Belinau underground mine delivering high grade ore to the processing plant the significance of this style of relatively narrow, but high grade quartz vein system, to create blending opportunities and extend mine life, has been highlighted as a priority exploration target.

The designed soil geochemical program to test the 1.4km long Belinau SW Corridor on 50m spaced lines and 25m (composited) sample spacings has been completed with 484 samples collected and assayed for gold and multi-elements.

The completed soil program has defined a 500m long, narrow, gold-silver-lead anomaly along the interpreted position of the "Belinau vein corridor" (Figure 10). However, the anomaly is partly located within a flat bottomed valley and may in part be alluvial/transported in nature. Encouragingly, epithermal quartz vein float returning anomalous gold and silver values has been identified within anomaly area suggesting a proximal source to the soil anomaly. In addition, a small outcrop of narrow epithermal veining has been identified at the SW end of the soil anomaly which has returned anomalous results of up to 0.42 g/t Au and 19.1 g/t Ag (Appendix 3, Photo 1).

While the generated soil anomaly is encouraging and follow-up exploration is being planned, until further in-situ bedrock mineralisation is discovered either by trenching or drilling within it, the Company will remain cautiously optimistic in regards to the significance of this anomaly.

Photo 1: Belinau SW Target – Newly Discovered Epithermal Veining at SW End of Soil Anomaly (Samples 238219 – 238221). Location Shown On Figure 10. Full Assay Results in Appendix 3.

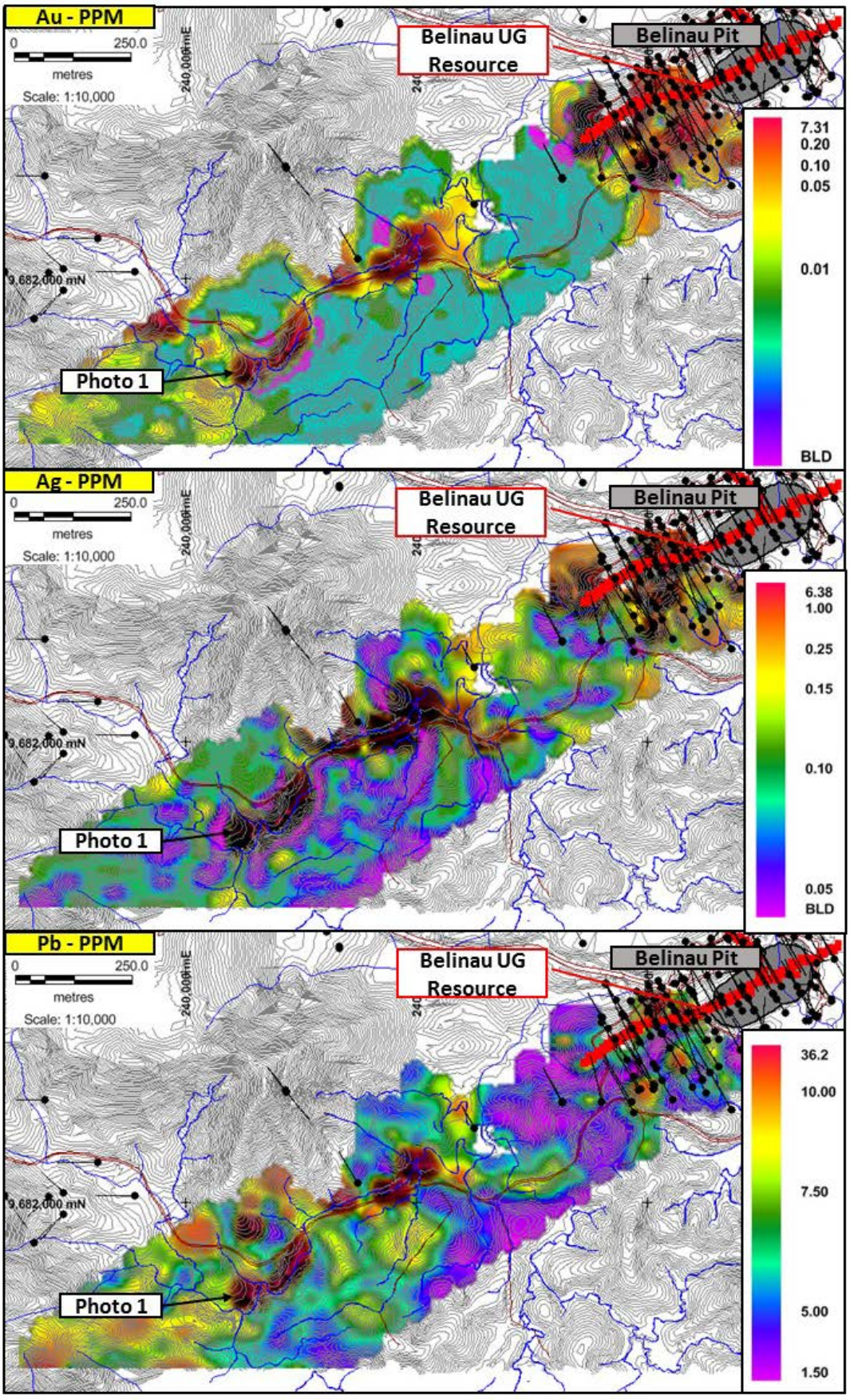


Figure 10: Belinau SW Target – Gold, Silver & Lead Soil Geochemistry Images

Belinau NE (Target Delineation – Priority 1)

The Belinau NE Target is based on the same targeting parameters as Belinau SW. Soil geochemical sampling to test the 1km long Belinau NE Corridor on 50m spaced lines and 25m (composited) sample spacings commenced during the quarter with 107 samples being collected to date. Negotiations to access further lands to complete this survey are in progress.

Asmar North Target (Drill Testing – Priority 1)

The Asmar North Target comprises a 400m x 150m corridor of NE trending anomalism and veining defined by soil and rock chip geochemistry. While there is some historical trenching in the area, the target is considered under-explored, particularly when its proximity to the Asmar-Anang open pit is considered.

Soil geochemistry reported in the previous quarter defined a broad NE trending anomaly of >100 ppb Au with some coincident silver and barium anomalism. Historic rock chip and trench sampling has returned 38 samples greater than >0.3 g/t Au with a best result of 13.4 g/t Au & 38g/t Ag (Figure 11). Only one historic drill hole has previously intersected the Asmar North Vein, being diamond hole RDD10088 which returned 1.00m at 9.9 g/t Au & 27g/t Ag from 86.8m downhole.

Five trenches for 225m have been planned to increase the level of confidence prior to undertaking drill testing (Figure 11). Three Priority 1 trenches (RTR16012, RTR16014 & RTR16016) for 147m total length were completed this quarter with 133 samples collected for assay. A total of 20 samples returned gold assays result >0.5 ppm with a best result of 1.20m at 7.5 g/t Au & 7 g/t Ag being returned from Trench RTR16014 (Appendix 4). During the trenching program a further 10 rock chip samples were collected outside of the trenches with all 10 returning gold assays >0.5 g/t Au and with a best result of 14.9 g/t Au and 8.43 g/t Ag (Appendix 4).

Samples returning anomalous gold results have been submitted for multi-element analysis. This data will be used in conjunction with logged vein textures and alteration studies to interpret the possible “position” of the target within the epithermal system (upper or lower) which in turn will support follow-up drill program design.

The Asmar North vein is interpreted as potentially being the footwall vein of the overall northeast striking, steeply southeast dipping Anang vein system. Soil, rock chip and trenching geochemical programs to date have returned encouraging results and the target remains a priority for drill testing.

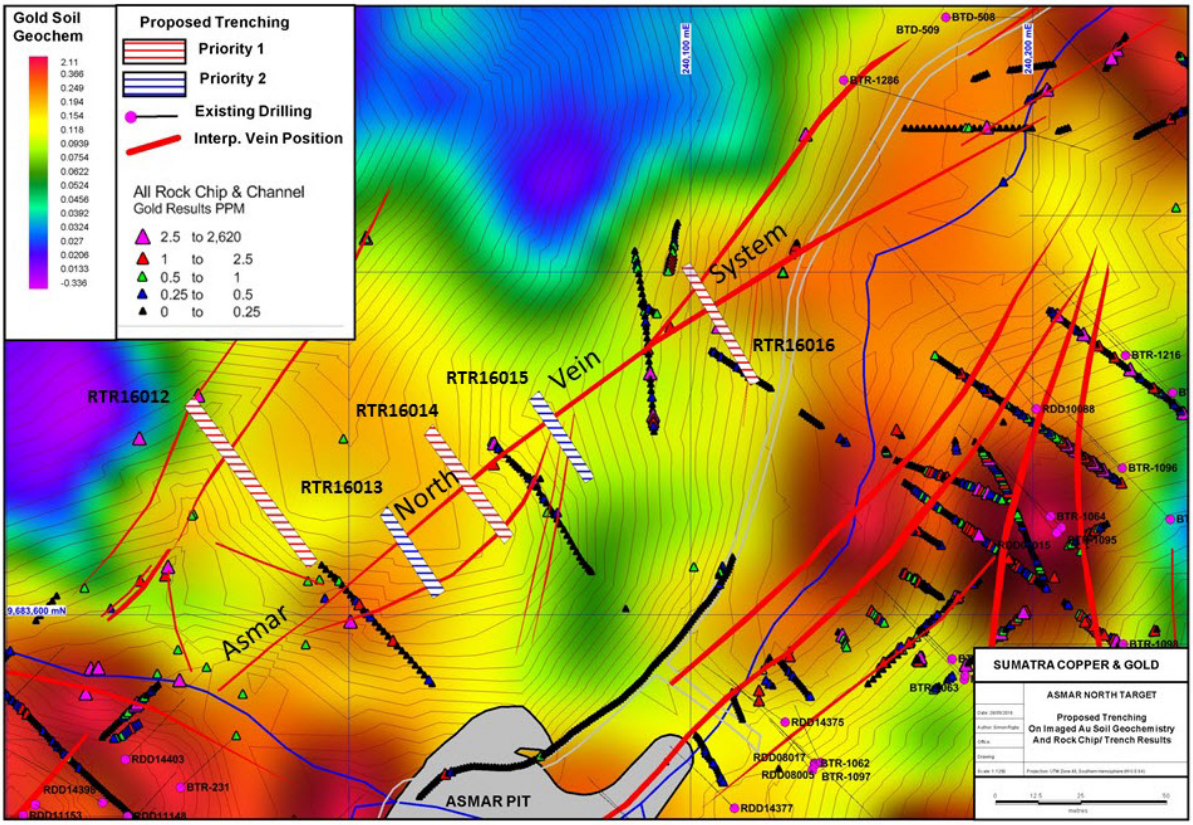


Figure 11: Asmar North Target – Trench Locations On Gold Soil Geochemistry

Merin Target (Drill Testing – Priority 1)

The Merin Target is located 300m NNE of the Asmar Pit and comprises a 300m x 50m corridor of north-south to north-northeast trending anomalism and veining defined by soil and rock chip geochemistry. While there is some historical trenching in the area, this was focused on a parallel hangingwall structure rather than the Merin Vein which is interpreted to be located in the footwall. On this basis the target is considered to be under-explored, particularly when its proximity to the Asmar open pit is considered.

Soil geochemistry reported in the previous quarter defined a N-S corridor of modest Au soil anomalism with a peak assay of 0.31 g/t Au. Historical work to date has focussed on the hanging wall vein to the west and included general rock chip sampling, 18 historical trenches and 24 drill holes. Little of this work has tested the currently targeted footwall Merin Vein position which dips to the west (Figure 12).

Two trenches were completed during the quarter (RTR16010 & RTR16011) with a third (RTR16009) abandoned due to safety issues associated with using an excavator on steep slopes. A total of 80 rock chip channel samples were collected with 8 returning assays above 0.5 g/t Au and with a best result of 1m at 2.38 g/t Au & 3 g/t Ag in trench RTR1610 (Appendix 4). During the trenching program a further 6 rock chip samples were selectively sampled from within and outside of the trenches with 5 returning gold assays >1.0 g/t Au and with a best result of 7.75 g/t Au and 5.22 g/t Ag from trench RTR16011 (Appendix 4).

The Merin vein is interpreted as potentially being the untested footwall vein of the overall Merin system. Soil, rock chip and trenching geochemical programs to date have returned some anomalous results, but the pending multi-element geochemistry data is required to finalise interpretations.

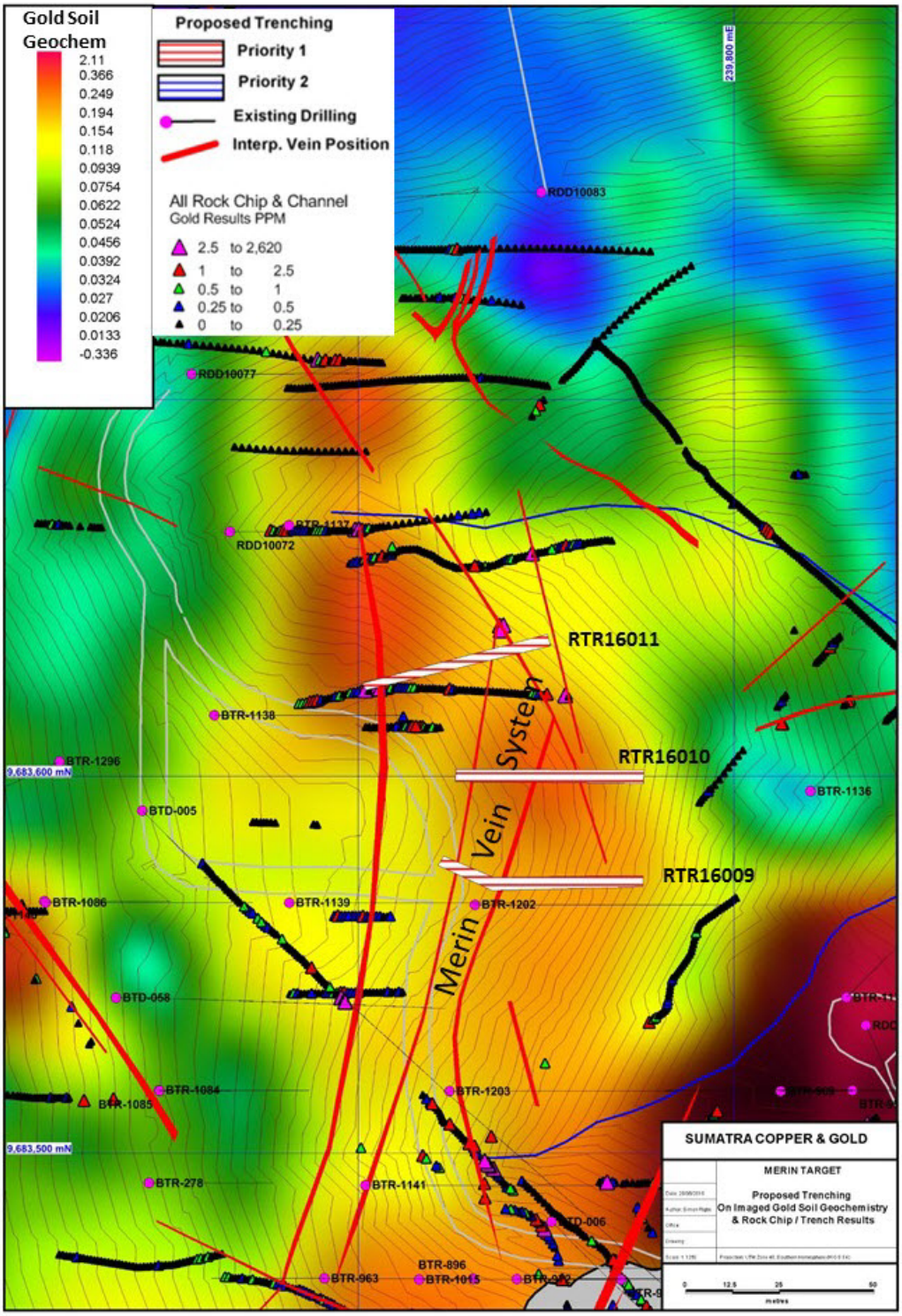


Figure 12: Merin Target – Trench Locations on Gold Soil and Rock Geochemistry

Anang East Target (Target Delineation – Priority 2)

The Anang East Target is located 200m northeast of the Tembang- Anang Pit. This Target comprises an under-explored significant crustiform/colloform textured epithermal vein/stockwork zone up to 8m wide exposed in an historical trench. The 2015 soil geochemical program defined a broad 230m long zone of moderate to strong gold anomalism coincident with the strike of the interpreted veining zone.

While the area has been subjected to some historic work, including limited trenching and drill testing which returned some encouraging results, the Target is considered under-explored and potentially significant particularly in the light of its proximity to the Tembang-Anang pit.

Additional trenching has been planned to follow-up this target but is yet to be completed. During the quarter a program of geological mapping and sampling by cleaning up outcrops and old trenches was undertaken manually with six surface rock chip samples being collected for assay. A best result of 1.68 g/t Au and 7.38 g/t Ag was returned from veining exposed in a historic access track. Full assay results are included in Appendix 3.

September Quarter 2016 - Planned Activities

Exploration activities for the September Quarter will focus on completing the current trenching programs and designing follow-up drill programs as warranted. In addition, the exploration team will continue to work through the Target pipeline advancing priority targets towards drill testing as warranted.

Finance

Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2016 were US$0.939 million with bullion on hand at the end of the quarter with a value of US$3.460 million.

During the quarter, the additional US$2 million on the convertible note facility (ASX Announcement 31 March 2016) was drawn down. The convertible note facility has been drawn down in full to US$7 million.

The Company continued to work on finalising terms and conditions with an Indonesian bank for the provision of up to IDR$60 billion (equivalent to US$4.5 million) in VAT receivables funding ("VAT Facility") to supplement working capital while VAT claims are being processed by the Indonesian Government. The Company also executed, and drew down, a working capital facility with its major shareholders, Provident Minerals Pte Ltd and PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya Tbk to provide US$1.7 million of working capital, repayable at the earlier of drawdown of the VAT Facility or 3 months (ASX Announcement 16 June 2016).

Hedging

A total of 4,951 oz of gold and 82,628 oz of silver were sold at an average price of US$1,243/oz and US$16.34/oz respectively for total revenue of US$7.9 million as follows:

- 5,250 oz of gold was delivered into hedges at a price of US$1,108.50/oz and 42,900 oz of silver were delivered into hedges at a price of US$14.47/oz.
- Loss on hedging for the quarter totalled US$1.2 million.

There were no new gold or silver hedges entered into during the quarter.

Gold sales

Table 4: Gold Sales for June 2016 Quarter

Sales	Gold sold (Au)			Silver sold (Ag)			Total
	oz Au	US$/oz	US$m	oz Ag	US$/oz	US$m	US$m
Total sales	4,951	1,243	6.583	82,628	16.34	1.345	7.928

Capital structure

There were no CDIs issued during the quarter.

Table 5: CDI capital structure at 27 July 2016

CDI Holder	No. of CDIs	%
Provident Minerals Pte Ltd (3 holdings)	232,750,037	32.79
PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya (2 holdings)	185,278,580	26.11
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	51,418,486	7.24
Goldstar Mining Asia Resources (L) BHD/C	44,356,656	6.25
Yaw Chee Siew	24,972,309	3.52
Mrs Juliette M Buchanan	22,298,732	3.14
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	19,090,028	2.69
Berrafall Pty Ltd <Morris Hardwick S/F A/C>	7,500,000	1.06
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <UOB Kay Hian Priv Ltd DRP>	7,323,783	1.03
ABN Amro Clearing Sydney Nominees Pty Ltd <Custodian A/C>	6,880,130	0.97
Total Top 10 CDI Holders	**601,868,741**	**84.80**
Others	107,866,435	15.20
Total CDI's on issue as at 27 July 2016	**709,735,176**	**100.00**

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About Sumatra Copper & Gold plc

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc (ASX: SUM) is a gold and silver producer and precious metals explorer in southern Sumatra, Indonesia. The Company's flagship asset is its Tembang gold-silver mine, currently in production. The Company also has an extensive exploration portfolio with projects ranging from brownfield, near-production opportunities to strategically located greenfield holdings.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Rigby, who is a part time consultant to the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rigby 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 Rigby 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 the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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 'Australasian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources 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 the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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 'Australasian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources 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.

Competent Person's Statement – Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Open Pit and Underground Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Shane McLeay of Entech Pty Ltd, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McLeay 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 McLeay consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Tembang Project Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource estimate is in compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and was published on 18 May 2015. There have been no material changes to these Mineral Resource estimates since the date of this publication.

Mineral Deposit	OPEN PIT (>0.5g/t Au)					
	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Asmar [2]	*Measured*	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	*1,636,000*	*1.2*	*20.6*	*64,000*	*1,082,000*
	Inferred	*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]	*Measured*	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	*1,628,000*	*2.1*	*34.3*	*112,000*	*1,797,000*
	Inferred	*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]	*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*
	Total	***467,000***	***2.1***	***27.0***	***32,000***	***405,000***
Siamang [4]	*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*
	Total	***428,000***	***2.0***	***28.0***	***28,000***	***388,000***
Bujang [4]	*Measured*	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	*217,000*	*2.8*	*37.0*	*19,500*	*261,000*
	Inferred	*69,000*	*1.9*	*20.0*	*4,000*	*44,000*
	Total	***286,000***	***2.6***	***33.0***	***24,000***	***305,000***
Tembang / Anang [3]	*Measured*	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	*170,000*	*2.5*	*29.3*	*13,500*	*160,000*
	Inferred	*55,000*	*2.1*	*29.9*	*4,000*	*53,000*
	Total	***226,000***	***2.4***	***29.4***	***17,500***	***214,000***
Total (OP)	*Measured*	*129,000*	*3.1*	*43.2*	*13,000*	*179,000*
	Indicated	*4,015,000*	*1.8*	*27.9*	*234,000*	*3,606,000*
	Inferred	*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)]	*Measured*	*132,000*	*9.7*	*70.0*	*41,000*	*298,000*
	Indicated	*139,000*	*9.0*	*77.0*	*40,000*	*346,000*
	Inferred	*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 2: Tembang Project Ore Reserve Estimate

The Ore Reserve estimate is in compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and was published on 25 March 2014. There have been no material changes to these Ore Reserves estimates since the date of this publication.

Deposit	Reserve Category	Ore Tonnes ('000t)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold Au (oz)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Contained Silver Ag (oz)
OPEN PIT ORE RESERVES						
Asmar	*Proved*	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	*733*	*1.6*	*38,000*	*24.8*	*585,000*
Berenai	*Proved*	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	*710*	*2.2*	*51,000*	*31.8*	*726,000*
Bujang	*Proved*	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	*56*	*3.7*	*7,000*	*57.2*	*102,000*
Siamang	*Proved*	*4*	*7.8*	*1,000*	*102.8*	*12,000*
	Probable	*31*	*7.6*	*8,000*	*61.6*	*61,000*
Tembang Anang	*Proved*	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	*59*	*1.6*	*3,000*	*31.1*	*59,000*
Total Open Pit	*Proved*	*4*	*7.8*	*1,000*	*102.8*	*12,000*
	Probable	*1,588*	*2.1*	*106,000*	*30.0*	*1,534,000*
	Total	*1,592*	*2.1*	*107,000*	*30.2*	*1,546,000*
UNDERGROUND ORE RESERVES						
Belinau	*Proved*	*204*	*6.0*	*39,000*	*41.5*	*272,000*
	Probable	*214*	*5.1*	*35,000*	*44.4*	*306,000*
	Total	*418*	*5.5*	*74,000*	*43.0*	*578,000*
TOTAL ORE RESERVES						
Tembang	***Proved***	***208***	***6.0***	***40,000***	***42.5***	***284,000***
	Probable	***1,802***	***2.4***	***141,000***	***31.7***	***1,839,000***
	Total	***2,010***	***2.8***	***181,000***	***32.9***	***2,123,000***

Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 t, 0.1 g/t grade and 1,000 oz. metal.

Appendix 3 - June Quarter 2016 Exploration Rock Chip Sampling Results

Sample No	Type	Target	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
238531	GB	Belinau SW	240846	9682354	QVN	n/a	**1.58**	**1.7**
238532	OC	Belinau SW	240829	9682361	QVN	0.2	**1.64**	**0.5**
238533	GB	Belinau SW	240835	9682328	QVN	n/a	**2.79**	**4.1**
238534	GB	Belinau SW	240813	9682310	QVN	n/a	0.10	2.8
238219	OC	Belinau SW	240110	9681793	QVN	0.35	0.18	1.7
238221	OC	Belinau SW	240110	9681793	QVN	0.25	0.42	19.1
238222	OC	Belinau SW	240037	9681772	VLT	0.25	0.05	0.2
238223	OC	Belinau SW	240035	9681772	VLT	0.25	0.06	0.1
238224	OC	Belinau SW	239935	9681758	HBX	0.25	0.05	0.3
238535	OC	Asmar Nth	239997	9683602	QVN	0.50	0.39	1.97
238536	OC	Asmar Nth	239968	9683644	QVN	0.60	**1.61**	**2.31**
238537	OC	Asmar Nth	240048	9683623	QVN	0.60	0.26	1.89
238538	OC	Asmar Nth	240045	9683629	QVN	0.45	0.07	0.50
238539	OC	Asmar Nth	240107	9683704	QVN	0.45	**0.86**	**14.20**
238547	OC	Asmar Nth	240077	9683707	STW	0.10	**3.46**	**15.10**
238215	OC	Asmar Nth	240043	9683633	QVN	0.90	0.37	3.27
238216	OC	Asmar Nth	240003	9683713	QVN	0.15	**0.5**	**7.81**
238217	OC	Asmar Nth	240001	9683713	QVN	0.15	**14.9**	**8.43**

Sample No	Type	Target	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
238528	OC	Merin	239762	9683595	QVN	0.35	**1.76**	**2.85**
238529	OC	Merin	239745	9683572	QVN	0.35	**3.82**	**7.34**
238549	OC	Merin	239750	9683594	QVN	0.15	0.04	0.37
238214	OC	Merin	239745	9683571	QVN	0.30	**3.78**	**8.87**
238541	OC	Anang East	240228	9683536	QVN	0.25	0.47	1.05
238542	OC	Anang East	240226	9683539	QVN	0.10	0.22	3.71
238543	OC	Anang East	240245	9683575	QVN	0.30	**1.06**	**6.46**
238544	OC	Anang East	240223	9683476	QVN	0.25	**1.68**	**7.38**
238545	OC	Anang East	240228	9683468	QVN	0.20	0.46	8.18
238546	FL	Anang East	240209	9683478	QVN		0.05	8.17

238218	OC	Asmar Nth	239999	9683713	QVN	0.20	0.4	1.76
238526	OC	Merin	239740	9683636	QVN	0.35	**1.93**	**3.70**
238527	OC	Merin	239723	9683622	QVN	0.25	**7.75**	**5.22**

Appendix 4 - June Quarter 2016 Exploration Trench Rock Chip Results

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235101	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	SOL	1.00	0.24	0.4
235102	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	**0.82**	**1.27**
235103	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	QVN	1.00	**1.28**	**0.87**
235104	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	0.25	5.33
235105	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	**1.24**	**11.5**
235106	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.44	1.8
235107	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	**0.86**	**0.53**
235108	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	QVN	1.00	**0.94**	**16.9**
235109	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.13	0.4
235111	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.03	0.27
235112	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.04	0.2
235113	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	<0.02	0.2
235114	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.03	0.73
235115	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.04	0.53
235116	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	0.48	28.9

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235123	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	0.06	0.4
235124	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.06	0.13
235125	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	0.08	0.13
235126	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.19	0.13
235127	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	**1.04**	**0.53**
235128	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	0.11	0.13
235129	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.37	0.4
235131	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.1	0.33
235132	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.22	1
235133	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.23	0.13
235134	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.15	0.4
235135	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.51	0.93
235136	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.11	0.13
235137	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.13	0.4
235138	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.19	0.2

235117	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.05	0.53
235118	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.09	5.13
235119	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND & QVN	1.00	**0.68**	**5.2**
235121	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.05	<0.1
235122	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.13	<0.1

235139	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.06	5.13
235141	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.08	0.93
235142	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.08	0.93
235143	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.05	1.67
235144	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.06	0.27

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235145	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.08	0.13
235146	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.09	0.53
235147	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.08	0.13
235148	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	0.11	<0.1
235149	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	0.41	4.6
235151	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	0.16	<0.1
235152	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	1.00	0.46	0.13
235153	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	0.44	<0.1
235154	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	0.42	0.13
235155	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	5.81	4.33
235156	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND / QVN	1.00	0.19	6.73
235157	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.04	0.13
235158	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.04	4.87
235159	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	0.04	0.2
235161	Asmar Nth	RTR16012	AND	2.00	**0.73**	**1.04**

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235167	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.05	0.16	2.03
235168	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.05	0.25	0.56
235169	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.10	0.24	0.28
235171	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.22	0.49
235172	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.28	0.21
235173	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.61	1.05
235174	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.8	1.73
235175	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.22	1.09
235176	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.18	2.27
235177	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	**0.91**	**4.58**
235178	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.35	0.25	4.89
235179	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.05	0.22	1.17
235181	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.05	0.34	0.81
235182	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.20	7.52	6.59
235183	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.20	1.9	1.03

235162	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	QVN & AND	1.06	0.09	0.55
235163	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	QVN & AND	1.10	0.11	0.34
235164	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND	1.00	0.05	1.09
235165	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.05	0.04	0.67
235166	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.20	0.37	1.6

235184	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.15	0.29	0.18
235185	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.38	0.53
235186	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	**1.59**	**0.76**
235187	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	**0.56**	**0.33**
235188	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	**0.70**	**0.75**

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235189	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.16	0.78
235191	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.12	0.51
235192	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.10	0.6
235193	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND	1.00	0.1	0.19
235194	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND	1.00	0.06	0.28
235195	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.04	0.11
235196	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.20	0.83
235197	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND	2.20	0.09	1.01
235198	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	2.10	0.11	<0.1
235199	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	2.10	0.12	0.27
235201	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.10	0.12	0.2
235202	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.00	0.32	1.92

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235212	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.14	2
235213	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.08	0.6
235214	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.37	20.3
235215	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	2.00	0.04	0.47
235216	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.06	0.93
235217	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.27	4.73
235218	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.1	0.93
235219	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.2	1.87
235221	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.81	4.4
235222	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.27	1.2
235223	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.16	5
235224	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.51	53.6

235203	Asmar Nth	RTR16014	AND & QVN	1.10	0.41	4.65	235225	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	2.00	0.42	21.3
235204	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.19	0.4	235226	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	2.00	0.19	1.33
235205	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.19	1.4	235227	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	2.00	0.03	0.2
235206	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.11	0.8	235228	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.05	0.53
235207	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.08	0.47	235229	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.1	2.13
235208	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.1	0.6	235231	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.1	1.53
235209	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.06	0.8	235232	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.2	2.2
235211	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.1	10.8	235233	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.24	2.47

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235234	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	2.00	0.1	0.4	235256	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	<0.02	0.13
235235	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.27	4.07	235257	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.06	0.12
235236	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.27	7.07	235258	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.07	0.10
235237	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.22	6.4	235259	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.34	0.63
235238	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	2.00	0.32	0.73	235261	Merin	RTR16009	VBX & QVN	1.00	**1.40**	**3.86**
235239	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND	1.00	0.05	0.27	235262	Merin	RTR16009	VBX & QVN	1.00	**1.01**	**0.95**
235241	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.22	0.27	235263	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.31	0.39
235242	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.37	0.8	235264	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.14	0.13
235243	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.18	0.6	235265	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.07	0.20
235244	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.27	1.33	235266	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.16	0.33
235245	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.14	0.87	235267	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.09	0.20
235246	Asmar Nth	RTR16016	AND & QVN	1.00	0.49	1.47	235268	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.06	0.27

235247	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.17	0.17
235248	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.09	0.15
235249	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.07	0.10
235251	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.21	<0.1
235252	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	**0.97**	**0.52**
235253	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.13	0.13
235254	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.36	0.21
235255	Merin	RTR16009	VBX	1.00	0.03	0.13

235269	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.10	0.20
235271	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.04	0.20
235272	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.05	0.20
235273	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.11	0.33
235274	Merin	RTR16010	VBX & QVN	1.00	**2.38**	**3.13**
235275	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.10	2.40
235276	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.13	0.13
235277	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.09	0.13

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235278	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.08	<0.1
235279	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.13	0.20
235281	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.06	<0.1
235282	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.03	0.20
235283	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.33	0.27
235284	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	**1.08**	**1.33**
235285	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	**1.32**	**0.87**
235286	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.14	<0.1
235287	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.33	0.13
235288	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	2.00	0.03	<0.1
235289	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.13	0.13

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235551	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.08	<0.1
235552	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.11	<0.1
235553	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.11	<0.1
235554	Merin	RTR16010	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.06	<0.1
235555	Merin	RTR16010	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.09	<0.1
235556	Merin	RTR16010	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.06	<0.1
235557	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	0.70	0.09	<0.1
235558	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.08	0.59
235559	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.10	0.11
235561	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.26	0.33
235562	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.14	0.30

235291	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	<0.02	<0.1
235292	Merin	RTR16010	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.34	0.20
235293	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.25	0.13
235294	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	**0.79**	**0.33**
235295	Merin	RTR16010	VBX & QVN	1.00	**1.71**	**0.93**
235296	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.19	0.13
235297	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.05	<0.1
235298	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.19	0.13
235299	Merin	RTR16010	VBX	1.00	0.05	<0.1

235563	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.36	0.21
235564	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.24	0.15
235565	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.08	<0.1
235566	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.11	0.13
235567	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.09	0.31
235568	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.15	0.12
235569	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	**1.00**	**0.63**
235571	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.18	0.15
235572	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.49	0.38

Sample No	Target	Trench	Rock Type	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
235573	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.14	<0.1
235574	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.03	<0.1
235575	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.12	<0.1
235576	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.11	<0.1
235577	Merin	RTR16011	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.18	<0.1
235578	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.11	<0.1
235579	Merin	RTR16011	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.22	<0.1
235581	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.08	0.20
235582	Merin	RTR16011	VBX & QVN	1.00	0.21	<0.1

235583	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	2.00	**1.38**	**1.53**
235584	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.16	<0.1
235585	Merin	RTR16011	VBX	1.00	0.36	0.13

Appendix 5

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1:

The information in this table is relevant to all exploration and drilling activities currently taking place at taking place at the Tembang Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling is used for both exploration and resource/reserve definition. • Surface rock chip and soil sampling is used as the primary first pass exploration tools. • Trench sampling involves collecting a continuous channel sample over selected intervals along the cleaned trench floor or wall • Magnetic susceptibility measurements have been collected for some drill holes but is not a routine dataset.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Measurements of diamond core recovery are routinely taken and recorded against sample intervals. • Diamond core samples are split with diamond saw and 50% collected for sampling. • Reverse Circulation samples are collected and split at the drill site 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 geochemical samples are collected to best represent the trend of perceived mineralization ie. across the vein. • Where topography allows, trenches are designed to be at right angles to the strike of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.	• Mineralisation is associated to quartz vein lodes and 1m average sample size is collected (min/max sample sizes are 0.5m/2.0m for drilling) • All exploration drill samples are analysed for gold and silver with 50g fire assay for Au and 2-acid digestion with AAS finish for Ag • Grade control drill samples are analysed for gold and silver using 2 acid digestion and AAS finish. • 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 assayed for Au and a standard multi-element ICP OES package that includes silver and common pathfinder minerals in epithermal systems
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling uses HQ3 sized diamond drill core, triple-tube and 1.5m core barrels where required to improve recoveries • Digital core orientation techniques are used (Reflex-ACT and Pathfinder-Ori-Finder) • Reverse Circulation drilling uses standard double walled drill pipe and face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• For diamond drilling, standard core recovery and RQD data is collected at the drill rig and based on drill runs (meter blocks) • For Reverse Circulation drilling, complete samples are weighed at the drill with a conventional balance
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Triple/Split tubes are used along with 1.5m (short) drill runs with diamond drilling to improve sample recoveries • 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
	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.	• Diamond core recoveries of oxide quartz vein lodes is lower than in fresh rocks but generally the recoveries have been acceptable at >90% on average and no evidence of a grade bias due to variation in core recovery has been reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Geotechnical and recovery data is collected at the drill with whole core and prior to transporting core to logging facility • 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
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• 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 • 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 • Trenches are geologically mapped prior to sampling to provide control
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 100% of drill holes are logged • 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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• HQ diameter diamond drill core is sawn and 50% collected for sampling. • The remaining 50% is stored on site in a core storage facility
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Reverse circulation samples are collected on a per meter basis and split at the drill with a manual triple tired sample splitter resulting in a 12.5% or 1/8 split (2-3 kg sample)
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Sample size aims at a 2-3kg representative sample • Exploration samples are sent to Intertek Labs (Jakarta) where the sample prep package includes; drying at 105°C, crushing (jaw crusher to 95%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<5mm),pulverising (LM5 pulveriser to 95% <75um) • Grade control drilling samples are sent to an on-site laboratory operated by an independent contractor. Samples are dried to 105°C, jaw crushed to 95% passing <5mm, pulverised by LM5 to 95% passing <75um.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Standard industry practice Quality Assurance-Quality Control procedure includes insertion of; • Field Blanks (1/30) • Field Duplicates (1/30) • Standards (1/30)
	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.	• 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%)
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Gold mineralization in low sulphidation deposits is typically erratic (high grade - narrow vein) • Tembang mineralization is not considered to have a high nugget effect
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.*	• Other than grade control drilling, all sample analysis is completed at a commercial analytical laboratory; Intertek Testing Services laboratory (Jakarta) o Au is analysed by 50g fire assay technique and considered total o Ag is analysed by 2-acid digestion with AAS finish and considered total • Since the establishment of an on-site laboratory in late 2015, grade control drilling samples and exploration rock chip samples are assayed on-site. o Samples are fully prepped o Gold & silver analysis is by two acid digest and AAS finish
	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.	• Not Applicable
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable	• Standard industry practice Quality Assurance-Quality Control procedure includes insertion of; • Field Blanks (1/30)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Field Duplicates (1/30) • Standards (1/30) • Results of certified reference material "standards" indicate no lab bias
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Calculations of significant intersections are carried out by qualified geology professional and reviewed by a Competent Person
	The use of twinned holes.	• I8 twin holes were completed in 2008 to compare historical RC data with recent diamond drilling • Additional twinning will be undertaken as required as new resources are developed
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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 purchased • Data is backed-up on a network server at the project site and the Jakarta head office • Physical Drill Logs and Assay Certificates are stored on site
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• To date, there have been no adjustments made to assay data. • Some historical RC drill holes are considered invalid due to suspected downhole smearing, likely caused by RC drilling in wet conditions. These holes may have manual adjustments made to the assays to better reflect an interpreted interval of representative of mineralization and still allow the drill hole to be included as inferred resources. • Current JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resources are reported without RC data
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.*	• 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 (picked up) by company surveyors using NIKON TOTAL STATION, DTM-352 equipment and tied to control points set out in 2007 survey. • All drill holes collect down hole survey data with a single shot camera. Drill holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are not considered to be very deep and ground conditions relatively uncomplicated, as a result drill hole deviation has not been a problem • Historically, all drill holes were surveyed down hole every 50m • Currently, down hole surveys are collected every 25m with an aim to collect at least 3 points per hole in shorter holes
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All coordinates are quoted in WGS 84 UTM-UTS Zone 48 South
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• 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
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing has generally aimed at; • 50m x 50m for Inferred resources, • 25m x 25m for Indicated resources and • <25m x <25m spacing for Measured resources
	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	• 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).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 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	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drill holes are planned to intersect quartz vein lodes as close to perpendicular as logistically possible • An attempt has been made to orient diamond drill core however broken core or "bad ground" prohibits orientation process
	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.	• No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core and chip samples are transported from the drill sites to the drill core and sample processing facility at Tembang Exploration Camp.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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) • 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• External Resource consultants, H&S Consultants and Cube Consulting visited the project in 2013 as part of JORC compliancy for reporting of mineral resources • Behre Dolbear Australia (BDA) reviewed the drilling data in 2014 as part of external audit of definitive feasibility study (2014)

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 setting.*	Permit Number: **Decree of the Chairman of Indonesia Investment Board (BKPM) No. 5 / 1 / IUP / PMA / 2016** • Company: PT Bengkulu Utara Gold • Ownership: o 70.00% SUM Singapore (Tandai) Pte Ltd o 27.75% Sumatra Copper & Gold plc o 2.25% PT Nusa Palapa Minerals • Type of Permit: Mining Business Permit – IUP for Exploration • Total Area: 14,044 Ha • Location: Subdistrict: Napal Putih, Padang Jaya, and Arga Makmur • Regency : Bengkulu Utara • Province : Bengkulu • Date Issued: 23 March 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Expiry: 21 December 2017 Permit Number: **Decree of Musi Rawas Regent Nr. 263/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2012** • Company: PT Dwinad Nusa Sejahtera • Ownership: o 99.95% Sumatra Copper & Gold o 00.05% Adi Adriansyah Sjoekri • Type of Permit: Mining Business Permit – IUP for Operation Production • Total Area: 9,979 Ha • Location: Village: Suka Menang • Subdistrict: Karang Jaya • Regency : Musi Rawas (Now is Musi Rawas Utara) • Province: Sumatera Selatan • Date Issued: 04 April 2012 • Expiry: 3 April 2032 Permit Number: **Decree of Musi Rawas Regent Nr. 657/KPTS/DISTAMBEN/2012** • Company: PT Musi Rawas Gold • Ownership: o 92.50% Sumatra Copper & Gold o 07.50% PT Nusa Palapa Minerals • Type of Permit: Mining Business Permit – IUP for Exploration • Total Area: 9,848 Ha • Location: Subdistrict: Karang Jaya • Regency : Musi Rawas Utara • Province: Sumatera Selatan • Date Issued: 28 December 2012 • Expiry : 27 December 2017
	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	• No known impediments to the security of any tenure. Confirmed with CnC certification from the ESDM (Mines Department). The Company has all required permitting for its Tembang operation: mine (IUP Operation and Production), Forestry (no overlap with Parks), and Environmental License (including B3 tailing on small TSF).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• Rio Tinto 1983-1984 • Barisan Tropical Mining 1987 – 1990 • Laverton NL 1997 - 2000
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	• Low sulphidation epithermal veins, stockworks and breccias hosted in pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rocks of Late Oligocene to Early Miocene age

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *• elevation or RL (Reduced Level— elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• dip and azimuth of the hole* *• down hole length and interception depth* *• hole length.*	• All required drill hole information is tabulated and reported with all drilling results within the body of this report.
	IIf 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	• There are no exclusions claimed.
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.*	• All reported drilling or continuous rock chip sample results are length weighted. • No upper cut-off is applied to pure exploration results.
	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.	• A maximum 1m internal dilution is included for the reporting of drill hole intersections
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	• Metal equivalent values are not routinely reported for exploration results, but if they are reported they are for gold and silver only and the calculation variables (gold and silver prices and exchange rates used) are reported alongside the tabulated results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Where the geometry of the mineralisation and the drill hole is known, both the down-hole and true widths are reported
	If it is not known and only the down hole	• A clear statement is included with the reporting of exploration results whether

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg down hole length, true width not known').*	the intersections are down hole or true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views*	• Full reporting of results and plan and sectional views of drill results are included within the body of the report.