ASX Announcement

10 March 2014

SUMATRA COPPER & GOLD

Tembang Infill Mineral Resource Drilling - Program Complete

Phase 3, Infill Mineral Resource Drill Program Complete: Further results to date support Sumatra's key strategic objectives of defining additional Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources

Key Points

- Phase 3 resource definition drilling program at Tembang Project has been completed at Berenai, Asmar, Tembang-Anang, Bujang, Buluh-Siamang and Belinau deposits for a total of 6,141 metres and 72 holes.
- This announcement together with the announcement made on 24 February 2014 completes all the exploration data for this program.
- Further significant intersections include:

  Bujang:
  - **6.6m @ 8.28g/t Au, 87.9g/t Ag** from hole RDD14424
  - **6.7m @ 2.93 g/t Au, 39.2 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14411
  - **4.2m @ 7.09 g/t Au, 348 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14412,
  - **3.35m @ 6.54 g/t Au, 93.8 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14415,
  - **3.6m @ 6.03 g/t Au, 43.6 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14420,

  Siamang (Buluh):
  - **2.7m @ 3.45 g/t Au, 35.4 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14410,
  - **2.9m @ 5.19 g/t Au, 140.0 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14413,
  - **1.8m @ 2.19 g/t Au, 57.8 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14417.

- Results of the completed drilling program support Sumatra's strategic objectives to:
  - Ensure full compliance with the JORC Code 2012
  - Convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves within optimised pits
  - Increase the Ore Reserve base to support a 5-year life-of-mine plan; and
  - Improve the Tembang Project's debt-carrying capacity.
- Drill results demonstrate the potential for underground deposits at both Siamang and Bujang.
- Sumatra is on track to update its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve inventory and publish a new life-of-mine (LOM) plan in March 2014.

Drilling Program Summary and Discussion of Results

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc ("Sumatra" or "the Company") (ASX: SUM) is pleased to advise that the Phase 3 Mineral Resource definition drilling program at its flagship **Tembang Gold-Silver Project** in Sumatra, Indonesia, has now been completed with further strong results received from both the Siamang and Bujang deposits.

The drilling program followed the updated Mineral Resource estimates and revised life-of-mine (LOM) plan completed in December 2013 as part of the overall optimisation of the Tembang development plan.

The Phase 3 drill program is a key part of the Company's development strategy for the Tembang Project, and is designed to extend the mine life of the operation, increase its debt-carrying capacity and minimise the need for additional shareholder dilution through a more substantial equity raise.

The Mineral Resource definition drill program commenced in December 2013 with the objective of converting Inferred Resources to Indicated and/or Measured categories, within pits optimised at a US$1,000 per ounce gold price and a US$20 per ounce silver price.

The Phase 3 Mineral Resource definition drilling program has now been completed for a total of 6141.3 metres in 72 holes. Mineral Resource drilling was completed at the Asmar, Berenai, Tembang-Anang, Belinau, Bujang and Siamang deposits, in conjunction with geotechnical and metallurgical drilling as part of ongoing feasibility studies. Mineral Resource definition drilling programs were planned and executed in consultation with Cube Consulting Pty Limited to improve confidence in the existing Mineral Resources, for conversion into Ore Reserves.

Results for the Berenai, Tembang-Anang, Asmar and Belinau deposits were announced to the ASX on 24 February 2014. Final results have now been received for the remaining deposits targeted by the drilling, with both the Siamang and Bujang deposits returning significant results.

For the ease of reference, all results for the completed Phase 3 drilling program have been included in Tables A1 to A5 and B1-3. Table 1 provides details and additional information related to the drilling and sampling programs as required by JORC 2012.

Sumatra is on track to update its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve inventory and publish a new Life-of-Mine (LOM) plan later this month with the bulk of this work already completed.

A schematic geology map with drilling targets and key deposit locations is included as shown in Figure 1.

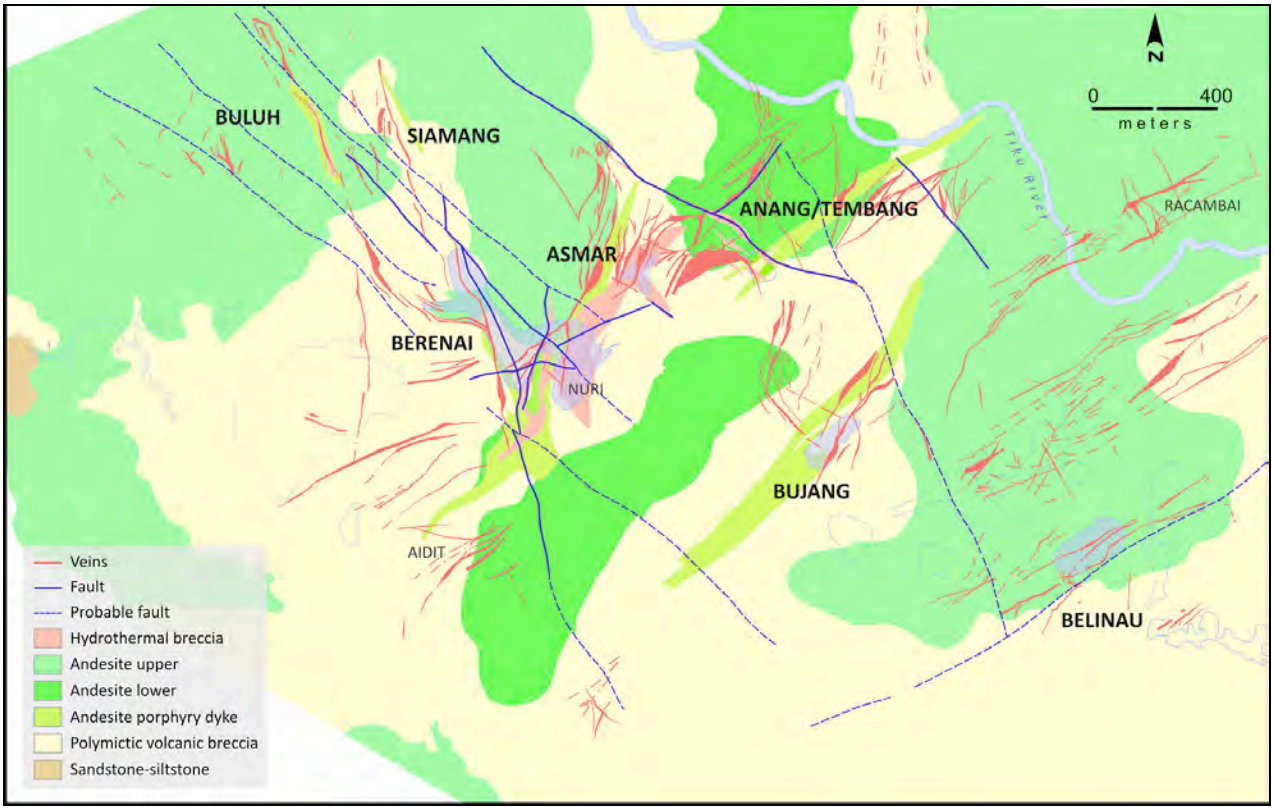

Figure 1: Tembang District

Bujang

Background: The Bujang deposit is located approximately 800m to the north-west of the high grade Belinau deposit on the margin of an andesitic porphyry dyke. The Bujang deposit comprised approximately 4% of the contained gold in the Mineral Resource statement published in September 2011 in accordance with the JORC 2004 Code. The previously published Bujang Mineral Resource included RC drilling and a key focus of this current drilling program was to update the Mineral Resource to JORC 2012 specifications based on 100% diamond drilling.

Phase 3 Drill Program: The Mineral Resource definition drill program at Bujang was aimed at increasing confidence in the Mineral Resource by infilling and replacing the historic RC drill holes with diamond drill holes. Drilling targeted Mineral Resources within a nominal whittle pit shell optimised at a US$1,100 per ounce gold price.

The Mineral Resource definition drilling at Bujang was targeted within an optimised pit based on the 2011 Mineral Resource model. Seven Mineral Resource drill holes were completed for a total of 753.7 metres and three geotechnical holes were also completed as part of ongoing feasibilty studies (see Figure 2). Mineral Resource drilling successfully intersected the targeted zones of mineralisation, with widths ranging from 3-7 metres of quartz veining as well as quartz stockworks in the footwall to the vein.

Consistent high grade intersections were returned including **4.2m @ 7.09 g/t Au, 348 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14412**, 3.35m @ 6.54 g/t Au, 93.8 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14415, **3.6m @ 6.03 g/t Au, 43.6 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14420 as well as moderate-grade wider mineralisation including; **6.7m @ 2.93 g/t Au, 39.2 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14411. Combination geotechncial/Mineral drill hole RDD1444 (drilling at an oblique angle to the veinlode) intersected **6.6m @ 8.28g/t Au, 87.9g/t Ag** at 25m down dip of RDD14412 (Figure 3) highlighting the consistent high grades in this zone, which remains open to the southwest.

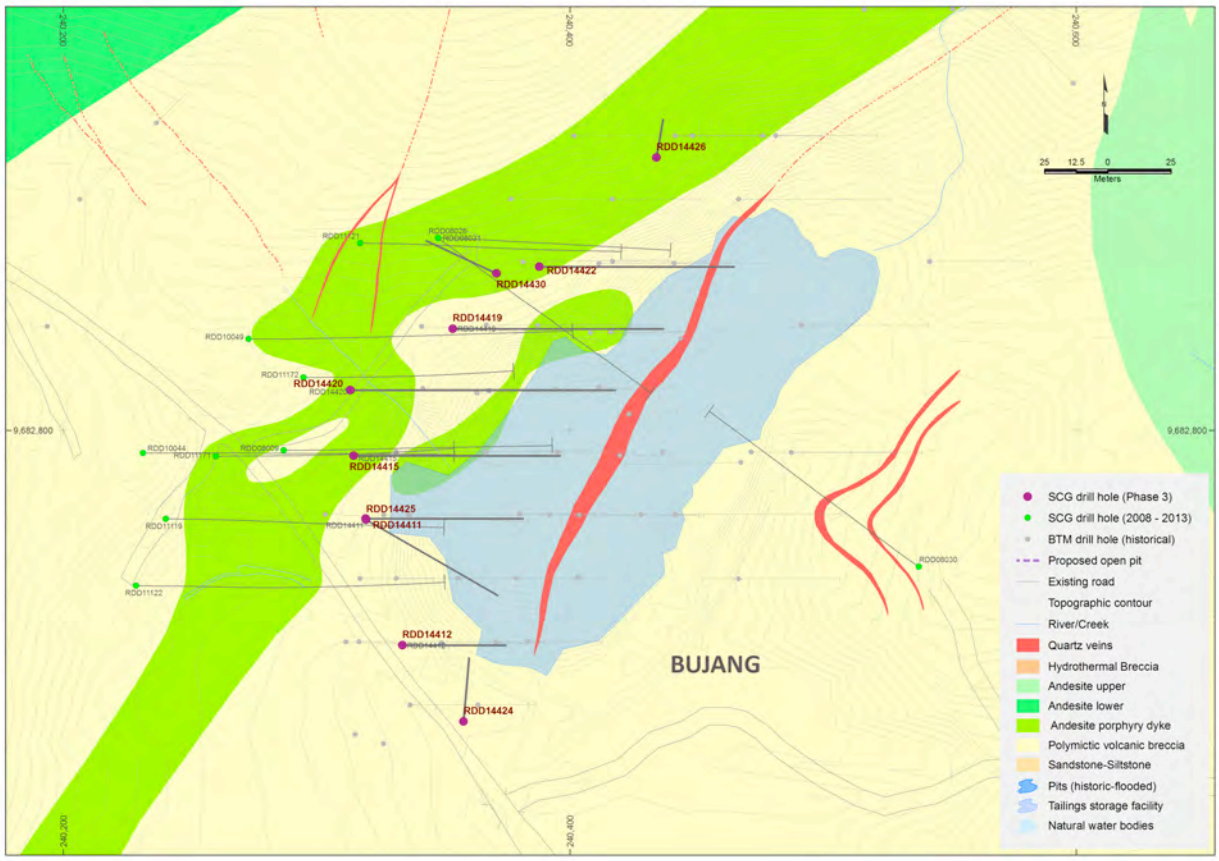

Figure 2: Bujang Drill Plan

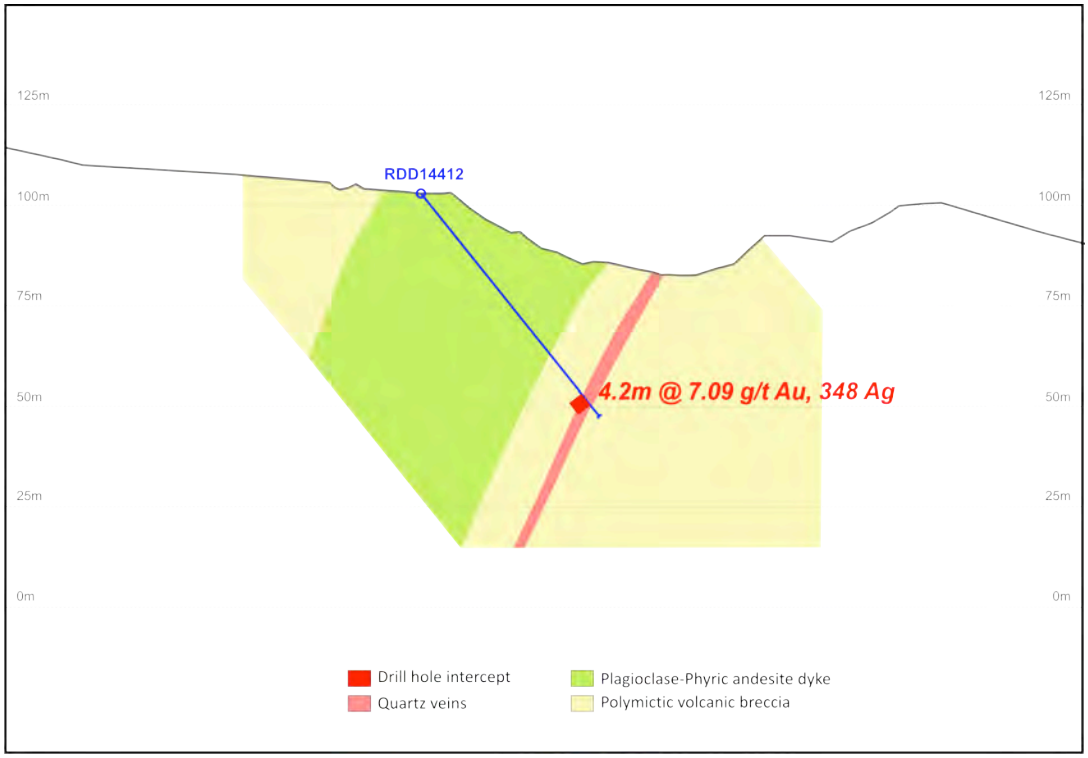

Figure 3: Bujang Drill Section RDD14412 Looking North

Siamang (Buluh)

Background: The Siamang deposit forms part of the Buluh Mineral Resource which was updated in December 2013 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. Mineral Resource optimisation at US$1,100 per ounce gold price showed potential for a small pit and additional drilling was planned to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated and/or Measured Mineral Resource status.

Phase 3 Drill Program: At Siamang the drilling was targeting Inferred Mineral Resources within a shallow re-optimised pit. Five holes were completed for a total of 270 metres along and adjacent to the main mineralised highlighted in Figure 4. The infill holes intersected the main vein (1-3m) as well as narrow zones of peripheral sheeted veins (psv). The shallow hole to the north, RDD 14418, intersected narrow (0.5-1.8m) but moderate-grade quartz veins.

Consistent high to moderate-grade intersections were returned from the main infill drilling including **2.7 metres @ 3.45 g/t Au, 35.4 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14410 and **2.9 metres @ 5.19 g/t Au, 140.0 g/t Ag** from hole RDD 14413.The hole to the north RDD 14417 returned **1.8 metres @ 2.19 g/t Au, 57.8 g/t Ag**. This attests to the exploration potential to the north along this structure.

At the end of the program it was determined that the additional drilling data would not make a material difference to the current Mineral Resource and the decision to update the Siamang Mineral Resource was deferred. Additional drililng is required to merit an update to the Mineral Resource model both along strike and at dip where the mineralisation remains open.

Siamang is considered part of a large mineralised system originally referred to as Buluh. Over time drilling has revelealed many discrete veins and mineralised structures along a +1km NNW trending zone of structural complexity and Siamang is one example of these. The Mineral Resource update of Buluh in 2013 highlighted the potential for narrow, high grades veins however it also underscored the need for high definition drilling to define the Mineral Resources with high confidence. Siamang will likely be a test case in selective mining in this promising but geographically challenging location.

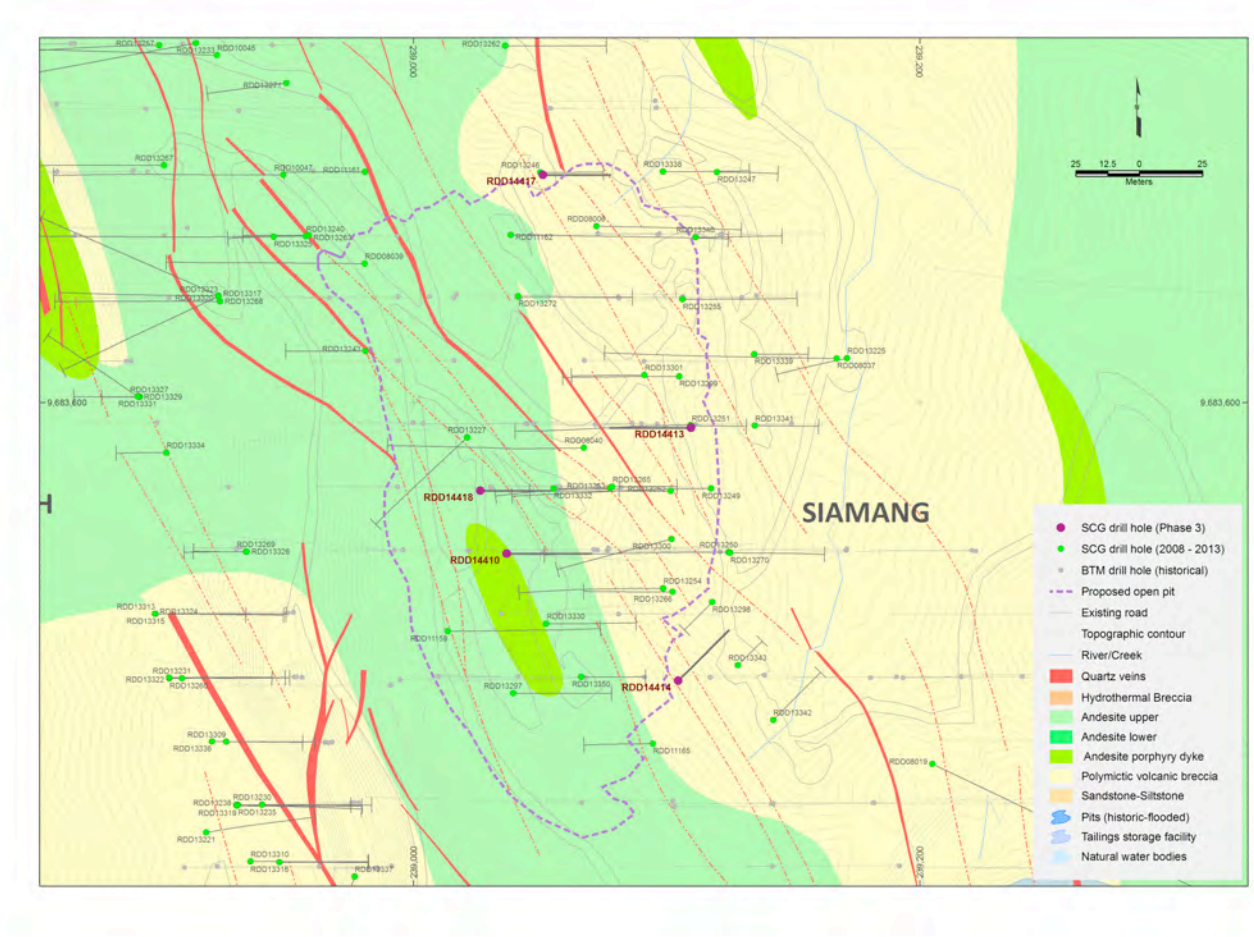

Figure 4: Siamang Plan

Belinau

Background: The Belinau Mineral Resource was updated in late 2013 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. The Mineral Resource model highlighted the potential for continued mineralisation at depth along the southern shoot and a drilling program was planned to test this.

Phase 3 Drill Program: At Belinau, three holes have been completed for a total of 726.6m highlighted on Figure 5. The holes were targeted at depth in the southern shoot area to both extend mineralisation at depth and convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated. All holes successfully intersected the target vein, which ranges in thickness from 0.3m to. 1.1m. However the results for these holes show that the tenor of the mineralisation is

weakening at depth on these sections with the best result from RDD 14406, returning 1m @ 4.19 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag.

After consideration of the grades and widths encountered Sumatra decided not to update the Belinau Mineral Resource model to include these results as it was considered they would not make a material difference to the project economics and their inclusion would only serve to delay the completion of the new life-of-mine plan.

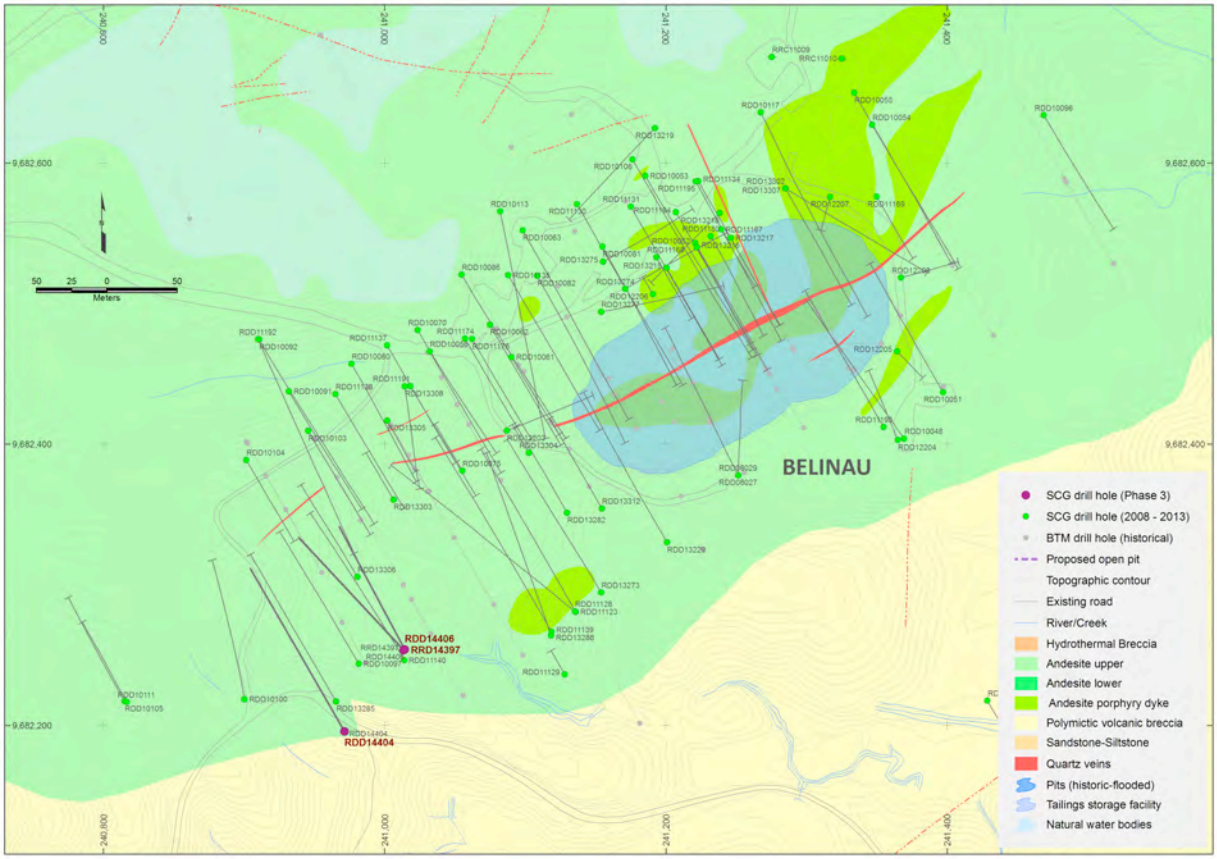

Figure 5: Belinau Plan

Tables A1-A4 – Results Released in ASX Announcement dated 24 February 2014
Tembang Mineral Resource Drilling: Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

A1 BELINAU

Belinau 2014 Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD 14397	Belinau	Vein	241013.485	9682253.53	104.934	226.6	317	-61	202.60	203.70	1.10	0.58	1.2	
RDD 14404	Belinau	Vein	240971.388	9682195.53	89.521	240	330	-56	224.10	224.80	0.70	0.74	6.4	
RDD 14406	Belinau		241014.243	9682253.86	105.257	260	332	-67.5	32.40	33.70	1.30	0.74	1.5	Fault breccia
									240.45	241.45	1.00	4.19	3	quartz stockwork
		Vein							243.55	244.50	0.95	1.80	3.1	

As of 20 February 2014

A2 ASMAR

Asmar 2014 Updated Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD 13351			39739.40	83265.63	167.59	129.1	320	-47	10.00	11.00	1.00	1.20	6.0	Hydrothermal Breccia
									38.00	39.00	1.00	0.62	4.4	Hydrothermal Breccia
									40.50	51.60	11.10	0.79	19.3	Quartz vein and stockwork in shear zone
		Vein							55.50	58.50	3.00	5.63	44.2	including 1m @ 11 g/t Au, 112 g/t Ag
									124.50	125.50	1.00	1.69	13.7	Quartz stockwork
RDD 13352			39752.52	83286.96	154.85	90	320	-45	20.00	23.30	3.30	0.67	20.0	Quartz stockwork in shear zone
									25.50	26.50	1.00	1.64	66.6	Weak veining in volcanic breccia
									31.70	35.90	4.20	1.53	41.9	Quartz stockwork
									48.00	49.00	1.00	1.00	18.9	Weak veining in volcanic breccia
RDD 14392			239750.79	9683319.36	140.66	85	270	-21	2.80	4.30	1.50	0.65	21.0	shear zone
									11.00	12.00	1.00	0.79	8.1	"
									39.65	42.55	2.90	0.95	9.3	Quartz vein and shear zone
									53.00	54.00	1.00	0.58	10.4	Quartz stockwork in andesite
RDD 14395			239747.72	9683339.90	138.14	66.1	270	-20	0.00	6.80	6.80	1.36	11.8	Quartz vein, breccia and wall rock
		Vein							25.00	27.00	2.00	2.12	8.9	
		Vein							32.00	33.00	1.00	1.97	23.2	
									46.00	48.00	2.00	1.42	12.1	Quartz vein and andesite wall rock
									52.80	53.80	1.00	0.84	4.1	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
RDD 14402			239750.61	9683370.29	144.09	50	257	-26	43.00	44.00	1.00	5.35	17.8	Minor veining in andesite wall rock

As of 12th February 2014

A3 BERENAI

Berenai/Nuri 2013/14 Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD 11183	Berenai		239503.98	9682957.01	198.97	154.7	320	-69	21.90	24.90	3.00	1.66	44.5	Weak quartz stockwork
									59.00	61.00	2.00	0.72	3.7	Hydrothermal breccia with quartz veining
									123.70	124.70	1.00	0.71	8.3	Shear zone with quartz veining
									130.10	135.45	5.35	1.33	8.7	Quartz vein and stockwork
									139.80	140.90	1.10	3.17	75.0	Quartz stockwork
RDD 11187	Nuri	Vein	239726.82	9683040.95	175.23	151.5	270	-50	47.80	48.50	0.70	1.33	10.9	
		Vein							51.55	52.70	1.15	0,51	9.7	
		Vein							97.20	97.90	0.70	8.57	15.1	
		Vein							105.75	108.50	2.75	0.85	2.3	
									117.00	118.00	1.00	0.61	2.1	Hydrothermal breccia
									122.90	125.10	2.20	0.80	32.2	Quartz vein and hydrothermal breccia
		Vein							126.60	126.85	0.25	1.00	6.1	
									135.00	136.00	1.00	1.02	2.9	Hydrothermal breccia
		Vein							140.00	140.90	0.90	5.61	7.0	
									141.90	142.50	0.60	0.66	3.4	Fault Breccia
RDD 13355			239514.26	9682988.72	193.15	180	270	-84	30.20	31.20	1.00	0.81	19.5	Weak quartz veining
		Vein							100.30	101.20	0.90	0.62	9.3	
									116.65	117.70	1.05	1.25	3.7	Weak quartz veining
									123.00	123.55	0.55	0.51	3.4	Shear zone
									134.80	136.85	2.05	0.78	3.5	Quartz vein and hydrothermal breccia
									140.40	141.40	1.00	0.84	0.7	Hydrothermal breccia
RDD 13359		Vein	239502.08	9682961.07	198.78	155	284.5	-82	31.40	31.90	0.50	3.23	25.4	
									99.90	100.80	0.90	1.24	7.2	Shear zone
									110.00	113.00	3.00	1.13	2.7	Shear zone
		Vein							134.10	145.40	11.30	4.21	41.7	Including 1.3m @ 15.8 g/t Au and 266 g/t Ag
RDD 13362			239505.68	9682944.36	200.05	172	197	-88	36.20	37.00	0.80	0.67	36.7	Weak quartz veining
									121.95	122.70	0.75	0.61	3.0	Quartz stockwork
									137.20	138.00	0.80	0.54	9.5	Shear Zone
									145.40	147.50	2.10	2.67	2.8	Quartz vein and stockwork
									156.40	159.00	2.60	4.64	5.5	Quartz stockwork and volcanic breccia
									165.00	166.00	1.00	1.83	2.8	Volcanic breccia wall rock
RDD 14367			239472.77	9682839.93	225.77	70	270	-63	32.25	33.80	1.55	1.90	16.1	Quartz breccia
		Vein							38.80	39.50	0.70	1.38	7.2	
		Vein							44.40	45.45	1.05	5.27	519.0	
RDD 14368			239522.12	9683063.81	188.34	105	18	-60	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.61	6.6	Colluvium/soil
									8.40	11.40	3.00	1.12	4.6	Weak stockwork in hydrothermal breccia
									15.40	18.40	3.00	0.56	11.3	Weak stockwork in hydrothermal breccia
									22.00	27.00	5.00	0.89	24.2	Weak stockwork in hydrothermal breccia
		Vein							75.10	88.30	13.20	1.89	14.1	
RDD 14370			239430.31	9682862.79	231.35	37	300	-58	1.60	5.70	4.10	1.99	6.9	Hydrothermal breccia with quartz veining
		Vein							14.30	15.20	0.90	0.92	6.2	
RDD 14372			239432.44	9682833.29	240.86	40	309	-65	16.75	20.50	3.75	3.35	13.3	Zone of quartz veining, breccia and veined wall rock
									25.60	26.60	1.00	0.60	69.6	Volcanic breccia with minor quartz veining
RDD 14373			239463.24	9682903.58	221.41	70.7	299	-67	21.20	23.20	2.00	1.31	6.8	Hydrothermal breccia
									57.15	58.15	1.00	0.64	8.1	Shear zone
		Vein							59.70	60.50	0.80	0.68	71.2	
									62.50	63.50	1.00	26.40	37.2	weak veining in volcanic breccia wall

A4 TEMBANG-ANANG

Tembang/Anang 2013/2014 Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD 13354	Tembang		240015.43	9683506.6	97.69	75	45	-70	9.65	10.65	1.00	0.57	2.5	Quartz vein and wall rock
									13.00	15.70	2.70	0.96	15.6	Quartz vein and wall rock
		Vein							55.70	57.20	1.50	1.35	29.5	Hydrothermal breccia with quartz veining
RDD 13353	Tembang	Vein	240015.75	9683506.9	97.88	58	45	-53	11.35	11.70	0.35	1.61	120.0	
		Vein							17.10	17.80	0.70	0.89	11.9	
		Vein							43.20	47.20	4.00	2.65	39.5	
RDD 13356	Tembang		240046.46	9683506.6	100.87	65	45	-60	22.50	24.30	1.80	1.23	84.8	Quartz vein and andesite wall rock
									28.60	30.00	1.40	1.72	7.2	Quartz vein and stockwork
									32.40	36.80	4.40	1.81	15.7	Quartz vein and stockwork
		Vein							39.75	40.80	1.05	7.41	28.8	
									50.00	51.55	1.55	1.03	6.9	Hydrothermal breccia with quartz veining
									53.70	56.30	2.60	5.41	30.7	Quartz vein and shear zone
RDD 13357	Tembang	Vein	240024.20	9683517.1	96.35	50	45	-50	25.10	30.10	5.00	1.51	27.6	Includes 3m @ 0.39 g/t Au, 27.6 g/t Ag
		Vein							33.90	34.50	0.60	1.52	43.4	
RDD 13358	Tembang	Vein	240056.40	9683476.9	109.28	92	45	-65	36.60	37.00	0.40	2.85	9.9	
		Vein							49.40	50.00	0.60	4.94	455.0	
		Vein							56.40	56.80	0.40	0.77	6.5	
		Vein							66.50	68.10	1.60	3.74	9.3	including 0.3m @ 16 g/t Au, 34.7 g/t Ag
									72.50	78.90	6.40	2.26	14.8	Quartz vein and hydrothermal breccia
RDD 13360	Tembang	Vein	240084.13	9683504.4	99.09	35	45	-55	9.20	16.20	7.00	1.63	56.2	including 3m @ 3.19 g/t Au, 116 g/t Ag
		Wall Rock							25.80	26.80	1.00	1.17	6.7	Andesite with 10cm Quartz vein
RDD 13361	Tembang	Vein	240073.94	9683458.6	116.01	102	45	-60	84.55	85.60	1.05	4.56	50.7	
RDD 13364	Tembang	Vein	240098.36	9683446.2	118.01	90	45	-62	71.10	73.70	2.60	4.57	50.4	
									76.00	78.00	2.00	3.57	43.7	Quartz stockwork
									81.30	84.10	2.80	4.39	20.2	Quartz vein and stockwork
RDD 13365	Tembang	Vein	240101.90	9683447.9	117.95	70	45	-50	58.00	60.80	2.80	2.28	35.7	
									62.80	63.35	0.55	0.85	17.5	minor veining
									67.50	68.70	1.20	0.88	22.6	minor veining
RDD 14366	Tembang	Vein	240107.93	9683419.6	119.82	100	45	-55	75.00	77.50	2.50	4.88	26.2	
RDD 14369	Tembang		240100.74	9683484.3	101.93	51	48	-47	10.50	11.50	1.00	0.76	11.4	weak quartz veining
									19.50	21.50	2.00	0.70	4.2	weak quartz veining
		Vein							26.20	34.10	7.90	2.57	58.6	
RDD 14371	Tembang		240124.57	9683436.5	116.53	62	45	-50	34.30	36.60	2.30	1.09	9.0	Quartz vein and veined andesite wall rock
									43.10	46.20	3.10	1.38	28.8	Quartz vein and shear zone
		Vein							53.40	55.10	1.70	0.68	4.4	

A4 TEMBANG-ANANG (cont)

RDD 14374	Anang	Vein	240091.55	9683530.6	88.15	40	315	-50	23.40	25.60	2.20	1.90	109.0	
									35.10	36.10	1.00	0.88	10.5	weak quartz stockwork
RDD 14375	Anang		240127.58	9683568.7	89.20	45	305	-48	23.20	25.20	2.00	0.92	35.9	Quartz vein and breciated wall rock
RDD 14377	Anang	Vein	240112.75	9683543.5	90.65	38	315	-46	11.10	11.40	0.30	0.57	34.6	
		Vein							31.10	32.10	1.00	1.19	135.5	"
RDD 14378		Vein	239926.82	9683505.08	113.53	41.30	300	-50	18.10	24.10	6.00	1.09	11.5	
RDD 14398			239927.85	9683545.22	112.17	54.00	300	-50	32.00	34.00	2.00	1.38	11.2	Fault breccia
									51.00	52.00	1.00	5.68	7.6	weak quartz veining in volcanic breccia wall rock
RDD 14399		Vein	240086.27	9683470.97	112.53	65.00	46	-56	42.45	42.85	0.40	0.62	21.4	
									55.00	56.00	1.00	1.68	4.1	Weak quartz veining in andesite wall rock
									58.10	61.95	3.85	4.20	25.6	Quartz vein/stockwork and fault breccia
RDD 14400		Vein	240151.59	9683431.53	107.00	25.60	56	-41	14.90	16.60	1.70	1.27	46.0	
		Vein							20.60	21.30	0.70	1.56	27.0	
RDD14401			239908.30	9683544.67	121.83	58.60	120	-55	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.75	4.1	Fault breccia
									48.10	56.60	8.50	2.80	25.9	Shear zone and quartz veining including 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au, 44.2 g/t Ag
RDD 14403			239934.66	9683557.77	110.53	43.00	45	-55	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.67	1.5	Colluvium
									17.00	17.50	0.50	1.16	10.3	weak quartz veining in volcanic breccia wall rock
RDD 14409		Vein	240115.41	9683501.93	90.00	76.20	294	-35	3.40	18.50	15.10	3.95		Preliminary
									20.50	26.90	6.40	0.66		", quartz vein and veined wall rock
		Vein							39.80	40.20	0.40	0.95		
									46.20	48.70	2.50	0.56		Quartz stockwork and veined wall rock
									58.10	59.20	1.10	0.61		Oxidised andesite wall rock
		Vein							67.90	68.20	0.30	0.86		

Updated 19 February 2014

Tables B1-B3 – New Tembang Mineral Resource Drilling: Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

B1 BUJANG

Bujang 2014 Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD 14411	Bujang		240319.43	9682765.1	108.49	103.6	90	-53	87.10	93.80	6.70	2.93	39.2	Quartz vein and minor fault breccia
									97.80	98.40	0.60	0.90	94.4	Quartz stockwork
RDD 14412	Bujang	Vein	240333.86	9682715.0	103.53	71	90	-54.5	63.80	68.00	4.20	7.09	348.0	
RDD 14415	Bujang	Vein	240314.61	9682789.9	112.46	114.8	90	-44.5	104.90	108.25	3.35	6.54	93.8	
RDD 14419	Bujang		240353.75	9682840.1	115.32	88.3	90	-42	99.00	103.00	4.00	3.01	25.7	Quartz stockwork and veined volcanic breccia
									110.95	111.50	0.55	0.61	4,6	Quartz stockwork
RDD 14420	Bujang		240314.04	9682815.7	116.62	135	90	-39	121.60	125.20	3.60	6.03	43.6	Quartz vein and weakly veined volcanic breccia
RDD 14424	Bujang		240358.06	9682684.8	98.44	98.3	5	-75	67.80	81.80	14.00	4.68	54.4	Quartz vein and volcanic breccia inlcudes 3.4m @ 0.34 g/t Au, 12.1 g/t Ag
		Vein							94.00	94.80	0.80	0.96	2.1	
RDD 14425		Vein	240319.50	9682764.6	108.50	105	120	-55	90.60	91.60	1.00	4.21	121.0	

As of 6th March 2014

B2 BULUH

Buluh 2014 Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD14410	Buluh	Vein	239036.8	9683540	218.227	72	90	-62	33	35.7	2.7	3.45	35.4	
									38.6	42.5	3.9	1.40	12.2	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
									65	66.1	1.1	2.68	32.1	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
RDD 14413	Buluh	Vein	239109.7	9683590	187.987	54.6	270	-56	12.6	13.6	1	1.47	5.4	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
		Vein							42.4	43.6	1.2	0.63	20.3	
		Vein							45.3	46	0.7	2.46	163.0	
									49.6	51.5	1.9	1.64	35.7	Quartz vein and andesite wall rock with veining
									53.1	56	2.9	5.19	140.0	Quartz vein and stockwork includes 0.7m @ 12.3 g/t Au, 463 g/t Ag
RDD 14414	Buluh		239105	9683490	193	50	45	-55	24.7	25.6	0.9	4.85	6.3	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
RDD 14417	Buluh	Vein	239051	9683690	182	35	90	-40	12.75	13.25	0.5	2.30	34.7	
									28.3	29.2	0.9	1.01	7.7	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
		Vein							30.2	32	1.8	2.19	57.8	
RDD 14418	Buluh		239026	9683565	214	55	90	-60	42.5	43.1	0.6	2.99	5.2	Minor veining in andesite wall rock
									44	45	1	0.65	4.0	Minor veining in andesite wall rock

As of 28 February 2014

B3 TEMBANG-ANANG

Tembang/Anang 2014 Infill Drilling Significant Intersections Au >0.5g/t

Hole No	Location	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
RDD 14416		Vein	240084.68	9683505.23	99.30	50.00	320	-40	20.30	30.90	10.60	1.41	33.1	
		Vein							31.70	33.25	1.55	0.92	26.2	
		Vein							41.20	44.40	3.20	2.40	54.8	

Updated 22 February 2014

Information Material to Understanding the Exploration Results

Geology and geological interpretation

The mineralisation at Tembang (Buluh, Siamang, Belinau, Bujang, Berenai, Asmar and Tembang-Anang) is considered to be typical low-sulphidation epithermal style. Gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide veins are hosted in brittle andesitic rocks of the Miocene Hulusimpang Formation. Base metals are generally low except at depth in some of the vein systems, most notably Belinau. The small scale structural controls of the individual mineralized veins is complex however there are strong NW and SE trending strucural controls across the project area.

Drilling techniques

The Buluh, Belinau, Berenai, Asmar and Anang Tembang deposits have been drilled using PQ3 and HQ3 sized diamond drill core; triple-tube wire line standard equipment to maximize core recovery. Most of the deposits have been drilled on standardized 25m drill sections perpendicular to mineralization holes, except where steep topography did not allow this,. Where possible, inclination of drill holes were planned drill to intersect true thickness of the quartz veining. Core is oriented wherever possible using the spear technique.

Data spacing and distribution

- Drill spacing is typically completed along 25m drill sections with 25-50m spacing of drill holes along individual sections
- The mineralization 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).

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

- Most of the drilling, except in areas of extreme topography, is aimed at intersecting the target vein structure as close to true width as possible.
- No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling direction.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

The majority of the Tembang deposits have been drilled with HQ diameter diamond drill core. Standard geological logging of drill core was completed on site in suitable conditions and the data collected and stored in a standard MS Acess database. Sampling of drill core was carried out on standard one metre intervals except where narrow sub-metre veins were encountered. Half core samples were sawn and collected on site and transported by Land to Intertek Labs in Jakarta.

Sample Security

- Samples are taken in covered trays from the drill site to the core processing facility at Tembang Camp. Company personnel log, photograph and spilt the core. Half of the core is retained in the core shed as a geological reference and for use should further tests be required.
- All samples for assay are bagged in numbered calico sample bags which are then sewn in to polyweave bags for transport. Samples are dispatched by a regular courier service from the Tembang Site door to door to the ITS laboratory in Jakarta.

- This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no instances of tampering with samples have occurred since drilling commenced in 2007.

Sample analysis method

All samples are assayed at Intertek Testing Services laboratory services. The following elements and ITS techniques are used:

- After drying, complete samples are pulverized to 75% passing minus 200 mesh.
- Au is analyzed by 50g Fire Assay with an upper detection limit of 50 ppm and a detection limit 0.01 using Intertek standard FA 50 package
- Ag is analyzed by Silver geochemical digest +AAS using scheme GA 03. Any samples >50 ppm are assayed using Triple acid digestion (HCL/HNO3 /HCLO4) ore grade digestion followed by volumetric finish. Ag to 1%.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

- Regular and systematic insertion of standards (1 in 20 samples) has been carried out on drill core since inception of the drilling program in 2007. Intertek Laboratories who conduct all of the assaying for the project also carry out internal quality control, the laboratory takes 5% duplicates of pulps, the comparison of repeat assays and standard results suggest there are no issues with either precision or accuracy.

Verification of sampling and assaying

- Calculations of significant intersections are carried out by Competent Person Matthew Farmer, MAUSIMM, Exploration Manager and full time employee of Sumatra Copper & Gold plc.
- Umpire Laboratory analysis of ~ 5% of drill core sample pulps has been completed routinely at Indo Assay Laboratory with the results confirming that the principal Lab (Intertek) is well within normal variation between commercial assay laboratories.

Location of data points

- In 2007 PT Geoservices completed a topographic survey of the Tembang post-mining surface. A set of survey beacons was established tied to the Indonesian UTM Mercator national grid system (WGS 84 zone 48S).
- All drill collars are surveyed by company surveyors using Theodolite equipment and tied in to the independently verified system of triangulation benchmarks as outlined above.

Audits

- Representatives of both H&S Consultants and Cube Consulting have visited the project site as part of the due diligence for the updated Mineral Resource estimates completed in August/September 2013.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

JORC TABLE 1: THE INFORMATION IN THIS TABLE REFERS TO THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS: ASMAR, BERENAI, BULUH, BUJANG AND TEMBANG-ANANG

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• PQ and HQ sized diamond drill core. Triple-tube wireline standard equipment. The majority of the deposit has been drilled in HQ but where possible shorter holes have been drilled in PQ3 size to maximize recovery. Most of the holes were angled grid west on the main vein, except where steep topography did not allow this, to get close to true thickness of the quartz veining. • Sampling was carried on one metre or less ½ core samples collected in visually mineralized intervals. Sampling outside these mineralised intervals generally less but up to 2-metres. Whole samples are pulverized to 75% passing minus 200 mesh. 50 g charge fire assay for gold. Ag assayed by AAS 30 gram charge.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• The Asmar, Berenai, Buluh, Belinau and Tembang/Anang Mineral Resources are defined by diamond core drilling, which was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, geotechnical and other attributes. The SCG sampling protocols and QAQC have been reviewed by H&S Consultants for Buluh and Belinau and are as per industry best practice procedures.

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.	• Industry Standard Work where diamond drill drilling is carried out and core sampled on a geological basis. In the Tembang epithermal system particular emphasis is placed on sampling mineralized quartz veins. Quite often the sampling is on a 1 metre basis. Wall rock and "shoulder samples" are sampled on maximum 2 metre intervals.
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).*	• PQ3 and HQ3 sized diamond drill core. Triple-tube wire line standard equipment. Core is oriented where ever possible using the spear technique.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• A geologist at the rig monitors core recovery against run length. Recovery is measured in the core tube by the driller and a marker inserted into the core tray noting any core loss. All core is laid out at the rig in ½ PVC pipe for inspection. Depths are measured and checked against marked depths on the core blocks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Maximum size of drilling used PQ and HQ. Drilling supervisors informed prior to start of hole where intersection expected. Once quartz is intersected, drillers use short runs to maximize recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• All of the samples used in the Mineral Resource estimate are from diamond core drilling which had high recoveries. There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	• Core is geotechnically logged and photographed at the rig. Core is transported to the core shed approximately 2km away where core is geologically logged and sampled and photographed again both wet and dry. Particular emphasis is placed on sampling the mineralized intervals of quartz veining.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core is logged descriptively and codes are used to describe alteration type/ intensity, quartz type and intensity as well as various percentages of minerals. Structural data including veins, shears, fractures are recorded relative to the core axis unless the core has been oriented in which care actual measurements are recorded using a “rocket launcher”. Oxide intensity, used for metallurgical sampling, is also recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All intersections are geologically logged and sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Half core either PQ or HQ is taken for sample after being sawn on site using a diamond saw
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Sampling size is considered to be appropriate. Assay repeatability for gold and silver has never been an issue at the Tembang Deposit. Sampling of half core is an industry standard technique in minerals exploration and represents 50% of the total sample. • Sample preparation involves drying, crush (95% <5mm), Pulverising (95%<75um) entire sample using a LM2 pulveriser

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Insertion of Standard Reference Materials 1:20 alternating with insertion of blanks (barren materials) routinely for all drill core. This includes all surface/trench channel samples used in the Mineral Resource.
	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.	• Surface channel sampling is conducted to a standard width and depth to ensure sample respresentivity. Drill core is carefully cut into half. Where the core is excessively broken the zone to be sampled is wrapped in tape and then cut to ensure the sample is representative.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Gold is very fine grained typical of a low sulphidation epithermal deposit. The half split of core is deemed satisfactory for this type of deposit.
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.*	• All samples are completely pulverized and assayed at Intertek Testing Services laboratory http://www.intertek.com/minerals/global-services/ : The following elements and ITS techniques are used: • Au by Fire Assay in ppm, upper detection 50 pm, detection limit 0.01 using scheme FA 50. • Ag by Silver geochemical digest +AAS using scheme GA 03. Any samples >50 ppm are assayed using Triple acid digestion (HCL/HNO3 /HCLO4) ore grade digestion followed by volumetric finish for Ag to 1%.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Regular and systematic insertion of blanks (1:20 samples) and standards (1 in 20 samples) has been carried out on both surface samples and drill core since inception of the drilling program in 2007. Intertek Laboratories who conduct all the assaying for the project also carry out internal quality control. SCG submit 5% standards and blanks with all samples submitted to Intertek, the laboratory also takes 5% duplicates of pulps, the comparison of repeat assays and standard results suggest there are no issues with either precision or accuracy. • All drilling by SCG has been subjected to 5% checks on pulps and 2.5% checks on coarse rejects conducted every six months, additionally, the remaindered pulp from the first assay of the 5% samples selected are submitted to an external laboratory PT Indo assay, for check analysis. Samples are selected randomly with a minimum of 30 samples in four sample bins based on the sample statistics, the four bins being trace to half the mean, half the mean to the mean, the mean to 3x mean, and greater than 3x mean. The sample pairs are reviewed for bias and the relative standard error for each bin calculated, results generally show a relative standard error of less than 20%, more often the figure is less than 15%. This together with the correlation plots indicates no issues with repeatability. Similarly results from the external laboratory show no significant variation.
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 Competent Person Matthew Farmer, MAUSIMM, Exploration Manager and full time employee of Sumatra Copper and Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	• In 2007 the Sumatra Copper and Gold conducted a twin hole drilling program of the previous owners of the Tembang Project, PT Barisan Tropical Mining to validate the data a series of 18 twinned holes were drilled, paired to BTM diamond and RC holes and collared some 4m away from the original drill collar. • All the twinned holes, except for one at Belinau, made intersections of the vein within a metre or so of the expected depth indicated by the original hole. Results compared favourably with the BTM hole and comparisons made by percentile of the two sample populations suggested no significant disparity in grades between the two sets of assay data. Comparisons between RC and diamond drilling were favourable. • Given the amount of new drilling data generated the company is planning to review the previous BTM RC and Diamond drilling in early 2014.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Electronic data is stored and reported using micromine and Microsoft access data base. Data is network backed-up across several physical sites (Tembang Project and Jakarta Office). Physical assay reports are filed in the Jakarta office. • All data entry is under the control of a specialist database geologist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• There have been no adjustments to assay 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 by company surveyors using Theodolite equipment and tied in to the independently verified system of triangulation benchmarks as outlined above. • All drill holes were surveyed at 50m intervals downhole either with a single shot camera or as with the recent drilling using a digital orientation device, any observed deviation is minimal.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All coordinates are quoted in UTM-UTS Zone 48 South.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Since 2007 the surface topography has been improved with more detailed survey work, approximate depths to the flooded pits have been established from raft borne plumb-line surveys. The topographic DTM model used in this estimate was dated 2nd November 2013 and includes a total of some 125,611 individual survey stations.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing is usually on either 50m x 50m centers and in areas where infill drilling or structural complexity is observed 25 x 25m centers.
	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.	• No compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Most of the drilling, except in areas of extreme topography, is aimed at intersecting the target vein structure as close to true width as possible.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are taken in covered trays from the drill site to the core processing facility at Tembang Camp. Company personnel log, photograph and spilt the core. ½ of the core is retained in the core shed as a geological reference and for use should further tests be required. • All samples for assay are bagged in numbered calico sample bags which are then sewn in to polyweave bags for transport. Samples are dispatched by a regular courier service from the Tembang Site door to door to the ITS laboratory in Jakarta. • This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no instances of tampering with samples have occurred since drilling commenced in 2007.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Representatives of both H&S Consultants and Cube Consulting have visited site as part of the due diligence for the Mineral Resources in August/September 2013

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Sumatra's tenure is under the Indonesian national Izin Usaha Pertambangan or Mining Business License (IUP) system. The Tembang project is held by PT Dwinad Nusa Sejahtera (DNS), a 100% owned subsidiary of SCG, within IUP licence 22/KPTS/DISAMBEN/2009 that covers both the old Rawas Mine site and surrounding area covering a total of approximately 100km2. • Sumatra's tenure is in "production forest" and as such require a "borrow and use" permit from the Indonesian department of forestry. Sumatra was granted a borrow and use permit for its Dwinad IUP in April 2013 (ASX release 26/04/2013).
Exploration done by other parties	CRA (now Rio Tinto) started exploring in the area in 1986 and negotiated a Contract of Work agreement with the government under the name of a PMA company, PT Barisan Tropical Mining (PT BTM). The Rawas deposit was outlined, and regional sampling was carried out elsewhere within the then Contract of Work (COW) boundaries. By 1991, CRA had drilled 81 diamond drill holes for 11,747 metres, and completed over 9,000 metres of trenching mainly focussed on the Berenai and associated vein systems. CRA conducted feasibility at the time and concluded that the deposit did not have the potential to meet CRA's Mineral Resource size criteria. Laverton took over the BTM CoW and entered the Feasibility Study period in 1991. A move to the Construction period was approved in November 1995. Laverton completed a further 17,148 metres of diamond drilling and 101,388m of RC drilling for the feasibility and construction.
Geology	The mineralisation at Tembang is considered to be an intermediate sulphidation epithermal style. Gold-silver bearing quartz sulphide veins are hosted by mostly brittle andesitic rocks of the Miocene Hulusimpang Formation. Base metals are generally low except at depth in some of the vein systems notably Belinau.
Drill hole Information	○ See separate table in this report (Tables A1-4, B 1-3).

Data aggregation methods	Intercepts are calculated using the length-weighted averages of individual samples. Minimum grade truncations are applied. A cut off of 0.5 g/t Au is usually applied. Local geology is used as a guide for this. There are a number on minor peripheral veins that occur outside the vein systems and this low cut off encompasses these veins. Cutting of high grades is not carried out but where high-grades do exist, a high-grade sub-interval will normally be reported in the comments section of the significant results table (see attached tables B1-3).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Down-hole lengths are reported due to the irregular nature of the peripheral stock work zones. Secondly due to topography drilling cannot be carried out to the optimum azimuth and dip to intersect the true width of the vein.
Diagrams	• Plan views are included in this report. All sectional views are provided in the company's ASX releases, especially the quarterly report.
Balanced reporting	• All intersections, both high and low grade are tabulated in this report (tables A 1-4, B 1-3).
Other substantive exploration data	• Not applicable to this report
Further work	• Diagrams show where mineralized zones are open. The Company currently has three drill rigs on site on standby. The Company will continue infill rigging should this be deemed necessary

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About Sumatra Copper & Gold

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

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Farmer, who is a full time employee of the company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr 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'. Mr Farmer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.