

Gold Discovery at North Bermol Confirms Idenburg's District-Scale Potential

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG) ("FEG" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a **significant new gold discovery** following the Company's first-ever scout drilling program at the **North Bermol** prospect, located within the **Idenburg Contract of Work** in Papua Province, Indonesia.

The discovery of a **new, high-grade shear zone** confirms the strong potential for **multiple mineralised systems** across the Idenburg project, underscoring the Company's view that Idenburg is emerging as a **district-scale opportunity**.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **New discovery** of high-grade gold mineralisation hosted in a newly identified **northwest-trending shear zone** at North Bermol. Mineralisation is associated with shallow zones of intense deformation containing quartz veins and coarse sulphide minerals similar in type and style to that intersected at the main Bermol prospect.
- **Strategic target confirmed** - Historical exploration highlighted anomalous gold in surface rocks and soils at North Bermol. Follow-up mapping and rock sampling by FEG defined structural targets that have now delivered strong gold intercepts from the first drill program.

Significant drilled intersections include:

- BND003: **2.6m at 3.9 g/t Au** from 11.3m, including **0.5m at 15 g/t Au** from 12.4m.
- BND004: **5m at 4.9g/t Au** from 23.5m, including **1.6m at 12.8 g/t Au** from 24.8m
- BND005: **2.8m at 8.4 g/t Au** from 32m, including **1.6m at 12.3 g/t Au** from 33.2m
- **Expanding the gold footprint** - The discovery of the North Bermol shear zone opens up a **new resource area** within the Idenburg COW and generates additional high priority structural targets to continue to drill test.
- Assay results have been received for holes BND001 to BND005, with further assays pending from additional holes completed at North Bermol that tested for sources of high-grade gold in surface rock samples including a peak sample assay of 53 g/t Au (see ASX announcement 9 April 2025).
- **GM of Exploration, Mike Corey** has released a video discussing this announcement. Watch the video on our investor hub here: <https://fareast.gold/link/yaGjpr>



Commenting on the discovery of high-grade gold at the North Bermol Prospect,

Far East Gold CEO Shane Menere said:

“These results, when viewed in the context of Bermol, are extremely significant.

At Bermol, just seven mineralised drill holes out of nine delivered a JORC Inferred Resource of 228,000 oz Au across a 600 m strike and 300 m width, with a best intercept of 5m at 5 g/t Au. At North Bermol, we are already seeing a similar best intercept of 5m at 4.9 g/t Au, and importantly the characteristic shearing and sulphide mineralisation has been confirmed visually for over 300m of strike and over a dip extent of 400m. Additional assays are pending from seven more holes, and follow-up drilling is planned to confirm an extension of the shear zone a further 350m to the south.

This discovery fundamentally strengthens our view of Idenburg as a genuine district-scale gold system. North Bermol and Bermol both occur within shallow-dipping shear zones that have potential large extent and would be very amenable to open pit development.

And this is just the beginning, with Sua drilling underway where 18 of the 22 historical holes drilled intercepted high grade mineralisation such as KSD008 which returned 5m at 21.8 g/t Au, in many instances high grade mineralization was returned over multiple intercepts, the Sua prospect currently hosts a JORC inferred resource of 296,000oz at 3.7 g/t Au.

Preparations are also well advanced at the Kwaplu prospect where the geology is similar to the Sua prospect and historical soil sampling defined an anomaly larger in size than the Sua prospect with peak soil samples assaying up to 3.5ppm Au.

With a strong balance sheet and over \$9 million in cash at the end of the September quarter, we’re well positioned to continue advancing the Idenburg project.

The broader Idenburg story is rapidly unfolding into one of the most compelling gold exploration opportunities in the region.”

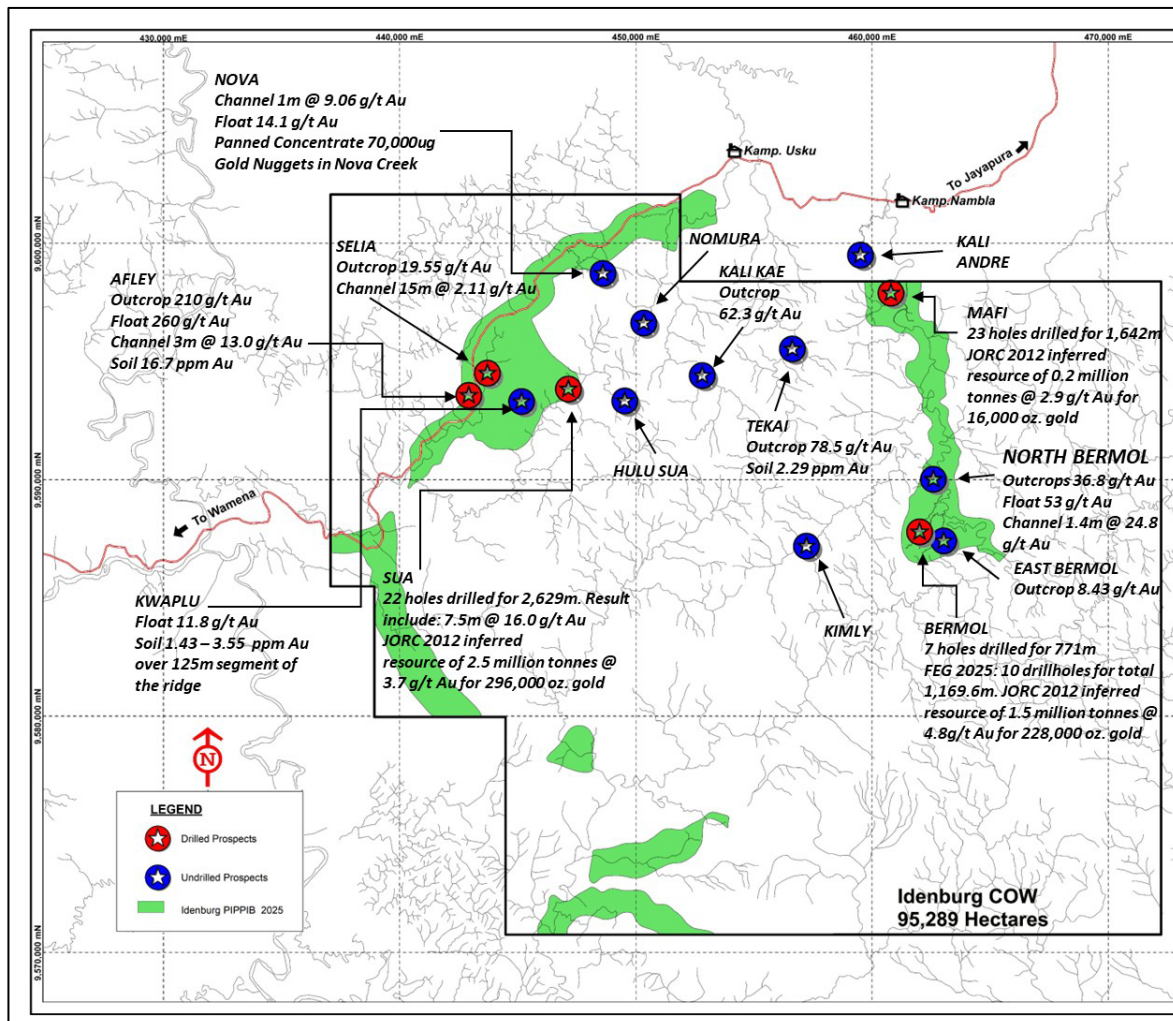


Figure 1: Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. Areas of recent PIPPIB reclassification are shown (green). The North Bermol prospect is indicated. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.

Historical exploration and recent detailed mapping and surface rock sampling by the Company within the North Bermol prospect area found numerous boulders of highly deformed and sulphide-rich quartz rock. The mapping also identified potential host structures of the boulders and defined specific drill targets. Refer to ASX Announcements 27 August 2025.

Drilling commenced in North Bermol on 21 September 2025 and to date 12 holes have been completed (Figure 2 and Table 1). Assays of drill core have been reported for the drill holes BND001-005 and significant compiled intersections for these holes are provided in Table 2. Select core photographs from the intersections are provided in Figure 6. The type and style of gold mineralisation is similar to that intersected within the main Bermol prospect area.

The North Bermol prospect was ranked as a Priority 1 structural target by an independent structural evaluation of the Idenburg COW. Refer to ASX announcements of 2 and 17 September 2025. The study identified 14 Priority 1 structural targets.

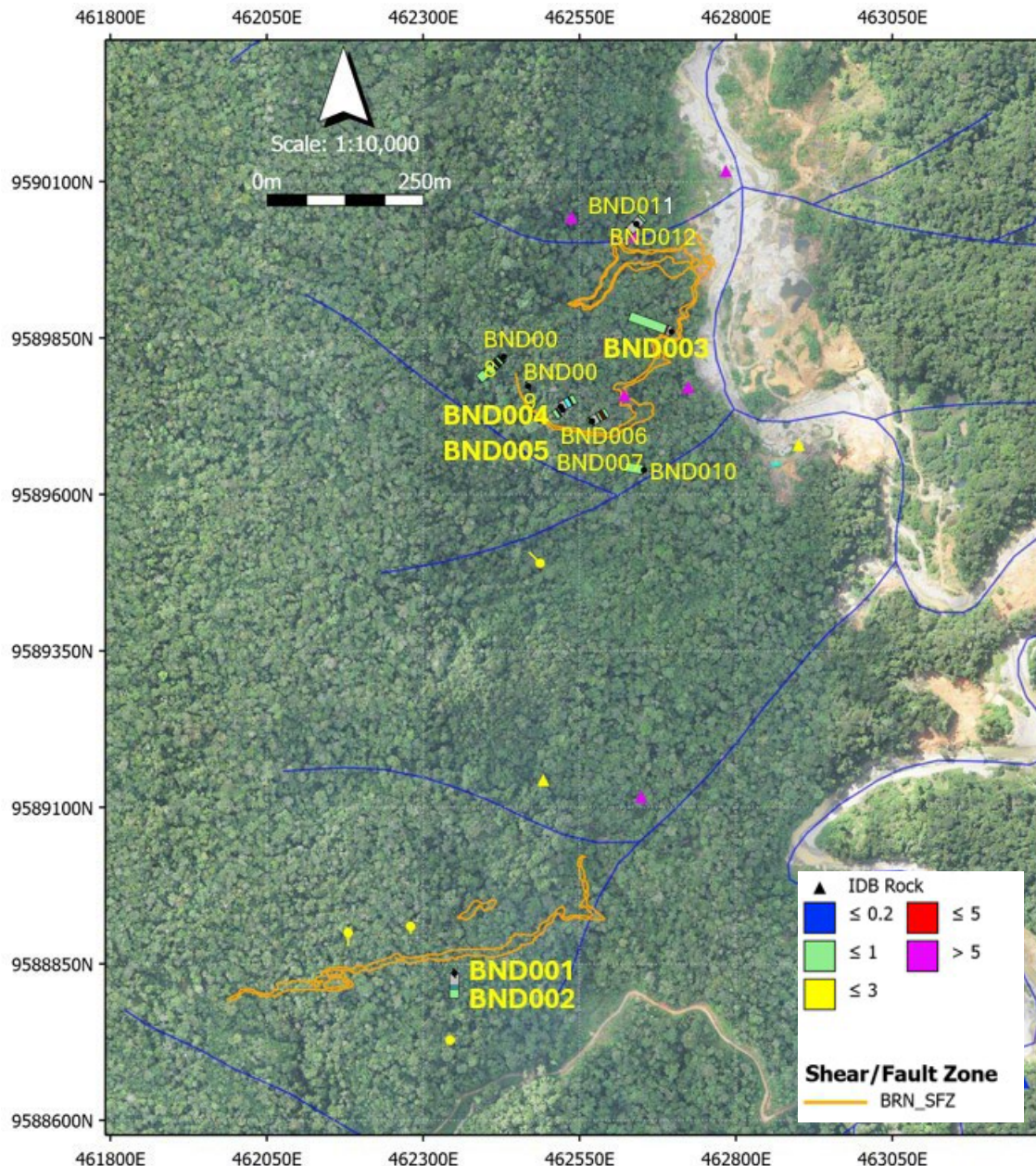


Figure 2: North Bermol plan map showing locations of completed drill holes BND001-005. The interpreted extent of the North Bermol shear zone is indicated in orange, Refer to Table 1. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.

Table 2 presents compiled significant assay intersections for drillholes BND-003 to 005. Holes BND-001 and 002 did not intersect the shear zone and have no significant intersections. Current 3D interpretation suggests that the North Bermol shear zone in the area drilled has already been eroded and may occur further to the west. This premise will be tested as part of the current drill program.



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth
BND001	462350	9588835	533.9	180	45	59.90
BND002	462350	9588835	534.3	0	90	50.2
BND003	462697	9589860	364	290	45	100.8
BND004	462523	9589735	494.4	225	73	50
BND005	462520	9589740	494.4	55	58	49.1
BND006	462570	9589717	418	225	79	30.1
BND007	462570	9589717	418	57	45	40.2
BND008	462429	9589820	465	225	70	150.2
BND009	462468	9589773	430	225	90	54
BND010	462653	9589639	396	280	60	60.3
BND011	462641	9590032	358	225	50	31.4
BND012	462645	9590037	358	45	68	40.5
Total Meters						716.70

Table 1: Collar details for completed drill holes within the North Bermol prospect area. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south. Refer to Figure 2 for drill hole locations.

Based on the drill results the North Bermol shear zone is a broad, shallow dipping (15°) plane that strikes to the northwest and dips to the northeast. The shear zone has been intersected to a depth of about 30m and has an apparent true thickness of 2-6 meters. 3D modeling of current drill results suggest that the shear plane has a minimum strike extent (to NW) of 300m and a dip extent (to NE) of about 400m. The latter is based on visual confirmation of intense shear deformation within holes BND011 and 012. Assays are pending for these holes.

Refer to Figures 3 and 4 that show a cross section across holes BND004/005 and show select core photos of the high grade gold mineralisation.



Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BND001	<i>North Bermol</i>	<i>No Significant Assays</i>			
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BND002	<i>North Bermol</i>	<i>No Significant Assays</i>			
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BND003	<i>North Bermol</i>	0	1.1	1.10	0.32
	<i>North Bermol</i>	11.3	13.9	2.60	3.99
	<i>incl</i>	12.4	12.9	0.50	15.01
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BND004	<i>North Bermol</i>	23.5	28.5	5.00	4.90
	<i>incl</i>	24.8	26.4	1.60	12.85
		28.1	28.5	0.40	1.09
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BND005	<i>North Bermol</i>	32	34.8	2.80	8.44
	<i>incl</i>	33.2	34.8	1.60	12.30
	<i>and</i>	33.2	34	0.80	16.59

Table 2: Compiled significant intersections from FEG drillholes BND001 to BND005. Intersections were compiled using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with no grade top cut. A maximum of 3 meters of internal dilution was included. Refer to Table 1 for hole collar details. Assays are pending for North Bermol drill holes BND006 to 012.

Cross sections for drill holes BND004 and 005 are shown in Figure 3 with select core photos shown in Figure 4. Rock and mineral textures suggest that the high-grade gold-sulphide mineralisation occurred late in the deformation history. Further detailed study is required to determine specific controls and relative timing of the gold mineralisation.

The drill results clearly demonstrate that the Idenburg COW warrants considerable further exploration. The Company will expand the new discovery exploration strategy of low-cost detailed mapping and sampling over priority structural targets to define drill targets.

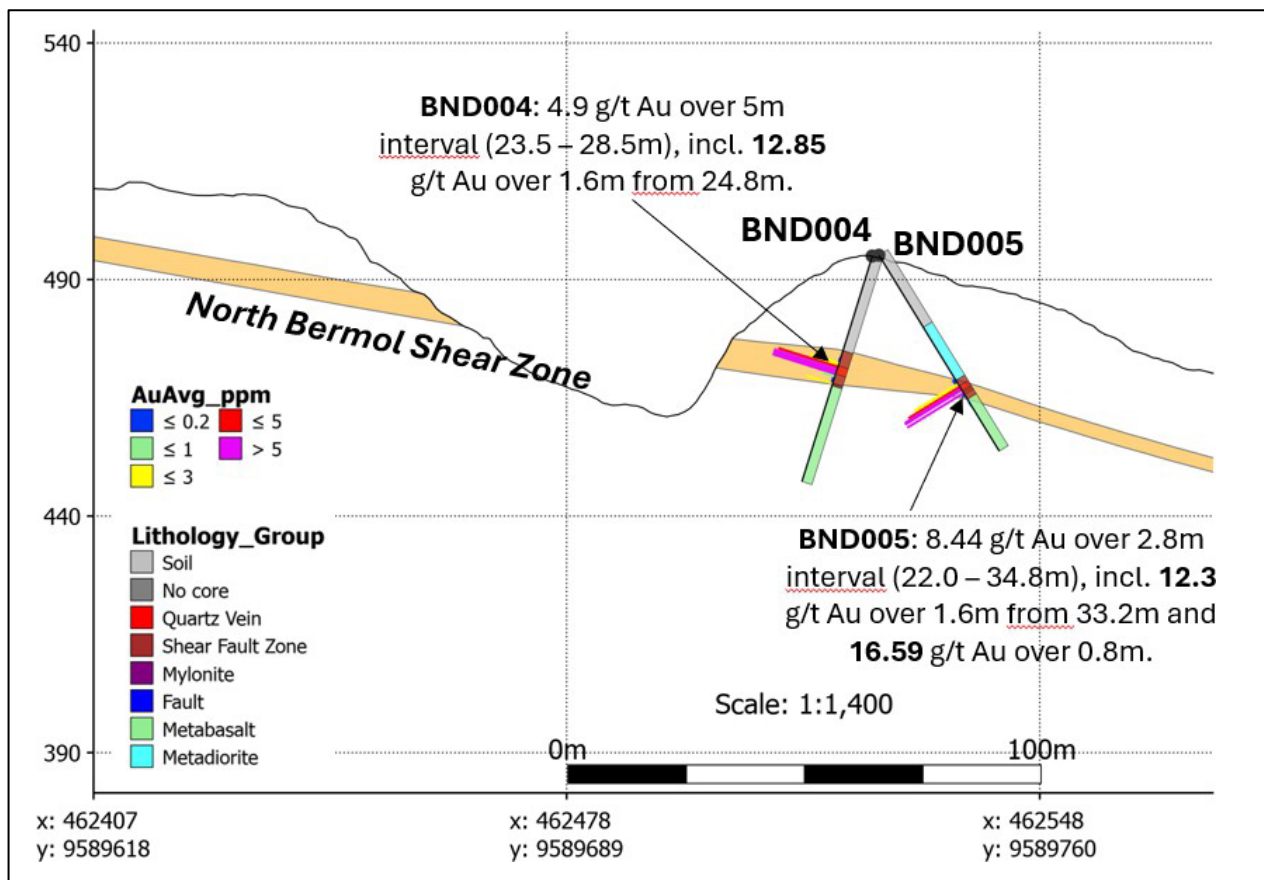


Figure 3: Cross section (looking North) showing the trace of the North Bermol shear zone and significant intersections within holes BND004/005. Mineralisation remains open laterally and down-dip within the shear plane

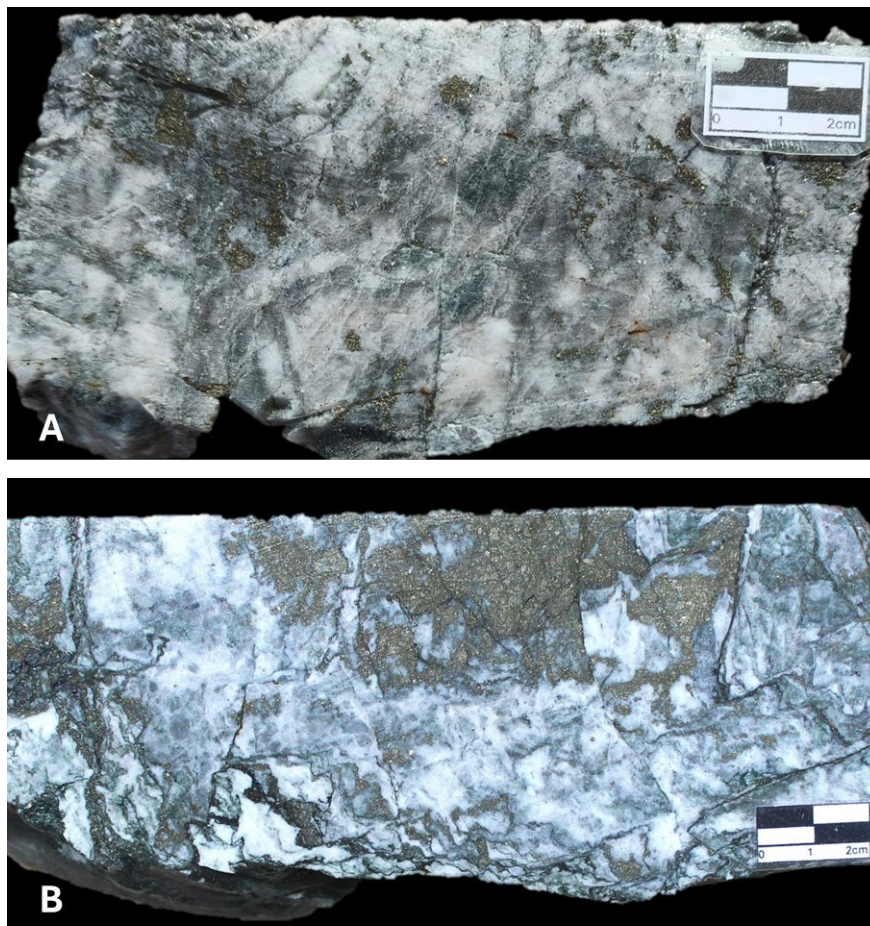


Figure 4: Photos of drill core from holes BND004 (A) and BND005 (B) showing highly fractured quartz within coarse blebs of sulphide in the matrix. The coarse sulphide and massive quartz within a intensely deformed shear zone suggests that the sulphides (and associated gold mineralization) occurred late in the deformation history. A) from hole BND004 (24.8m), assayed 15.4 g/t Au over 0.5m from 24.8-25.3m. B) from hole BND005 (34.3m), assayed 12.7 g/t Au over 0.5m from 34.3-34.8m.

Figures 5 and 6 show the extent of the modelled North Bermol shear plane and a long section along dip. Mineralisation occurs in a near surface, shallow-dipping plane that remains open laterally and down dip and considerable drilling is required to fully assess the resource potential of the modeled shear plane.

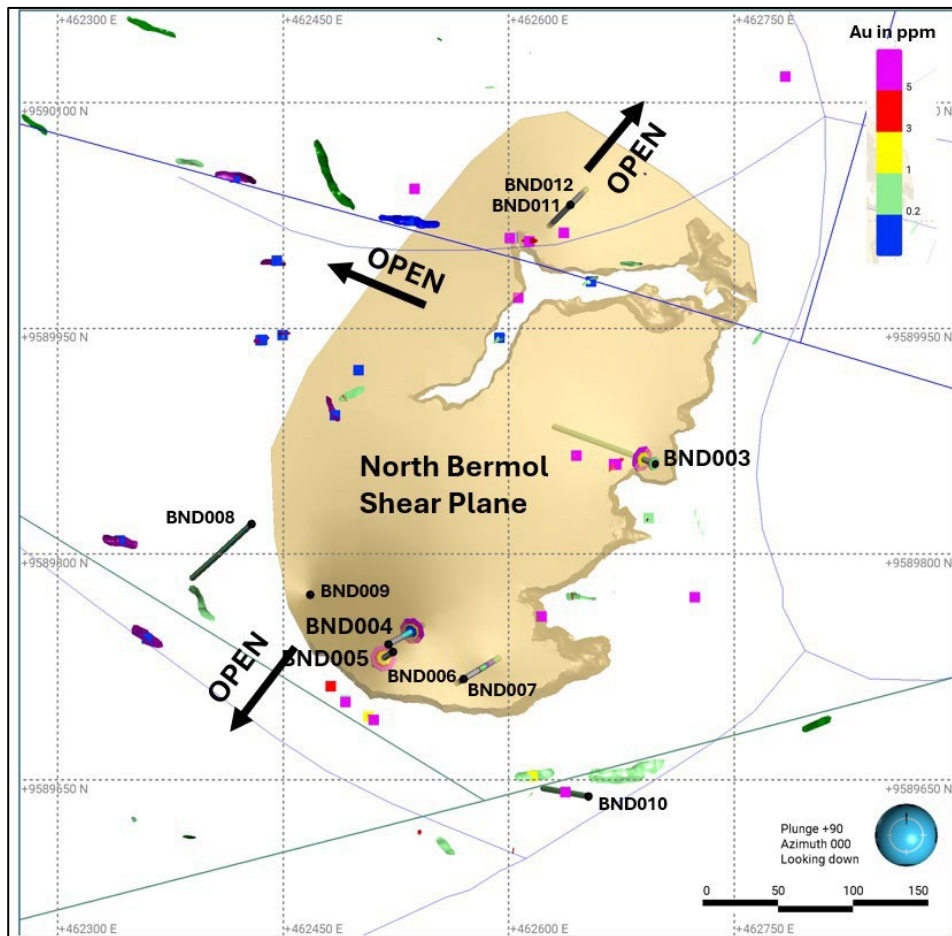
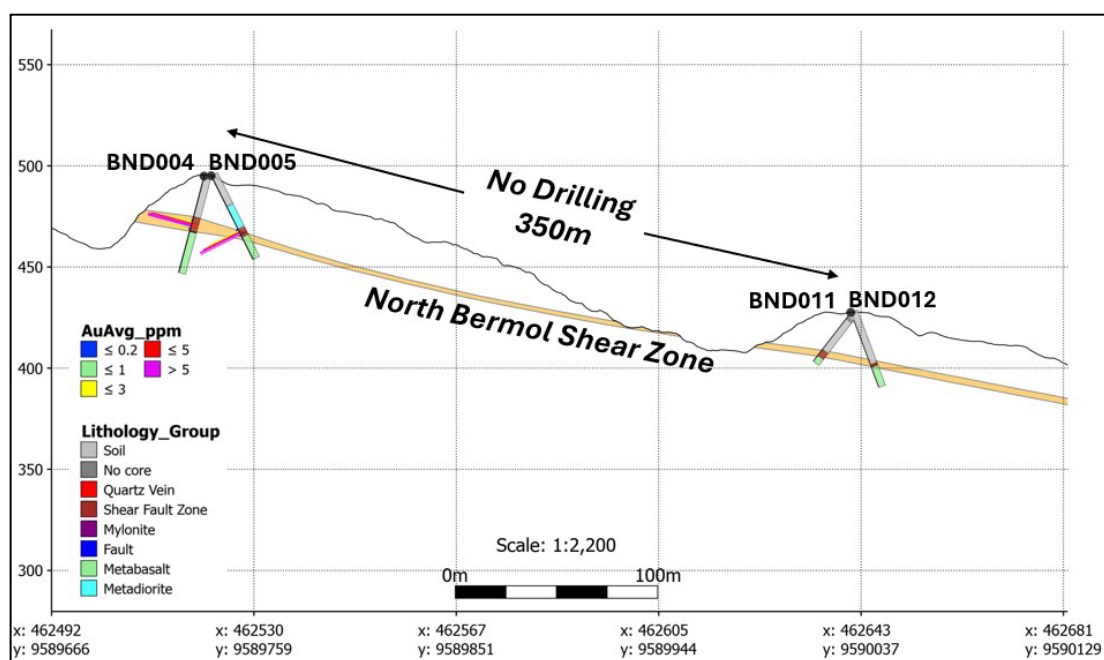


Figure 5: Above- 3D model showing the assumed extent of the North Bermol shear zone. The shear zone is interpreted to occur as a low angle plane, that ranges from 2-6m in thickness and dips to the northeast. **Below-** interpreted long section (looking west) showing the extent of the shear plane from south (left) to north (right). Holes BND011/012 intersected the interpreted shear plane with sulphides and assays are pending





COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results (Including JORC Tables) is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared, reviewed and approved by Mr Michael C Corey, a competent person who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Canada. Mr Michael C Corey is employed on a consulting basis by Far East Gold Limited as the General Manager of Exploration. Mr Michael C Corey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Michael C Corey has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the exploration results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement.

The information referenced in this announcement that is based on the results and interpretation of historical exploration within the Idenburg COW was compiled and reported by SMG Consultants in the reports entitled: 'PT Iriana Mutiara Idenburg Exploration Target Report June 2024' and 'JORC Resource Report, PT Iriana Mutiara Idenburg, November 2024'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the announcements continue to apply. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements

ABOUT FAR EAST GOLD

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG) is an ASX listed copper/gold exploration company with six advanced projects in Australia and Indonesia. This Release has been approved by the FEG Board of Directors.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Sign up to the Far East Gold investor hub to receive important news and updates directly to your inbox, and to engage directly with our leadership team: <https://investorhub.fareast.gold/auth/signup>

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been completed this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- All Idenburg drill core was digitally photographed and logged by FEG project geologists. Core with any potential for mineralisation was marked up for sampling and despatched to an analytical laboratory for geochemical analysis. Only visually obvious non-mineralised core was not sampled. - Cut, half core was selected for geochemical analysis. - The drill core sample intervals range from 0.5 to 1.50 m in length. - All half core samples were jaw-crushed and split onsite in the Company operated core facility. Sample packets of 500g were put into woven polysacks by site personnel and air freighted to Pt.Geoservices in Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. - Additional sample preparation and assays were undertaken by the independent Pt. Geoservices laboratory in Bekasi, Indonesia. - Gold analyses of all drill core samples were by fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish of a 50g sample, with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au (method FAA50). - For the determination of base metal AAS analytes the GAI02_ICP analytical methods – with detection limits of Ag (0.5 ppm) and Cu, Pb, Zn (each 5 ppm) and 1 ppm detection limit for As.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- Triple tube diamond core drilling – fully drilled with diamond bit with PQ collar. - Core diameter was mostly HQ, reducing to NQ at depth. - Down-hole surveying was routinely conducted at 30 m intervals. - Core orientation was measured using a MagCruiser MM105 from Stockholm Precision Tools. - Core was fitted together and marked up for sampling by a geologist, and where loose fragments were seen core was wrapped in masking tape prior to the core sawn in half.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- All core sample recovery recorded in both hard copy and digital logging sheets and recovery results assessed by project geologists. - No significant drilling problems encountered resulted in very good core recoveries. - Statistical analyses indicate no relationship between grade and recovery.

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. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- All drill holes were logged by geologists. - All logging data recorded intervals from and to, including lithology, mineralisation, alteration, sulphides seen, detailed structure and geotechnical characteristics. - All core was photographed both dry and wet. - All samples that were identified as having any potential mineralisation were assayed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- Core samples were logged and all intervals for analysis were marked up by FEG geologists, at 0.5 and 1 metre intervals. - Core samples for analyses were cut into half and collected by experienced FEG personnel. - drill core sample intervals range from 0.5 to 1.5 m in core length. - Selected quarter core samples were assayed for quality assurance and quality control analysis as field duplicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- All samples were despatched to the independent laboratory Pt.Geoservices in Bekasi - Certified reference samples and blank and field duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of one each per 20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Data entry involves constructing Excel and Access spreadsheets directly from final laboratory assay reports delivered electronically in PDF and Excel format. - Database verified by FEG exploration manager, including all significant drill intersections. - Data stored in company server located in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Drilling and surface rock sampling grid (Northing, Easting and elevation) was established with handheld GPS control and tape and compass surveyed in the rugged terrain. - Drill hole collars and all sample points will be picked up by contract surveyor at completion of drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The existing topographic survey is considered adequate for the current DTM. Minor local discrepancies are evident and further survey work will be required should further Resource definition ensue. - Grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS 84) UTM Zone 54, Southern Hemisphere.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drill hole spacing and drill section spacing was as close to 100 m as the rugged ground conditions allowed. - Drilling has verified the historical mapping and trenching that identified intense shear and fault related deformation. - Samples are not composited for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Drill sections are oriented perpendicular to main strike of shallow dipping vein structures. - Most holes were drilled on section. - Vertical and mostly inclined holes were drilled, depending on the interpreted orientation of the shear/fault zone hosting the mineralisation. - The orientation of the drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment with respect to interpreted structural controls of mineralisation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- All drill core samples were packed on site into polysacks by experienced FEG personnel before being delivered to a logistic depot near Jayapura airport and air-freighted to Jakarta, Indonesia. - Initial coarse crushing and sample split was undertaken by trained FEG technicians at Senggi core facility. Additional sample preparation and assaying was completed at the Pt. Geoservices laboratory in Bekasi, Indonesia. - Pulps and coarse rejects will be stored at the Pt. Geoservices
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling procedures and data collection are frequently reviewed by FEG exploration staff. No independent audit of sampling methodologies has been done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	- A 6th generation Contract of Work (COW) between PT. Iriana Mutiara Idenburg (IMI) and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia signed on 28 April 1997 - Project Area covers 95,280 hectares. - No further partial relinquishments required. - COW currently in Exploration Period. 30 year production period with possible 2 x 10 year extensions. - Obligations and commitments governed by COW amended to conform to 2009 Mining Law.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Known historical mineral prospects and Resources were located and documented located by previous IMI tenure holders. - Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties include Barrick Gold Corporation and Avocet Mining under Joint Venture, Placer Dome under Exclusive Option Period and Minorco, Newcrest Mining, Newmont Mining under confidential due diligence investigations. - ACA Howe International Ltd. compiled an independent technical report on the key prospective targets within the COW held by IMI. - SMGC in Jakarta completed an Exploration Target Assessment and a Maiden inferred JORC resource estimate for FEG in 2024.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- All gold prospects are located within the exotic Idenburg Inlier terrane, an approximately 30x30km block of amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks hosting dismembered ophiolites emplaced along regionally extensive thrust faults. - Tectonic setting is on edge of Pacific Rim, in complex collisional zone between Northward creeping Australian continental plate and oceanic Pacific Plate drifting to Southwest. - Style of gold mineralisation as determined from field observations including mapping and drill core logging is of the orogenic gold type, also referred as mesothermal lode gold. - Repeated petrographic investigations suggest the presence of auriferous, sheared quartz veins in metamorphic rocks with alteration assemblages seen and fluid inclusion homogenisation temperatures indicate that orogenic lode gold deposits are present.
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	Drill hole collar details were provided in the included Table and shown on the included plan map.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Significant assay intersections were calculated using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with no top-cut and maximum 3m of internal dilution. • Samples of variable lengths were weighted when present as part of calculating significant assay intersection. • No grade equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down-hole length, true width not known').	• The drill targets were tested with the aim of intersecting the interpreted structural features as perpendicular as possible to the strike, based on the geological interpretation from historical data and determined from surface creek mapping and mapping of fault/shear zone exposures. • Results are reported as down-hole widths, in most cases, true width is approximately 80-85 % of down-hole length.
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.	• Figures attached.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Results from all drill holes in the historic programs for which assays have been received have been reported in previous FEG announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Previous historical exploration activities included: • Regional drainage sampling has been completed over the entire remaining Project Area at a sampling density of just over 1 sample per 5 sq. km. At each stream site a - 80# stream sediment, panned concentrate and BLEG sample were collected, along with any mineralised rock float or rock outcrops. • The BLEG samples were assayed for Au, Ag and Cu. The silt and rock samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Sb, Hg, Bi, Ni, Co, K and Cr. • Lithostructural interpretations from air photos and satellite imagery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Compilation of all geochemical, geological and geophysical data into a GIS database initially in Datamine and Leapfrog format. • Preliminary metallurgical test work, on surface samples and on drill core composites from the Sua district show that 50 to 60 % of the contained gold is recoverable by gravity, while overall recoveries by carbon-in-leach (CIL) or resin-in-leach (RIL) processes exceed 95 %. • Preliminary cyanide-leach, bottle-roll tests on Bermol rock material by Placer reportedly indicated gold recoveries of 80%.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The current initial FEG drilling is planned to extend and infill known mineralised zones, and to delineate additional mineralised zones within the Idenburg COW Project Area.