

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 September 2025



Idenburg Project – Drilling Commences at North Bermol Prospect

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG, “FEG” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise that drilling has commenced at the highly prospective, **North Bermol prospect**, following a series of encouraging results from surface mapping and rock sampling.

The Company has planned a maiden 17-hole scout drilling program at the North Bermol prospect, located ~1.5km northwest of the Bermol prospect. Initial drilling will target a series of mapped shear and fault zones coincident with high-grade surface rock grab and chip samples, confirming the presence of gold and sulphide mineralisation.

Recent surface sampling returned **high grade assays** including up to **36.7 g/t Au** and **44.7 g/t Ag** from quartz and sulphide-rich shear zones. These results reinforce previously reported assays (refer ASX announcement 2 September 2025) and highlight the potential of the broader **Bermol–North Bermol structural corridor** to host multiple mineralised zones and deliver further discoveries.

In parallel, a new access road is being cut and drill rigs are being mobilised to the nearby **Sua prospect** – a proven high-grade gold target with strong historical drill results – where drilling is planned to commence in early October, once drills are in place at Sua, the company will then continue with access to the **Kwaplu** prospect with drilling planned for the end of October.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **High-Grade assays:** surface rock samples grading up to **44.7 g/t Ag**, **36.7 g/t Au**, **34.05 g/t Au**, **21.21 g/t Au** and **18.62 g/t Au** from surface rock samples.
- **First drilling at North Bermol:** a programme of **17 holes for 865 meters** designed to test gold bearing structures.
- **Compelling geological setting:** mineralisation is hosted in northwest-trending shear/fault zones associated with major regional structures identified by Murphy Geological Services.
- **Near-term catalysts:** drilling underway at North Bermol; Sua drilling planned to commence in early October.

Commenting on the start of drilling at the North Bermol Propsect, Far East Gold CEO Shane Menere said:

“Launching the first ever drill program at North Bermol marks another exciting milestone in our Idenburg exploration campaign. With multiple high-grade rock samples already confirming the system’s strength, this drilling has the potential to unlock a brand-new discovery. Alongside imminent drilling at the high-grade Sua prospect, shareholders can look forward to a steady flow of near-term newsflow and catalysts from one of the most prospective gold corridors in the region.”

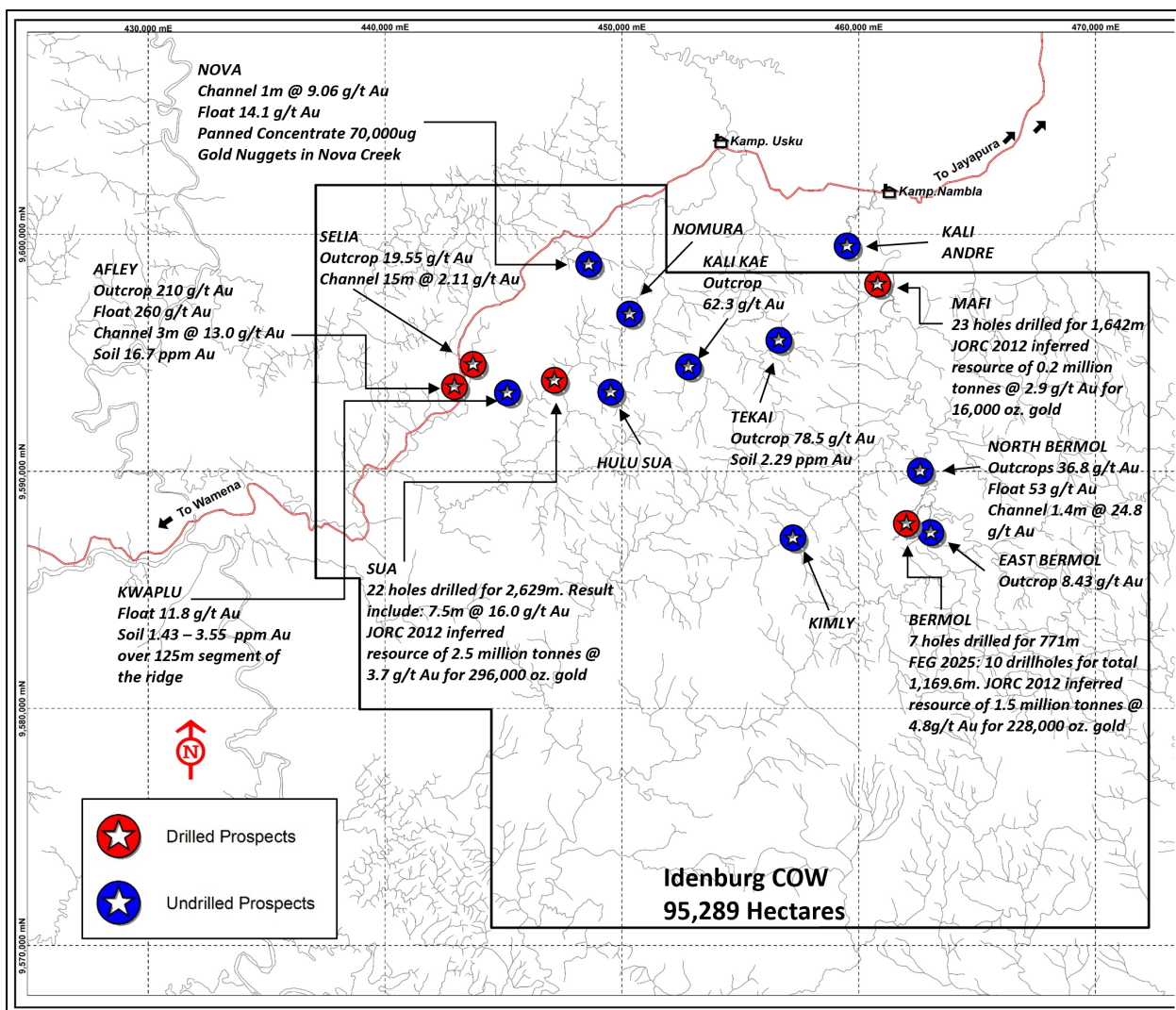


Figure 1: Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. Recent mapping was completed in the North Bermol prospect area and discovered new zones of shear/fault-hosted gold mineralisation.. Refer to Figures 2 and 3. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south. Refer to JORC Resource Report, PT Irian Mutiara Idenburg, November 2024 completed by SMGC for details of the JORC 2012 inferred resource estimates.

Results of Detailed Mapping

The North Bermol prospect represents the interpreted northern extension of an approximately 4km long structural corridor (Figure 2). Although the corridor has a general northeastern orientation mapping has identified secondary northwest-trending fault/shear zones which validate an independent structural study of the Idenburg property (refer to ASX announcement of 2 September, 2025 and clarified Announcement of 17 September 2025), understanding the relative timing of the structures and their relationship to gold mineralisation is critical to the Company's exploration efforts. A review and assessment of historical exploration at Idenburg is discussed in the Independent Exploration Target Report for the Idenburg Property prepared by SMGC and released by the Company in ASX announcement of August 21, 2024. Recent detailed mapping has further defined a number of gold-bearing shear/fault zones that will be targeted as part of the Company's initial scout drilling program (Figures 3, 4).

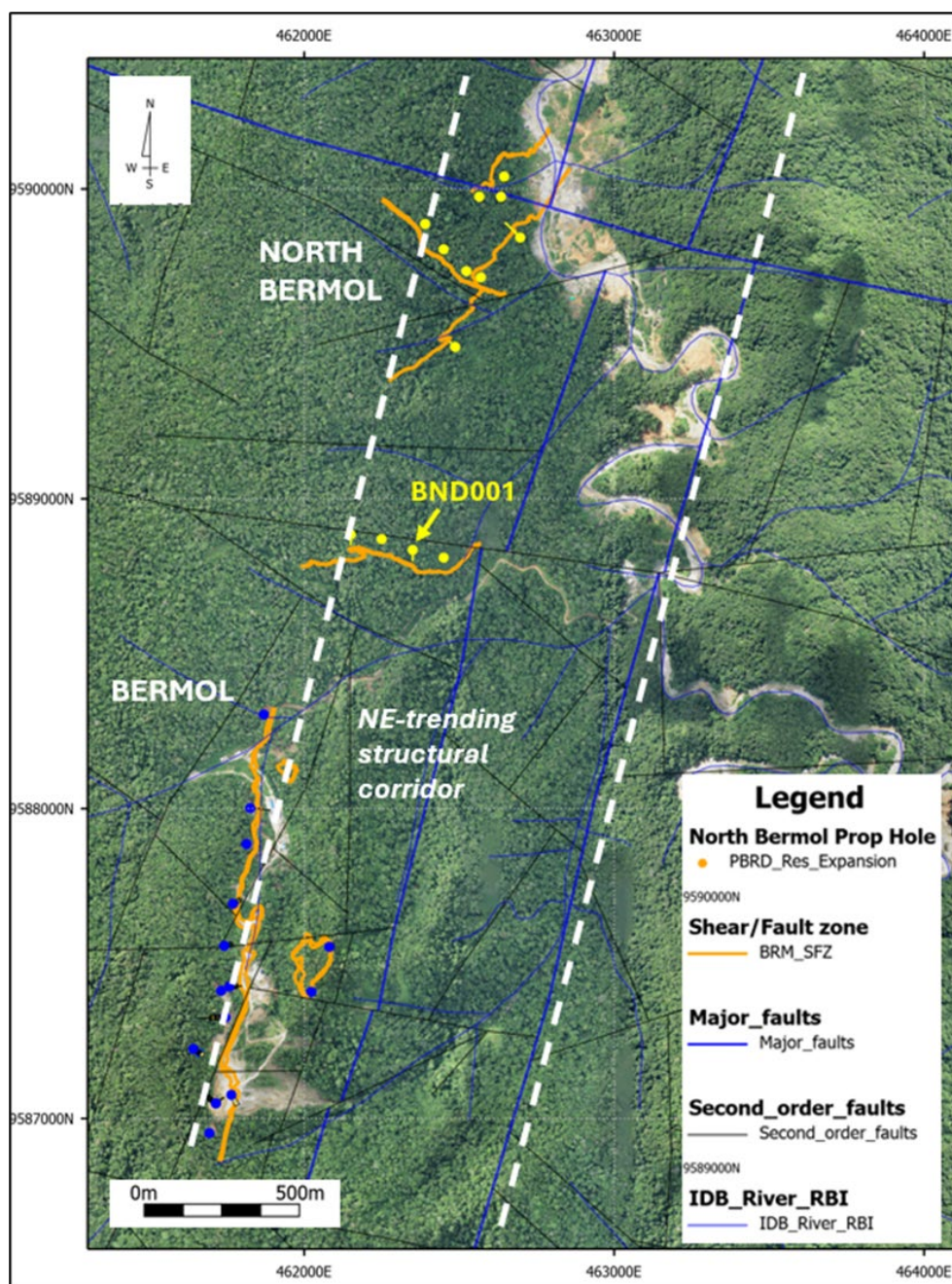
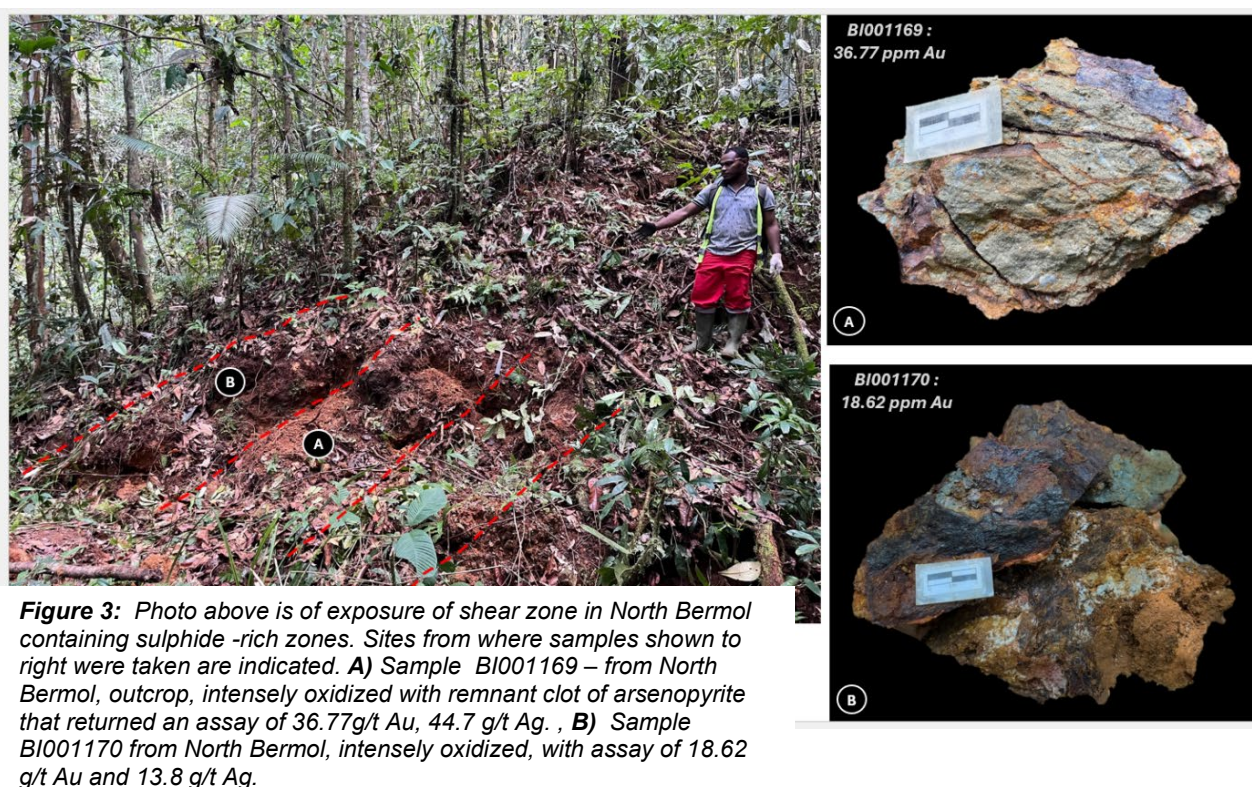


Figure 2: Image showing the Bermol district prospect areas and the location of planned North Bermol drillholes (yellow) and completed drill holes at the Bermol prospect (blue). The site of the first North Bermol drill hole (BND001) is indicated. See Figures 3 and 4. Refer to Table 1 for sample location and assay details of samples shown. A review and discussion of historical exploration and assessment of resource potential can be found in the Company ASX announcement of August 21, 2024. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.



Sample ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	RL M	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Sb ppm
BF001151	462332	9589155	461	0.08	0.25	170	5	27	2.5
BF001152	462173	9589156	508	0.03	0.25	11	2.5	965	2.5
BI001153	462088	9589130	572	0.03	0.25	3	6	40	2.5
BI001154	462005	9589094	601	0.01	0.25	5	2.5	283	2.5
BI001155	461987	9589085	605	0.01	0.25	5	2.5	175	2.5
BI001156	462359	9589744	483	0.01	0.25	1	2.5	60	2.5
BI001157	462341	9589809	480	0.00	0.25	3	2.5	4	2.5
BI001158	462616	9589652	392	1.82	2.5	1,954	7	88	2.5
BF001159	462387	9588756	461	12.34	16.3	28,600	29	31	12
BF001160	462387	9588756	461	16.71	5	4,809	53	58	2.5
BI001161	462177	9588843	529	0.02	0.25	66	2.5	18	2.5
BI001162	462345	9588731	469	5.04	13.2	30,600	18	43	16
BI001163	462341	9588727	470	6.35	3.2	8,572	23	57	5
BI001164	462337	9588726	471	6.86	2.6	90,000	77	166	29
BI001165	462356	9588729	466	1.55	0.7	1,864	11	28	2.5
BI001166	462184	9588762	510	21.21	2.2	71,800	40	50	19
BI001167	461455	9587751	756	0.05	0.25	175	6	1,534	2.5
BF001168	462645	9589865	386	34.05	23.2	904	82	2,753	2.5
BI001169	462672	9589860	379	36.77	44.7	1,104	98	1,196	2.5
BI001170	462670	9589860	378	18.62	13.8	888	41	996	2.5

Table 1: Assay results for samples shown in Figure 3. Coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 54 South.



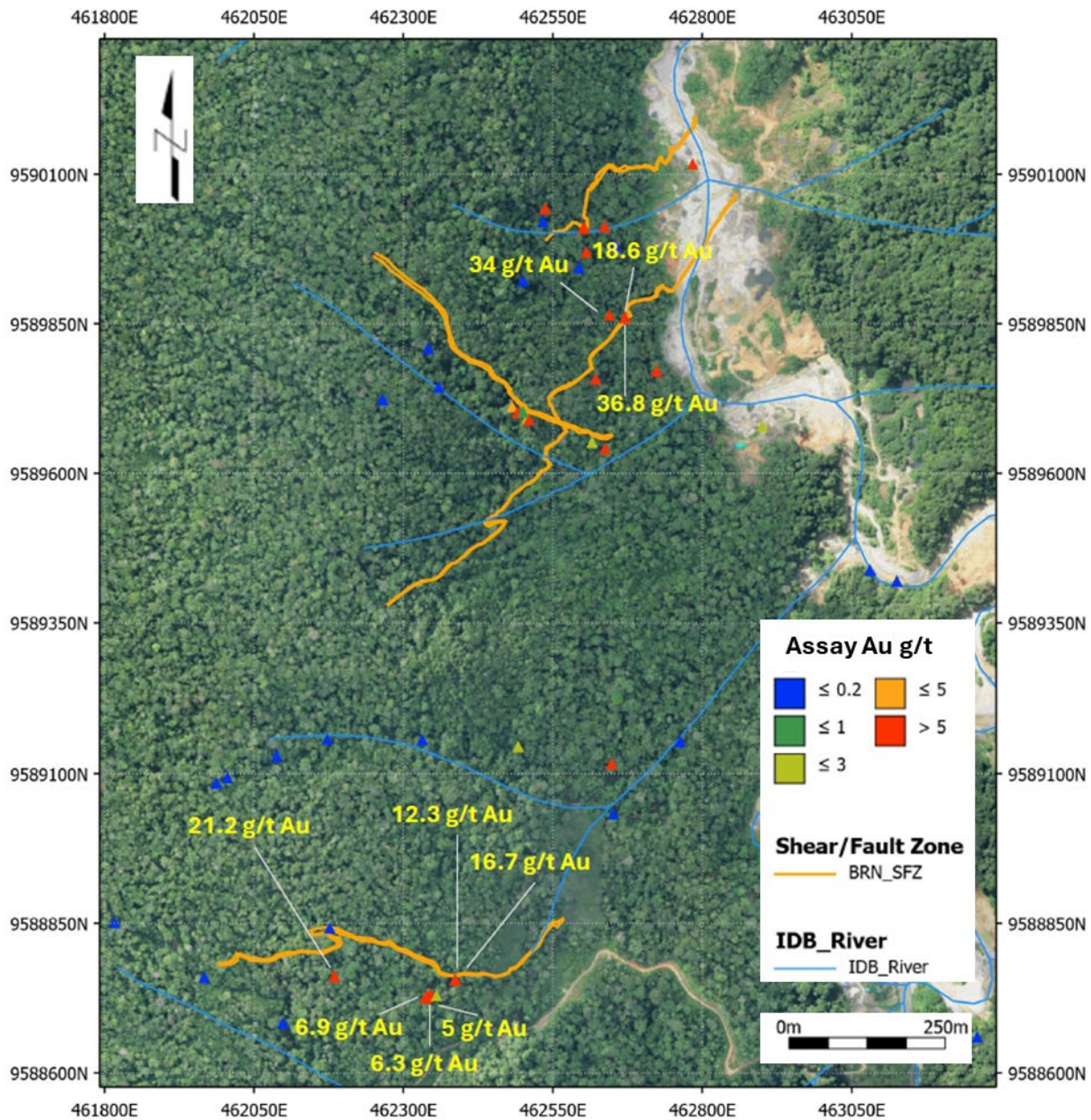


Figure 4: Image showing the locations of reported surface rock samples referenced in Table 1. Shear/fault zones observed and mapped in the field are shown. Planned North Bermol drill holes will test the gold-bearing structures as part of the initial 17 hole scout drill program. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.

The Company will continue the program of detailed mapping and rock sampling within the North Bermol and other known gold-bearing prospects identified by historical exploration with the objective of identifying drill targets.



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 report template

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 rock samples were collected by a Company geologist who collected pertinent geological data and site survey coordinates using a hand-help Garmin GPS. Grab samples were collected from sites of specific interest and visible sulphide mineralisation. Chip samples were collected across the area to be sampled and were taken to be as representative as possible. Each sample site was photographed. - All sample preparation and assays were undertaken by the independent Geoservices Laboratory in Jakarta, 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 FAS4AAS). - For the determination of base metal AAS analytes the Geoservices GAM006 – Base Metal Determination method was used with detection limits of Ag (0.5 ppm) and Cu, Pb, Zn (each 5 ppm). - For the determination of AAS hydride analytes the Geoservices GAM004 – Hydride Base Metal Determination method was used with a 1.00 ppm detection limit for Arsenic
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).	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 historical drill holes were drilled from the surface using conventional triple-tube diamond drilling techniques. Core recoveries exceeded 90% for all mineralised intervals reported. All results from the historical drill programmes have been reported in the Company and Independent reports referenced in this announcement.
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.	• Not Applicable
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.	• Approximately 1.5-2.5kg of rock was collected from each sample site. • The analytical methods selected are deemed appropriate for the level of analytical accuracy required at this early stage of exploration. The objective of the sampling was to determine if significant Au-Ag and associated elements mineralization is present. • Rock samples were bagged and tagged with unique numbered assay tags inserted into each sample. The samples were delivered via commercial carrier to Pt. Geoservices Geoassay Mineral Laboratory located in Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. The samples were oven dried at 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Each sample was analysed for gold using FAA30 fire assay method using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. Samples containing >50 g/t (ppm) Au were further assayed using the FAGRAV gravimetric method. Ag, base metals and a suite of other elements were estimated by method GA102-ICP, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP- OES finish. Samples containing >100ppm Ag were further assayed using GOA-02 method which was an

		aqua regia ore grade digest with an AA finish. • A single OREAS certified reference material and a blank sample were inserted at the rate of 1 each per 25 samples. for QAQC purpose. • The sample preparation completed at Pt.Geoservices prior to analysis is deemed appropriate for the surface rock collected. Select high grade Au samples will also be analysed using a screen fire assay technique to determine if any coarse Au (+200 mesh) occurs.
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.	• All samples were dispatched to an independent laboratory – Geoservices Laboratory, Jakarta, Indonesia. • QA/QC duplicate and replicate sampling only conducted within the Jakarta Geoservices Laboratory.
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Analysis by Geoservices of replicate assays and duplicate pulp check assays indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.	• Assay data is entered into Excel and Access databases directly from final laboratory assay reports and delivered electronically in pdf and Excel format. • Database verified by IMI exploration supervisor and JV funding Chief Geologist, • Data stored in a 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.	• 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. • The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS 84) UTM Zone 54, Southern Hemisphere. • All collected samples were referenced to the grid system using a handheld Garmin GPS.

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.	• Individual samples were collected at selected locations. The sampling was done to be as representative as possible given the exposure samples. • Samples were not composited for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• The type and orientation of structural features if present were noted by the field geologist at each sample location

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	• 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.	Not Applicable.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packed on-site into polysacks by experienced IMI personnel before being helicopter delivered to the IMI logistic depot near Jayapura Airport and air-freighted by Boeing 737 to the Geoservices Laboratory in Jakarta, Indonesia. • All sample preparation and assaying were undertaken at the independent, internationally recognised, Geoservices Laboratory, Jakarta, Indonesia. • Pulps and coarse rejects were stored at the Geoservices Laboratory, Jakarta.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent audits have been undertaken by the Company • Sampling procedures and data collection are frequently reviewed particularly during regular site visits and during Company operating committee meetings.
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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.	- PT. Iriana Mutiara Idenburg (IMI) holds an Exploration Contract of Work (COW) granted on the 13th of December 2017. - Project Area covers 95,280 hectares. - The Exploration COW is valid up to the 26th of October 2026.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- All known mineral prospects have been located by current and past IMI tenure holders. - Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties including Barrick Gold Corporation and Avocet Mining under Joint Venture, Placer Dome under Exclusive Option Period; and, Minorco, Newcrest Mining, and Newmont Mining under confidential due diligence investigations. - ACA Howe International Ltd. compiled an independent technical report on the key prospective targets within the Exploration COW held by IMI.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- All gold prospects are located within the exotic Idenburg Inlier terrane, an approximately 30km x 30km block of amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks hosting dismembered ophiolites emplaced along regionally extensive thrust faults. - The tectonic setting is on the edge of the Pacific Rim, in the complex collisional zone between the northward creeping Australian continental plate and oceanic Pacific Plate drifting to the southwest. - Style of gold mineralisation as determined from field observations including mapping and drill core logging is of the orogenic gold type, also referred to 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:	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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. • 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.	For the reporting of field samples assays the results are reported as received. No additional statistical assessment or modification of the results was done. • No metal equivalent values considered.
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').	• Not Applicable
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.	• All maps, tables, and diagrams are identified in the Table of Contents of this report under the headings "Tables", "Figures"
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 holes in the historic programs for which assays have been received have been reported. Refer to the ASX announcements and independent reports referenced herein.
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;	• The results of historical exploration completed by IMI have been released by the Company within the ASX announcements and independent reported referenced herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- 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 Landsat imagery. - Compilation of all geochemical, geological, and geophysical data into a GIS database initially in ArcView 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 work on Bermol samples suggested minimum gold recoveries by CIL exceeding 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.	Future Resource definition drilling is planned to extend, and infill known mineralised zones, and to delineate additional mineralised zones within the Idenburg Exploration COW Project Area.

