ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
19 JUNE 2026

High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Found Along Trend of the Sua Prospect & Project Update

Far East Gold Limited ("**FEG**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report that recent detailed geological mapping at the Kwaplu and Sikrima prospects has identified additional gold-bearing rock boulders returning **high-grade gold assays**. Significantly, FEG geologists mapped the **same distinctive geology and style of gold mineralisation previously observed during mapping of the Company's high-grade Sua prospect** — the same geological setting that hosts the growing Sua gold resource. The style and type of mineralisation logged at Kwaplu and Sikrima is consistent with that intersected in drilling at the Sua prospect, reinforcing the prospectivity of the broader corridor.

These results add to FEG's growing confidence that the high-grade gold-bearing shear / vein system recognised at Sua has potential **of extending along the approximate 3km structural corridor that links the Sikrima and Sua prospects** (Figure 1).

As demonstrated by ongoing drilling at the Sua prospect, zones of high-grade gold mineralisation can occur both along strike and down-dip of lower-grade mineralisation, highlighting the potential of this underexplored corridor and the need to thoroughly drill test defined mineralised zones.

Detailed mapping will continue with the objective of defining priority targets to drill test.

KEY RESULTS

Kwaplu Prospect

- Surface boulder grab samples returned assays:
  - **45.62 g/t Au** with **52 g/t Ag**
  - **23.60 g/t Au** with 10.8 g/t Ag
  - **21.45 g/t Au** with 2.5 g/t Ag

Sikrima Prospect – The samples are consistent in rock type and reported gold assays with historical assay results reported from surface rock assays in the Sikrima prospect area (See ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2025) .

- Surface boulder grab sample returned assays:
  - **16.07 g/t Au**
  - **11.65 g/t Au**
  - **7.39 g/t Au**

Samples were collected from within zones of interpreted shear and thrust faults supported by high-grade gold assays reported from historical exploration, indicating **gold-mineralised fault / shear structures occur over an extended distance** and underscoring the strong potential for additional gold discoveries through continued drill testing. See Figures 2 and 3.

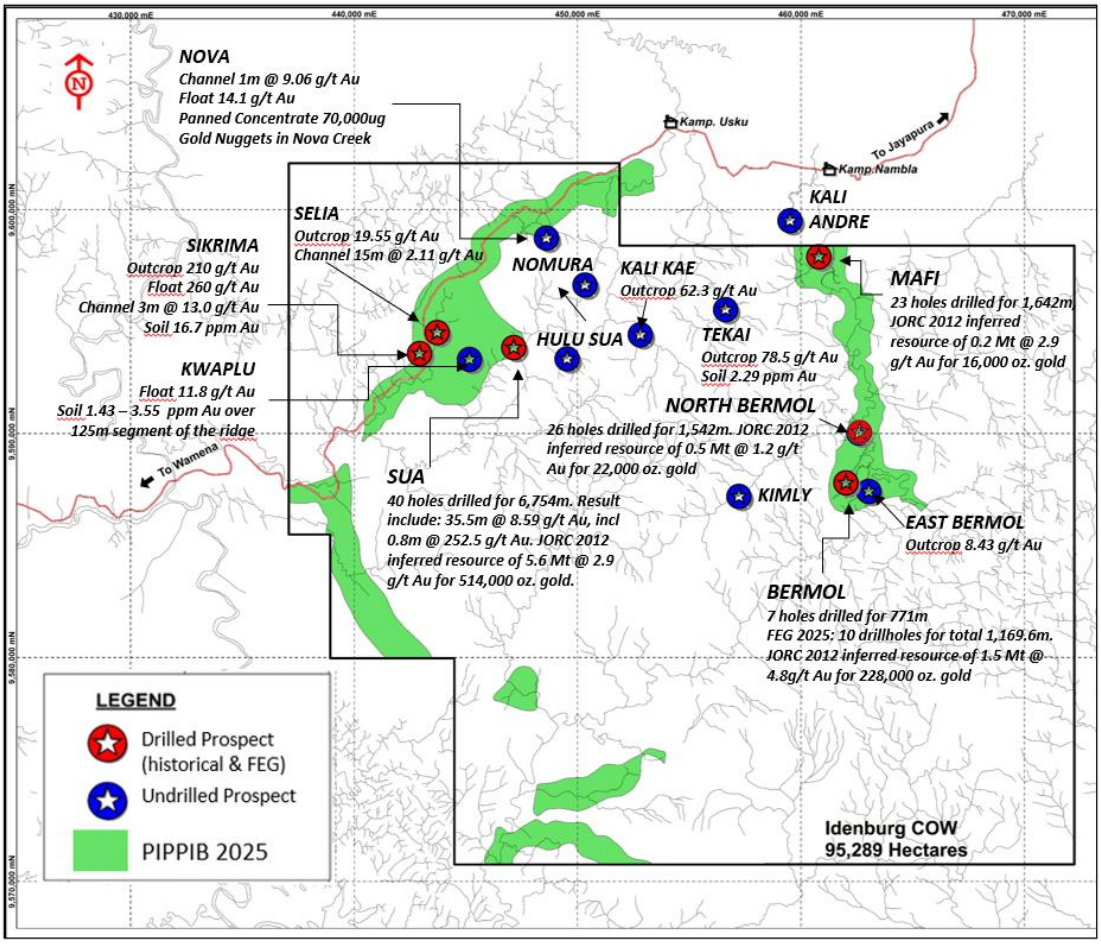


Figure 1: *Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. The areas of announced PIPPIB forest reclassification are also indicated. Refer to ASX announcement of Nov. 4, 2025. Recent mapping was completed in the Sikrima and Kwaplu prospect area. Rock samples represent grab samples from boulders collected in the field. See Figures 2 and 3. See Table 3 for details of the JORC 2012 inferred mineral resource estimate for Idenburg.*

Project Development Update

In addition to the UKL-UPL environment approval FEG secured for the Idenburg Project (see ASX Announcement dated 17 March 2026), the Company is pleased to announce that it has recently received the Governor Recommendation approval for the project in relation to its application made on 15 December 2025. The Governor's Recommendation is a mandatory prerequisite to formally apply for the *Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan* (PPKH) (or "Borrow-Use") for the approved area contained in the UKL-UPL with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Securing this regional endorsement is the final step required to lodge the PPKH and will allow the Company to continue its pathway to development of the Idenburg project.

In parallel with its exploration activities, the Company has commenced work associated with the Indonesian Feasibility Study ("FS") for the Idenburg Project, which forms a key component of the pathway to increasing FEG's ownership interest in PT Iriana Mutiara Idenburg from 51% to 80%. These workstreams include resource definition and conversion activities, LiDAR survey acquisition to support geological modelling and mine planning, geotechnical and hydrological investigations, environmental and permitting activities, civil and infrastructure studies, together with ongoing metallurgical optimisation and mine design work.

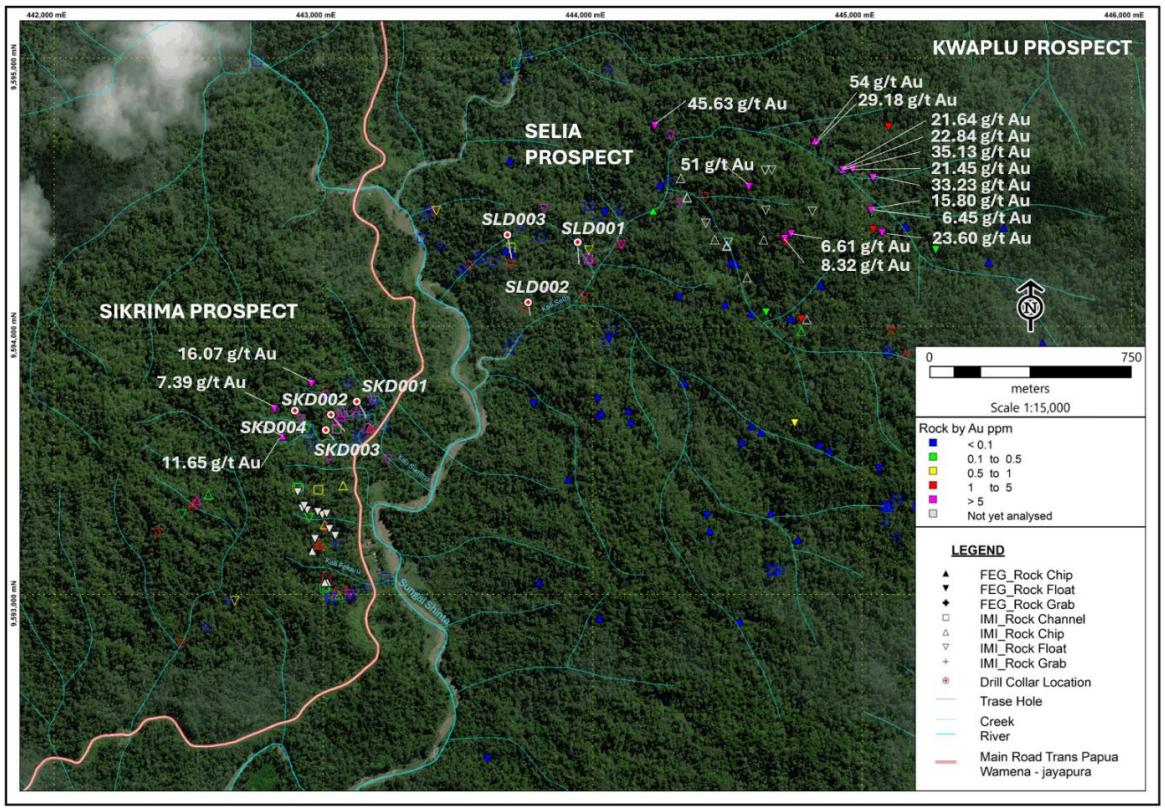
The forthcoming Scoping Study, which is expected to be finalised shortly, will provide the foundation for a number of ongoing and further feasibility study workstreams.

The Company believes these programs will assist in increasing geological confidence within portions of the current Mineral Resource, support future conversion of Inferred Resources into higher confidence categories and provide key technical inputs required for completion of the Indonesian FS. FEG's objective remains to continue advancing these workstreams through calendar year 2026 and satisfy the requirements associated with increasing its ownership interest in the Idenburg Project to 80%.

Completion of the Indonesian Feasibility Study is expected to support progression of the Idenburg Contract of Work through its current stage of project development, subject to the relevant regulatory approvals.

Results of Detailed Mapping

The Company has maintained a program of detailed geological mapping and surface rock sampling over select areas within the Idenburg property area. This work builds on the review and assessment of historical exploration at Idenburg prepared by SMGC and discussed in their Independent Exploration Target Report for the Idenburg Property released by the Company in ASX announcement of August 21, 2024. The Sua prospect has been the primary focus of recent exploration efforts and has resulted in a significant expansion of the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate at Sua from 296,000 ounces of gold estimated in 2024 to 514,000 ounces as reported in the ASX announcement of May 5, 2026. See Appendix 1. The interpreted structural corridor from Sua trending west to Sikrima has been lightly explored and these new assay results indicate that further exploration is warranted.



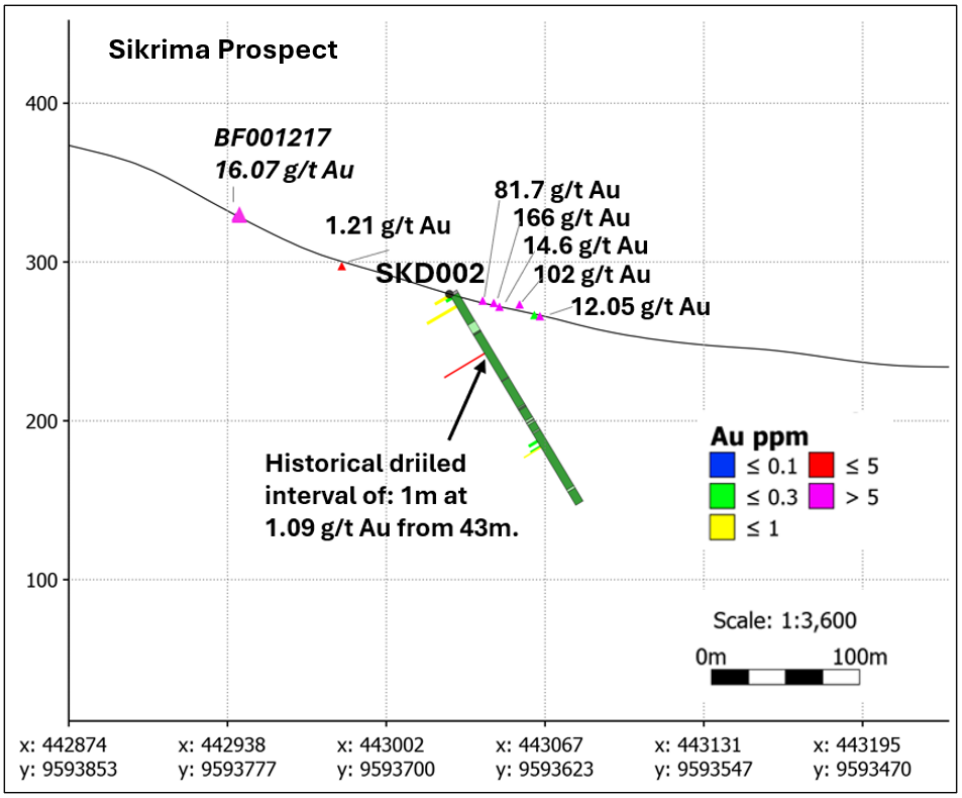


Figure 2: *ABOVE) Map showing the Sikrima to Kwaplu / Bermol district prospect areas and the location of recent surface rock samples with gold (Au) assay results. See Appendix 1, Table 1 for the location and assay details of samples shown. Locations of completed historical drill holes are also shown. BELOW) Cross-section (looking NE) along plane of historical drill hole SKD002. Shows new reported sample assay (BF001217) and also assays reported from historical exploration. Coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 54 South.*

The Sikrima drillhole cross section shown in Figure 2 shows the historical hole SKD002 and assays from a reported drilled intersection. The section also shows the occurrence of several very high-grade surface rock sample assays as reported in historical exploration reports. The results of historical exploration within the Sikrima project are summarised by SMGC in their Independent Exploration Target Report for the Idenburg Property which was released by the Company in ASX announcement of August 21, 2024. The much lower grade of (hypogene) gold intersected in the drillhole beneath the very high-grade surface rock assays would infer that supergene alteration was responsible for highly localized zones of secondary gold enrichment in rock near surface. And while this might have had some role to play it is apparent in Figure 3 that high grades of gold reported in the rock sample here-in show relatively low to moderate supergene affects. Furthermore, the occurrence of the rock boulder (BF001217) upslope of the drillhole suggests that there may be additional zones of higher grade gold mineralisation within as yet untested shear and fault-related structures within the Sikrima and also perhaps the Selia prospect areas (Figure 2).

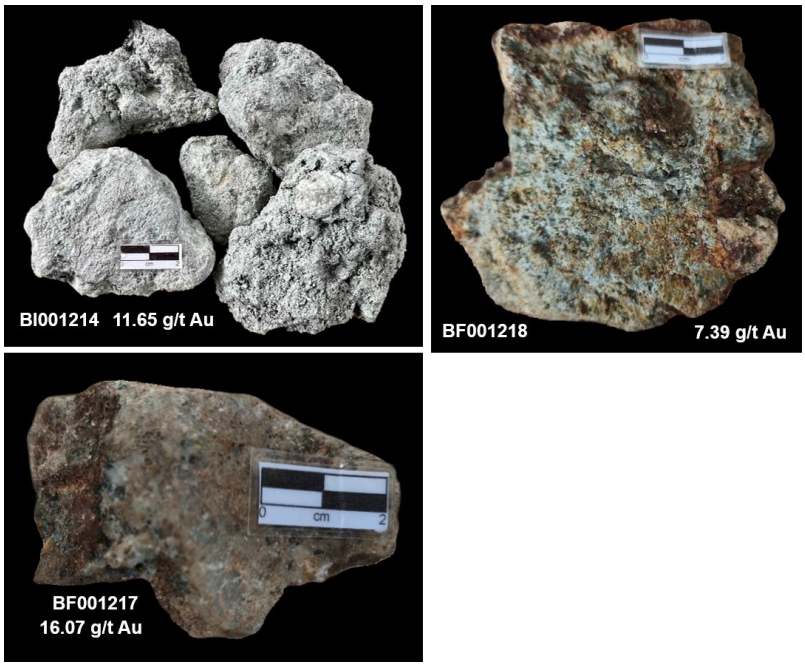


Figure 3: *Photos of rock samples collected and assayed from the Sikrima prospect area. Please refer to Table 1 for assay details and Figure 2 for sample locations.*

In contrast to the Sikrima surface rock samples, those from the Kwaplu prospect area show intense oxidation and thus supergene enrichment might have had a greater role in producing some of the higher grade gold assays reported. However, there does appear to be a different style of mineralisation at Kwaplu as inferred from the much higher Ag concentrations, which are also much higher than seen within gold-bearing zones at Sua. This may perhaps reflect a different level of erosion between the 3 prospect areas.

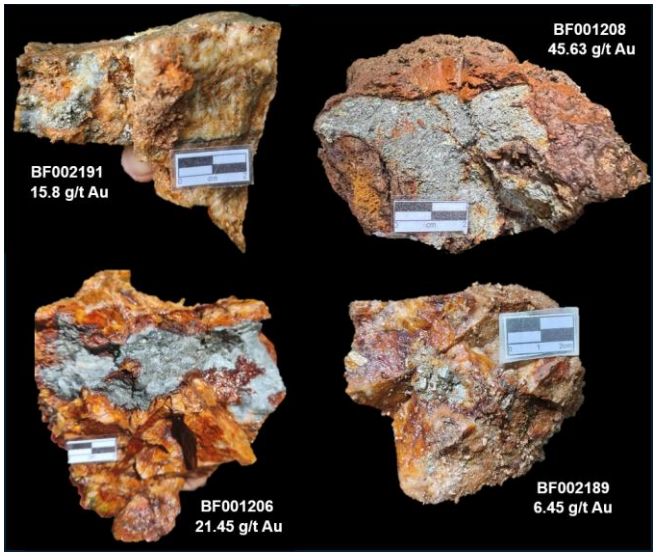


Figure 4: *Photos of rock samples collected and assayed from the Kwaplu prospect area. Please refer to Table 1 and Figure 2 for assay details and sample locations.*

The Company will continue with the current detailed mapping and surface rock sampling to identify new zones of gold mineralisation within the Idenburg prospect areas. Drill targets will be defined and priority targets will be tested as part of the current Phase 1 scout drill program.

Idenburg Mineral Resource Estimate

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 5 May 2026 *(Idenburg JORC MRE increases to 780,000 oz of Gold)* Idenburg Mineral Resource estimate and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 5 May 2026. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented and have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table ES.1 – Mineral Resource Estimate

Prospect	Resource Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au Koz	Ag Koz	Cu K lbs	Pb K lbs	Zn K lbs
Sua	Inferred	5.6	2.9	0.5	145	5.7	71.4	514	89	1,793	71	881
North Bermol	Inferred	0.5	1.2	1.3	160	38.0	87.6	22	23	193	46	106
Bermol	Inferred	1.5	4.8	2.7	432	15.8	44.0	228	125	1,274	47	130
Mafi	Inferred	0.2	2.9	51.7	595	14,868	6,135	16	284	204	5,102	2,105
Total	**Inferred**	**7.8**	**3.1**	**2.1**	**210**	**336**	**201**	**780**	**522**	**3,464**	**5,266**	**3,222**

This table must be presented with the entire JORC Resource Report from which it was obtained.
All values are rounded to a maximum of three significant figures.
There may be minor discrepancies in the above table due to rounding of tonnes. These are not considered material by SMGC.

Table 3: *Mineral Resource table as estimated by SMGC based on historical exploration data using a cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au with no grade capping applied to the IMI historical assays. The resource tonnages are estimated based on a specific gravity of 2.8 t/m3. Gold recovery of 90% was based on historical preliminary metallurgical testing completed on Sua drill core composites.*

A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories (2012 JORC Code).

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: *Sample locations and assay results for samples shown in Figures 2 and 3. Coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 54 South.*

Prospect	Sample_ID	UTM_Easting	UTM_Northing	RL_m	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
Kwaplu	BF002189	445034	9594421	412	6.45	0.7	27	29	7	31
Kwaplu	BF002190	445035	9594422	412	0.30	0.25	10	12	7	70
Kwaplu	BF002191	445033	9594432	409	**15.80**	2.5	26	622	2.5	42
Kwaplu	BF002192	445097	9594742	438	2.78	0.25	11	11	6	108
Kwaplu	BI002193	443801	9593046	339	0.01	0.25	2	134	2.5	35
Kwaplu	BF002194	445041	9594359	431	1.17	1.1	24	133	2.5	65
Kwaplu	BF002195	445074	9594348	420	**23.60**	10.8	40	4534	9	39
Kwaplu	BF002196	445062	9593467	437	0.03	0.25	20	79	8	52
Kwaplu	BI002198	444879	9593535	420	0.01	0.25	1	36	2.5	25
Kwaplu	BI002199	444841	9593559	419	0.04	0.25	1	17	2.5	15
Kwaplu	BI002200	444625	9593606	383	0.09	0.25	1	31	2.5	8
Kwaplu	BI001201	444589	9593629	379	0.03	0.25	1	81	2.5	24
Kwaplu	BI001202	444589	9593628	379	0.00	0.25	1	4	2.5	2.5
Kwaplu	BI001203	444132	9593685	330	0.02	0.25	1	37	2.5	47
Kwaplu	BI001204	444140	9593645	318	0.04	0.25	1	37	2.5	53
Kwaplu	BF001206	444964	9594585	418	**21.45**	2.5	38	106	5	17
Kwaplu	BF001207	444321	9594105	341	0.03	0.25	1	17	2.5	2.5
Kwaplu	BF001208	444230	9594747	328	**45.63**	52	258	45	14	84
Kwaplu	BI001209	444251	9594531	296	0.05	0.25	2	60	9	66
Kwaplu	BI001210	444248	9594527	293	0.04	0.25	9	647	11	111
Kwaplu	BF001211	443320	9592047	259	0.17	0.25	1	3	2.5	9
Kwaplu	BI001213	443656	9591790	289	0.03	0.25	3	80	7	71
Kwaplu	BI001215	443692	9594617	303	0.01	0.25	1	6	2.5	29
Kwaplu	BI001216	445669	9593936	492	0.03	0.25	1	0.5	2.5	80
Sikrima	BI001214	442848	9593591	342	**11.65**	0.9	10	403	11	36
Sikrima	BF001217	442956	9593785	352	**16.07**	2.7	78	1025	2.5	36
Sikrima	BF001218	442818	9593691	378	7.39	0.25	12	2	6	31

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 mineralization 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.

All information compiled and referenced herein has been previously announced on the ASX and the statements included fairly represent a summary of the supporting information and documentation. 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, March 2026'. 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 CEO.

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

COMPANY ENQUIRIES

Justin Werner
Chairman

e: justin.werner@fareast.gold

Shane Menere
Chief Executive Officer

e: shane.menere@fareast.gold
m: + 61 406 189 672
+ 62 811 860 8378

Tim Young
Investor Relations & Capital Markets

e: tim.young@fareast.gold
m: + 61 484 247 771

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 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
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 105ºC, 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 analyzed 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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 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.	The type and orientation of structural features if present were noted by the field geologist at each sample location
Relationship 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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 phase of the COW is valid up to the 26th of October 2027.
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
	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	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.
	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.