ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 November 2025

Visible Gold and Bonanza Grades Intersected at Idenburg

Far East Gold Limited (ASX: FEG) is pleased to announce the results of its first hole KSD023 drilled at the highly prospective Sua Prospect, part of the Company's flagship **Idenburg Gold Project** in Papua Province, Indonesia, which hosts a JORC (2012) inferred mineral resource of approximately **540,000 oz Au**, at an **average grade of 4.1 g/t Au** including an estimated **296,000 oz at an average grade of 3.7 g/t Au within the Sua prospect (see Table 3)**.

Coarse visible gold was observed in hole KSD023 associated within a near surface quartz-vein that returned an assay of **82 g/t Au over 0.4m**. The vein is part of a broader **9.8m zone at 13.77 g/t Au** from 18.5 meters depth. KSD023 was a twin of historical hole KSD002 which returned **11 g/t Au over 11m from 18 meters** depth, **including 52.5 g/t Au over 1.6 meters**. The hole was twinned to confirm assays reported from the historical drilling and confirm the geological interpretations applied. The results have met both objectives.

HIGHLIGHTS KSD023 DRILLHOLE

- **High Grade Gold** intercepts include:
  - **131 g/t Au over 0.8m (24.5m to 25.3m)**
  - **180 g/t Au over 0.4m (24.9m to 25.3m)**
  - **24.08 g/t Au over 5.3m (20m to 25.3m)**
  - **13.77 g/t Au over 9.8m (18.5m to 28.3m)**
- **Coarse visible gold observed** within multiple quartz-sulphide veins
- Assays from KSD023 **validate the historical drill hole KSD002. Although visible gold has been reported within other historical drill holes at Sua,** notably there was no visible gold reported in hole KSD002. **As such, drill testing of previously undrilled parts of the Sua vein system has the potential to intersect new occurrences of visible gold.** This is consistent with the occurrence of **intermittent but often very rich concentrations of coarse gold within orogenic gold systems.**
- Mineralisation at Sua is hosted within a series of stacked milky-quartz ± sulphide veins in which **>30 individual gold-bearing quartz veins have been identified.**
- The Sua vein system occurs within the **5km long** Sua–Afley shear zone and infers **significant potential for additional high-grade discoveries**.

Strategic Significance

The confirmation of **high-grade gold** with **visible gold** at Sua represents a major step forward in unlocking the full potential of the Idenburg Project The occurrence of coarse gold can significantly enhance resource development potential and the planned Sua drill program will attempt to define the **extent of the Sua vein system and the continuity of high-grade zones within it.**

CEO & Director Shane Menere has released a video discussing this announcement. Watch the video on our investor hub here: https://fareast.gold/link/rLwGLe

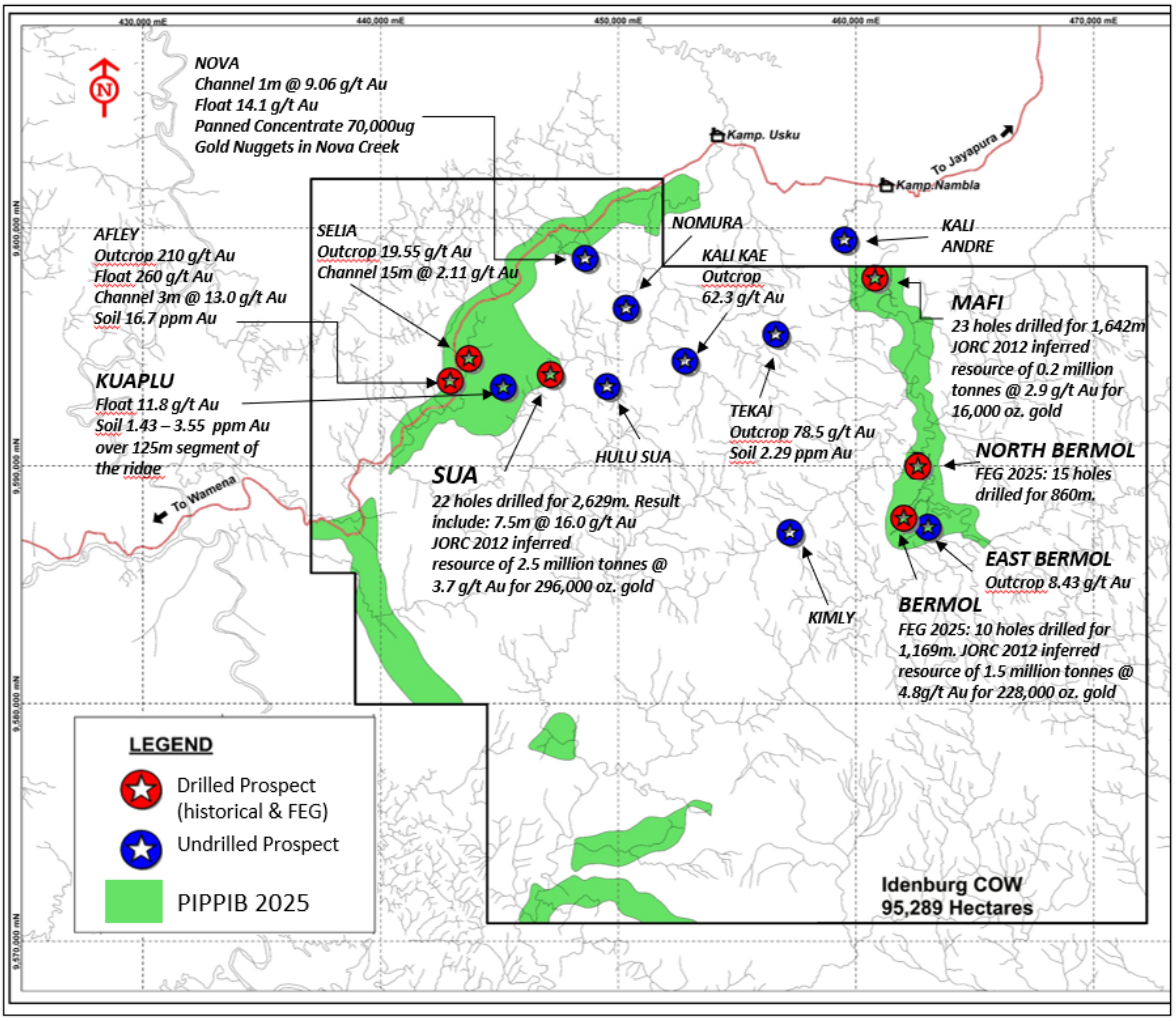
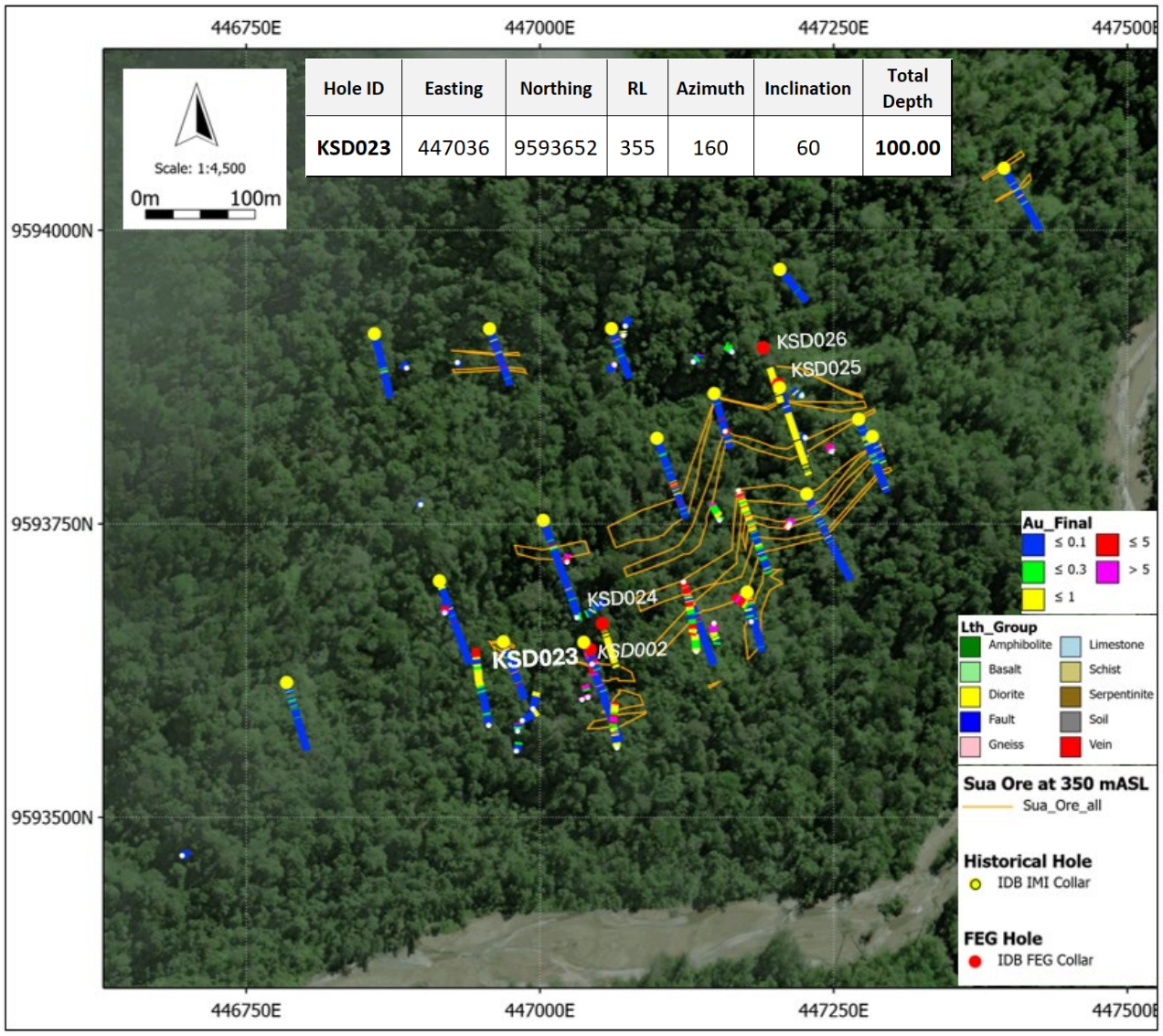


Figure 1: *Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. FEG drilling has been completed in the Bermol prospect area and is in progress the North Bermol prospect. The areas of recently announced PIPPIB forest reclassification is also indicated. Refer to Figures 2 and 3. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

Current Drill Program

The Sua drill program is designed to confirm the geological interpretation and high-grade gold zones intersected by historical drilling and to expand the current resource area by completion of several step-out drill holes (Figure 2). The program will consist of 10 diamond drill holes for a total of 1,820 metres. Historical drilling was completed at 100m spacing so the planned holes will in part test the lateral continuity of intersected mineralized zones at 50m spaced holes. Details of the current Sua are provided in the Company ASX announcement of October 12, 2025.

Hole KSD023 was located to be a twin of the historical hole KSD002, and the 2 holes were about 7m apart (Figure 2). The assay results for KSD023 effectively confirmed those reported in the historical hole and also confirmed the presence of coarse visible gold within quartz veins.



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth
KSD023	447036	9593652	355	160	60	**100.00**

Figure 2: *Image showing the Sua prospect area and the locations of planned drillholes (yellow). FEG hole KSD023 is shown as is the historical hole KSD002 that it twinned. The planned holes will test continuity of mineralized zones between the100m spaced historical drilling and expand the resource along strike and to depth. A review and discussion of historical exploration and assessment of resource potential can be found in the Company ASX announcement of announcement of August 21, 2024. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD002	*Sua*	*18*	*29*	11.00	**11.00**
	incl	*21*	*28.5*	7.50	**16.04**
	and incl	*25.6*	*27.2*	1.60	**52.51**
	Sua	*38*	*41*	3.00	*0.64*
	Sua	*52*	*54*	2.00	*0.59*
	Sua	*78*	*80*	2.00	8.78
	incl	*79*	*80*	1.00	**17.00**

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD023	*Sua*	*18.5*	*28.3*	9.80	**13.77**
	incl	*20*	*25.3*	5.30	**24.08**
	and	*24.5*	*25.3*	0.80	**131.00**
	and	*24.9*	*25.3*	0.40	**180.00**
	Sua	*35.9*	*36.9*	1.00	*0.92*
	Sua	*75.6*	*76.6*	1.00	*0.99*

Table 1: *Compiled significant intersections from FEG drillhole KSD023 and historical hole KSD002. Intersections were compiled using weighted averages and 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. Table 3 provides individual assay results for the interval 18.5m to 28.3m.*

Hole ID	Sample	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD023	BD016618	18.5	19.4	0.95	3.43
KSD023	BD016619	19.4	20	0.55	2.37
KSD023	BD016620	20	21	1	**7.90**
KSD023	BD016621	21	22	1	3.01
KSD023	BD016623	22	23	1	2.88
KSD023	BD016624	23	24.1	1.1	**7.64**
KSD023	BD016626	24.1	24.5	0.4	1.59
KSD023	BD016627	24.5	24.9	0.4	**82.00**
KSD023	BD016628	24.9	25.3	0.4	**180.00**
KSD023	BD016629	25.3	26.2	0.9	0.66
KSD023	BD016630	26.2	26.6	0.4	0.21
KSD023	BD016631	26.6	27.3	0.7	2.34
KSD023	BD016633	27.3	28.3	1	0.48

Table 2 *Individual gold assay results for the interval 18.5m to 28.3m in KSD023. See Figure 3. The exceptionally high-grade gold assays are associated with massive, milky quartz veins and coarse gold (sample BD016627). See Figure 4.*

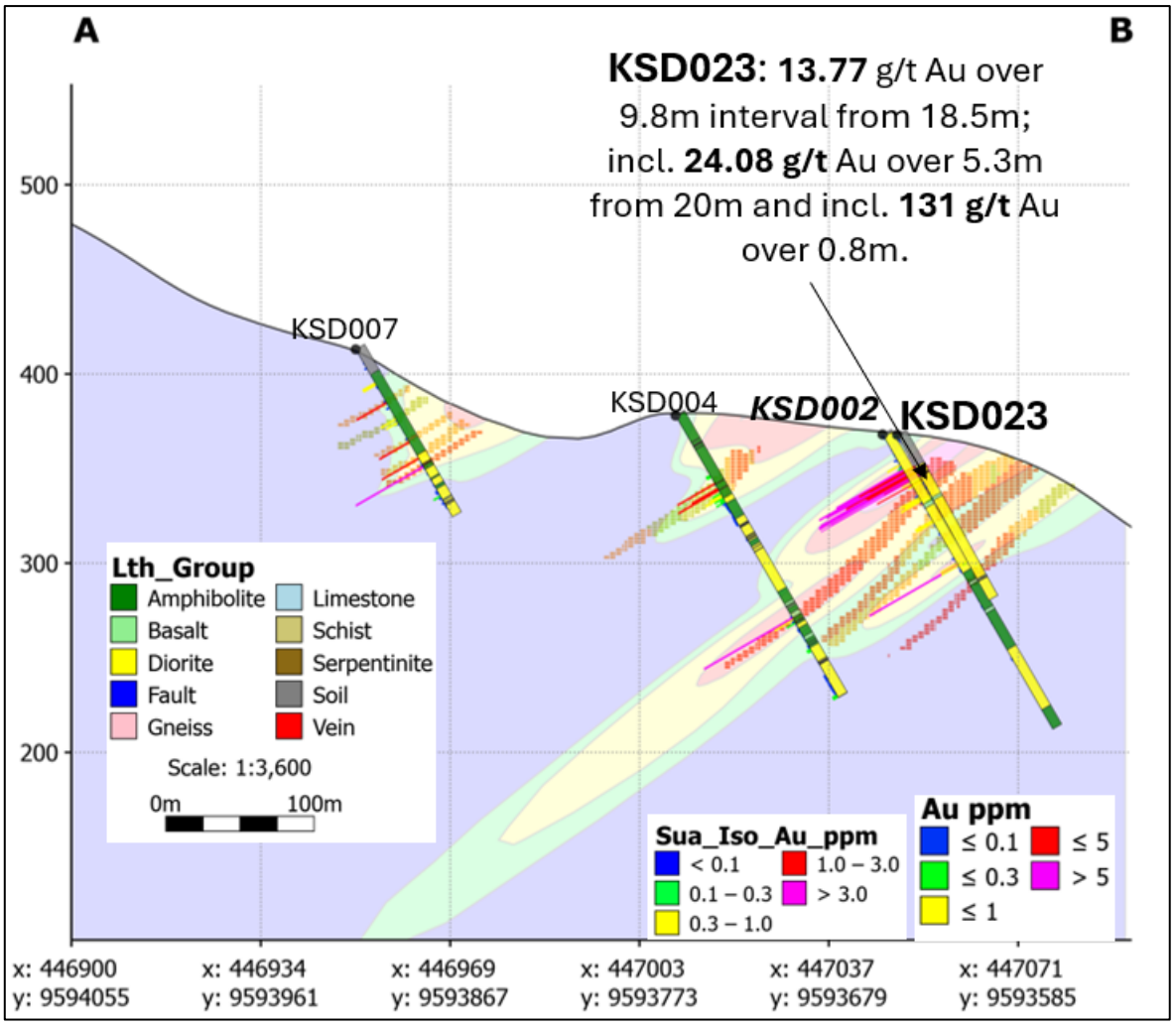


Figure 3: *Cross section (looking Northeast) showing the trace of KSD023 and the twinned hole KSD002. Refer to Tables 1 and 2. Other historical holes along the same section are also shown. Refer to Company ASX announcement of October 12, 2025, for complete list of significant intersections for the Sua historical drillholes.*

As depicted in Figure 3 the quartz- sulphide + gold vein zones occur as a series of stacked veins that trend east-west and plunge at approximately 35 degrees to the north. A total of 30 individual gold bearing quartz veins were identified by SMGC. Refer to Company ASX announcement of August 21, 2024.

Importantly, the results of preliminary metallurgical test work completed by IMI on surface samples and drill core composites from Sua reported that 50-60% of the gold was recoverable by gravity, while overall recoveries by cyanide-in-leach (CIL) or resin- in-leach (RIL) processes exceeded 90%. This indicates that the Sua mineralisation is amenable to standard extraction techniques.

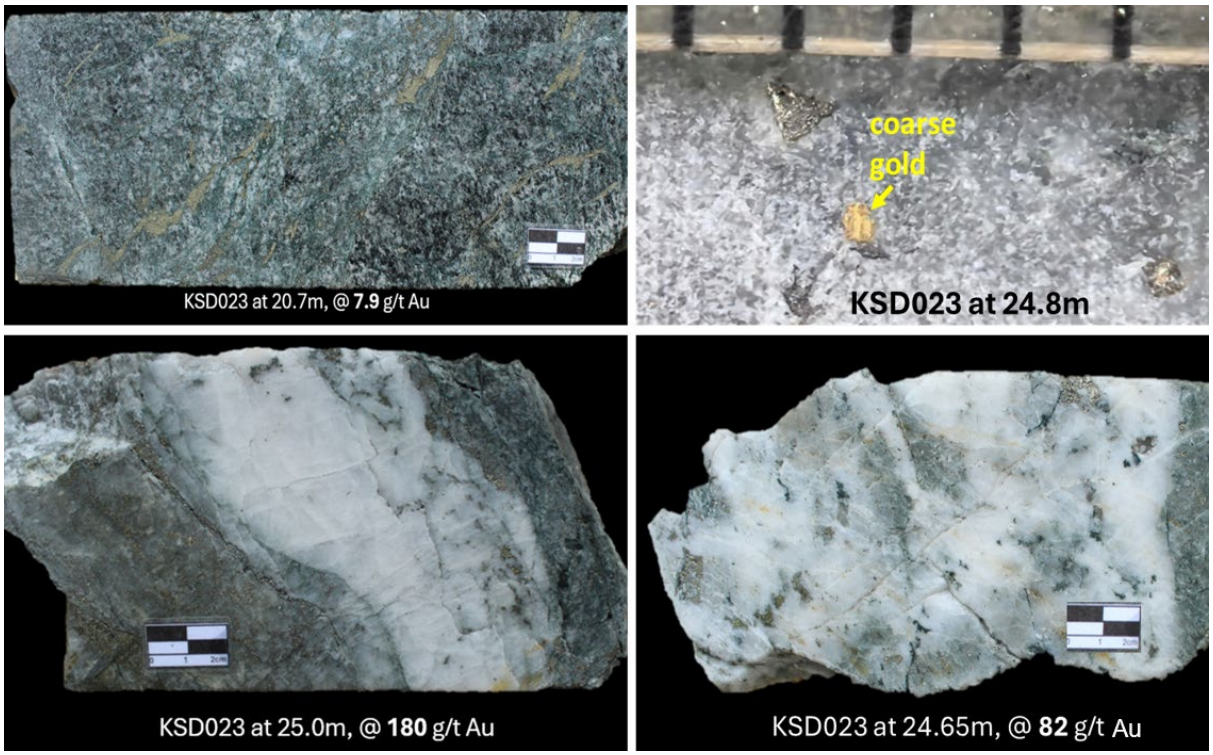


Figure 4: *Photos of drill core from hole KSD023. Refer to Table 2. Top left: moderately sheared, altered (chloritic) metadiorite showing coarse pyrite along foliation planes (sample BDO16620). Top right: coarse (0.5mm) visible gold grain and pyrite within metadiorite (sample BDO16627), Bottom left: massive, milky quartz vein within metadiorite. Vein contains disseminated sulphides and contains chlorite along the vein margins (sample BDO16628), Bottom right: massive, milky quartz vein within metadiorite containing disseminated sulphides and specks of visible gold (sample BDO16627).*

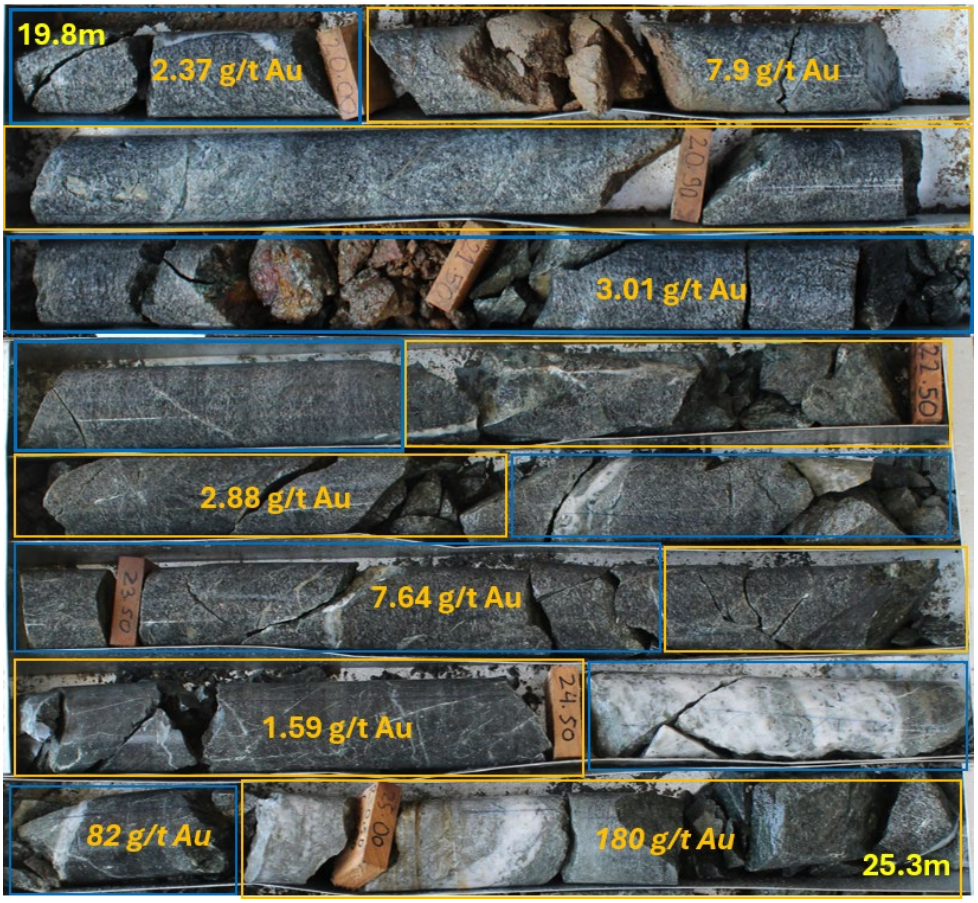
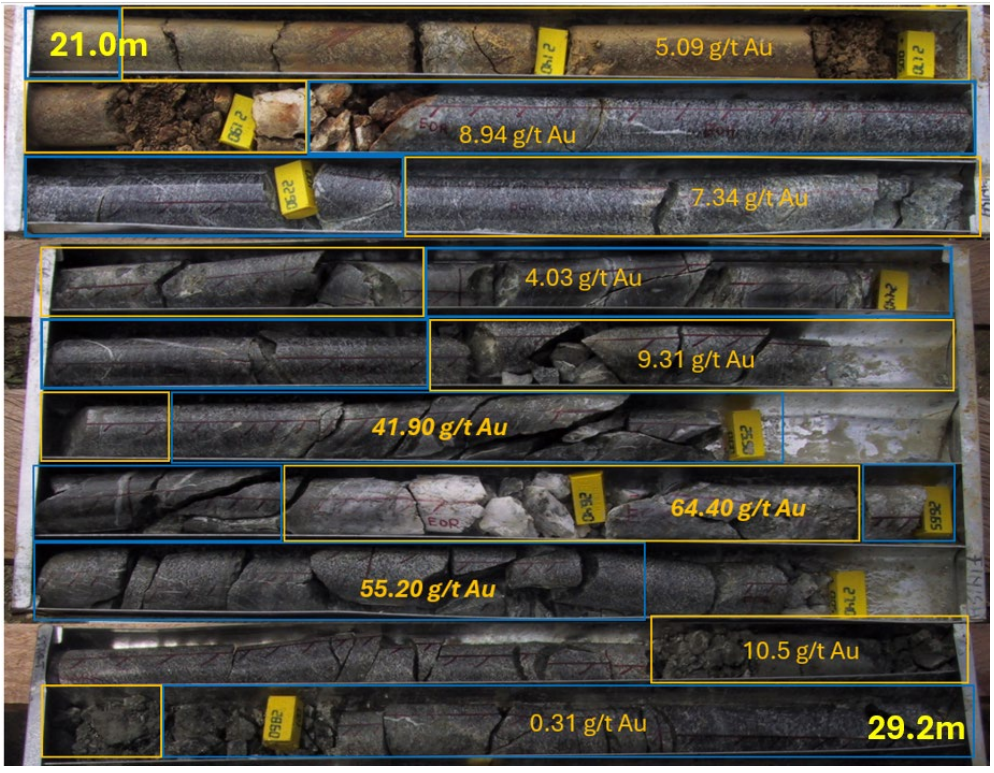


Figure 5: *Photos of drill core from holes KSD023. (top) and historical hole KSD002 (bottom). Refer to Tables 1. and 2. Shows reported assays grades through a comparable twinned core interval. The presence of massive, milky quartz is evident in both core intervals. Assays are comparable between the 2 intervals.*



An initial inferred JORC 2012 resource estimate for the Sua prospect was also completed by SMGC (Table 3). Based on their assessment of the historical data SMGC estimated an inferred mineral resource of 2.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 3.7 g/t gold (Au) for a total of 296,000 ounces of gold within the Sua prospect. Refer to the SMGC report titled 'JORC Resource Report, PT Iriana Mutiara Idenburg, November 2024' released by the Company in ASX announcement of November 14, 2024. Refer to resource compliance statement in Appendix 1.

Kwaplu Extension

The current Sua drill program will continue with the objective of expanding the in-situ resource along strike and to depth and also upgrade the inferred resource with some targeted infill drill holes. In tandem with the Sua drilling the Company has started a detailed mapping and sampling program over the Kwaplu prospect area situated approximately 1 kilometer to the west. Figure 6 shows the current planned Sua drillholes and the Kwaplu prospect immediately to the West. Historical exploration as compiled by SMGC reported the occurrence of discontinuous outcrops with narrow quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets in the creeks for which some samples returned assays exceeding 100 g/t Au. Ridge and spur soil sampling defined a 100-metre-wide strip across three sample lines with peak gold anomalies of 1.08 g/t and 3.88 g/t Au along the main Kwaplu Ridge. No trenching or drilling of the prospect area has been completed. It is the Company's belief that the Sua shear zones and the system of quartz veins contained within it may extend into the Kwaplu prospect area. The detailed mapping program at Kwaplu will define drill targets to test following the Sua drill program.

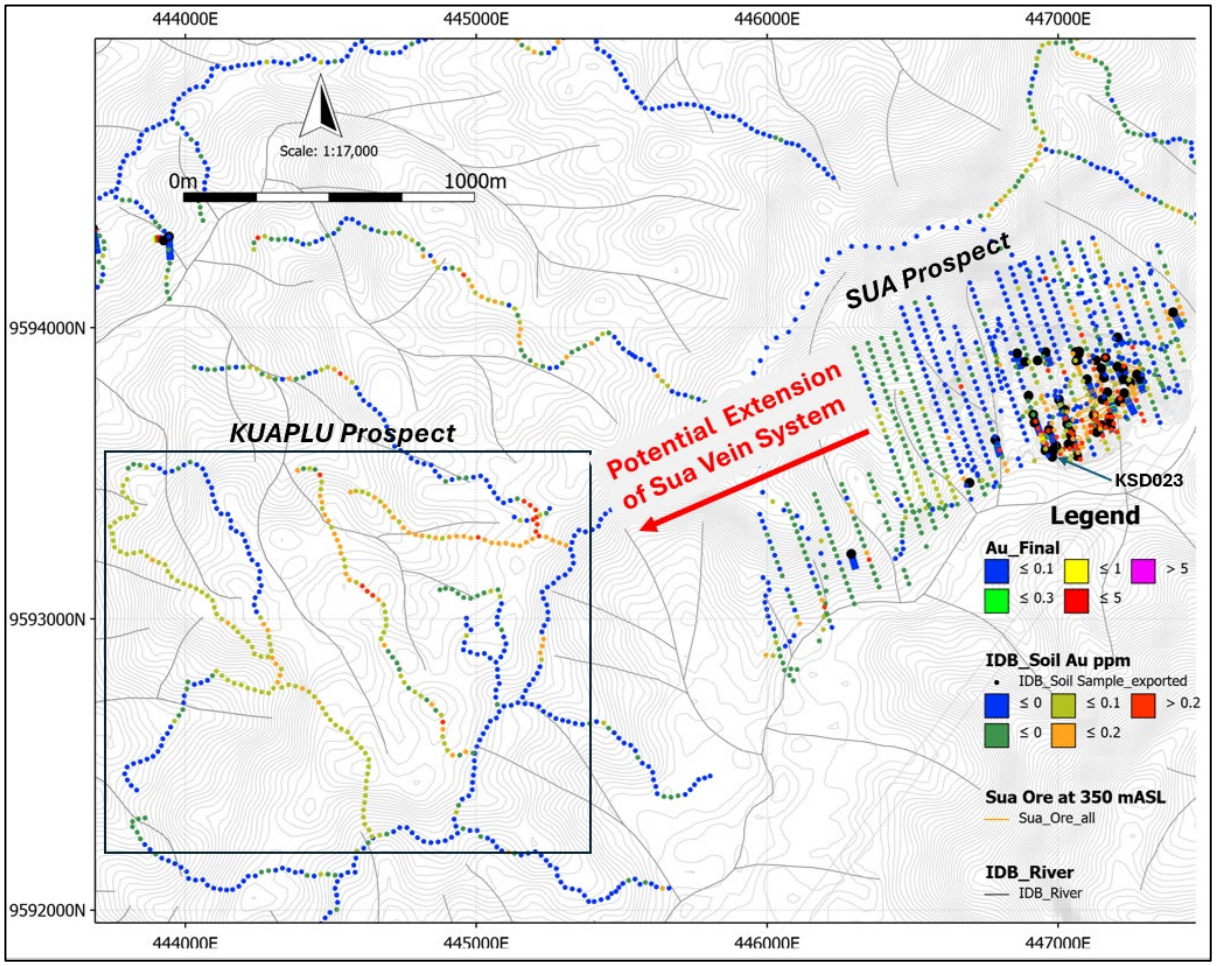


Figure 6: *Map showing location of Sua and Kwaplu prospect areas*

Idenburg Mineral Resource Statement

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Idenburg Mineral Resource estimate and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the inferred mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 16 December 2024 'Amended Idenburg Announcement and Independent JORC Resource Report". The Company confirms that the Competent Persons's findings are presented and have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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	2.5	3.7	0.7	197	6.9	83	296	59	971	34	410
Bermol	Inferred	1.5	4.8	2.7	432	15.8	44	228	125	1274	47	130
Mafi	Inferred	0.2	2.9	51.7	595	14,868	6,135	16	284	204	5102	2105
Total	**Inferred**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**298**	**630**	**321**	**540**	**468**	**2,449**	**5,182**	**2,645**

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 tonnage is 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.

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.

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

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 Sua 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 methos – 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 dispatched 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 plan as the rugged ground conditions allowed. • Drilling has verified the historical drilled core assays and confirmed intense shear and fault related deformation and quartz veining • 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. • 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.	• The Sua prospect is 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 free gold and other sulphides within variable sheared metadiorite and massive quartz veins with textures typical of orogenic lode gold type systems.
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. • Duplicate assays were averaged for significant intervals determinations • 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 Sua program 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, tests of Sua drill core composites were completed by Avocet and indicated gold recoveries exceeding 90%.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.