ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 NOVEMBER 2025

FAR EAST GOLD

IDENBURG PROJECT UPDATE
Visible Gold and Bonanza Grades Extended

Far East Gold Limited **(ASX: FEG)** is pleased to announce assay results from hole KSD024, the second diamond drillhole completed in the current program at the Sua Prospect within the Company's Idenburg Gold Project in Papua Province, Indonesia.

KSD024 was drilled approximately 25m to the east of drillhole KSD023. Assay results for KSD023 (refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 10 November 2025) intersected coarse visible gold in a section that assayed 82 g/t over 0.4m, within a wider near-surface interval of 13.77 g/t Au over 9.8m that included 131 g/t Au over 0.8m.

KSD024 also **intersected coarse visible gold** within a high-grade assay of **280 g/t Au over 0.4m** from 24.5m. The vein is part of a wider compiled assay interval zone of **35.5m at 8.59 g/t Au** from 23.5m downhole. These assay results confirm a minimum 25m extension of the zone of high-grade gold with coarse visible gold intersected in hole KSD023. This is an infill hole between 100m-spaced historical drill holes.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM KSD024

- Compiled Significant Intersections:
    - **8.59 g/t Au over 35.5m** (23.5m to 59m) including;
        - **252.5 g/t Au over 0.8m** (24.5m to 25.3m)
        - **18 g/t Au over 3m** (46m to 49m)
        - **10.8 g/t Au over 2m** (56m to 58m)
- **Coarse visible gold observed** within a quartz-sulphide breccia. This rock type has not been widely documented in the Sua Prospect previously.
- The zone of high-grade mineralisation with coarse gold intersected in KSD024 remains open along strike a further 75m until the historical hole KSD001.
- Mineralisation at Sua is hosted within a series of stacked milky-quartz ± sulphide veins in which **more than 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.

FEG's **Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Justin Werner** stated: "*The intercept in KSD024 reinforces the geological interpretation for Sua and demonstrates continuity of high-grade mineralisation along strike. Importantly, these high-grade results are occurring near surface, in stacked veins and remain open in several directions. Our focus now is on continuing the disciplined drilling needed to determine the extent of this zone.*"

Strategic Significance

FEG's Idenburg Project hosts a JORC (2012) inferred mineral resource estimate of approximately **540,000 oz Au**, at an **average grade of 4.1 g/t Au** including an estimated **296,000 oz Au at an average grade of 3.7 g/t Au within the Sua Prospect** (see Appendix 1, Table 1).

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 current Sua drill program will attempt to define the extent of the Sua vein system and the continuity of high-grade zones within it.

The Company's **Head of Exploration, Mr Tedy Setiabud**i has released a video discussing this announcement. Watch the video on our investor hub here: https://fareast.gold/link/eolgbr

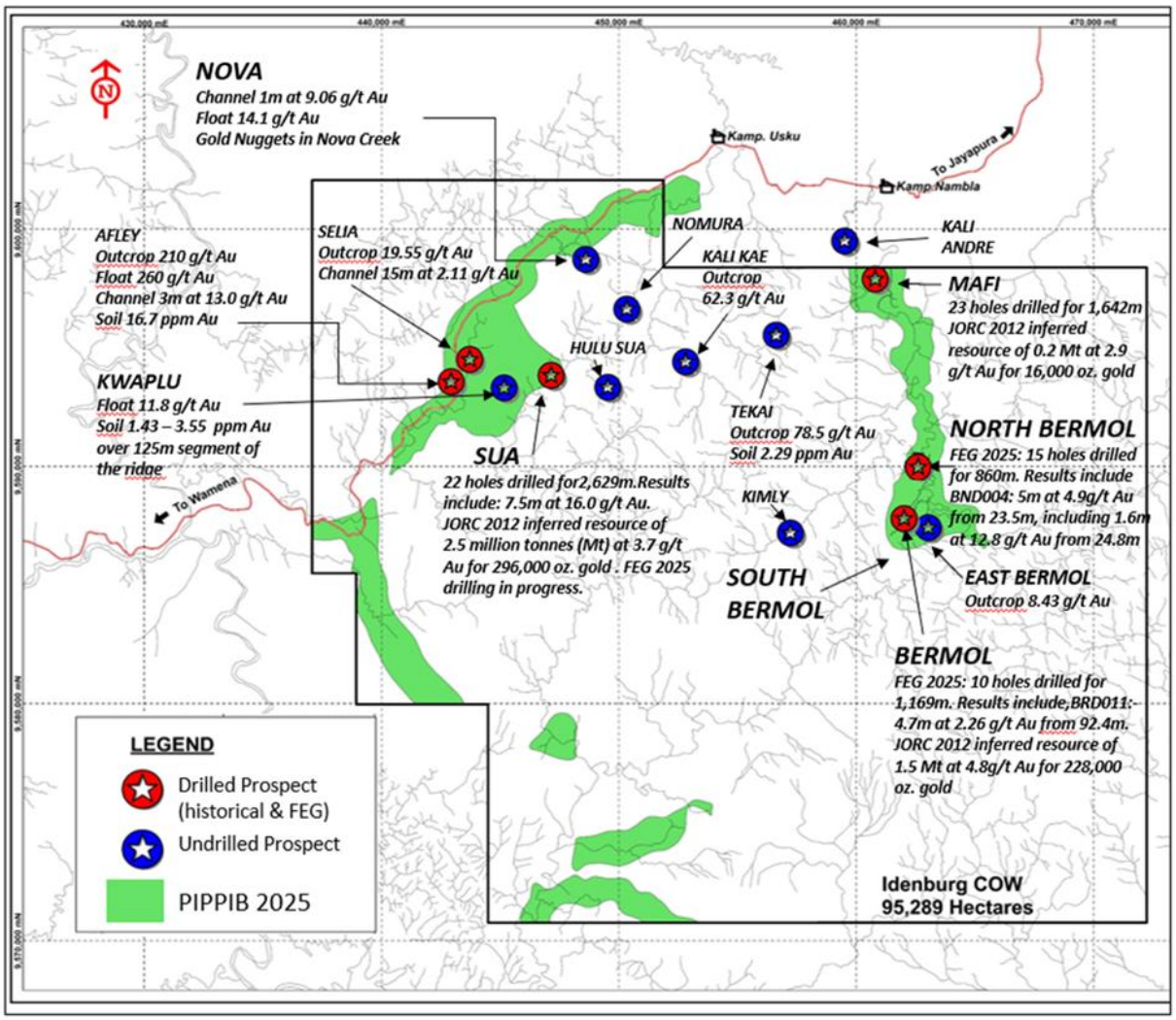


Figure 1**:** *Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. FEG drilling is currently in progress within the Sua and North Bermol prospect areas. The areas of recently announced PIPPIB forest reclassification are also indicated. Refer to Appendix 1 Table 1 for details of the JORC2012 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Idenburg as completed by SMGC. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

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). To date 6 holes for 1,130m have been drilled.

Assays have been received for holes KSD023 and KSD024. A total of 10 diamond drill holes for a total of 1,820 metres are planned. Historical drilling was completed at 100m spacing so the planned holes will in part test the lateral continuity of intersected mineralized zones at 25 and 50m spaced holes. Details of the current Sua drill program are provided in the Company's ASX announcement of October 12, 2025.

KSD024 was located 25m to the east of hole KSD023 which was the first hole of the drill program and was a twin of the historical hole KSD002 (Figure 2). Refer to the Company's ASX announcement of November 10, 2025. Hole KSD024 has expanded the zone of high-grade gold associated with coarse visible gold and indicates the potential of both upgrading and significantly increasing the current mineral resource estimate at Sua through a broader infill drill program. See Appendix 1, Table 1. The high-grade zone intersected in KSD024 remains open for a further 75m along strike until historical hole KSD001 which intersected 1.75 g/t Au over 25m (20m-45m), including 18 g/t over 1m (44m-45m). Refer to Figure 4 and Table 2.

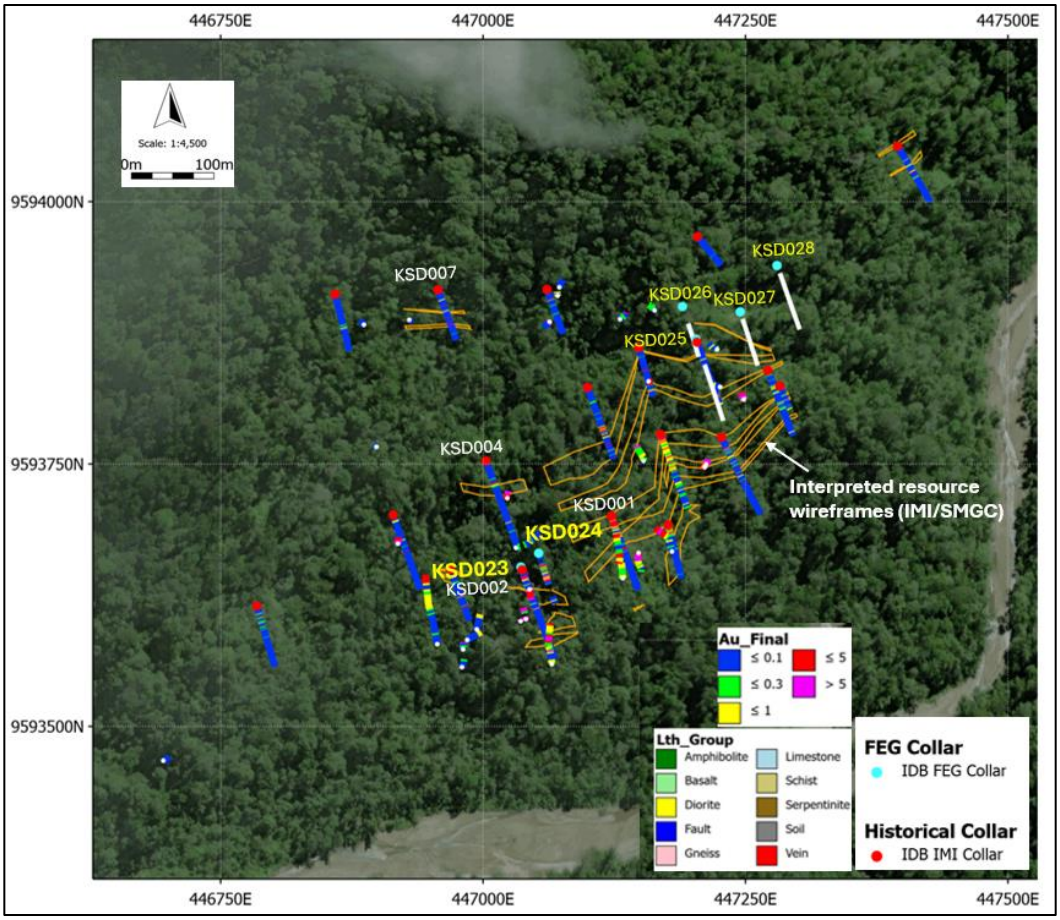


Figure 2: *Image showing the Sua prospect area and the locations of planned drillholes (yellow). FEG hole KSD024 is shown as is KSD023 and other holes completed by FEG. Also shown are historical holes KSD001, 002, 004, 007. Table 1 lists hole collar details for the FEG holes completed. A review and discussion of historical exploration and assessment of resource potential can be found in the Company's ASX announcement of August 21, 2024. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth
KSD023	447036	9593652	355	160	60	**100.00**
KSD024	447053	9593665	405	160	60	**120.00**
KSD025	447203	9593869	445	160	**60**	**200.00**
KSD026	447190	9593900	454	160	**70**	**260.00**
KSD027	447245	9593895	416	160	65	**230.00**
KSD028	447280	9593939	406	160	60	**220.00**
					Total Meters	**1130.00**

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

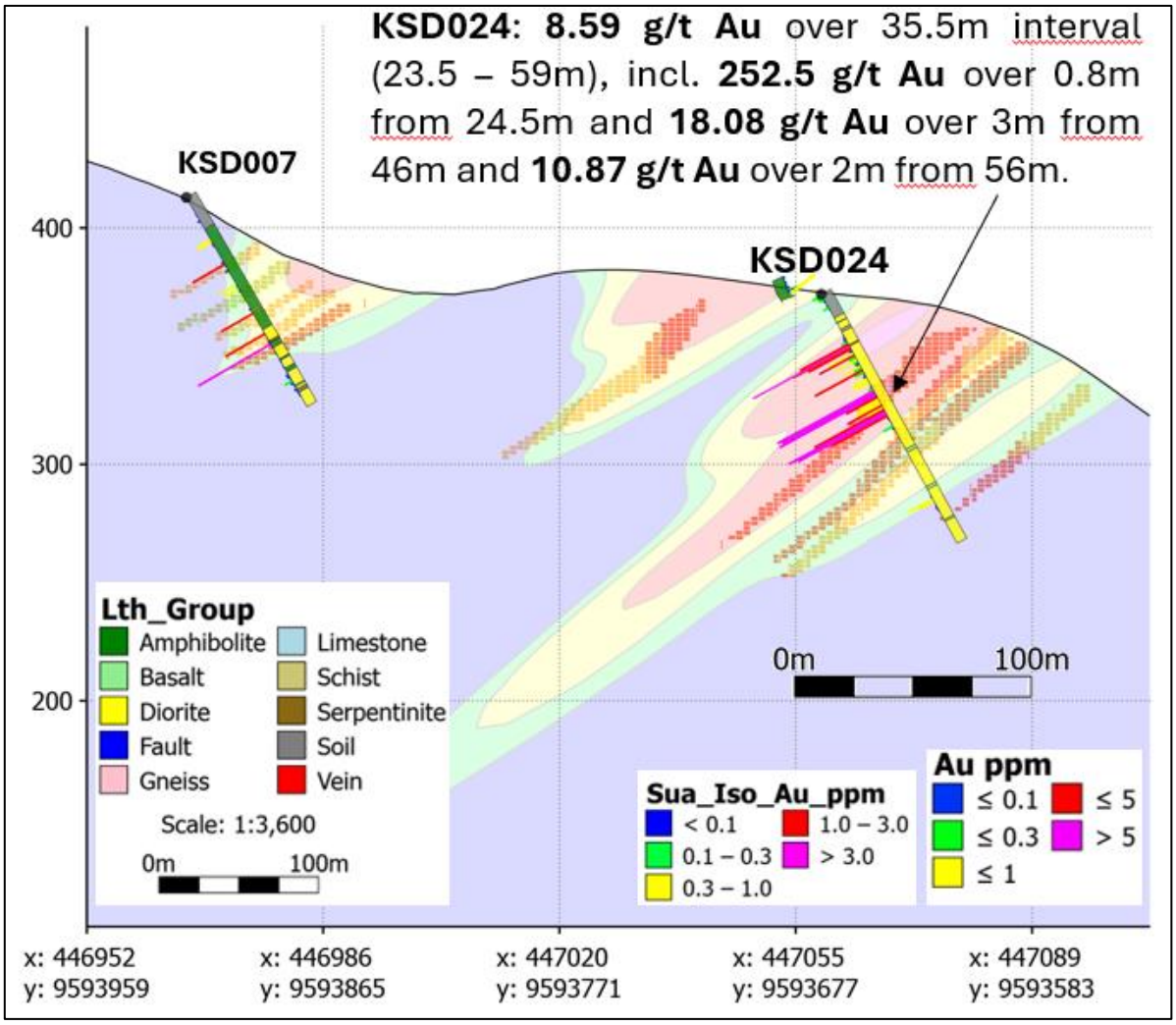


Figure 3*: Cross section (looking Northeast) showing the trace of KSD024 and the historical hole KSD007 on the same section line. Refer to Figure 2 and Tables 1, 2 and 3. Refer to Company's ASX announcement of October 12, 2025, for complete list of significant intersections for the Sua historical drillholes. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD001	*Sua*	*0*	*16*	16.00	*2.38*
IMI	*incl*	*12*	*13*	1.00	*5.17*
	Sua	*20*	*45*	25.00	*1.75*
	incl	*33*	*45*	12.00	*2.74*
	and incl	*44*	*45*	1.00	***18.00***
	Sua	*65*	*69*	4.00	*1.94*

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD002	*Sua*	*18*	*29*	11.00	***11.00***
IMI	*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
KSD007	*Sua*	*20*	*22*	2.00	*0.41*
IMI	*Sua*	*32*	*33*	1.00	*1.26*
	Sua	*42*	*45*	3.00	*0.31*
	Sua	*56*	*57*	1.00	*1.25*
	Sua	*66*	*67*	1.00	*1.71*
	Sua	*71*	*72*	1.00	***5.25***

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD023	*Sua*	*18.5*	*28.3*	9.80	***13.77***
FEG	*incl*	*20*	*25.3*	5.30	***24.08***
	and	*24.5*	*25.3*	0.80	***131.00***
		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*

Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KSD024	*Sua*	*0*	*1*	1.00	*0.26*
FEG	*Sua*	*23.5*	*59*	35.50	***8.59***
	incl	*24.5*	*25.3*	0.80	***252.50***
	incl	*46*	*49*	3.00	***18.08***
	incl	*56*	*58*	2.00	***10.87***
	Sua	*63*	*64*	1.00	*0.28*
	Sua	*98*	*100*	2.00	*0.66*

Table 2: *Compiled significant intersections from FEG drillhole KSD023 and KSD024 and historical holes KSD001, 002, 007. 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 KSD024 interval 23.5 to 59m.*

As depicted in Figures 3 and 4 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 the Company's ASX announcement of August 21, 2024.

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.

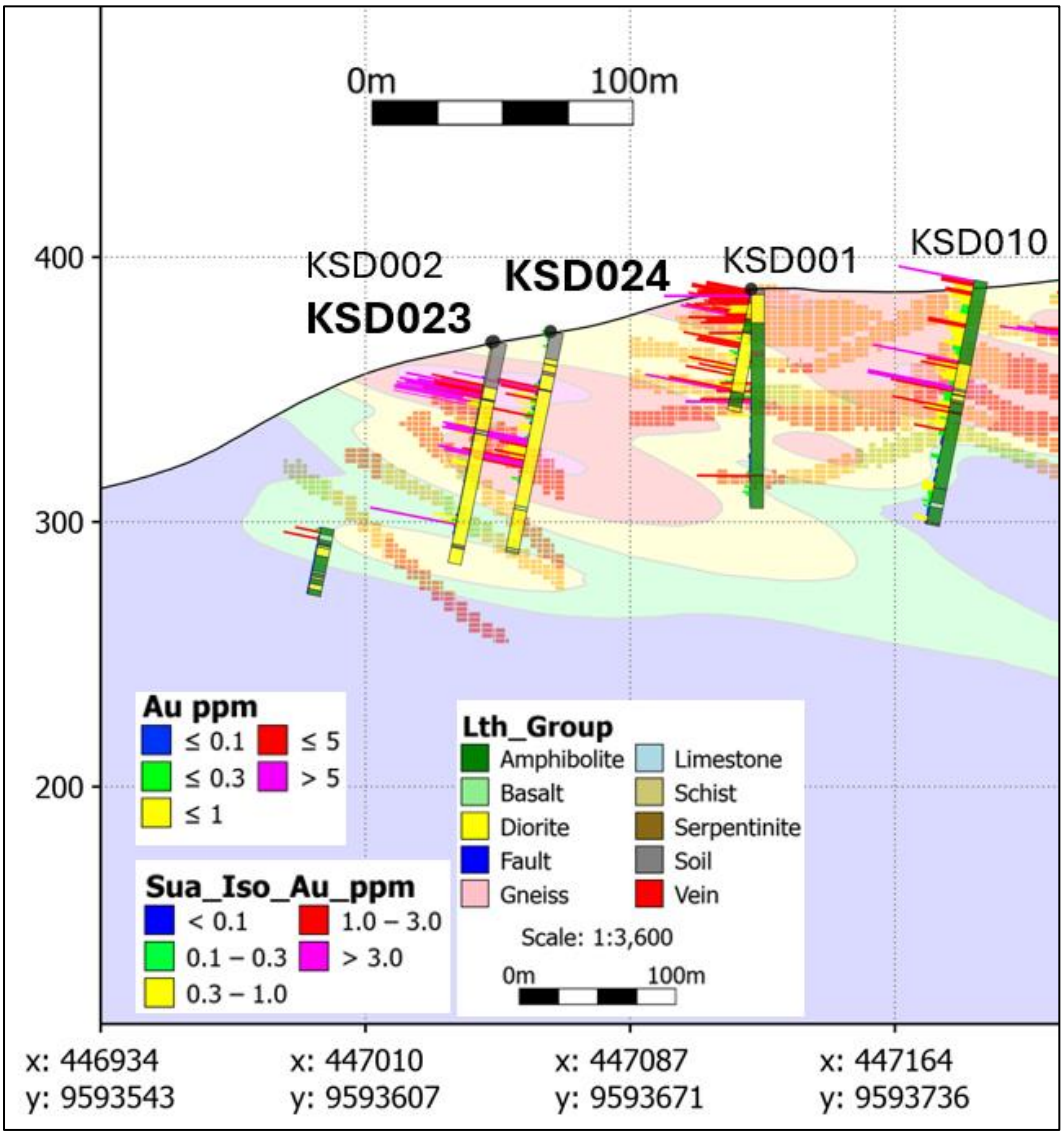


Figure 4: *Long section (looking Northwest) showing the location of FEG drill holes KSD023 and KSD024 and historical Sua drill holes KSD001, 002, 010. The section window is 25m wide. Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3. Refer to Company's ASX announcement of October 12, 2025, for complete list of significant intersections for the Sua historical drillholes. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south. Refer to Figure 2 for drill hole locations.*

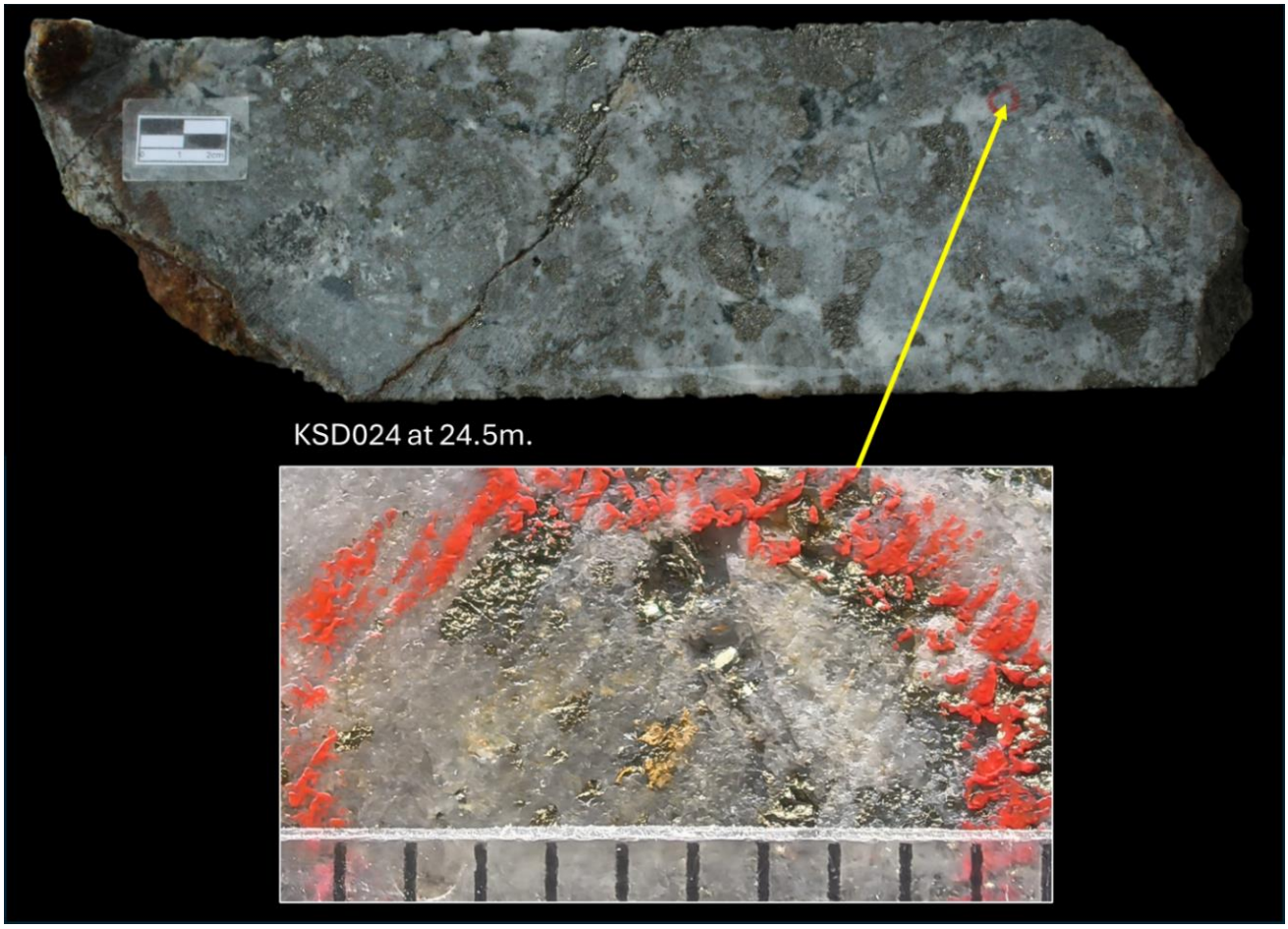
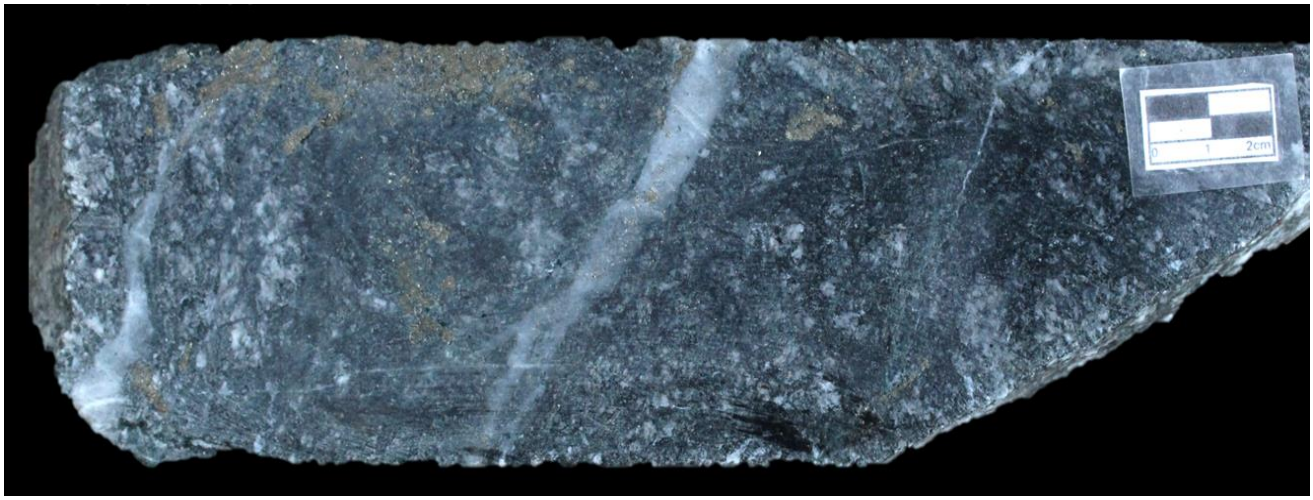


Figure 5: *Photos of drill core from hole KSD024. Refer to Table 2 and 3.* ***Above****: Quartz-sulphide breccia within metadiorite containing coarse (1mm) gold grain. Occurs within an assay interval of 280 g/t Au over 0.4m from 24.5m – 24.9m (sample BDO16704).* ***Below****: intensely altered and deformed metadiorite containing narrow quartz-sulphide veins and coarse sulphide blebs in the groundmass. The sample occurs within an assay interval of 29.2 g/t Au over 1m from 48m-49m (sample BDO16732).*



Sample	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BD016703	23.5	24.5	1	2.35
BD016704	24.5	24.9	0.4	**280.00**
BD016705	24.9	25.3	0.4	**225.00**
BD016706	25.3	25.8	0.5	3.11
BD016707	25.8	26.8	1	1.89
BD016708	26.8	27.8	1	0.08
BD016710	27.8	28.8	1	0.90
BD016711	28.8	29.8	1	1.39
BD016712	29.8	30.9	1.1	0.18
BD016713	30.9	31.9	1	0.72
BD016714	31.9	32.9	1	0.12
BD016715	32.9	34	1.1	0.09
BD016716	34	35	1	0.50
BD016718	35	36	1	0.21
BD016719	36	37.05	1.05	2.27
BD016720	37.05	38	0.95	0.25
BD016721	38	39	1	0.03
BD016722	39	40	1	0.07
BD016723	40	41	1	0.38
BD016724	41	42	1	0.43
BD016725	42	43	1	0.36
BD016727	43	44	1	0.01
BD016728	44	45	1	0.04
BD016729	45	46	1	0.12
BD016730	46	47	1	**15.97**
BD016731	47	48	1	**9.08**
BD016732	48	49	1	**29.21**
BD016733	49	50	1	1.17
BD016734	50	51	1	0.63
BD016736	51	52	1	0.76
BD016737	52	53	1	0.84
BD016738	53	54	1	1.36
BD016739	54	55	1	0.49
BD016740	55	56	1	4.65
BD016741	56	57	1	**13.75**
BD016742	57	58	1	**8.00**
BD016744	58	59	1	3.00

Table 3: *Individual gold assay results for the interval 23.5m to 59m in KSD024. See Figure 3. The exceptionally high-grade gold assays are associated with intensely deformed quartz veins with abundant coarse pyrite in veins and matrix and rare coarse gold (sample BD016704). See Figure 5.*

APPENDIX 1

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 1 (Appendix 1): *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 and previously released in the market announcements referenced, 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 team: https://investorhub.fareast.gold/auth/signup

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ATTACHMENT 1

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 - 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.	• Drill hole collar details were provided in the included Table and shown on the included plan map.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Significant assay intersections were calculated using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with no top-cut and maximum 3m of internal dilution. • Samples of variable lengths were weighted when present as part of calculating significant assay intersection. • No grade equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down-hole length, true width not known').	• The drill targets were tested with the aim of intersecting the interpreted structural features as perpendicular as possible to the strike, based on the geological interpretation from historical data and determined from surface creek mapping and mapping of fault/shear zone exposures. • Results are reported as down-hole widths, in most cases, true width is approximately 80-85 % of down-hole length.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Figures attached.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Results from all drill holes in the historic programs for which assays have been received have been reported in previous FEG announcements.

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