ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 DECEMBER 2025

FAR EAST GOLD

IDENBURG PROJECT UPDATE
SUA PROSPECT – DRILL PROGRAM EXTENDED

Far East Gold Limited ("FEG" or "the Company") advises that following completion of drilling for the Company's 10-hole diamond drill program at the Sua Prospect and receipt of high-grade assay results from the first four holes, the Board has approved a focused extension to the current drilling program.

The extension comprises a further five step-out diamond holes for approximately 1,360m, targeting down-dip and along-strike extensions to the high-grade gold zones intersected in holes KSD023 to KSD026.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strong historic foundation at Sua**
  - Two phases of historic diamond drilling in 2005 and 2006 (22 holes for 2,629m) intersected gold mineralisation in 19 holes within the current resource footprint.
  - Historic drilling results include, 7.5m @ 13.6 g/t Au from 21m (KSD002), 3.0m @ 35.0 g/t Au from 107m (KSD008) and 16m @ 8.49 g/t Au from surface including 1m @ 105 g/t Au (KSD013).
- **FEG drilling confirms and upgrades high-grade potential**
  - FEG has completed 10 diamond drillholes at Sua (KSD023–KSD032) for a total of 1,836m.
  - Assays received for the first four holes (KSD023–KSD026) have all intersected high-grade gold mineralisation, including previously reported bonanza-grade intervals (see Table 1 and ASX announcement dated 15 December 2025).
- **High-grade stacked vein system open along strike and down-dip**
  - Gold is hosted in a system of stacked, NNE-trending quartz veins dipping ~35° to the north within the Sua–Afley shear zone.
  - Mineralisation remains open along strike and down-dip beneath both historic and recent drilling.
- **Extension program approved – 5 step-out holes for ~1,360m**
  - New priority holes PKSD011–PKSD015 (see Table 3) are designed as ~100m down-dip step-outs beneath recent FEG holes KSD027, KSD028, KSD026, KSD030 and KSD031.
  - The program is aimed at testing continuity and plunge of high-grade shoots within the stacked vein system.
- **Positive historic metallurgy**
  - Preliminary metallurgical test work by IMI indicated 50–60% gravity recoverable gold and overall CIL/RIL recoveries exceeding 90%, suggesting the mineralisation is amenable to conventional processing methods (subject to further confirmatory test work).

GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC DRILLING CONTEXT

The Sua Prospect lies within FEG's Idenburg Gold Project in Papua Province, Indonesia, along the Sua–Afley shear corridor (**Figure 1**).

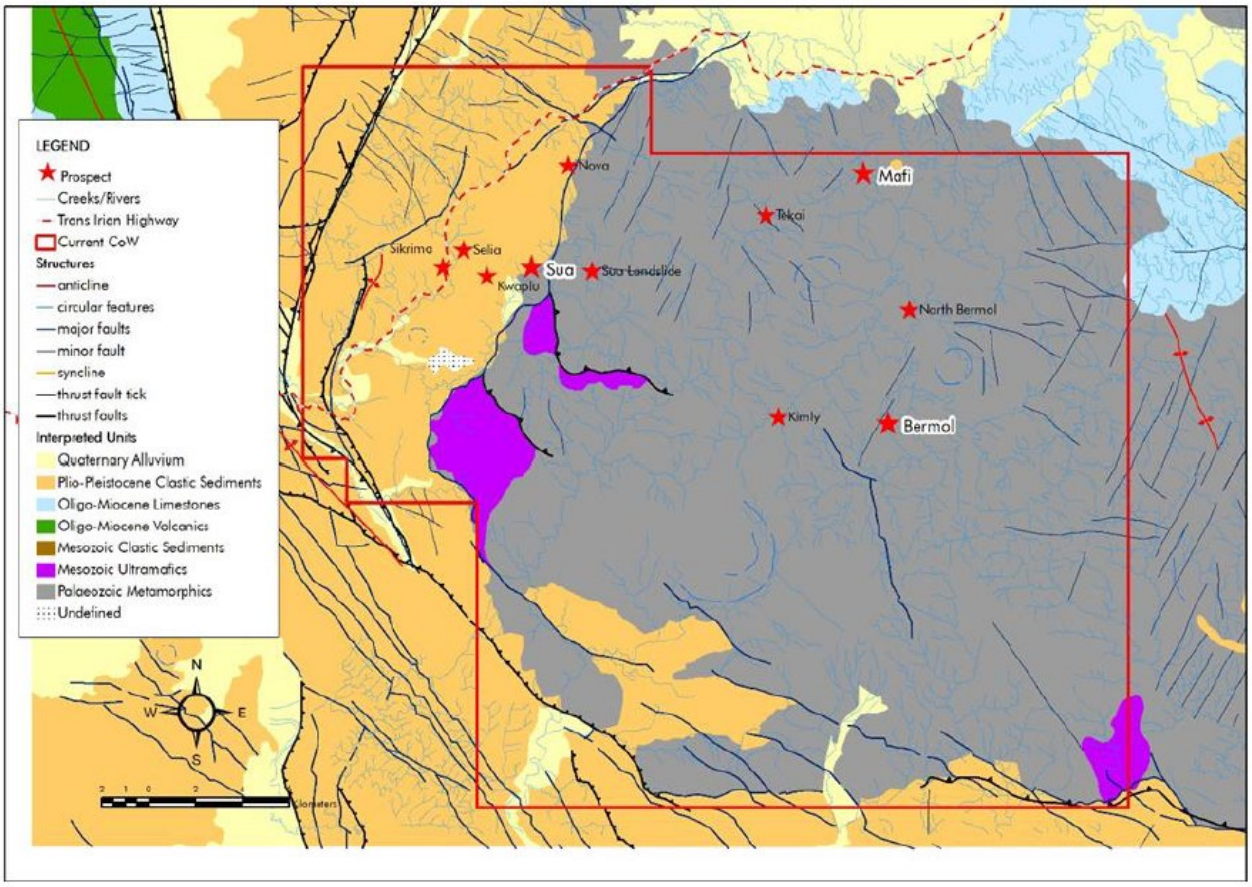

Figure 1: *– Geology of the Idenburg Inlier showing the Sua–Afley Shear Zone and prospects within the Contract of Work area.*

The shear hosts a system of boudinaged quartz veins with a NNE trend and moderate north to NNW dip, developed within silica–sericite–chlorite–pyrite altered diorite and associated meta-sedimentary rocks. Calc-silicate veins occur peripheral to the mineralisation and many local shears are mineralised with gold and sulphides. Gold mineralisation also tends to follow meta-lithological contacts, such as the transition zones between different metamorphic grades.

Gold at Sua has been interpreted and modelled as a stacked quartz vein system dipping at approximately 35° toward the north and parallel to thrust structures recognised in the area (See Figure 2 for mineralisation wireframe oblique view).

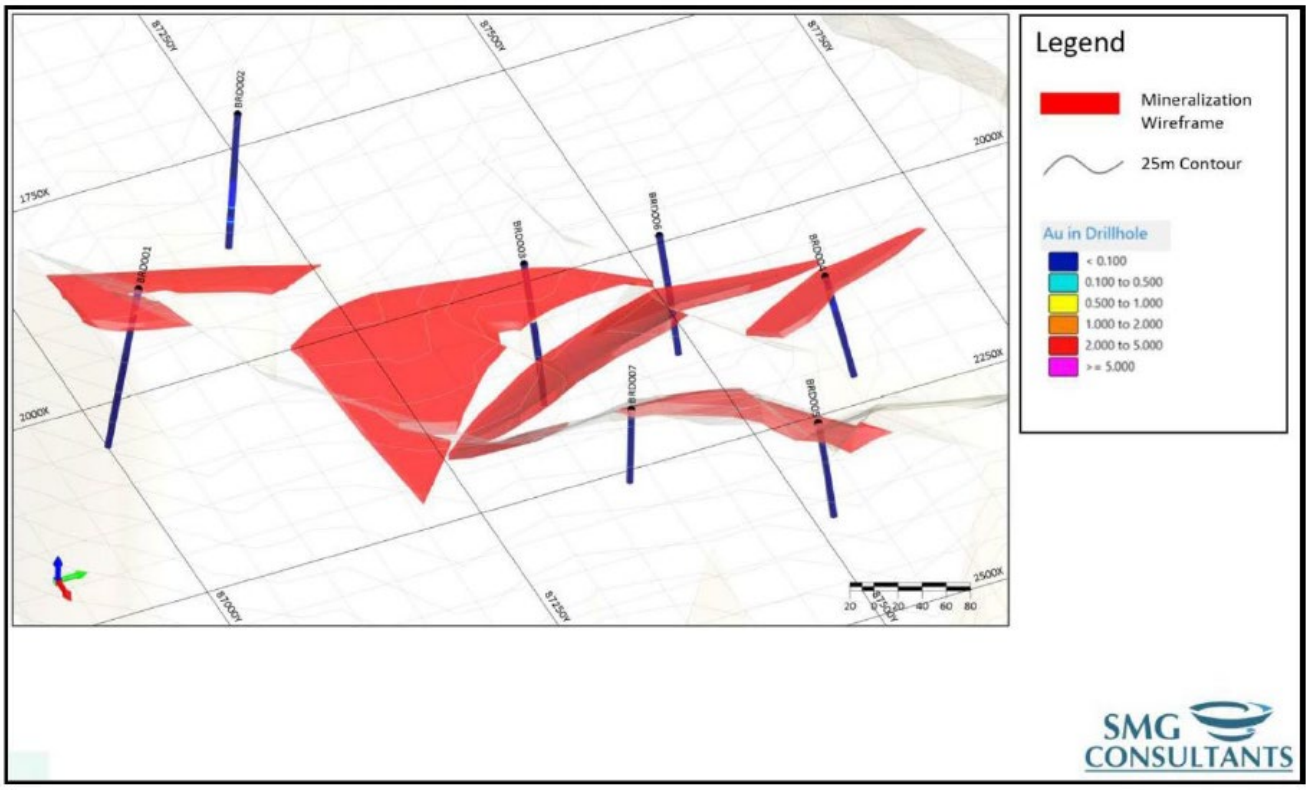

Figure 2: *Oblique view of stacked mineralisation wireframes and historic drillholes at the Sua Prospect used in the current JORC (2012) inferred mineral resource estimate (included in the Idenburg JORC Resource Report; model unchanged – see FEG's ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2024).*

Historic drilling at the Sua Prospect was completed in two phases of diamond drilling in 2005 and 2006, comprising 22 holes for 2,629m. Mineralised intercepts were recorded in 19 of the 22 holes; the four non-mineralised holes (KSD009, 012, 018 and 020) were located on the eastern and western flanks of the drilled area. Historic intercepts from included:

- 4m @ 5.96 g/t Au from 41m (KSD001)
- 7.5m @ 13.6 g/t Au from 21m (KSD002)
- 1m @ 33.8 g/t Au from 123m (KSD004)
- 9m @ 4.00 g/t Au from 80m (KSD005)
- 3.0m @ 35.0 g/t Au from 107m (KSD008)
- 3m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 55m (KSD010)
- 1m @ 23.0 g/t Au from 77m (KSD021)

Near-surface oxide mineralisation was also intersected, including 16m @ 2.38 g/t Au from surface (KSD001), 18m @ 2.05 g/t Au from surface (KSD010), and 16m @ 8.49 g/t Au from surface including 1m @ 105 g/t Au (KSD013).

Preliminary metallurgical test work conducted on surface samples and drill core composites indicated that 50–60% of gold is recoverable by gravity, with overall CIL or RIL recoveries exceeding 90%.

These data underpin the existing JORC (2012) inferred mineral resource estimate and vein wireframe model at Sua (See FEG's ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2024).

FEG SUA DRILLING PROGRAM UPDATE

FEG's initial diamond drilling program at Sua comprised 10 holes (KSD023–KSD032) for 1,836m. The program was designed to:

- Twin key historic holes to validate earlier results and sampling quality;
- Step out along strike and down-dip over the existing resource footprint; and
- Improve structural understanding of the stacked vein system and Sua–Afley shear corridor.

Assay results reported to date for KSD023 and KSD024 confirmed near-surface bonanza-grade gold associated with milky quartz–sulphide veins, validating historic drilling and demonstrating robustness of the mineralised system. Subsequent results from KSD025 and KSD026, which targeted the same high-grade zone as historic hole KSD008 and tested the zone approximately 50m down-dip, intersected further high-grade mineralisation across multiple stacked veins, including deeper high-grade zones not fully defined in earlier drilling.

Selected previously reported intercepts from KSD023–KSD026 are summarised in Table 1.

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***
	and	24.9	25.3	0.40	***180.00***
		35.9	36.9	1.00	*0.92*
		75.6	76.6	1.00	*0.99*
** include averaged grades from duplicates*					
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*
Hole	**Prospect**	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**
KSD025	Sua	68	70	2.00	*3.16*
FEG		86	87	1.00	*0.77*
		89.5	90.5	1.00	*0.30*
		95.3	95.7	0.40	*6.54*
		106.3	114	7.70	*8.42*
	incl	106.3	107	0.70	***34.65***
	incl	109	110.5	1.50	*6.36*
	and	111.7	112.3	0.60	***35.29***
	Sua	125	125.5	0.50	***26.43***
Hole	**Prospect**	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**
KSD026	Sua	67.5	68	0.50	*0.51*
FEG		87.7	88.2	0.50	*0.75*
		120	124.5	4.50	*8.82*
	incl	122	123	1.00	***37.14***
	incl	122.5	123	0.50	***51.00***
		132.5	145	12.50	*2.10*
	incl	135.9	138	2.10	*8.54*

***Table 1**: Selected previously reported high-grade diamond drill intercepts from FEG holes KSD023–KSD026 at the Sua Prospect (see FEG's ASX Announcement dated 15 December 2025).*

The high-grade zones intersected in KSD023–KSD026 remain open at depth and along strike. Assays for the remaining six holes from the initial program (KSD027–KSD032) are pending and will be reported once received and interpreted.

Details of the completed FEG drillholes are provided in **Table 2**.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth M
KSD023	447043	9593643	359	160	-60	100
KSD024	447053	9593665	365	160	-60	120
KSD025	447203	9593869	446	160	-60	200
KSD026	447190	9593900	452	160	-70	260
KSD027	447245	9593895	424	160	-65	230
KSD028	447280	9593939	406	160	-60	220
KSD029	447334	9593963	428	160	-60	135.5
KSD030	447071	9593865	403	160	-60	220
KSD031	446993	9593799	366	160	-70	200
KSD032	446907	9593751	352	165	-70	150.5
			Total Meters Drilled			**1836**

Table 2: *Collar details for Far East Gold diamond drillholes KSD023–KSD032 at the Sua Prospect. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south. Refer to Figure 3 for drill hole locations.*

EXTENSION OF SUA DRILL PROGRAM

On the basis of:

- the strong historic drilling dataset;
- the high-grade results from FEG holes KSD023–KSD026; and
- improved structural understanding from drilling, mapping and 3D modelling,

the Company has approved a focused extension to the Sua drill program.

The extension comprises five additional diamond holes (PKSD011–PKSD015) for a total planned meterage of 1,360m (see Table 3), all located within the existing Sua drill grid see (Figure 3).

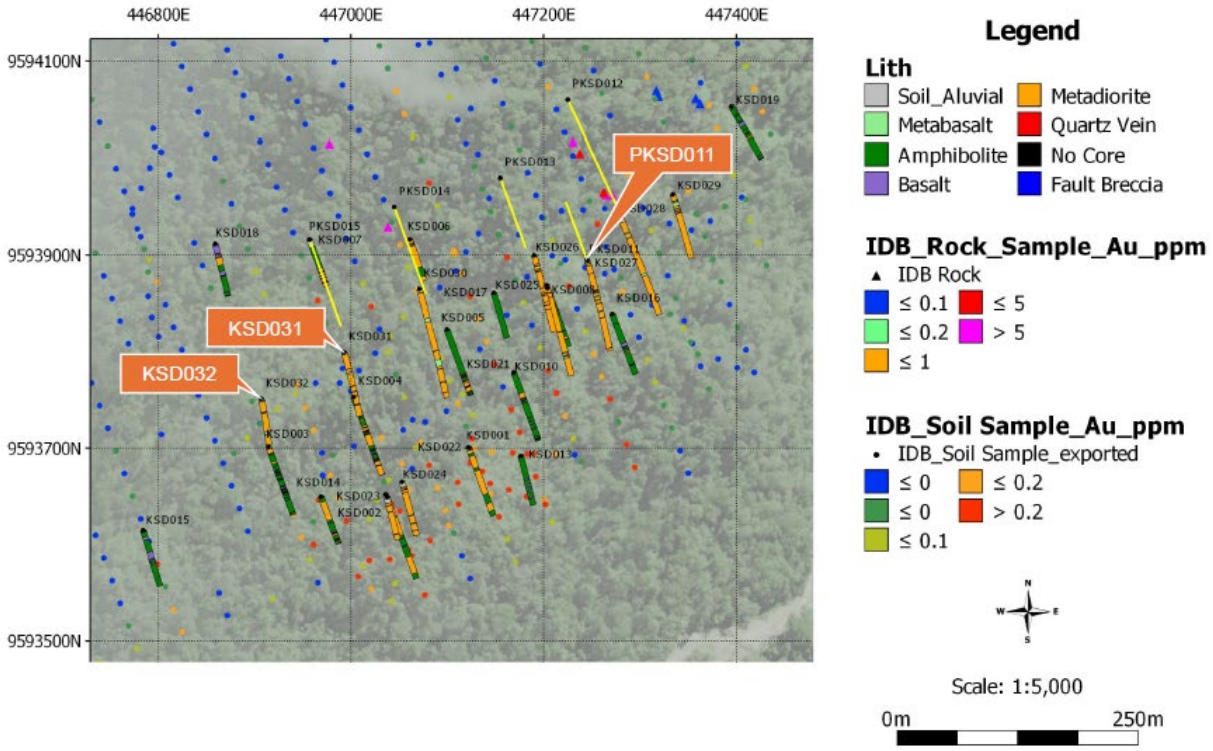

***Figure 3:**– Plan of the Sua Prospect showing historic drillholes, FEG drillholes KSD023–KSD032 and planned extension drillholes PKSD011–PKSD015, with rock and soil sample gold values. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

PDDH	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Hole depth (m)	Objective
PKSD011	447245	9593895	416.4	340	73	220	100m down-dip extension of KSD027.
PKSD012	447225	9594060	485.7	155	65	280	100m down-dip extension of KSD028 and follow-up of surface float up to 80.2 g/t Au.
PKSD013	447155	9593980	461.6	160	75	300	100m down-dip extension of KSD026.
PKSD014	447045	9593950	421.7	160	70	280	100m down-dip extension of KSD030.
PKSD015	446957	9593916	412.8	160	70	280	100m down-dip extension of KSD031.
						Total: 1,360m	

***Table 3:** Planned extension diamond drillholes PKSD011–PKSD015 at the Sua Prospect. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

The five holes are designed as down-dip step-outs of approximately 100m beneath recent FEG holes, with the objectives of:

- testing continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation down-dip and along strike from existing intercepts;
- better defining the geometry and plunge of high-grade shoots within the stacked quartz vein system; and
- generating additional data to support future assessment of potential resource growth and classification upgrades at Sua, should results warrant.

The first extension hole, PKSD011, is planned from an existing pad, enabling drilling to commence promptly following finalisation of operational approvals for the extended program.

IDENBURG PROJECT AND SUA RESOURCE

The Sua Prospect is one of several prospects within the Idenburg Gold Project (Figure 1), which currently 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 Au at an average grade of 3.7 g/t Au at Sua (See FEG's ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2024).

A total of 21 stacked quartz vein wireframes representing gold-bearing lodes at Sua were utilised by SMGC in the inferred JORC mineral resource estimate. These wireframes extend up to 50m along strike and down-dip beyond drilling based on mapped continuity and experience with similar structural settings (See Figure 2). Results from FEG's initial drilling and the approved extension program will be incorporated into the geological model and assessed for their impact on the existing resource in due course.

NEXT STEPS

- Receive and report assay results for KSD027–KSD032 from the initial 10-hole program.
- Commence drilling of the five-hole, ~1,360m extension program (PKSD011–PKSD015).
- Continue detailed mapping and structural interpretation along the Sua–Afley shear zone to refine additional targets.
- Integrate new drilling data into the existing Idenburg resource model and evaluate implications for potential resource growth and classification at Sua and other prospects.

The Company will provide further updates as results from both the remaining initial holes and the extension program become available.

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

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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 is digitally photographed and logged by FEG project geologists. Core with any potential for mineralisation was marked up for sampling and dispatched 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 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.	• 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.