ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 DECEMBER 2025

FAR EAST GOLD

SUA PROSPECT: HIGH GRADE ASSAYS CONTINUE

Far East Gold Limited **(ASX: FEG)** is pleased to announce assay results from drillholes KSD025 and KSD026. The holes were located to confirm and **extend a high-grade gold zone** intersected in historical drillhole KSD008. The **assay results** received have **met both objectives**. To date assays have been received for 4 holes of the 10 holes completed by the Company at the Sua prospect within the Idenburg CoW license area in Papua, Indonesia. **All four holes have intersected high grade gold mineralisation** across multiple stacked veins.

KSD025 was drilled as a twin hole of the historical hole KSD008 which reported 18.19 g/t Au over 6m from 106m including 3m at 34.95/t Au from 106m. KSD025 intersected a number of high grade zones including **3.16 g/t Au over 2m** from 68m, a further **8.42g/t Au over 7.7m** from 106.3m, including **0.6m at 35.29 g/t Au** and a further **26.43 g/t Au over 0.5m** from 125m. The results effectively confirm the high-grade mineralisation intersected in historical hole KSD008 and have intercepted an additional high grade zone at depth not captured in KSD008.

KSD026 was drilled to test the same high-grade zone **approximately 50m deeper down-dip**. The hole intersected a number of strongly mineralized zones of **8.82 g/t Au** over **4.5m** from 120m **including 51 g/t Au over 0.5m**, and a further **2.1 g/t Au over 12.5m** from 132.5m including **8.54 g/t Au over 2.1m** from 135.9m. The results **confirm the down-dip extension of the high-grade zones** intersected in drillholes KSD008 and KSD025.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM KSD025 and KSD026

Compiled Significant Intersections KSD025:

- **3.16 g/t Au over 2m** (68m to 70m)
- **8.42 g/t Au over 7.7m** (106.3m to 114m) including
  - **34.65 g/t Au over 0.7m** (106.3m to 107m)
- **26.43 g/t Au over 0.5m** (125m to 125.5m)

Compiled Significant Intersections KSD026:

- **8.82 g/t Au over 4.5m** (120m to 124,5m) including
  - **7.14 g/t Au over 1m** (122.m to 123m) and
  - **51 g/t Au over 0.5m** (122.5m to 123m)
- **2.1 g/t Au over 12.5m** (132.5 to 145m) including
  - **8.54 g/t Au over 2.1m** (135.9 to 138m)

- The high-grade zone remains **open down-dip** and along strike to the northeast.
- 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. 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.

FEG's **Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Justin Werner** stated: "*The high-grade intercepts in KSD025 and KSD026 build on the strong results from our first two holes, KSD023 and KSD024. KSD023 intersected coarse visible gold within a near-surface interval of 13.77 g/t Au over 9.8m, including 131 g/t Au over 0.8m, and KSD024 also intersected coarse visible gold within a near-surface interval of 35.5m at 8.59 g/t Au, including 280 g/t Au over 0.4m.*

All four drillholes assayed to date from FEG's current program at Sua include bonanza-grade intervals. Importantly, KSD025 intersected a deeper high-grade zone of 26.43 g/t Au over 0.5m from 125m that was not reported in historical hole KSD008. The same deeper zone appears to have been intersected in KSD026, with 8.54 g/t Au over 2.1m from 135.9m downhole. The zone remains open at depth and laterally.

With our first four holes showing high-grade mineralisation across multiple veins, Sua is confirming the Company's interpretation that Idenburg holds significant resource potential."

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/epJX1P

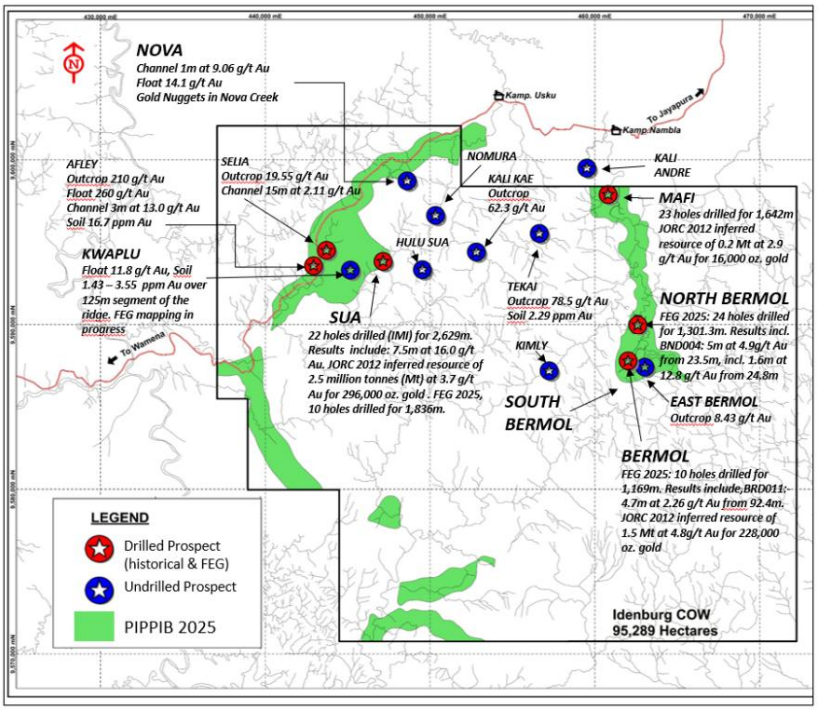

Figure 1: *Map showing prospect and resource areas within the Idenburg COW tenement. FEG drilling is currently in progress within the Sua and North Bermol prospect areas. The areas of announced PIPPIB forest reclassification are also indicated. Refer to Appendix 1 Table 1 for details of the JORC2012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

To date 10 holes (KSD023 to 032) for 1,836m have been drilled by the Company at the Sua prospect (Table 1). This completes the planned initial drill program at Sua. The program was designed to **confirm the occurrence of high-grade gold zones** intersected by historical drilling and also to **confirm extension of the zone to depth and along strike**. The completed drill program has exceeded these objectives. Assays are pending from the remaining 6 drillholes which were located to expand the current defined mineral resource area an additional 150m along strike to the northeast and also to extend historical mineralised zones an additional 50m down-dip over the current defined resource area (Figure 2).

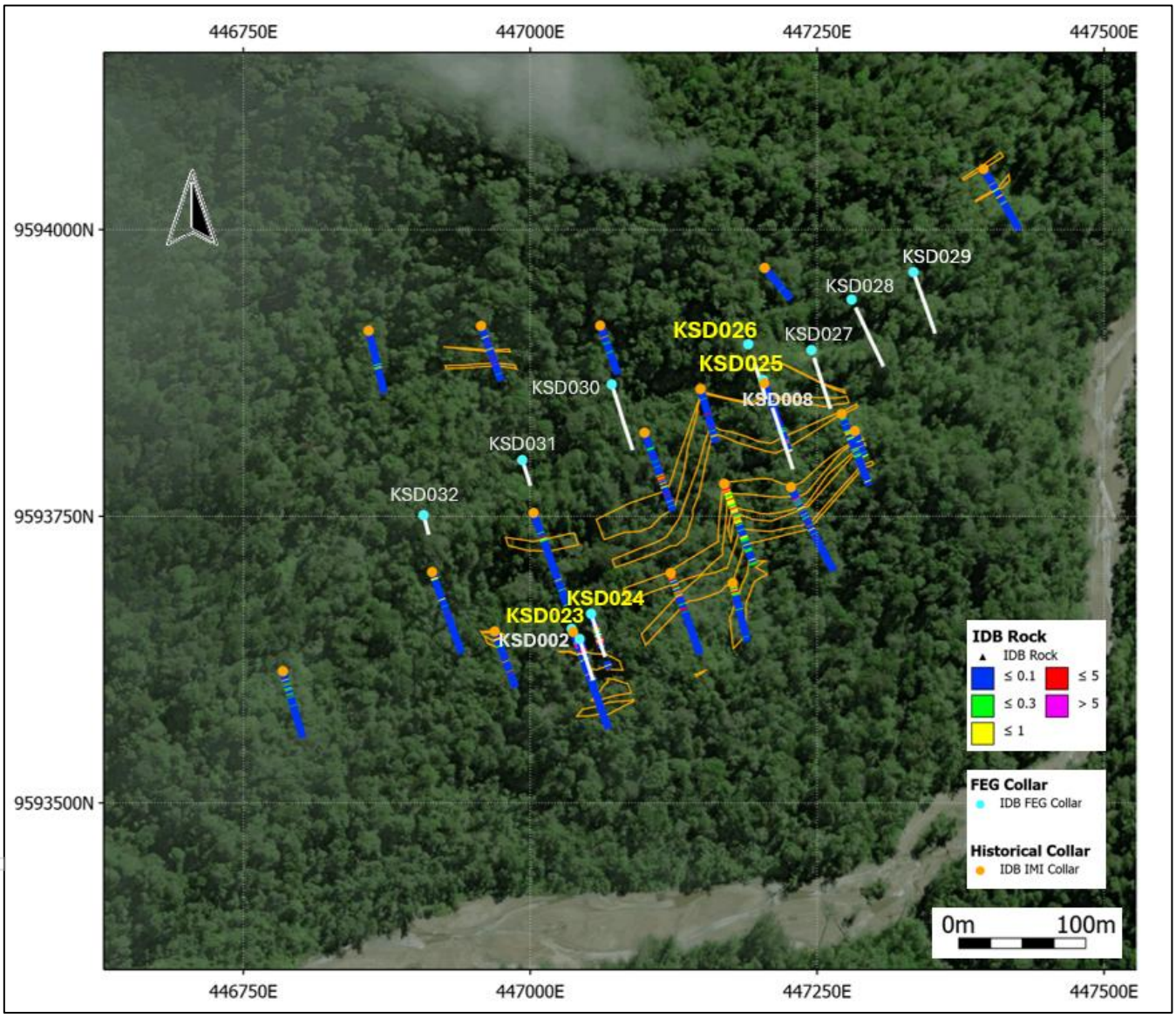

Figure 2: *Image showing the Sua prospect area and the locations of completed FEG drillholes (KSD023 to 032). Also shown for reference are historical holes KSD002 and 008. Table 1 lists hole collar details for the FEG holes completed and Table 2 lists compiled significant intersections . Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

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 1: *Collar details for FEG drill holes completed within the Sua Prospect area as of December 9, 2025. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south. Refer to Figure 2 for drill hole locations.*

Assay results and interpretation for the first 2 holes KSD023 and KSD024 are provided in the Company's ASX announcements of November 10, and November 24, 2025. KSD024 was located 25m to the west of hole KSD023 which was the first hole of the drill program which was a twin of the historical hole KSD002 (Figure 2).

Both holes intersected a zone of high-grade gold associated with coarse visible gold indicating the potential to both upgrade and increase the current mineral resource estimate at Sua through a broader infill drill program, Refer to Table 2. 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).

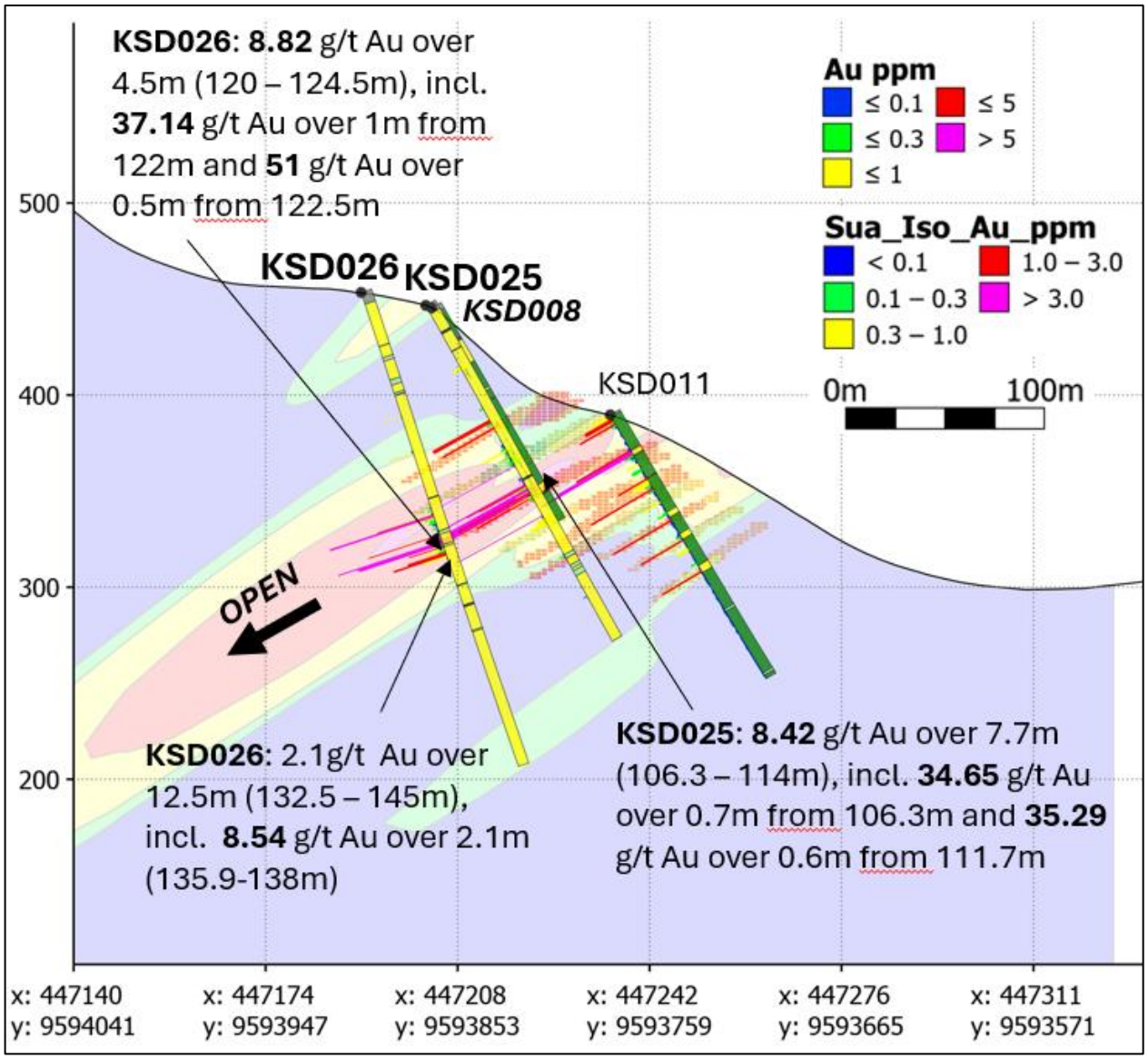

***Figure 3**: Cross section (looking Northeast) showing the trace of holes KSD025 and 026 and the historical holes KSD008 and KSD011. Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3. Refer to Company's ASX announcement of October 12, 2025, for complete list of significant intersections for the Sua historical drillholes. Coordinates are referenced to datum WGS84, zone 54 south.*

Refer to Table 3 for a comparison of individual assays for the high-grade zone intersected in historical hole KSD008 and the twinned hole KSD025. The results are closely comparable with both holes intersecting multiple zones of high grade gold mineralisation.

Hole KSD025 also intersected a deeper high-grade zone of 26.43 g/t Au over 0.5m from 125m which was not reported in hole KSD008. Significantly, the same deep high-grade zone appears to have been intersected in KSD026, with 8.54 g/t Au intersected over 2.1m from 135.9m downhole. The zone remains open to depth and laterally. Note that the historical hole KSD011 did not intersect the high grade mineralisation intersected down-dip (Table 2). This demonstrates the need to drill at close-spacing to reliably assess the grade distribution within defined mineralized zones. Such grade variability is an inherent trait of orogenic gold systems.

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
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
KSD008	Sua	34	36	2.00	*0.35*
IMI		70	71	1.00	*3.18*
		106	112	6.00	***18.19***
	incl	107	110	3.00	***34.95***
	and	108	109	1.00	***40.70***
		124	128	4.00	*0.60*

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
KSD011	Sua	0	6	6.00	*0.83*
IMI		21	45	24.00	*1.09*
	incl	23	24	1.00	*9.30*
		52	53	1.00	*0.67*
		63	64	1.00	*3.43*
		75	76	1.00	*1.96*
		80	82	2.00	*0.34*
		94	95	1.00	*1.74*

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*

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*

Table 2: *Compiled significant intersections from FEG drillholes KSD023 to KSD026 and historical holes KSD02,008 and 011. 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. Reported intersection widths are interpreted to represent true thickness with the exception of hole KSD026 which is estimated at 0.9 of drilled thickness.*

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.

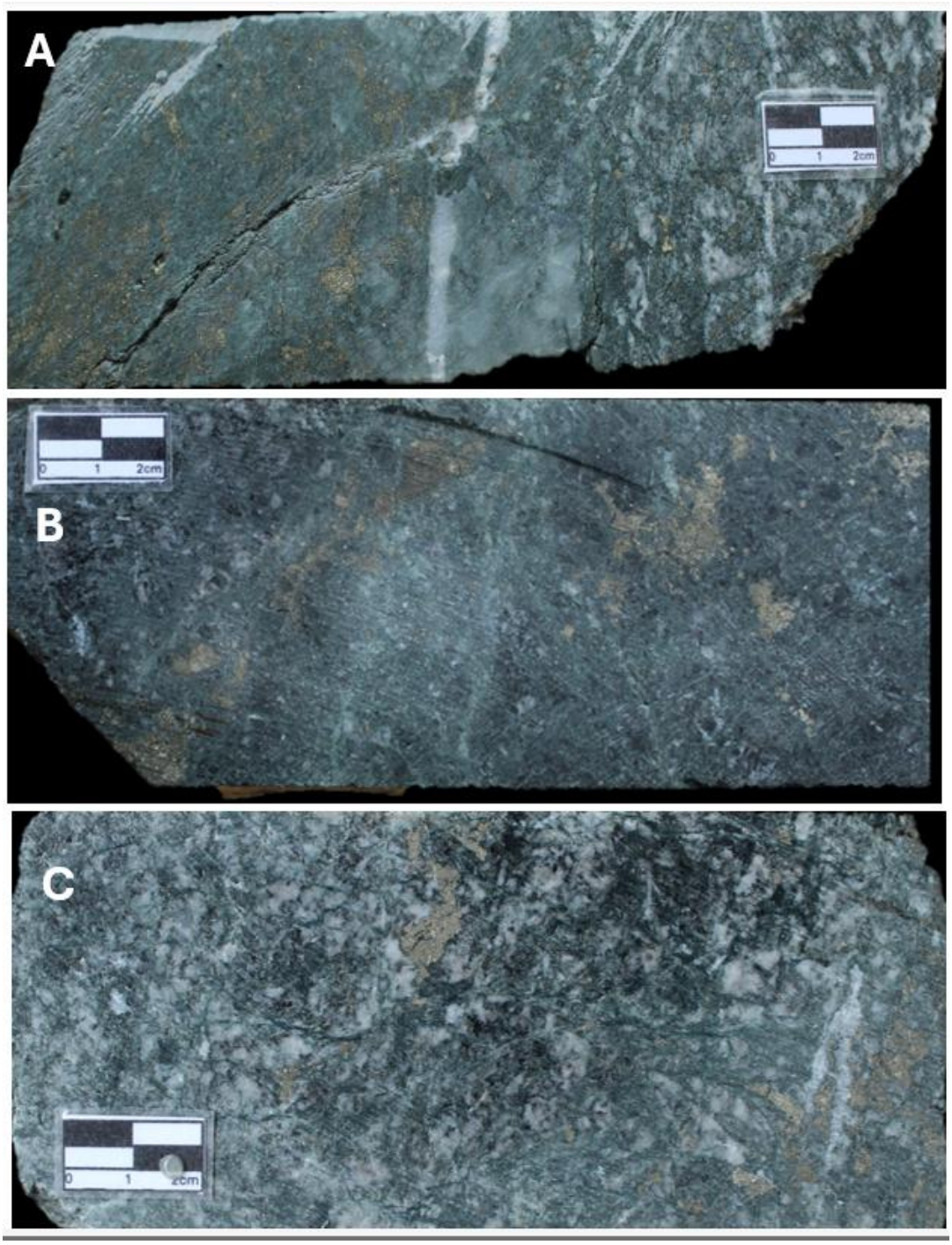

Figure 4: *Photos of drill core from holes KSD025 and KSD026. Refer to Table 2 and 3.* ***A)*** *Deformed and chloritized metadiorite at right with abundant coarse pyrite that appears to be associated with overprint of pervasive silicification. From KSD025 assay interval of 34.65 g/t Au over 0.7m from 106.3 to 107m (sample BDO17094),* ***B)*** *intensely chloritized metadiorite with (late-stage?) coarse pyrite. From KSD025 assay interval of 35.29 g/t Au over 0.6m from 111.7 to 112.3m (sample BDO17105),* ***C)*** *Deformed and chloritized metadiorite with overprint of coarse pyrite. From KSD026 assay interval of 14.88 g/t Au over 0.6m from 135.9 to 136.5m (sample BDO17164).*

Hole ID	Assay No,	From	To	Width	Au g/t
KSD025	BD017094	106.3	107	0.7	**34.65**
KSD025	BD017095	107	107.5	0.5	3.34
KSD025	BD017096	107.5	108	0.5	2.19
KSD025	BD017097	108	108.5	0.5	0.36
KSD025	BD017098	108.5	109	0.5	0.26
KSD025	BD017099	109	109.5	0.5	6.90
KSD025	BD017100	109.5	110	0.5	6.03
KSD025	BD017101	110	110.5	0.5	6.17
KSD025	BD017102	110.5	111	0.5	0.39
KSD025	BD017104	111	111.7	0.7	4.95
KSD025	BD017105	111.7	112.3	0.6	**35.29**
KSD025	BD017106	112.3	112.8	0.5	0.10
KSD025	BD017108	112.8	113.3	0.5	4.95
KSD025	BD017109	113.3	114	0.7	0.74

Hole ID	Assay No,	From	To	Width	Au g/t
KSD008	203466	106	107	1	0.23
KSD008	203467	107	108	1	27.05
KSD008	203468	108	109	1	40.7
KSD008	203469	109	110	1	37.1
KSD008	203470	110	111	1	0.3
KSD008	203471	111	112	1	3.77
KSD008	203472	112	113	1	0.15

Table 3: *Individual gold assay results for the interval 106.3m to 114m in KSD025 which was a twinned hole of the historical drill hole KSD008 which reported comparable assays from the same zone over the interval 106m to 113m. Both holes intersected multiple zones of high-grade mineralisation. . As previously reported mineralisation in the Sua prospect is associated with intensely deformed quartz veins with abundant coarse pyrite in veins and rock matrix. Multiple episodes of deformation and sulphide formation are evident. The rare occurrence of coarse gold has also been reported.*

Based on the results of the completed drilling at Sua, future drilling will continue to extend mineralized zones down-dip and along strike to significantly increase the current Sua resource estimate. The ongoing surface mapping program over the Kwaplu prospect along strike to the southwest of Sua will define targets for an initial scout drill program.

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 is 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.