

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

DURING 1ST QUARTER
ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Far East Gold Ltd ('FEG' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update of exploration and work activities completed across the quarter ending 31 March 2023 on its highly prospective portfolio of Indonesian and Australian projects.

WOYLA HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Highest grade drillcore assay** to date returned in AGM007 drilled **50m** from **RRD004 'discovery hole'** (30m at **3.43 g/t AuEq**) at the 'Rek Rinti' prospect returned a **peak assay result** of **0.5m** at **81g/t Au** and **734 g/t Ag (89.31 g/t AuEq)**.
- **5.3m** at **8.43 g/t Au** and **99.89 g/t Ag (9.97 g/t AuEq)** from 201.2m – 206.5m, including **0.5m** at **81 g/t Au** and **734 g/t Ag (89.81 g/t AuEq)** from 201.2 meters.in AGM007.
- **3.65m** at **4.10 g/t Au** and **32.32 g/t Ag (4.48 g/t AuEq)** from 84.7m – 88.35m, including **0.7m** at **8.95 g/t Au** and **37.4 g/t Ag (9.4 g/t AuEq)** from 85.3m – 86m in AGM003.
- **1m** at **9.07 g/t Au** and **6.8 g/t Ag** from 138.35m – 139.35m in AGM009.
- **6.4m** at **2.53 g/t Au** and **5.6 g/t Ag** from 38.2-44.6m incl **1m** at **12.09 g/t Au** and **8.3 g/t Ag** (from 42.2-43.2m) in APD021 at the 'Anak Perak' prospect, confirming continuation of the interpreted **high-grade gold zone** over a strike length of 100m which **remains open** to the north.
- Drilling commenced at the highly prospective 'Aloe Eumpeuk' prospect with **multiple occurrences** of **visible gold** and **electrum** in AED002 (assays pending).
- Phase 2 drill results continue to confirm the presence of discrete **high grade gold** and **silver mineralization** over **mineable intervals**.
- Preliminary metallurgical characterization test work on Woyla samples indicates **gold recoveries** of over **90%** and **silver recoveries** of over **85%**.

The Company is pleased to report preliminary assay results from its Phase 2 drill program at its Woyla project in Aceh Province, North Sumatra. To quarter end, a total of 16 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 2,933.85 meters.

Six diamond drill holes were completed to test the Anak Perak quartz vein-breccia system as part of a scout drilling program and 10 diamond drill holes were completed to test the Agam vein zone within the Rek Rinti vein system as part of an initial resource delineation program.



FAR EAST GOLD PROJECT LOCATIONS



Figure 1: Map shows location of FEG projects in Indonesia and Australia

INDONESIAN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

WOYLA PROJECT – ACEH PROVINCE, SUMATRA

The Company's Woyla Copper Gold Project is a 24,260ha 6th generation Contract of Work (COW) located in the Aceh region of North Sumatra, Indonesia. In the Company's opinion this project was one of the most highly prospective undrilled copper gold projects in South-East Asia with the potential to host high grade epithermal and porphyry deposits. FEG holds a 51% interest in the project that will increase to 80% upon the Company's completion of a feasibility study and definition of a maiden JORC resource estimate for the project.

The Company completed an inaugural Phase 1 scout drill program commenced at the Anak Perak and Rek Rinti vein systems to end of 2022. A total of 20 diamond drill holes were completed at Anak Perak for a total of 2,646.7 m. At Rek Rinti, 13 holes were completed for a total of 1,984.2 m to test 3 separate epithermal quartz veins. Refer to the Company's February 2, 2023 ASX release for discussion of Phase 1 drill results and assay results.

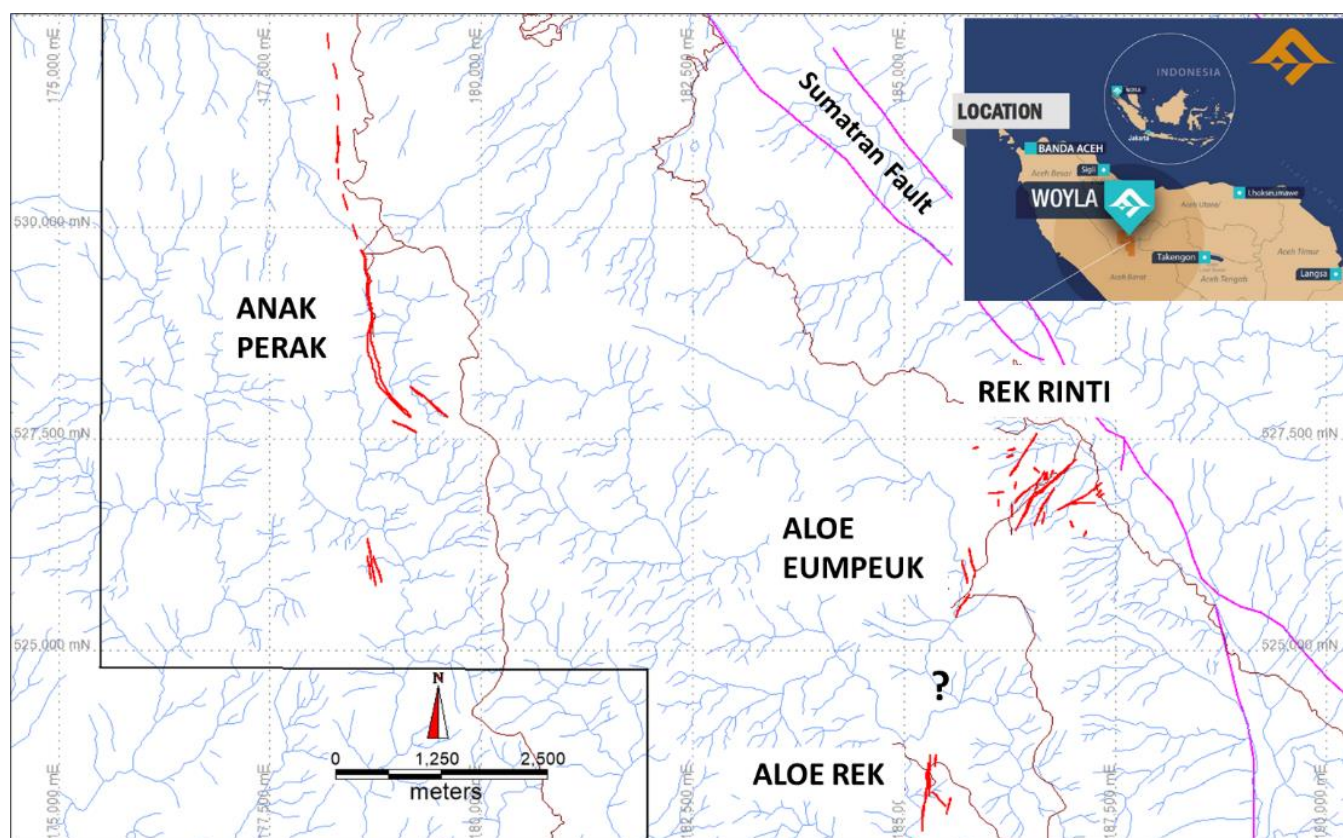


Figure 2: Map shows location of Woyla project in Aceh Province, North Sumatra and the locations of epithermal quartz vein systems as defined by historical exploration. The Anak Perak vein system is situated in the western part of the property.

Rek Rinti – Phase 2 Drill Program

The Rek Rinti vein system is comprised of 8 individual quartz veins ranging from 0.7m to 20m in width. The veins are structurally-controlled with a dominant northeast orientation and can be traced at surface for up to 250m in length. The quartz veins are mostly chalcedonic with distinct colloform-crustiform textures with intergrown adularia and are associated with zones of intergrown to massive black manganese.

At the end of Q4 2022, thirteen diamond drill holes were completed at the Rek Rinti prospect area as part of the Phase 1 drill program. A total of 1,984.2 m was drilled and the results confirmed the interpreted nature of the Rek Rinti vein system with regards to expected vein textures and styles of mineralization and alteration. Refer to the Company's February 2, 2023 ASX release for discussion of Phase 1 drill and assay results.



Initial resource delineation drilling within the Agam vein zone at Rek Rinti prospect area commenced on 19 January 2023, with 10 drillholes for a total of 2,145.35m completed to end of the quarter (Figure 3). The program is proceeding with 50m-spaced drilling centered on the Phase 1 discovery hole RRD004 which intersected **30m at 3.43 g/t AuEq** (from 98m - 128m) including **8.1m at 8.9 g/t AuEq** (from 102.4-110.5m) and **2m at 27 g/t AuEq** (from 108m - 110m) with a peak assay of **78 g/t Au** and **631 g/t Ag (85.57 g/t AuEq)** over 0.5m from 108.6m. Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2022.

The high-grade mineralization is associated with ginguro-banded quartz containing fine-grained electrum and Ag-rich sulphide minerals.

Assays results have now received for drillholes AGM001 to AGM010, compiled significant assay intersections include:

- **5.3m at 8.43 g/t Au and 99.89 g/t Ag (9.97 g/t AuEq)** from 201.2m – 206.5m, including **81 g/t Au** and **734 g/t Ag (89.81 g/t AuEq)** over 0.5m from 201.2 meters.in AGM007.
- **3.65m at 4.10 g/t Au and 32.32 g/t Ag (4.48 g/t AuEq)** from 84.7m – 88.35m, including **0.7m at 8.95 g/t Au** and **37.4 g/t Ag (9.40 g/t AuEq)** from 85.3m – 86m in AGM003.
- **9m at 1.94 g/t Au and 43.39 g/t Ag (2.46 g/t AuEq)** from 144m – 153m, including **1m at 3.97 g/t Au** and **83 g/t Ag** from 144.5m – 145.5m, in AGM004.
- **1m at 9.07 g/t Au and 6.8 g/t Ag** (from 138.35m – 139.35m) in AGM009.

The assay results from drillhole AGM007, which is situated 50m from the Phase 1 discovery hole RRD004, have returned the **highest grade assays to date on the project with a peak assay of 0.5m at 81g/t Au and 734 g/t Ag** (from 201.2m). These results coincide with the visible gold and electrum that was observed in drillcore, refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 March 2023.

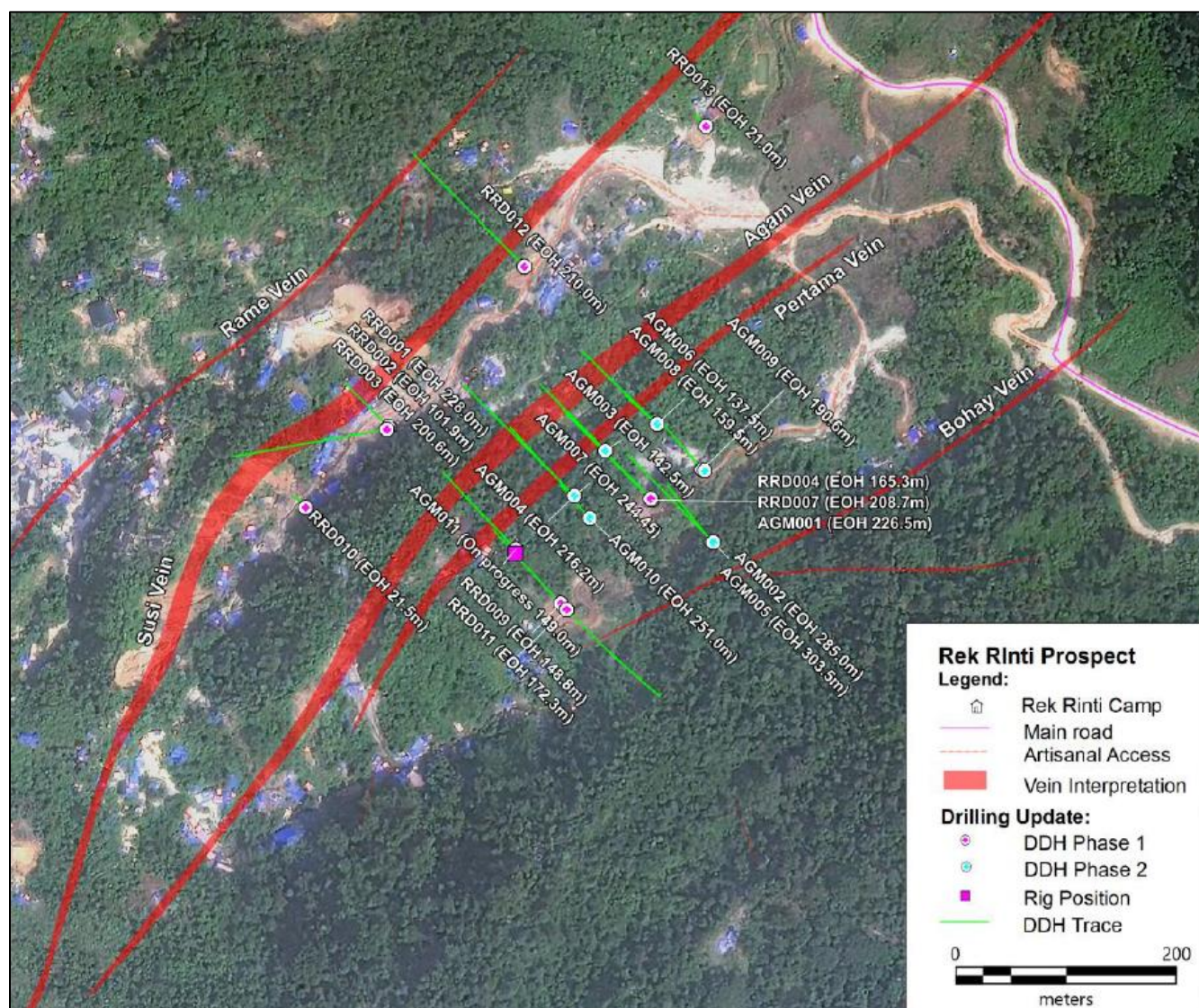


Figure 3: Plan map showing the surface extent of the Rek Rinti quartz veins and location of Phase 1 drill holes RRD001-013 and completed AGM Phase 2 drill holes AGM01 to AGM10 completed to the end of Quarter 1, 2023.

The AGM holes completed to quarter end have confirmed lateral and **vertical continuity** of the Agam vein zone **over 200m** and the presence of similar-type mineralization as intersected in RRD04 (Figures 4 and 5). Drill hole details are shown in Table 1 and compiled significant assay intersections are shown in Table 2.



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total
AGM001	186890	526805	762.19	315	60	226.50
AGM002	186935	526760	759.16	315	65	285.00
AGM003	186856	526840	756.51	315	53	142.50
AGM004	186823	526802	780.29	315	45	216.20
AGM005	186935	526760	759.16	315	73	303.50
AGM006	186895	526870	745.51	315	45	137.50
AGM007	186823	526802	780.29	315	68	244.45
AGM008	186895	526870	745.51	315	75	159.6
AGM009	186920	526845	746.39	315	70	190.60
AGM010	186843	526780	778.48	315	80	239.50
TOTAL M						2145.35

Table 1: Details of completed AGM drillholes. UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.

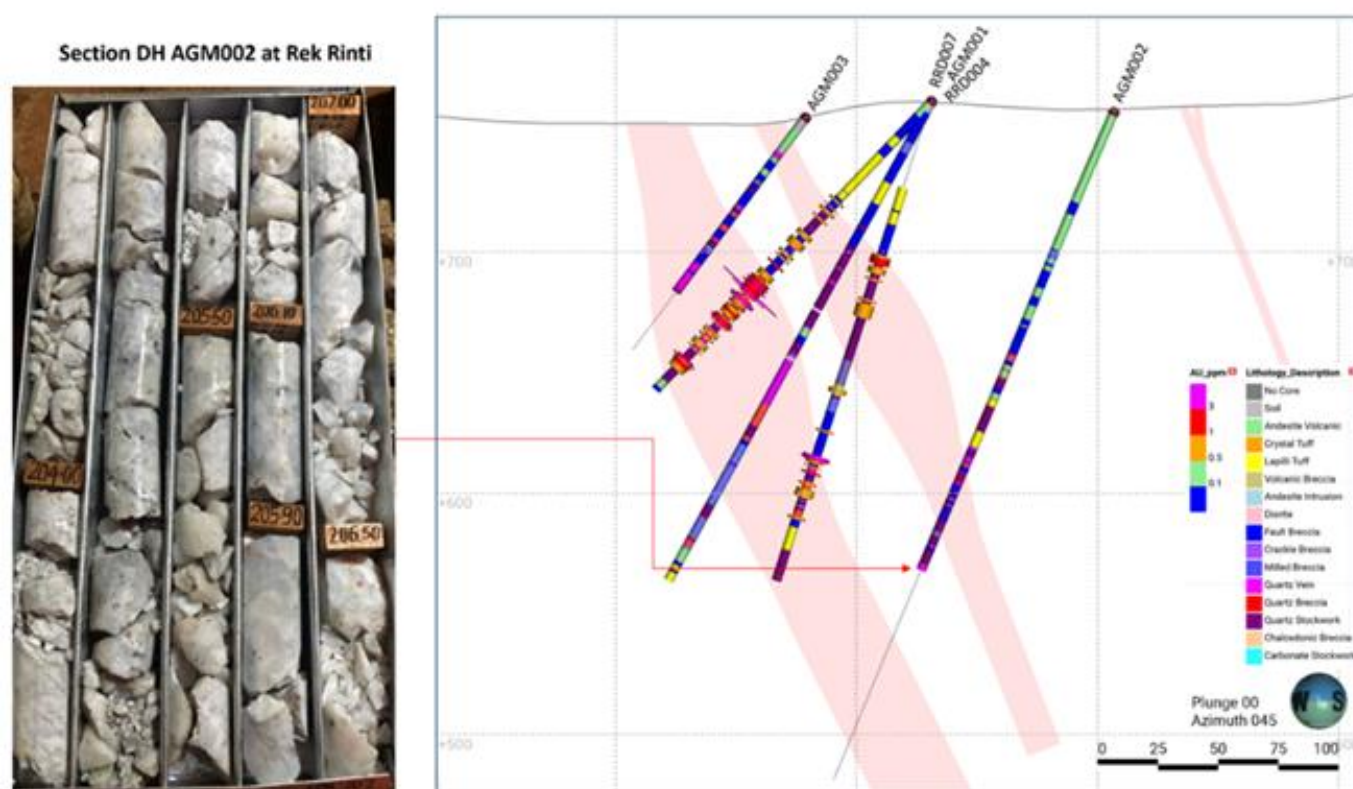


Figure 4: Interpretive geological cross section of the first completed Phase 2 drill section across the Agam Zone. Drill core of the Agam vein intersection is shown to left.

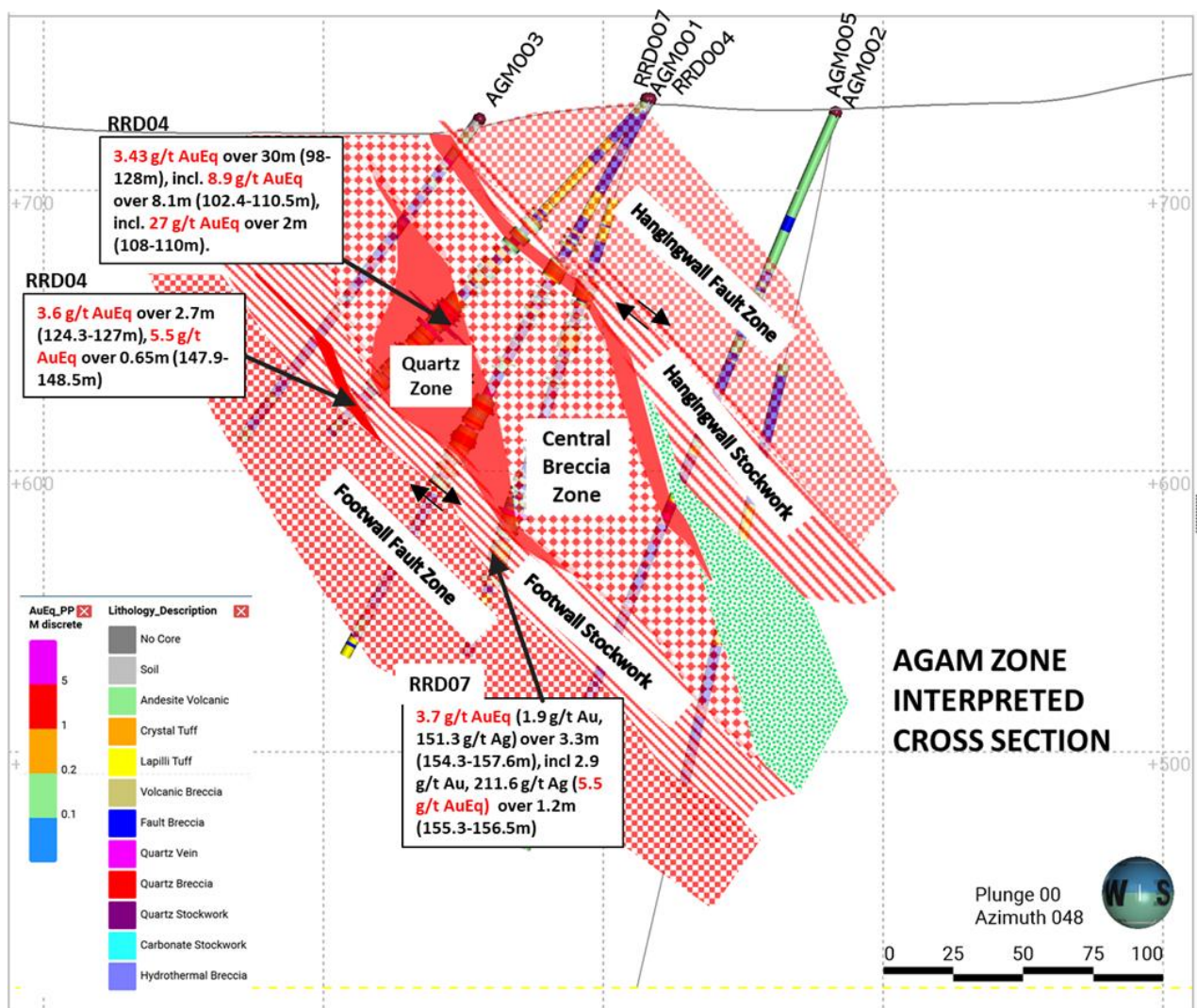


Figure 5: Interpretive cross section of the first completed drill section across the Agam Zone. The zone is characterised by hangingwall and footwall faults at zone boundary with outer quartz stock vein zones and central zone of massive quartz and quartz breccia. The best developed (and highest grade) mineralization occurs within the central breccia zone and zones of massive quartz contained therein. The cross section will be revised as more holes are drilled.

Finely disseminated electrum and other sulphides were also identified within quartz veins intersected in drill hole AGM007 (see Figure 7). The mineralization occurs within narrow ginguero bands in massive quartz, assays from the intersection returned bonanza grade Au-Ag (**81 g/t Au** and **734 g/t Ag**). The association with ginguero bands is consistent with the bonanza grade gold and silver mineralization that was intersected in RRD004 situated 50m to northeast of AGM007 (see the Company's ASX release dated 2 February 2023).



Delineation of the structural controls of the high grade mineralization will require detailed drilling and will remain the focus of the Company during the Phase 2 drill program.

Drill Hole AGM007

Finely disseminated gold and electrum and other sulphides were identified within quartz intersected in drill hole AGM007. The hole was drilled as part of the Phase 2 resource delineation drill program focused on the Agam Zone and was drilled to test the depth extension of massive quartz with ginguero banding intersected in hole AGM004 (Figure 6). The mineralization occurs within massive quartz developed adjacent to the footwall fault contact. Mineralization is manifest as coarse clots of dark grey sulphide mineralization interpreted to represent local zones of ginguero banded quartz (Figure 7).

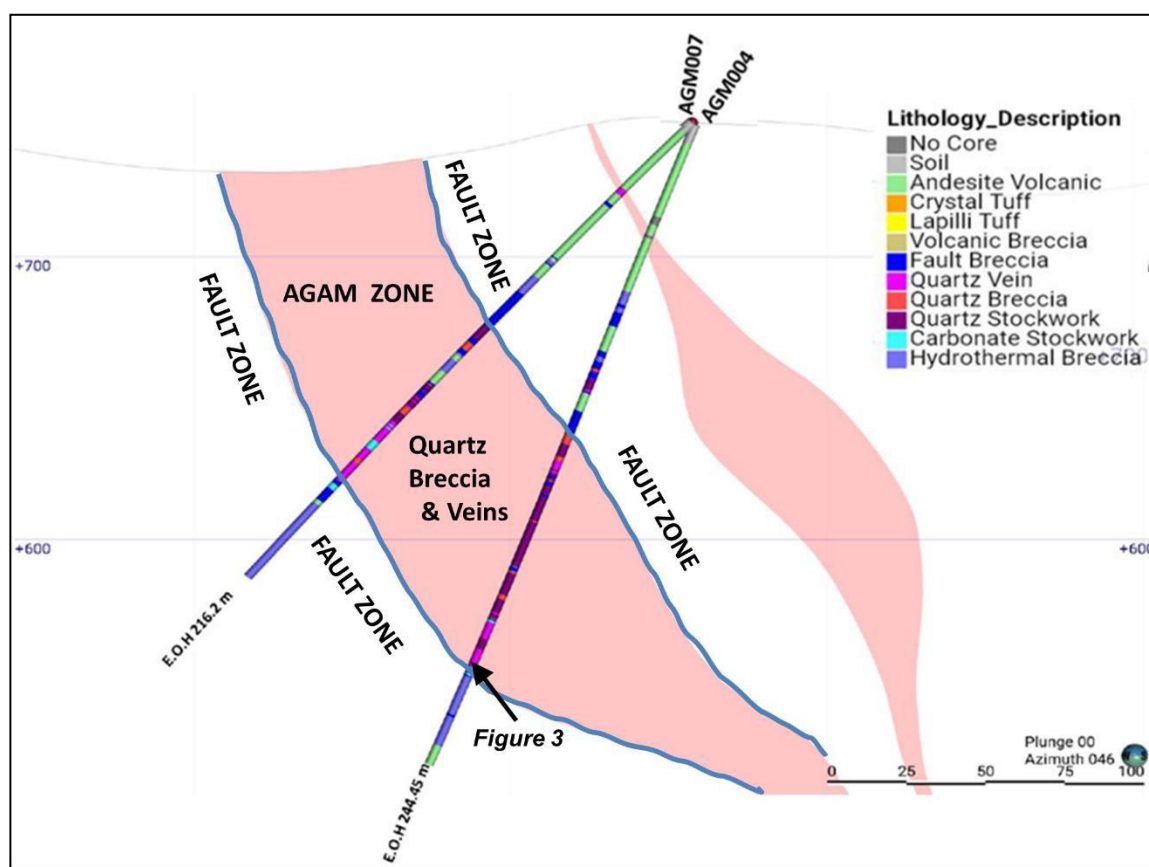


Figure 6: Schematic cross section of completed drill section for holes AGM004/AGM007. The section is located 50m to the southwest along strike from Phase 1 drill hole RRD004. The Agam zone is characterised by an outer quartz stock vein zone and central zone of massive quartz and quartz breccia (see Figure 8). Brittle faults occur along the hangingwall and footwall contacts. The best developed (and highest grade) mineralization occurs within the central breccia zone and zones of massive quartz contained therein. The mineralization in hole AGM007 occurs at 201.3m downhole at the footwall contact perhaps indicating the important role faults played in channeling hydrothermal fluids.

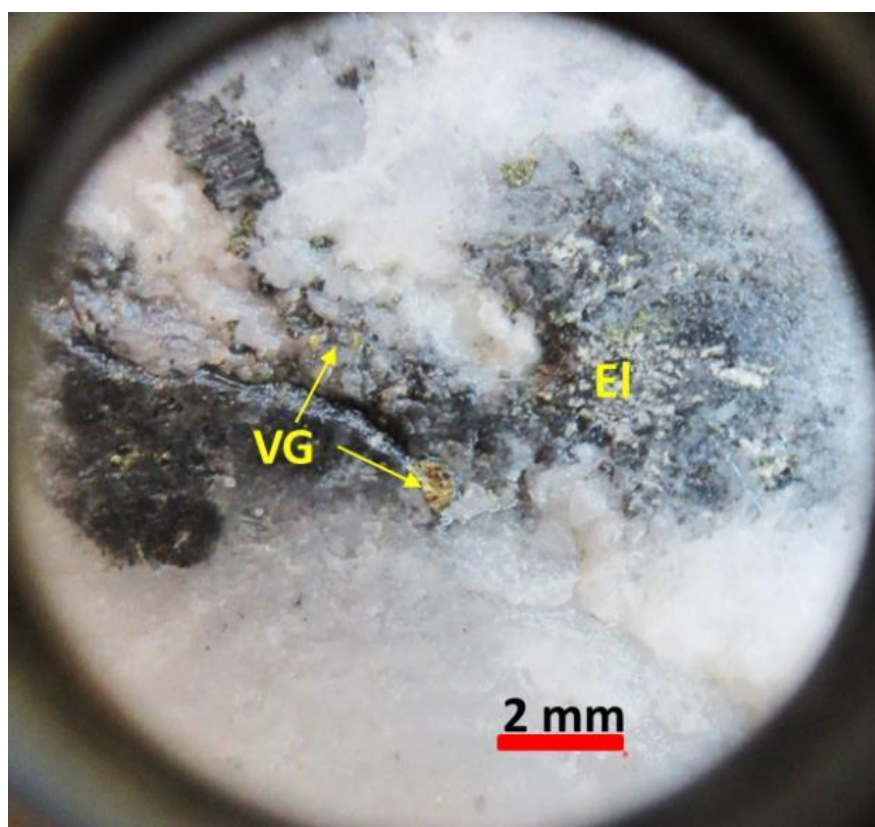


Figure 7: Photos of visible gold (VG) and electrum (EI) occurring in AGM007 as part of coarse clot of sulphide mineralization in massive quartz at 201.3m.



Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM001	Rek Rinti	54	55	1	0.38	1.20	0.40
		59.1	60	0.9	0.21	1.10	0.22
		67	69	2.0	0.21	3.25	0.25
		70	73.5	3.5	0.43	1.59	0.45
		85.2	86.1	0.9	0.35	3.60	0.39
		106.2	107.1	0.9	0.23	2.60	0.26
		122.2	127	4.8	1.41	15.33	1.60
	including	125	126	1	3.97	32.40	4.36
		129	133	4.0	0.71	8.40	0.81
		134.5	146	12	0.79	31.32	1.17
	including	136.5	140	3.5	1.60	192.60	2.37
		149	152	3.0	1.05	11.70	1.19
		156.8	158.8	2.0	0.49	14.65	0.66
		171.45	171.90	0.45	0.27	13.10	0.42
		218.9	219.35	0.45	1.03	2.36	1.06
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM002	Rek Rinti	108.6	110.6	2.0	0.38	1.35	0.39
		112	112.6	0.6	0.25	0.90	0.26
		122	123	1.0	0.33	1.60	0.35
		196	197	1.0	0.10	11.90	0.25
		204	205	1.0	0.12	13.10	0.28
		210.2	212	1.8	0.44	24.60	0.74
		255.5	255.9	0.4	5.38	17.20	5.59

Table 2: Above and continued below. Summary of Agam vein zone (AGM) intersections and significant assay results (weighted) for drillholes AGM01 to 10. Zone widths are reported as intersected downhole. Refer to Table 1 and Figure 3 for hole locations. Significant intersections were compiled using 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no more than 1m of consecutive internal dilution (below-cut off) included. No top cut of gold assays has been applied. Au Equivalent (AuEq) is based on USD \$1,800/oz gold and USD \$22/oz silver (Au g/t +(Ag g/t * 0.012).



Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM003	Rek Rinti	17	21.8	4.8	0.48	3.39	0.52
		36.2	37.0	0.8	0.21	1.10	0.22
		45	45.9	0.9	1.56	1.60	1.58
		46.5	47.0	0.5	0.24	0.90	0.25
		48.0	50.8	2.8	0.43	2.14	0.46
		56.95	60.0	3.05	0.27	2.33	0.30
		61.2	66.5	5.3	0.55	2.18	0.58
	<i>including</i>	61.2	61.6	0.4	2.52	2.70	2.55
		67.9	69.3	1.4	2.43	14.44	2.61
	<i>including</i>	67.9	68.5	0.6	4.69	29.70	5.04
		75.35	83.3	7.95	0.92	13.90	1.01
	<i>including</i>	77	77.7	0.7	5.36	7.30	5.45
		84.7	88.3	3.6	4.10	32.32	4.48
	<i>including</i>	85.3	86.0	0.7	8.95	37.40	9.40
		92.9	93.4	0.5	0.32	13.40	0.48
		98.6	101.5	2.9	0.98	26.31	1.30
		107.5	111.5	4	0.17	4.43	0.22
		113.1	118.0	4.9	0.46	8.67	0.56
		141	141.7	0.7	0.28	1.8	0.30
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM004	Rek Rinti	35	37.2	2.6	0.31	5.50	0.38
		85	90	5	1.47	3.02	1.50
	<i>including</i>	85	86	1	4.43	3.02	4.51
		91	92	1	0.23	1.10	0.24
		99	100	1	0.39	3.00	0.42
		107	112	5.4	0.61	8.60	0.66
		117	119	2	2.35	1.60	2.38
		126.8	127.4	0.6	0.38	2.00	0.41
		133.1	133.5	0.4	0.70	4.10	0.75
		134.6	135	0.4	0.29	1.80	0.31
		136.7	137.7	1	0.52	2.10	0.54
		138.7	143	4.3	0.57	2.43	0.60
		144	153	9	1.94	43.39	2.46
	<i>including</i>	144.5	145.5	1	3.97	83	4.97
	<i>and</i>	144.5	150.5	6	2.32	39.36	2.79
		156	164	8	0.83	17.16	1.04
	<i>including</i>	163	164	1	1.99	85	3.01
		167	171.6	4.6	0.42	5.16	0.48
		174.6	176.4	1.8	0.50	29.22	0.85



Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM005	Rek Rinti	113	114	1	0.20	1	0.21
		117	118	1	0.21	2.30	0.24
		119	122	3	0.36	2.20	0.39
		133.4	134.4	1	0.23	1.30	0.25
		183	184	1	0.52	1.30	3.29
		198.7	199.5	0.8	0.58	4.30	0.63
		222	223	1	0.12	9	0.23
		229	230	1	0.14	5.90	0.21
		235.4	236.4	1	0.20	34.60	0.61
		238.05	239.3	1.25	0.25	27.61	0.58
		240.7	241.2	0.50	0.14	12.60	0.29
		244	244.4	0.40	0.24	12.60	0.40
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM006	Rek Rinti	37.3	39.6	2.3	0.33	4.97	0.39
		62	63.8	1.8	1.07	4.08	1.12
	<i>including</i>	63.4	63.8	0.4	4.24	8.40	4.34
		68.8	71.3	2.5	1.46	12.06	1.61
		135.2	136.9	1.7	0.27	2.04	0.30
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM007	Rek Rinti	44	44.8	0.8	0.16	7.50	0.25
		92.7	95.7	3	1.94	7.53	2.03
	<i>including</i>	94.7	95.7	1	4.66	5.80	4.73
		86.7	89.8	3.1	2.41	7.75	2.51
		100	101	1.0	0.27	2.10	0.29
		102	102.6	0.6	0.39	1	0.40
		118.9	124	5.1	0.71	2.66	0.74
		125	129.4	4.4	0.94	3.32	0.98
	<i>including</i>	127	127.6	0.6	1.78	4.3	1.83
		132	134.8	2.8	0.24	1.43	0.26
		136.3	137	0.7	0.43	1.1	0.44
		160	161	1	0.94	0.60	0.95
		171	171.7	0.7	0.66	1.6	0.68
		172.7	173.7	1	0.22	1.2	0.23
		178	179	1	0.38	1.5	0.40
		180.6	183.2	2.60	0.23	1.16	0.24
		190.7	196.5	5.80	0.49	17.6	0.70
		201.2	206.5	5.30	8.43	99.89	9.97
	<i>including</i>	201.2	201.7	0.50	81	734	89.81



Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM008	Rek Rinti	44.50	50.7	6.2	0.55	15.20	0.73
	<i>including</i>	47.40	48.1	0.7	2.11	98.00	3.28
		56.1	57	0.9	0.21	1.50	0.24
		126.5	127.1	0.6	0.66	4.40	0.71
		129.5	130	0.5	0.86	2.50	0.89
		143	146.7	3.7	0.25	1.24	0.27
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM009	Rek Rinti	27	28.6	1.6	0.20	2.10	1.11
		41.2	42	0.8	1.08	4.08	1.12
		51.7	54.2	2.5	1.64	1.52	1.66
	<i>including</i>	51.7	52.4	0.7	3.56	2.50	3.59
		66.9	67.5	0.6	0.20	2.20	0.22
		72.7	76.0	3.3	0.17	1.27	0.18
		81.8	84.8	3	0.51	5.11	0.58
		98.2	100.1	1.9	0.26	2.85	0.31
		103.7	104.7	1	0.24	0.19	0.25
		122	122.4	0.4	0.31	0.70	0.32
		128	129	1	0.33	1.20	0.34
		138.35	138.85	0.5	9.07	6.80	9.15
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
AGM010	Rek Rinti	108.8	110.5	1.7	0.24	2.11	0.26
		132.4	134.4	2	0.90	1.95	0.92
	<i>including</i>	132.4	133.4	1	1.57	2.50	1.60
		148	150	2	0.25	1.20	0.26
		239.90	241	1.10	0.25	3.10	0.28
		244.70	245.25	0.55	0.27	3.50	0.31

Anak Perak – Phase 2 Drill Program

At the Anak Perak prospect area the Phase 2 scout drilling was targeting a zone of high grade Au zone intersected in the Phase 1 drill program. A total of 788.5m in 6 drillholes (APD021 to APD026) was completed. Hole locations are provided in Figure 10 and Table 3. This included Phase 2 drillhole APD021 which was drilled to target a zone of high-grade mineralisation intersected in Phase 1 drillholes APD008 and APD011. Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 February 2023.



The scout drilling program at Anak Perak was successful in that it confirmed **continuation of the interpreted high-grade gold zone over a strike length of 100m** which remains open to the north. Hole APD021 intersected 6.4m at 2.53 g/t Au, 5.6 g/t Ag (from 38.2m - 44.6m) including **1m at 12.09 g/t Au** (from 42.2m - 43.2m).

Assay results for the interpreted high-grade gold zone in Anak Perak include:

- **6.4m at 2.53 g/t Au** and 5.6 g/t Ag (from 38.2-44.6m) including **1m at 12.09 g/t Au** and 8.3 g/t Ag (from 42.2-43.2m) in APD021.
- **10.75m at 3.18 g/t Au** and 10.4 g/t Ag (3.3 g/t AuEq) from 49.35m – 60.1m including **2.5m at 10.5 g/t Au** and 19.2 g/t Ag (from 51m – 53.5m) and **0.3m at 24.91 g/t Au** and 25.2 g/t Ag (from 53.2m – 53.5m) in APD011.
- **1.45m at 6.21 g/t Au** and 19.8 g/t Ag (from 88.4m – 89.9m) in APD008.

Drill hole APD021 was located between Phase 1 drillholes APD008 and APD011 to test continuation of the shallow high-grade zone. The hole did intersect the zone as targeted returning an assay of **12.09 g/t Au** and 8.3 g/t Ag over 1m (from 42.2-43.2m) in APD021. This occurred as part of **6.4m** (drilled width) intersection of **2.53 g/t Au** and 5.6 g/t Ag from 38.2-44.6m in APD021.

Drill hole APD022 was located between Phase 1 drillholes APD011 and APD012 to test continuation of the shallow high-grade zone. The hole intersected quartz breccia and quartz vein over a drilled width of 7.4m (65.9-73.3m). No significant mineralization was intersected.

Drillholes APD023 and APD024 tested the southern extent of the Anak Perak Main Zone where previous mapping suggested the main zone to split into two separate veins (Figure 10). This was confirmed by the completed holes with APD023 intersecting 5.7m (58.6-64.3m) of hematitic quartz breccia on the west vein and APD024 intersected massive quartz vein and breccia over a drilled width of 18.8m (71.9-90.7m). No significant mineralization was intersected in either hole.

Drillhole APD025 was located to intersect the depth extension of a wide zone of low-grade Ag-Au mineralization intersected in Phase 1 drillholes APD012/APD014. The hole intersected a 4.3m wide zone of quartz breccia from 151.4-155.7m and a 1.9m wide clay-rich milled quartz breccia from 217.3 to 219.2m. Although the latter assayed 14.8 g/t Ag over 1m, no significant mineralization was intersected in either zone.

Drillhole APD026 was located north of hole APD01 to test the interpreted northern extension of the main zone. The hole intersected the main zone quartz breccia with minor cockade-texture over a drilled width of 6.6m from 96-102.6m. A 1.7m wide interval from 96 to 97.7m assayed 1.04 g/t Au and 12.79 g/t Ag.



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
APD021	178753	528850	1053	270	45	80.00
APD022	178730	528753	1039	270	45	91.50
APD023	178660	528555	1076	270	75	106.50
APD024	178660	528555	1076	90	70	128.00
APD025	178782	528656	1024	270	60	240
APD026	178690	529700	1142	270	45	142.50
					TOTAL	788.50

Table 3: Details of completed Phase 2 APD drillholes. UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N.



Figure 9: Samples of quartz vein from APD021. The quartz is crystalline and brecciated with clay-pyrite matrix. The section assayed **12.09g/t Au** and 8.3 g/t Ag over **1m** (42.2-43.2m)

Compiled significant assay intersections are listed in Table 4

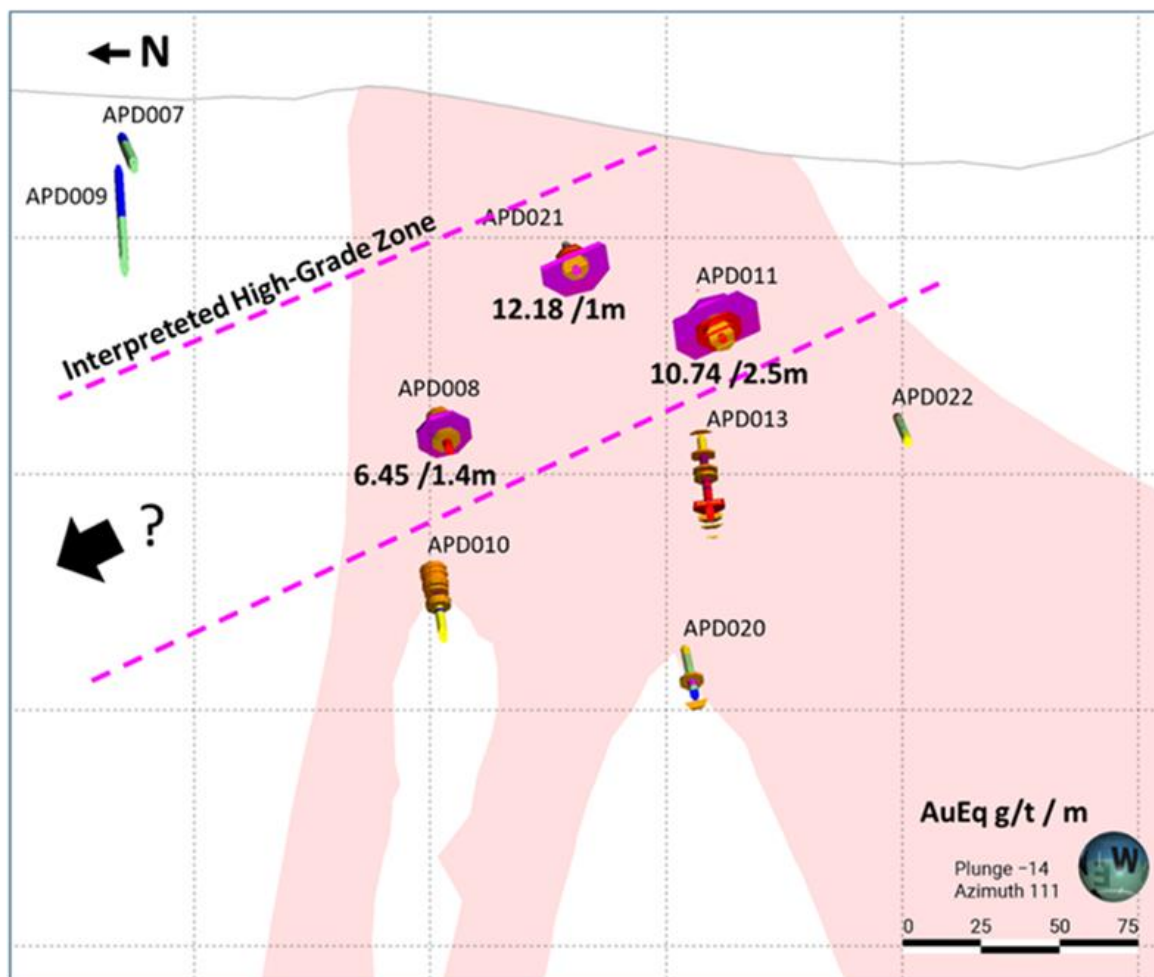


Figure 9: Longitudinal section along portion of Anak Perak main zone showing interpreted trend of a high-grade zone. Interval lengths are as drilled and are not true widths. Au Equivalent (AuEq) is based on USD \$1,800/oz gold and USD \$22/oz silver (Au g/t + (Ag g/t * 0.012)). Significant intersections were compiled using 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no more than 1m of internal dilution (below cut-off) in consecutive assay intervals included. No top cut of gold assays has been applied.



Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
APD021	Anak Perak	38.2	44.6	6.40	2.53	5.66	2.60
	including	42.2	43.2	1	12.09	8.30	12.18
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
APD022	Anak Perak	22	23	1.0	0.14	12.40	0.48
		65.9	70.1	4.2	0.14	11.53	0.28
		72.3	75	2.7	0.51	5.89	0.58
	including	74	75	1.0	0.97	5.80	1.04
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
APD023	Anak Perak	7	8	1.0	0.01	24.40	0.30
		26	33.5	7.5	0.17	9.65	0.29
		47.6	48.7	1.1	0.13	8.50	0.23
		50.9	51.6	0.7	0.19	13.80	0.35
		53.0	55.6	2.6	0.08	14.91	0.26
		56.6	58.5	1.9	0.05	16.82	0.25
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
APD024	Anak Perak	53.9	54.8	0.9	0.12	7.40	0.20
		55.7	56.5	0.8	0.15	13.90	0.31
		74.8	76.8	2	0.13	13.30	0.29
		77.8	78.5	0.7	0.22	0.25	0.22
		79.5	80.5	1	0.20	0.50	0.21
		83	85.4	2.4	0.28	1.20	0.24
		88	91.5	3.5	0.23	6.69	0.31
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
APD025	Anak Perak	149.2	149.8	0.6	0.18	12.80	0.34
		217.3	219.2	1.9	0.35	9.49	0.47
Hole	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq
APD026	Anak Perak	96	97.7	1.7	1.04	12.79	1.19

Table 4: Summary of Anak Perak Phase 2 intersections and significant assay results (weighted) for drillholes APD021 to APD026. Zone widths are reported as intersected downhole. Refer to Table 3 and Figure 10 for hole locations. Significant intersections were compiled using 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no more than 1m of consecutive internal dilution (below-cut off) included. No top cut of gold assays has been applied. Au Equivalent (AuEq) is based on USD \$1,800/oz gold and USD \$22/oz silver (Au g/t +(Ag g/t * 0.012).

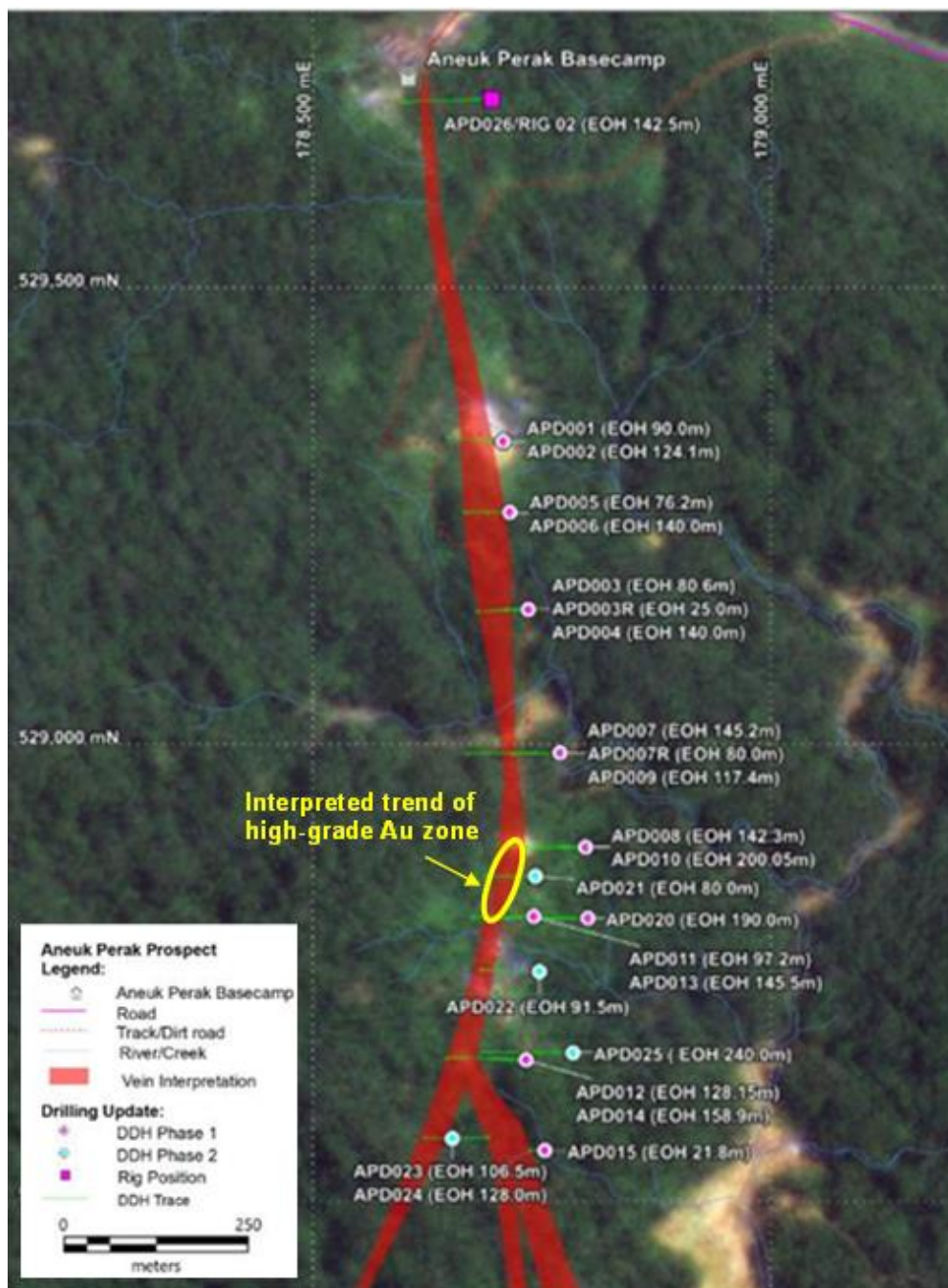


Figure 10: Image shows the Anak Perak main zone with completed Phase 1 and Phase 2 drillholes locations shown. The Phase 2 drillholes APD021 to APD025 are indicated as the zone of high-grade Au intersections. Refer to Figure 9 for section through the interpreted high-grade zone.

The Company believes that further detailed exploration at Anak Perak is warranted. Over 3km of the Anak Perak main zone vein system's 4.7km defined strike length has yet to be drilled.



ALOE EUMPEUK – SCOUT DRILL PROGRAM

As part of the Phase 2 scout drill program the Company has advanced construction of a field camp and drill sites at the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect area southwest of Rek Rinti (Figure 11). The Aloe Eumpeuk vein system was identified as a priority target by Barrick exploration in 1997 but was not drilled. Barrick reported stream sediment samples from the area assayed up to 0.5 g/t Au and quartz float samples assays up to **12.4g/t Au** and **400g/t Ag**.

Initial mapping and hand-dug trenching by Barrick exposed what were interpreted to be two separate quartz veins in two of the seven hand dug trenches. Thick soil cover prevented three trenches reaching bedrock but quartz fragments were noted in the soil. The veins were reportedly traced for 100m between the creek outcrop north of the 2 trenches and were up to 3m wide. Barrick reported channel samples from the exposed veins assayed up to **28g/t Au**. Vein textures are vuggy, limonitic to massive and saccharoidal with local well developed crustiform/colloform banding containing black sulphides indicative of ginguero banding. Multiple generations of crosscutting veinlets were reported. The host rock is argillic altered porphyritic andesite.

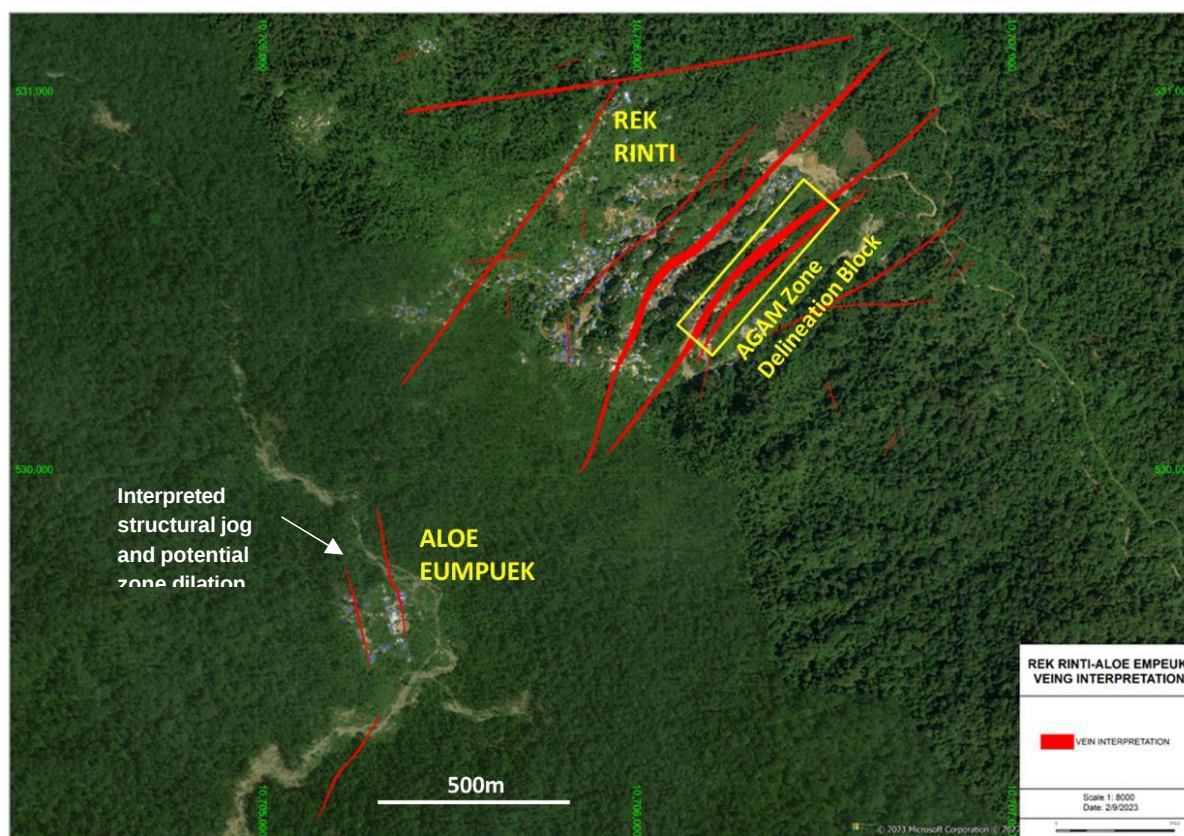


Figure 11: Plan map showing the interpreted surface extents of the Rek Rinti vein system and the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect area immediately south. Previous exploration by Barrick indicated the occurrence of 2 northwest trending quartz veins. The structural framework is consistent with the veins forming within a zone a dilational jog. Such jogs are favourable zones for development of high-grade veins. Refer to Figure 14 for location and assay results of recent Company surface rock sampling.



The historical results are consistent with recent sampling by the Company which identified surface quartz vein rubble from artisanal mining pits displaying well developed ginguro banding and visible gold (Figures 12 and 13).

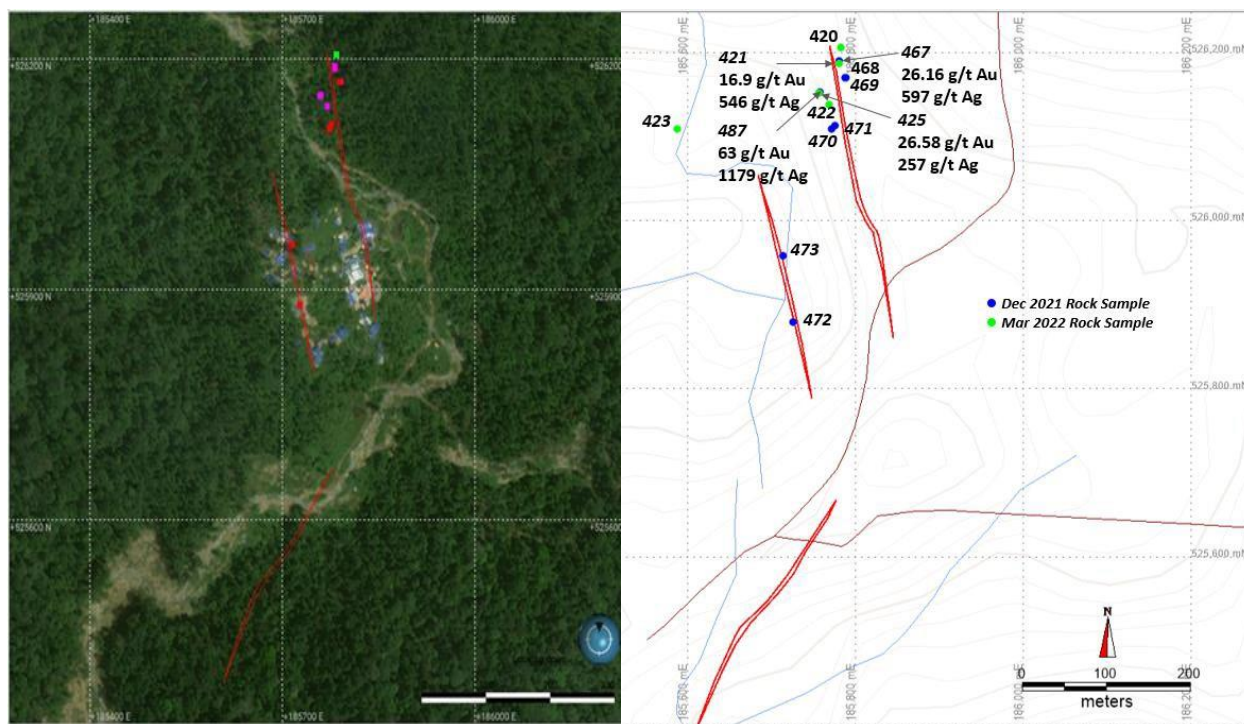
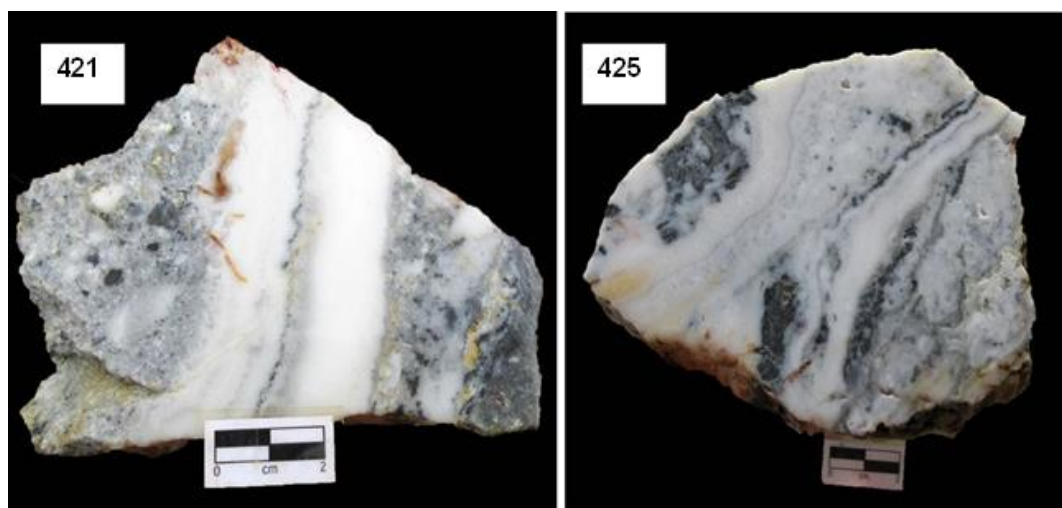


Figure 12: Above; Plan maps showing the interpreted surface extents of the Aloe Eumpeuk veins and locations and assay results of Company grab samples of quartz vein rubble at surface and within artisanal mining pits. Below; photos of quartz vein grab samples and assay results shown in upper right image. Sample 421: 16.9 g/t Au / 546 g/t Ag / 0.12 % Pb / 0.11 % Zn from sample from pit showing chalcedonic-quartz, breccia, black silver (ginguro) band and disseminated pyrite. Sample 425: 26.58 g/t Au / 257 g/t Ag from pit sample showing milky white chalcedonic-quartz, breccia, with crustiform, black ginguro band.





Recent mapping by the Company at the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect area has confirmed the occurrence of coarse visible gold in samples of quartz vein rubble taken from artisanal mining pits (Figures 13 and 15). The samples are intensely oxidized and while it is possible that some of the gold may reflect supergene alteration the Company believes the occurrence is consistent with other samples taken from pits along the inferred vein extents that returned high-grade Au-Ag assays from quartz exhibiting ginguro banding.

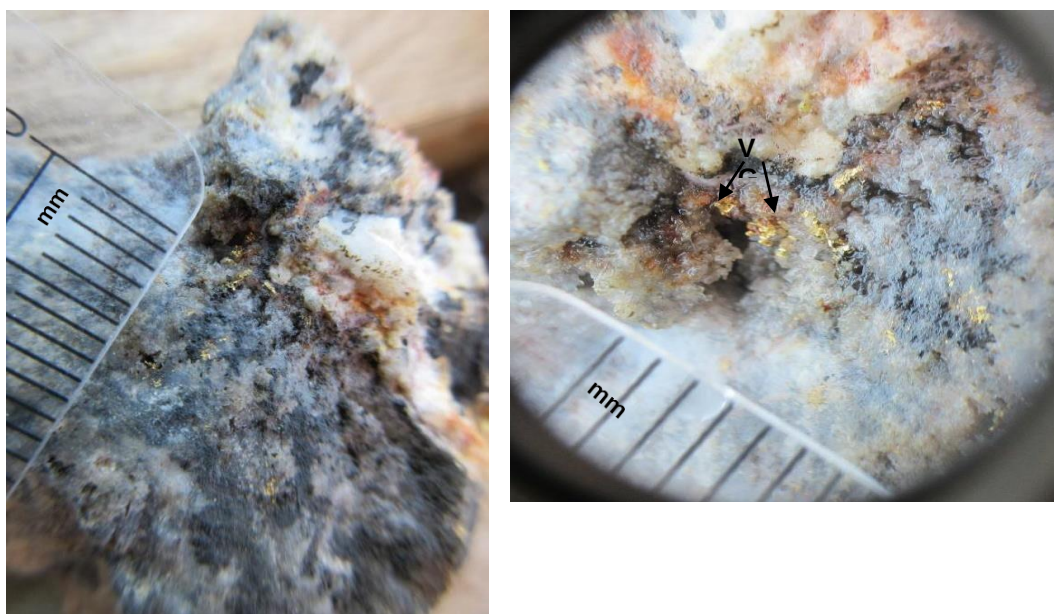


Figure 13: Above; Photos of rock grab samples of the Aloe Eumpeuk quartz veins taken from loose rock within artisanal mining pits. The samples shown contain multiple sites of visible gold and associated sulphides within massive, saccharoidal and vuggy oxidized quartz. Assays are pending for the samples. **Below;** photo of exposed quartz vein at Aloe Eumpeuk prospect.



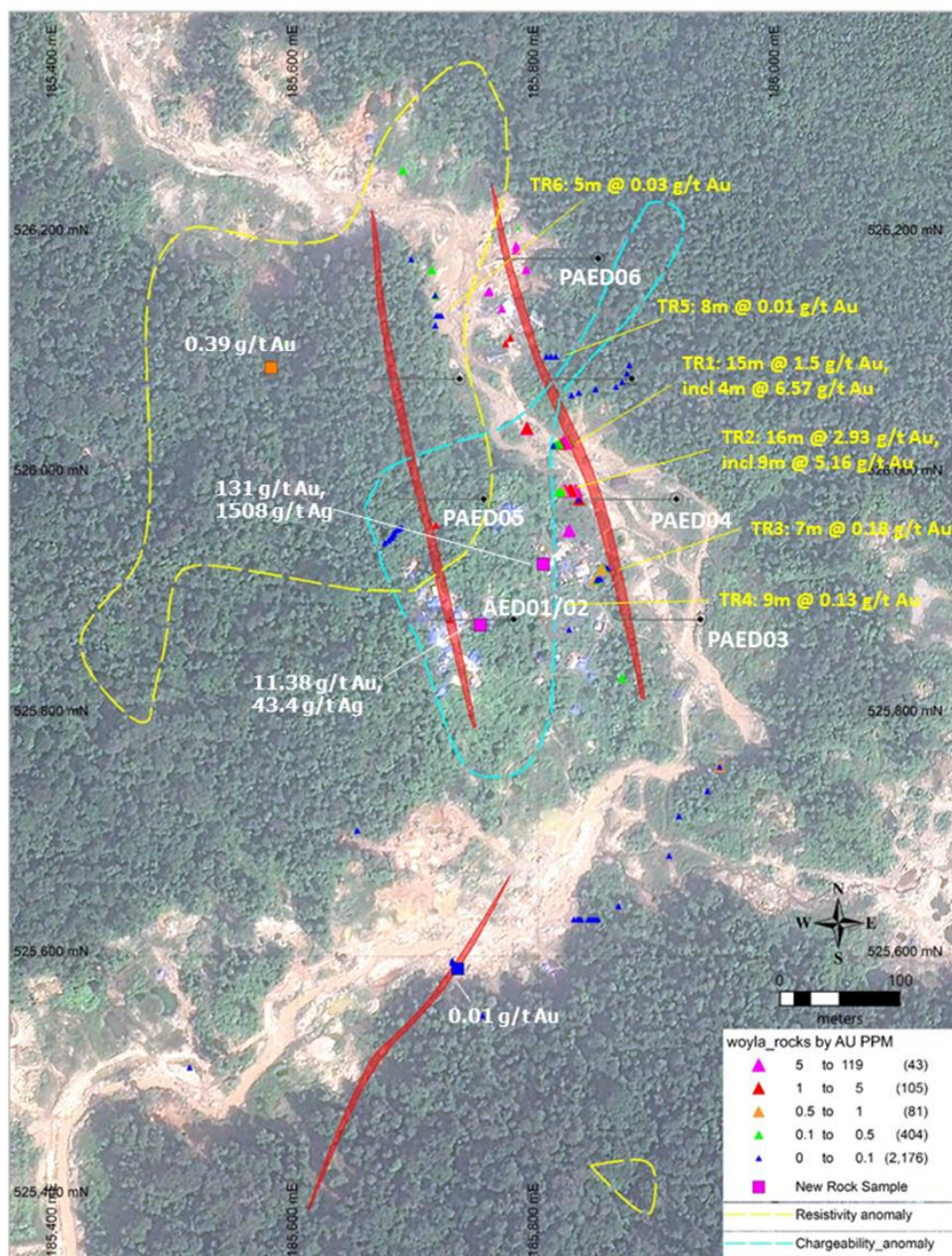


Figure 14: Plan map showing the interpreted extent and orientation of quartz veins within the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect area and distribution of historical and recent surface rock samples with assays. Refer to ASX release of March 17, 2023 for additional sample assay information. The locations of planned (AED) and proposed drill holes (PAED) are indicated as are the surface extents of interpreted IP resistivity and chargeability anomalies. Historical trench (TR) locations and channel sample assay results are as reported by Barrick (1997). Trenches 5,6 had poor vein exposures due to thick alluvium cover.

The Company is planning an initial 6 hole, 650 meter diamond drill program at Aloe Eumpeuk to test both quartz veins along 300m of interpreted strike length and to a vertical depth of 100m.



Figure 15: Photos of samples of vein material taken from artisanal miner pits. Refer to Figure one for sample locations. Both samples show the presence of crustiform banded quartz with thin dark-grey ginguro bands



Figure 16: Photos of drill camp construction at the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect area.



NEW TARGET DELINEATION

In tandem with the Phase 2 drill program the Company also continued to expand its surface mapping and sampling program with the objective of defining new target areas to drill test. This work was focused within the Rek Rinti, Aloe Kamara and Beurieung prospect areas (Figures 17 to 20).

This work has resulted in the discovery of a new quartz vein approximately 200m northwest of the Rek Rinti prospect. The vein is interpreted to be part of the Rek Rinti vein system and indicates the system extends to the northwest. A second new vein discovery identified as 'Aloe Kamara' is located approximately 3km southeast of Rek Rinti and opens a potential new prospect area for detailed exploration and drill testing.

Rek Rinti Vein Discovery

The new quartz vein was identified during the quarter and is situated adjacent to the northeast extent of a 1.8km long IP resistivity anomaly zone interpreted from the IP survey completed in 2022 (Figure 17).

The vein is characterized by crystalline, massive quartz with minor chalcedonic bands.

Aloe Kamara Vein Discovery

The new vein was identified during the quarter and is located about 3km to the south-east of the Company's Rek Rinti prospect (Figure 18) and located within the permitted PIPPIB area, which allows the Company to explore immediately.

Initial mapping indicates the quartz vein to be about 10 meters wide (Figure 19). The vein is characterized by massive crystalline quartz and local breccia that contains coarse blebs of galena and sphalerite up to 10% with pyrite. The vein appears to have an east - west strike and dip to the north.

Beurieung Porphyry Prospect Area

The prospect area is located about 5km southeast of the Aloe Rek prospect area (Figure 20). The prospect was first identified by Barrick and Newcrest (1997,1998) which discovered quartz-sulphide stockwork veins within an altered diorite intrusive at Beurieung (Figure 20).

Reported channel samples returned 0.13% Cu and 0.12 g/t Au over a 40m wide zone. Alteration mineral assemblages (alunite, pyrophyllite and diaspore) typical of porphyry-related high sulphidation type mineralization were also identified and infer proximity to a buried porphyry system.

The Company has commenced surface mapping with a focus on the types and styles of alteration and veins to define drill targets.

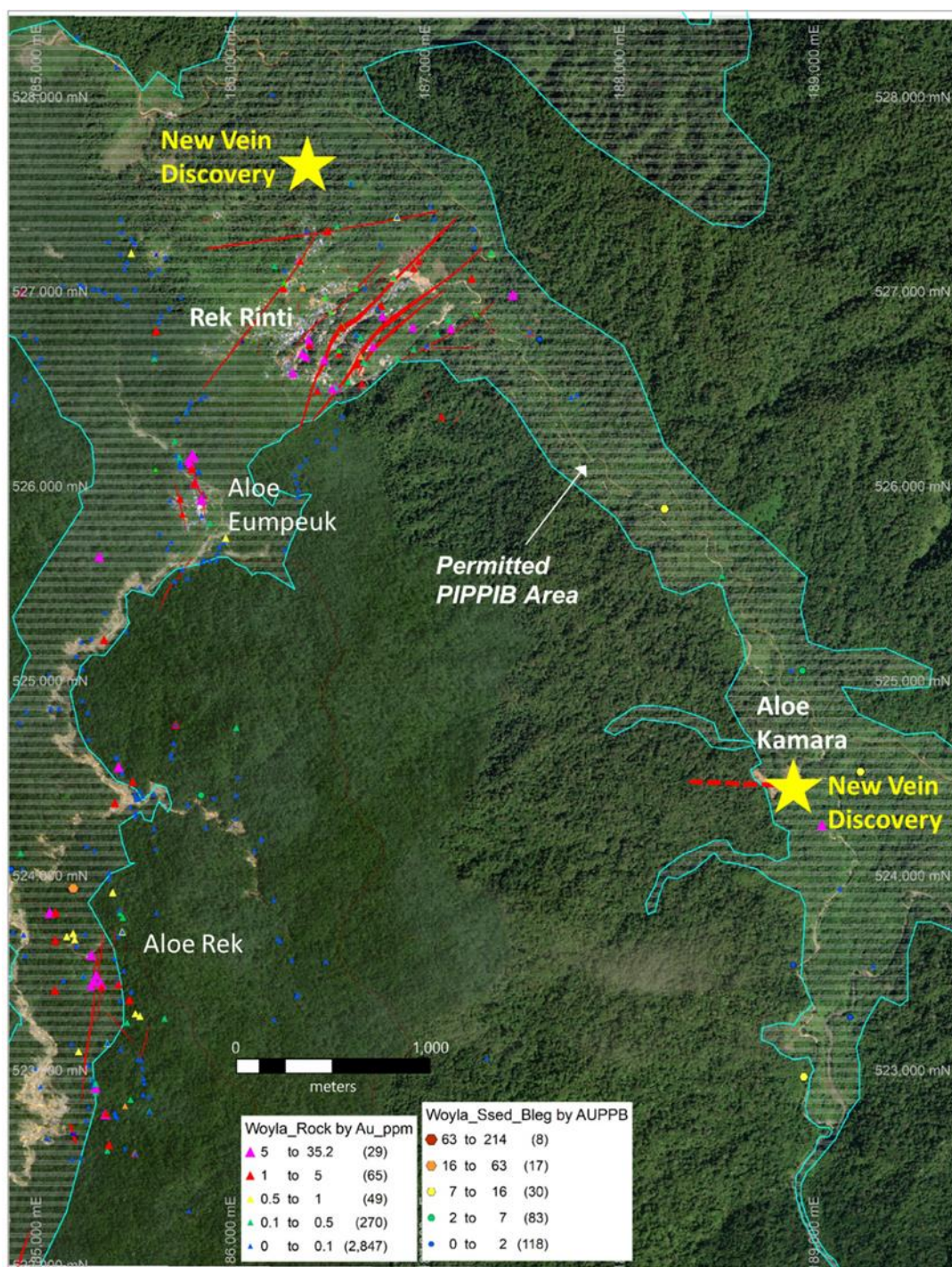


Figure 17: Eastern part of the Woyla Property area showing new quartz vein discoveries at the Rek Rinti and Aloe Kamara prospect areas. The area included under the PIPPIB permit is also indicated. The Aloe Kamara vein appears to extend outside of the current permit area.

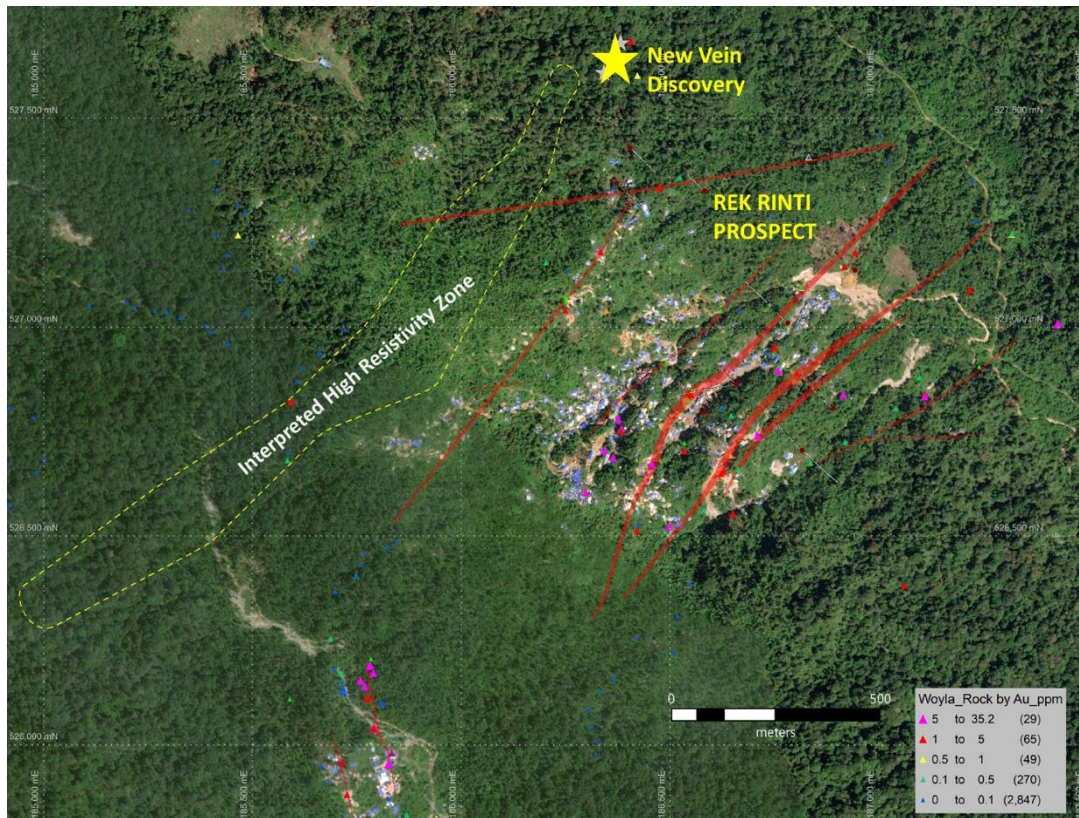
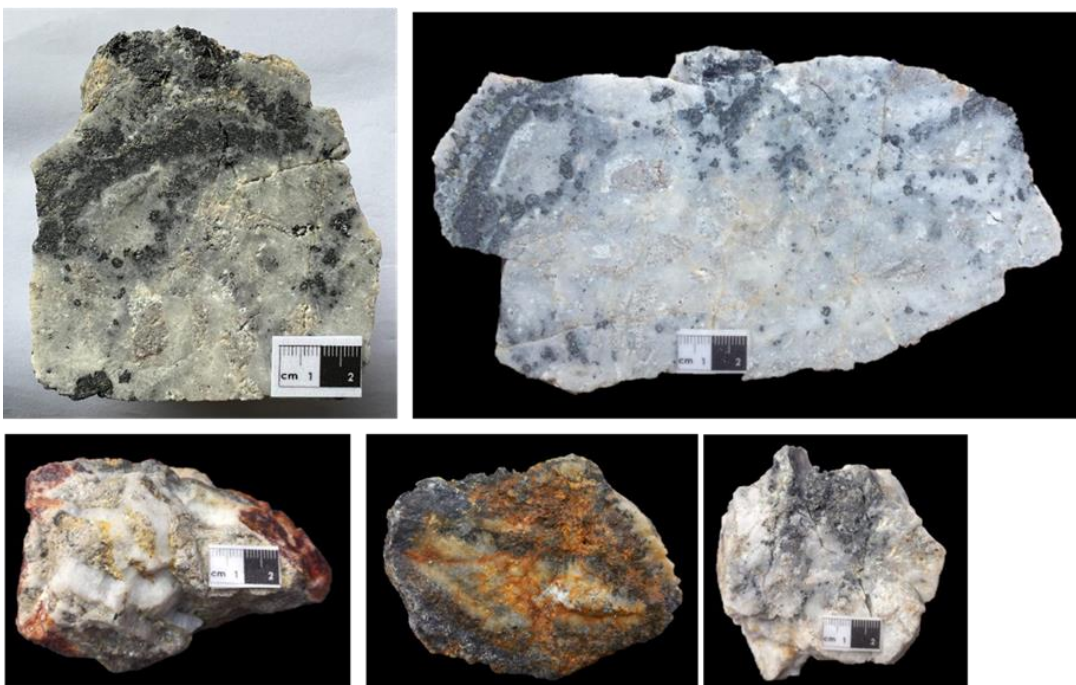


Figure 18: Above- Rek Rinti prospect area showing the new quartz vein occurrence to northwest of defined quartz veins and area of Phase 1 scout drilling. The occurrence lies adjacent to the northeastern extent of a zone of high IP resistivity as interpreted from the 2022 IP survey completed at Woyla. **Below** - Samples of quartz vein collected from the new vein occurrence. The quartz is crystalline and massive with minor chalcedony





Figure 19: Above - Exposed quartz vein at Aloe Kamara. The vein is about 10m wide and in contact with andesite volcanics. The vein appears to extend to the west outside of the currently permitted PIPPIB area. **Below -** Samples from outcrop of quartz vein at Aloe Kamara. Samples contain coarse disseminations/blebs of galena, sphalerite and pyrite within quartz breccia.



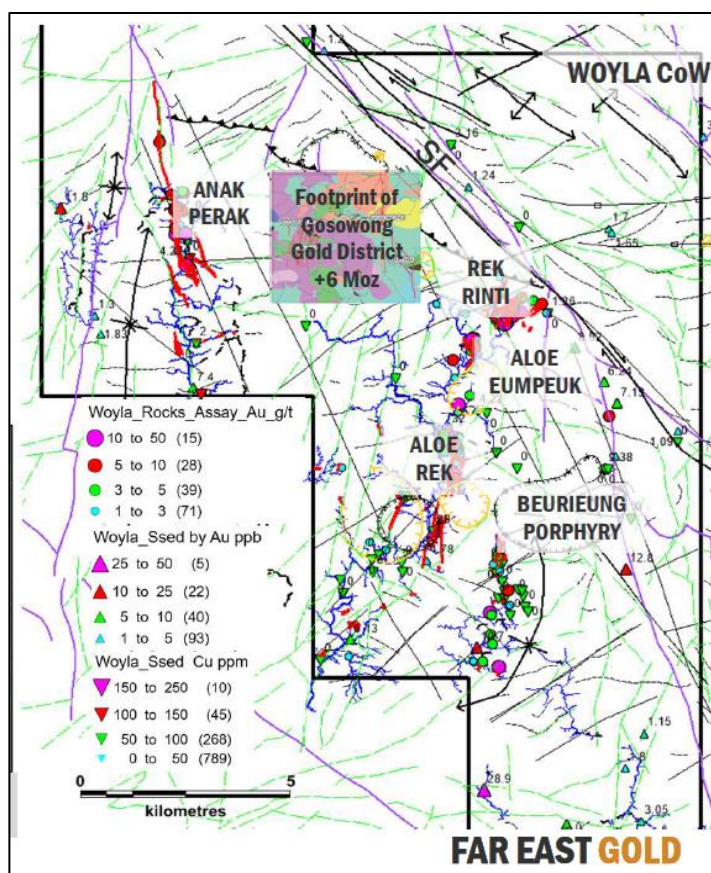


Figure 20: Above – Woyla COW showing defined prospect areas. The Beurieung prospect is about 5km southeast from the Aloe Eumpeuk prospect. The footprint of the Gosowong Gold District relative to the extent of the Woyla vein systems is shown as inset. **Below – Left:** sample of propylitic intrusive with porphyry-type quartz veins. **Below - Right:** Photo a 40m wide zone of sheeted quartz-sulphide veins in an altered diorite intrusive. Previous exploration reported 0.13% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au across the 40m wide zone.





INITIAL METALLURGICAL CHARACTERISATION OF WOYLA MINERALISATION

Woyla Characterization Tests

Characterization tests were performed on 3 composite samples of mineralised quartz veins from Woyla drill core – Woyla 1 (YD04295-4301), Woyla 2 (YD04255-4259) and Woyla 3 (YD04209-4213). These tests involved:

1. Full assays on each composite.
2. Diagnostic leach testing to determine the deportment of gold in each sample – cyanide leachable, carbonate hosted, arsenopyrite hosted, other sulphide hosted, and silicate encapsulated. The cyanide leachable includes cyanide leachable gravity gold and free gold.
3. Agitated leach test on each sample to determine gold and silver recoveries and cyanide usage. There was insufficient sample to remove gravity gold before the agitated leach tests.

Head Assays

The main head assays for each sample evaluated are given in Table 5. The main points were the high silver/gold ratio (40-80:1), relatively low sulphide, sulphur and organic carbon levels and elevated lead and zinc content.

Sample	Metal Content							
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	Zn (g/t)	Total S (%)	Total C (%)	Organic C (%)
Woyla 1	1.24	91	90	171	363	0.87	0.77	0.55
Woyla 2	2.58	134	63	194	286	0.08	2.57	0.88
Woyla 3	2.13	95	70	146	329	0.09	0.30	0.17

Table 5 – Head Assay of Samples

Diagnostic Leach Tests

The results of the diagnostic leach tests for gold and silver deportment are shown in Table 6. The average cyanide soluble gold recovery (gravity and free gold) was 91%, and for silver 86%. The non-cyanide leachable gold was fairly evenly distributed amongst carbonate, arsenopyrite, other sulphides, and silicate encapsulated minerals.

These diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching.



Test ID		DLT_Woyla_1	DLT_Woyla_2	DLT_Woyla_3	Average
Gold Department					
CN Leach	Gravity/Free Cyanidable	87.2%	93.1%	91.6%	90.6%
HCl leach + CN leach2	Carbonate Locked	2.7%	2.4%	1.5%	2.2%
HNO3 leach + CN leach3	Arsenical Mineral Locked	5.0%	2.4%	2.3%	3.2%
Aqua Regia leach	Pyritic Sulphide-Mineral	2.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%
AR Residue	Silicate Encapsulated	2.4%	1.0%	2.9%	2.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Calculated HG, ppm		1.26	2.26	95.48	
Assayed HG, ppm		1.24	2.58	95.00	
Silver Department					
CN Leach	Gravity/Free Cyanidable	87.9%	85.0%	85.9%	86.2%
HCl leach + CN leach2	Carbonate Locked	4.8%	11.5%	4.8%	7.0%
HNO3 leach + CN leach3	Arsenical Mineral Locked	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Aqua Regia leach	Pyritic Sulphide-Mineral	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
AR Residue	Silicate Encapsulated	4.7%	2.1%	7.2%	4.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Calculated HG, ppm		88.1	126.7	53.6	
Assayed HG		91.0	134.0	70.0	

Table 6 – Diagnostic Leach Test Results

Agitated Cyanide Leach Tests

Agitated leach tests were conducted on ground ore samples for a total leach time of 60 hours with regular cyanide and lime addition (to maintain a pH of 10.5 and 500 ppm NaCN level). The results are shown in Table 7, with a comparison of diagnostic leach results.

The gold and silver recoveries (81% gold and 64% silver on average) were lower than diagnostic cyanide soluble recoveries. This is most likely due to some coarse gravity gold not being leached. Further leach tests will include gravity gold separation before agitated leaching.

			Woyla 1	Woyla 2	Woyla 3	Average
Head Assay						
	Gold Content	(g/t)	1.2	2.6	2.1	
	Silver Content	(g/t)	91	134	95	
Diagnostic Leach Test						
	Cyanide Leachable Gold	(%)	87.2	93.1	91.6	90.6
	Cyanide Leachable Silver	(%)	87.9	85.0	85.9	86.2
Agitated Leach Test						
	Cyanide Leachable Gold	(%)	75.6	87.8	80.8	81.4
	Cyanide Leachable Silver	(%)	64.6	58.4	68.4	63.8
	Cyanide Consumption	(kg/t)	2.70	2.38	2.75	
	Lime Consumption	(kg/t)	0.94	1.09	0.71	

Table 7 – Agitated Leach Test Results

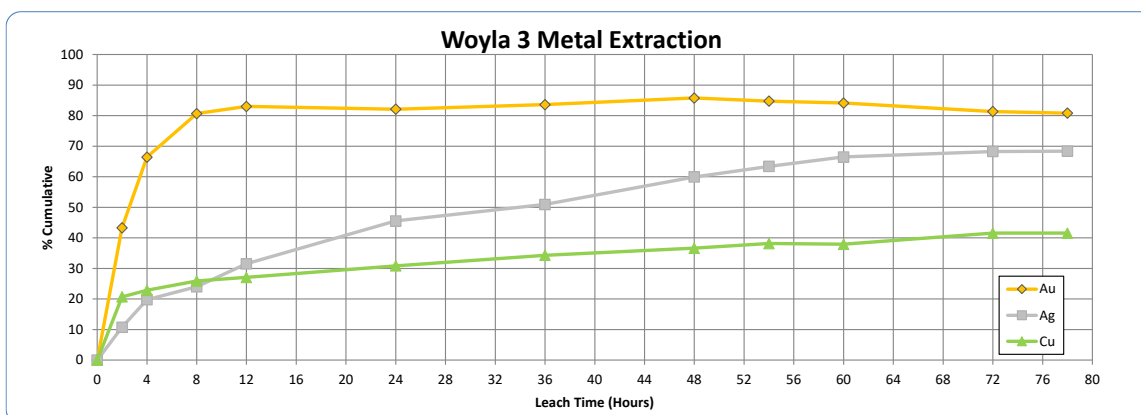


Figure 21: Leach Kinetics of Woyla 3 Sample

Summary of Metallurgical Testing:

The first preliminary metallurgical characterization test work on Woyla samples is positive and indicates that cyanide soluble gold recoveries of over 90% and silver recoveries of over 85% were obtained in characterization tests. The data suggests that a significant part of the gold and silver is associated with coarse gravity gold.



TRENGGALEK PROJECT – EAST JAVA

The Trenggalek Copper Gold Project is a 12,813 ha IUP OP (Mining licence for operation and production) in East Java, Indonesia. This advanced project has more than 17,700m of drilling completed and hosts several large-scale porphyry and epithermal prospects. The Company has secured the right to acquire 100% economic interest in the project and under the terms of the share purchase agreement is fully responsible for day-to-day management, operations and finances of the project.

The Company has continued working with Indonesian Government Departments and other stakeholders to finalize submitted PIPPIB and IPPKH (land borrow and use) permit applications which will allow the Company to access forest designated land within the tenement and to conduct further advanced exploration and drilling.

The Company has continued to assess previous exploration data and engage local communities to discuss the Company's exploration and drill plans for the Singgahan, Sentul and Sumber Bening prospect areas.

In November 2022 an application was made to ESDM for ministerial approval to complete the first stage of the share transfers for the company that holds the IUP OP in accordance with the Company the share purchase agreement for the project.

On 28 March 2023 the ministerial approval was granted for the share transfers required to complete the share purchase agreement that will enable the Company to secure its 100% economic interest in the project.



WONOGIRI PROJECT – CENTRAL JAVA

The Wonogiri Copper Gold Project is an advanced 3.928 ha IUP (Exploration Mining Permit) for porphyry and epithermal gold and base metals located in Central Java, Indonesia. The Wonogiri project has a JORC resource of 1.15Moz AuEq for its sub outcropping porphyry prospect which remains open at depth. The Company holds 100% economic interest in the project. The project's 1.15Moz AuEq JORC resource estimate comprises:

- 996,000 ounces gold (48% measured, 6% indicated and 46% inferred); and
- 190,000,000 pounds copper (38% measured, 3% indicated and 59% inferred).

During the reporting Quarter the company continued to evaluate proposals for the mine infrastructure and updated processing plant layouts. The Company has engaged Mining One consultants to evaluate potential mining scenarios prior to advancing the project to feasibility study stage. Mining One consultants have prepared a draft updated Scoping Study for the project that the Company is continuing to review and evaluate.

The Company had evaluation meetings with the Indonesian Government's Environmental Department to progress the assessment of the Company's technical approval for the project's B3 Waste and AMDAL environmental framework.

The Company finalised an update to the project's KCMI (Kode Cadangan Mineral Indonesia) reserve estimate based upon current gold and copper prices, changes to a dry stack tailing solution and increased understanding of the project's metallurgy. The updated KCMI reserve estimate is required by ESDM in order to issue the project's IUP OP (Mining licence for operation and production).

As part of progressing the AMDAL environmental authority to transition the project's IUP Exploration to an IUP Operation and Production, the Company engaged Quantus during the quarter to complete an update of the project's Indonesian Government level feasibility study to take into account the Company's planned improvements for the project which includes use of a dry stack tailing facility as part of the processing solution for the project.



AUSTRALIAN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

HILL 212 PROJECT – QUEENSLAND

The project is an advanced 1,920ha exploration permit for minerals tenement located in the Drummond Basin region in Central Queensland. Hill 212 is approximately 30km east of Mt Coolon within the same geological region as the Pajingo Gold Mine. The property contains low sulphidation type epithermal gold-silver mineralization within quartz veins and breccias up to 8 meters in width.

The Company has previously completed an 11-hole, 2,061 reverse circulation (RC) drill program at Hill 212. The holes were drilled to test potential lateral and depth extensions of mineralized quartz veins intersected by previous drilling at the project and test interpreted linear features defined by the Company's CSAMT geophysical survey.

To date only 2,500m of the 10,000m long structural corridor located on the Hill 212 tenement has been mapped or sampled. Completed spectral mapping has identified numerous mineral anomalies along the trend of the corridor extending northeast towards the Company's Blue Grass Creek Project's tenement. The Company plans a program of detailed surface mapping and sampling across the areas outside the currently mapped 2,500m.

BLUEGRASS CREEK PROJECT – QUEENSLAND

The project is an early stage 2,420 ha exploration permit for minerals tenement located in the Drummond Basin region in central Queensland. The property is situated contiguous to the Hill 212 project tenement. The property was previously explored by BHP in the 1980s and Dominion Mining Ltd from 1989 to 1990 followed by Battle Mountain Ltd from 1993 to 1997.

The results of the spectral mapping completed by Earthscan Pty Ltd suggest the tenement to contain similar argillic type alteration as identified associated with the Hill 212 vein system. Current geological interpretation suggests that the structural corridor that hosts the Hill 212 epithermal vein systems extends into the Bluegrass Creek tenement.

MOUNT CLARK WEST PROJECT – QUEENSLAND

The project is a 1,912-ha exploration permit for minerals tenement situated within the Connors Arc region in Central Queensland. The Connors Arc is known to host significant epithermal gold and porphyry-related copper-gold deposits including the Mt Carlton Mine to the north and Cracow Gold Mine to the south.

The tenement was previously explored by Navaho Gold Ltd in 2010-2013 and then by Medusa Mining Ltd from 2018- 2019. This work included detailed geological mapping and surface rock and soil sampling, ground IP and airborne and ground magnetic geophysical surveys and a 4 hole, 1,283m diamond drill program. One of the holes (MCDD-002) from that program intersected 104m of 0.1% Cu from 114m, including 14m at 0.23% Cu from 180m in hole MCDD002. FEG believed the results of hole MCDD-002 suggested proximity to a mineralized porphyry system.



To further investigate and define the presence of a mineralized porphyry system in the tenement area the Company completed a 21-line km MIMDAS (MIM Distributed Acquisition System) geophysical survey over eight 400m-spaced survey lines. The survey was conducted by Geophysical Resources and Services Pty Ltd over a three week period in August 2022. The survey collected IP and Magnetotelluric (MT) data which was then submitted to Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) for QA/QC and initial interpretation.

In November 2022, the Company defined an Exploration Target for the Mount Clark West project's potential porphyry systems having a range of 400Mt to 650Mt at a grade of 0.4% to 0.6% copper equivalent. The conceptual exploration scenario is consistent with the occurrence of mineralized porphyry deposits in several regions including the Cadia-North Parkes district in NSW.

To effectively test the conceptual porphyry targets the Company is considering an initial Phase 1 RC drill program comprising eight holes totaling 2,400m with average hole depths of 300m. Based on the results of that program a Phase 2 program of diamond drilling would further test select targets that show indications (mineralization / alteration) of proximity to a mineralized porphyry body. The Phase 2 drilling would utilize the RC pre-collars to test select targets to a combined depth of approximately 600-800m.

In order to commence a drill program to test the validity of the exploration targets identified the Company must first secure rights to drill on the two properties over which the Mount Clark West Project's tenement covers. The Company's right to drill can be secured by either reaching an agreement with both landowners and entering into two separate Conduct and Compensation Agreements (CCA) or through a determination by the Land Court. The Company commenced negotiations with the landowners for the CCAs during this quarter.

No substantial exploration activities were carried out by the Company on the Mount Clark West project during the quarter.



TENEMENT SUMMARY

Project	Location	Mining Licence Type	Tenement Area	Minerology Type	Current Percentage Beneficial Interest
Woyla Copper Gold Project	Aceh, Indonesia	6th Generation Contract of Work	24,260 ha	Porphyry and Epithermal	51% - will increase to 80% upon completion of maiden JORC resource estimate and Indonesian Government feasibility study
Trenggalek Copper Gold Project	East Java, Indonesia	IUP-Operation and Production	12,813 ha	Porphyry and Epithermal	Nil – will increase to 100% upon completion of Stage 2 of the Share Purchase Agreement
Wonogiri Copper Gold Project	Central Java, Indonesia	IUP-Exploration	3,928 ha	Porphyry and Epithermal	100%
Hill 212 Gold Project	Drummond Basin, Queensland, Australia	Exploration Permit Mineral (EPM)	1,920 ha	Epithermal	90%
Blue Grass Creek Gold Project	Drummond Basin, Queensland, Australia	Exploration Permit Mineral (EPM)	2,240 ha	Epithermal	90%
Mount Clark West Copper Gold Project	Connors Arc, Queensland, Australia	Exploration Permit Mineral (EPM)	1,912 ha	Porphyry	90%

Table 8: List of FEG projects and current status as at end Q1 2023.

During the quarter the Company did not acquire or dispose of any mining tenement and its beneficial interest in the tenements for each of its projects remained unchanged. The Company did not enter into any new farm in or farm out agreements during the quarter.

USE OF FUNDS

In addition to the Appendix 5B disclosure below the Company has included the following use of funds table that was included in the Company's IPO disclosure documents for minimum subscription of \$8 million and maximum subscription of \$12 million. In Addition, in December 2022 the company raised \$6.5 million in a placement and under a Share Purchase Plan.

Table 9 table has been updated to include the additional \$6.5 million raised and to show the actual spend for the period from the Company's IPO on 28 March 2022.



Funds available	Minimum subscription \$8 million	% of funds	Maximum subscription \$12 million	% of funds	Actuals Since Listing on 28 March 2022	% of funds
Source of funds						
Existing cash reserves	167,000	1.1%	166,000	0.8%	204,845	1.1%
Funds raised from the Offer	8,000,000	51.0%	12,000,000	61.0%	11,754,000	63.7%
Refund of reclamation guarantee	1,008,000	6.4%	1,008,000	5.1%	-	0.0%
Funds raised from Placement and Share Purchase Plan (SPP) in December 2022	6,500,000	41.5%	6,500,000	33.0%	6,500,000	35.2%
Total	15,675,000	100.0%	19,674,000	100.0%	18,458,845	100.0%
Funds allocation						
Cost of initial public offering, placement and SPP	589,000	6.4%	834,000	6.3%	1,403,625	12.3%
General administration expenses	833,000	9.1%	1,305,000	9.9%	2,288,728	20.1%
Indonesian projects						
Acquisition	1,672,000	18.2%	1,894,000	14.4%	792,857	7.0%
Permitting	640,000	7.0%	640,000	4.9%	803,007	7.1%
Site & Permit Management	652,000	7.1%	652,000	4.9%	192,216	1.7%
Exploration and Evaluation	3,791,000	41.3%	6,284,000	47.7%	4,709,898	41.4%
Australian projects						
Site & Permit Management	60,000	0.7%	60,000	0.5%	3,000	0.0%
Exploration and Evaluation	938,000	10.2%	1,505,000	11.4%	1,178,323	10.4%
Total	9,175,000	100.0%	13,174,000	100.0%	11,371,654	100.0%

Table 9: Use of funds table since the Company's IPO on 28 March 2022.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The following table 10 provides a summary of the securities on issue as at 31 March 2023

Security Description	No.
Ordinary fully paid shares	230,028,835
Unlisted options @ \$0.25, expiry 31 December 2024	12,000,000
2023 Performance rights, measurement date 31 December 2023	400,000
2024 Performance rights, measurement date 31 December 2024	400,000
2022 - 2024 Performance rights, measured throughout period to the expiry date 31 December 2024	2,000,000

Table 10: Far East Gold Ltd's Capital Structure as at 31 March 2023.



PAYMENTS TO RELATED PARTIES AND THEIR ASSOCIATES

Payments of \$131k reported in Item 6.1 of the attached Appendix 5B relate to salaries and fees paid to Directors.

Payments of \$175k reported in Item 6.2 of the attached Appendix 5B are funds loaned to PT Sumber Mineral Nusantara for maintenance of the IUP-OP (Exploration and Production Mining Licence), permitting activities, environmental studies as well as community and stakeholder engagement for the Trenggalek Project. These payments have been structured as a loan under the Conditional Share Purchase Agreement whereby Far East Gold Ltd is currently controlling the project and will secure 100% economic interest in the project upon completion of the acquisition.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by FEG staff and approved by Michael C Corey, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada. Michael Corey is employed by the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

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.

ATTACHMENT X

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

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 done 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.	- Rock samples were collected from quartz veins exposed on surface and within hand dug artisanal miner pits. Individual samples were comprised as pieces of the vein(s) material chipped the exposure. Effort was made to chip across the vein perpendicular to vein trend. Samples were collected from zones of visible sulphide mineralization and or alteration such as clay-pyrite or manganese. - Samples were bagged and tagged with unique numbered assay tags inserted into each sample. The samples were delivered via commercial carrier to Pt. Geoservices Geoassay Mineral Laboratory located in Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. The samples were oven dried at 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Each sample was analysed for gold using FAA30 fire assay method using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. Samples containing >50 g/t (ppm) Au were further assayed using the FAGRAV gravimetric method. Ag, base metals and a suite of other elements were estimated by method GA102-ICP, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish. Samples containing >100ppm Ag were further assayed using GOA-02 method which was an aqua regia ore grade digest with an AA finish. - A single certified reference material and a blank sample were inserted into the submitted sample batch for QAQC purpose.
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).	Drilling is being conducted using a wireline, man-portable diamond drill. Core is obtained using PQ (85mm) and HQ (63.5mm) triple tube core barrels. Oriented drill core is obtained using an Axis digital Ori tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	• All drill core is logged by Company geologist discriminating lithologies and recording pertinent geological observations related to mineralization and alteration. • Drilling is conducted using triple tube core barrel and utilising various drilling muds in combination with drill bit type and short core runs to maximize core recovery. The drill company is contractually obligated to obtain 90% core recovery. • At this point in the drill program there has not been enough data collected to determine if any sampling bias related to core recovery exists.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• All core is digitally logged in its entirety by Company geologists using unique capture codes and in sufficient detail to discriminate lithologies and record all pertinent geological observations related to mineralization, alteration and structural features. The core is also logged with respect to industry standard RQD parameters that record basic geotechnical factors. This data will form the basis for future mineral resource estimation and other deposit studies. • High resolution photographs are taken of all core boxes prior to being cut both wet and dry. Photographs are stored for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- The analytical methods selected are deemed appropriate for the level of analytical accuracy required at this early stage of exploration. The objective of the sampling was to determine where significant Au-Ag mineralization resides within the various textural types of quartz veins and alteration types that occur. - Half-core samples were bagged and tagged with unique numbered assay tags inserted into each sample. The samples were delivered via commercial carrier to Pt. Geoservices Geoassay Mineral Laboratory located in Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. The samples were oven dried at 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Each sample was analysed for gold using FAA30 fire assay method using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. Samples containing >50 g/t (ppm) Au were further assayed using the FAGRAV gravimetric method. Ag, base metals and a suite of other elements were estimated by method GA102-ICP, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish. Samples containing >100ppm Ag were further assayed using GOA-02 method which was an aqua regia ore grade digest with an AA finish. - A single certified reference material and a blank sample were inserted at the rate of 1 each per 25 core samples. for QAQC purpose. - The sample preparation completed at Pt.Geoservices prior to analysis are deemed appropriate for surface rock and drill core samples. Select high grade Au samples will also be analysed using a screen fire assay technique to determine if any coarse Au (+200 mesh) occurs. - Drill core is cut in half using a core saw with half core sampled for individual assay. Geologists are careful to avoid any sampling bias. Samples are collected at 0.25 to 1m intervals. to optimise understanding of the controls of mineralization with attention given to characterizing the different rock types and types and styles of mineralization and alteration that occur.

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.	• The sample prep and assay methods utilized by Pt. Geoservices are appropriate for the sample type assayed and level of accuracy required. • The Company regularly uses an Olympus Vanta portable hand-held XRF analyzer (2022) to screen drill core for mineralization before cutting and sampling. This allows for some understanding of the distribution of mineralization prior to sampling to better ensure that the sampled core is representative of the type and style of mineralization. Numerous readings are obtained and recorded for future reference. • The hand-held XRF provides confirmation that mineralization is present however it is not an accurate determination of the concentration within the sample analysed. Limitations include; very small sampling window, homogeneity of mineralization, penetration depth, possible surface effects, etc. • The results obtained from the hand held pXRF are subject to confirmation by chemical analysis from an independent laboratory. • The Company employs industry standard QAQC protocols to check the accuracy and bias of reported sample assays. Sample assay failures are indicated if outside of 3 standard deviations. Certified reference material, blanks and sample splits are also tracked over time to determine if any bias.
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.	• Core is logged by Company geologists with data entered digitally using set data codes for lithology, alteration, mineralization and related rock characteristics. • Core logging digital data is checked and verified for errors along with core assay data by Company data manager and stored in Access format. • There is no adjustment of assay data after QAQC determination of pass or fail.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used.	• Drillhole collars and collected field samples are located using hand-held Garmin GPS to a <5m accuracy. • Drillhole collar locations will also be located by a surveyor using a Trimble GPS unit to a <1m accuracy.

	• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• The project datum is UTM WGS 84 – Zone 47N. • The Company has resurveyed and confirmed accuracy of historical survey benchmarks on the property for current surveying requirements.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The spacing of collected field samples and the spacing of drill hole collars is deemed appropriate for the level of the current exploration program and initial drilling of selected targets to identify where mineralization occurs. This will be followed by more rigorous drilling to establish continuity and grade profile within zones of potential resource determination. • No physical sample compositing has been applied aside. Reported assays are averaged over specific, continuous zones if deemed significant. A cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au with a maximum 1m of internal dilution is utilized for determination of a significant assay interval. No top cut of high-grade assays has been done. • Where assay intervals include variable sample lengths the sample assays are weighted over the selected interval length to account for the variation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Collected field samples and drill hole locations and drilling parameters are set to best obtain representative data according to the interpreted type and style and controls of mineralization being tested. Particular effort is made to drill normal to such controlling structures or host stratigraphy to obtain a near to true width zone indication as possible. • Downhole core orientations were obtained using a Axis digital orientation tool.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Collected samples were placed in sturdy plastic sacks and sealed for transport. Samples are delivered to expeditor and shipped. Any broken bags received by the lab are reported to the Company. This has not happened to date.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• The have been no independent audit or review of sampling protocols.

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 licence to operate in the area.	- The The Woyla project tenement is held in the name of PT Woyla Aceh Minerals (PT WAM), which consists in 80% Woyla Aceh Ltd, 15% Quralon Pte Ltd, 2.5% PT Mutiara Mitramin, 2.5% PT Indo Noble Abadi. PT WAM holds a 6th Generation Contract of Work dated 17 March 1997. - The Woyla Contract of Work was under a Mines Department approved state of suspension from exploration activities from 1999-2006 during the prolonged civil conflict in Aceh. An extended moratorium on exploration activities within Aceh has recently been lifted. - The Contract of Work (177.K/30/DJB/2018) for the tenement was in voluntary suspension until FEG secured the necessary environmental and land use permits. FEG has recently been granted the environmental permit (PIPIB) for 7688 ha of the protected forest area. This allows FEG to conduct exploration activities within the permit area under certain conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping were completed during 1996 – 1997 by Newcrest Mining and Barrick Gold. A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown by World Geoscience in 1996. The companies collected stream, soil and rock samples of exposed veins and also completed petrology studies on selected samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The project area sits within the Neogene Gold Belt of Sumatra, characterised by Miocene-Neogene gold intrusion centred mineralisation. Along strike in a NW direction from the project area are the Miwah high-sulphidation gold deposit and Beutong- porphyry and skarn system and along strike to the SE lies the Abong (sediment hosted) and Meluak (high-sulphidation) gold deposits. • Previous exploration has identified several low sulphidation, epithermal type Au-Ag bearing quartz/breccia systems hosted within and likely controlled by a series of fault structures related to the Sumatra Fault and emplacement of intrusions. As such, Au-Cu porphyry style, associated skarn and high- sulphidation Au may also be found within the Woyla project area. Downstream from the known veins systems are several alluvial-Au workings (Anu Renguet).
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• No previous drilling has been completed. • Specific details of all drill holes completed by FEG are reported.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• All values are reported as assayed and no equivalent grades (eg. Au Eq) have been included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• The rock samples collected are considered a reflection of the nature of mineralization at the point of sampling. Aside from a visual estimation at the time of sampling no accurate determination of vein widths was made. • The Company does distinguish between downhole length and true width (apparent) and reports each as necessary. • Drill core is cut in half using a core saw with half core sampled for individual assay. Geologists are careful to avoid any sampling bias. Samples are collected at 0.25 to 1m intervals. to optimise understanding of the controls of mineralization with attention given to characterizing the different rock types and types and styles of mineralization and alteration that occur.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• Pertinent maps and sections are included in the corporate release of sample results
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i> •	• Reporting is fully representative of the data. •

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.	- All data is fully reported. - Metallurgical characterization tests were performed on 3, Au-Ag mineralised samples compiled from retained coarse reject material of previously crushed Woyla drill core. - The composites were made to be representative of the Au-Ag grade distribution reflected in the core assays. - The test work was conducted at Pt. Geoservices Mineral Laboratory in Cikarang, West Java. The test flowsheets were designed by the Company's consultant metallurgist, Dr. Mark Steemson, who supervised the work and interpreted the results. The test work involved: 1. Full assays on each composite. 2. Diagnostic leach testing to determine the deportment of gold in each sample – cyanide leachable, carbonate hosted, arsenopyrite hosted, other sulphide hosted, and silicate encapsulated. The cyanide. Leachable includes cyanide leachable gravity gold and free gold. 3. Agitated leach test on each sample to determine gold and silver recoveries and cyanide usage. There was insufficient sample to remove gravity gold before the agitated leach tests. - The average cyanide soluble gold recovery (gravity and free gold) was 91%, and for silver 86%. The non-cyanide leachable gold was evenly distributed amongst carbonate, arsenopyrite, other sulphides, and silicate encapsulated minerals. - The diagnostic leach tests indicate that gold and silver can be recovered using conventional cyanide leaching. - A significant part of the gold and silver is associated with coarse gravity gold. - Additional testwork will be conducted to better determine the gravity recoverable gold component.
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 company will incorporate all surface and drill core sample assay results in a secure database for future determination of a mineral resource estimate. - The current drill program as reported by FEG is the first completed on the property and results obtained will determine the scope of future drilling and property wide exploration.

Section 3 does not apply as the information regarding the mineral resource was prepared and first disclosed under the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. It has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' on the basis that the Company is not

aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and, in the case of the resource estimate, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. Section 4 does not apply as reserve estimates are not being disclosed at this time and Section 5 does not apply as this section relates to the reporting of diamonds and other gemstones.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Far East Gold Limited

ABN

68 639 887 219

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(168)	(356)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(515)	(1,531)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	108	126
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(575)	(1,761)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	(200)
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(4)	(105)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(2,206)	(5,590)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:	-	-
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	(175)	(333)
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(2,385)	(6,228)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	6,506
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(331)	(498)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(331)	6,008

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,394	9,098
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(575)	(1,761)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2,385)	(6,228)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(331)	6,008

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	2	(12)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7,105	7,105

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	7,099	10,394
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	7,099	10,394

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	131
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	175

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(575)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(2,206)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(2,781)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	7,105
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	7,105
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	2.55
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Not applicable		
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: Not applicable		

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

28 April 2023

Date:

The Board of Directors

Authorised by:
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.