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24th October 2023

Wetar drilling update – significant mineralisation intercepted at the Partolang deposit

Jakarta, Indonesia – PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (IDX: MDKA) ("**Merdeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the recent drilling results from the Partolang deposit. Partolang is the main deposit currently mined at the Wetar Copper Mine ("**Wetar**"), located on Wetar Island, Indonesia. Merdeka owns 100% of Wetar.

The objectives of the current drilling programs are to infill and extend known mineralisation in the Partolang area and obtain samples for metallurgical test work.

Since the completion of the latest mineral resource estimate for Partolang effective 31 October 2022, 292 drill holes have been completed with reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling ("DD") for 45,897.8 metres. Merdeka has completed 29,700 metres of drilling from 1 January 2023 until the end of September 2023 with a further 3,000 metres of drilling scheduled for the remainder of 2023.

Results have been received for 257 drill holes in the Partolang area, confirming geological interpretations and extending known mineralisation.

Selected results from the latest drilling include[1]:

- 44.5 metres @ 3.59% Cu, 1.0 g/t Au, 41.4 g/t Ag from 135 metres in PTD105
- 21.65 metres @ 6.58% Cu, 1.56 g/t Au, 108.25 g/t Ag from 179.85 metres in PTD95
- 45.4 metres @ 2.85% Cu, 0.61 g/t Au, 19.35 g/t Ag from 128.6 metres in PTD103
- 29.0 metres @ 4.25% Cu, 1.04 g/t Au, 70.04 g/t Ag from 109 metres in PTR295
- 20 metres @ 4.93% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, 201.97 g/t Ag from 51.7 metres in PTDM0133
- 48 metres @ 2.00% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au, 17.01 g/t Ag from 128 metres in PTDM0128
- 16 metres @ 5.99% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, 159.94 g/t Ag from 34 metres in PTR285
- 24 metres @ 3.85% Cu, 0.83 g/t Au, 52.50 g/t Ag from 51 metres in PTR286
- 11.7 metres @ 7.42% Cu, 1.13 g/t Au, 89.95 g/t Ag from 42 metres in PTDM0137

The full copper, gold, silver, zinc, lead, iron, total sulphur and sulphide sulphur drilling intercepts are listed in Table 2.

Drill programs are continuing in the vicinity of the latest drill results, targeting further extensions of the Partolang resource.

[1] Results reported using a 0.4% Cu cut-off, a minimum intercept length of two metres and maximum internal waste of two metres.

OVERVIEW OF PARTOLANG

Infill, extension and metallurgical drilling is ongoing at several locations within and around the Partolang deposit. This work is focused on extending known mineralisation, providing samples for metallurgical test work, and infilling areas of the resource to upgrade from inferred to indicated and measured classification. 72 diamond and four compound DD-RC holes for 13,890.8 metres have been drilled, along with 216 RC drill holes for 32,007 metres.

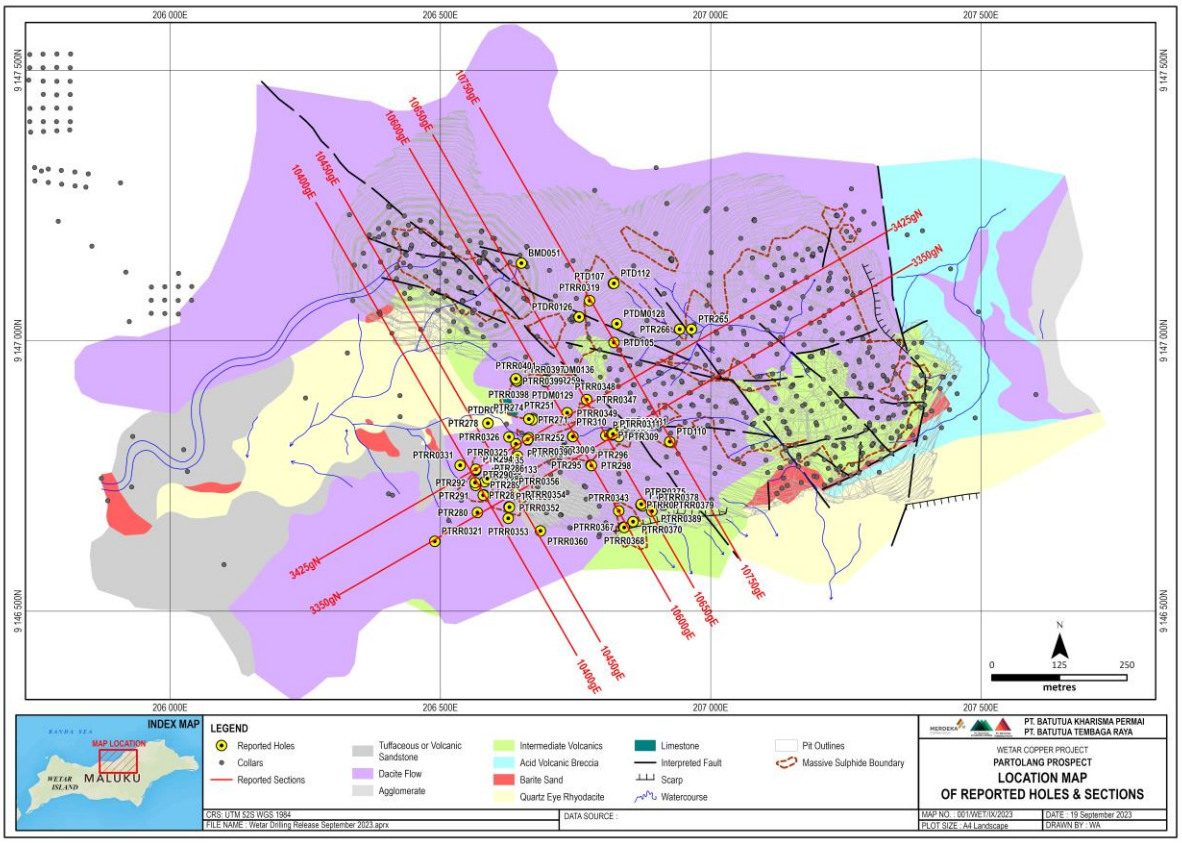

Figure 1: Location map of the Partolang Deposits showing reported drill hole collars and section

Where possible, drilling is carried out at regularly spaced intervals along regularly spaced sections. However, access isn't always possible requiring drilling to be undertaken in a fan pattern from the closest available accessible location.

DRILLING RESULTS

Results have been received for 257 new drill holes (BMD043-BMD051, BMDR052-BMDR053, PTR233, PTRD234, PTR235-PTR310, PTRR0311-PTRR0420, PTD086-PTD0125, PTDR0126-PTDR0127, PTDM0128-PTDM0129, PTDR0130, PTDM0131-PTDM0136, PTDR0137-PTDR0139, PTDM0140, PTCM0141, PTDM0142-PTDM0143). 146 drill holes returned drill intercepts between 0.70% to 9.51% copper, including 64 drill holes with intercepts above 2.0% copper and 30 holes returned drill intercepts above 1.0 % zinc.

All significant assays are reported in Table 2 with selected results discussed and presented on two cross sections and four longitudinal sections below.

Drilling Section 3350gN – Drill holes PTD121, PTDM0132, PTRR280, PTR287, PTR289, PTR305, PTR306, PTR310, PTRR0311 and PTRR0321

Diamond drill hole PTDM0132 was drilled as a twin to RC drill hole PTR310 and confirmed the high-grade interval, returning 14.7 metres at 3.20% Cu from 84.3 metres, a similar grade and interval to that in the twinned RC hole. This confirmed the mineralisation beneath Ortega Hill as an extension to the west of the Partolang deposit.

The new RC drilling on this section generally confirmed that the interpreted geology and that mineralisation extends beneath Ortega Hill with medium to high grades in pyritic breccias and massive pyrite respectively.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 14.7 metres @ 3.20% Cu, 1.56 g/t Au, 58.99 g/t Ag from 84.3 metres in PTDM0132;
- 9 metres @ 4.48% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, 22.64 g/t Ag from 114.6 metres in PTD121;
- 15 metres @ 3.09% Cu, 1.22 g/t Au. 65.07 g/t Ag from 106 metres in PTR310;
- 9 metres @ 3.60% Cu, 1.16 g/t Au, 92.77 g/t Ag from 100 metres in PTR305;
- 4 metres @ 3.12% Cu, 1.22 g/t Au, 117.98 g/t Ag from 37 metres in PTR289;
- 5 metres @ 1.49% Cu, 0.70 g/t Au, 317.68 g/t Ag from 42 metres in PTR287; and
- 5 metres @ 1.11% Cu, 0.35 g/t Au, 29.46 g/t Ag from 40 metres in PTR280.

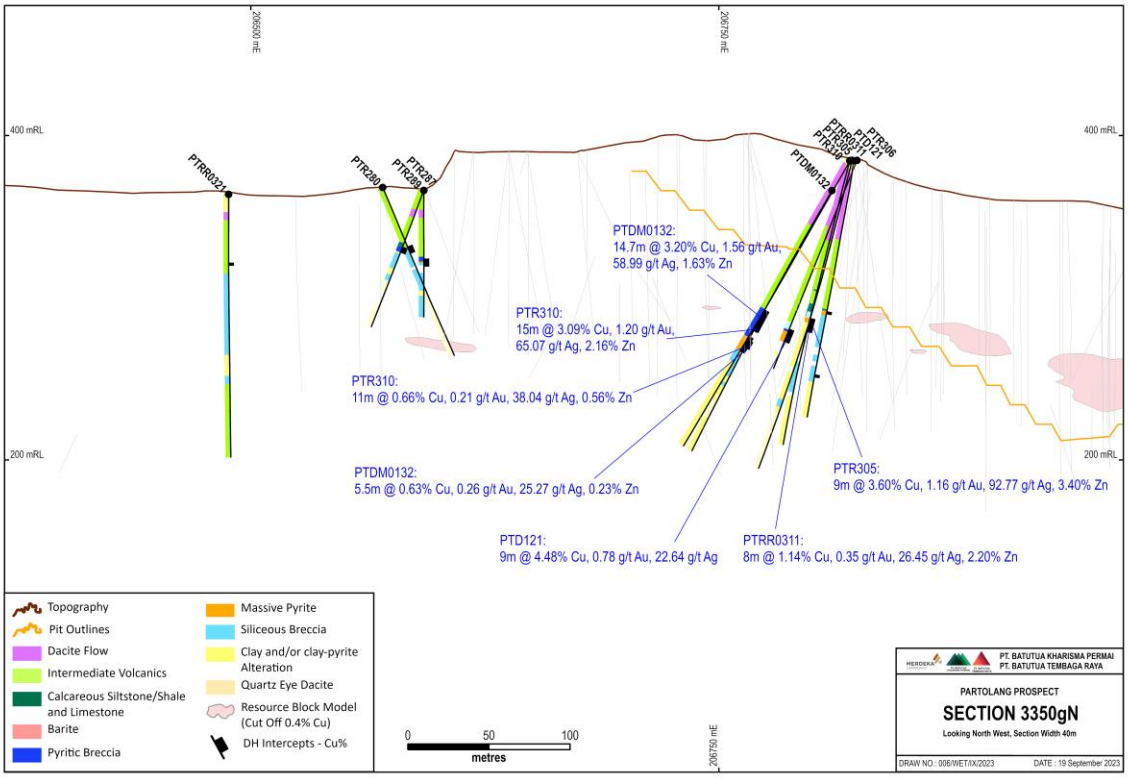

Figure 2: Drill Section 3350gN, showing previous drilling and new drill holes PTD121, PTDM0132, PTRR280, PTR287, PTR289, PTR305, PTR306, PTR310, PTRR0311 and PTRR0321 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

Drilling Section 3425gN – Drill holes PTRR0390, PTR291, PTR285, PTR283, PTR274, PTR271, PTR265, PTR252 and PTR251

On this drill section, three drill holes (PTR283, PTR285 and PTR291) were drilled to test for extensions of the Partolang deposit to the west. These holes returned encouraging medium and high-grade results at relatively shallow depths (16 metres @ 5.99% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, 159.94 g/t Ag from 34 metres in PTR285) and have confirmed that mineralisation extends more than 100 metres from previously modelled areas.

Other drill holes on the section confirmed mineralisation extensions (four to five metre widths) under Ortega Hill. It is envisaged, that with follow up drilling, additional resources will be added to Partolang in these areas.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 5 metres @ 1.99% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au, 26.14 g/t Ag from 93 metres in PTRR0390;
- 13 metres @ 2.01% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au, 21.06 g/t Ag from 32 metres in PTR291;
- 16 metres @ 5.99% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, 159.94 g/t Ag from 34 metres in PTR285;
- 12 metres @ 3.30% Cu, 0.85 g/t Au, 42.61 g/t Ag from 40 metres in PTR283;
- 4 metres @ 2.26% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au, 8.20 g/t Ag from 109 metres in PTR274;
- 4 metres @ 1.94% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au, 22.33 g/t Ag from 91 metres in PTR271; and
- 6 metres @ 2.13% Cu, 0.70 g/t Au, 28.27 g/t Ag from 109 metres in PTR252.

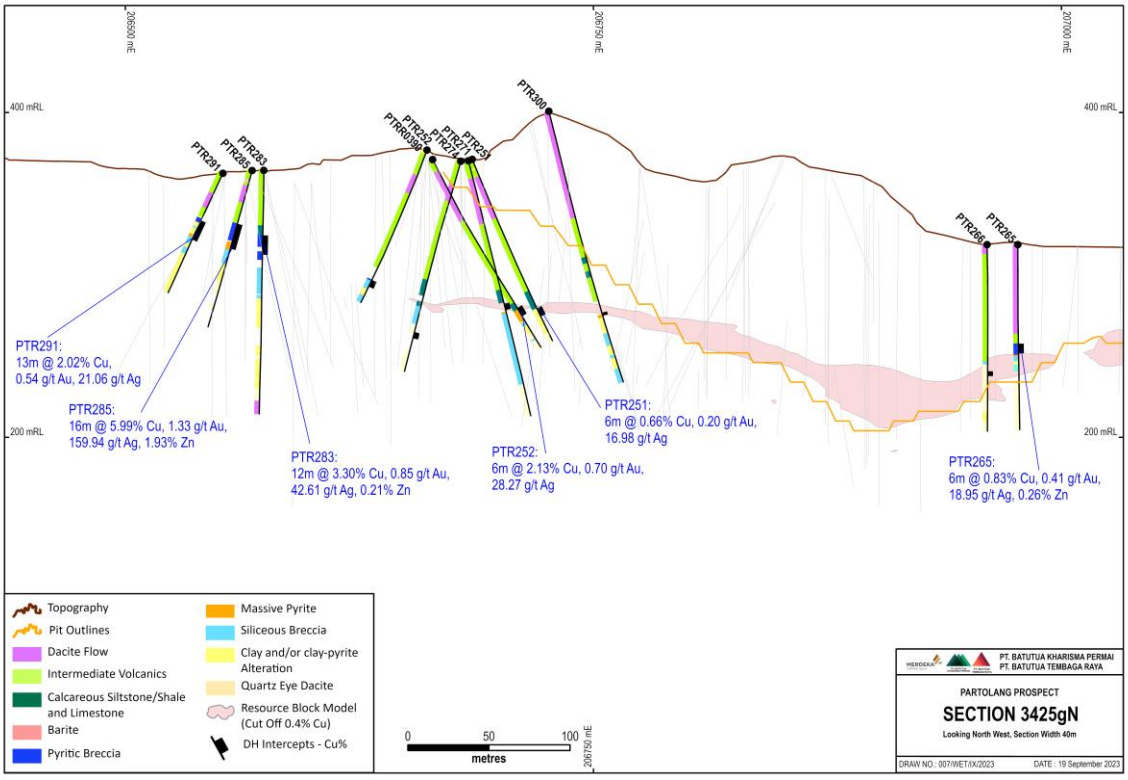

Figure 3: Drilling Section 3425gN, showing drill holes PTRR0390, PTR291, PTR285, PTR283, PTR274, PTR271, PTR265, PTR252 and PTR251 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

Drilling Section 10400gE – Drill holes PTDM0135, PTRR0353, PTRR0352, PTRR0351, PTRR0331, PTR294, PTR293, PTR292, PTR290

On this section, PTR290 & PTR293 returned encouraging results within pyritic breccia zones. These holes intercepted 15 metres @ 4.60% Cu, 0.97 g/t Au, 126.82 g/t Ag from 30 metres and 19 metres @ 3.93% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, 125.85 g/t Ag from 43 metres in PTR293 respectively. These intersections again confirming high-grade mineralisation extensions to the west of Partolang.

PTDM0135 was drilled as a metallurgical hole and returned with 4.2 metres @ 7.62% Cu, 1.21 g/t Au, 127.63 g/t Ag from 33 metres and 11.7 metres @ 7.42% Cu, 1.13 g/t Au, 89.95 g/t Ag from 42 metres within pyritic breccias.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 4.2 metres @ 7.62% Cu, 1.21 g/t Au, 127.63 g/t Ag from 33 metres in PTDM0135;
- 11.7 metres @ 7.42% Cu, 1.13 g/t Au, 89.95 g/t Ag from 42 metres in PTDM0135;
- 9 metres @ 1.16% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 18.61 g/t Ag from 88 metres in PTRR0351;
- 8 metres @ 2.06% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au, 40.18 g/t Ag from 53 metres in PTR294;
- 15 metres @ 4.60% Cu, 0.97 g/t Au, 126.82 g/t Ag from 30 metres in PTR290; and
- 19 metres @ 3.93% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, 125.85 g/t Ag from 43 metres in PTR293.

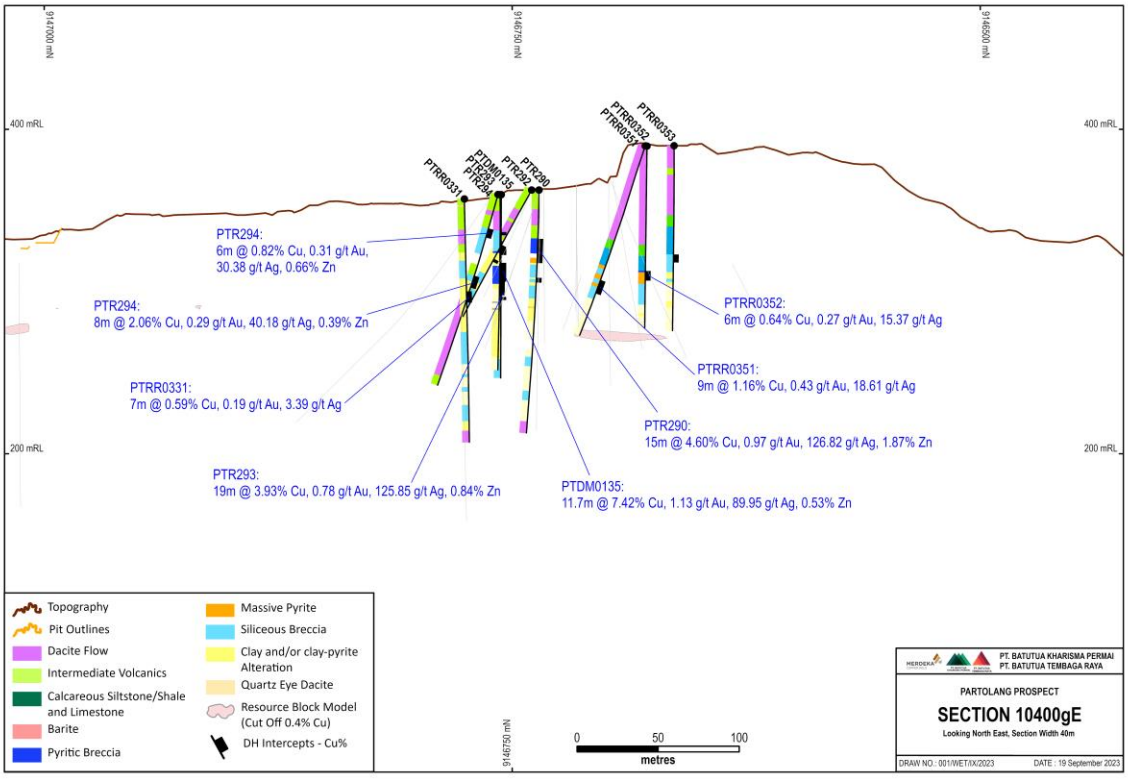

Figure 4: Drilling Section 10400gE, showing drill holes PTDM0135, PTRR0353, PTRR0352, PTRR0351, PTRR0331, PTR294, PTR293, PTR292, PTR290 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

Drilling Section 10450gE – Drill holes PTDR0137, PTDM0133, PTRR0360, PTRR0356, PTRR0326, PTRR0325, PTRR0324, PTR286 and PTR276

Several drill holes in this section extended mineralisation into areas with limited previous drilling. Mineralisation remains open to depth and to the north west from PTDR0137 (14 metres @ 2.99% Cu, 0.69 g/t Au, 18.82 g/t Ag from 91 metres) and to the south east from PTRR0360 although over narrower intervals.

PTDM0133 is a metallurgical hole which twinned a previous RC hole and confirmed high grade copper mineralisation. This hole returned with 20 metres @ 4.93% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, 201.97 g/t Ag from 51.7 metres within pyritic breccia and massive pyrite units.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 20 metres @ 4.93% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, 201.97 g/t Ag from 51.7 metres in PTDM0133;
- 8 metres @ 2.26% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 23.56 g/t Ag from 91 metres in PTDR0137;
- 14 metres @ 2.99% Cu, 0.69 g/t Au, 18.82 g/t Ag from 91 metres in PTDR0137;
- 10 metres @ 1.82% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au, 22.95 g/t Ag from 88 metres in PTRR0356;
- 24 metres @ 3.85% Cu, 0.83 g/t Au, 52.50 g/t Ag from 51 metres in PTR286; and
- 36 metres @ 1.53% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au, 22.38 g/t Ag from 91 metres in PTR278.

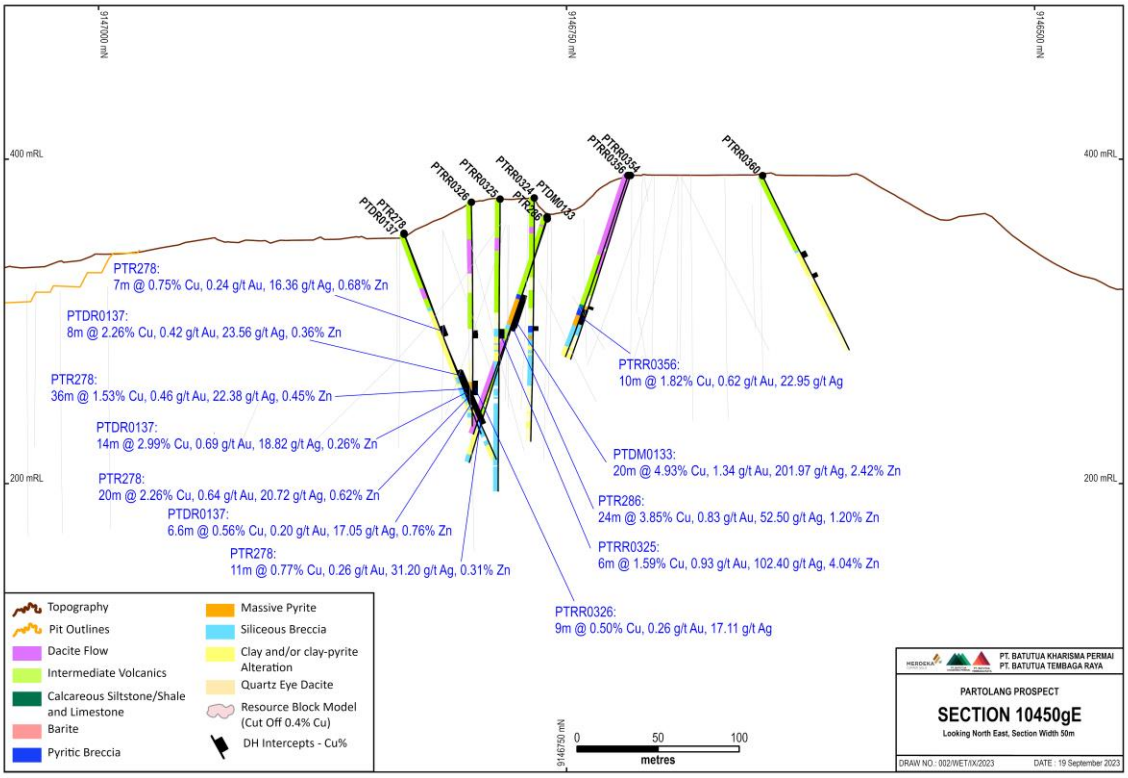

Figure 5: Drilling Section 10450gE, showing drillholes PTDR0137, PTDM0133, PTRR0360, PTRR0356, PTRR0326, PTRR0325, PTRR0324, PTR286 and PTR276 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

Drilling Section 10600gE – Drill holes PTDM0129, PTDM0136, PTRR0401, PTRR0399, PTRR0398, PTR0397, PTRR0370, PTRR0368, PTRR0367, PTRR0349, PTRR0343, PTR299, PTR298, PTR296, PTR295 and PTR259

Numerous drill holes on this section intercepted mineralisation beneath the previously planned ultimate pit floor at Ortega Hill (with 29 metres @ 4.25% Cu, 1.04 g/t Au, 70.04 g/t Ag from 109 metres in PTR295). Sterilisation drilling for infrastructure placement, on the south east side of the section, also intersected mineralisation (19 metres @ 2.39% Cu, 0.67 g/t Au, 24.63 g/t Ag from 72 metres in PTRR0370) in a new area.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 6 metres @ 9.51% Cu, 2.70 g/t Au, 89.68 g/t Ag from 96.5 metres in PTDM0129;
- 11.6 metres @ 2.58% Cu, 0.83 g/t Au, 35.07 g/t Ag from 88.4 metres in PTDM0136;
- 11 metres @ 2.31% Cu, 0.80 g/t Au, 33.28 g/t Ag from 72 metres in PTRR0401;
- 18 metres @ 3.34% Cu, 1.07 g/t Au, 100.26 g/t Ag from 82 metres in PTRR0399;
- 8 metres @ 3.03% Cu, 0.92 g/t Au, 40.86 g/t Ag from 101 metres in PTRR0397;
- 19 metres @ 2.39% Cu, 0.67 g/t Au, 24.63 g/t Ag from 72 metres in PTRR0370;
- 9 metres @ 2.53% Cu, 0.68 g/t Au, 25.06 g/t Ag from 69 metres in PTRR0368;
- 26metres @ 2.00% Cu, 0.61 g/t Au, 26.10 g/t Ag from 79 metres in PTRR0349;
- 14 metres @ 2.45% Cu, 0.60 g/t Au, 30.11 g/t Ag from 119 metres in PTR0299;
- 15 metres @ 2.76% Cu, 0.85 g/t Au, 100.71 g/t Ag from 110 metres in PTR296;
- 29 metres @ 4.25% Cu, 1.04 g/t Au, 70.04 g/t Ag from 109 metres in PTR295; and
- 10 metres @ 2.91% Cu, 0.94 g/t Au, 83.86 g/t Ag from 107 metres in PTR259.

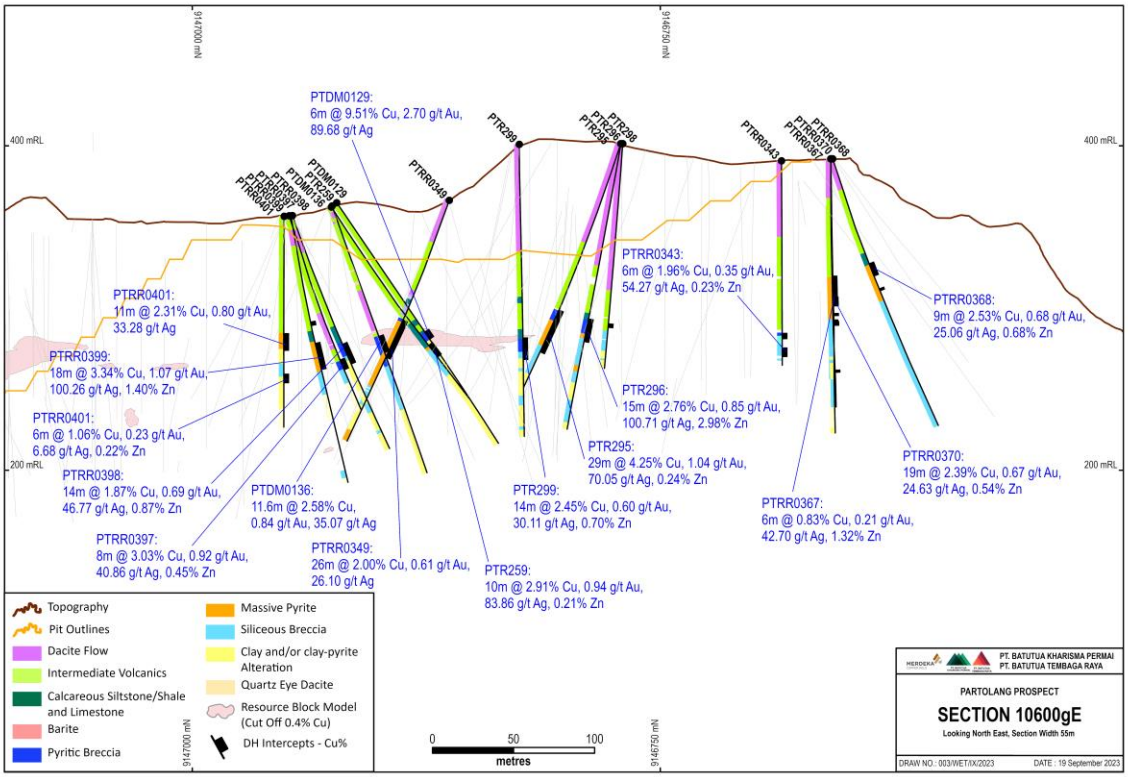

Figure 6: Drilling Section 10600gE, showing drill holes PTDM0129, PTDM0136, PTRR0401, PTRR0399, PTRR0398, PTR0397, PTRR0370, PTRR0368, PTRR0367, PTR299, PTR298, PTR296 and PTR295 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

Drilling Section 10650gE – Drill holes PTDM0131, PTD116, BMD051, PTRR0389, PTRR0379, PTRR0378, PTRR0375, PTRR0374, PTRR0373, PTRR0348, PTRR0347, PTR309, PTR307 and PTR302

Drill holes on this section tested for mineralisation extensions underneath Ortega Hill, extensions under the ultimate pit floor and to provide samples for metallurgical test work. The drill holes intercepted a range of copper grades over variable widths extended mineralisation in some areas.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 11.9 metres @ 1.44% Cu, 0.60 g/t Au, 29.63 g/t Ag from 77.1 metres in PTDM0131;
- 10.3 metres @ 2.61% Cu, 0.84 g/t Au, 68.36 g/t Ag from 105.1 metres in PTD116;
- 8 metres @ 1.58% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 14.44 g/t Ag from 80 metres in PTRR0389;
- 8 metres @ 1.83% Cu, 1.01 g/t Au, 51.30 g/t Ag from 95 metres in PTRR0374;
- 12 metres @ 2.13% Cu, 0.82 g/t Au, 27.98 g/t Ag from 93 metres in PTRR0348; and
- 16 metres @ 2.02% Cu, 0.51 g/t Au, 14.64 g/t Ag from 98 metres in PTR302;

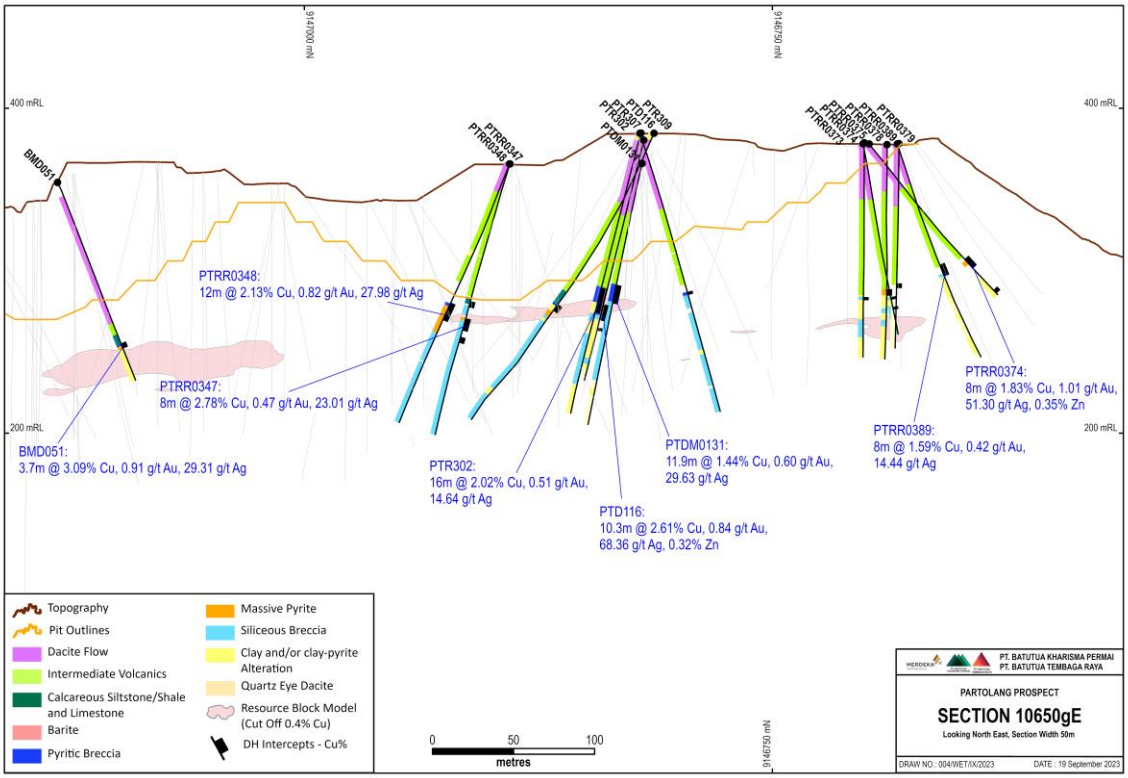

Figure 7: Drilling Section 10650gE, showing drill holes PTDM0131, PTD116, BMD051, PTRR0389, PTRR0379, PTRR0378, PTRR0375, PTRR0374, PTRR0373, PTRR0348, PTRR0347, PTR309, PTR307 and PTR302 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

Drilling Section 10750gE – Drill holes PTDM0128, PTDR0126, PTD112, PTD110, PTD107, PTD105 and PTRR0319

Drill holes in this section were drilled to both infill and test for extensions of mineralisation in Partolang Bridge. The drill holes achieved both and should add more resources to the Partolang Bridge area.

Better new intercepts on this section are:

- 48 metres @ 2.00% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au, 17.01 g/t Ag from 128 metres in PTDM0128;
- 3.1 metres @ 3.70% Cu, 0.95 g/t Au, 44.06 g/t Ag from 206.9 metres in PTDR0126;
- 44.5 metres @ 3.59% Cu, 1.00 g/t Au, 41.40 g/t Ag from 135 metres in PTD105; and
- 22 metres @ 1.98% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, 25.21 g/t Ag from 168 metres in PTRR0319.

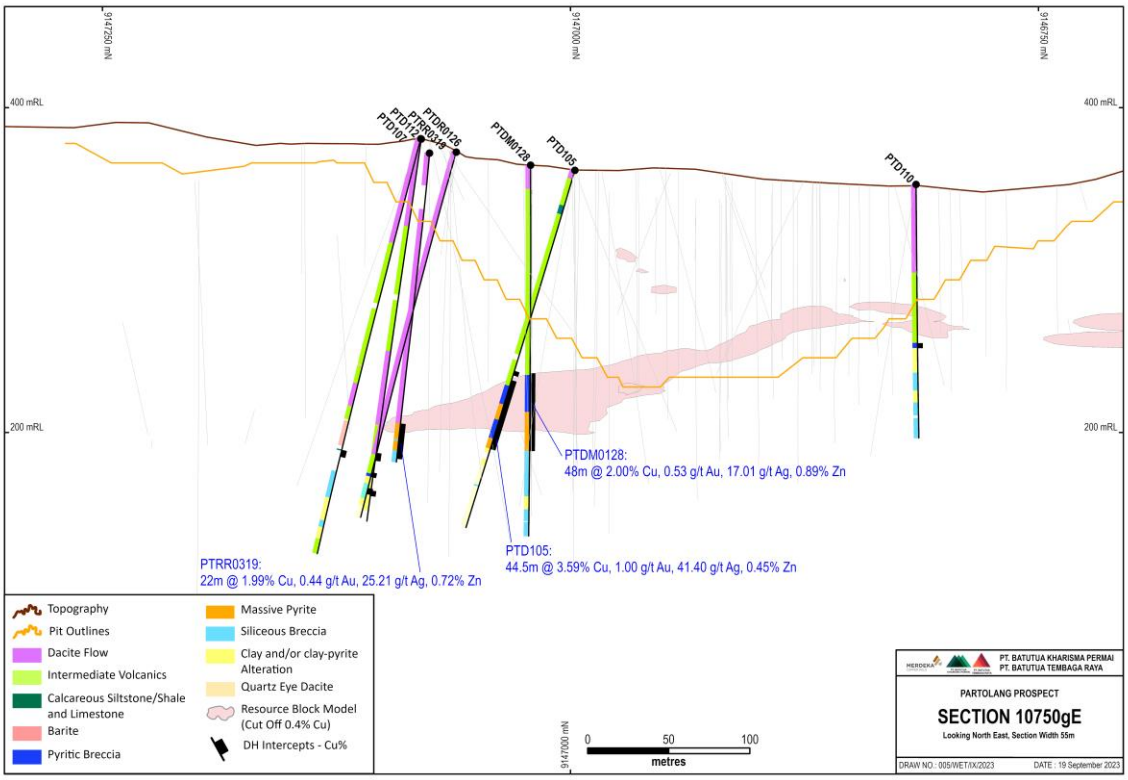

Figure 8: Drilling Section 10750gE, showing drill holes PTDM0128, PTDR0126, PTD112, PTD110, PTD107, PTD105 and PTRR0319 with drilling intercept information and geology information.

ONGOING OPERATIONS

Open pit mining is continuing at Partolang, and reverse circulation and diamond drilling is continuing in several areas around Partolang.

This drilling is designed to extend existing resources and increase confidence in the mineral resource categories in the next mineral resource estimate at year end.

ABOUT WETAR COPPER MINE

Location

The Wetar Copper Mine, which includes an operating mine and copper processing plant, is located on the north central coast of Wetar Island and is part of the Maluku Barat Daya Regency, Maluku Province of the Republic of Indonesia.

Access to the project area is by boat from several ports, including Alor, Kisar, and Atapupu.

Partolang Geology & Resources

The Partolang deposit is part of the Wetar mine district on the northern margin of Wetar Island. In this district, volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide ("VHMS") style polymetallic mineralisation dominated by copper, is known in the Partolang, Kali Kuning, Lerokis and Partolang Barat areas, with potential recognised outside of these for similar style systems.

Multiple volcanic events have occurred throughout the geological history of the island, represented by bimodal dacitic and andesitic volcanic suites. VHMS-style mineralisation comprising sulphide mounds, and semi-overlapping barite precipitates were deposited during a period of limited volcanic activity.

The polymetallic massive sulphides are dominated by pyrite with minor chalcopyrite that are cut by late fractures infilled with copper minerals (covellite, chalcocite, tennantite-tetrahedrite, enargite, bornite). Hydrothermal alteration around the orebodies is zoned and dominated by illite-kaolinite-smectite with local silica, alunite and pyrophyllite.

The economic copper mineralisation occurs predominantly within coherent massive sulphide units with some lower grade material occurring within intensely altered andesitic to dacitic tuffs in the footwall and lateral extent of the massive sulphides. The contact between the massive sulphide and footwall units is generally quite sharp.

The most recent Mineral Resource estimate for Partolang as of 31 October 2022, is tabulated below:

Table 1: Partolang Copper Project Resource at 0.25% Cu cut-off[2]

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu %	Cu (t)	Fe (%)	S (%)
Measured	3.4	1.2	38,700	31.9	39.6
Indicated	4.4	1.5	65,700	27.3	35.1
Inferred	1.6	1.4	22,500	21.9	29.7
Total	**9.4**	**1.4**	**126,900**	**28**	**35.8**

[2] Full details of the Wetar resource are available at https://merdekacoppergold.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Consolidated-Mineral-Resources-and-Ore-Reserves-Statement-as-of-31-December-2022.pdf

Table 2: Coordinates for drill holes with received assays, including all significant assay intersections.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
BMD044	206406	9147248	375	0	-90	246.5	164.00	167.00	3.00	1.24	0.23	10.80	2.91	0.05	0.00	0.39	8.54	10.13	8.60
BMD051	206650	9147144	354	195	-55	138.1	112.30	116.00	3.70	3.09	0.91	29.31	4.87	0.08	0.03	0.46	30.68	38.11	35.86
BMDR0052	206487	9147178	364	0	-90	132.5	88.00	95.75	7.75	4.80	1.44	89.87	11.58	0.31	0.40	0.31	14.86	20.20	16.52
BMDR0053	206435	9147161	336	0	-90	150.2	62.90	69.40	6.50	3.71	1.34	55.64	7.40	0.19	0.29	0.46	20.44	25.91	22.07
PTD087	207260	9147192	243	0	-90	90.0	3.80	6.50	2.70	0.79	0.25	11.04	0.69	0.45	0.05	0.11	20.99	22.71	21.44
PTD088	207302	9147217	237	0	-90	90.0	9.00	13.00	4.00	0.91	0.05	24.28	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.28	10.20	11.23	10.35
PTD090	207249	9147250	242	0	-90	90.0	14.70	18.00	3.30	0.75	0.06	0.26	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.02	32.88	34.77	33.52
PTD091	207233	9147232	248	0	-90	105.3	9.60	16.50	6.90	0.70	0.23	5.59	0.34	0.02	0.03	0.08	19.67	20.72	19.83
PTD092	207233	9147231	248	210	-50	66.3	21.00	31.50	10.50	0.77	0.51	24.66	1.69	0.55	0.09	0.25	39.31	45.03	42.40
PTD093	207235	9147231	248	285	-60	76.6	17.00	22.00	5.00	1.91	0.68	10.58	0.42	0.12	0.03	0.25	34.20	38.37	37.17
PTD095	206821	9147101	382	180	-75	268.4	179.85	201.50	21.65	6.58	1.56	108.25	9.70	1.55	0.57	0.50	32.86	41.84	38.55
PTD096	206743	9147040	396	60	-68	291.7	213.80	223.60	9.80	2.78	0.73	21.44	5.84	0.18	0.06	0.38	29.08	36.81	33.46
PTD097	206824	9147102	382	0	-90	225.9	190.40	193.00	2.60	1.26	0.60	12.47	0.54	0.29	0.08	0.19	35.95	43.90	39.90
PTD098	206928	9147148	389	95	-60	235.7	217.00	219.00	2.00	0.49	0.02	2.40	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	9.23	9.13	8.50
PTD099	206825	9147102	389	150	-65	239.7	185.00	196.00	11.00	5.58	0.84	41.38	5.81	0.43	0.16	0.30	31.13	40.08	37.53
PTD100	206928	9147149	389	115	-60	237.5	174.50	184.00	9.50	2.30	0.47	20.62	4.62	0.47	0.23	0.22	17.57	21.33	18.01
PTD101	206821	9146997	361	0	-90	243.3	125.60	142.00	16.40	4.62	0.78	51.40	8.14	1.36	0.52	0.70	32.00	40.91	37.38
							148.00	151.00	3.00	0.74	0.36	5.70	2.26	0.52	0.08	0.16	25.83	29.43	28.10
PTD102	206880	9147124	375	205	-75	222.6	192.00	209.00	17.00	1.84	0.36	20.54	2.27	0.55	0.19	0.25	25.25	28.96	27.79
PTD103	206829	9147032	365	0	-90	216.2	34.00	36.00	2.00	0.47	0.16	3.90	0.64	0.04	0.02	0.03	10.80	4.63	3.73
							128.60	174.00	45.40	2.85	0.61	19.35	5.58	0.53	0.12	0.31	38.10	45.82	43.03
PTD104	206880	9147120	395	170	-55	227.4	193.40	204.00	10.60	1.72	0.40	26.14	4.32	0.53	0.11	0.16	30.27	35.62	33.07
PTD105	206821	9146997	361	335	-73	230.2	129.00	132.00	3.00	0.79	0.18	11.43	1.24	0.05	0.02	0.11	10.15	10.19	9.39
							135.00	179.50	44.50	3.59	1.00	41.40	6.37	0.45	0.19	0.47	33.12	39.89	36.16
PTD107	206820	9147106	381	330	-75	263.3	197.55	202.00	4.45	2.84	0.77	29.37	3.62	0.25	0.10	0.39	21.33	25.01	22.41
PTD108	206881	9147125	382	5	-75	215.4	158.40	165.00	6.60	3.77	0.67	34.18	5.56	0.16	0.05	0.36	24.99	31.89	27.15

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
PTD110	206924	9146814	353	0	-90	156.1	97.65	100.85	3.20	1.57	0.52	19.62	3.62	0.11	0.02	0.47	40.32	49.77	48.19
PTD112	206821	9147106	381	295	-80	238.6	196.00	201.00	5.00	1.65	0.50	18.25	4.86	0.26	0.02	0.47	28.30	38.23	35.15
							219.50	223.00	3.50	0.74	0.16	7.43	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.18	11.80	13.63	12.74
PTD115	206927	9147152	389	0	-90	202.4	166.30	172.00	5.70	1.39	0.72	34.78	4.86	0.13	0.07	0.41	31.87	39.50	36.41
PTD116	206829	9146830	380	295	-75	153.8	105.10	115.40	10.30	2.61	0.84	68.36	8.06	0.32	0.06	0.70	27.11	37.29	31.20
							120.00	122.00	2.00	0.91	0.17	2.60	0.11	1.16	0.31	0.41	16.85	23.05	21.45
PTD118	206927	9147151	389	145	-60	194.2	158.00	162.00	4.00	3.49	0.94	84.02	8.89	0.18	0.08	0.30	32.63	45.64	39.51
							166.00	169.00	3.00	0.46	0.27	3.97	0.64	0.07	0.02	0.10	37.23	49.83	46.90
PTD120	206746	9147042	373	50	-78	201.3	197.00	199.00	2.00	0.77	0.08	1.15	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.21	7.07	8.58	6.53
PTD121	206821	9146830	385	270	-65	141.7	114.60	123.60	9.00	4.48	0.78	22.64	5.16	0.06	0.06	0.38	30.01	42.25	39.34
PTD122	206928	9147151	389	335	-75	225.5	176.70	182.00	5.30	1.06	0.59	31.64	5.55	0.46	0.36	0.20	10.59	15.14	12.63
							203.00	205.00	2.00	0.61	0.15	25.15	0.14	0.65	0.18	0.09	7.91	8.80	7.72
PTD123	206991	9147240	367	0	-90	156.9	132.50	135.00	2.50	0.97	0.21	15.98	0.69	0.14	0.10	0.11	5.48	5.94	5.22
PTD124	206994	9147245	366	75	-60	182.2	169.00	172.00	3.00	0.84	0.31	8.60	0.41	0.12	0.03	0.07	11.87	13.91	12.93
PTD125	206857	9147139	392	185	-65	251.2	198.00	206.00	8.00	2.23	0.86	31.51	4.48	0.07	0.04	0.33	32.28	36.55	33.74
							208.10	214.00	5.90	1.12	0.28	20.35	3.60	2.83	0.39	0.29	26.91	34.07	31.34
							229.00	232.00	3.00	1.07	0.27	3.63	0.58	0.15	0.02	0.47	34.10	40.30	39.24
PTDR0126	206757	9147044	373	5	-70	236.0	206.90	210.00	3.10	3.70	0.95	44.06	6.21	0.19	0.15	0.38	24.35	32.94	30.02
PTDR0126							217.00	221.00	4.00	0.62	0.12	2.45	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.05	8.07	8.93	7.70
PTDR0127	206846	9147127	392	360	-70	233.4	172.10	180.00	7.90	1.95	0.93	35.34	11.39	0.90	0.33	0.39	16.04	17.92	15.55
PTDR0127							183.00	185.00	2.00	1.10	0.18	12.04	2.10	0.51	0.13	0.19	25.68	29.58	28.22
PTDM0128	206826	9147031	365	0	-90	228.3	128.00	176.00	48.00	2.00	0.53	17.01	3.55	0.89	0.13	0.30	39.52	47.41	45.53
PTDM0129	206695	9146924	365	160	-55	179.3	96.50	102.50	6.00	9.51	2.70	89.68	14.34	0.18	0.07	1.43	26.23	38.44	32.13
PTDM0131	206830	9146831	366	0	-75	165.8	77.10	89.00	11.90	1.44	0.60	29.63	4.72	0.16	0.08	0.45	39.89	51.87	48.47
PTDM0132	206806	9146825	366	245	-60	182.3	84.30	99.00	14.70	3.20	1.56	58.99	9.92	1.63	0.52	0.47	33.31	44.86	40.77
							105.50	111.00	5.50	0.63	0.26	25.27	0.07	0.23	0.07	0.09	41.14	50.71	45.83
PTDM0133	206588	9146746	363	5	-70	161.0	51.70	71.70	20.00	4.93	1.33	201.97	20.04	2.42	2.02	0.97	20.75	32.25	27.87

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
PTDM0134	206665	9146851	369	0	-75	127.2	89.20	97.85	8.65	2.74	0.73	29.46	4.21	0.94	0.30	0.67	34.98	42.48	39.95
PTDM0135	206565	9146760	360	0	-90	113.0	23.00	25.00	2.00	0.59	0.10	2.75	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.41	7.19	6.12
							33.00	37.20	4.20	7.62	1.21	127.63	12.83	0.28	0.11	0.53	10.67	17.39	13.86
							42.00	53.70	11.70	7.42	1.13	89.95	12.22	0.53	0.07	0.62	25.83	34.94	31.44
							63.00	65.00	2.00	0.84	0.08	7.30	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.12	16.65	21.40	17.90
PTDM0136	206695	9146928	363	110	-65	181.0	88.40	100.00	11.60	2.58	0.83	35.07	3.40	0.11	0.04	0.46	39.56	48.50	44.03
PTDR0137	206588	9146848	354	140	-68	132.7	91.00	105.00	14.00	2.99	0.69	18.82	3.84	0.27	0.11	0.37	12.19	14.84	12.63
							107.40	114.00	6.60	0.56	0.20	17.05	2.50	0.76	0.27	0.13	8.53	10.76	9.68
PTDM0140	206774	9147074	372	15	-82	203.4	171.80	186.00	14.20	1.73	0.37	15.50	2.71	0.17	0.05	0.18	19.98	24.13	22.61
PTDM0142	206817	9146999	345	0	-90	159.5	106.60	127.00	20.40	4.29	0.85	36.83	9.19	1.34	0.40	0.57	28.40	40.15	37.22
PTDM0143	206581	9146741	364	245	-75	90.4	30.00	43.00	13.00	4.94	0.92	115.70	10.06	1.79	0.74	0.46	31.20	41.48	38.70
PTR235	206709	9147065	395	235	-80	176.0	147.00	151.00	4.00	0.72	0.31	8.03	1.28	0.20	0.17	0.16	29.13	32.78	31.33
PTR235							171.00	176.00	5.00	0.48	0.32	7.48	1.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	32.98	37.24	34.50
PTR237	206902	9146958	332	0	-90	174.0	91.00	120.00	29.00	1.77	0.40	12.11	0.31	0.09	0.03	0.15	46.53	53.01	51.46
PTR238	206926	9146968	328	0	-90	174.0	96.00	113.00	17.00	2.00	0.70	52.64	2.49	1.89	0.45	0.21	32.90	39.48	37.18
PTR239	206875	9147003	348	0	-90	210.0	123.00	145.00	22.00	1.72	0.71	20.28	3.88	0.18	0.09	0.22	36.84	41.82	39.90
PTR240	206882	9147038	354	0	-90	192.0	132.00	148.00	16.00	2.75	0.81	50.70	8.00	1.38	0.43	0.38	30.46	39.11	36.34
PTR240							156.00	161.00	5.00	0.59	0.21	2.98	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.18	28.50	31.42	30.14
PTR242	206830	9146983	361	98	-75	198.0	150.00	152.00	2.00	0.55	0.05	0.50	0.06	0.27	0.22	0.03	11.48	10.44	9.56
PTR243	206819	9146996	362	325	-80	210.0	126.00	152.00	26.00	0.93	0.63	17.65	2.30	0.20	0.10	0.21	37.49	48.28	42.34
PTR243							163.00	173.00	10.00	0.52	0.41	10.50	0.11	0.47	0.14	0.14	45.45	51.76	49.16
PTR244	206821	9146997	362	160	-70	174.0	122.00	127.00	5.00	1.07	0.30	26.14	5.04	0.14	0.08	0.24	23.22	29.44	26.98
PTR245	206693	9146930	363	110	-60	175.0	87.00	99.00	12.00	1.52	0.70	24.24	3.39	0.11	0.05	0.45	41.91	49.31	44.63
PTR246	206692	9146925	363	160	-55	180.0	86.00	106.00	20.00	2.24	0.74	27.69	2.86	0.13	0.10	0.48	39.93	47.66	43.46
PTR247	206691	9146924	362	195	-75	150.0	80.00	86.00	6.00	2.73	0.58	19.82	2.28	0.06	0.24	0.18	26.83	28.92	27.25
							93.00	96.00	3.00	2.40	0.98	65.93	6.58	1.01	1.41	0.43	31.50	36.80	34.33
PTR248	206689	9146925	362	245	-65	168.0	91.00	103.00	12.00	3.38	0.88	31.93	5.81	0.54	0.05	0.52	30.31	39.45	35.85

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
PTR250	206692	9146927	363	60	-70	150.0	109.00	113.00	4.00	0.87	0.30	20.35	2.81	0.03	0.02	0.24	28.78	35.55	34.35
PTR251	206671	9146856	371	105	-60	132.0	108.00	114.00	6.00	0.66	0.20	16.98	3.33	0.08	0.11	0.08	24.00	27.37	26.08
PTR252	206663	9146821	371	90	-60	138.0	109.00	115.00	6.00	2.13	0.70	28.27	5.43	0.08	0.05	0.44	25.38	31.92	30.15
PTR253	206663	9146815	371	123	-60	132.0	97.00	101.00	4.00	1.24	0.30	18.98	1.98	0.14	0.10	0.17	25.08	32.75	31.20
PTR254	206663	9146817	371	0	-90	150.0	82.00	90.00	8.00	0.70	0.23	11.09	3.08	0.17	0.04	0.21	21.33	24.58	23.54
PTR255	206664	9146814	371	125	-75	120.0	87.00	91.00	4.00	1.39	0.34	18.33	2.04	0.10	0.32	0.27	24.43	27.98	26.50
PTR256	206664	9146810	373	250	-70	138.0	88.00	93.00	5.00	0.71	0.27	10.74	1.73	0.09	0.04	0.12	23.83	25.46	23.16
							98.00	100.00	2.00	0.83	0.09	7.35	1.47	0.23	0.06	0.25	22.70	23.85	21.30
PTR257	206612	9146902	362	190	-80	132.0	82.00	88.00	6.00	1.96	0.75	31.78	7.40	0.22	0.09	0.32	23.03	29.42	26.58
PTR259	206692	9146927	362	130	-55	150.0	107.00	117.00	10.00	2.91	0.94	83.86	5.00	0.21	0.32	0.40	20.96	25.04	23.14
PTR260	206612	9146902	362	0	-90	168.0	90.00	95.00	5.00	0.61	0.05	3.68	0.23	0.21	0.07	0.03	9.06	9.60	8.70
PTR263	207077	9147153	319	0	-90	126.0	94.00	104.00	10.00	0.60	0.25	10.36	0.38	0.03	0.02	0.13	40.00	43.00	41.36
							118.00	120.00	2.00	0.44	0.09	2.00	5.81	0.34	0.02	0.12	11.35	14.50	12.26
PTR264	207055	9147125	319	0	-90	150.0	93.00	107.00	14.00	1.07	0.51	16.35	2.17	0.08	0.03	0.15	30.59	35.84	34.16
PTR265	206964	9147021	319	270	-90	114.0	61.00	67.00	6.00	0.83	0.41	18.95	0.93	0.26	0.12	0.22	35.10	39.60	34.43
PTR266	206943	9147021	319	0	-90	115.0	78.00	81.00	3.00	1.14	0.18	45.13	1.71	0.52	0.15	0.12	16.70	21.27	20.00
PTR267	207080	9147223	319	0	-90	120.0	86.00	99.00	13.00	2.08	0.70	9.85	2.58	0.06	0.04	0.19	28.68	30.76	27.97
PTR270	207055	9147190	319	0	-90	138.0	108.00	114.00	6.00	0.50	0.02	1.95	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.04	11.81	11.71	10.74
PTR271	206670	9146854	370	60	-75	162.0	91.00	95.00	4.00	1.94	0.53	22.33	2.31	0.06	0.04	0.43	30.28	35.45	31.05
PTR272	206668	9146852	370	0	-90	108.0	90.00	93.00	3.00	0.90	0.28	6.20	3.48	0.15	0.14	0.08	7.79	6.86	5.62
PTR273	206664	9146855	370	150	-70	132.0	94.00	96.00	2.00	0.88	0.27	12.30	0.49	0.04	0.04	0.20	12.65	13.85	12.95
PTR274	206664	9146855	370	242	-75	134.0	109.00	113.00	4.00	2.26	0.30	8.20	0.25	0.17	0.10	0.25	24.57	30.71	28.50
PTR275	206664	9146854	370	0	-90	132.0	89.00	103.00	14.00	1.40	0.41	16.38	2.30	0.74	0.48	0.43	28.89	38.80	37.01
PTR278	206588	9146848	354	145	-70	150.0	61.00	68.00	7.00	0.75	0.24	16.36	4.36	0.68	0.28	0.19	7.10	9.12	7.38
							91.00	127.00	36.00	1.53	0.46	22.38	2.40	0.45	0.12	0.24	18.54	21.91	20.16
PTR279	206587	9146853	354	60	-70	150.0	108.00	111.00	3.00	1.85	0.40	16.73	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.19	8.06	9.23	8.78
							116.00	118.00	2.00	1.15	0.18	9.60	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.04	20.85	25.05	22.85

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
PTR280	206568	9146683	368	80	-65	114.0	40.00	45.00	5.00	1.11	0.35	29.46	5.22	0.82	0.30	0.19	11.49	15.58	11.88
PTR283	206587	9146745	364	0	-90	150.0	40.00	52.00	12.00	3.30	0.85	42.61	6.99	0.21	0.06	0.33	30.55	38.52	35.72
PTR285	206582	9146740	364	240	-75	100.0	34.00	50.00	16.00	5.99	1.33	159.94	12.29	1.93	0.52	0.83	25.22	37.47	33.54
PTR286	206587	9146745	364	5	-70	144.0	51.00	75.00	24.00	3.85	0.83	52.50	10.32	1.20	0.26	0.80	26.60	37.26	33.19
PTR287	206579	9146715	366	0	-90	78.0	42.00	47.00	5.00	1.49	0.70	317.68	3.98	1.64	0.50	0.26	21.54	27.54	26.22
PTR289	206579	9146715	366	240	-70	90.0	37.00	41.00	4.00	3.12	1.22	117.98	11.29	0.18	0.11	0.45	20.90	29.25	22.85
PTR290	206566	9146733	363	0	-90	150.0	30.00	45.00	15.00	4.60	0.97	126.82	9.32	1.87	1.30	0.58	19.99	33.66	30.24
							54.00	57.00	3.00	0.83	0.17	24.57	1.85	0.41	0.24	0.12	14.73	18.23	14.23
PTR291	206565	9146733	363	240	-65	81.0	32.00	45.00	13.00	2.01	0.54	21.06	4.24	0.03	0.01	0.29	23.99	27.80	25.77
PTR292	206564	9146738	363	310	-60	90.0	39.00	44.00	5.00	0.68	0.25	46.04	1.33	0.93	0.47	0.05	5.53	5.91	4.86
							49.00	51.00	2.00	1.42	0.53	36.10	2.53	0.42	0.33	0.33	11.45	14.25	12.95
PTR293	206565	9146761	360	0	-90	108.0	34.00	37.00	3.00	3.12	1.03	188.87	6.20	5.33	2.21	0.30	8.02	16.57	13.09
							43.00	62.00	19.00	3.93	0.78	125.85	9.58	0.84	0.20	0.42	20.56	31.82	26.01
PTR294	206565	9146763	360	5	-70	126.0	22.00	28.00	6.00	0.82	0.31	30.38	2.19	0.66	0.39	0.12	7.25	9.16	7.15
							53.00	61.00	8.00	2.06	0.29	40.18	7.39	0.39	0.15	0.17	8.30	12.03	9.18
PTR295	206778	9146770	401	330	-72	162.0	109.00	138.00	29.00	4.25	1.04	70.04	7.10	0.24	0.04	0.77	30.63	42.99	37.02
PTR296	206779	9146770	401	355	-78	180.0	110.00	125.00	15.00	2.76	0.85	100.71	9.39	2.98	1.26	0.93	19.14	26.97	24.64
PTR298	206779	9146769	401	40	-75	144.0	115.00	118.00	3.00	0.79	0.29	88.83	2.64	2.92	1.76	0.20	4.60	4.13	3.06
PTR299	206745	9146823	401	0	-90	180.0	119.00	133.00	14.00	2.45	0.60	30.11	4.39	0.70	0.19	0.31	25.47	32.18	29.92
PTR300	206745	9146823	401	40	-75	174.0	129.00	131.00	2.00	0.99	0.26	14.30	8.41	0.06	0.05	0.11	14.71	16.74	13.39
PTR302	206821	9146827	385	335	-75	178.0	98.00	114.00	16.00	2.02	0.51	14.64	1.82	0.17	0.06	0.31	28.73	36.92	33.52
PTR305	206818	9146826	384	255	-75	180.0	100.00	109.00	9.00	3.60	1.16	92.77	11.39	3.40	1.29	0.96	21.71	33.58	28.63
PTR306	206820	9146828	385	205	-80	162.0	95.00	97.00	2.00	0.65	0.24	17.35	7.99	0.66	0.53	0.28	22.45	29.75	26.10
							135.00	137.00	2.00	0.41	0.09	3.50	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.08	24.10	28.50	26.85
PTR307	206822	9146828	385	125	-70	180.0	103.00	105.00	2.00	1.07	0.43	12.55	6.87	0.46	0.16	0.40	15.30	20.30	17.15
PTR309	206830	9146823	385	330	-65	210.0	121.00	126.00	5.00	1.37	0.42	19.84	5.04	0.58	0.19	0.06	12.18	11.12	8.85
PTR310	206817	9146829	385	250	-60	204.0	106.00	121.00	15.00	3.09	1.20	65.07	11.72	2.16	0.72	0.42	32.03	40.76	36.71

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
							125.00	136.00	11.00	0.66	0.21	38.04	0.27	0.56	0.21	0.13	38.73	46.29	43.77
PTRR0311	206819	9146828	385	230	-75	199.0	101.00	109.00	8.00	1.14	0.35	26.45	5.27	2.20	0.65	0.32	10.07	13.62	11.55
PTRR0312	206661	9147075	389	260	-75	210.0	127.00	133.00	6.00	2.20	1.35	77.55	9.80	0.23	0.07	0.76	27.63	34.55	31.77
PTRR0313	206654	9147079	389	205	-80	192.0	126.00	134.00	8.00	1.37	0.73	49.04	8.78	0.43	0.27	0.42	21.98	30.08	26.75
PTRR0315	206757	9147044	373	265	-70	187.0	125.00	140.00	15.00	0.99	0.36	33.09	2.93	0.14	0.05	0.26	20.89	24.04	22.41
PTRR0317	206744	9147045	373	220	-65	150.0	143.00	149.00	6.00	1.10	0.30	16.20	2.15	0.06	0.02	0.15	29.75	35.95	34.68
PTRR0319	206776	9147074	372	15	-82	192.0	168.00	190.00	22.00	1.98	0.44	25.21	2.55	0.72	0.09	0.22	30.51	36.65	34.31
PTRR0321	206489	9146629	364	0	-90	162.0	42.00	44.00	2.00	0.44	0.13	2.20	2.05	0.05	0.09	0.02	5.25	1.67	0.86
PTRR0323	206651	9146830	375	0	-90	150.0	85.00	92.00	7.00	1.04	0.34	39.39	5.10	1.30	0.46	0.38	14.00	18.09	16.62
PTRR0324	206643	9146787	376	0	-90	150.0	79.00	82.00	3.00	2.56	0.48	26.00	5.12	1.05	0.14	0.41	20.00	24.83	21.73
PTRR0325	206640	9146809	375	0	-90	180.0	80.00	86.00	6.00	1.58	0.93	102.40	14.05	4.04	1.92	0.46	8.52	15.82	12.76
PTRR0326	206627	9146822	373	0	-90	138.0	79.00	84.00	5.00	0.62	0.63	135.88	3.13	2.08	0.60	0.07	6.77	7.75	6.53
							110.00	119.00	9.00	0.50	0.26	17.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.13	20.30	24.06	22.97
PTRR0328	206628	9146883	366	0	-90	108.0	75.00	78.00	3.00	1.44	0.40	15.07	10.51	0.05	0.04	0.36	28.10	36.40	33.47
PTRR0331	206537	9146770	357	0	-90	150.0	57.00	64.00	7.00	0.59	0.19	3.39	0.07	0.14	0.02	0.07	10.89	11.01	10.18
PTRR0336	206744	9147042	373	90	-80	210.0	168.00	188.00	20.00	2.10	0.56	49.88	4.03	0.83	0.31	0.14	20.80	26.08	24.15
PTRR0337	206773	9147031	373	125	-90	142.0	133.00	142.00	9.00	3.59	0.76	52.46	7.05	0.06	0.01	0.75	27.33	36.76	33.91
PTRR0341	206769	9146707	389	0	-90	134.0	112.00	116.00	4.00	2.31	1.61	80.10	14.19	1.21	0.58	0.57	9.96	17.32	14.11
PTRR0343	206830	9146685	391	0	-90	126.0	106.00	110.00	4.00	2.39	1.13	112.00	11.77	4.43	2.01	0.85	11.78	21.78	18.52
							115.00	121.00	6.00	1.96	0.35	54.27	1.20	0.23	0.20	0.06	3.67	4.86	4.19
PTRR0344	206663	9146816	377	175	-75	114.0	86.00	92.00	6.00	1.47	0.60	27.63	5.75	0.07	0.02	0.56	36.63	49.48	46.93
PTRR0345	206663	9146814	377	175	-55	114.0	97.00	101.00	4.00	0.51	0.34	11.63	2.06	0.06	0.03	0.15	26.65	37.45	35.73
PTRR0347	206771	9146891	366	0	-70	175.0	89.00	93.00	4.00	3.44	0.59	47.33	4.61	1.57	0.69	0.10	13.31	18.00	15.82
							100.00	108.00	8.00	2.78	0.47	23.01	2.77	0.08	0.08	0.20	25.19	33.31	31.16
							112.00	116.00	4.00	0.75	0.17	3.48	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.16	21.48	26.58	24.20
PTRR0348	206770	9146891	366	325	-68	174.0	93.00	105.00	12.00	2.13	0.82	27.98	3.41	0.06	0.04	0.53	35.40	44.85	42.12
PTRR0349	206734	9146867	366	320	-70	162.0	79.00	105.00	26.00	2.00	0.61	26.10	5.10	0.16	0.10	0.62	35.74	46.25	43.23

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
PTRR0351	206627	9146693	390	305	-70	125.0	88.00	97.00	9.00	1.16	0.43	18.61	1.33	0.02	0.03	0.17	31.38	36.56	35.37
PTRR0352	206628	9146692	390	0	-90	112.0	77.00	83.00	6.00	0.64	0.27	15.37	1.09	0.02	0.03	0.14	22.08	28.60	26.55
PTRR0353	206625	9146672	390	0	-90	114.0	67.00	72.00	5.00	0.92	0.31	19.00	4.23	0.14	0.14	0.16	15.00	18.26	16.86
PTRR0354	206642	9146710	403	305	-70	135.0	85.00	87.00	2.00	0.76	0.25	39.40	6.69	1.74	0.85	0.21	10.79	15.46	12.93
PTRR0356	206638	9146717	390	0	-70	120.0	88.00	98.00	10.00	1.82	0.62	22.95	8.72	0.11	0.03	0.57	33.38	41.79	40.12
PTRR0360	206685	9146649	390	145	-65	120.0	53.00	57.00	4.00	0.40	0.34	34.03	0.41	0.41	0.13	0.10	6.59	6.18	5.50
							68.00	71.00	3.00	0.89	0.16	2.13	12.10	0.22	0.03	0.09	4.39	7.98	5.00
PTRR0363	206740	9146654	390	150	-60	150.0	62.00	65.00	3.00	0.80	0.29	47.20	7.88	2.10	0.76	0.27	7.96	12.20	9.60
PTRR0367	206839	9146656	392	0	-90	169.0	85.00	91.00	6.00	0.83	0.21	42.70	3.27	1.32	0.98	0.25	29.58	37.75	34.45
							95.00	97.00	2.00	0.51	0.25	123.20	1.29	0.11	0.02	0.05	31.65	39.70	38.60
							100.00	103.00	3.00	0.46	0.15	33.83	0.58	0.29	0.05	0.05	24.67	27.70	25.67
PTRR0368	206840	9146655	392	125	-70	180.0	69.00	78.00	9.00	2.53	0.68	25.06	5.89	0.68	0.36	0.71	32.46	41.56	38.73
							86.00	88.00	2.00	0.46	0.14	4.70	1.33	0.61	0.34	0.08	30.95	35.05	32.15
PTRR0370	206856	9146666	392	0	-90	153.0	72.00	91.00	19.00	2.39	0.67	24.63	7.96	0.54	0.21	0.87	32.66	44.03	40.33
							99.00	103.00	4.00	0.59	0.13	10.30	0.24	0.48	0.25	0.17	20.28	27.38	23.53
							130.00	132.00	2.00	0.44	0.05	2.70	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	3.83	3.91	3.68
PTRR0373	206871	9146697	379	0	-90	132.0	95.00	97.00	2.00	0.79	0.30	17.10	8.41	1.28	0.36	0.21	11.55	15.40	12.17
PTRR0374	206874	9146695	378	125	-50	126.0	95.00	103.00	8.00	1.83	1.01	51.30	5.78	0.35	0.49	0.37	26.48	32.48	29.75
							122.00	125.00	3.00	0.44	0.10	2.73	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	2.51	2.54	1.97
PTRR0375	206872	9146698	378	80	-63	132.0	106.00	108.00	2.00	0.74	0.83	155.50	1.37	0.19	0.05	0.11	3.39	3.71	2.88
							113.00	115.00	2.00	0.67	0.07	16.05	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.01	2.48	2.39	2.13
PTRR0377	206839	9146710	378	25	-70	139.0	119.00	121.00	2.00	0.89	0.51	41.50	4.45	0.30	0.26	0.20	9.59	11.35	9.87
PTRR0378	206890	9146692	378	0	-90	132.0	89.00	93.00	4.00	2.02	0.77	21.55	5.60	0.16	0.13	0.20	21.23	26.80	24.15
PTRR0379	206913	9146696	378	0	-90	126.0	86.00	89.00	3.00	0.48	0.17	5.43	1.49	0.18	0.13	0.07	7.91	6.52	5.09
PTRR0383	206723	9146678	390	0	-75	126.0	102.00	106.00	4.00	1.36	0.30	16.43	2.89	0.45	0.20	0.49	10.39	12.90	11.33
PTRR0384	206723	9146679	390	40	-75	192.0	118.00	124.00	6.00	0.53	0.37	141.12	4.15	3.97	1.85	0.20	8.45	12.34	11.20
PTRR0388	206793	9146638	390	0	-90	114.0	73.00	86.00	13.00	1.16	0.27	41.48	2.11	0.60	0.45	0.22	19.44	24.02	22.28

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba%	Zn %	Pb %	As %	Fe %	S %	SCIS%
PTRR0389	206891	9146685	378	125	-70	144.0	80.00	88.00	8.00	1.59	0.42	14.44	2.30	0.14	0.14	0.10	11.90	12.77	12.17
PTRR0390	206661	9146818	377	195	-60	150.0	93.00	98.00	5.00	1.99	0.62	26.14	4.89	0.05	0.04	0.23	27.70	37.82	34.02
PTRR0391	206666	9146818	377	350	-68	193.0	102.00	104.00	2.00	3.65	0.81	24.85	3.66	0.07	0.22	0.18	17.05	21.50	20.00
PTRR0392	206666	9146818	377	350	-77	228.0	98.00	103.00	5.00	1.74	0.36	14.42	2.55	0.21	0.19	0.22	12.01	14.20	12.43
							145.00	154.00	9.00	1.05	0.32	219.16	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.09	42.64	50.20	48.31
PTRR0397	206642	9146928	357	100	-65	135.0	101.00	109.00	8.00	3.03	0.92	40.86	2.42	0.45	0.24	0.75	28.46	37.95	35.99
PTRR0398	206642	9146925	357	140	-70	156.0	85.00	99.00	14.00	1.87	0.69	46.77	2.83	0.87	0.23	0.36	26.15	34.57	32.08
PTRR0399	206641	9146926	357	100	-75	135.0	68.00	71.00	3.00	0.42	0.17	10.17	3.12	0.08	0.09	0.06	9.67	6.16	4.79
							82.00	100.00	18.00	3.34	1.07	100.26	6.33	1.40	0.47	0.89	26.86	34.26	31.94
PTRR0401	206640	9146930	357	0	-90	200.0	72.00	83.00	11.00	2.31	0.80	33.28	6.65	0.12	0.06	0.63	35.12	41.17	37.64
							97.00	103.00	6.00	1.06	0.23	6.68	0.13	0.22	0.07	0.08	6.02	6.62	5.58
PTRR0404	206632	9146929	357	280	-60	200.0	140.00	143.00	3.00	0.54	0.07	7.37	0.23	0.08	0.03	0.10	7.63	7.87	7.08
PTRR0405	206633	9146926	357	220	-80	200.0	73.00	82.00	9.00	3.19	0.76	28.81	1.62	0.08	0.12	0.56	35.40	45.29	42.59
PTRR0407	206637	9146923	357	180	-60	103.0	79.00	86.00	7.00	1.87	0.44	16.53	8.28	0.11	0.08	0.24	34.63	39.90	36.57
PTRR0408	206641	9146923	357	65	-75	126.0	80.00	90.00	10.00	1.74	0.54	29.39	4.07	0.10	0.11	0.53	28.29	34.52	31.66
PTRR0409	206643	9146923	357	85	-65	150.0	100.00	109.00	9.00	4.50	0.97	49.09	5.48	0.35	0.31	0.82	24.28	31.72	29.94
PTRR0410	206642	9146923	357	145	-80	161.0	73.00	83.00	10.00	1.80	0.49	33.70	5.61	0.18	0.13	0.60	37.78	48.69	45.48
PTCR0414	206771	9147128	378	0	-90	258.5	204.00	212.00	8.00	3.96	1.43	98.74	7.83	0.65	0.12	0.77	30.91	40.65	37.40
PTRR0415	206701	9147130	379	225	-75	192.0	147.00	156.00	9.00	2.79	0.71	34.69	5.18	0.13	0.08	0.61	33.93	42.98	40.01
PTRR0416	206650	9147078	367	250	-55	174.0	101.00	115.00	14.00	5.56	0.80	80.99	5.93	0.50	0.17	1.23	30.55	41.01	39.14
PTRR0417	206680	9147083	367	0	-90	192.0	128.00	137.00	9.00	1.68	0.60	26.67	3.74	0.22	0.20	0.42	37.17	50.00	46.70
PTRR0419	206654	9147084	367	30	-80	192.0	132.00	138.00	6.00	1.28	0.51	30.47	5.93	0.15	0.13	0.46	21.64	26.82	24.14
PTRR0420	206624	9147096	367	155	-78	132.0	107.00	127.00	20.00	0.75	0.44	17.51	3.60	0.10	0.07	0.13	11.39	13.27	11.47

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – WETAR COPPER MINE

Exploration Results and Targets

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Activities and Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by EurGeol James Sweeney, BSc (Hons), MSc, MBA, PGeo. Mr Sweeney is full-time employee of PT Merdeka Mining Servis, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk's subsidiary.

Mr. Sweeney is listed as a Professional Geologist (PGeo) with the Institute of Geologists of Ireland (ID: 288), a European Geologist (EurGeol) with the European Federation of Geologists (ID: 1560), a Member of a Masyarakat Geologi Ekonomi Indonesia (ID: B-0752), a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (ID: 211196).

Mr. Sweeney has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2017 Kode KCMI for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, and the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr. Sweeney consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

KCMI KODE 2017, JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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*	Historical sampling was carried out at Partolang during the 1990's over several phases by a subsidiary of Billiton International, PT Prima Lirang Mining (PLM), with a diamond drill rig using NQ diameter core. All recent samples collected by Batutua Kharisma Permai (BKP) from 2018 through 2023 have been with a diamond drill (DD) rig using HQ3 diameter core and with a reverse circulation (RC) rig. After logging and photographing, BKP drill core is cut in half, with one half generally sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained for mineralised and altered footwall units. Quarter core is taken and sent to the laboratory for unaltered cover sequences and for mineralisation in metallurgical holes. Remaining ¾ core from the metallurgical drilling is used for column leach test work. Half core is taken from selected sections of the geotechnical holes. Until March 2022, samples

	Report. • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	obtained by BKP from RC drilling were taken at 1 metre intervals via a standalone cyclone and generally with a 3-tier riffle splitter, with 1/8th of the sample bagged for dispatch to the assay laboratory and the remaining 7/8 of each material stored on site. Since April 2022 a two-tier splitter is being used twice to obtain 6.25% of the sample mass as routine samples (targeting 3-5 kg), and 4.7% of the sample mass is used as field duplicate from the reject of the second two tiers splitting. Holes are sampled in zones of mineralisation on a nominal one metre basis, increasing to two metres in known footwall units. Above the mineralisation, one metre of ½ or ¼ core or RC splits from unaltered cover sequences were generally composited to five metres for assaying. Sample weights generally ranged from 2 to 6 kg/m dependent on rock type. The Competent Person is satisfied that the sampling techniques are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diametre, 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.).*	Historically PLM drilled 86 diamond drill (DD) holes (MED001-086) into the mineralised envelope at Partolang, largely targeting the shallow Au-Ag-barite material in the south. Relatively few holes targeted interpreted sulphides for Cu in the north. All holes were drilled with NQ standard tube, with no details available on whether any of the mostly vertical holes were orientated. Drilling by BKP has been in 4 phases, and included diamond drilling with HQ3 core of diameter 63.5 mm and RC holes with a 5 ½-inch bit and face sampling hammer: Phase 1 drilling in Q4, 2018 and

		Q1, 2019, comprised 27 diamond drill holes for 2,500.9m (PTD001-035) and 74 RC holes for 6,602m (PTR001-074). All drilling was vertical. None of the core was orientated. Phase 2 drilling in late 2019, and Q1, 2020 comprised 76 RC holes for 8,492 m (PTR075-151) and 35 diamond holes for 4,518.7 m. The diamond drilling included 8 resource holes (PTD028-035) and 6 step-out holes (PTD057-062) targeting EM for 2,075.7 m, 5 metallurgical holes for 579.2 m (PTDM036-040), 13 geotechnical holes for 1361.6 m (PTDG041-053) and 3 piezometer holes for 502.2 m (PTDPZ054-056). The RC drilling included 65 infill resource holes (PTR075-136, 148, 149 & 151) and 11 step-out holes (PTR137-142, 144-147, 150) targeting EM features for 8,408 m, with one RC piezometer hole for 84m (PTRPZ143). Thirty (30) of the phase 2 holes were angled, with dips ranging from 60-75 degrees, with all other holes vertical. Core orientations were completed with a spear for PTD028-035, PTDM036-40, and with a Reflex orientation device for PTD057-062 and PTDG041-056. Phase 3 drilling commenced in 2021 and included 48 RC holes for 5,828 m (PTR152-199) and 3 diamond twin holes for 416.4 m (PTD063-065), with a further 3 twin diamond holes in progress. Five (5) of the RC holes were angled, with dips ranging from 60-75 degrees, with all other holes vertical. Phase 3 drilling continued through late 2021 and into 2022, with 62 RC holes for 9,978 m (PTR200 – PTR261), and 44 diamond holes for 5,475.8 m drilled. The diamond holes included holes drilled for metallurgical sampling. These holes were drilled to define

		mineralisation in zones extending from the known Mineral Resource, and for infill drilling to increase confidence in the Mineral Resource model. Phase 4 drilling and sample analyses continued through late 2022 and up until 30 September 2023 (cut-off date for this report), comprising 194 RC holes (27,936 m), 49 DD holes (8,589 m) and 3 RD holes (616.6m). The Competent Person is satisfied that the drilling techniques are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	PLM diamond drill core recoveries were measured on a routine basis for each sample interval and averaged approximately 80% in the barite zones although recoveries were sometimes poor due to the loose friable nature of much of the ore. No details are available on the recoveries achieved in the few holes that penetrated sulphides. BKP drill core recoveries are measured on a routine basis for each drill run, with recovery calculated as percentage of the length of drill cores lifted divided by total depth achieved in one run. BKP reverse circulation (RC) drilling has largely been restricted to areas where the targeted sulphides are expected to be 80-100m deep, as the density of the material and the locally porous nature of the sulphides has made it difficult to lift adequate sample material from deeper levels, and below this level, keeping the sample dry can be difficult in some areas. In the phase 3 drilling, 10 of the holes intersected massive sulphides below 100m, including 7 in west and 3 in northeast, with the deepest mineralised intercept (15 m thick from 124 m) in wet material

		for PTR172. RC chip sample recoveries are estimated every 1 m. The RC samples are collected in plastic bags and weighed after every 1 m drill run from the cyclone. To estimate the chip recoveries, the sample weight is divided by the expected weight/m, based on the expected volume of material/m from the 5.5" hammer size multiplied by the bulk density (BD) of the assigned rock type for the 1 m interval. The assigned rock type is based on estimated amounts of each rock unit in the sampled intervals and with the BD used taken from measurements on diamond core. Mixed rock units within RC chips cannot always been quantified, as the rock units change, and interfinger over relatively short intervals based on observations in diamond core and pit observations. This can lead to incorrect rock unit assignment, and subsequent under and over estimation of the recoveries as BD values for the different rock units in core range from 2.33 to 4.87 g/cm^3 for the massive sulphide units, from 1.66 to 4.51 g/cm^3 for the main footwall unit (SBX), and from 1.52 to 3.3 g/cm^3 for the main barite units containing gold and silver. BD variations are attributed to textural and compositional differences, as the estimated pyrite content can vary considerably within the same rock unit. Work continues to obtain more BD samples from available diamond core, to assist with recovery work for the RC. BKP overall diamond drill hole recoveries ranged from 87 to 100% (average 98%, 97.5% in phase 1, 100% in phase 2, 97.9% in phase 3 and 96.7% in phase 4. In the massive sulphides recoveries averaged ~99% (phase

		1), 95.4% (phase 2), 98.3% (phase 3), and 95.2% (phase 4) whilst in the barite/gold rich zones these averaged 93% (phase 1) and 87.2% (phase 2). RC recoveries ranged from 31-94.9% overall (average 71%, 75.4% in phase 1, 72.2% in phase 2 69.5% in phase 3 and 66.9% in phase 4). In the massive sulphides, average recoveries include ~65% (phase 1), 73% (phase 2, including barren material), 69% (phase 3), and 61.2% (phase 4). Many of the barite areas were drilled in phase 1 and 2 with diamond, but where RC was used, recoveries were often poor, particularly around the southern margin and averaged only 34% - phase 1 and 39.2% - phase 2. Three of the RC holes which returned low recoveries were twinned with diamond and 1 was twinned with RC. No consistent relationships have yet been established between RC sample recovery and grades for copper and/or gold although local grade drops have been noted along the margins of the massive sulphide over 1-2m intervals associated with lower recoveries. It remains unclear whether the grade variations on the margins are related to natural variations on the edge of the massive sulphide units, or reduced recoveries. Most of the grade and recovery variations are attributed to rock unit changes. Where diamond holes with high recoveries twinned RC holes with lower recoveries in phase 1 and 2, in general the overall interval grades compared relatively well, although there are significant downhole variations. The Competent Person is satisfied that the sample recoveries are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.

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.*	Records for historic PLM drilling comprise skeletal drill logs and hand drafted drilling sections. Detailed assays and logs are only available for MED011-027, MED044-079, MED081-083. All BKP drilling has been processed using detailed logging procedures developed specifically for the project. Structural information has been collected in all DD holes by BKP for use in future geotechnical evaluation. DD holes are photographed prior to sampling for a permanent record and for desktop study purposes. Thirteen (13) of the diamond holes (PTDG041-053) have been logged by consultants Golder Associates, specifically for geotechnical purposes. All other diamond drill holes have been logged by BKP according to a supplied legend from previous geotechnical consultants involved with the Kali Kuning project, located < 2km away. RC chip trays have been geologically logged for each drill hole. These are photographed for desktop study purposes and retained on site. This information is of a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Exploration Results reporting. The Competent Person is satisfied that the geological logging techniques are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.

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.*	DD cores were historically sampled by PLM in 1 m intervals, with half core sent for analysis. None of the original core is available. Except for metallurgical holes (PTDM036-040), DD core from BKP work has been sampled in 1 m intervals, with half core through the sulphide and barite zones, increasing to 2 m intervals in footwall units. In unmineralized cover sequences, 1 m intervals of ¼ or ½ core were composited to 5m for assaying. Until March 2022, RC samples from BKP have been bagged in 1 m intervals, weighed, and riffle split (using 3 tier splitter) to 2 to 6kg samples for assay through the sulphide and barite zones. Since April 2022 a two-tier splitter is being used twice to obtain 6.25% of the sample mass as routine samples (targeting 3-5 kg), and 4.7% of the sample mass is used as field duplicate from the reject of the second two tiers splitting. The 1 m samples have been composited to 2 m intervals in footwall units. In the cover sequences, 5 m composites were collected for assaying in phase 1 and 2, but relatively few samples of the cover were taken in phase 3. Sample preparation was carried out by the analytical laboratory. PT Geoservices (Jakarta) were engaged for sample preparation and analyses for Phase 1 and 2 drilling programs, and part of Phase 3. Intertek were engaged for the remainder of Phase 3 drilling program. Eleven of the Phase 3 drill holes by BKP were sub-sampled and analysed by Geoservices. The remaining 37 holes were sub-sampled and assayed by PT Intertek. MSPU SGS Wetar commenced sample preparation during 2021, with the sample pulps sent to PT Intertek for analyses. Phase 4 samples

		were prepared in SGS Wetar, with pulps sent to PT Intertek for sample analyses. The Geoservices samples (up to 5kg) are dried at 60° then passed through a jaw crusher to a nominal 6-8 mm passing. Sample is pulverised using LM-2 to a nominal 95% passing 75 µm (Note: Total Preparation for > 2Kg sample need 2-3 separate crushed material to pulverise due to maximum capacity of bowl). The final pulp of 500g to 1kg is separated to get two subsamples of approximately 150–200 g by pattern sampling using a small scoop. One of the subsamples is used for analysis, and the second pulp is stored. A third split is taken at rate of 1 in every 15 for checks by lab, with random checks on original assayed pulp also completed as lab replicates. Sizing tests are carried out on a minimum of every 20 samples to monitor the final grind size and establish optimum grinding time for each sample type. The Intertek samples are dried at 60° then passed through a Boyd crusher to achieve 95% passing ~2mm, with sizing completed on 1:20. After crushing a rotary splitter is used to separate 1.5 kg for pulverising to nominal 95% passing -75 µm, with sizing tests completed on minimum of 1 in every 20 samples. Three subsamples of 250 g randomly taken with spoon with 1 sample used for analysis, and the others stored for future QAQC by BKP. A split is also taken at rate of 1 in every 15 for checks by lab. The samples sent to SGS Wetar were dried at 105°C , then crushing the sample with a stainless steel roller (at Wetar core shed), then sent back to SGS where samples are crushed by Terminator Jaw Crusher (95% passing 4-6mm), then crushed by

		Boyd Crusher 95% passing 2mm; split by rotary splitter to obtain a 1.5 kg sample (with a coarse duplicate sample taken at a rate of 1:20); samples then pulverised using LM2 to achieve 95% passing 75 µm, with the pulp submitted to Intertek for assaying. The Competent Person is satisfied that the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.
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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parametres 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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Historic PLM drilling was analysed for Au (FAS), Ag (AAS), Cu, Pb, Zn (AAS) and As, Sb and Ba by XRF at PT. Inchape Utama Services in Jakarta. Samples with > 10% Ba were re-analysed by XRF. The accuracy of the assays was monitored using high grade and low grade (Au) CRMs (range 2.61-22.17grams / tonne) as well as blanks. All Phase 1 to Phase 3 exploration drill samples have been analysed for gold using 40 or 50 gram fire assay, for copper, lead, zinc, silver, iron, arsenic and antimony + suite 28 other elements by 3 acid ICPOES, total Sulphur by combustion furnace, sequential copper analysis testing for acid and cyanide soluble copper, and locally water soluble components, with the most recent drill samples also assayed for barium by XRF, and for sulphide sulphur via combustion furnace. Phase 1 and 2 drill samples by BKP were assayed by PT Geoservices in Jakarta, as follows: • Gold (fire assay – method FAA40), with copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, iron, sulphur and a suite of 28 other elements by 3 acid ICPOES package (method GA103_ICP36). • A 3-acid ore grade AAS digest

		(method GOA03_AAS) is completed on samples above detection limits of 1% for Cu, Pb, Zn, above 200 ppm for Ag, and above 25% for Fe. • Any sulphur values above DL of 20% by ICP were continued by total sulphur (method MET_LECO_S01) by combustion furnace. • Samples, which returned Cu values of > 0.4% have also been analysed for cyanide soluble, acid soluble and insoluble amounts of Cu, Zn and Fe by sequential leach (method MET_CU_DG3A & MET_SOLN_AAS) and phase 3 drilling also included water soluble amounts for these. Twenty-five (25) of the phase 3 holes were initially assayed by Geoservices, before a decision was made to change laboratories. Eleven (11) of these holes remain in the database as original data using the methods above, except for sulphur, and barium was also analysed by pressed pellet XRF (method PP/XRF01) up to 100%. The remaining 37 holes (including 14 of the holes originally assayed by Geoservices) were assayed by Intertek Jakarta, using the methods below. Intertek also completed the total sulphur and sulphide sulphur assays for the 11 holes analysed by Geoservices. All further Phase 3 and Phase 4 holes were submitted to Intertek, following sample preparation by either Intertek or SGS. Intertek methods are below: • Gold (fire assay – method FA51) • Copper, lead, zinc, silver,

		arsenic, antimony, iron and a suite of 28 other elements by 3-acid, ore-grade ICPOES package (method 3AH1/OE101). • Ore grade, 3 acid AAS digest (method 3AH1/AA) has been completed on samples above detection limits by the ICPOES package for copper, lead, zinc above 10%, for iron above 20%, for silver above 500ppm, and for arsenic above 1%. • Total barium by press pellet XRF (method PP/ XRF201) up to 10%, and above 10% (method PP/XRF202) • Total Sulphur and Sulphide Sulphur values were assayed by combustion furnace methods CSA03 and CSA104 methods respectively. • Samples, which returned Cu values of > 0.4% have also been analysed for water soluble, cyanide soluble and acid soluble amounts of Cu by sequential leach (method Cu_SQ3/AA). However, due to the limits of the 3-acid digestion process, a 4-acid digest for 36 elements were started on 26 December 2022. Since that date, the following processes are carried out: • Gold (fire assay – method FA51) • Copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, iron, and a suite of 28 other elements by 4-acid, ore-grade ICPOES package (method 4AH2/OE201) • Ore grade, 3 acid AAS digest (method 4AH2/OE201) has been completed on samples above detection limits by the ICPOES package for copper, lead, zinc above 10%, for iron

		above 20% and for silver above 500ppm. • Total sulphur and sulphide sulphur values were assayed by combustion furnace methods CSA03 and CSA104 methods respectively. • All the samples were also analysed for copper water soluble, copper cyanide soluble and copper acid soluble amounts by sequential leach (method Cu_SQ3/AA). QAQC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM) assay standards, blanks, field duplicates, laboratory replicate assaying and umpire analyses for laboratory QAQC measures. Until July 2021, the insertion rate of CRMs is one in 25, blanks averaged one in 50, and duplicates one in 20. Since August 2021, the insertion rate is one in 20 for CRMs, one in 20 for coarse duplicate of 2mm grain size (taken from Boyd crusher rotating sample divider), and one in 40 for coarse blanks. Since August 2021, samples are submitted to the laboratory for analysis in batches of 45 samples comprising: 40 x 1 metre samples, 2 x standards, 2 x duplicates and 1 coarse blank. External checks and blind resubmissions to an umpire laboratory are generally at rate of 1 in 20 (5%). One in twenty samples have been duplicated as field splits for both DD and RC. The DD duplicates were of ¼ core only. PLM and BKP programs have included the inclusion of certified standards (~1 in 20 to 25). The accuracy of the BKP sulphide assays have been monitored using high, mid and low grade (Cu) CRMs, with copper values of 3.82%, 2.16%, 1.53% and 0.51%, as well as blanks at rate of 1 in 40-50. Gold and silver standards

		range from 1.43 to 2.47 grams / tonne for Au and 4.45 to 488 grams / tonne for Ag (for barite) Standards from the three drilling programs by BKP have returned acceptable values. The Competent Person is satisfied that the quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) measures put in place are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.
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.*	Duplicate samples, reject pulps and the remaining half core, were originally stored on site for the PLM work, but are no longer available. Hardcopy reports are available for some of the drilling and data from the reports has been entered in the Company database. All BKP data is initially recorded on paper log sheets retained on site. These are manually entered into an Access database on site, which is backed up daily. A master copy of the database is kept off site in Perth also. Checking of the manual entries is routinely completed. Assays are regularly merged into the Geobank database by in-house personnel in Jakarta office. Once merged, the database is sent back to site and assay columns are checked by the Senior geologists to ensure that assays have been correctly merged. Umpire testing of pulps is routinely carried out by BKP on 5-10% of mineralised intervals with another lab. A total of 117 samples were selected from the phase 1 and 2 drill programs, from eight RC and three diamond drillholes, where primary assays were >0.4% Cu (sulphidic zones) and >0.5 grams / tonne Au from the barite zone. Results for Cu, Au and Ag show very good correlation, with a slight higher-grade bias seen in the

		original assays for copper. Umpire testing of the phase 3 drilling pulps was completed to compare results from sample pulp analyses from Intertek and Geoservices. Results from 586 sample pulps show strong correlation for Cu, and results from 460 sample pulps show strong correlation for Au. Strong correlation results were also generally observed for the other grade variables. Umpire testing of the phase 4 drilling pulps was completed to compare results from sample pulp analyses from Intertek and Geoservices. Results from 127 sample pulps analysed in Intertek show strong correlation for Cu, and results from 117 sample pulps show strong correlation for Au. Results from 671 sample pulps analysed in Geoservices show strong correlation for Cu, and results from 702 sample pulps show strong correlation for Au. Strong correlation results were also generally observed for the other grade variables. Duplicate field samples by BKP have routinely been taken at a rate of 1 in 20 for field duplicates, coarse duplicate, and pulp duplicates. Since the start of 2021, the half core field duplicates were discontinued for diamond drill holes. The field duplicates for RC drill holes were taken from the first sample reduction by using a riffle splitter in the field. Coarse duplicates were taken from the Boyd crusher splitting stage by RSD with a rate of 1 in 20 (grain size 2mm), and pulp duplicates were taken from the pulverising stage by LM2 (75-micron grind size). From phase 1 to phase3, the Cu results show some scatter locally, especially at higher grades, but the Au results generally show good correlation. As part of the phase 3

		drilling, 614 sample bags from 14 RC holes were resplit for field duplicates and assayed. These duplicates generally show good correlation, with an overall slight higher-grade bias seen in the original assays for copper, gold, silver and arsenic, with a higher bias for zinc. Results for iron and lead were higher-grade in the resplit assays. The variations are not consistent across all grade ranges and there is considerable scatter in the data, particularly near detection limits. The duplicate results of the phase 4 drilling program show strong correlation for Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Fe and Pb for these three different types of duplicates. As part of the 2018 and 2019 drilling campaigns by BKP, 211 drill holes have been completed at Partolang, including 32 for twinning and/or re-drill purposes. In 2021, 51 drill holes have been completed, including 6 for twinning. The twin/re-drill program has tested a range of grades, including both low, and high-grade mineralisation, throughout the area, testing both sulphide and barite intervals. A summary of the available twins and results is provided below. Six (6) RC holes have been twinned with RC holes to assess repeatability of results. Most of these holes were 2-4 m apart; 3 twinned sulphide-only intervals: PTR004/005 and PTR019/021 (phase 1) and PTR020/PTR136 (phase 2); 2 twinned sulphide and barite intervals: PTR052/055 (phase 1) and PTR080/082 (phase 2); and PTR037/063 (phase 1) twinned a barite only interval. Overall interval widths compare reasonably well. There is downhole variability in the grades on a metre-by-metre basis but no consistent trends. For the phase 2

		sulphide twins, average interval grade variations for copper range from 4-10%, gold variations range from 4-22% and silver variations range from 1-17%. For the barite only intervals, the variations are larger with grades for gold varying by 36-115% (relative percentage difference) and silver by 21-248%. Eight (8) of the HQ3 diamond holes from phase 1 (prefixed PTD) have been twinned with RC holes (prefixed PTR) to assess any drill methodology bias, with results mixed. Five (5) tested sulphide mainly, including PTR014/PTD004, PTR059/PTD007, PTR006/PTD012, PTR061/PTD020, PTR009/PTD021 (partial); two (2) tested sulphide and barite, including PTR013/PTD002, PTR038/PTD022; and PTR036/PTD023 tested barite only. Analysis of this data suggests there is significant downhole grade variability (locally) but, no consistent trends are evident. In general, the interval widths were thicker in the RC (by 1 to 4 m), often starting 1-3 m above the corresponding diamond interval. If similar depth/intercept intervals are compared for the sulphide zones, two (2) of the RC holes returned higher overall interval grades than the new diamond for copper (by 13 & 25%), gold (by 48 & 10%) and silver (49.5 & 12%) respectively. Recoveries in the RC sulphide intervals were 43-66%. Four (4) of the RC holes returned lower overall interval grades than the diamond for copper (ranging from 1-35%). Two of these had higher gold values (10-13%), with 2 lower gold (19-41%) and 3 returned higher silver and 1 returned lower silver. The mineralised interval in PTR009 returned lower overall values for copper (~ 66%), gold (~15%) and

		silver (17%). If similar intervals are compared for the barite zones, 2 of the RC holes returned 10-19% higher gold values, silver higher by 36% in 1 hole and lower by 24% in the other. The gold and silver grades in PTR038/PTD022 showed almost no correlation and are still being investigated. Seven (7) historical PLM NQ diamond drill holes (prefixed MED) have been twinned by BKP in phase 1 with HQ3 diamond holes (prefixed PTD) to check historic results and compare the grades from the different core sizes. Not all PLM holes intersected sulphide, and those that did, finished in it, so comparisons have only been made for the intervals common to both, not overall intercepts. There is generally good correlation on intercept widths but, interval grades are highly variable. No consistent trends are recognised although grades for gold and copper (where available) were higher in many of the new larger diameter holes, with silver values more mixed. All diamond holes had recoveries of ~ 98%, compared to historic work which reported overall recoveries of ~ 80% and < 75% in sulphide zones. Five (5) of the new PTD holes compared barite intervals only, including MED065/PTD002, MED042/PTD003, MED063/PTD015, MED009/PTD016, MED059/PTD017 and 2 compared sulphide intervals, including MED070/PTD005 and MED024/PTD004. The PTD holes comparing sulphides returned higher average interval grades for copper (~28%), gold (~7%), with silver interval grades lower by (~23%). Three (3) of the PTD holes comparing barite intervals returned average higher gold (by ~ 43%) and silver (by ~58%) and 2 returned lower average gold (by ~ 15%) and silver (~31%).

		Five (5) 5.5” RC holes (prefixed PTR) have been twinned by BKP with ¼ core from HQ3 metallurgical holes (prefixed PTDM) in the phase 2 drilling: PTR075/PTDM036, PTR050/PTDM037, PTR062/PTDM038, PTR011/PTDM039 and PTR065/PDTM040. Analysis of this data confirms there is significant downhole grade variability (locally) but, no consistent trends. The main sulphide interval widths and downhole grade trends are similar even though peak values differ in position and magnitude. Some of the highest peak values for copper, up to 16% locally, were obtained from the ¼ core, which suggests that the ¼ core sampling may have encompassed local copper bearing veins & fractures, which are not representative of the bulk samples. Copper grades overall are 5-10% higher in the RC for three of the twins, around 26% higher in the RC for one of the twins and 30% lower in one of the twins. Gold grade intervals are 8-36% higher in three of the RC holes, 26% lower in one of the twins and equivalent in another. Six (6) 5.5” RC holes (prefixed PTR) have been twinned by BKP with 1/2 core from HQ3 resource holes (prefixed PTD) in the phase 3 drilling: PTR171/PTD063, PTR194/PTD064, PTR164/PTD065, PTR173/PTD066, PTR154/PTD067, and PTR186/PTD069. In general, the lithologies intersected by the twin diamond holes were comparable to the original RC holes both in position and thickness with minor variations. The massive sulphide layer started 0.5 to 3.2m deeper in 5 of the 6 diamond twin holes. Some of the material identified as MPY in the RC holes, was

		classified as PBX2 in the twin holes, and SBX in one of the RC holes was classified as MPY in the corresponding diamond twin. The differences are attributed to logging inconsistencies between different geologists, and the difficulty of identifying the rock units in the RC chips. Mineralised intercepts were mostly thicker in the RC holes by 2-4m. Exceptions included PTR164, which returned a thickness which was 4.35m less than its twin diamond hole (PTD065), and PTR171 which had an intercept thickness of 11m, compared with only 4.9m in its twin diamond hole (PTD063). The diamond holes returned higher average copper intercept values in 5 of the 6 twins, with gold higher in 4 of the twins. Overall, the assays intercepts from the diamond holes were 19% higher for copper and 7% higher for gold. Although the intercept thicknesses and average interval grades were different, contained metal (grade x thickness) was comparable for copper with 3 holes returning more metal in the RC and 3 holes returning more metal in the diamond for an overall difference of ~1% in favour of the RC. Contained metal for gold was higher from the RC drilling for 5 of the 6 holes by 7-30%, with 1 hole returning 14% lower. Six (6) historical PLM NQ diamond drill holes (prefixed MED) have been twinned and/or redrilled by BKP with RC holes (prefixed PTR) in phase 1, three of these also twinned the HQ diamond holes as detailed above. Four (4) of the twins have been compared for barite only, including MED031/PTR011, MED022/PTR024, MED065/PTR013 and MED034/PTR06. Holes MED032/PTR062 contained both barite and sulphide intervals and

		MED024/PTR014 contained only a sulphide interval. The average for the copper intervals were all higher in the RC holes, whilst gold and silver values were mixed, similar to findings from the other diamond holes detailed above. Fourteen (14) PLM holes in expected resource area have been re-drilled with RC because no original assays could be located and/or because previous collars could not be located accurately, including MED007, 010-011, 023, 028-030, 041, 080, 082-086. Significant intercept tables have been found for some of these holes, but many of them terminated in or above the potential copper mineralisation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Historical coordinates are available from the 86 drill holes by PLM, but original collars have only been located and re-surveyed for 52 of these. Surveyed holes are ~ 2-3 m southwest of the historical points and the RL's have increased by 5-8 m. No downhole survey data is available. Collar and other general survey work by BKP have been completed using a total station to an accuracy of 2 mm. Drilling by both BKP and PLM used a local mine grid that is rotated approximately 30^{o} to the west of true north. All data is subsequently transformed into UTM WGS-84, Zone 52S for resource estimation and mine planning. Downhole surveys have been completed by BKP at 30 m intervals with a Proshot camera for 59 (PTD) and 143 (PTR) holes, and with Reflex camera for 48 recent (PTR) and 3 (PTD) holes. Dip variations down hole average < 2.0 degrees per 100 m for the vertical drilling and 2-5 degrees per 100 m for inclined holes. Azimuths for the angled holes generally deviate between 2-5

		degrees but there is more variation in the vertical holes. Several holes from the phase 2 work had larger downhole variations due to camera errors. The Competent Person is satisfied that the surveying techniques and accuracy of data are appropriate for this style of deposit, and for use in Exploration Results reporting.
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.*	PLM drilling, largely over known barite in the south, was conducted on a nominal 40 m x 40 m pattern. Assay, geology and/or accurate collar data is unavailable for some of this work, but where present it has been used to guide geological interpretations. BKP drilling has been on a nominal 50 m x 40 m hole spacing, reducing to 25 m x 25 m over shallow, high-grade sulphide material in the south, and most recently internally (as infill drilling) and around the edge of the known resource as part of the phase 3 drilling. Phase 4 drilling focussed on the northern fringe, Partolang Bridge, and extending the Mineral Resource to the south-west (Ortega). The sampling intervals are generally 1 m and constrained by geological domain boundaries. In sulphide and barite these intervals are sent directly for assay. In the altered footwall and unaltered cover sequences the 1 m samples are composited to 2 m and 5 m respectively.
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*	Interpreted mineralisation is comprised of a copper-rich massive sulphide body, locally overlain by gold-silver rich barite zone. These units dip shallowly to the north/northwest. The AIM domains are largely constrained within the SBX, CLP, and QPD domains, and the AIM geological interpretations were based upon the geological controls for those domains.

	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Much of the drilling has been completed on local grid sections orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the shallow dipping mineralisation. Thirty-seven (37) angled holes have been completed during phase 1 (1 hole), 30 in phase 2, and 6 during phase 3. During Phase 4, a total of 104 angled holes were drilled, where the planned dip was <80°.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Bagged BKP drill samples for phase 1 and 2, and a portion of phase 3 were packed into wooden boxes and shipped on the Company boat to Kupang (West Timor) where the samples have been crushed and split, prior to sending pulps to Jakarta for final assay analysis. In phase 3, most of the samples were packed in wooden boxes and shipped on the Company boat to Atapupu and then air freighted to Sumbawa where the samples were crushed and split, prior to sending the pulps to Jakarta for final analysis. The samples processed by SGS at Wetar during Phase 3 drilling were controlled by BKP's security arrangements, and the sample security of the pulps shipped to Intertek were managed under the security protocols of the shipping company, and by Intetek.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	RSC conducted an audit for the Merdeka Indonesian Operations, including Wetar, in late 2022 and early 2023. RSC assessed all components of data collection and data management and determined a low to moderate risk rating for Partolang. Moderate risk assessments were related to sampling and sample recoveries from RC drilling, and the adequacy of density samples collected to date. The recommendations are being considered by BKP at the time of preparation of this Exploration Results reporting. A review of the geology of the Project was carried out by McPhie

		Volcanology in April 2023, with training provided to geological staff in the identification of key lithological units. BKP will adopt their learnings during future drill programs, with a focus on continual improvement of the geological logging of samples.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 SECTION 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	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 Wetar Copper Mine is a fully permitted and operational mine and SX-EW treatment facility located on Wetar Island, part of the Maluku Barat Daya Regency (MBD), in the Maluku Province of the Republic of Indonesia. Key permits are listed below. IUP Exploitation 543-124 Tahun 2011 (Bupati Maluku Barat Daya) and PMA adjustment to 543-124 Tahun 2011 by Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) 7/1/IUP/PMA/2018 for copper, 2,733Ha expiry 9 June 2031, held by PT Batutua Kharisma Permai (BKP), a wholly owned subsidiary of PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. AMDAL environmental permit for life of mine was granted April 2010, which covers the Kali Kuning and Lerokis areas. Addendum applications to cover revised works at Lerokis, Kali Kuning and Partolang Mining area were approved on November 7, 2019. Permits include those for environmental feasibility 05/SKKL/503 Tahun 2019 (BTR) and 06/SKKL/503 Tahun 2019 (BKP), and environmental permits 06/IL/2019, 07/IL/2019 (BTR) and 07/IL/503 Tahun 2019 (BKP). The most recent addendum permit SKKL No. 02/SKKL/503/2021, dated 25 June 2021, covers additional activities such as conversion of Kali Kuning void to storm water pond (SWP), inclusion of water treatment plant upgrade, and Wetar Barge Jetty (in SKKL BTR).

		Forestry Permit (Pinjam Pakai) Number SK478 / Menhut II / 2013) covering an area of 134.63 Ha has changed with the addition of an area of 10.7 Ha with Number SK.80 / MENLHK so that the current area of Forestry Permit (Pinjam Pakai) is 145.36 Ha and is valid until June 3, 2031.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Partolang project has been explored since the late 1980's, and mining was carried out at the nearby Kali Kuning and Lerokis deposits from 1990 through 1997 by PLM, a subsidiary of Billiton. The gold/precious metals exploration, mining and processing activities were rehabilitated at the completion of processing. At Partolang, exploratory drilling was completed by PLM. Informal resource estimates were also undertaken in-house for the barite and sulphides, where present but, no mining was completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wetar Island is composed of Neogene volcanic rocks and minor oceanic sediments and forms part of the Inner Banda Arc. The island preserves ~4.7 million-year-old precious metal-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VHMS) and barite deposits. The polymetallic massive sulphides are dominated by pyrite, with minor primary chalcopyrite and lesser bornite cut by late fractures infilled with sulphosalts, tennantite–tetrahedrite and enargite. The sulphosalts have replaced primary chalcopyrite and bornite to varying extents, and these

		have in turn been replaced by supergene chalcocite and covellite to varying extents. Hypogene chalcocite has also been noted locally. Barite-rich orebodies are developed on the flanks of the sulphide units and locally overly the massive sulphides. Sulphide mounds showing talus textures are localised along faults, which provided the main pathways for high-temperature hydrothermal fluids and the development of associated stockworks. Known orebodies are closely associated with quartz-porphyry dacites and are surrounded by widespread propylitic and argillic alteration haloes. Hydrothermal alteration around the various orebodies is zoned and dominated by illite–kaolinite–smectite with local alunite and pyrophyllite. The sulphide mounds and related barite bodies were covered and preserved by post-mineralisation chert, gypsum, calcareous siltstone/limestone, tuffaceous or volcanic sandstone, subaqueous debris flows, volcaniclastic rocks and locally fresh dacitic lava flows at Partolang. Gold-silver mineralisation occurs predominantly within barite-rich units, including sands, tuffs and breccias (after original dacitic rocks), which are strongly ferruginous locally. In some of the dacitic rocks, barite and hydrated iron minerals have completely replaced the host units, with textures no longer visible. The economic copper mineralisation occurs predominantly within coherent massive sulphide units and

		locally in quartz porphyry dacite units which, have been almost completely replaced by sulphides, with some minor material occurring in fractures and as stockworks within intensely altered quartz porphyry dacite in the immediate footwall and lateral extent of the massive sulphides. Not all massive sulphides are mineralised. The contact between the massive sulphides, barite, footwall and hanging wall units is generally quite sharp. The AIM mineralisation is constrained to the footwall units of the project stratigraphy, comprising SBX, CLP (pyritic clay), and QPD. The AIM domains are based upon a grade envelope where Fe≥10%, but the geological interpretations broadly follow the stratigraphic and structural controls used to interpret the UA domains.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *downhole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this*	Refer to above figures and tables.

	information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.*	Exploration results are reported to a minimum cut-off grade of 0.4% Cu for the main sulphide zones, with a minimum intercept length of 2m and a maximum internal dilution of 2m. The reported results are length weighted averages calculated over the composited interval with no top cut. Metal equivalent values are not used.
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*	The mineralisation at Partolang generally dips shallowly to the north. Except for angled holes, much of the drilling has been vertical and the intercept widths are considered representative of deposit true thickness. The angled holes have largely targeted interpreted geological structures and/or the proposed pit walls for any future development.

	clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').	
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.*	Refer to above figures and tables.
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.*	Refer to above figures and tables.
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.*	Massive sulphides, ranging in thickness from 1 m to 64 m, have been intersected in most drill holes by BKP which targeted the previously defined ground electromagnetic (EM) feature, however some of this sulphide is barren based on available assays. A total of 3,642 samples have been collected from BKP drill core for Bulk Density (BD) determination across ore units and wall rocks (PTD001-125, PTDG041 – PTDG050, PTDM0128 – PTDM070 –

		PTDM083, PTDZP054, PTDR0126 – PTDR030; BMD023-BMD028, BMD036, BMD039, BMD041-BMD046). Of these, 3642 were submitted to the Wetar or Jakarta Geoservices laboratories, with 2035 of the measurements obtained using calipers on the core. Samples sent to Geoservices obtained values using water immersion methods, including 344 for MPY ore type, 191 for PBX2 ore type, 7 for BKO, 276 for SBX, 363 for CLP, 221 for QPD, 38 for barite material and the remainder for unmineralized wall rocks. BD values returned have been highly variable ranging from 2.33 to 4.87 g/cm3 (MPY- median 4.14), 2.4 to 4.62 g/cm3 (PBX2- median 3.99), 1.07 to 4.4 g/cm3 (SBX- median 2.62), 1.58 to 4.29 g/cm3 (CLP – median 2.20), 1.66 to 3.71 g/cm3 (QPD- median 2.19) and 1.52 to 3.65 g/cm3 (BAR - median 2.25 (site laboratory)). Diagnostic leach test results have been received for all assay intervals received to date. Interpretation of this data is ongoing, but the results are encouraging, suggesting that generally > 80% of the overall copper is leachable by water, cyanide or sulphuric acid. Detailed petrological work and ongoing Bulk Mineral Analysis QEMSCAN work confirms that the most leachable material is associated with high amounts of supergene

		minerals (covellite and much lesser chalcocite).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future drilling will be aimed at testing for possible extensions to Partolang deposit, with additional diamond twins and further step-out drilling planned to define the limits of mineralisation. Further drilling is also planned to test the boundaries of AIM mineralisation.

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ABOUT PT MERDEKA COPPER GOLD TBK.

PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (IDX: MDKA) ("**Merdeka**" or the "**Company**") is a holding company with operating subsidiaries engaging in mining and processing activities, encompassing: (i) exploration; (ii) production of gold, silver, copper, nickel (and other related minerals); and (iii) mining services.

Merdeka's major assets are: Tujuh Bukit Copper Project; PT Merdeka Battery Materials Tbk (IDX: MBMA); Pani Gold Project; Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine and Wetar Copper Mine.

The Tujuh Bukit Copper Project is one of the world's top ranked undeveloped copper and gold mineral resources, containing approximately 8.1 million tonnes of copper and 27.4 million ounces of gold.

MBM's portfolio includes one of the world's largest nickel resources containing approximately 13.8 million tonnes of nickel and 1.0 million tonnes of cobalt , three operating RKEF plants with a total nameplate capacity of 88,000 tonnes of nickel in NPI per annum, a high-grade nickel matte conversion facility located within IMIP with an average annual production of 50,000 tonnes of nickel in nickel matte, the Acid Iron Metal ("AIM") Project which will produce acid and steam for use in high pressure acid leach ("HPAL") plants, in addition to producing other metals such as copper, gold and iron. MBMA is also developing substantial HPAL processing capabilities across multiple joint ventures at the Indonesia Konawe Industrial Park ("IKIP") and IMIP.

The Pani Gold Project is a significant growth project, containing approximately 6.6 million ounces of gold and is expected to become a long-life and low-cost gold mine with the potential to produce a significant amount of gold.

As a world-class Indonesian mining company, Merdeka is owned by prominent Indonesian shareholders, among others: PT Provident Capital Indonesia, PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya Tbk and the Thohir Group who have exceptional track records in successfully identifying, building and operating multiple publicly listed and unlisted companies in Indonesia.