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19th March 2024

71% Increase in Indicated Resources from the Conversion of >300Mt of Inferred Resources at the Tujuh Bukit Copper Project

Jakarta, Indonesia – PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (IDX: MDKA) ("**Merdeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide this update on the latest Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Tujuh Bukit Copper Project ("**TB Copper**" or the "**Project**"). Merdeka owns a 100% interest in TB Copper.

Following the 2022 MRE for TB Copper announced in the consolidated mineral resources and ore reserves statement as of 31st December 2022 in March 2023[1], further drilling concentrated on raising the confidence levels of the MRE by infilling areas classified as inferred, as well as continuing to test the extent of the system. Upon receiving results from this drilling, a new mineral resource and conversion of more than 300Mt from inferred to indicated category was estimated with the results shown in Table 1.

The updated MRE for TB Copper at a 0.2% Cu cut off is:

- **1.7 billion tonnes at 0.47% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au for 8.2 million tonnes of copper and 27.9 million ounces of gold**

	Resource classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cont. Cu (Mt)	Cont. Au (Moz)
2023	Indicated	755	0.60	0.66	4.5	16.1
	Inferred	982	0.37	0.37	3.7	11.8
	Total	**1,738**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**8.2**	**27.9**
2022	Indicated	442	0.60	0.66	2.7	9.4
	Inferred	1,263	0.43	0.44	5.4	18.0
	Total	**1,706**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**8.1**	**27.4**

Table 1: Comparison of 2022 and 2023[2] TB Copper mineral resource

A further 105 completed drill holes for 196,265 metres have been included in the updated MRE, along with an additional 11 incomplete holes for 4,967 metres. This brings total drilling targeting the porphyry mineralisation to 452 drill holes for 258,432 metres. The previous MRE for the project[1] had 2.7Mt Cu and 9.4Moz Au in indicated resources and 5.4Mt Cu and 18Moz Au in inferred resources. This infill drilling program has converted more than 1.8Mt Cu and more than 6Moz Au from inferred to indicated (Figure 1).

[1] TB Copper MRE (https://merdekacoppergold.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Consolidated-Mineral-Resources-and-Ore-Reserves-Statement-as-of-31-December-2022.pdf)

[2] Source: TB Copper Mineral Resource Estimate, reported at a 0.2 % Cu cut-off. Resource information as of March 2024. Tables may not sum as numbers have been rounded. This mineral resource is stated under the JORC Code (Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia) and KCMI code (Kode Komite Cadangan Mineral Indonesia).

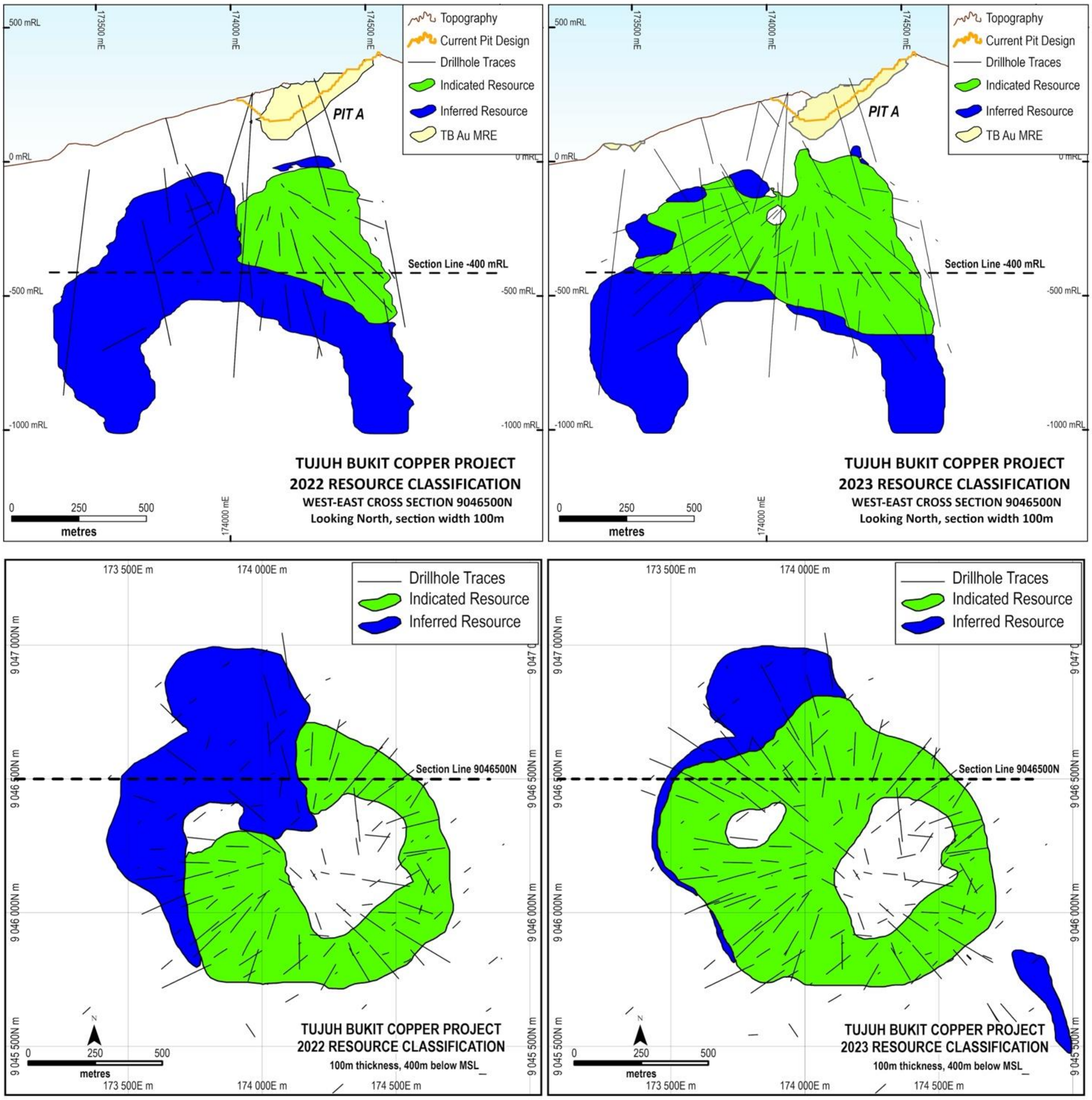

Figure 1: Comparison of 2022 and 2023 Tujuh Bukit copper porphyry resource classification in section and plan

The majority of the planned sub level cave ("SLC") area now falls within the indicated resource, therefore further drilling from underground is not deemed necessary, with the 2022 drilling program having achieved its objectives.

Conversion of inferred to indicated in the North-West of Lift 1 of the block cave and SLC is the most significant aspect of this result. This improves the confidence in Lift 1 block cave project economics by converting inferred to indicated. It provides the opportunity to extend the SLC and block cave footprints and will increase mining reserve, substantially increasing the mine life. The broader footprint provides additional work area and adds to the potential for higher levels of output earlier in the mine life.

Drilling in 2024 will be from surface only and will focus on confirming additional heap leachable gold-silver oxide resources and identifying open pittable copper-gold sulphide resources to accelerate and de-risk the early production profile of TB Copper.

About Tujuh Bukit

Location

The Project is located approximately 205 kilometres southeast of Surabaya, the capital of the province of East Java, Indonesia and 60 kilometres southwest of the regional centre of Banyuwangi.

Access to the project area is via multiple daily flights to Banyuwangi. From Banyuwangi, it is approximately 60 kilometres to the Tujuh Bukit mine site via sealed public roads.

Tenure

The Company, via its wholly owned subsidiary, PT BSI, owns the Mining Business Licence (IUP) for the Operation and Production of the Tujuh Bukit Project, which covers an area of 4,998 hectares. The IUP for Operation and Production is valid for an initial 20 years and extendable by way of two distinct 10-year options.

A wholly owned subsidiary of PT BSI, PT Damai Suksesindo, holds an adjoining IUP Exploration covering an area of 6,623.45 hectares (Figure 2).

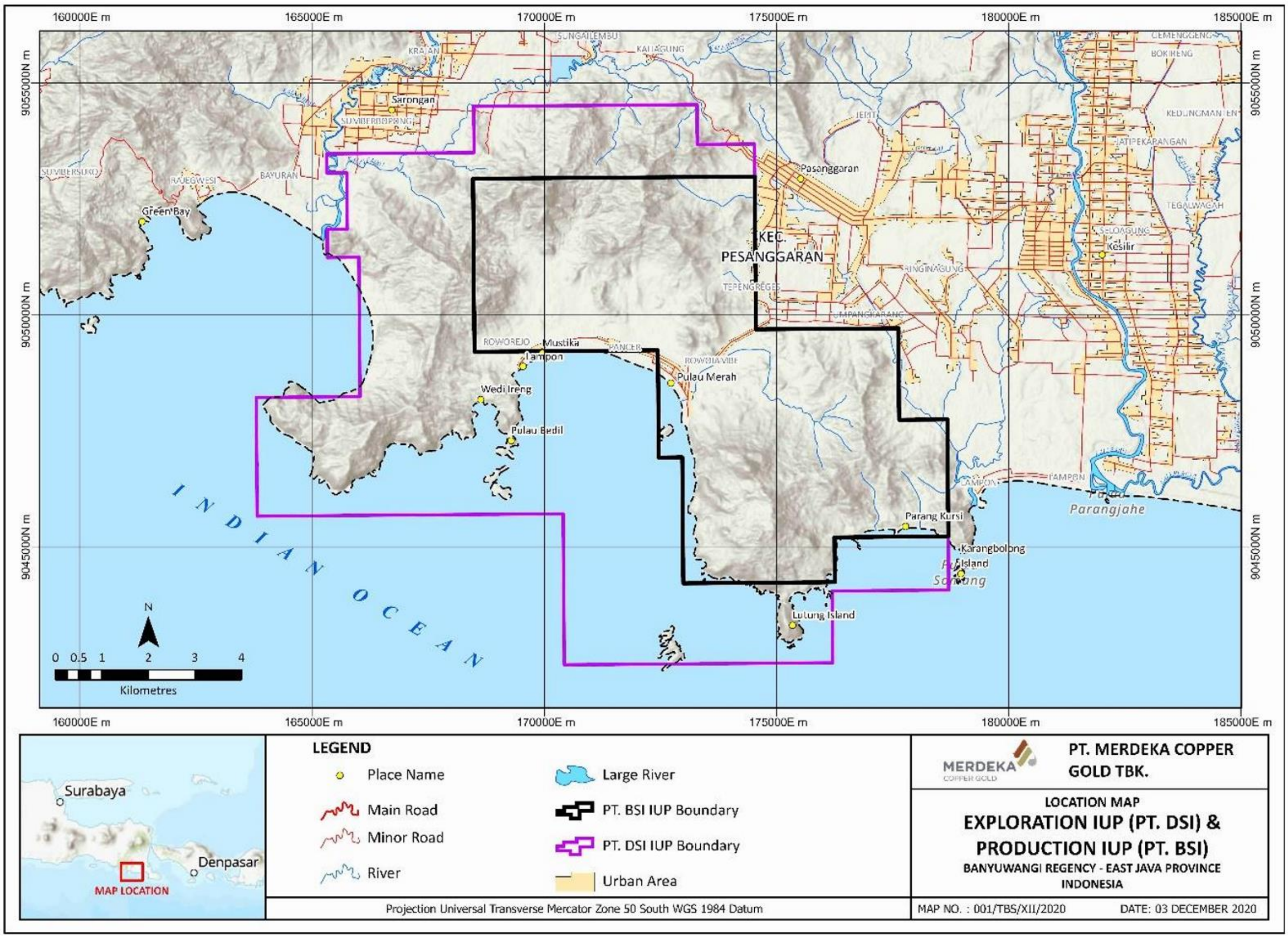

Figure 2: Tujuh Bukit tenement location map

Geology

The Tujuh Bukit high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit and deeper copper-gold porphyry mineralisation is part of the Tujuh Bukit district in Southeast Java.

The mineralisation is related to a deep-seated sequence of tonalite porphyry intrusions and associated stock-works, which have intruded a basal sequence of volcanoclastic sandstones, siltstones and andesitic flows. A precursor diorite is crosscut by the outer margins of a diatreme breccia complex. The diatreme event and porphyry mineralisation are overprinted by high sulphidation alteration and associated mineralisation.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – TUJUH BUKIT COPPER PROJECT

Exploration Results and Targets and Mineral Resources

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Arief Bastian BSc (Hons). Mr. Bastian is full-time employee of PT Merdeka Mining Servis, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk's subsidiary.

Mr Bastian is listed as a CPI IAGI (#CPI-066), a Member of the Indonesian Geologists Association, a Member of a Masyarakat Geologi Ekonomi Indonesia, and a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG-#7237).

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

Appendix 1: JORC / KCMI Table 1

Appendix 2: Material Information Summary

Appendix 3: Drill Hole Information

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 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.*	Samples were obtained through diamond (DD) drilling methods collected from campaigns completed from 2007 to the present. The sampling includes: • Diamond drilling is sampled on two (2 m) metre intervals. The core was sampled as half core and the core sizes range from PQ3, HQ3, and NQ3. • Core recovery is recorded for every run, average recovery for the intervals included in this report are 95-98%. Where possible, all core is orientated and cut along the orientation mark, retaining down hole arrows. With the core rotated in the down hole position (i.e. orientation line towards the front of the core tray), the right-hand half of the core is sampled. • All samples are analysed for gold using 30 g or 50 g (post 16 November 2022) fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Base metal analysis has been by 4-acid (Hydrochloric/Nitric/Perchloric/ Hydrofluoric) digestion with inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish, total sulphur (LECO), sulphide sulphur, mercury by cold vapour method, and sequential copper analysis testing for acid and cyanide soluble copper. • Standard multi-element analyses are based on ICP OES and ICP MS pre and post 15th November 2021, respectively, that include silver and common pathfinder minerals in epithermal and porphyry systems. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in reporting
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used*	• Diamond core is sawn in half and the right-hand side down hole is routinely sampled.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 meter samples from which 3 kilograms was pulverised to produce a 30*	• QAQC protocols included the insertion of certified standards (commercial and matrix matched), duplicates, and blanks. Samples are submitted to the laboratory for analysis in batches of 40 samples comprising; 35 x 2 metres composite half core samples, 2 x standards (6%), 2 x coarse residue (2 mm) duplicates (6%), and 1 x coarse blank. External checks and blind resubmissions to an umpire laboratory at a rate of 1 in 20 (5%), collected

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	grams 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.	during the splitting of the pulverised material. The same pulps are used for external checks and blind resubmissions, which are submitted with anonymously packaged certified standards. • Analysis of QAQC results suggests sample assays are with acceptable tolerances. • Core samples are weighed, dried at 60ºC for 12 - 36 hours, weighed, crushed to 6 mm using a Terminator Crusher and then crushed to 2 mm at a P95% passing using a Boyd Crusher with a rotary splitter. A 1.5 kg split of the crushed material is pulverised to P95% at 75 microns. • Core samples are processed at an onsite sample preparation facility independently operated by PT Intertek Utama (Intertek), approximately 200 g pulverised material from each sample is transported directly to Intertek Jakarta for analyses. • SWIR data is collected on some of the core and assay pulps. The TerraSpec device used is serviced and calibrated yearly at an accredited facility in Australia and routine calibration is done when samples are being analysed. Hyperspectral logging was carried out on site by CoreScan (from 1st June 2019 until the end of May 2023), calibrations were carried out before every core tray is analysed.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• A total of 1,581 DD and 724 RC drill holes for 494,208 m of drilling is within the database (targeting both epithermal and porphyry mineralisations). A total of 452 diamond drill holes for 258,432 m have been drilled targeting the porphyry mineralisation as at 21st November 2023, either from the underground decline or from the surface. Diamond drilling was based primarily on triple tube drilling at sizes PQ3, HQ3, and NQ3. Some of these drill holes intersect the surface high sulphidation mineralisation and the copper porphyry mineralisation at depth. • Where possible all core is orientated every run using a Reflex orientation tool. Down hole surveys were conducted with a Reflex camera every 25 metres down hole until July 2021. From July 2021, single shot surveys were conducted at 10 m, 25 m, and 50 m, then at 250 m, 500 m, 700 m, 900 m, 1050 m, 1200 m, 1350 m, 1500 m with a Reflex Sprint IQ Gyro tool, with surveys recorded at 5 m, 10 m or 15 m intervals. • The calibration of all down hole tools is reviewed weekly by confirming the dip and azimuth of three fixed non-magnetic tubes. Gyro tools are checked monthly. Any tools that are out of calibration are returned to the vendor and replaced with standby units on site.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Measurements of core loss and recovery are made at the drill rig by dedicated geotechnical logging technician and entered into Geobank

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Database. Core is marked up relative to core blocks making allowance for any sections of lost core. • In some instances, short lengths of core are lost, generally around 5-10 cm at the end of a run. • All core loss is clearly identified in the core trays by inserting a length of yellow plastic matching the area of core loss and marked as "core loss." • No grade is assigned to intervals of core loss and core loss was treated as null value as part of this MRE.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Core recovery is maximised by the triple tube drilling method, and the drill runs are reduced to 1.5m or less in areas of clay-dominant lithologies.
	• *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.*	• No specific study has been conducted to determine if there is a relationship between core loss and grade. Scatter plots analysis suggests there is no observable trends. Globally, the core recoveries are generally high, and it was assumed core loss is not material to the project.
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.*	• All drill core is geologically, geotechnically, and structurally logged. Logging fields include (but are not limited to) lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, RQD, RMR, and defect angles. • Standard nomenclature is used for logging and codes or abbreviations are input directly into computerised logging sheets. Logging codes have been established for lithology, mine unit, grain size, weathering, hardness, alteration type, alteration intensity, alteration texture, alteration mineral, defect type, silica abundance, sulphide type, oxidation class, colour intensity, colour, oxidation min mode, oxidation Cu mineral, oxidation intensity, breccia texture, clast angularity, oxidation Fe mineral, clast lithology variability, breccia texture matrix, and fault intensity. The core is oriented (where marks are available), and structural data is recorded with an IMDEX IQ_Logger tool. • A rock board has been established at the core processing facility to promote consistent and correct logging. • The company uses Geobank Mobile by Micromine as the front-end data entry platform to the SQL backend. • Core hardness is measured with an Equotip at 7.5 cm intervals, which are averaged and reported at 1 m intervals. • Point Load Testing is conducted every 25 metres on all holes. • Logging is of a suitable standard to allow for detailed geological and resource modelling.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)*	• The majority of geological and geotechnical logging is qualitative in nature except for measured fields for structure (α and β), RQD and fracture frequency.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	photography.	• All core from 1st June 2019 until end of May 2023 was scanned on site using CoreScan and mineralogy is logged qualitatively.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• There is no selective sampling and all core is logged and assayed. Assaying is conducted at two metres (i.e. 2 m) intervals. • All drill core is photographed and scanned by CoreScan (from 1st June 2019 until end of May 2023) before cutting and sampling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core is longitudinally cut with a saw and half core composites were collected at two metre (2 m) intervals. Looking downhole, the right-hand side of the core is routinely sampled.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• N/A
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The entire half core 2 m sample is crushed to 6 mm in a terminator crusher, then crushed to 2 mm in a Smart Boyd crusher with a rotary splitter. The first sub-sample is collected via the Boyd Rotary Splitter, which is set to produce a 1.5 kg sample that is pulverised to -75 microns using 2 x Labtechnics LM2 pulverisers. 200 g of the pulverised material is representatively scooped after the LM2 bowl is emptied onto a rolling sampling mat. This material is sent to Intertek Jakarta for analysis.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• QAQC protocols included the insertion of certified standards (commercial and matrix matched), duplicates, and blanks. Samples are submitted to the laboratory for analysis in batches of 40 samples comprising: 35 x 2 metres composite half core samples, 2 x standards (6%), 2 x coarse residue (2 mm) duplicates (6%), and 1 x coarse blank. External checks and blind resubmissions to an umpire laboratory at a rate of 1 in 20 (5%), collected during the splitting of the pulverised material. The same pulps are used for external checks and blind resubmissions, which are submitted with anonymously packaged certified standards. • Analysis of QAQC results suggests sample assays are with acceptable tolerances.
	• *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.*	• Duplicate sampling and assaying are carried out at a frequency of 6%. The duplicates are primarily 2 mm coarse residue sampled from the primary crusher rotatory splitter. • Secondary, Umpire or blind laboratory checks are based on pulverised material at a frequency of 5%. • Heterogeneity analysis shows a high level of repeatability.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Mineralogical analyses including MLA (mineral liberation analyses) show gold grains to be 10's microns in size. Disseminated copper mineralisation shows a range from very fine to coarse grain size. Sample size (2 m half core) and partial sample preparation protocols are

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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.*	The preparation and assay laboratories are internationally certified (ISO 17025) laboratories. The assaying and preparation procedures are appropriate and within industry standards. The methodology employed for the main elements of interest are broadly summarised below. • Gold is determined by 30 g (or 50 g since 16th November 2022) fire assay with determination by AAS. All work has been completed at Intertek Jakarta. • The multi-element suite is analysed using four-acid digestion with an ICP-OES or ICP MS finish, pre and post 9th September 2021, respectively. • The sample size and preparation procedures (total crush to P95 - 2 mm, 1.5 kg split pulverized to P95 – 75 microns) is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• SWIR data is collected on some of the core and assay pulps. The TerraSpec device used is serviced and calibrated yearly at an accredited facility in Australia and routine calibration is done when samples are being analysed. Hyperspectral logging was carried out on site by CoreScan (from 1st June 2019 until end of May 2023), and calibrations were carried out before every core tray was analysed • The SWIR and CoreScan data are not used in the grade estimate.
	• *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.*	• Industry standard QAQC protocols included the insertion of certified standards (commercial and matrix matched), duplicates, and blanks. Samples are submitted to the laboratory for analysis in batches of 40 samples comprising: 35 x 2 m composite core samples; 2 x standards (6%), 2 x coarse duplicates (6%), and 1 x coarse blank. External checks and blind resubmissions to an umpire laboratory are at a rate of 1 in 20 (5%). • Analyses of laboratory repeat and duplicate assays show a high degree of correlation. Analyses of Standards generally show assay batches to be within acceptable tolerances. • Based on a review of the QC data and inspection of data collection procedures, the Competent Person considered that sufficient confidence can be placed in the dataset to support reporting Exploration Results in accordance with the Kode KCMI and JORC Code.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative senior company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• The drill holes being reported are exploration in nature and have not been twinned.
	• *Documentation of primary data,*	• Primary assay data is received from the laboratory in soft-copy digital format and hard-

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	copy final certificates. Digital data is stored on a secure SQL server on site with a backup copy off site. Hard-copy certificates are stored on site in a secure room.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed by total station. • Downhole survey data exists for the historical holes (GT-001A through to GT014). However, the type of survey tool used for these old Golden Valley Mines Limited (GVM) and Placer Dome Inc. (Placer) holes is unknown (Eastman single-shot system is likely). • All holes drilled by PT Indo Multi Niaga (IMN) from 2007 to 2012 (excluding those drilled by Longyear) were surveyed using a Reflex EZ-Shot™ downhole survey instrument which recorded azimuth, inclination, roll-face angle, magnetic field strength and bore-hole temperature. Longyear utilised a Reflex ACT tool that electronically measures the downhole orientation of the hole every minute. • From 2012 to July 2021, a Camteq Proshot Gen4 tool was used at 10m then every 25m to EOH. • From July 2021 single shot surveys were conducted at 10 m, 25 m, and 50 m, then a Reflex Sprint IQ Gyro tool at 250 m, 500 m, 700 m, 900 m, 1050 m, 1200 m, 1350 m, 1500 m. The "out" gyro run data is stored in the database (on 5 m, 10 m or 15 m intervals), and the deepest gyro run replaces shallower runs. Unused survey data is stored in a separate table in the database. • The calibration of all down hole tools is reviewed weekly by confirming the dip and azimuth of three fixed non-magnetic tubes. Gyro tools are checked monthly. Any tools that are out of calibration are returned to the vendor and replaced with standby units on site.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The local grid system is used which is based on WGS84 UTM 50 South with 5000 m added to the elevation coordinate.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic surface is surveyed by LIDAR and supplemented by Total Station and DGPS surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill hole spacing ranges from 300m to 80m in more densely drilled areas. • Drill hole location and inclination varied depending upon ground conditions, underground drilling platforms and the geometry of the mineralised trends inferred to have existed at the time the drilling was planned and executed. The mineralisation envelope is an elliptical donut shape and extends is approximately 1.1 km in circumference and a vertical extent of 1.0 km. • The drill spacing on each section is highly variable, from approximately 80 m to 300 m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Some holes do not extend through the full extent of the mineralisation.
	• *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.*	• The Competent Person believes drill hole spacing and orientations are appropriate to support the interpreted geological domains, estimation domains and the grade continuity is sufficient to support the classification applied to the Mineral Resources.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Two-meter composite sample were collected as specified above.
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.*	• Sampled drill holes were designed in 3D to intersect mineralisation at a range of orientations to assess and accommodate the potential orientation of mineralisation and structures, while maintaining appropriate spacing between holes. The orientation of samples relative to structural controls is not considered to introduce a sampling bias.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No bias based on hole orientation is known to exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All core samples are bagged separately into calico bags and dispatched to the on-site sample preparation facility operated by Intertek. The core shed has 24-hour security guards and is fully covered by CCTV. The Intertek preparation facility has separate swipe card access to maintain a clear chain of custody. After sample preparation, 200 g pulps are securely packed and couriered via air freight to Intertek Jakarta laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Dr Francois-Bongarçon (Agoratek International) is retained to conduct regular reviews and audits of sampling, QAQC, site and external laboratories, and plant samplers, as well as training and improvement initiatives. He has provided input into the design of the preparation facility and sample size and his most recent site visit was in February 2023. • Australian Mining Consultants (AMC) were engaged to oversee the entire process from drill design, executing the drilling, data collection at the rig and core shed, sample preparation, analysis, and QAQC. AMC has made several recommendations to align with best practices, which have been incorporated. AMC has visited the site approximately every six months to confirm the procedures are being followed. The last AMC visit was in February 2024 . • RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration were engaged to audit the 2022 Mineral Resource Estimation process including data acquisition and QAQC. No fatal flaws were identified. Their recommendations, if deemed material, are

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		currently being implemented.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Company, via wholly owned subsidiary, PT Bumi Suksesindo (BSI), owns the Mining Business License (IUP) for Operation and Production for the Tujuh Bukit Project and covers an area of 4,998 hectares. A wholly owned subsidiary of PT BSI, PT Damai Suksesindo, holds an adjoining IUP Exploration covering an area of 6,623.45 hectares. • The IUP for Operation and Production is valid for an initial 20 (twenty) years and is extendable by way of 2 (two) distinct 10 (ten) year options.
	• *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.*	• No impediments are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Tujuh Bukit Project was first explored by PT Hakman Platina Metalindo and its joint venture partner, Golden Valley Mines Limited (GVM) of Australia. It was GVM that identified the potential of the area as a prospective target for porphyry copper type mineralisation following a regional (1:50,000) drainage and rock chip geochemical sampling program completed between December 1997 and May 1998. • Following the geochemical sampling program, GVM completed a detailed surface geochemical sampling program which resulted in seven targets being defined for further follow-up exploration. • During the period March to June 1999, a diamond drilling program was completed by GVM which included drill holes GT-001 to GT-005. • Placer entered into a joint venture agreement with GVM in early 2000. The initial agreement earned a 51% share of the project and Placer assumed operational control of the exploration program. • Over the period April to May 2000, Placer re-defined exploration targets for further follow-up drilling, which included the completion of ~33 km of grid based geochemical and induced polarisation (IP) surveys. Bedrock anomalism was observed to coincide with local topographic highs, which trended to the northwest/southeast and outcropping surface expressions consistently yielded vuggy silica altered breccia. • Placer targeted shallow resistivity anomalies for high-sulphidation style gold-silver mineralisation, with an additional 10 diamond drill holes which included GT-006 to GT-014. • To the best knowledge of the author, during the period late 2000 to 2006, there is no record of further work being completed by Placer-GVM. • In 2007, an agreement was struck between Emperor Mines Ltd and IMN and IndoAust Pty Ltd. Later that year, IMN commenced drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		activity with the completion of drill hole GTD-07-015. • In late 2012, PT Bumi Suksesindo (BSI) took over the operation of the Tumpangpitu project. From that point, BSI continued resource definition drilling as well as drilling for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes together with ground based geological reconnaissance.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tujuh Bukit is classified as a high-level porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation (sulphide) with an overlying high-level high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. The mineralisation is located along the Sunda Banda Arc and is controlled by NNW trending arc transverse structures. • The upper levels of the porphyry system represent an elliptical doughnut-shaped area of high-grade Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation that sits within the carapace of the Tujuh Bukit porphyry deposit where mineralisation is hosted within structurally controlled porphyry apophyses and breccias, which as the system has evolved have been enhanced and overprinted by telescoped high-sulphidation epithermal copper-gold mineralisation. • The high-sulphidation mineralisation has been strongly oxidised near-surface.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes.* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration results are not being reported; refer to previous media releases.
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*	• Exploration results are not being reported; refer to previous media releases.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported; refer to previous media releases.
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported; refer to previous media releases.
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported; refer to previous media releases.
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.*	• No substantive exploration data exists that has not been mentioned elsewhere in this table.
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.*	• Staged drilling programs to follow up on reported results will take place in 2024 with a first stage of up to 30 kilometres of additional drilling for gold and copper targets within Tujuh Bukit mine area.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Core logging is completed at the site core yard using project-specific logging codes directly into a Toughbook. Data is then transferred to the server and loaded directly into the site database. Assay results are currently received from the laboratory in digital format. Once data is finalised it is transferred to a Geobank database. • Geological databases are managed by a dedicated geological database team in the Mineral Resource Group based in the Jakarta head office, who conduct regular reviews, spot checks and training with site database personnel.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• A MS Access database with all relevant data was extracted from the company SQL Geobank database on the 21st of November 2023. • Separate Datamine files for collars, down hole surveys, assays, alteration, core loss, density, lithology, oxidation, sulphides, vein type, weathering, re-logged alteration and re-logged lithology were exported from the Access database and combined in Datamine to make a single drill hole file. • The data was imported into Datamine and underwent various validation checks including: o Checking for duplicate drill hole names and duplicate coordinates in the collar table. o Checking drill hole names are consistent with the use of lower and upper case. o Checking for missing drill holes in the collar, survey, assay, and other tables based on drill hole names. o Checking for survey inconsistencies including dips and azimuths <0°, dips >90°, azimuths >360° and negative depth values. o Checking for inconsistencies in the "From" and "To" fields of the assay and all other tables. The inconsistency checks included identifying negative values, overlapping intervals, duplicate intervals, gaps and intervals where the "From" value is greater than "To" value. • Additional checks were conducted by the companies Database manager which included: o During 2023, the final data was re-checked using validation queries on interval, depth and downhole survey deviation. No significant error was found during the audit. An interval depth error on GB_COMBINE_LITHOLOGY data was found and has been corrected. o During 2023, 519 assay dispatches were re-inserted to check the assay result importing process. The assay results from routine, check and standard samples were the same as the results stored in the database tables. • All data was clean and able to be imported and de-surveyed in Datamine software. Visual validation by section for obvious trace errors.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of*	The Competent Person completed site visits in 2023 and during these site visits, the following was completed:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	those visits. • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Inspection of diamond core drilling, logging and sampling processes. • Inspection of open pits, core yard facilities and site sample preparation facility. • Numerous discussions were held with geologists to understand the geology of the deposit and drilling/sampling processes. • The core shed was clean and well-organised, and related procedures were being followed. Data collection systems were found to be consistent with industry good practices. Furthermore, geological controls to the mineralisation were sufficiently understood to enable a Mineral Resource to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The Tujuh Bukit mineralisation consists of oxide Au-Ag and Au-Ag-Cu high sulphidation, hypogene mineralisation associated with moderately to strongly argillic altered lithologies, hydrothermal breccias (diatremes) and dacite domes. The oxide and high sulphidation mineralisation, hydrothermal breccias and dacite domes postdate and overprint the upper regions of the Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation. The porphyry mineralisation is associated with a tonalitic porphyry stock that intruded into a hypabyssal diorite, interlayered sedimentary and andesitic volcanoclastic packages. • Two main mineralisation styles occur within the Tujuh Bukit project area: o Deeper Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation o A later-staged, high sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation associated with deposit scale alteration assemblages and hydrothermal brecciation. • The Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation occurs as disseminated sulphides or as stockworks of veinlets within the intrusive tonalite and surrounding diorites, sediments and andesitic volcanics. • The MRE focuses on the Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The data used in the MRE is fit for purpose, and no material assumptions have been made which may materially affect the MRE reported herein.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Alternative interpretations are not likely to materially impact the global MRE. • The recent drilling programs are confirming the boundary location within acceptable tolerance based on the classification of the MRE. The geometry and understanding of the mineralisation will increase as the data spacing increases.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	**Cu, Au, Ag, Co, Mo, Zn Estimation Domains** • The estimation domains for the Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation are based on a Geological Matrix Analysis (GMA) and identified the mineralisation is associated with the logged Old Tonalite, logged Cu minerals, logged A-Veins, logged B-Veins and a Cu to sulphur ratio >0.1. The final selection

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		criteria for the domains are: o Chalcopyrite Halo (CPY or 5010, 5030): Presence of chalcopyrite, ± A-type and ± B-type veins (i.e. GMA ≥1) and ≥0.2% Cu. o Bornite – chalcocite – covellite (BCC or 5110, 5130): Presence of chalcopyrite, ± bornite, ± chalcocite, ± covellite, ± A-type and ± B-type veins (i.e. GMA ≥2) and ≥0.5% Cu. Three domains (5110, 5130) were generated to reduce wireframing complexity. • Mineralisation within the lithologies which postdate the copper porphyry mineralising event have been interpreted to be related to the high-sulphidation epithermal event that is currently being mined at surface. These domains (5001, 5002 and 5003) are based on >0.2 % Cu envelope. **As, Total Sulphur (S), Sulphide Sulphur (SCIS), Fe and Pb Estimation Domains** • The estimation domains for the As, S, SCIS, Fe and Pb were based on the intersection of the alteration domains and the CPY and BCC mineralisation domains. The final selection criteria for the As, S, SCIS and Fe domains are: o Argillic Non-Ore Domain (6020): the intersection of the argillic and intermediate argillic domains outside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) o Argillic Ore Domain (6025): the intersection of the argillic and intermediate argillic domains inside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) o Advanced Argillic Non-Ore Domain (6050): the advanced argillic domains outside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) o Advanced Argillic Ore Domain (6055): the advanced argillic domains inside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) • The final selection criteria for the Pb domains are: o Argillic Non-Ore Domain (7020): the intersection of the argillic, intermediate argillic and advanced argillic silica-alunite domains outside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) o Argillic Ore Domain (7025): the intersection of the argillic, intermediate argillic and advanced argillic silica-alunite domains inside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) o Advanced Argillic Non-Ore Domain (7050): the advanced argillic (moderate to high silica alteration) domains outside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) o Advanced Argillic Ore Domain (7055): the advanced argillic (moderate to high silica alteration) domains inside of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralised domains (5010, 5110 and 5130) **Surface Au and Cu Estimation Domains** • The surface Au and Cu estimation domains were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		incorporated into the estimation process because the upper boundaries of the underground domains abut the surface mineralisation domains. • The surface gold estimation domains are based on ≥0.1 Au g/t and internal high grades and defined through an indicator approach (categorical indicator kriging) aligned to the local structural setting. • The surface copper domains capture the high sulphidation (HS) copper-based mineralisation within the area between the surface gold domains and the underground porphyry mineralisation. The construction of these domains is based on the presence of Au and Cu mineralisation. **Density Estimation Domains** • Density statistical characteristics were reviewed based on the interpreted alteration and lithological domains. Analysis indicates alteration domains can be grouped into a combined argillic, advanced argillic (clay silica, silica alunite and silica clay) grouping and the intermediate argillic / propyllitic alteration group. Analysis of the interpreted lithologies and oxidation state density distributions indicates these should be treated independently. • The final estimation domains for density are the combination of the alteration domains, oxidation domains and the lithology domains.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The porphyry mineralisation is associated with the logged Old Tonalite and infill drilling may result in changes to the mineralisation domains. • The barren late-stage hypabyssal dacite and the late stage volcanic breccia events (i.e. BXG2) have intruded and stopped the porphyry mineralisation. The degree of post mineralisation intrusion may increase or decrease as the drill hole spacing increases and has been interpreted to be associated with the high-sulphidation epithermal mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralisation at Tujuh Bukit sits approximately 200 m – 1,200 m below the surface. It is roughly circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 1,100 m. The barren hypabyssal dacite and volcanic breccia sit inside the mineralisation resulting in a doughnut-like shape mineralised footprint. The exception to this is domain 5130 which cuts through the centre of the circle between approximately 4,200 m RL to 4,650 m RL splitting the barren zone into two distinct bodies.
Estimation and modelling technique	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a*	• The estimate was limited to any RL constraint. The surface estimate within the surface gold and copper domains were imported into this model. For a detailed description of these estimates please refer to the corresponding surface MRE documentation. The mineralisation within these domains were not reported at part of this MRE. • Exploratory data analysis (EDA) was performed on all estimation domains and variographic analysis was conducted for estimation domains

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	description of computer software and parameters used.	with a significant number of samples. • Experimental variograms were generated using diamond drill hole information and several estimations domains were assigned the variogram parameters of the larger domains based on the domain orientation and distribution. All estimation domains displayed a skewed distribution and normal scores transformations were used to obtain interpretable experimental estimation variograms. • Omni-directional variograms were used during the estimation of background domains (1000, 3000, 4000, 6020, 6050, 7020 and 7050) and the density estimates. • Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis was implemented to optimise the neighbourhood parameters for the estimation of block grades. The weight of the simple kriged mean, kriging standard deviation, kriging efficiency and kriging slope of regression were reviewed to determine the appropriate block dimensions, minimum and maximum number of samples. • Downhole composting was to 4m lengths for all variables except for density. Density was estimated using the sampled intervals (i.e. approximately 0.1 m in length). • Blocks grades for Cu, Au, Ag, Co, Mo, Hg and Zn variables were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) and a three-pass search strategy was implemented for all variables. Dynamic anisotropy was used to estimate mineralised CPY and BCC domains to allow for the changing orientation of the orebody due to its circular nature. Domains BCC subdomains 5110 and 5130 were combined for estimation, resulting in a soft boundary. The CPY and the BCC estimation domains were combined for the estimation of the less economically significant variables (i.e. Ag, Co, Mo, Hg and Zn). Omni-directional searches were used during the estimation of background domains (1000, 3000, and 4000) and the density estimate. Due to the size of the mineralised system any un-estimated blocks were assigned background values. • Blocks grades for As, total sulphur, sulphide sulphur, Fe and Pb variables were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) based on a three-pass search strategy for all variables. Search neighbourhoods orientated to the plane of maximum continuity were implemented for the mineralised domains (6025, 6055, 7025 and 7055). Omni-directional searches were used during the estimation of background domains (6020, 6050, 7020 and 7025). Due to the size of the mineralised system, any un-estimated blocks were assigned background values. • Density was estimated using OK and a three-pass omni-directional search strategy. Densities that were not estimated, due to being too distant from sufficient bulk density data to meet minimum estimation criteria, were assigned median density from the corresponding domain.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Interpretation, wireframing, flagging of drilling and block model construction was completed within Datamine RM Studio software while estimation was completed in Isatis 2018.5. Variography and data analysis was completed using Supervisor v8.13. • The estimates have been validated by comparing composite data with block model grades for all domains statistically and using swath plots. The visual comparison was also undertaken onscreen by comparing block grades and composites. The estimates validated well given the geological and grade continuity. • The estimate from the surface December 2023 MRE was imported into the surface estimation domains (Au and Cu domains). The imported variables included Au, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Mo, Fe, Hg, S and Zn. The surface Au, Ag and Cu within the Au domains were estimated using LUC based on Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK). All other variables were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK). The background domains (1000, 3000, and 4000) were not imported.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Comparison of the MRE with the 2022 MRE at a ≥0.2 % Cu cut-off: the contained copper tonnage has increased by1 % and contained gold ounces have increased by 2%. The increase in copper tonnage and gold ounces is driven by the 1.9% increase in tonnage at the ≥0.2 % Cu cut-off. • There is no mining production to date to make a comparison.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Co, Mo, total sulphur, sulphide sulphur, As, Ag, Zn, Pb and Fe were estimated in addition to the potentially economic elements Cu and Au. • The estimation of sulphide sulphur, As, Ag, Zn, Pb and Fe were estimated to assist with the AIM process route.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to optimise the block dimensions. The block size was limited to approximately half the drill hole spacing or 40 m (X) × 40 m (Y) × 15 m (Z) was used. A sub-blocking dimension of 10 m (X) × 10 m (Y) × 7.5 m (Z) was used to honour the interpreted volume for both the waste and mineralised parent block dimensions.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No selective mining units are assumed in this estimate.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Typical Cu-Au-Mo-Co-Ag porphyry correlations exist within the Tujuh Bukit project area. • All variables are treated in the univariate sense for estimation.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The construction of the domains was based on geological and grade relationships as outlined previously in this table. • Boundary analysis was conducted and all domain

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. The subdomain (5110 and 5130) of the BCC were constructed to reduce wireframing complexities and these domains were combined for the estimation of BBC domain.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Capping and distance-based capping was used to ensure the limited extrapolation of higher-grade material for all domains. The distance-based capping implemented for background domains (1000, 3000, 4000, 6020, 6050, 7020 and 7050) was designed to restrict the extrapolation of mineralisation.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The process of validation includes standard model validation using visual and numerical methods: o Statistical comparisons comparing the estimate block grades against the average capped composites, average declustered (80 m x 80 m x 24 m) and moving window average capped composites were completed for all domains. To exclude the impact of grade extrapolation on the composite versus block comparisons, additional restrictions were placed on the analysis whereby only those blocks with samples within were reported. This was further expanded to include blocks directly informed by samples within, plus a one block buffer. o Swath plots of the estimated block grades and composite mean grades are generated by eastings, northings and elevations and reviewed to ensure acceptable correlation. o The block model estimates are checked visually onscreen against the input composite/drill hole data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource is reported above a cut-off grade of ≥0.2 % Cu, assuming an underground bulk mining scenario.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be*	• The PFS has identified that the orebody is ideally suited to the initial extraction of a higher-grade 4Mtpa sub-level cave ("SLC") mine providing early cashflow and reducing the project funding requirements for the larger Block Cave ("BC") development. The expansion of the mine is staged from 4Mtpa to 24Mtpa, peaking at 112ktpa and 366kozpa of contained copper and gold in concentrate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Initial studies have shown that The Tujuh Bukit ore can be processed through a conventional crush/grind/flotation circuit to produce a dual concentrate. • Detailed evaluation and metallurgical testing is progressing on Albion, SXEW and CIL circuits for the onsite production of copper cathode and gold doré. • One of the possible ore valorisation solutions includes production of pyrite concentrate with associated metals, including Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag, Fe and S that would be shipped to Merdeka's AIM processing plant at Morowali (or equivalent facility). The AIM plant will ultimately produce Sulphuric acid, Fe-pellets, gold and silver dore, copper, zinc and lead products from the concentrate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that there will be limited significant environmental impediments to further developing the project. Tujuh Bukit is an existing operation with approvals in place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density determination was routinely performed on samples collected every 10 m down hole based on sample length of 0.1 m to 0.2 m. The bulk density measurements are thought to be representative of the in-situ bulk density and are evenly distributed throughout the mineralised domains.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• Bulk density determinations were routinely completed on diamond core at selected intervals throughout the entire deposit, with sample lengths typically 0.1 metres. Measurements were calculated using the water immersion or Archimedes method. Samples were first dried in a 1600-watt (220-240V) electric oven for approximately 4 hours at 100°C. The density was

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		calculated by measuring the weight in air and the weight in water and then calculated by the weight in air divided by the weight in water. • Most samples were coated with bee's wax due to the porous nature of the lithologies.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials*	• Density was estimated using OK and a three-pass omni-directional search strategy. The density measurements were limited to sample lengths of 0.1 m. • Densities that were not estimated, due to being too distant from sufficient bulk density data to meet minimum estimation criteria, were assigned the median density for the corresponding domain.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource has been classified following due consideration of all criteria contained in Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of JORC 2012 Table 1. The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the quantity and quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drillhole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. The following approach was adopted when classifying the Mineral Resources: • The drillhole spacing within each domain was separately reviewed. • The block model was coloured by slope of regression, which was considered to give the clearest and most constrained information on the quality of the estimate. • The sample spacing was then compared to the SOR. SOR values of ≥ 0.50 generally correlated with areas drilled out on a 80 m x 80 m pattern or denser. • Strings were digitised around areas ≥ 0.50 slope of regression to encapsulate continuous areas of Indicated material, the rest of the block model for the CPY and BCC domains were set to Inferred. Wireframes were then generated to flag the block model prior to Mineral Resource reporting.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• All available data was assessed and the Competent Person's relative confidence in the data was used to assist in the classification of the Mineral Resource.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The current classification assignment appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Merdeka's mineral resources are audited annually, and the last audit was conducted by RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration group. No fatal flaws or high risk were identified. Recommendations were made regarding low to moderate risk factors and are being addressed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to this Mineral Resource.
		• The MRE has been classified in accordance with the Kode KCMI (2017) and JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach.
		• Merdeka uses a risk-based (simulation based) approach to Mineral Resource classification, within a volume equivalent of the assumed annual production throughput.
		    ○ Indicated Resources on average are assumed to have an annual variability of the mean grade for the primary economic metals of >25% and <50%
		    ○ Inferred Resources on average are assumed to have an annual variability of the mean grade for the primary economic metals of >50%

	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No production data is available at the present time.

APPENDIX 2

MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Regional Geology

The Tujuh Bukit district is located in the Eastern Sunda-Banda Arc which extends approximately 3,940 km from Sumatra to Maluku Island. The Sunda-Banda magmatic arc is recognised as one of the most prospective Au-Cu magmatic belts in the world, with a total endowment of 92.4Moz of Au, 279.2Moz of Ag and 61.92 Blb of Cu.

The western portion of the arc is dominated by poorly endowed porphyry prospects on the northern tip of Sumatra. The alignment of mineralised centres continues to the southeast via the Martabe high-sulphidation epithermal deposit towards central and eastern Sumatra, which contains several low sulphidation epithermal deposits. There are minor, poorly endowed porphyry deposits in West Java at Ciemas and central Java at Selogiri, Wonogiri, Trenggalek and Malang. Epithermal deposits and prospects dominate this segment. Tujuh Bukit lies on the southeast coast of East Java, within the central portion of the Sunda-Banda magmatic arc. It is the first world class occurrence of high-grade porphyry copper-gold mineralisation discovered in East Java. Continuing eastwards along the arc, the trend of world class porphyry deposits continues with Batu Hijau, Elang and Hu'u in Sumbawa. The far eastern portion of the arc towards Flores and Damar islands hosts VHMS deposits at Wetar and Romang island.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

The deep-seated Tujuh Bukit Porphyry was formed within a 2,500-metre extensional NW-SE divergent strike-slip fault regime in lower Miocene to lower Pliocene during the southern Java volcanism of the Old Andesite Formation.

The geological history of the Tujuh Bukit deposit begins with the deposition of the volcano-sedimentary host rock consisting of sandstone, siltstone, andesite, and some lenses of limestone (Volcano Sedimentary Host Rocks: 20.67-8.69 Ma). The first generation of phreatomagmatic breccia was generated at the beginning of the Tujuh Bukit magmatic activity (Phreatomagmatic Breccia 1: 8.78-6.27 Ma). Subsequently, magma ascended and started developing the volcanic dacite dome on the surface (Volcanic Dacite: 5.90-4.63 Ma). The underlying source magma started crystallisation and evolved a magma residue in the middle of the system (Precursor Diorite: 6.1-4.36 Ma). With a structural reactivation, the magma residue which is rich in volatiles and metals ascended and developed the mineralised tonalites and formed the porphyry deposit (Old Tonalite and Young Tonalite: 4.68-4.03 Ma). A post porphyry dry magma residue intruded the tonalite porphyries and develops hypabyssal dacite as the root zone of the second phreatomagmatic breccia before the dome emplacement at the top of the system (Hypabyssal Dacite, Phreatomagmatic Breccia 2, and Dacite Dome: 4.35-3.9 Ma). These post porphyry lithologies are strongly associated with advanced argillic alteration which transforms the porphyry mineralisation to higher sulphidation state mineralisation and formed the High Sulphidation Epithermal mineralisation at surface.

The Tujuh Bukit Conceptual History is supported by dating analysis from 78 samples. The dating analysis shows significant differences between volcano-sedimentary host rocks, the phreatomagmatic breccia, and the magmatic phase. Since the multiple intrusions were originally comagmatic, there is some age overlapping between each lithology.

Hydrothermal alteration at Tujuh Bukit begins with the potassic alteration which is distributed around old and young tonalite intrusions. This alteration zone occurred in the early period of porphyry deposit formation. With the subsequent pull-apart basin structure, advanced argillic alteration developed in Tujuh Bukit which overprinted the early potassic alteration zone leaving only the initial siliceous texture of potassic alteration.

The Tujuh Bukit deposit consists of two styles of mineralisation. Near the surface, Au-Ag high sulphidation epithermal mineralisation is distributed along structural features and mainly accumulated in the lithological contact. At the deeper level, the Tujuh Bukit Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation is distributed surrounding young tonalite, old tonalite, diorite, and volcano-sedimentary host rocks (porphyry and pre-porphyry). From the plan view, the shape of the Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation is doughnut-like, as the distribution is generally high on the outside and barren on the middle part (post-porphyry rocks). This shape is generated by post-porphyry intrusion which cuts the previous rock.

Geological Interpretation

Diamond drill hole data drilled by Merdeka and previous owners formed the basis for interpreting the mineralisation.

The estimation of the porphyry copper and gold mineralisation is based on a Geological Matrix Analysis ("GMA").

The GMA demonstrated mineralisation is associated with the Old Tonalite and Precursor Diorite lithologies, logged Cu minerals, logged A and B-Veins and a Cu to sulphur ratio > 0.1.

The interpretation was constructed in Datamine Mining Software on 12 m spaced horizontal sections and snapped to drill hole data. The domain selection criteria include a combination of interpreted solids:

- Mine RL less than 5060 meters.
- Lithology wireframes.
- Geological matrix analysis wireframes.
- Grade shell wireframes based on 20m composites generated within Leapfrog Mining software.

Based on domain selection, two domains have been defined: CPY and BCC. The CPY domain is characterised by the presence of chalcopyrite and a copper content of ≥0.2%, while the BCC domain is characterised by the presence of bornite, covellite and chalcocite and a copper content of ≥0.5%. The BCC domain is within the CPY domain.

The domaining for Fe, S (total sulphur and sulphide sulphur), As, and Pb is based on intersecting the alteration domains with the CPY and BCC estimation domains. The final domains are based on statistical populations for each variable.

The resultant estimation domains are presented in plan view (figure 7). The mineralisation at Tujuh Bukit sits approximately 200 m – 1,200 m below the surface. It is roughly circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 1,100 m. The barren hypabyssal dacite and volcanic breccia sit inside the mineralisation resulting in a doughnut-like shape mineralised footprint. The exception to this is domain 5130 which cuts through the centre of the circle between approximately 4,200 m RL to 4,650 m RL splitting the barren zone into two distinct bodies.

Leapfrog Mining software was used to model the lithology and alteration characteristics of the mineralised system.

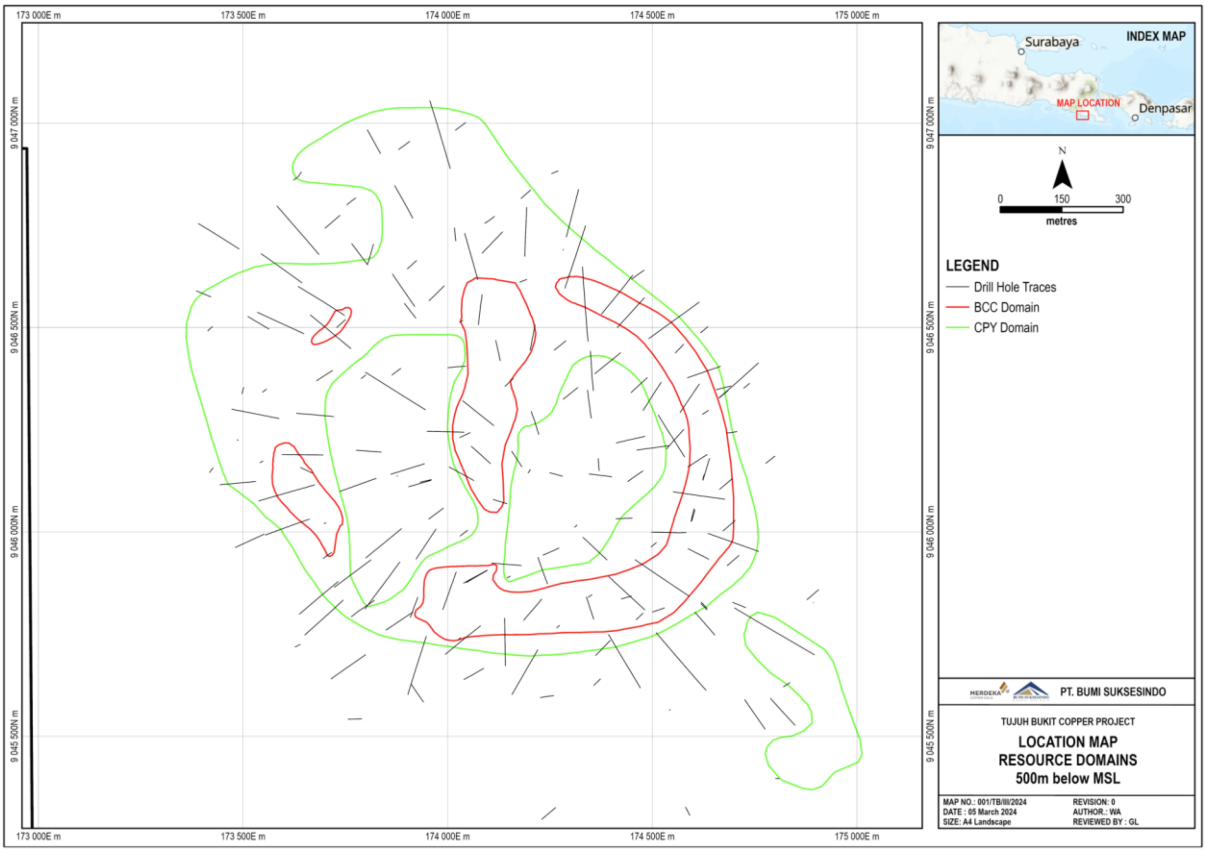

Figure 3: Plan view of the mineralised domains at -500m below sea level

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

The sampling of the diamond core consisted of sawing along the core axis or slightly off the orientation line, and one side of the core was consistently sampled. The core has been sampled on 2 m intervals and small samples are based on geological characteristics.

The sample preparation conducted at the onsite Intertek preparation laboratory consisted of:

- Crushing the entire half-core 2 m sample to 6 mm in a terminator crusher.
- The 6 mm material was crushed to 2 mm in a Smart Boyd crusher.
- A 1.5 kg sub-sample was collected from the Boyd crushing using a rotary splitter.
- The 2 mm material is pulverised to 75 µm using Labtechnics LM2 pulverisers.
- 200 g of the pulverised material is sent to Intertek Jakarta for analysis.

The historic sampling and sample preparation followed similar preparation methods performed to industry standards at the time of preparation.

Drilling Techniques

All the drilling data used in the MRE have been collected using PQ3, HQ3 and NQ3 triple tube diamond drill. Drilling targeting porphyry mineralisation was conducted from surface and underground using diamond drill hole rigs. The final data set contained upon of 452 drill holes totalling 258,432 metres.

Sample Analysis Method

The recent drill samples (post 2017) are assayed using four acid ore grade ICP-OES or ICP-MS package (4AH2/OE201) (main elements of interest: Cu, Ag, As, Co, Mo), 30 g or 50 g (post November 2022) Au fire assay, sequential Cu, LECO sulphur and sequential sulphur.

No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in reporting. Analysis varied slightly depending on the drilling campaign, refer to JORC Table 1 for full details.

Classification

The classification of the Mineral Resource used three main criteria:

1. Confidence in the geological continuity
2. Confidence of the copper and gold estimation
3. Reasonable Prospect for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

In summary, the more quantitative criteria relating to these guidelines include data density and the kriging search pass used, as follows:

- The Indicated Mineral Resource has a nominal drill spacing less than 80 mN x 80 mE, a kriging slope of regression of ≥ 0.5 for the copper variable, within the underground estimation domains (CPY, BCC) and the RPEEE was approximated by selecting a copper threshold ≥0.2 %.
- The Inferred Mineral Resource is material within the mineralised CPY and BCC estimation domains, drill hole spacing greater than 80 mN x 80 mE, a kriging slope of regression of < 0.5 for the copper variable, and the RPEEE was approximated by selecting a copper threshold ≥0.2 % (exclusive of Indicated Resource).

The current RPEEE is based on the location of the porphyry mineralisation domains. The drill hole spacing analysis was performed using conditional simulations, spatial continuity of the porphyry mineralisation and the yearly production volume.

Estimation Methodology

The data were interpolated within the estimation domains using dynamic Ordinary Kriging within Isatis software. The model construction was performed with Datamine.

The estimation process follows:

- Exploratory data analysis (EDA) was performed on all estimation domains and variographic analysis was conducted for estimation domains with a significant number of samples.

- Experimental variograms were generated using diamond drill hole information and several estimations domains were assigned the variogram parameters of the larger domains based on the domain orientation and distribution. All estimation domains displayed a skewed distribution and normal scores transformations were used to obtain interpretable experimental estimation variograms.
- Omni-directional variograms were used during the estimation of background domains and the density estimates.
- Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis was implemented to optimise the neighbourhood parameters for the estimation of block grades. The weight of the simple kriged mean, kriging standard deviation, kriging efficiency and kriging slope of regression were reviewed to determine the appropriate block dimensions, minimum and maximum number of samples.
- Downhole compositing was to 4m lengths for all variables except for density. Density was estimated using the sampled intervals (i.e. approximately 0.1 m in length).
- Blocks grades for Cu, Au, Ag, Co, Mo, Hg and Zn variables were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) and a three-pass search strategy was implemented for all variables. Dynamic anisotropy was used to estimate mineralised CPY and BCC domains to allow for the changing orientation of the orebody due to its circular nature. Domains BCC subdomains 5110 and 5130 were combined for estimation, resulting in a soft boundary. The CPY and the BCC estimation domains were combined for the estimation of the less economically significant variables (i.e. Ag, Co, Mo, Hg and Zn). Omni-directional searches were used during the estimation of background domains and the density estimate. Due to the size of the mineralised system, any un-estimated blocks were assigned background values.
- Blocks grades for As, total sulphur, sulphide sulphur, Fe and Pb variables were estimated into their corresponding estimation domains using ordinary kriging (OK) based on a three-pass search strategy for all variables. Search neighbourhoods orientated to the plane of maximum continuity were implemented for the mineralised domains. Omni-directional searches were used during the estimation of background domains. Due to the size of the mineralised system, any un-estimated blocks were assigned background values.
- Global capping and distance-based capping were applied to most of the estimation domains. The distance-based capping applied in the background domains was extreme to limit the extrapolation of higher-grade material.
- A block dimension of 40 m (X) x 40 m (Y) x 15 m (Z) was used in the estimation process, and sub-celling to 10 m (X) x 10 m (Y) x 7.5 m (Z) was used when flagging the block model. The block dimension is approximately half drill hole spacing.
- Interpretation, wireframing, flagging of drilling and block model construction was completed within Datamine RM Studio software while estimation was completed in Isatis 2018.5. Variography and data analysis was completed using Supervisor v8.13.
- The estimates have been validated by comparing composite data with block model grades for all domains statistically and using swath plots. The visual comparison was also undertaken onscreen by comparing block grades and composites. The estimates validated well given the geological and grade continuity.

Density Estimation

Bulk density determinations were routinely completed on diamond core at selected intervals throughout the entire deposit using water immersion or Archimedes method, with sample lengths typically 0.1 metres.

Density was estimated using Ordinary Kriging and a three-pass omni-directional search strategy. Densities that were not estimated, due to being too distant from sufficient bulk density data to meet minimum estimation criteria, were assigned median density from the corresponding domain.

Reporting Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resource is reported above a cut-off grade of 0.2 % Cu, assuming an underground bulk mining scenario.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors

The PFS[3] has identified that the orebody is ideally suited to the initial extraction of a higher-grade 4Mtpa sub-level cave ("SLC") mine providing early cashflow and reducing the project funding requirements for the larger Block Cave ("BC") development. The expansion of the mine is staged from 4Mtpa to 24Mtpa, peaking at 112ktpa and 366kozpa of contained copper and gold in concentrate.

Studies have shown that The Tujuh Bukit ore can be processed through a conventional crush/grind/flotation circuit to produce a dual concentrate.

Detailed evaluation and metallurgical testing is progressing on Albion, SXEW and CIL circuits for the onsite production of copper cathode and gold doré.

One of the possible ore valorisation solutions includes production of pyrite concentrate with associated metals, including Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag, Fe and S that would be shipped to Merdeka's AIM processing plant at Morowali (or equivalent facility). The AIM plant will ultimately produce Sulphuric acid, Fe-pellets, gold and silver dore, copper, zinc and lead products from the concentrate.

[3] Press Release on 15th May 2023: https://merdekacoppergold.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Tujuh-Bukit-Copper-Project-PFS-Results.pdf

APPENDIX 3

Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
CND-11-001	176303.08	9046570.77	248.37	0.00	636.95	229.50	-60.00
CND-11-002	176723.03	9046371.97	109.79	0.00	400.00	229.50	-60.00
CND-11-003	176555.48	9046210.82	195.83	0.00	446.10	229.50	-60.00
CND-11-004	176445.77	9046784.81	181.39	0.00	401.75	229.50	-60.00
CND-11-005	177098.73	9046078.12	36.17	0.00	622.95	229.50	-60.00
CND-11-006	177343.31	9045738.72	41.10	0.00	663.70	229.50	-60.00
CND-11-007	176372.85	9046053.89	160.83	0.00	452.10	229.50	-75.00
CND-11-008	176157.03	9046491.35	282.80	0.00	534.45	229.50	-60.00
CND-14-009	175658.00	9047270.00	67.00	0.00	104.50	229.50	-60.00
CND-14-010	175756.23	9046981.47	107.69	0.00	118.00	229.50	-60.00
CND-22-011	176079.29	9046050.37	160.88	0.00	709.50	347.69	-58.18
CND-23-012	176729.04	9046369.52	109.47	0.00	174.30	144.50	-50.00
CND-23-013	175743.77	9046095.25	141.86	0.00	302.00	50.27	-54.34
CND-23-014	175957.13	9045825.80	97.30	0.00	59.00	52.18	-45.22
CND-23-015	175744.95	9046098.79	142.35	0.00	204.80	230.78	-56.89
GT003	173106.40	9047573.22	10.34	0.00	498.50	264.50	-45.00
GTD-07-15	173877.42	9046092.85	228.95	0.00	411.35	229.50	-60.00
GTD-08-26	173577.58	9045840.80	128.04	0.00	624.55	229.50	-60.00
GTD-08-29	173573.74	9045837.48	127.65	0.00	657.00	49.50	-60.00
GTD-08-35	174080.19	9046550.76	257.02	0.00	849.20	229.50	-70.00
GTD-08-40	174081.03	9046550.24	256.89	0.00	220.55	49.50	-60.00
GTD-08-42	173494.54	9046563.72	69.03	0.00	739.40	49.50	-65.00
GTD-08-46	174506.13	9046870.66	338.33	0.00	843.15	229.50	-70.00
GTD-08-53	173737.44	9047279.40	195.49	0.00	625.15	229.50	-60.00
GTD-08-56	173878.11	9046141.09	214.47	0.00	819.65	89.50	-90.00
GTD-09-112	173877.38	9046140.89	214.34	0.00	819.90	49.50	-60.00
GTD-10-137	175019.52	9045397.10	363.57	0.00	875.85	269.50	-75.00
GTD-10-138	174147.00	9046089.00	266.00	0.00	965.00	229.50	-60.00
GTD-10-139	173503.37	9046135.99	203.26	0.00	782.00	49.50	-60.00
GTD-10-146	173592.52	9046375.22	107.04	0.00	830.00	49.50	-70.00
GTD-10-157	175076.38	9046397.16	295.44	0.00	700.25	229.50	-70.00
GTD-10-160	174151.79	9046092.22	266.54	0.00	510.10	229.50	-83.00
GTD-10-162	173759.68	9046509.78	163.35	0.00	997.55	49.50	-70.00
GTD-10-163	174080.19	9046550.76	257.02	0.00	855.50	49.50	-80.00
GTD-10-165	174174.00	9046089.00	268.77	0.00	1000.05	49.50	-60.00
GTD-10-166	174151.40	9046093.36	266.96	0.00	1102.80	49.50	-85.00
GTD-10-167	173889.95	9046413.44	193.90	0.00	591.65	229.50	-85.00
GTD-10-168	174411.21	9045890.16	308.41	0.00	1070.65	49.50	-60.00

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
GTD-10-169	173503.16	9046134.99	203.38	0.00	1101.75	49.50	-85.00
GTD-10-170	173485.99	9046285.36	158.75	0.00	997.95	49.50	-80.00
GTD-10-172	174239.90	9046439.80	289.60	0.00	1002.60	49.50	-70.00
GTD-10-176	174749.49	9045348.00	395.87	0.00	567.20	49.50	-85.00
GTD-10-178	174411.03	9045890.10	308.31	0.00	1078.25	229.50	-60.00
GTD-10-181	175025.17	9045172.87	312.33	0.00	1063.25	229.50	-60.00
GTD-10-182	173575.88	9045840.21	127.99	0.00	1072.45	49.50	-75.00
GTD-10-183	174574.57	9045597.44	348.55	0.00	1049.55	229.50	-60.00
GTD-10-184	174747.46	9045346.36	396.15	0.00	572.65	229.50	-60.00
GTD-11-190	174411.14	9045891.79	308.40	0.00	1048.85	229.50	-85.00
GTD-11-192	174074.03	9046297.52	250.62	0.00	1031.15	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-193	174747.24	9045341.79	396.48	0.00	925.35	54.50	-60.00
GTD-11-194	173911.57	9046624.53	224.84	0.00	992.80	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-195	174573.63	9045595.46	348.92	0.00	1039.60	49.50	-60.00
GTD-11-201	174155.05	9046096.73	267.20	0.00	1107.15	229.50	-78.00
GTD-11-203	174267.71	9045975.97	291.88	0.00	1063.70	49.50	-85.00
GTD-11-205	173606.59	9046692.46	135.44	0.00	1092.85	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-206	174767.67	9045362.12	396.97	0.00	572.05	229.50	-75.00
GTD-11-208	174492.77	9046194.77	356.61	0.00	1082.90	49.50	-75.00
GTD-11-212	174571.80	9045590.00	349.52	0.00	1112.15	229.50	-85.00
GTD-11-213	174517.87	9045770.86	319.26	0.00	1058.00	229.50	-75.00
GTD-11-214	173489.36	9046561.62	69.09	0.00	950.60	229.50	-80.00
GTD-11-216	174091.33	9045858.99	277.58	0.00	1042.25	49.50	-85.00
GTD-11-220	174704.05	9045936.57	371.89	0.00	1080.55	229.50	-75.00
GTD-11-221	174412.65	9045888.19	308.56	0.00	1101.60	49.50	-80.00
GTD-11-225	173492.47	9046749.97	94.34	0.00	994.25	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-232	173826.36	9046834.96	267.60	0.00	318.45	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-234	174117.60	9046788.13	385.38	0.00	1013.50	49.50	-75.00
GTD-11-243	173826.97	9046834.51	267.66	0.00	225.70	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-248	174385.44	9046285.39	321.50	0.00	1039.00	49.50	-70.00
GTD-11-254	173827.71	9046833.35	267.69	0.00	1133.25	49.50	-70.00
GTD-12-256	174411.54	9046110.12	374.55	0.00	673.50	49.50	-83.00
GTD-12-286	174581.42	9046006.36	353.51	0.00	1063.30	49.50	-70.00
GTD-12-288	173989.20	9045706.99	222.07	0.00	1102.30	49.50	-85.00
GTD-12-292	174081.75	9046549.74	257.25	0.00	1063.70	229.50	-85.00
GTD-12-314	173711.73	9046800.61	189.41	0.00	1057.15	49.50	-70.00
GTD-12-334	174001.17	9046653.90	275.31	0.00	975.45	44.50	-70.00
GTD-12-335	174207.91	9045951.01	280.91	0.00	561.60	49.50	-68.00
GTD-12-335W	174207.91	9045951.01	280.91	539.50	1203.20	49.50	-68.00
GTD-12-340	175003.41	9045744.37	337.47	0.00	1112.30	229.50	-73.00
GTD-12-350	174316.86	9045814.20	276.96	0.00	1066.85	224.50	-84.00

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
GTD-12-372	174937.80	9046147.98	364.32	0.00	1229.30	229.50	-68.00
GTD-12-374	174452.65	9046345.34	335.80	0.00	985.55	54.50	-69.00
GTD-12-383	174563.03	9046222.22	386.69	0.00	940.30	49.50	-80.00
GTD-12-385	174573.94	9045595.58	348.92	0.00	278.00	49.50	-77.00
GTD-12-385A	174573.78	9045595.96	348.79	0.00	510.70	49.50	-77.00
GTD-12-386	173877.05	9046139.04	214.86	0.00	883.10	49.50	-75.00
GTD-12-389	174309.24	9046449.32	312.50	0.00	341.05	49.50	-65.00
GTD-17-645	175040.89	9046282.43	325.32	0.00	878.10	269.50	-60.00
GTD-18-645B	175040.89	9046282.43	325.32	0.00	1007.00	269.50	-60.00
GTD-18-645C	175040.89	9046282.43	325.32	0.00	1121.10	269.50	-60.00
GTD-18-646	174042.73	9046050.58	249.40	0.00	1007.30	0.00	-55.00
GTD-18-647	174042.54	9046052.09	249.06	0.00	971.90	0.00	-45.00
GTD-19-648	174042.54	9046052.09	249.06	0.00	1089.40	0.00	-65.00
GTD-21-678	173737.00	9046361.24	146.69	0.00	297.80	49.73	-52.95
GTD-21-679	173736.39	9046360.54	147.08	0.00	1169.70	49.32	-62.82
GTD-21-680	173736.83	9046360.94	147.09	0.00	1057.60	47.71	-49.40
GTD-22-693	174451.01	9046006.42	345.68	0.00	530.80	140.86	-50.27
GTD-22-694	173735.98	9046361.06	147.04	0.00	1147.30	12.31	-61.84
GTD-22-698	173476.72	9046228.66	177.94	0.00	927.80	86.43	-53.78
GTD-22-701	173736.75	9046359.68	147.00	0.00	439.90	81.36	-63.63
GTD-22-701W	173736.75	9046359.68	147.00	393.30	955.80	81.36	-63.63
GTD-22-704	173475.33	9046228.20	177.98	0.00	901.30	53.14	-69.84
GTD-22-715	173476.31	9046228.03	177.97	0.00	16.30	113.27	-74.25
GTD-22-715A	173476.31	9046228.03	177.97	0.00	1068.00	113.90	-75.33
GTD-22-725	174692.49	9045165.00	379.59	0.00	219.80	318.17	-78.14
GTD-22-725A	174692.37	9045150.86	379.86	0.00	1313.80	321.44	-78.46
GTD-23-759	173587.05	9046378.10	105.92	0.00	418.00	231.55	-82.68
GTD-23-764	173738.01	9046360.46	147.04	0.00	365.20	270.75	-75.75
GTD-23-766	173557.23	9046426.68	93.20	0.00	404.70	51.34	-51.67
GTD-23-768	173459.61	9046582.90	61.18	0.00	285.30	50.00	-51.00
GTD-23-770	174018.18	9046389.64	223.86	0.00	535.50	236.24	-60.67
GTD-23-771	173916.86	9045543.21	193.85	0.00	307.30	231.48	-49.59
GTD-23-772	174055.31	9046380.55	230.12	0.00	443.40	50.20	-54.62
GTD-23-773	174332.00	9045433.79	330.13	0.00	393.10	233.44	-59.27
GTD-23-774	173979.32	9046492.70	223.38	0.00	456.90	49.99	-45.06
GTD-23-775	173457.44	9046577.92	61.72	0.00	383.00	52.86	-83.76
GTD-23-776	173854.20	9045606.17	172.87	0.00	284.30	231.62	-60.49
GTD-23-777	174488.47	9046924.92	338.51	0.00	325.50	230.68	-62.60
GTD-23-778	173745.94	9046642.59	187.41	0.00	330.50	231.99	-64.99
GTD-23-779	174054.82	9046379.85	230.34	0.00	393.40	51.68	-75.00
GTD-23-780	174258.24	9046121.21	297.62	0.00	371.70	34.61	-49.63

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
GTD-23-781	173975.81	9046489.00	223.48	0.00	227.80	230.00	-75.00
GTD-23-782	174333.03	9046087.01	329.40	0.00	22.80	50.00	-59.00
GTH-17-191	175718.72	9046459.31	236.65	0.00	95.10	179.50	-62.50
GTH-17-192	175904.46	9046452.72	250.83	0.00	70.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-17-193	176005.48	9046477.79	283.66	0.00	100.00	70.30	-55.30
GTH-17-194	176005.48	9046477.79	283.66	0.00	95.00	2.00	-53.50
GTH-17-195	176005.48	9046477.79	283.66	0.00	95.00	174.90	-79.90
GTH-17-196	175451.51	9046436.42	266.75	0.00	190.00	109.50	-47.00
GTH-17-197	175451.51	9046436.42	266.75	0.00	175.00	179.50	-68.80
GTH-17-198	175145.02	9046314.68	292.95	0.00	275.00	74.50	-47.50
GTH-17-199	175145.02	9046314.68	292.95	0.00	350.00	264.50	-51.00
GTH-17-200	174793.21	9046282.84	369.07	0.00	350.60	0.00	-90.00
GTH-17-205	175426.30	9045447.04	218.00	0.00	150.40	251.50	-45.00
GTH-17-206	175426.30	9045447.04	218.00	0.00	82.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-17-207	175465.13	9045477.84	200.51	0.00	55.20	164.50	-77.00
GTH-17-208	175465.13	9045477.84	200.51	0.00	65.10	112.50	-45.00
GTH-17-209	175465.13	9045477.84	200.51	0.00	65.00	81.50	-45.00
GTH-17-210	175465.13	9045477.84	200.51	0.00	85.00	229.50	-51.00
GTH-17-211	175465.13	9045477.84	200.51	0.00	65.10	37.50	-45.00
GTH-17-212	175512.21	9045490.42	181.37	0.00	220.00	244.50	-13.00
GTH-17-213	175804.11	9044977.70	132.02	0.00	930.80	313.50	5.00
GTH-18-215	175303.19	9045560.36	246.26	0.00	200.00	235.50	-47.00
GTH-18-216	175185.62	9045623.11	278.63	0.00	220.00	231.50	-65.00
GTH-18-217	175185.12	9045623.62	278.69	0.00	290.00	229.50	-49.00
GTH-18-218	175185.90	9045623.30	280.00	0.00	331.80	261.50	-45.00
GTH-18-219	174859.54	9045520.00	406.16	0.00	238.90	269.50	-72.00
GTH-18-220	174844.53	9045565.18	406.25	0.00	445.00	274.50	-66.00
GTH-19-221	174893.09	9045846.90	384.78	0.00	857.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-21-283	174450.31	9046005.70	346.50	0.00	118.50	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-340	175566.48	9045443.62	156.59	0.00	1002.00	240.42	-48.93
GTH-23-341	174055.94	9048134.00	18.01	0.00	585.40	148.00	-8.40
GTH-23-342	174018.44	9046385.98	223.93	0.00	320.20	71.10	-89.85
GTH-23-343	175567.84	9045444.08	156.71	0.00	530.80	227.75	-84.31
GTH-23-344	175076.78	9046885.31	190.90	0.00	400.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-345	175565.54	9045444.28	156.07	0.00	660.30	334.35	-54.77
GTH-23-346	174764.80	9045705.25	381.67	0.00	630.70	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-347	175422.40	9046366.50	237.46	0.00	28.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-348	175186.69	9045896.02	284.50	0.00	33.10	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-349	174621.00	9045058.50	364.20	0.00	21.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-350	175082.60	9045281.50	311.80	0.00	25.00	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-351	175209.24	9045623.06	271.77	0.00	45.60	0.00	-90.00

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
GTH-23-352	175565.25	9045931.15	164.80	0.00	19.60	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-353	175751.90	9045845.89	124.50	0.00	27.80	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-354	175834.95	9045952.32	118.55	0.00	26.20	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-355	175716.60	9046145.80	151.60	0.00	19.90	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-356	175955.10	9045815.20	95.10	0.00	33.20	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-357	176326.90	9045694.40	63.90	0.00	23.20	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-358	176155.85	9045847.50	69.60	0.00	21.60	0.00	-90.00
GTH-23-359	176328.00	9045696.00	65.00	0.00	53.60	0.00	-90.00
GTR-23-644	173531.07	9046218.83	183.54	0.00	340.00	47.00	-81.00
GTR-23-645	173528.47	9046212.35	184.26	0.00	315.00	232.51	-70.72
GTR-23-646	173481.23	9046327.83	150.42	0.00	230.00	232.00	-71.00
GTR-23-647	173445.20	9046356.35	144.87	0.00	220.00	205.75	-78.03
GTR-23-648	173475.93	9046412.14	130.14	0.00	260.00	304.78	-78.64
GTR-23-649	173472.30	9046409.52	130.18	0.00	200.00	255.34	-50.01
GTR-23-650	173533.60	9046302.72	151.87	0.00	270.00	240.71	-61.97
GTR-23-653	173569.00	9046300.00	165.00	0.00	230.00	300.49	-76.20
GTR-23-654	173742.96	9046280.57	161.08	0.00	282.00	266.00	-87.00
KTD-10-001	176225.49	9047930.49	44.78	0.00	414.90	319.50	-60.00
KTD-10-002	175962.52	9047915.45	38.30	0.00	350.30	359.50	-90.00
KTD-10-003	175733.12	9047752.38	20.80	0.00	400.00	49.50	-60.00
KTD-10-004	176145.73	9048059.86	43.23	0.00	350.00	0.00	-60.00
KTD-10-005	175578.70	9047953.04	17.72	0.00	320.30	49.50	-60.00
KTD-18-006	176013.18	9048040.80	49.41	0.00	363.70	89.50	-50.00
KTD-18-007	176097.90	9048156.90	53.17	0.00	350.00	89.50	-50.00
KTD-18-008	176080.06	9048114.16	58.96	0.00	334.10	89.50	-50.00
KTD-18-009	176008.80	9047997.32	40.83	0.00	351.70	89.50	-50.00
KTD-18-010	175984.75	9047957.06	38.07	0.00	350.00	89.50	-50.00
KTD-18-011	176112.59	9047744.98	68.38	0.00	452.60	319.50	-50.00
KTD-18-012	176152.36	9048073.50	42.38	0.00	275.90	89.50	-50.00
KTD-18-013	176134.40	9047897.03	43.94	0.00	300.00	319.50	-50.00
KTR-16-001	176000.00	9048043.00	49.00	0.00	110.00	89.50	-60.00
LMD-23-001	171350.54	9050243.81	39.73	0.00	644.80	225.56	-69.66
LMD-23-002	171954.49	9050500.34	30.84	0.00	152.60	64.43	-59.75
LMD-23-003	171936.34	9050300.32	20.26	0.00	105.70	54.81	-58.21
LMD-23-004	171467.00	9050295.00	14.00	0.00	393.10	271.92	-44.03
MBH-17-014	176182.79	9047653.64	49.15	0.00	32.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-18-015	175902.00	9047561.00	37.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-18-016	174823.00	9048259.00	55.50	0.00	15.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-18-017	174827.00	9048250.00	55.50	0.00	15.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-18-018	174903.00	9048399.00	55.50	0.00	15.50	0.00	-90.00
MBH-18-019	174909.00	9048393.00	55.50	0.00	15.50	0.00	-90.00

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MBH-19-020	175436.77	9045788.00	191.50	0.00	1000.00	222.50	-70.00
MBH-19-021	175694.00	9044250.00	48.00	0.00	610.70	224.50	-70.00
MBH-19-022	173982.22	9045547.90	214.94	0.00	600.00	316.50	-70.00
MBH-19-023	175069.48	9046891.00	191.17	0.00	392.50	205.50	-70.00
MBH-19-024	174928.64	9047852.42	61.87	0.00	1018.70	225.50	-60.00
MBH-19-025	174112.00	9045336.00	253.00	0.00	446.70	328.50	-65.00
MBH-19-026	174151.38	9045271.62	273.38	0.00	920.70	322.68	-65.00
MBH-19-027	174301.93	9045633.12	310.99	0.00	30.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-030	174069.94	9045411.30	242.15	0.00	40.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-031	174089.75	9046408.38	246.66	0.00	131.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-032	174089.75	9046408.38	246.66	0.00	31.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-033	174705.00	9044977.00	346.00	0.00	131.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-034	174704.00	9044978.00	346.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-035	175079.30	9046861.00	193.63	0.00	151.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-040	173487.41	9046222.66	177.75	0.00	102.30	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-041	173481.00	9046231.00	176.00	0.00	792.50	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-042	174839.08	9045105.72	341.43	0.00	15.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-20-043	174911.74	9045076.33	327.49	0.00	15.00	14.50	-90.00
MBH-20-044	174697.01	9045163.52	379.73	0.00	15.00	0.00	-90.00
MBH-23-051	173481.66	9046230.10	177.94	0.00	928.40	216.32	-81.02
MBH-23-052	174013.78	9045561.69	219.64	0.00	917.00	263.19	-71.10
SND-12-001	170000.83	9052316.63	304.29	0.00	924.65	349.50	-70.00
SND-12-002	170052.03	9052609.54	384.88	0.00	501.20	64.50	-60.00
SND-12-003	169610.05	9052802.24	406.37	0.00	594.55	44.50	-60.00
SND-12-004	168837.88	9051958.88	109.75	0.00	574.50	289.50	-60.00
SND-12-005	169610.48	9052801.07	406.29	0.00	537.05	189.50	-60.00
SND-12-006	168693.17	9052210.48	178.13	0.00	978.60	89.50	-60.00
SND-12-007	171140.04	9052436.37	164.15	0.00	430.90	269.50	-60.00
SND-12-008	169851.97	9052440.47	270.66	0.00	747.75	89.50	-70.00
SND-12-009	171434.00	9051513.00	254.00	0.00	434.00	269.50	-60.00
UGTH-18-001	175381.26	9045447.89	148.81	0.00	260.00	241.50	-8.00
UGTH-18-002	175381.26	9045447.90	148.81	0.00	636.70	269.50	-8.60
UGTH-18-003	175380.91	9045448.23	148.71	0.00	757.90	254.50	-10.40
UGTH-18-004	175380.41	9045449.32	148.77	0.00	837.00	275.50	-7.60
UGTH-18-005	174990.28	9045389.95	88.90	0.00	490.70	315.13	-8.27
UGTH-18-006	174991.33	9045391.19	88.81	0.00	478.50	322.80	-8.00
UGTH-19-007	174887.26	9045495.70	66.06	0.00	462.10	319.34	-7.07
UGTH-19-008	174677.60	9045666.52	26.85	0.00	95.10	310.50	-15.20
UGTH-19-009	174678.41	9045666.88	27.06	0.00	90.00	324.93	-13.09
UGTH-19-010	174678.87	9045667.50	26.90	0.00	671.10	319.40	-9.00
UGTH-19-011	174680.75	9045666.69	27.26	0.00	358.40	314.03	-7.82

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UGTH-19-011W	174680.75	9045666.69	27.26	156.00	233.40	314.03	-7.82
UGTH-19-012	174804.13	9045596.16	46.10	0.00	424.90	41.74	-7.38
UGTH-19-013	174492.26	9045883.45	-8.30	0.00	833.80	309.29	-8.22
UGTH-19-014	174384.47	9046038.85	-30.63	0.00	225.60	297.59	-11.18
UGTH-19-015	174383.82	9046038.29	-30.79	0.00	276.70	285.44	-12.15
UGTH-20-016	174268.49	9046017.33	-37.93	0.00	148.80	318.33	-7.66
UGTH-20-017	174269.00	9046017.55	-37.34	0.00	193.90	328.55	5.10
UGTH-20-018	174135.95	9046172.37	-51.75	0.00	240.00	321.02	-8.07
UGTH-22-019	174139.10	9046163.42	-50.97	0.00	12.00	148.50	5.00
UGTH-22-020	174137.74	9046162.53	-50.92	0.00	284.30	179.71	5.00
UGTH-22-021	174130.71	9046240.52	-58.00	0.00	14.60	349.50	5.00
UGTH-22-022	174269.18	9046019.10	-37.18	0.00	14.60	311.50	5.00
UGTH-23-023	174930.46	9045374.04	82.52	0.00	453.50	263.89	-8.86
UHGZ-19-001	174888.34	9045496.89	63.84	0.00	1308.10	339.73	-30.07
UHGZ-19-002	174797.82	9045595.36	44.95	0.00	164.20	294.50	-29.61
UHGZ-19-002A	174798.03	9045595.71	45.92	0.00	1058.50	296.50	-26.50
UHGZ-19-003	174576.40	9045789.31	9.25	0.00	731.60	350.80	-17.70
UHGZ-19-004	174684.90	9045670.40	26.61	0.00	250.70	297.13	-47.00
UHGZ-19-004A	174684.81	9045670.45	25.70	0.00	61.00	295.10	-43.40
UHGZ-19-005	174552.60	9045888.67	-5.41	0.00	477.00	47.91	-51.11
UHGZ-19-005W	174552.60	9045888.67	-5.41	434.00	442.40	47.91	-51.11
UHGZ-19-006	174495.03	9045882.61	-9.96	0.00	850.20	276.55	-52.11
UHGZ-19-007	174398.00	9046028.54	-32.10	0.00	11.70	57.27	-62.74
UHGZ-19-007A	174391.42	9046037.65	-31.44	0.00	654.60	57.49	-62.65
UHGZ-19-008	174552.11	9045888.18	-5.26	0.00	764.50	49.14	-69.80
UHGZ-19-008W	174552.11	9045888.18	-5.26	726.10	734.30	49.14	-69.80
UHGZ-19-009	174399.12	9046029.63	-31.79	0.00	447.50	57.54	-47.73
UHGZ-20-010	174399.12	9046029.60	-31.79	0.00	525.50	56.38	-32.72
UHGZ-20-011	174272.70	9046014.19	-39.20	0.00	784.80	40.51	-48.53
UHGZ-20-012	174551.16	9045888.69	-5.48	0.00	556.00	14.42	-71.74
UHGZ-20-012W	174551.16	9045888.69	-5.48	373.30	779.60	14.42	-71.74
UHGZ-20-013	174271.12	9046018.61	-39.34	0.00	727.30	351.97	-62.22
UHGZ-20-014	174398.44	9046022.66	-31.91	0.00	881.50	133.16	-55.10
UHGZ-20-015	174391.01	9046039.18	-30.63	0.00	470.20	27.23	-12.47
UHGZ-20-016	174288.44	9046027.91	-39.75	0.00	685.10	40.70	-32.53
UHGZ-20-017	174398.59	9046023.76	-31.87	0.00	810.30	103.65	-67.53
UHGZ-20-018	174390.96	9046039.17	-31.35	0.00	530.30	26.50	-32.90
UHGZ-20-019	174392.00	9046038.00	-32.00	0.00	887.30	41.39	-65.00
UHGZ-20-020	174273.00	9046012.78	-39.06	0.00	894.50	81.51	-72.39

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UHGZ-20-021	174288.02	9046026.74	-39.75	0.00	486.60	50.64	-37.25
UHGZ-20-022	174172.98	9046239.09	-55.83	0.00	10.30	44.64	-46.88
UHGZ-20-022A	174172.45	9046239.81	-55.89	0.00	800.20	44.42	-46.72
UHGZ-20-023	174141.48	9046165.25	-52.97	0.00	828.40	108.93	-36.60
UHGZ-20-024	174136.66	9046242.72	-59.48	0.00	652.40	40.95	-37.27
UHGZ-20-025	174153.33	9046220.56	-55.34	0.00	776.20	55.17	-43.60
UHGZ-20-026	174141.24	9046165.35	-51.92	0.00	490.00	109.07	-16.00
UHGZ-20-027	174172.98	9046238.98	-54.24	0.00	461.10	44.38	-7.38
UHGZ-20-028	174136.78	9046242.89	-58.81	0.00	535.70	40.89	-18.99
UHGZ-20-029	174138.32	9046166.30	-52.72	0.00	650.00	85.74	-23.90
UHGZ-20-030	174173.54	9046239.68	-54.61	0.00	443.00	57.74	-10.76
UHGZ-20-031	174136.15	9046242.19	-59.35	0.00	759.00	40.60	-49.80
UHGZ-20-032	174141.57	9046166.75	-53.19	0.00	706.60	82.51	-40.84
UHGZ-20-032W	174141.57	9046166.75	-53.19	635.90	643.80	82.51	-40.84
UHGZ-20-033	174173.20	9046239.46	-55.12	0.00	525.20	57.17	-24.44
UHGZ-20-034	174153.76	9046220.01	-56.24	0.00	713.50	69.29	-41.56
UHGZ-21-035	174173.45	9046238.36	-55.66	0.00	680.00	79.56	-38.77
UHGZ-21-036	174143.14	9046167.45	-53.32	0.00	680.90	76.71	-26.91
UHGZ-21-037	174137.26	9046242.08	-59.33	0.00	640.00	59.17	-33.24
UHGZ-21-038	174152.66	9046223.66	-56.24	0.00	547.80	17.83	-22.36
UHGZ-21-039	174143.12	9046172.45	-53.16	0.00	655.00	40.18	-26.80
UHGZ-21-040	174135.90	9046243.69	-58.54	0.00	483.20	21.34	-11.11
UHGZ-21-041	174172.07	9046241.26	-55.04	0.00	462.30	24.11	-18.41
UHGZ-21-042	174132.90	9046166.14	-52.72	0.00	449.50	253.44	-53.93
UHGZ-21-043	174128.61	9046240.43	-59.25	0.00	633.80	269.22	-27.72
UHGZ-21-044	174170.97	9046242.08	-54.45	0.00	565.20	5.04	-5.08
UHGZ-21-045	174093.28	9046168.44	-55.42	0.00	612.00	204.76	-50.85
UHGZ-21-045W	174093.28	9046168.44	-55.42	509.00	539.30	204.76	-50.85
UHGZ-21-046	174386.33	9046032.88	-31.59	0.00	636.10	238.16	-38.16
UHGZ-21-047	174132.27	9046166.00	-52.90	0.00	608.70	253.46	-41.40
UHGZ-21-048	174170.84	9046240.80	-55.37	0.00	579.50	4.95	-31.20
UHGZ-21-049	174170.12	9046241.87	-55.83	0.00	898.40	353.13	-28.82
UHGZ-21-050	174133.34	9046165.47	-53.32	0.00	870.10	232.85	-65.07
UHGZ-21-051	174128.85	9046234.28	-59.90	0.00	820.10	197.60	-49.07
UHGZ-21-051W	174128.85	9046234.28	-59.90	565.10	586.40	197.60	-49.07
UHGZ-21-052	174096.36	9046168.58	-55.55	0.00	987.20	133.95	-44.82
UHGZ-21-053	174389.87	9046027.88	-31.59	0.00	731.40	228.61	-50.78
UHGZ-21-054	174389.82	9046027.83	-31.32	0.00	33.30	227.81	-40.80
UHGZ-21-055	174160.02	9046233.09	-55.85	0.00	571.80	256.07	-41.30

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UHGZ-21-055W	174160.02	9046233.09	-55.85	556.60	904.80	256.07	-41.30
UHGZ-21-056	174133.16	9046165.35	-52.69	0.00	710.60	234.20	-48.08
UHGZ-21-057	174129.57	9046235.54	-58.33	0.00	877.20	179.27	-42.64
UHGZ-21-058	174091.60	9046170.42	-54.88	0.00	795.40	264.67	-34.77
UHGZ-21-058W	174091.60	9046170.42	-54.88	657.00	670.40	264.67	-34.77
UHGZ-21-059	174390.49	9046027.36	-31.83	0.00	880.10	207.57	-54.71
UHGZ-21-060	174169.89	9046238.83	-54.60	0.00	745.00	18.60	-47.40
UHGZ-21-061	174139.66	9046164.18	-52.53	0.00	764.40	126.84	-46.69
UHGZ-21-062	174390.24	9046027.75	-31.71	0.00	917.80	221.06	-58.68
UHGZ-21-063	174128.88	9046235.74	-58.32	0.00	872.00	215.56	-52.13
UHGZ-21-063W	174128.88	9046235.74	-58.32	455.50	513.60	215.56	-52.13
UHGZ-21-064	174389.66	9046027.66	-31.16	0.00	534.10	228.85	-30.40
UHGZ-21-065	174164.02	9046235.20	-55.92	0.00	600.90	251.33	-60.90
UHGZ-21-066	174125.67	9046237.32	-59.73	0.00	965.40	276.21	-43.55
UHGZ-21-067	174140.05	9046164.05	-52.50	0.00	1011.00	123.83	-36.64
UHGZ-21-068	174163.60	9046234.98	-55.99	0.00	920.60	251.74	-49.41
UHGZ-21-069	174273.18	9046012.35	-39.27	0.00	887.30	159.09	-66.14
UHGZ-21-070	174139.33	9046164.15	-52.68	0.00	978.70	132.04	-57.70
UHGZ-21-071	174162.57	9046234.57	-56.03	0.00	850.00	250.66	-32.99
UHGZ-21-072	174267.08	9046012.30	-38.98	0.00	693.10	240.66	-44.67
UHGZ-21-073	174125.14	9046237.74	-59.01	0.00	723.20	288.75	-28.15
UHGZ-21-074	174092.09	9046170.85	-55.39	0.00	1032.60	274.06	-56.71
UHGZ-21-075	174139.31	9046163.75	-52.22	0.00	896.70	137.76	-36.48
UHGZ-21-077	174171.01	9046240.35	-55.39	0.00	775.70	14.42	-41.06
UHGZ-22-076	174274.39	9046013.94	-39.16	0.00	622.30	93.84	-63.50
UHGZ-22-076W	174274.39	9046013.94	-39.16	599.10	968.40	93.84	-63.50
UHGZ-22-078	174126.21	9046234.97	-59.80	0.00	962.40	214.30	-55.15
UHGZ-22-079	174093.50	9046168.08	-55.31	0.00	789.90	198.13	-44.08
UHGZ-22-080	174384.78	9046038.98	-31.49	0.00	780.00	309.88	-34.04
UHGZ-22-081	174138.87	9046163.56	-52.22	0.00	808.50	149.12	-39.49
UHGZ-22-082	174170.55	9046240.80	-55.84	0.00	982.90	2.64	-43.81
UHGZ-22-083	174138.52	9046163.40	-51.92	0.00	1116.70	159.60	-58.10
UHGZ-22-084	174270.14	9046018.23	-39.28	0.00	842.50	312.83	-60.92
UHGZ-22-085	174125.99	9046238.30	-58.81	0.00	932.50	309.39	-33.02
UHGZ-22-086	174092.51	9046169.26	-54.48	0.00	683.10	230.14	-29.15
UHGZ-22-087	174384.75	9046038.49	-31.59	0.00	1203.10	300.90	-39.74
UHGZ-22-088	174170.74	9046239.96	-55.87	0.00	720.80	7.99	-64.11
UHGZ-22-089	174270.64	9046018.50	-39.44	0.00	896.90	328.67	-68.12
UHGZ-22-090	174126.21	9046238.56	-58.64	0.00	823.00	318.40	-22.86
UHGZ-22-091	174139.56	9046165.20	-51.53	0.00	853.60	100.31	-74.23

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
UHGZ-22-092	174092.01	9046168.51	-55.57	0.00	776.10	225.41	-41.51
UHGZ-22-093	174170.14	9046239.94	-55.85	0.00	635.40	347.86	-64.94
UHGZ-22-094	174269.76	9046017.89	-39.50	0.00	704.50	299.01	-61.65
UHGZ-22-095	174386.83	9046039.19	-31.86	0.00	833.00	351.89	-61.88
UHGZ-22-096	174139.84	9046165.21	-52.92	0.00	965.50	98.11	-61.84
UHGZ-22-097	174091.63	9046170.87	-55.48	0.00	924.80	272.82	-47.36
UHGZ-22-098	174169.70	9046241.35	-55.84	0.00	987.60	346.89	-34.58
UHGZ-22-099	174129.70	9046242.62	-58.61	0.00	1020.00	316.88	-16.92
UHGZ-22-100	174549.74	9045888.73	-5.54	0.00	617.60	15.90	-64.79
UHGZ-22-100W	174549.74	9045888.73	-5.54	366.00	533.30	15.90	-64.79
UHGZ-22-101	174146.61	9046216.10	-56.33	0.00	351.00	231.14	-52.91
UHGZ-22-101W	174146.61	9046216.10	-56.33	307.70	844.50	231.14	-52.91
UHGZ-22-102	174090.16	9046170.73	-55.35	0.00	790.00	269.38	-26.56
UHGZ-22-103	174268.20	9046015.15	-39.39	0.00	821.30	245.48	-33.72
UHGZ-22-104	174387.04	9046039.72	-31.71	0.00	1022.50	354.47	-46.74
UHGZ-22-105	174140.29	9046165.12	-53.10	0.00	458.00	99.82	-51.92
UHGZ-22-105A	174140.48	9046165.11	-54.00	0.00	882.40	98.79	-46.84
UHGZ-22-106	174092.96	9046166.33	-54.23	0.00	346.10	197.74	-5.70
UHGZ-22-107	174169.89	9046240.53	-55.81	0.00	563.40	346.57	-48.03
UHGZ-22-107W	174169.89	9046240.53	-55.81	545.20	1001.00	346.57	-48.03
UHGZ-22-108	174093.16	9046167.17	-55.29	0.00	607.10	197.99	-28.84
UHGZ-22-109	174266.81	9046014.54	-39.34	0.00	610.10	244.61	-23.16
UHGZ-22-110	174129.60	9046242.18	-58.44	0.00	902.00	306.51	-13.60
UHGZ-22-111	174145.57	9046215.17	-56.43	0.00	810.20	231.52	-34.12
UHGZ-22-112	174546.80	9045885.31	-5.48	0.00	1020.90	242.21	-76.77
UHGZ-22-113	174387.07	9046039.45	-31.81	0.00	965.90	354.36	-54.53
UHGZ-22-114	174091.73	9046168.05	-54.76	0.00	518.20	225.00	-20.39
UHGZ-22-115	174265.92	9046014.12	-38.05	0.00	310.10	245.63	-5.71
UHGZ-22-116	174140.21	9046165.95	-53.09	0.00	1054.60	79.85	-54.27
UHGZ-22-117	174169.05	9046241.30	-55.76	0.00	823.30	336.17	-33.21
UHGZ-22-118	174548.52	9045882.95	-5.66	0.00	619.00	122.67	-78.11
UHGZ-22-118W	174549.10	9045886.40	-4.30	608.70	752.20	122.67	-78.11
UHGZ-22-119	174268.99	9046014.95	-39.73	0.00	629.00	236.44	-39.11
UHGZ-22-119W	174268.99	9046014.95	-39.73	623.00	821.40	236.44	-39.11
UHGZ-22-120	174091.33	9046168.16	-54.06	0.00	334.80	230.56	-5.31
UHGZ-22-121	174150.09	9046218.88	-56.40	0.00	880.10	51.78	-65.67
UHGZ-22-122	174390.07	9046040.80	-30.35	0.00	525.00	11.07	-4.01
UHGZ-22-123	174133.37	9046165.79	-52.94	0.00	500.40	253.76	-67.20
UHGZ-22-123W	174133.37	9046165.79	-52.94	284.10	692.80	253.76	-67.20

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
UHGZ-22-124	174129.56	9046242.20	-58.19	0.00	711.00	310.27	-5.33
UHGZ-22-125	174091.58	9046169.08	-55.52	0.00	279.80	238.94	-40.11
UHGZ-22-126	174269.28	9046010.57	-39.06	0.00	372.80	201.00	-15.76
UHGZ-22-127	174150.30	9046219.13	-56.42	0.00	965.10	51.56	-56.30
UHGZ-22-128	174548.01	9045882.02	-5.47	0.00	334.00	152.61	-51.98
UHGZ-22-129	174092.07	9046172.53	-55.45	0.00	958.40	309.68	-42.51
UHGZ-22-130	174392.90	9046033.70	-32.05	0.00	920.20	346.64	-74.00
UHGZ-23-128A	174548.01	9045882.02	-5.47	0.00	10.00	152.61	-51.35
UHGZ-23-128AA	174549.45	9045883.13	-5.57	0.00	796.40	150.30	-54.85
UHGZ-23-128AAW	174549.45	9045883.13	-5.57	440.70	541.00	150.30	-54.85
UHGZ-23-129W	174092.07	9046172.53	-55.45	911.00	972.90	309.68	-42.51
UHGZ-23-131	174129.32	9046241.78	-58.87	0.00	918.80	298.18	-25.97
UHGZ-23-132	174278.95	9046020.14	-39.30	0.00	677.40	50.86	-42.28
UHGZ-23-132W	174278.95	9046020.14	-39.30	590.60	804.90	50.86	-42.28
UHGZ-23-133	174394.89	9046034.59	-31.41	0.00	557.60	30.39	-29.03
UHGZ-23-134	174092.04	9046172.19	-55.07	0.00	810.10	301.75	-37.14
UHGZ-23-135	174169.70	9046237.20	-54.50	0.00	54.80	335.68	-25.10
UHGZ-23-135A	174168.68	9046241.96	-55.47	0.00	938.00	335.61	-22.85
UHGZ-23-136	174394.69	9046033.89	-31.99	0.00	860.50	34.87	-53.72
UHGZ-23-137	174129.28	9046241.75	-59.24	0.00	917.00	297.94	-35.64
UHGZ-23-138	174277.68	9046020.21	-39.37	0.00	592.30	235.81	-64.56
UHGZ-23-138W	174277.68	9046020.21	-39.37	268.30	952.90	235.81	-64.56
UHGZ-23-139	174547.33	9045885.03	-5.37	0.00	1217.50	220.14	-76.03
UHGZ-23-140	174091.23	9046172.29	-54.48	0.00	752.50	295.44	-17.50
UHGZ-23-141	174395.16	9046025.73	-32.03	0.00	942.60	237.88	-73.13
UHGZ-23-142	174550.09	9045883.72	-5.57	0.00	1096.70	140.77	-52.19
UHGZ-23-143	174130.23	9046242.57	-59.57	0.00	589.90	324.73	-48.61
UHGZ-23-143A	174131.35	9046243.16	-59.20	0.00	885.30	325.88	-47.08
UHGZ-23-143W	174130.23	9046242.57	-59.57	382.90	411.80	324.73	-48.61
UHGZ-23-144	174091.71	9046169.90	-55.38	0.00	832.20	251.95	-46.16
UHGZ-23-145	174168.33	9046241.51	-55.58	0.00	462.60	328.47	-27.86
UHGZ-23-145W	174168.33	9046241.51	-55.58	457.50	470.40	328.47	-27.86
UHGZ-23-146	174164.01	9046238.24	-42.57	0.00	1067.10	306.82	-42.43
UHGZ-23-147	174277.12	9046015.20	-37.50	0.00	241.80	162.56	-0.47
UHGZ-23-148	174132.60	9046168.03	-46.90	0.00	1089.30	282.96	-38.21
UHGZ-23-149	174393.71	9046035.85	-31.99	0.00	691.40	10.78	-30.17
UHGZ-23-150	174549.36	9045883.90	-5.61	0.00	931.30	110.47	-70.38
UHGZ-23-151	174092.47	9046173.09	-55.19	0.00	1005.50	321.21	-35.51

Hole ID	Collar East (WGS84 51N)	Collar North (WGS84 51N)	Collar RL (m)	Start of Hole Depth (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	First of Dip
UHGZ-23-152	174275.40	9046023.16	-39.33	0.00	876.80	288.72	-72.46
UHGZ-23-153	174390.90	9046033.47	-32.00	0.00	794.00	309.63	-49.52
UHGZ-23-154	174130.43	9046242.83	-58.77	0.00	1017.40	305.99	-24.27
UHGZ-23-155	174164.85	9046238.86	-54.82	0.00	874.30	328.72	-18.82
UHGZ-23-156	174090.85	9046169.64	-55.41	0.00	622.40	253.38	-32.56
UHGZ-23-157	174134.13	9046170.07	-52.87	0.00	785.10	326.52	-35.26
UHGZ-23-158	174571.89	9045783.17	8.62	0.00	135.50	262.64	-42.28
UHGZ-23-159	174545.57	9045883.84	-5.69	0.00	1109.40	225.06	-65.45
UHGZ-23-160	174274.38	9046023.43	-38.35	0.00	985.60	0	0
UHGZ-23-161	174391.19	9046034.38	-31.42	0.00	888.90	325.71	-29.10
UHGZ-23-162	174091.09	9046172.16	-54.89	0.00	822.00	293.21	-23.35
UHGZ-23-163	174136.20	9046240.60	-52.93	0.00	3.90	330.18	-29.13
UHGZ-23-164	174091.82	9046172.82	-54.69	0.00	422.00	310.42	-21.93
UHGZ-23-143W#	174130.23	9046242.57	-59.57	436.00	459.90	abandoned	

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