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Excellent Drilling Results from Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine and Tujuh Bukit Copper Project

Jakarta, Indonesia – PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (IDX: MDKA) ("**Merdeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the recent drilling results from the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine ("**TB Gold**") and Tujuh Bukit Copper Project ("**TB Copper**"), located in East Java, Indonesia. Merdeka holds a 100% interest in both assets.

Merdeka has consistently added new gold-silver oxide resources to extend the mine life of TB Gold since sustained exploration and infill drilling programs at Tujuh Bukit were implemented in 2020. Drilling below the open pits also more recently identified connections between the gold-silver oxide resources and the underlying copper-gold porphyry mineralisation, as reported in November 2023.

This approach continued throughout 2023, with drill programs designed to target oxide gold successfully identifying further extensions to the oxide gold resource. An increase in TB Gold resources and mine life is expected to be announced at the end of Q1 2024. The drilling also identified copper mineralisation below TB Gold's high sulphidation epithermal ("HSE") mineralisation and above TB Copper's deeper copper-gold porphyry deposit. This copper mineralisation is most prominent below (and adjacent to) Pit C. This discovery adds potential for developing open pit copper-gold sulphide operations that could be mined to supplement ore supply from underground.

Drilling in 2024 will focus on confirming additional heap leachable gold-silver oxide resources and identifying further open pit copper-gold sulphide mineralisation. This drilling has the potential to significantly enhance TB Copper's economics by increasing and accelerating the initial production profile.

As previously reported (November 2023), surface drilling under Pit A has demonstrated continuity between the HSE mineralisation and the deeper copper-gold porphyry deposit. This continuity has recently been confirmed along strike of the previously reported intercepts below Pit A, and similar connectivity is now also established beneath Pit C. Oxide extensions to support the current heap leach operations have been identified proximal to Pit A and Pit C.

Surface drilling at TB Gold in 2023 totalled 37,265 metres of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling in 146 holes and 25,224 metres of diamond drilling ("DD") in 49 holes.

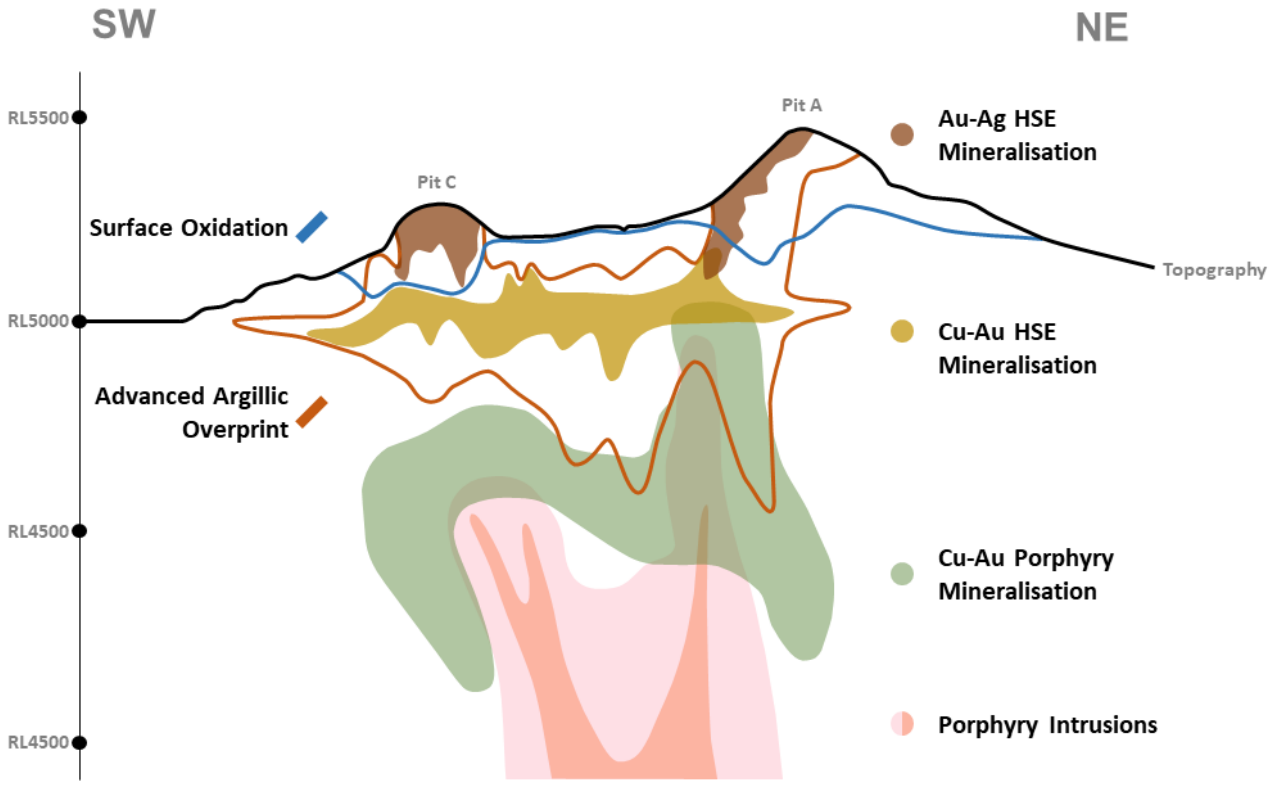
Selected results[1] from the latest drilling include:

- GTD-23-788: 231.4 metres @ 1.1% Cu & 1.1 g/t Au from 285.5 metres
- GTD-23-772: 163.4 metres @ 1.1% Cu & 1.4 g/t Au from 280 metres
- GTR-23-701: 40 metres @ 6.6% Cu & 2.6 g/t Au from 132 metres
- GTR-23-674A: 209 metres @ 0.6% Cu & 0.8 g/t Au from 181 metres
- GTD-23-780: 229.7 metres @ 0.9% Cu & 0.4 g/t Au from 384 metres
- GTR-23-708: 148 metres @ 0.9% Cu & 0.8 g/t Au from 252 metres
- GTD-23-791: 210.9 metres @ 0.7% Cu & 0.2 g/t Au from 291.7 metres
- GTD-23-764: 76 metres @ 1% Cu & 0.9 g/t Au from 191 metres
- GTR-23-578: 81 metres @ 1% Cu & 0.6 g/t Au from 165 metres
- GTD-23-764: 88.2 metres @ 0.9% Cu & 0.5 g/t Au from 277 metres

The full copper and gold intercepts discussed in this report are listed in Table 3.

[1] Results reported using a 0.15% Cu cut-off, and a minimum intercept length of 7.5 metres.

Figure 1: Tujuh Bukit conceptual mineralisation model



DRILLING RESULTS

Recent drilling beyond the existing Pit A and Pit C boundaries has identified significant mineralisation extensions both at depth and along the strike in both open pits. The drilling campaign has also established a clear connectivity between the high sulphidation epithermal mineralisation and the deeper copper-gold porphyry deposit.

A copper-gold "blanket" associated with the high sulphidation event (post porphyry) has recently been identified. This copper-gold HSE mineralisation is structurally controlled with a sub-horizontal element and is characterised by enargite and chalcocite, accompanied by lesser digenite and covellite. Positioned beneath the oxide gold mineralisation and most pronounced below (and adjacent to) Pit C, this mineralisation occurs approximately 150 metres from the 5,000RL, offering substantial potential for additional open-pit operations. At the closest point this is less than 50 metres below the current base of Pit C which will get deeper as mining progresses.

The following cross sections step through 2023 highlights of drilling results related to the copper HSE and the connectivity of the near surface gold-silver HSE mineralisation to the deeper copper-gold porphyry deposit.

Figure 2: The copper HSE mineralisation sections

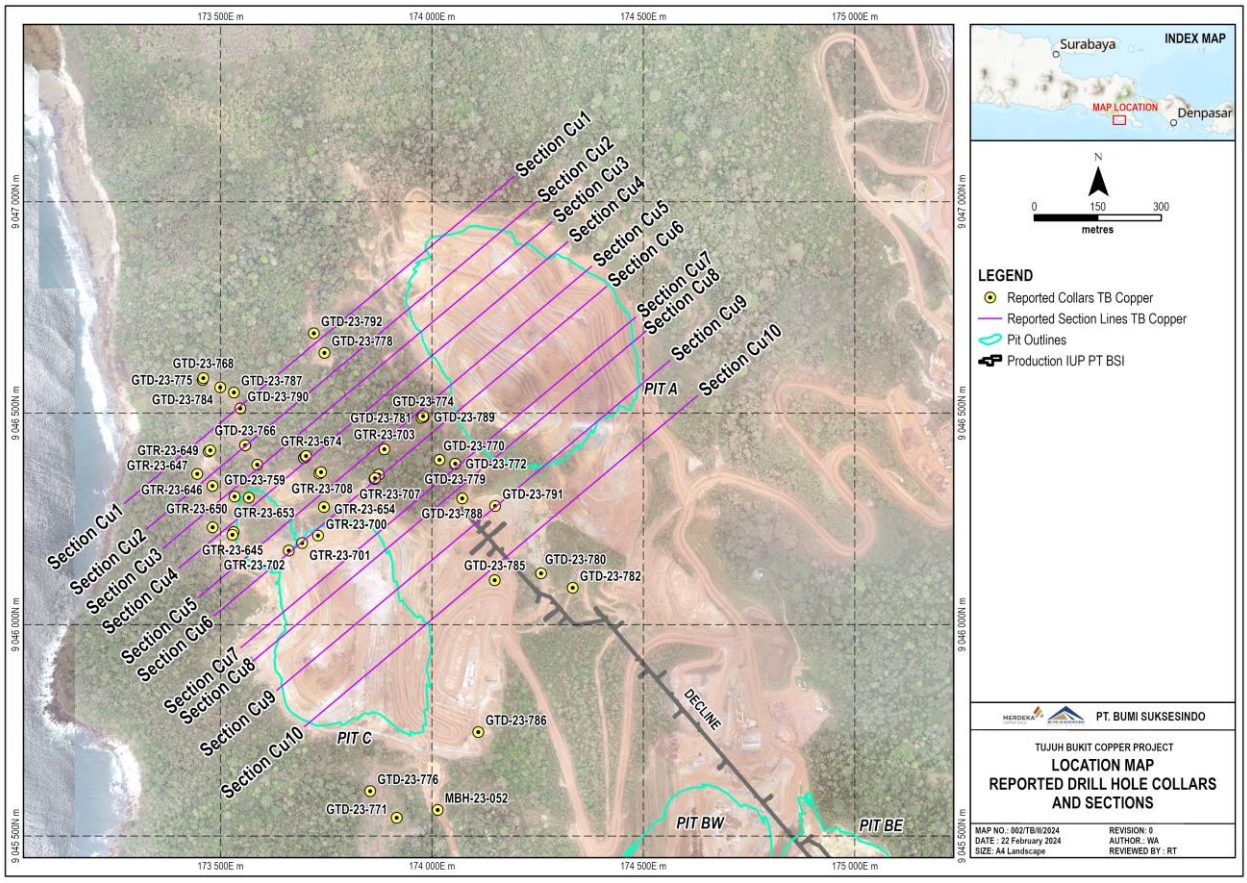
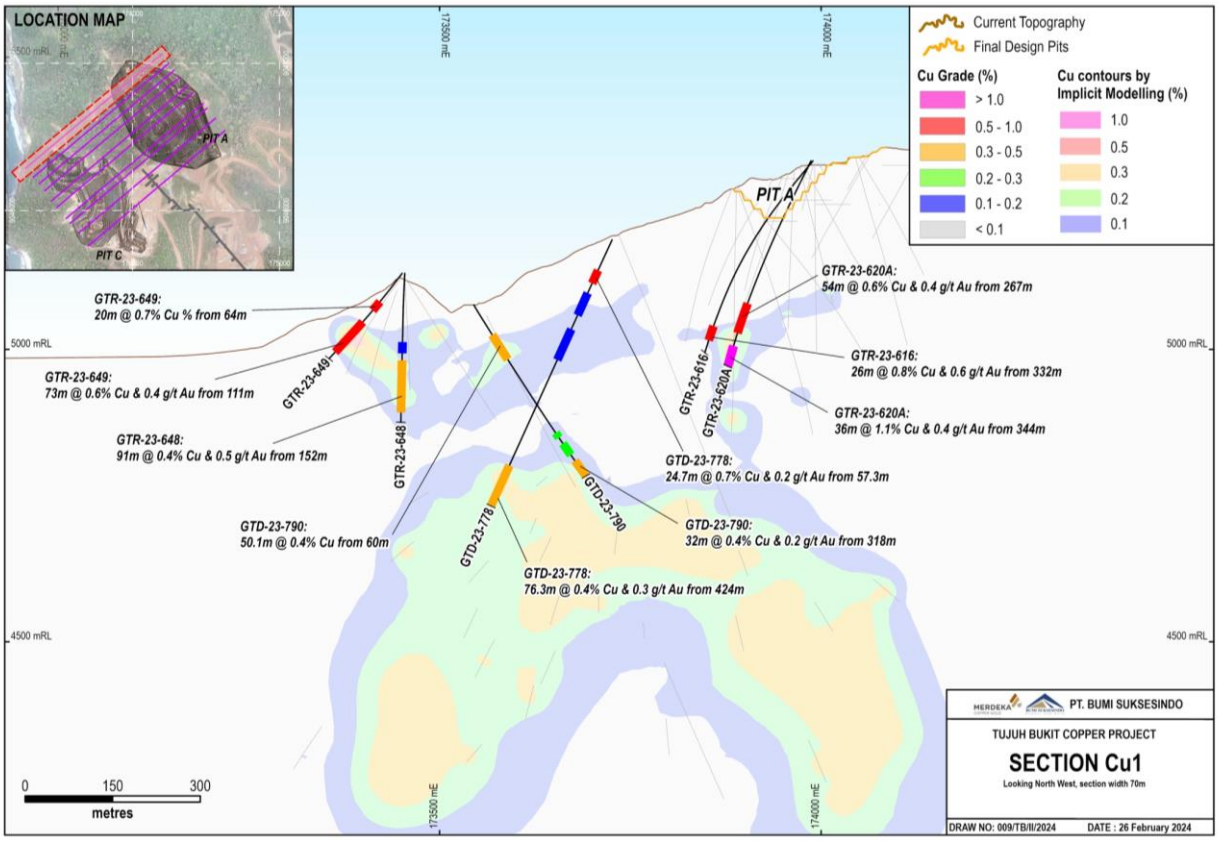
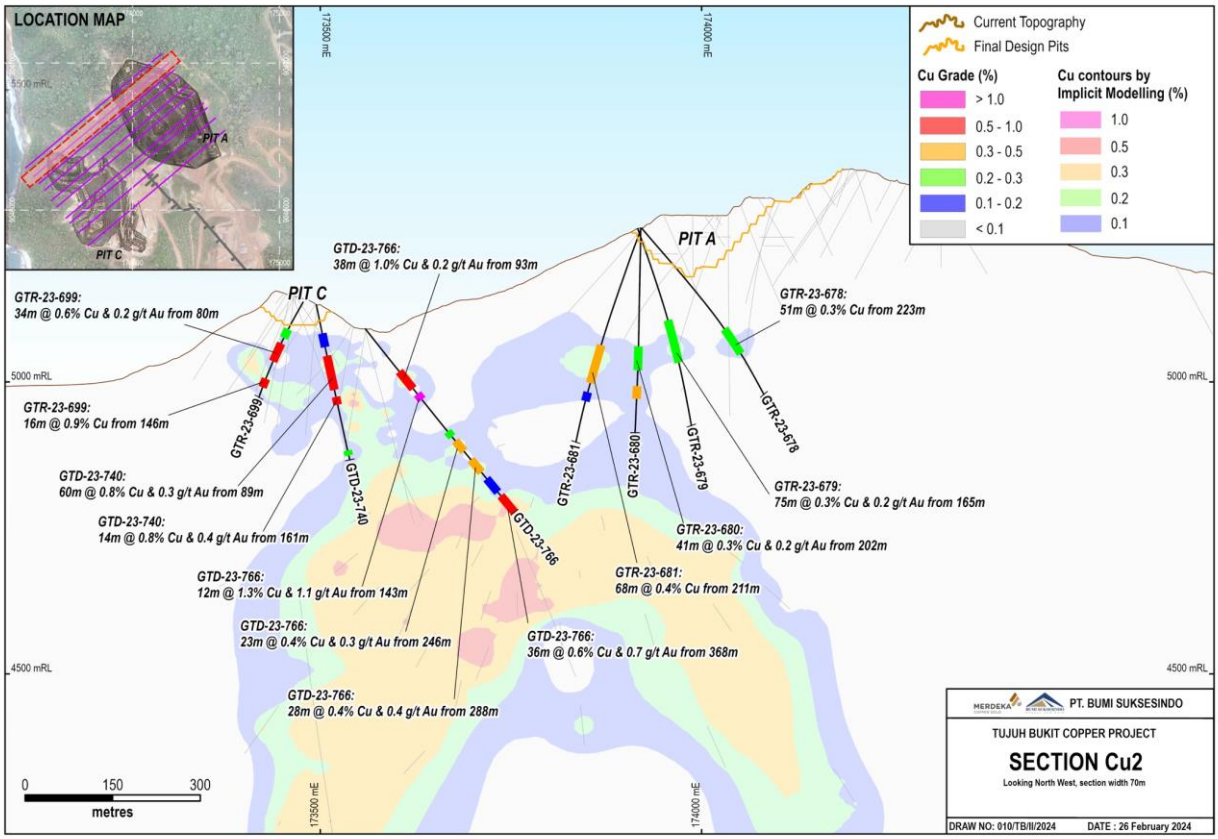


Figure 3: Section Cu1



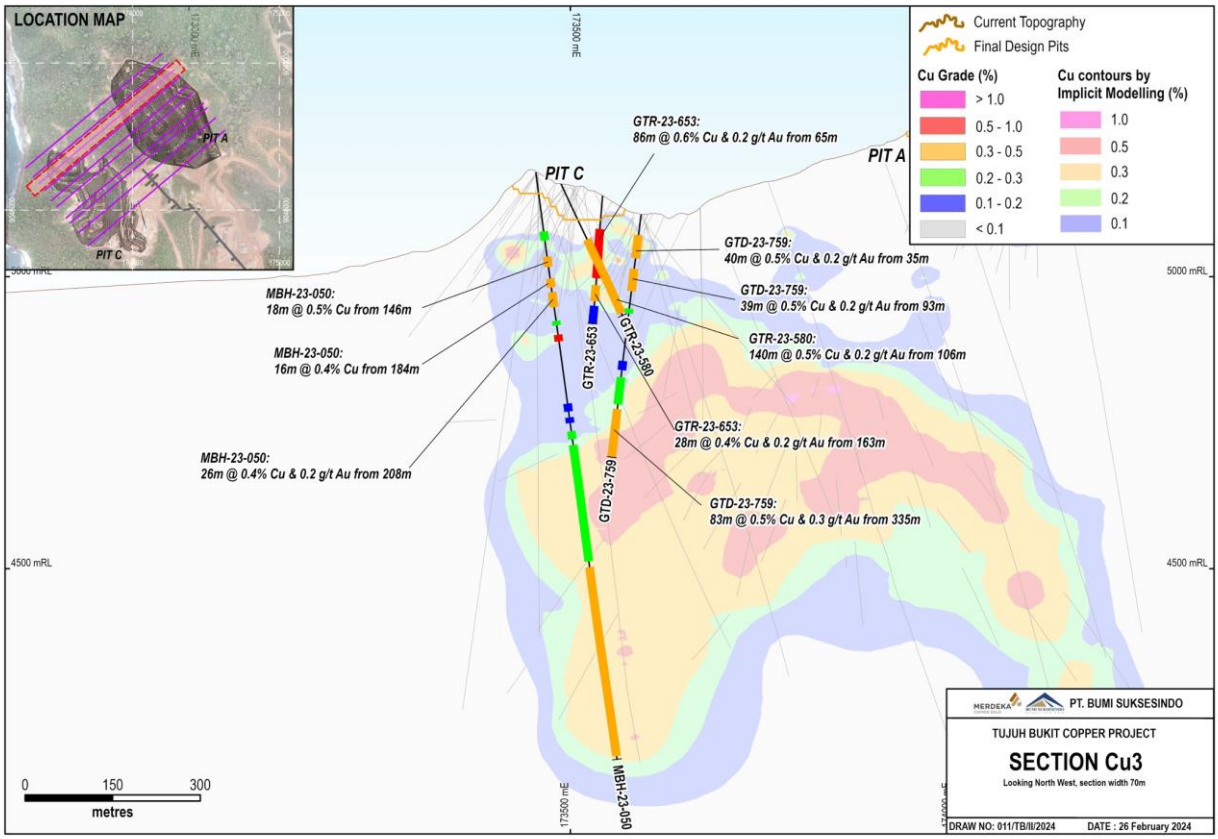
Section Cu1 is located approximately 50 metres north of the current Pit C design and includes drillhole GTR-23-649 (20 metres @ 0.7% Cu from 64 metres and 73 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 111 metres). This hole is one of the many that reveal potentially open pittable copper mineralisation just north of Pit C. In this area, the copper HSE occurs approximately 150 metres below the current design for Pit A as seen in GTR-23-620A (54 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au and 36 metres @ 1% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 344 metres).

Figure 4: Section Cu2



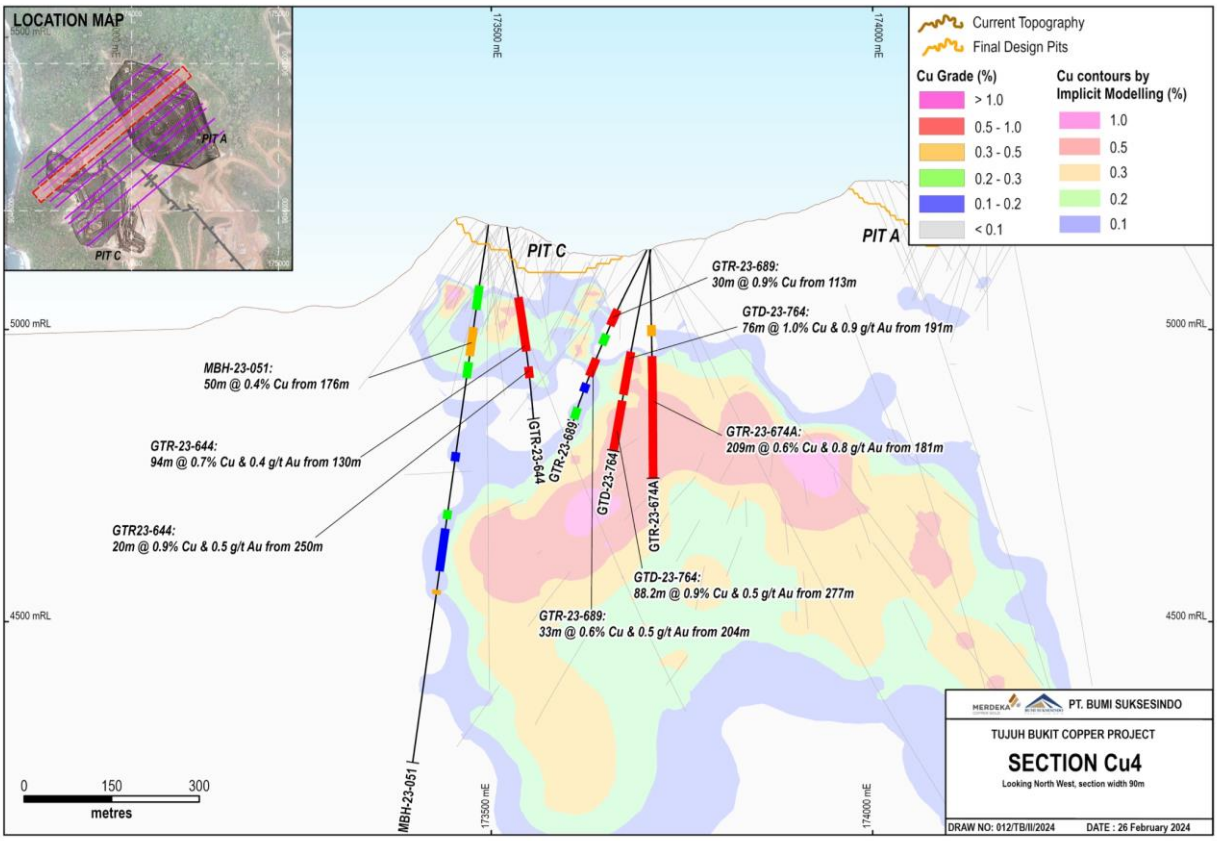
Section Cu2 is located 80m SE of Section Cu1 at the northwest end of Pit C. This section includes drillholes GTR-23-699 (34 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 80 metres, and 16 metres @ 0.9 % Cu from 146 metres) and GTD-23-740 (60 metres @ 0.8% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 89 metres). The copper HSE mineralisation in this section starts approximately 30-80 metres below the current Pit C design and is approximately 100 metres below the current Pit A design.

Figure 5: Section Cu3



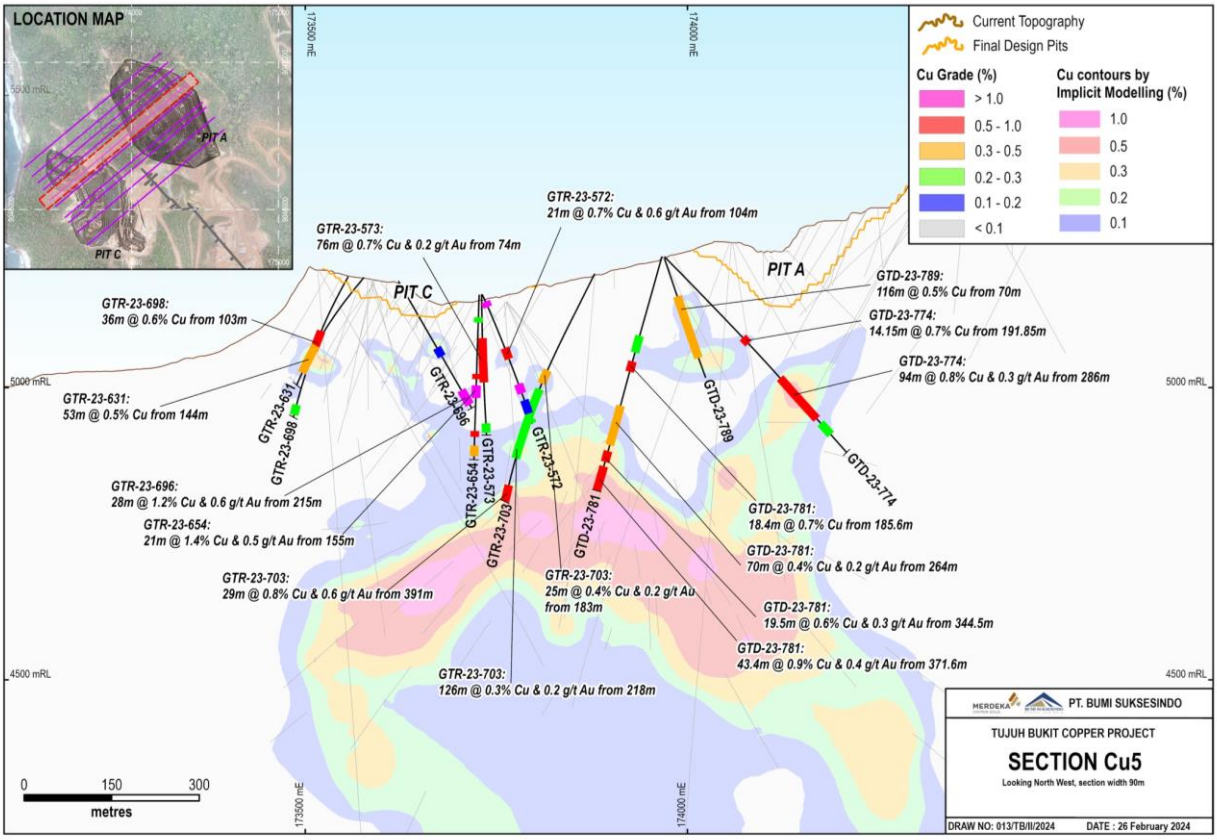
Positioned 50 metres south of Section Cu2, Section Cu3 includes drillholes GTR-23-653 (86 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 65 metres) and GTR-23-580 (140 metres @ 0.5% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 106 metres). These holes demonstrate the copper HSE mineralisation occurring between 30-80 metres below the current Pit C design, and continuity with the previous sections to the northwest.

Figure 6: Section Cu4



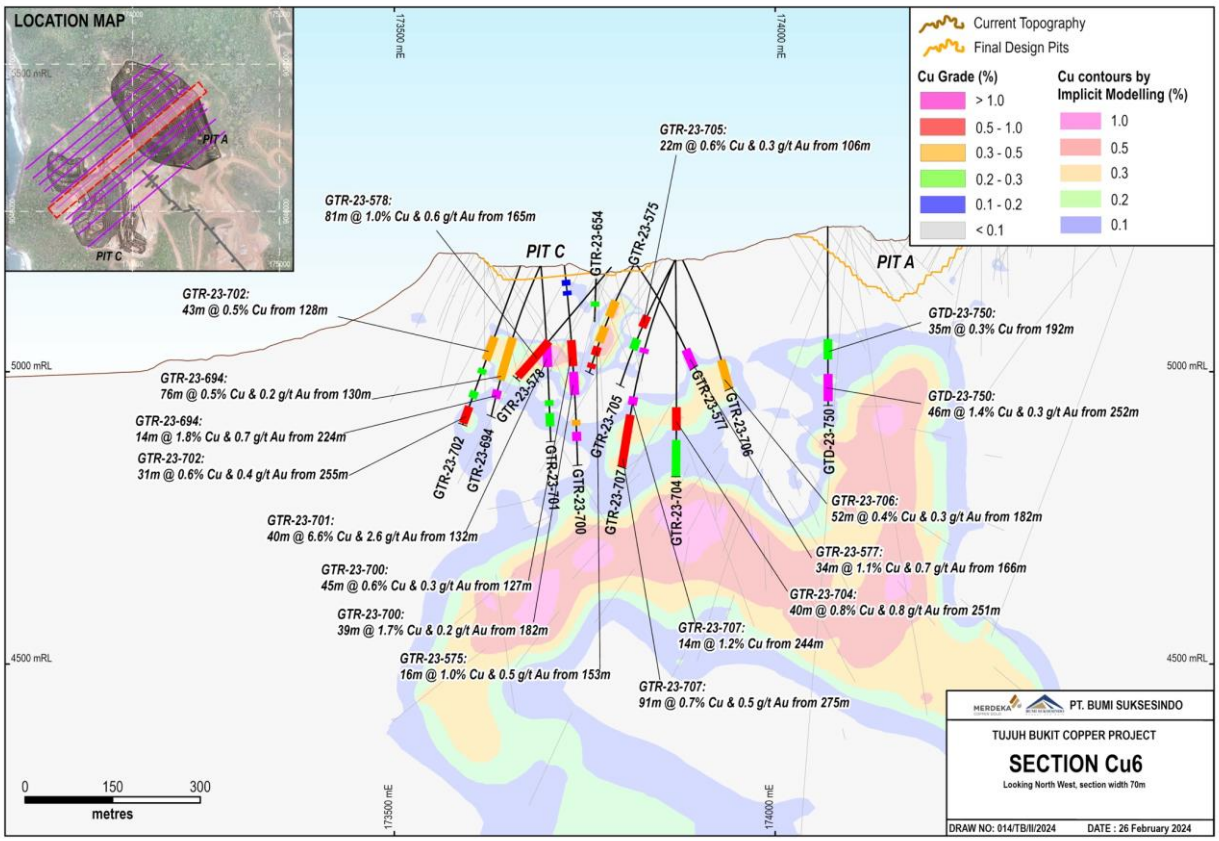
Located 60 metres south of Section Cu3, Section Cu4 includes drillholes GTR-23-644 (94 metres @ 0.7% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 130 metres and 20 metres @ 0.9% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au from 250 metres), GTD-23-764 (76 metres @ 1% Cu and 0.9 g/t Au from 191 metres and 88.2 metres @ 0.9% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au from 277 metres), and GTR-23-674A (209 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.8 g/t Au from 181 metres). These holes confirm the copper HSE mineralisation 30 – 50 metres below Pit C, and demonstrate continuity between the deeper copper-gold porphyry deposit and the copper HSE mineralisation below Pit C.

Figure 7: Section Cu5



Positioned 80 metres south of Section Cu4, Section Cu5 includes drillholes GTR-23-654 (21 metres @ 1.4% Cu and 0.6 g/t Au from 155 metres), GTR-23-696 (28 metres @ 1.2% Cu and 0.6 g/t Au from 215 metres), GTR-23-573 (76 metres @ 0.7% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 74 metres), and GTD-23-774 (94 metres @ 0.8% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 286 metres). These holes demonstrate the near surface copper HSE mineralisation adjacent to Pit C, and GTD-23-774 shows the copper-gold porphyry deposit extending upward to approximately 120 metres below the current design of Pit A.

Figure 8: Section Cu6



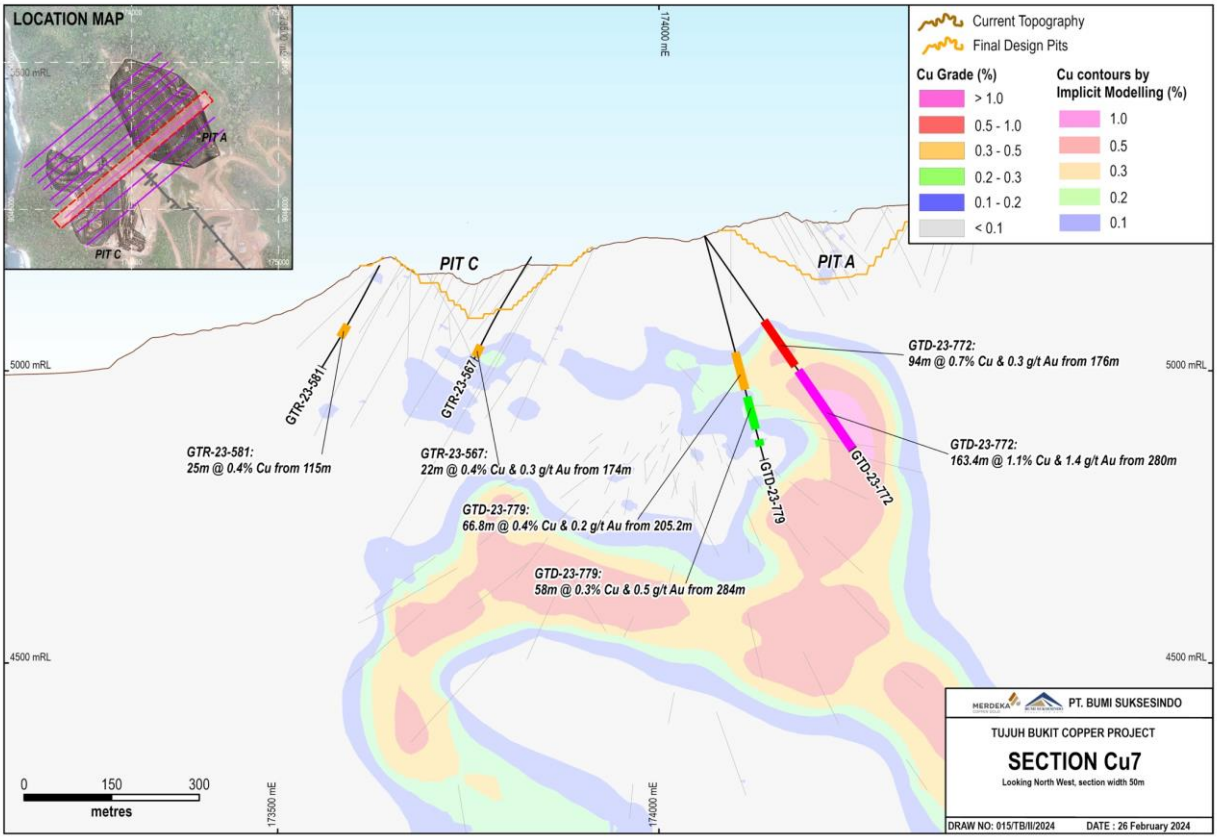
Located 60 metres south of Section Cu5, Section 6 includes drillholes:

- GTR-23-694 (14 metres @ 1.8% Cu and 0.6 g/t Au from 224 metres),
- GTR-23-578 (81 metres @ 1% Cu and 0.6 g/t Au from 165 metres),
- GTR-23-701 (40 metres @ 6.6% Cu and 2.6 g/t Au from 132 metres),
- GTR-23-700 (45 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 127 metres and 39 metres @ 1.7% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 182 metres),
- GTR-23-575 (16 metres @ 1.0% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au from 153 metres),
- GTR-23-707 (14 metres @ 1.2% Cu & 1 g/t Au from 244 metres and 91 metres @ 0.7% Cu & 0.5 g/t Au from 275 metres)
- GTR-23-704 (40 metres @ 0.8% Cu & 0.8 g/t Au from 251 metres)
- GTD-23-750 (46 metres @ 1.4% Cu & 0.3 g/t Au from 252 metres)

Mineralisation in these holes occurs about 100 metres below the current design of Pit C.

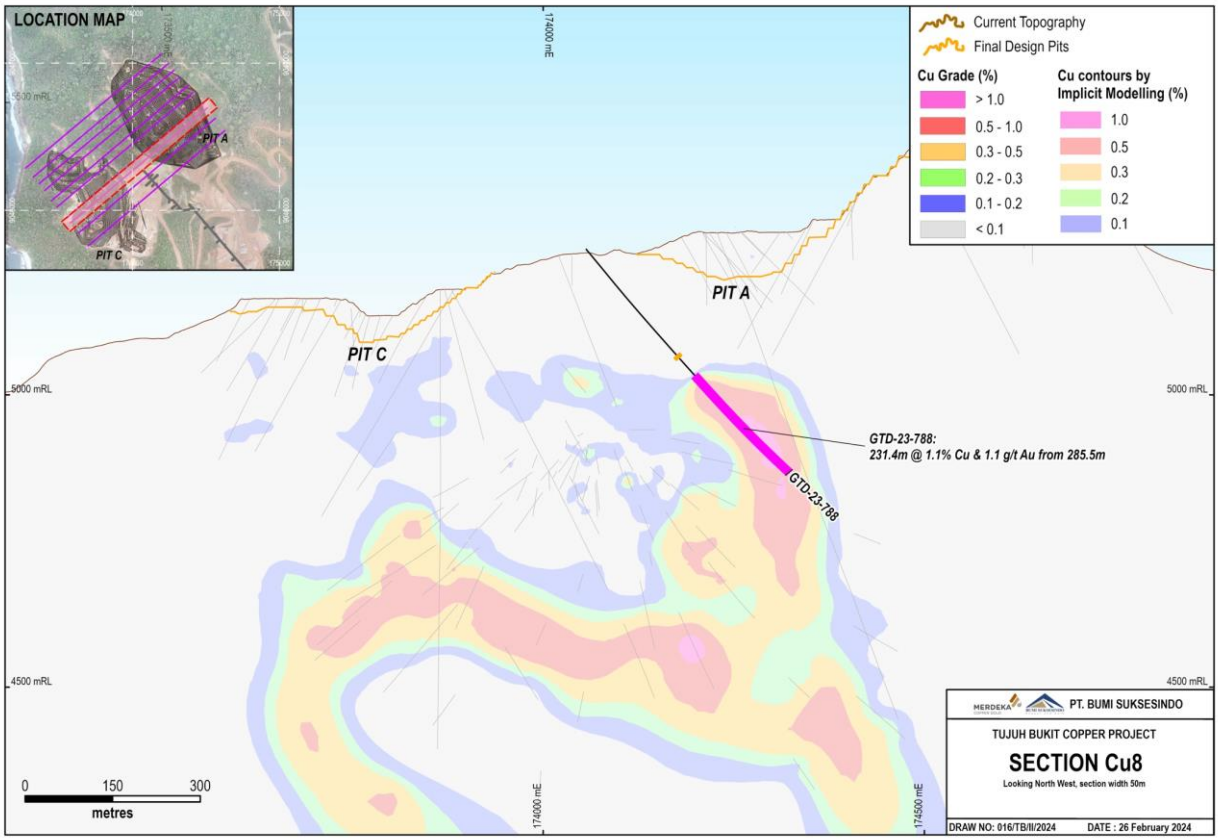
These six sections demonstrate continuity in the copper HSE from 50 metres north of the current design for Pit C and extending southeast for +350 metres at a depth starting 50 metres below the current design of Pit C. This mineralisation is open to the northwest and north east towards Pit A.

Figure 9: Section Cu7



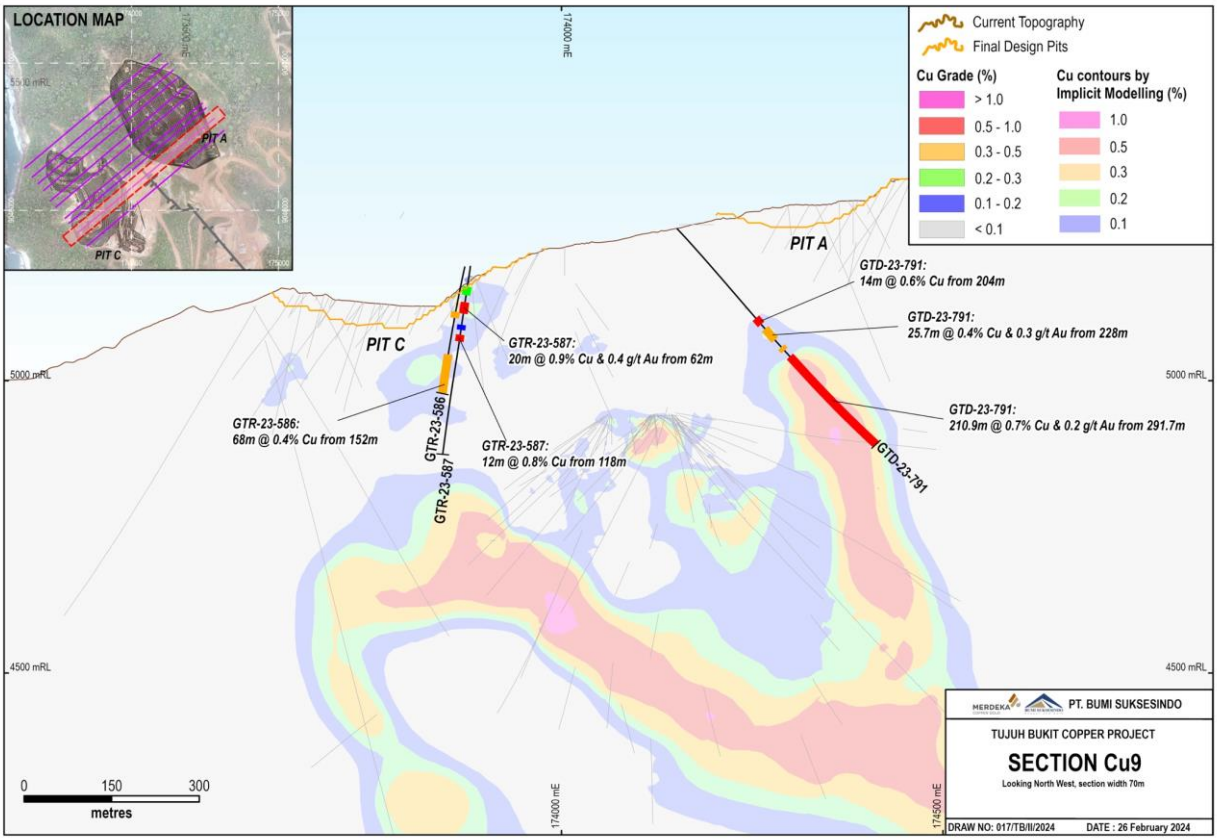
Section Cu7 is located 100 metres southwest of Section Cu6, and 40 metres SW of the results announced in November 2023 regarding the continuity in mineralisation from the base of the currently operating oxide gold-silver open pits to the top of the copper-gold porphyry deposit. Drillhole GTD-23-772 (94 metres @ 0.7% Cu & 0.3 g/t Au from 176 metres and 163.4 metres @ 1.1% Cu & 1.4 g/t Au from 280 metres) has demonstrated this mineralisation connectivity for an additional 40 metres to the southeast.

Figure 10: Section Cu8



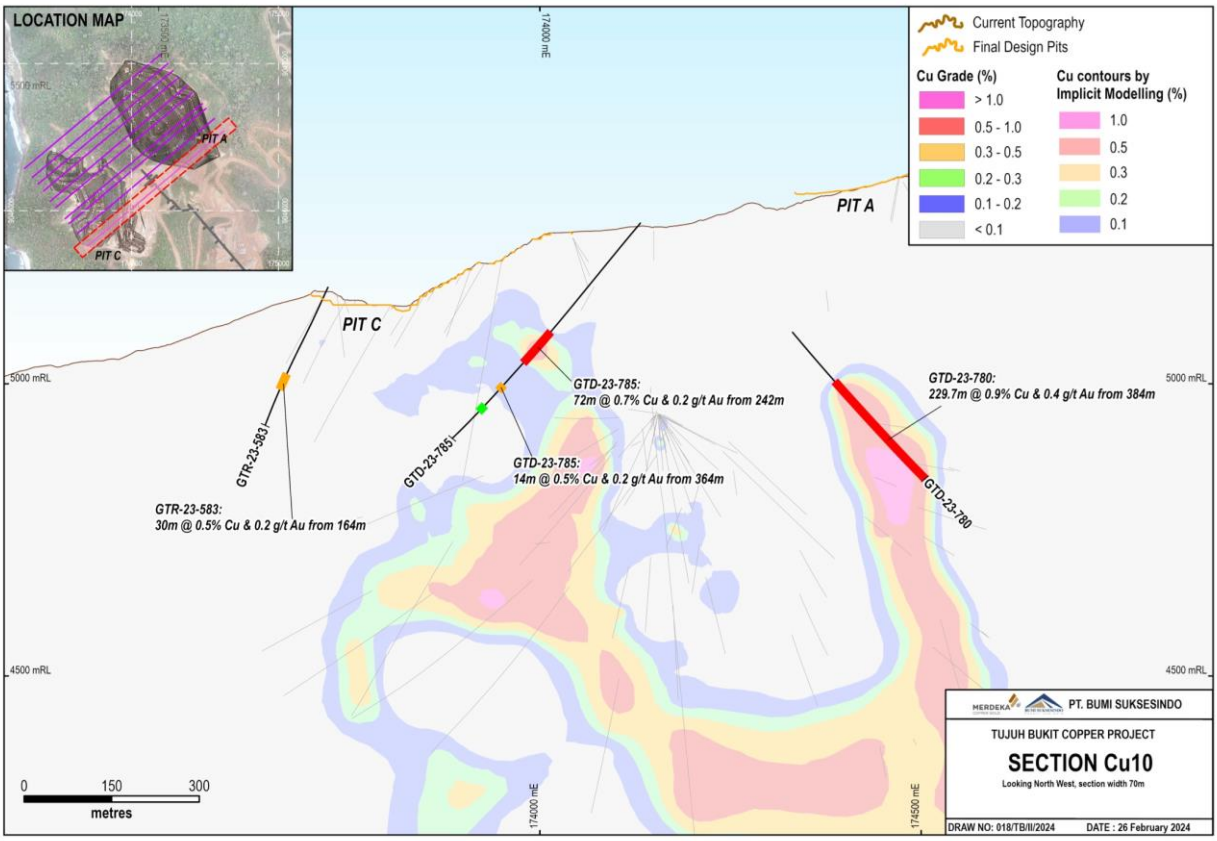
Section Cu8 is located 40m SE of section Cu7 and includes GTD-23-788: 231.4 metres @ 1.1% Cu & 1.1 g/t Au from 285.5 metres. This hole has confirmed that the continuity in mineralisation from the base of the currently operating oxide gold-silver open pits to the top of the copper-gold porphyry deposit extends further to the SE.

Figure 11: Section Cu9



Section Cu9 is located 80 metres SE of Section Cu8 and includes drillhole GTD-23-791 (210.9 metres @ 0.7% Cu & 0.2 g/t Au from 291.7 metres).

Figure 12: Section Cu10



Section Cu10 is located 100 metres southeast of Section Cu9 and includes drillholes GTD-23-785 (72 metres @ 0.7% Cu & 0.2 g/t Au from 242 metres) and GTD-23-780 (229.7 metres @ 0.9% Cu & 0.4 g/t Au from 384 metres). GTD-23-780 demonstrates the copper-gold porphyry mineralisation extends approximately 80 metres upwards from that previously modelled. Additional drilling is required above this hole to confirm the upper boundary in this area.

GTD-23-785 demonstrates the copper HSE mineralisation approximately 130 metres below the current design of Pit C, and connectivity to the copper-gold porphyry deposit.

These five sections demonstrate the continuity in mineralisation from the base of the currently operating oxide gold-silver open pits to the top of the copper-gold porphyry deposit for greater than 400 metres of strike. These sections also demonstrate the copper-gold porphyry deposit extends vertically to shallower depths than previously modelled.

The continuity in the copper HSE mineralisation and the connection of the gold-silver oxide mineralisation with the copper-gold porphyry deposit offers the potential of mining of this copper-gold mineralisation from an open pit as a low-risk, brownfield expansion of the existing mining operations.

It would potentially increase, accelerate and de-risk the initial production profile of TB Copper.

ONGOING OPERATIONS

Surface drilling operations are continuing at Tujuh Bukit with approximately 44,000 metres of drilling scheduled for the for the first half of 2024, including ~27,000 metres of RC drilling and ~17,500 metres of diamond drilling. This drilling will be focussed on Near Mine (30,000 metres: oxide extensions, HS Copper, and testing gaps in the drilling between the gold-silver oxide mineralisation and copper-gold porphyry deposit), Lompongan (4,000 metres) and Candrian East Porphyry (10,500 metres).

Other activities in 2024 will include mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and trenching at several promising prospects.

Currently one RC rig and seven diamond drill rigs are operating. Three additional diamond drill rigs are facilitating “fast track rig moves” (the spare rig sets up on the next hole to save time and costs on rig moves). The diamond drill rigs are drilling a combination of PQ3, HQ3 and NQ3 sized core which provides excellent samples for resource definition, as well as sufficient material for various metallurgical and geotechnical test work.

ABOUT TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT

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.

Geology & Resources

The Tujuh Bukit high-sulphidation gold-silver deposit and deeper copper-gold 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.

The most recent Mineral Resource estimate as of 31 December 2022 is presented below:

Table 1: Tujuh Bukit Copper Project Mineral Resource as of 31 December 2022[2]

Resource Classification	Ore (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cont. Cu (Mt)	Cont. Au (Moz)
Indicated	442.5	0.60	0.66	2.67	9.41
Inferred	1,263.2	0.43	0.44	5.42	17.95
Total	**1,705.6**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**8.10**	**27.36**

The most recent Mineral Resource estimate as of 31 December 2022 for the Tujuh Bukit Gold mine is presented below:

Table 2: Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine Mineral Resource as of 31 December 2022[3]

Resource Classification	Ore (Kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cont. Au (Koz)	Cont. Ag (Koz)
Indicated	69,133	0.44	26	972	57,377
Inferred	2,663	0.30	20	25	1,677
Total	**71,796**	**0.43**	**26**	**997**	**59,055**

[2] Consolidated-Mineral-Resources-and-Ore-Reserves-Statement-as-of-31-December-2022-Final.pdf (merdekacoppergold.com). Effective date of 31st December 2022. Cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. Mineral resources that are not ore reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

[3] Consolidated-Mineral-Resources-and-Ore-Reserves-Statement-as-of-31-December-2022-Final.pdf (merdekacoppergold.com). Effective date of 31st December 2022. Cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au. Mineral resources that are not ore reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Table 3: Drilling results[4]

Hole ID	Collar East WGS84 50S	Collar North WGS84 50S	Collar RL +5,000m ASL	Dip	Azimuth WGS84 50S	End of Hole Depth (metres)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
GTD-23-740	173484.848	9046380.929	5131.943	-78.31	46.42	271.6	89	149	60	0.8	0.3
							161	175	14	0.8	0.4
GTD-23-747	173836.932	9046892.262	5288.516	-59.24	232.99	354	226	268	42	0.6	0.6
GTD-23-750	174074.126	9046502.581	5247.845	-90	0	305.6	252	298	46	1.4	0.3
							192	227	35	0.3	0.1
GTD-23-759	173587.051	9046378.095	5105.919	-82.68	231.55	418	335	418	83	0.5	0.3
							35	75	40	0.5	0.2
							93	132	39	0.5	0.2
GTD-23-764	173738.012	9046360.46	5147.036	-75.75	270.75	365.2	191	267	76	1	0.9
							277	365.2	88.2	0.9	0.5
GTD-23-766	173558.463	9046424.057	5090.726	-51	50	404.7	93	131	38	1	0.2
							368	404	36	0.6	0.7
							143	155	12	1.3	1.1
							288	316	28	0.4	0.4
							246	269	23	0.4	0.3
GTD-23-772	174055.312	9046380.551	5230.123	-54.62	50.2	443.4	280	443.4	163.4	1.1	1.4
							176	270	94	0.7	0.3
GTD-23-774	173979.322	9046492.696	5223.378	-45.06	49.99	456.9	286	380	94	0.8	0.3
							191.85	206	14.15	0.7	0
GTD-23-778	173745.939	9046642.589	5187.406	-64.99	231.99	500.3	424	500.3	76.3	0.4	0.3
							57.3	82	24.7	0.7	0.2
GTD-23-779	174054.815	9046379.85	5230.34	-74.89	52.78	396.2	284	342	58	0.3	0.5
							205.2	272	66.8	0.4	0.2
GTD-23-780	174258.239	9046121.21	5297.616	-50	32.5	613.7	384	613.7	229.7	0.9	0.4

[4] Results reported using a 0.15% Cu cut-off, and a minimum intercept length of 7.5 metres.

GTD-23-781	173975.805	9046489	5223.477	-74.34	230	415	371.6	415	43.4	0.9	0.4
							264	334	70	0.4	0.2
							344.5	364	19.5	0.6	0.3
							185.6	204	18.4	0.7	0.1
GTD-23-783	174348.005	9045367.456	5330.094	-50.13	230.96	401.5	198	246	48	0.7	0.3
GTD-23-785	174148.622	9046105.006	5274.982	-50.75	235.03	492.9	242	314	72	0.7	0.2
							364	378	14	0.5	0.2
GTD-23-788	174071.857	9046298.386	5249	-50.26	47.44	516.9	285.5	516.9	231.4	1.1	1.1
GTD-23-789	173980.403	9046491	5220	-65.76	8.94	508.2	70	186	116	0.5	0.1
GTD-23-790	173546.925	9046511.277	5076.091	-59.25	53.56	350.3	60	110.1	50.1	0.4	0.1
							318	350	32	0.4	0.2
GTD-23-791	174149.572	9046280.465	5259.892	-47.03	52.83	502.6	291.7	502.6	210.9	0.7	0.2
							228	253.7	25.7	0.4	0.3
							204	218	14	0.6	0.1
GTR-23-564	173602.9	9046154	5187.421	-66.03	7.25	240	133	240	107	0.3	0.1
GTR-23-567	173847.784	9046164.934	5194.595	-57.12	229.99	200	174	196	22	0.4	0.3
GTR-23-572	173747.453	9046283.149	5158.839	-60.24	11.85	250	173	190	17	1.6	1.1
GTR-23-573	173747.21	9046281.387	5158.628	-89.27	46.78	240	74	150	76	0.7	0.2
GTR-23-575	173815.927	9046292.575	5180.901	-60.22	207.17	200	153	169	16	1	0.5
GTR-23-577	173818.728	9046299.928	5181.046	-55	43.06	200	166	200	34	1.1	0.7
GTR-23-578	173797.948	9046254.867	5178.489	-50	228.36	250	165	246	81	1	0.6
GTR-23-580	173480.453	9046291.478	5159.701	-65.48	56.56	250	106	246	140	0.5	0.2
GTR-23-581	173647.658	9045999.087	5179.91	-61.81	232.11	200	115	140	25	0.4	0.1
GTR-23-583	173703.223	9045803.582	5165.029	-64.92	222.59	260	164	194	30	0.5	0.2
GTR-23-586	173852.405	9046068.792	5194.535	-77.89	233.94	220	152	220	68	0.4	0.1
GTR-23-587	173885.07	9046044.697	5195.598	-85	230	325	62	82	20	0.9	0.4
							118	130	12	0.8	0.1
GTR-23-616	174011.506	9046861.177	5322.389	-50.6	231	380	332	358	26	0.8	0.6
	174005.335	9046863.234	5322.512	-63.56	231.88	380	267	321	54	0.6	0.4

GTR-23-620A							344	380	36	1.1	0.4
GTR-23-631	173595.992	9046147.418	5187.803	-50	243.29	220	144	197	53	0.5	0.1
GTR-23-644	173531.07	9046218.833	5183.535	-81	47	340	130	224	94	0.7	0.4
							250	270	20	0.9	0.5
GTR-23-645	173528.473	9046212.348	5184.26	-70.72	232.51	315	250	277	27	0.8	1.1
GTR-23-648	173475.925	9046412.143	5130.142	-78.64	304.78	260	152	243	91	0.4	0.5
GTR-23-649	173472.299	9046409.523	5130.175	-50.01	255.34	200	111	184	73	0.6	0.4
							64	84	20	0.7	0.1
GTR-23-653	173567.252	9046300.202	5145.262	-76.2	300.49	230	65	151	86	0.6	0.2
							163	191	28	0.4	0.2
GTR-23-654	173744.809	9046277.902	5158.14	-87	266	282	155	176	21	1.4	0.5
							233	243	10	0.9	0.8
GTR-23-674	173702.565	9046398.616	5135.392	-89	50	198	176	198	22	1.1	2.2
GTR-23-674A	173701.328	9046397.937	5135.461	-89	50	390	181	390	209	0.6	0.8
GTR-23-678	173905.519	9046746.734	5262.99	-50.05	51.21	354	223	274	51	0.3	0.1
GTR-23-679	173897.763	9046744.958	5262.416	-70.31	49.91	350	165	240	75	0.3	0.2
GTR-23-680	173901.952	9046747.746	5262.792	-90	49.5	350	202	243	41	0.3	0.2
GTR-23-681	173902.69	9046748.309	5262.815	-70.18	230.25	383	211	279	68	0.4	0.1
GTR-23-687	173880.996	9046812.079	5277.421	-90	0	420	279	346	67	0.3	0.3
GTR-23-689	173697.532	9046394.314	5135.152	-65.29	231.68	320	204	237	33	0.6	0.5
							113	143	30	0.9	0.1
GTR-23-694	173693.339	9046189.777	5179.918	-66.3	230.33	270	130	206	76	0.5	0.2
							224	238	14	1.8	0.7
GTR-23-696	173635.2	9046194	5181.479	-60	50	250	215	243	28	1.2	0.6
GTR-23-698	173536.3	9046176.7	5188.9	-60.62	231.63	258	103	139	36	0.6	0.1
GTR-23-699	173462.275	9046372.812	5136.657	-60.94	231.63	180	80	114	34	0.6	0.2
							146	162	16	0.9	0
GTR-23-700	173730.916	9046210.527	5179.836	-82	4	342	182	221	39	1.7	0.2

							285	300	15	1.5	1.1
							127	172	45	0.6	0.3
GTR-23-701	173693.221	9046192.839	5179.906	-85	50	300	132	172	40	6.6	2.6
GTR-23-702	173661.686	9046175.037	5180.191	-70	230	288	255	286	31	0.6	0.4
							128	171	43	0.5	0.1
GTR-23-703	173887.608	9046414.663	5194.029	-63.73	232.31	420	218	344	126	0.3	0.2
							391	420	29	0.8	0.6
							183	208	25	0.4	0.2
GTR-23-704	173865.601	9046346.313	5190.332	-90	0	370	251	291	40	0.8	0.8
GTR-23-705	173864.89	9046345.4	5190.4	-62.21	230.68	234	106	128	22	0.6	0.3
GTR-23-706	173874.518	9046354.874	5189.837	-65.17	51.56	234	182	234	52	0.4	0.3
GTR-23-707	173864.57	9046344.422	5190.139	-69.87	232.17	366	275	366	91	0.7	0.5
							244	258	14	1.2	1
							159	167	8	1.4	0.6
GTR-23-708	173734.323	9046357.303	5146.991	-85	67	400	252	400	148	0.9	0.8
							115	138	23	1.4	1
MBH-23-050	173479.638	9046226.054	5177.931	-79.55	3.81	1019.5	208	234	26	0.4	0.2
							282	294	12	0.7	0.5
							146	164	18	0.5	0.1
							184	200	16	0.4	0.1
MBH-23-051	173481.657	9046230.098	5177.94	-81.02	216.32	928.4	176	226	50	0.4	0.1
MBH-23-052	174013.781	9045561.685	5219.644	-70	265	917	168	198	30	1.2	0.2
MBH-23-058	174012.628	9045561.968	5219.618	-71.61	80.52	986.1	436	444	8	4.5	1.7

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – TUJUH BUKIT COPPER PROJECT

Exploration Results and Targets

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

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

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

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

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 are 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), looking down the hole, the right hand half of the core is consistently 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 includes 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 metre samples from which 3 kilograms was pulverised to produce a 30 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*	• 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 are 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. • Core samples are weighed, dried at 60°C for 12 - 36 hours, weighed, crushed to 6 mm using a

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	information.	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 from site 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 is carried out on site by CoreScan, calibrations are 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 1,603 DD drill holes for 413,043.87 m are within the database as of 31 December 2023. Diamond drilling was based primarily on triple tube drilling at sizes PQ3, HQ3, and NQ3. • 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, 25, and 50m, then at 250, 500, 700, 900, 1050, 1200, 1350, 1500m with a Reflex Sprint IQ Gyro tool, with surveys recorded at 5, 10 or 15m 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 technicians,and entered into Geobank 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 centimetres 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 reducing the drill runs to 1.5m or less in areas of clay dominant ore and waste domains.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias*	• No specific study has been conducted to determine if there is a relationship between core loss and grade. Scatter plots analysis suggests there is not an observable trend.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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. 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. Core is oriented (where marks are available) and structural data is recorded, using alpha and beta angles. • 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) photography.*	• The majority of geological and geotechnical logging is qualitative in nature except for measured fields for structure (α and β), RQD and fracture frequency. • All core until end of May 2023 is 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, all core is logged and assayed. • All drill core is photographed and scanned by CoreScan (core 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 (2) 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 rotary splitter. The first sub sampling is via the Boyd Rotary Splitter, which is set to provide a 1.5 kg sub sample for pulverisation to -75 microns using 2

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 are 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 duplicate sampled from the primary crusher rotatory splitter. • 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 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 16 November 2022) fire assay with determination by AAS. All work has been completed at Intertek Jakarta. • A multi-element suite is analysed using four-acid digestion with an ICP-OES and ICP MS finish. • The bulk nature of the sample size (2 m) 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,*	• 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 is carried out

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	on site by CoreScan (until end of May 2023), calibrations are carried out before every core tray is analysed
	• *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 reject 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 show, generally, 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, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary assay data is received from the laboratory in soft-copy digital format and hard-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, 25, and 50m, then a Reflex Sprint IQ Gyro tool at 250, 500, 700, 900, 1050, 1200, 1350, 1500m. The data from the “out” gyro run is stored in the database (on 5, 10 or

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		15m 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. 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.*	• This section is not relevant for reporting of exploration results.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Results reported have been composited, composite grades are weighted average grades with no grade capping applied.
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 immediately 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		card access to maintain a clear chain of custody. After sample preparation, 200 gm 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 November 2022. • RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration were engaged to audit the 2022 Mineral Resource Estimation process including data acquisition and QAQC. Their recommendations, if deemed material, are 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 extend-able 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 deposit (sulphide) with an overlying high-level high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit (oxide). The deposit 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 oxidized 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.*
	  ○ *Asting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *Elevation or rl (reduced level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *Dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *Down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *Hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to above figures & tables.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be*	• The reported results are the weighted average calculated over the composited interval with no top or bottom cut applied. To delineate the extents of the broader intercepts reported a nominal grade boundary of 0.2 % Cu and or 0.2 g/t Au was used. A minimum intercept length of 30 meters was applied. • Shorter high-grade aggregate intercepts are selected where a clear grade break is visible in the data; these breaks can coincide with interpreted domain boundaries where domains are identified by having different alteration styles. • Metal equivalent values are not used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Refer to above figures. • Holes reported are drilled at various angles to assess and accommodate mineralised geometry. Some holes are drilled sub parallel to the long axis of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to above figures & tables.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Refer to above figures & tables.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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.*	• Future work to follow up on reported results will take place in the second semester of 2023 with up to 40 kilometres of additional drilling from both the exploration decline and surface.

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