PRESS RELEASE

For immediate release

5th August 2025

Continued Regional Exploration success at Tujuh Bukit

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 Copper Project (**"TB Copper"** or the **"Project"**), located in East Java, Indonesia. Merdeka owns a 100% interest in TB Copper.

Highlights

- **Strong exploration results from Gua Macan** continue to highlight the growth potential of the project, with recent drilling returning 248 metres grading 0.4g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 66 metres in hole GMD-25-043. Drilling is being advanced with five diamond rigs focused on both exploration and resource definition, supporting the Company's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, which remains on track for release in Q4 2025.
- **Ongoing success at Tujuh Bukit North** has confirmed the scale of the newly identified Au-Cu porphyry system, located just 500 metres north of the existing Tujuh Bukit Cu-Au porphyry deposit. Drilling to date has outlined a mineralised zone approximately 250 metres long, 175 metres wide, and 225 metres deep, with mineralisation commencing close to surface. Five completed holes have confirmed strike extensions of the system, providing further confidence in the growth potential of this emerging discovery.

Regional exploration drilling programs targeting near surface porphyry mineralisation at Tujuh Bukit continue to return encouraging results. As reported previously there are three potentially open pitable gold-copper porphyries, being Candrian, Katak and Gua Macan (Figure 1).

The ongoing drilling will facilitate the delivery of the maiden Resource Estimate for Gua Macan by Q4 2025. Additionally, these programs will provide samples for metallurgical test work to assess their suitability as initial feed for the TB Copper processing plant.

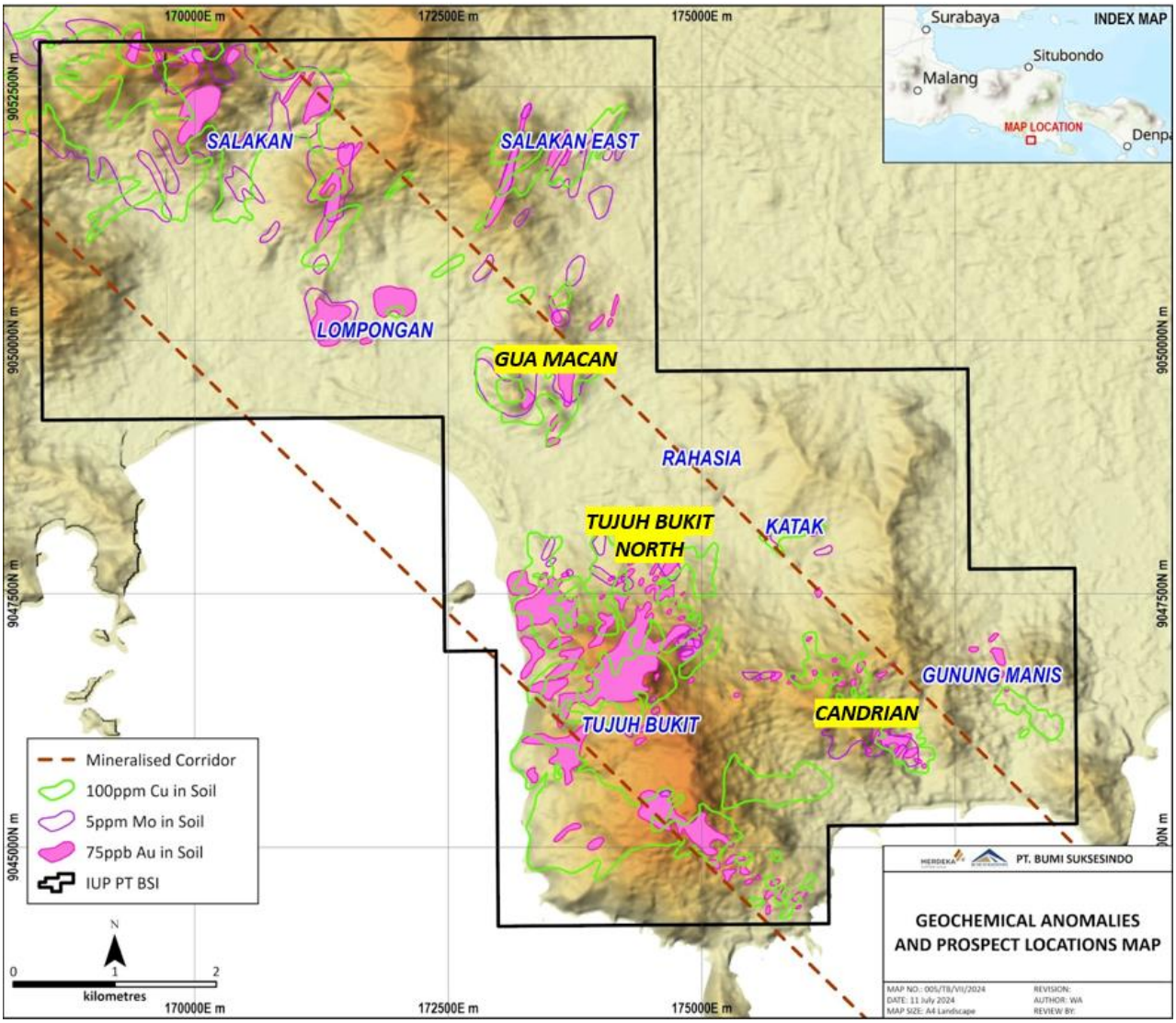

Figure 1: Tujuh Bukit Geochemical Anomalies and Prospect Locations

DRILLING RESULTS

Selected results from recent drilling include[1]:

GMD-25-034A

- 214.4 metres @ 0.4g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 321.6 metres, including 60 metres @ 0.6g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 324 metres.

GMD-25-043

- 248 metres @ 0.4g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 66 metres, including 68 metres @ 0.6g/t Au and 0.4%Cu from 200 metres, and 66 metres @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 422 metres.

GMD-25-047A

- 226 metres @ 0.5g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 156 metres, including 124 metres @ 0.6g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 246 metres

GTD-25-889

- 62 metres @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 234 metres

The full copper and gold intercepts discussed in this report are listed in Table 4.

The locations of the reported drill sections are presented in plan view in Figures 2 and 9. Significant intercepts from the Gua Macan program are reported using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off, with a minimum interval of 30 metres and allowance for up to 20 consecutive metres of internal waste. Significant intercepts from the Tujuh Bukit North program are reported using a 0.15g/t Au cut-off, with a minimum composite length of 7.5 metres and allowance for up to 7.5 consecutive metres of internal waste. The most notable intersections on each section are highlighted within the text.

GUA MACAN

The Gua Macan prospect is an Au-Cu porphyry system located approximately 4.5km NW of Tujuh Bukit, discovered in regional exploration drilling programs in 2024. A total of 59 diamond drill holes for approximately 25.5km have been completed to date. This drilling has identified a mineralised area of approximately 700 x 625 metres, which is open to the north, south, west, and at depth. The planned drilling for 2025 is approximately 40km, which will support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, to be delivered in Q4 2025.

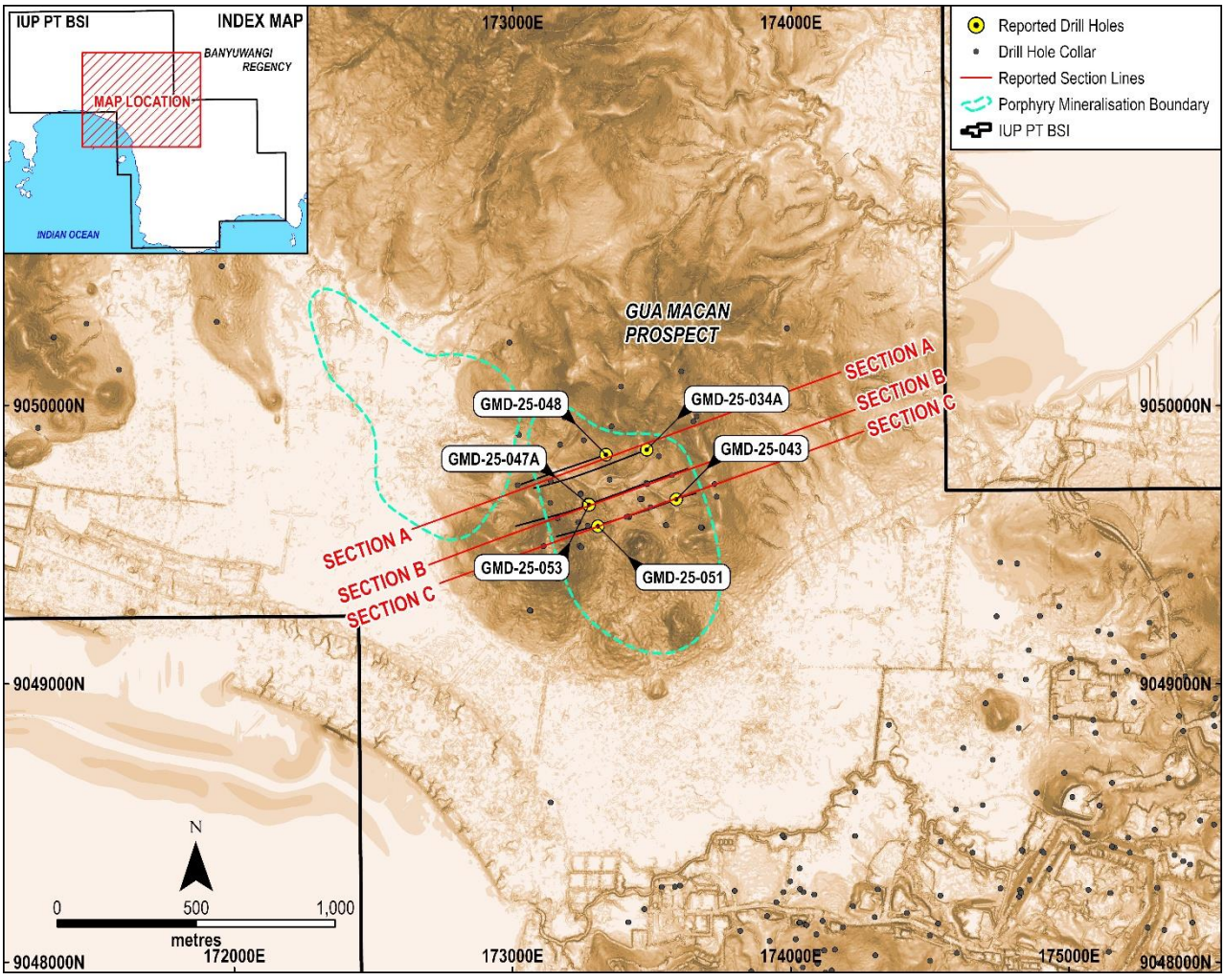

Figure 2: Plan view of Gua Macan drill sections and drill collars

Figure 3. shows Gua Macan Section A. Drillhole GMD-25-034A (635.1 metres) returned 214.4 metres @ 0.4g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 321.6 metres including 60 metres @ 0.6g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 324 metres. Drillhole GMD-25-048 (483.2 metres) returned 228.5 metres @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 165.5 metres. Both holes were drilled toward the southwest with the objective of infilling the drilling data and improving geological confidence between previous intercepts in holes GMD-24-005 (401 metres @ 0.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 120 metres) and GMD-24-020. The drilling confirmed the continuation of mineralisation approximately 220 metres below the intercept recorded in GMD-24-020 (151.8 metres @ 0.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 124 metres) and has added significant volume to the known mineralisation.

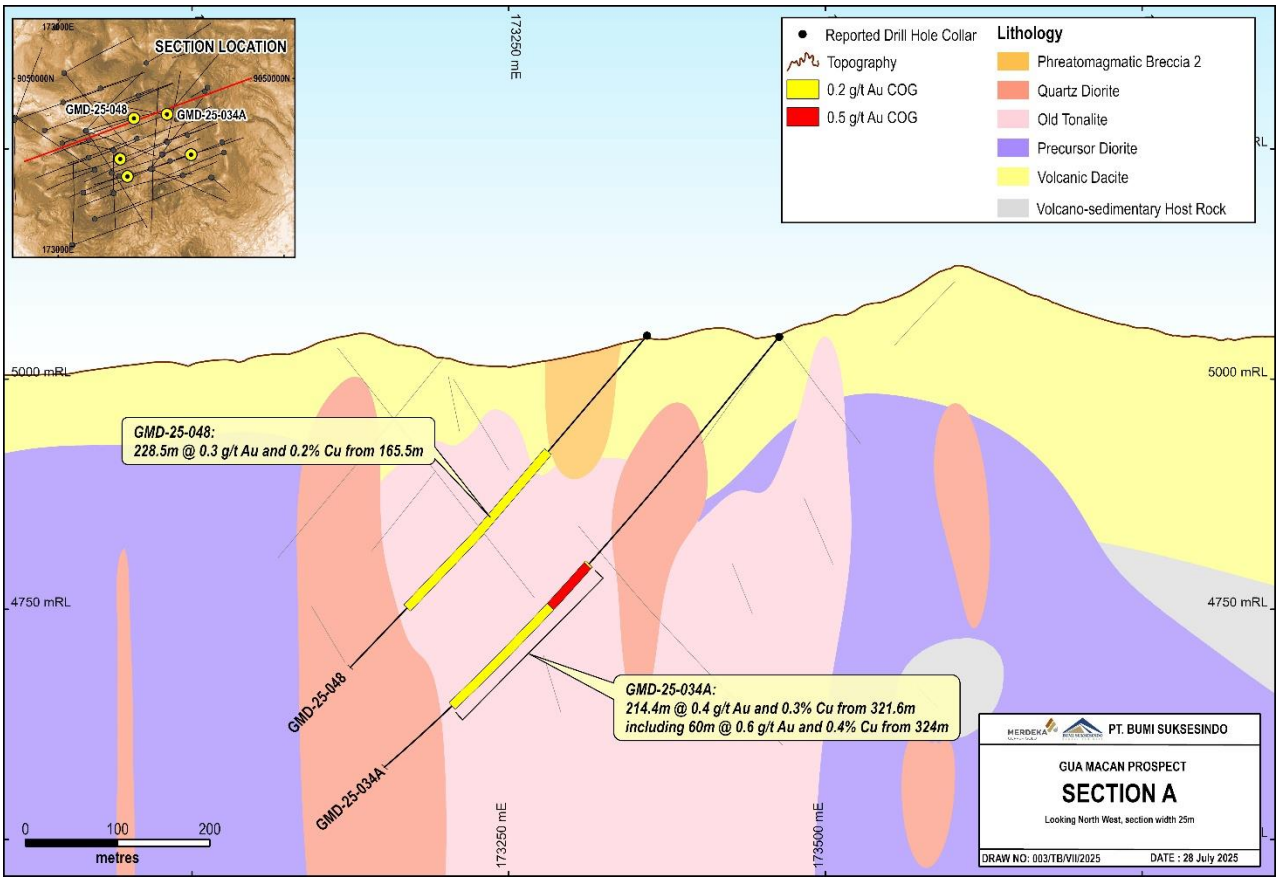

Figure 3: Gua Macan drill section A showing GMD-25-034A and GMD-25-048, with mineralised intercepts

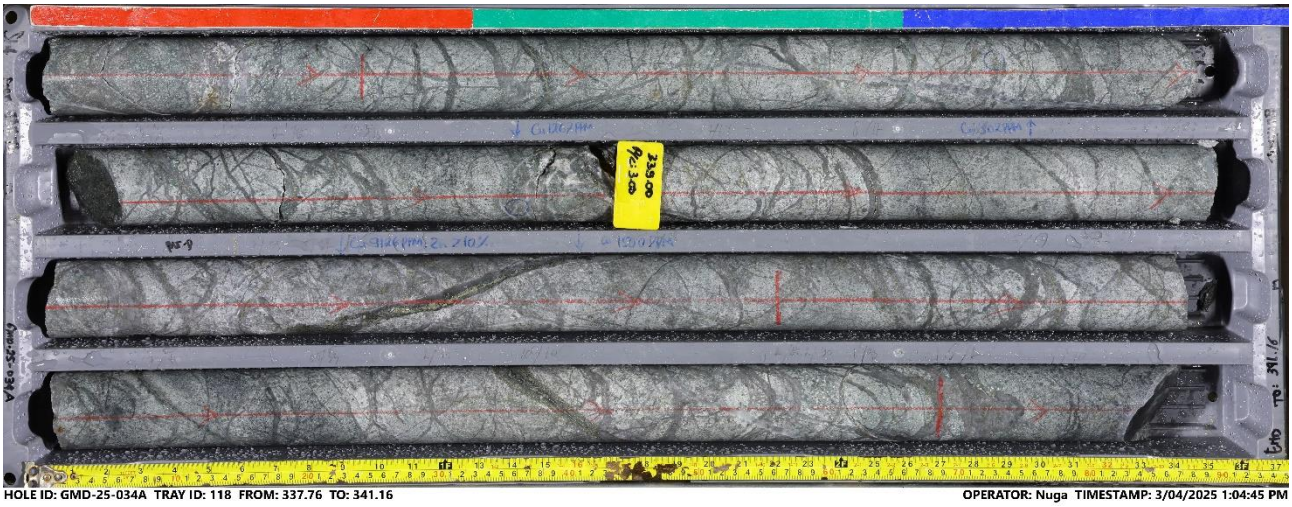

Figure 4: Gua Macan drill core from GMD-25-034A showing porphyry style stockwork quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins.

Figure 5 shows Gua Macan Section B, which is approximately 140 metres southwest of Section A. Drillhole GMD-25-047A (545.9 metres) returned 226 metres @ 0.5g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 156 metres including 124 metres @ 0.6g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 246 metres. This hole was drilled in a northeast direction with the objective of confirming and potentially expanding the zone of mineralisation previously intersected in hole GMD-24-016 (152 metres @ 0.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 85 metres). The drilling successfully extended the known mineralisation approximately 80 metres below the intercept in GMD-24-016.

In the same section, GMD-25-053 (400.3 metres) returned 192 metres @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 100 metres. This hole was drilled toward the southwest to infill the gap between prior drillholes GMD-25-028 and GMD-25-045 and has extended the known mineralisation upward by approximately 100m in this area.

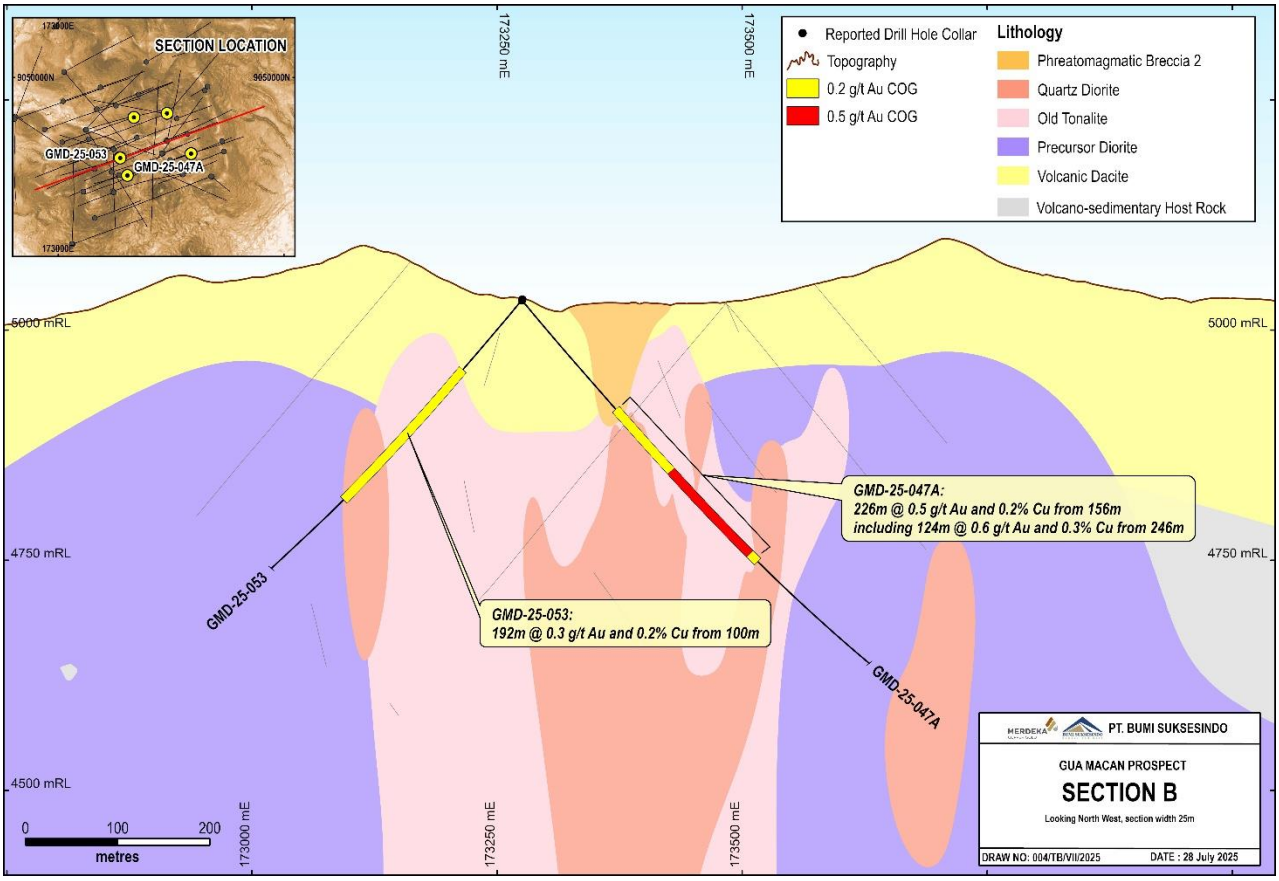

Figure 5: Gua Macan drill section B showing GMD-25-047A and GMD-25-053, with mineralised intercept

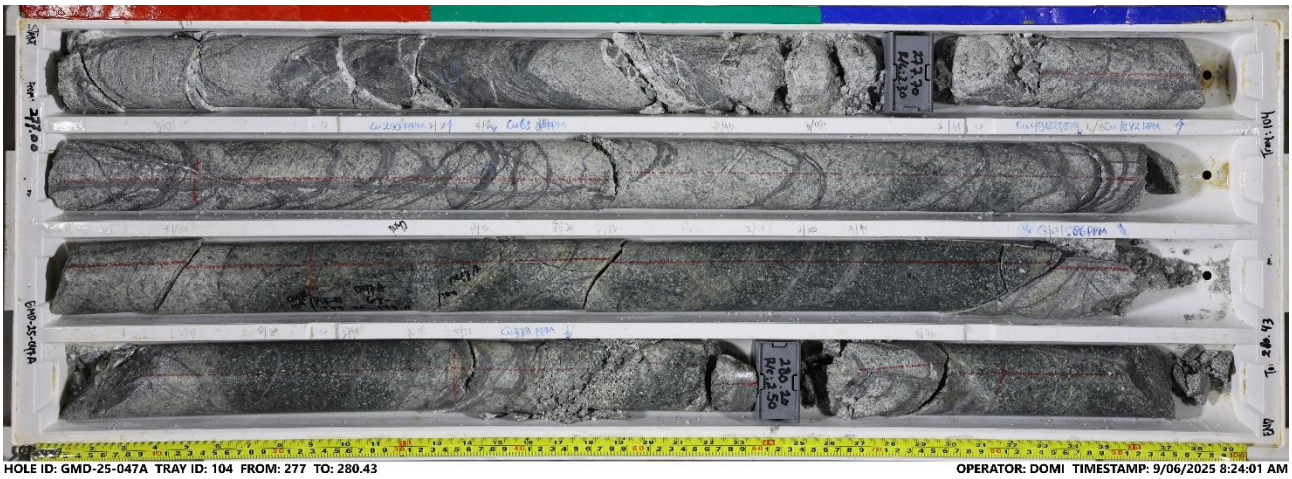

Figure 6: Gua Macan drill core from GMD-25-047A showing porphyry style stockwork quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins.

Figure 7 shows Gua Macan Section C which is approximately 80 metres South West of Section B, and includes new drillholes GMD-25-051 and GMD-25-043, which were drilled between previous holes GMD-24-006 (166 metres @ 0.4g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 174 metres, including 82 metres @ 0.6g/t Au and 0.3 % Cu from 222 metres) and GMD-24-008 (100 metres @ 0.4g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 94 metres and 45.6m @ 0.3g/t Au and 0.3%Cu from 246.4 metres).

GMD-25-051 (622.4 metres) returned 181.4 metres @ 0.5g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 194.6 metres including 48.3 metres @ 0.6g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 206 metres and 64 metres @ 0.6g/t Au & 0.3% Cu from 298 metres. This hole was drilled toward the northeast with the objective of confirming the continuity of mineralisation beneath the intercept encountered in hole GMD-24-008. Drilling successfully confirmed the downward extension of the mineralised zone, intersecting higher grade mineralisation approximately 100 metres below the GMD-24-008 intercept.

In the same section, drillhole GMD-25-043 (654 metres) returned 248 metres @ 0.4g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 66 metres including 68 metres @ 0.6g/t Au and 0.4%Cu from 200 metres, and 66 metres @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 422 metres. This hole was drilled toward the southwest to confirm the down-dip continuity of the mineralisation intersected in hole GMD-24-006. The drilling successfully confirmed the extension of the mineralised zone, with mineralisation extended approximately 120 metres deeper than previously defined.

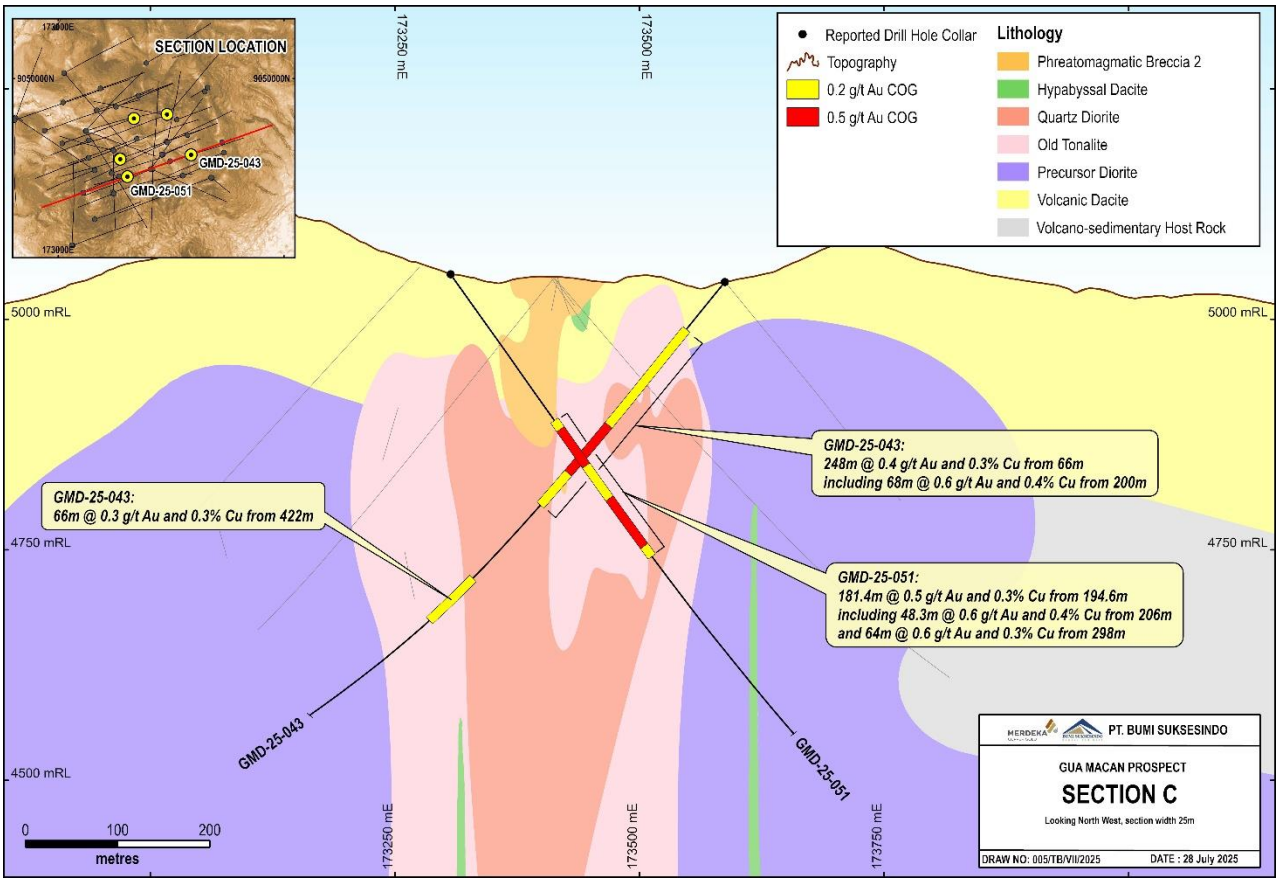

Figure 7: Gua Macan drill section C showing GMD-25-051 and GMD-25-043, with mineralised intercept

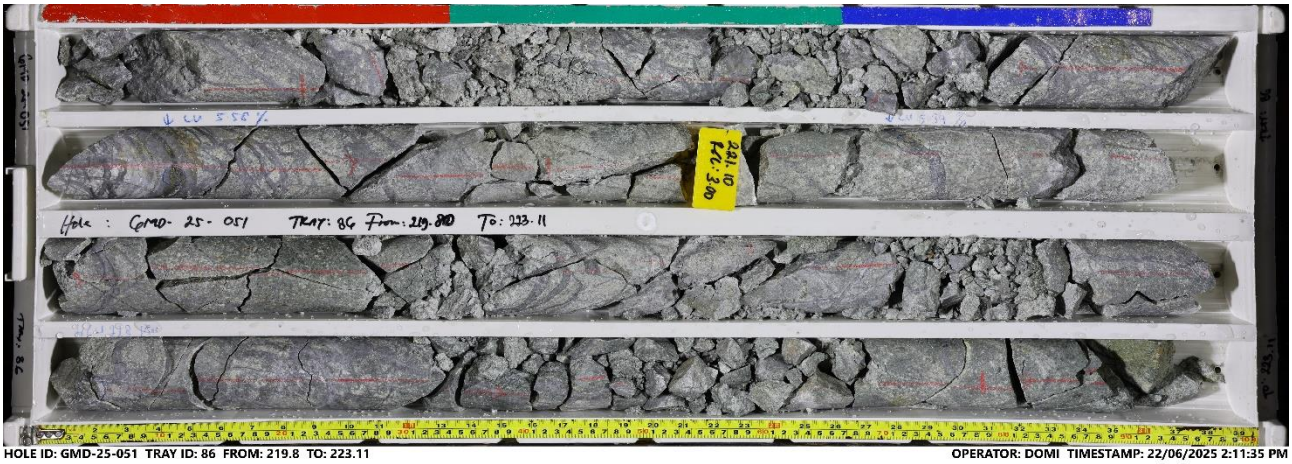

Figure 8: Gua Macan drill core from GMD-25-051 showing porphyry style stockwork quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins.

Drilling at Gua Macan is continuing with five diamond rigs currently on site.

An Induced Polarisation geophysical survey undertaken to assist with drill targeting the porphyry mineralisation was completed during Q2 2025. This survey has shown a high chargeability zone associated with a pyrite halo around the known mineralisation. Two similar high chargeability zones to the north and west of the known Gua Macan mineralisation are yet to be drill tested.

Tujuh Bukit North

The Tujuh Bukit North prospect is a recently discovered Au-Cu porphyry system located approximately 500 metres north of the Tujuh Bukit deposit. Current drilling has identified an area of 250 metre length x 175 metre width x 225 metre depth of Au-Cu porphyry mineralisation. This mineralisation starts at or very close to surface.

Gold and copper mineralisation at TB North is closely correlated with the intensity of quartz-magnetite veins, where higher vein density correlates with greater mineralisation. Copper sulphide minerals occur within these quartz veins, filling fractures and disseminated, primarily in the form of chalcopyrite and bornite.

Geophysical surveys, including an IP survey and ground magnetics are currently in progress to assist in defining and drill targeting the porphyry.

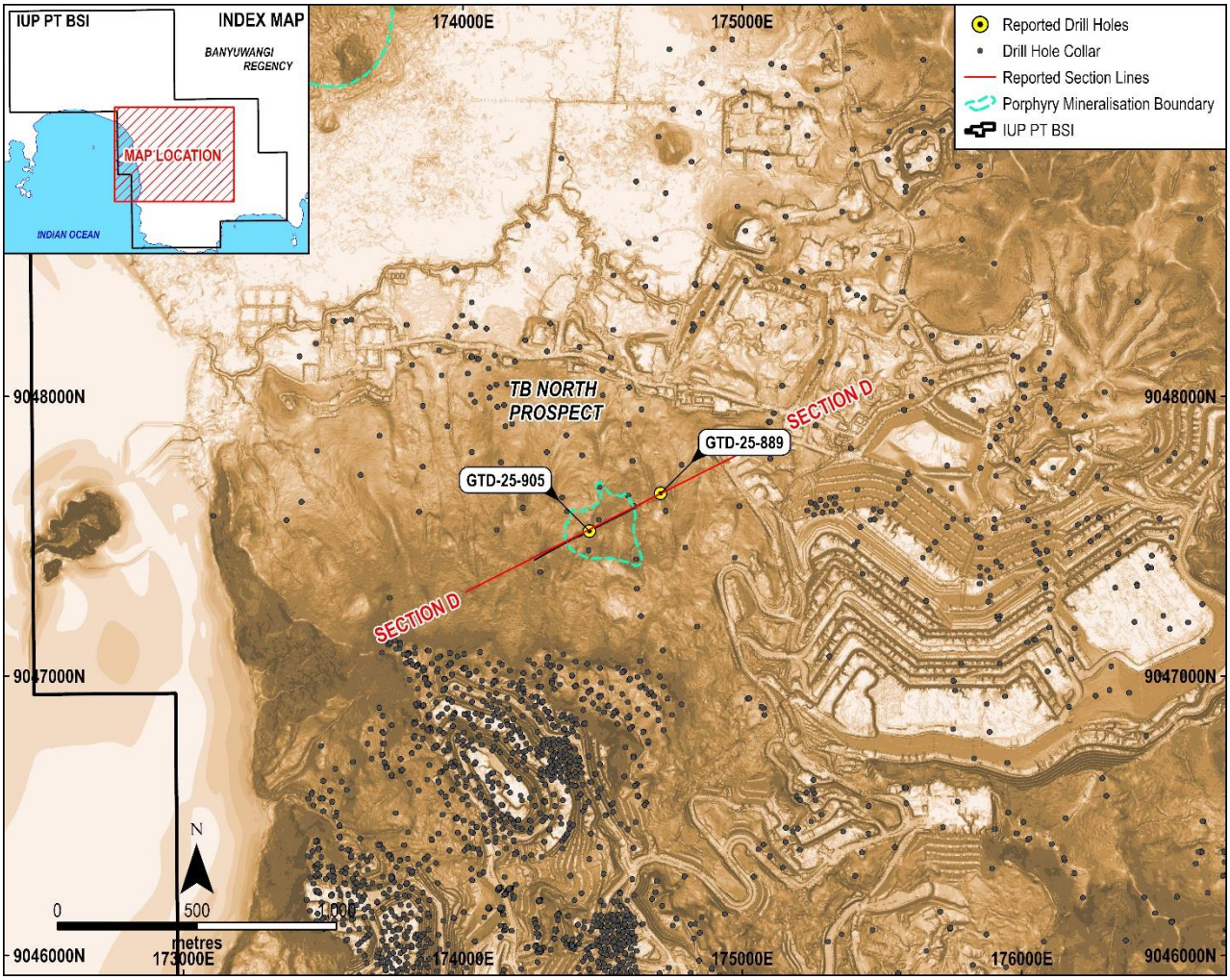

Figure 9: Plan view of Tujuh Bukit North drill sections and drill collars

Figure 10 shows the Tujuh Bukit North Porphyry section with drillhole GTD-25-889 (500 metres). This hole was drilled toward the southwest to test the continuity of mineralisation beneath the previous significant intercept recorded in GTD-24-870. The drilling returned 62 metres @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 234 metres, and 12 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 304 metres.

In the same section, drillhole GTD-25-905 was completed to a depth of 350.1 metres and was also drilled toward the southwest. It returned 32 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 10 metres and 8.1 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 50 metres. The results from GTD-25-905 successfully confirmed the continuity of mineralisation toward the surface.

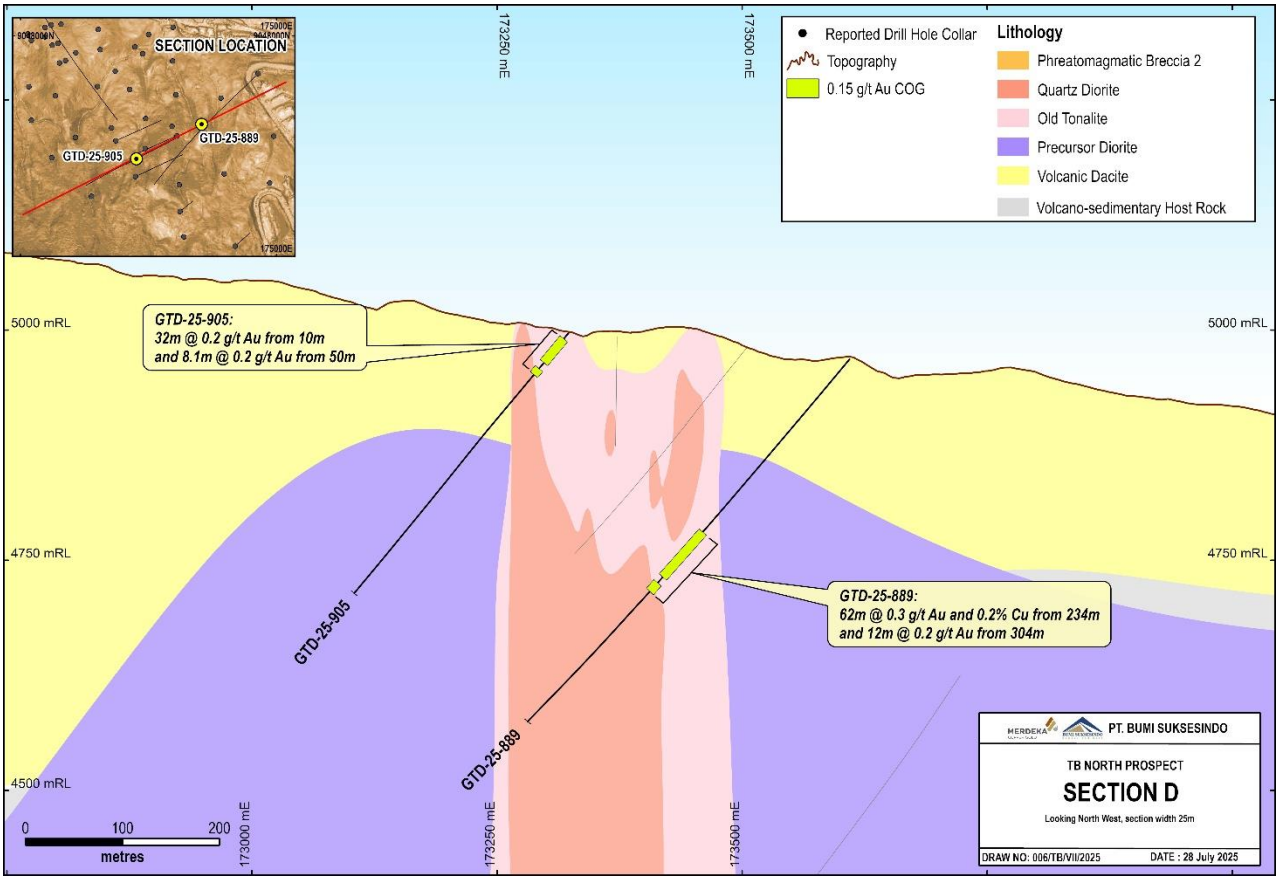

Figure 10: TB North Section A showing drillhole GTD-25-889 and GTD-25-905 with mineralised intercepts

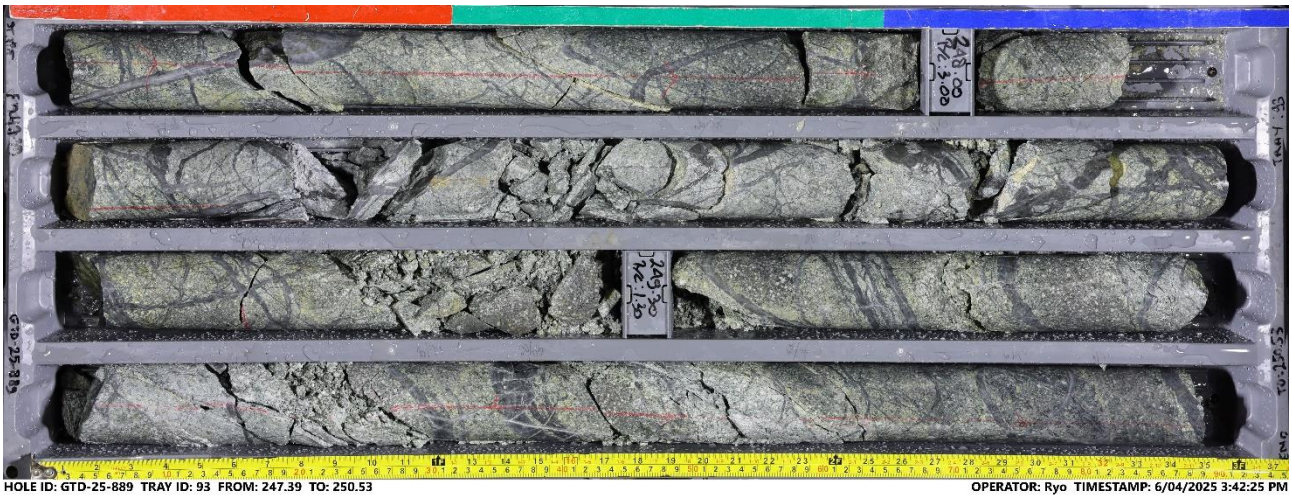

Figure 11: TB North drill core from GTD-24-889 showing porphyry style stockwork quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins

Ongoing Operations

Surface drilling operations are continuing at Tujuh Bukit with approximately 33,000 metres of diamond drilling scheduled for H2 2025. This drilling will be focused on Tujuh Bukit Oxide Gold expansion and the Gua Macan porphyries.

About Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine

Location

The operation 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 about 60 kilometres to the Tujuh Bukit mine site via sealed public roads.

Geology & Resources

The Tujuh Bukit high sulphidation Au-Ag deposit and deeper Cu-Au-Mo 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. This setting is similar for the satellite deposits at Candrian, Katak, Gua Macan, and Tujuh Bukit North.

The Mineral Resource estimate as of 31 December 2023 for the Tujuh Bukit Copper project is presented below:

Table 1: Tujuh Bukit Copper Project Mineral Resource [1]

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu grade (%)	Au grade (g/t)	Contained Cu (Mt)	Contained Au (Moz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	755.1	0.60	0.66	4.53	16.13
Inferred	982.4	0.37	0.37	3.64	11.76
Total	**1,737.5**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**8.17**	**27.89**

[1] https://merdekacoppergold.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Merdeka-Consolidated-MROR-31-December-2024-vFF-2.pdf. Effective date of 31st December 2023. 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.

All figures are denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

The most recent Mineral Resource estimate as of 31st December 2024 for the Tujuh Bukit Gold mine is presented below:

Table 2: Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine Mineral Resource Estimate as of 31st December 2024[2]

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Ag grade (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)	Contained Ag (Koz)
Indicated	90.3	0.35	20.61	1,001	59,798
Inferred	29.0	0.30	11.65	280	10,858
Total	**119.3**	**0.33**	**18.43**	**1,281**	**70,656**

The MRE as of *31st December 2024* for the Tujuh Bukit HSE Cu-Au is presented below:

Table 3: Tujuh Bukit Copper Project HSE Cu-Au Mineral Resource as of 31st December 2024[2]

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Cu (kt)	Contained Au (Koz)
Indicated	15.7	0.49	0.21	76	105
Inferred	14.2	0.45	0.22	65	101
Total	**29.9**	**0.47**	**0.21**	**141**	**206**

Table 4: Candrian Au-Cu Porphyry Mineral Resource Estimate as of 3rd February 2025 [3]

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu grade (%)	Au grade (g/t)	Contained Cu (Kt)	Contained Au (Koz)
Indicated	34.0	0.19	0.37	65	403
Inferred	9.8	0.14	0.28	14	88
Total	**43.8**	**0.18**	**0.35**	**79**	**491**

2 https://merdekacoppergold.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Merdeka-Consolidated-MROR-31-December-2024-vFF-2.pdf.TB Gold mineral resource estimate, reported at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off above a $2,300/oz Au RPEEE pit shell. 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).

3 Candrian mineral resource estimate, reported at a NSR ≥ $8/t, above RPEEE pit shell ($2,300/oz Au and $9,500/t Cu). 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).

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Table 5: Drilling results [3]

Hole ID	Collar East	Collar North	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au Cut-off (g/t)
	WGS84 50S	WGS84 50S				Depth (metres)	(metres)	(metres)	(metres)			
GMD-25-033	173241	9029496	85	-60	70	650	118	210	92	0.3	0.2	0.2
							231.8	269.9	38.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
GMD-25-034A	173482	9049841	46	-50	250	635.1	321.6	536	214.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
						including	**324**	**384**	**60**	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.5
GMD-25-038	173677	9049562	67	-50	250	*650*	60	177.5	117.5	0.3	-	0.2
GMD-25-039	173256	9049875	46	-50	70	*448.9*	166	280	114	0.3	-	0.2
GMD-25-042	173348	9049733	22	-50	250	*500.4*	174	342.5	168.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
						including	**194**	**296**	**102**	**0.5**	**0.3**	0.5
GMD-25-043	173588	9049662	40	-50	250	654	66	314	248	0.4	0.3	0.2
							422	488	66	0.3	0.3	0.2
						including	**200**	**268**	**68**	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.5
GMD-25-047A	173274	9049645	32	-50	70	545.9	156	382	226	0.5	0.2	0.2
						including	**246**	**370**	**124**	**0.6**	**0.3**	0.5
GMD-25-048	173336	9049823	47	-50	250	483.2	165.5	394	228.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
GMD-25-051	173306.6	9049565.9	49	-55	70	622.4	194.6	376	181.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
						including	**206**	**254.3**	**48.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.5
						and	**298**	**362**	**64**	**0.6**	**0.3**	0.5
GMD-25-053	173275	9049643	33	-50	250	400.3	100	292	192	0.3	0.2	0.2
GMD-25-054	173551	9049570	53	-50	70	253.5	58	114	56	0.2	-	0.2
GMD-25-056	172941	9049770	21	-50	70	633	296	384	88	0.2	0.2	0.2
							452	576	124	0.2	0.2	0.2
GTD-25-889	174708	9047654	104	-50	245	500	234	296	62	0.3	0.2	0.15
							304	316	12	0.2	-	0.15
GTD-25-898	174450	9047450	162	-50	65	315.7	10	38	28	0.3	-	0.15
GTD-25-905	174453	9047519	132	-50	245	350	10	42	32	0.2	-	0.15
							50	58.1	8.1	0.2	-	0.15

All figures are denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

[3] The Gua Macan Prospect is reported at a 0.2 % Au cut off. Minimum composite length of 30 metres. Consecutive runs of samples (up to 20 metres) lower than the cutoff may be included in the reported intervals as internal dilution. The Tujuh Bukit North Prospect is reported at a 0.15 % Au cut off. Minimum composite length of 7.5 metres. Consecutive runs of samples (up to 7.5 metres) lower than the cutoff may be included in the reported intervals as internal dilution.

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

All figures are denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 drilling utilised triple tube drilling methods. The core is sawn in half and the right-hand side downhole 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*	• 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%),

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

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.	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 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.
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*	• As of July 24, 2025, the database contains a total of 1,991 DD drill holes spanning 502,444.9 metres, • 56 regional holes were drilled in 2025, covering 21,228 metres (Gua Macan and Candrian). • Diamond drilling was based primarily on

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	if so, by what method, etc).	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. • Starting February 2024, a new downhole survey procedure was introduced by employing an Axis Magnetic tool. Single shots were taken at intervals of 10, 30, 60, and 90m until reaching the End of Hole (EOH), with intervals set at 30m. • 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

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		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 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 not an observable trend. 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
preparation		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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		P95 - 2 mm, 1.5 kg split pulverised 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 is carried out 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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*	• No bias based on hole orientation is known to exist.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	reported if material.	
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 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

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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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

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		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. 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.*	• The Candrian and Gua Macan Prospects are situated within the Tujuh Bukit mineralisation district. This district is characterised as a high-level porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit (sulphide) with an overlying high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit (oxide). Located along the Sunda Banda Arc, these deposits are influenced by NNW trending arc transverse structures. • The mineralisation system identified in Candrian consists of near surface oxide high sulphidation (HS) and several shallow porphyry Cu-Au deposits, The prospect contains several porphyritic tonalite pencil stocks over a strike length of 1.6 km NW-SE by 0.5 km NE-S. • The Katak prospect comprises Cu-Au

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		porphyry deposits divided into NE and SW bodies with a north-south trending mineralisation direction. The deposit consists of shallow porphyry, which outcropping to the surface and approximately have 800 x 500 m lateral dimension. • Gua Macan mineralisation consists of high sulphidation (HS) and Cu-Au porphyry mineralisation. The prospect is an isolated hill defined by 480x580m area
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*	• Refer to above figures & tables.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 metres 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 to avoid 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 2025 with up to 55 kilometres of additional drilling from the surface.

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