PRESS RELEASE
For immediate release

5th August 2025

Drilling at the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine continues to extend the boundaries of known mineralisation

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**" or the "**Mine**"), located in East Java, Indonesia. Merdeka holds a 100% interest in the Mine.

Ongoing drilling programs at the TB Gold Mine continue to identify new areas of new mineralisation and extend known mineralisation along strike.

The newly identified mineralised zones are located to the east and northwest of Pit A (referred to as Pit A East and Pit A Northwest). The strike length of mineralisation at Pit A has been extended by approximately 100 metres to both the northwest and northeast. Additional mineralisation has been identified in the northern part of the Pit D design and within Zone F. The next Mineral Resource Estimate, scheduled for release in Q3 2025, is expected to reflect an increase in both the overall contained metal and the proportion of resources classified as Indicated.

Selected results from the latest drilling include[1]:

- GTR-25-1067: 143 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 91 metres, including
  - 21 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 142 metres
  - 32 metres @ 1.5g/t Au from 184 metres
- GTR-25-1135: 122 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 121 metres, including
  - 39 metres @ 1.3g/t Au from 122 metres
  - 17 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 212 metres
- GTD-25-922: 112.6 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 104 metres, including
  - 10.2 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 124 metres
  - 22.8 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 182 metres
- GTR-25-1111: 120 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 0 metres, including
  - 10 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 21 metres
- GTR-25-1153: 65 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 42 metres, including
  - 37 metres @ 1g/t Au from 51 metres
- GTD-25-903: 92 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 8 metres, including
  - 14 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 24 metres
  - 20.7 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 73.3 metres

1 *Results reported using a 0.15 g/t Au cut-off, and a minimum intercept length of 7.5 metres.*

2025 RESOURCE DEFINITION PROGRAM

The 2025 Resource Definition program at the TB Gold continues to upgrade the current Inferred Resources to Indicated classification and to define the extents of the mineralised system.

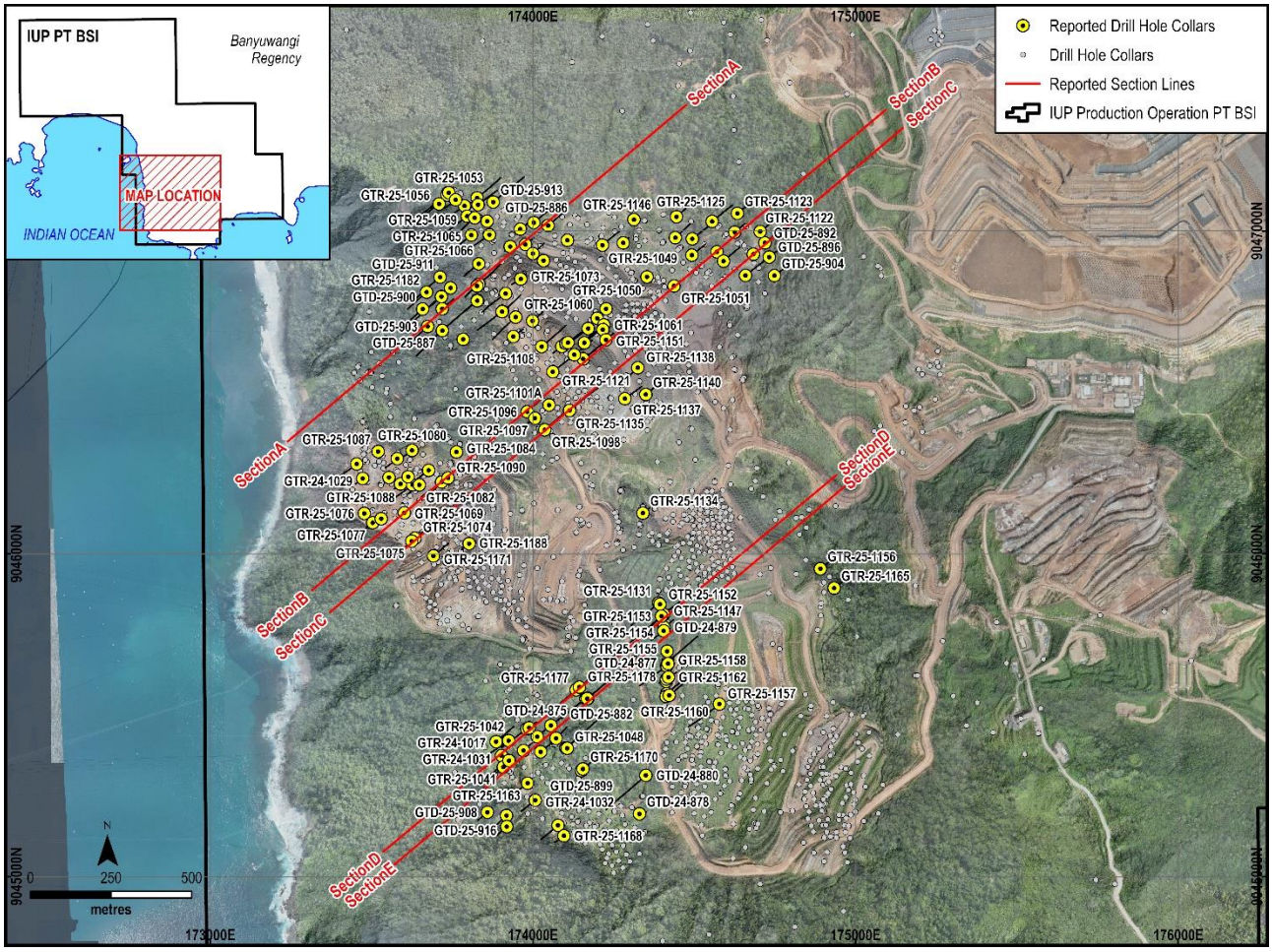

Figure 1: Location map of Tujuh Bukit surface operations showing reported drill hole collars and section lines

DRILLING RESULTS

Where possible drilling is generally conducted on regular sections across the deposits. While the table of results (Table 2) lists the results of approximately 160 holes, this report aims to provide context for some of the better intercepts. For ease of reference, that drillholes discussed have been grouped into five sections as shown in Figure 1. On each section, the significant intercepts given in Table 2 have a reference for locating them on the drilling section figure.

Section A – Drillholes GTD-25-891, GTD-25-903, GTR-25-1046, GTR-25-1067, GTR-25-1068, and GTR-25-1106

Section A contains drillholes GTD-25-891, GTD-25-903, GTR-25-1067, GTR-25-1068, and GTR-25-1106, which were completed within and around Pit A. These new results have demonstrated mineralisation that is expected to support both lateral and depth extensions of the resource model.

Drill hole GTD-25-891 confirms shallow mineralisation near the surface, while GTD-25-903, drilled in the northwest part of Pit A, identified new mineralised zones with potential to expand the resource to the west. Holes GTR-25-1067 and GTR-25-1068 were designed to upgrade the confidence of mineralisation at depth and successfully intersected continuous zones of mineralisation. GTR-25-1106 intersected shallow high-grade mineralisation in the northern area of the current active mining zone, confirming continuity near surface in that part of the pit.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-903: 92 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 8 metres, including
  - 14 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 24 metres
  - 20.7 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 73.3 metres
- GTR-25-1067: 19 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 28 metres
- GTR-25-1067: 143 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 91 metres, including
  - 21 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 142 metres
  - 32 metres @ 1.5g/t Au from 184 metres
- GTR-25-1068: 30 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 105 metres
- GTR-25-1106: 31 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 2 metres
- GTR-24-763: 120 metres @ 0.6 g/t Au from 114 metres

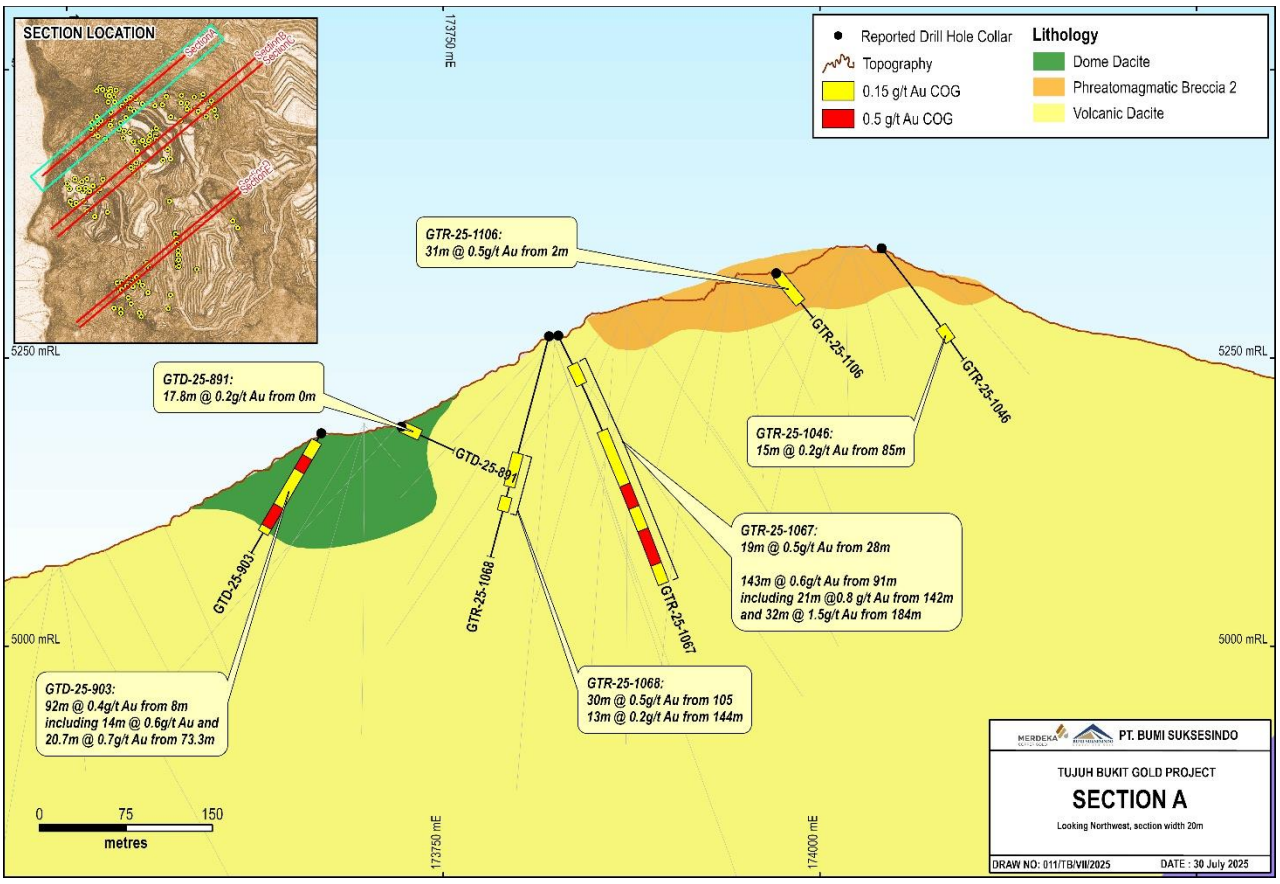

Figure 2: Section A, showing drill hole drillholes GTD-25-891, GTD-25-903, GTR-25-1046, GTR-25-1067, GTR-25-1068, GTR-25-1106, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section B – Drillholes GTD-25-888, GTR-25-1051, GTR-25-1096, GTR-25-1110, GTR-25-1111, GTR-25-1120, and GTR-25-1151

Section B is positioned approximately 400 metres to the southeast of Section A, covering areas within Pit A East and Pit A West.

Drill hole GTR-25-1096 intersected mineralisation at depth, upgrading the continuity of mineralised zones below the current pit design. Holes GTR-25-1110, GTR-25-1111, and GTR-25-1151 were drilled beneath Pit A West and successfully confirmed mineralisation from surface to depth, enhancing confidence in this zone. Drill hole GTR-25-1051 confirmed the presence of medium-grade mineralisation near the surface. In Pit A East, holes GTD-25-888 and GTR-25-1120 intersected new mineralisation, which has the potential to expand the resource further to the east

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTR-25-1051: 24 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 12 metres
- GTR-25-1096: 15 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 165 metres
- GTR-25-1110: 73 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 1 metre, including
    - 9 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 3 metres

- GTR-25-1111: 120 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 0 metres, including
  - 10 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 21 metres
- GTR-25-1120: 48 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 52 metres
- GTR-25-1151: 10 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 0 metres

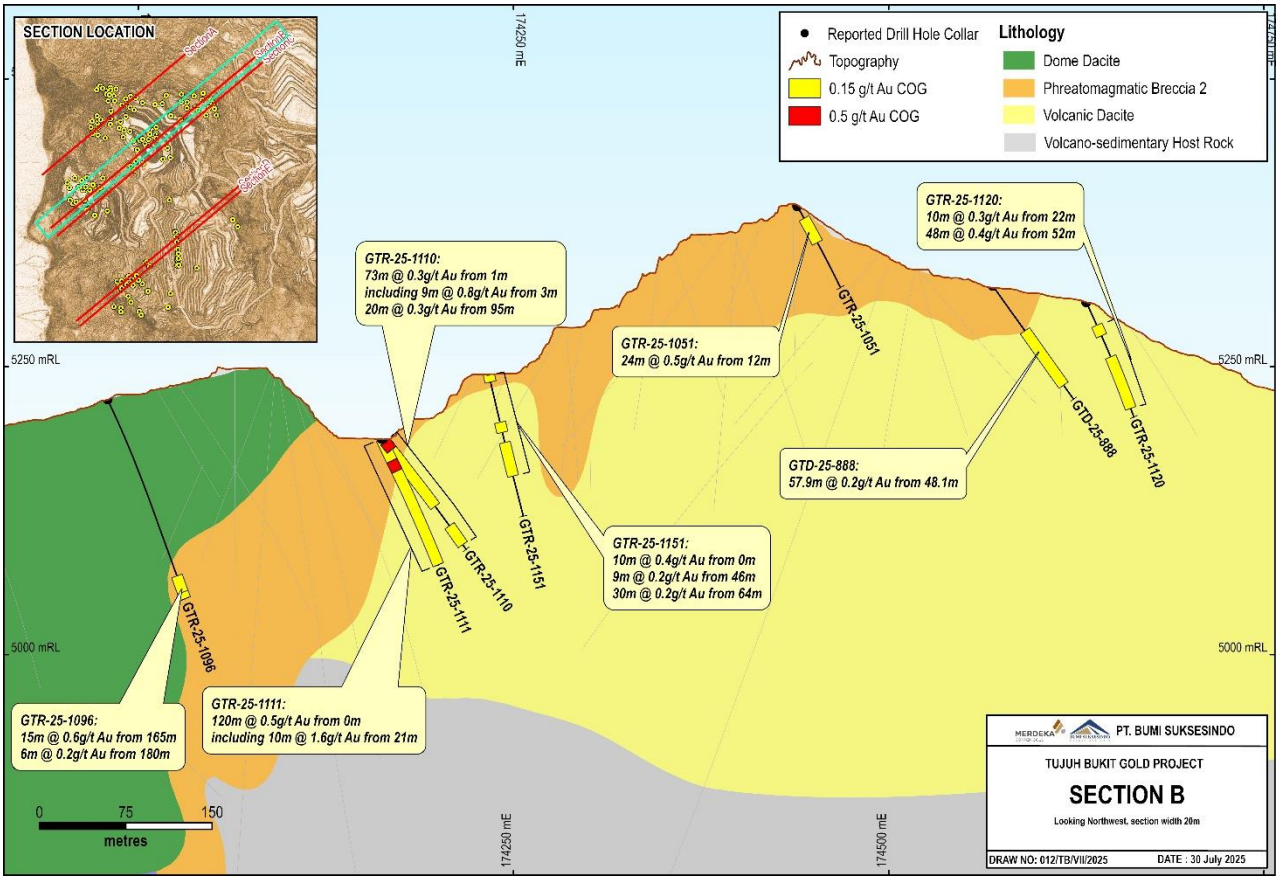

Figure 3: Section B, showing drillholes GTD-25-888, GTR-25-1051, GTR-25-1096, GTR-25-1110, GTR-25-1111, GTR-25-1120, GTR-25-1151, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section C – Drillholes GTD-25-892, GTR-25-1098, GTR-25-1135, and GTR-25-1141

Section C is located within Pit A East and Pit A West, approximately 80 metres to the southeast of Section B.

Drillholes GTR-25-1098 and GTR-25-1135 intersected higher-grade mineralisation at depth beneath Pit A West, supporting a potential upgrade in grade and resource classification in this area. In Pit A East, holes GTR-25-1141 and GTD-25-892 encountered new mineralised zones, with the potential for further resource expansion to the east.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTR-25-1098: 14 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 135 metres
- GTR-25-1135: 11 metres @ 1g/t Au from 86 metres
- GTR-25-1135: 122 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 121 metres, including

- 39 metres @ 1.3g/t Au from 122 metres
- 17 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 212 metres

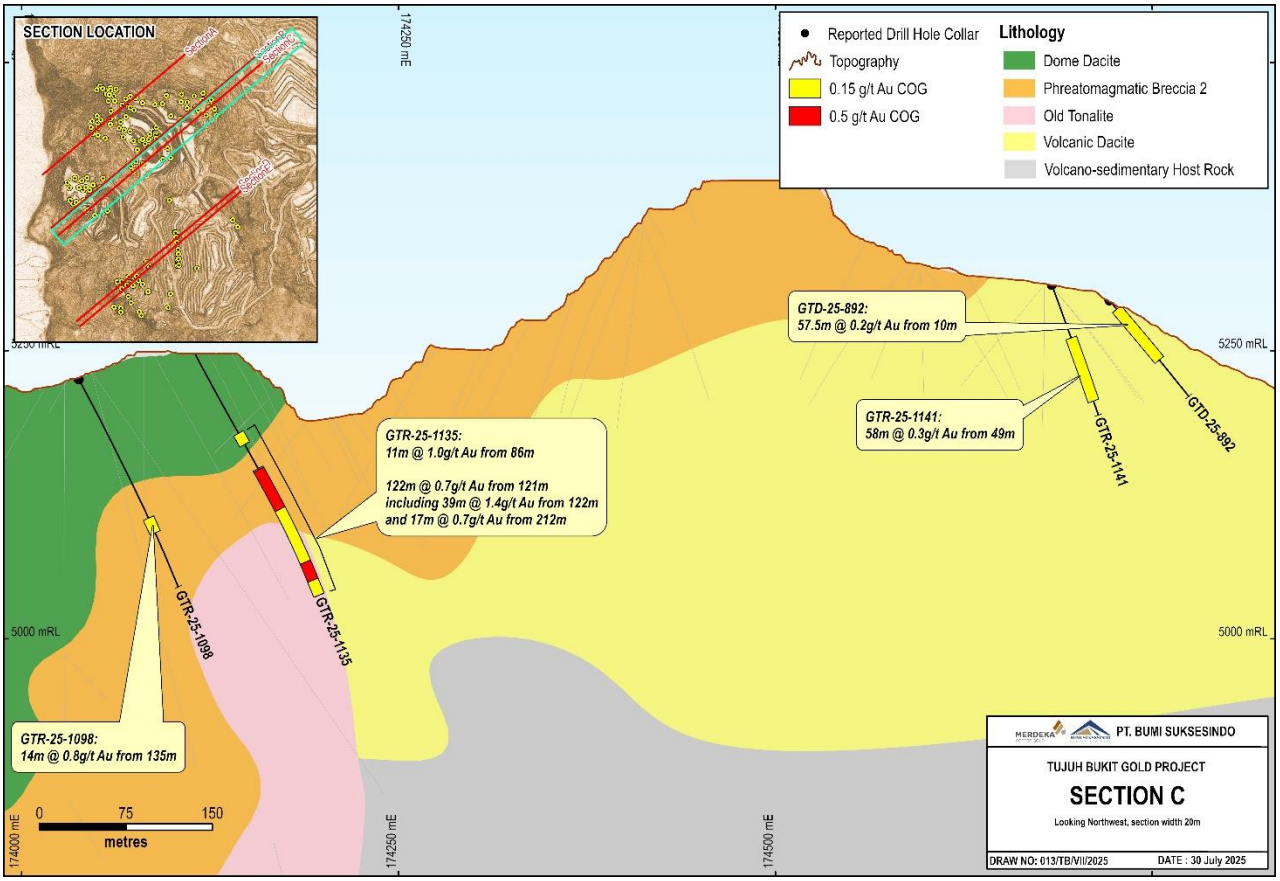

Figure 4: Section C, showing drill hole drillholes GTD-25-892, GTR-25-1098, GTR-25-1135, GTR-25-1141, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section D – Drillholes GTD-25-922, GTR-24-1031, GTR-25-1042, GTR-25-1045, GTR-25-1124, GTR-25-1147, GTR-25-1153, GTR-25-1177, and GTR-25-1178

Section D is positioned approximately 670 metres to the southeast of Section C and includes two key target areas. On the left side of the section, within Zone G, drillholes GTR-25-1042, GTR-25-1045, GTR-25-1177, and GTR-25-1178 intersected additional mineralisation in the northern part of the Pit D design, where drilling was previously limited. These results are expected to enhance the confidence of the mineralisation in this area for the next mineral resource estimate.

On the right side of the section, located in the Zone F area, drillholes GTD-25-922, GTR-25-1153, GTR-25-1124, and GTR-25-1147 revealed both new and upgraded mineralisation zones. These results demonstrate continuity of mineralisation in this area and may potentially contribute to resource expansions.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-922: 112.6 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 104 metres, including
  - 10.2 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 124 metres

- 22.8 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 182 metres
- GTR-25-1147: 20 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 100 metres
- GTR-25-1153: 65 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 42 metres, including
  - 37 metres @ 1g/t Au from 51 metres
- GTR-25-1177: 9 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 10 metres

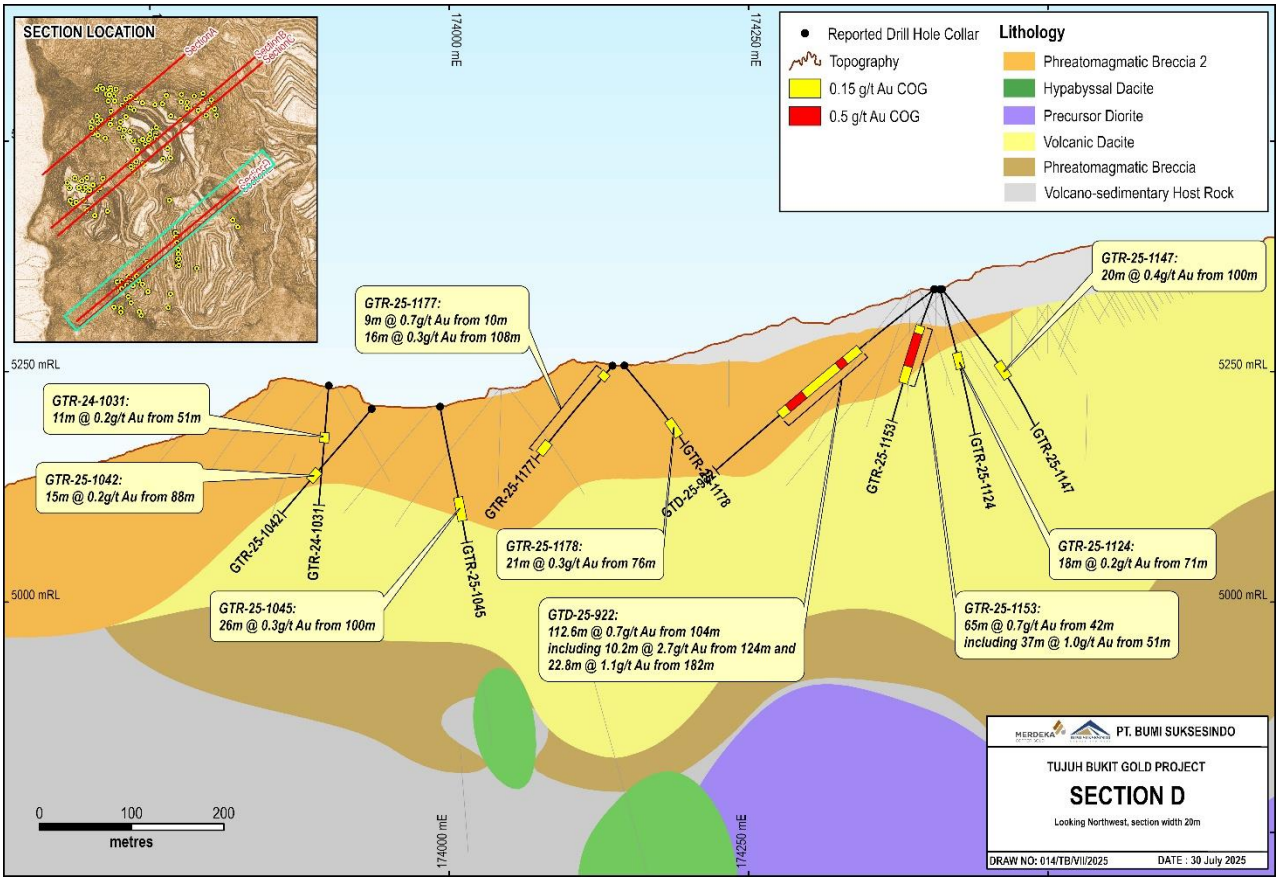

Figure 5: Section D, showing drill hole drillholes GTD-25-922, GTR-24-1031, GTR-25-1042, GTR-25-1045, GTR-25-1124, GTR-25-1147, GTR-25-1153, GTR-25-1177, GTR-25-1178, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section E – Drillholes GTD-24-879, GTD-25-882, GTD-25-883, GTD-25-884, GTR-25-1037, GTR-25-1041, GTR-25-1154, GTR-25-1164, and GTR-25-1166

Section E is located approximately 40 metres to the southeast of Section D and includes continued drilling across two key zones.

On the left side of the section, within Zone G, drillholes GTR-25-1041, GTR-25-1164, GTR-25-1166, GTR-25-1037, GTD-25-882, and GTD-25-884 have identified additional mineralisation. These results extend the mineralised zone in this area and are expected to increase the confidence and continuity of the model in the next resource estimation update.

On the right side of the section, in the Zone F area, drillholes GTD-25-883, GTR-25-1154, and GTD-24-879

intersected zones of new and upgraded mineralisation. These intersections confirm the presence of mineralisation in this area and the potential for resource conversion or pit design optimisation in the future.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-24-879: 38 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 24 metres
- GTD-25-882: 34 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 98 metres, including
  - 18 metres @ 0.9g/t Au from 100 metres
- GTD-25-883: 8 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 94 metres
- GTD-25-883: 24 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 148 metres
- GTD-25-883: 13.7 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 204 metres
- GTR-25-1037: 20 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 89 metres
- GTR-25-1041: 8 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 50 metres
- GTR-25-1164: 12 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 94 metres
- GTR-25-1166: 11 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 76 metres

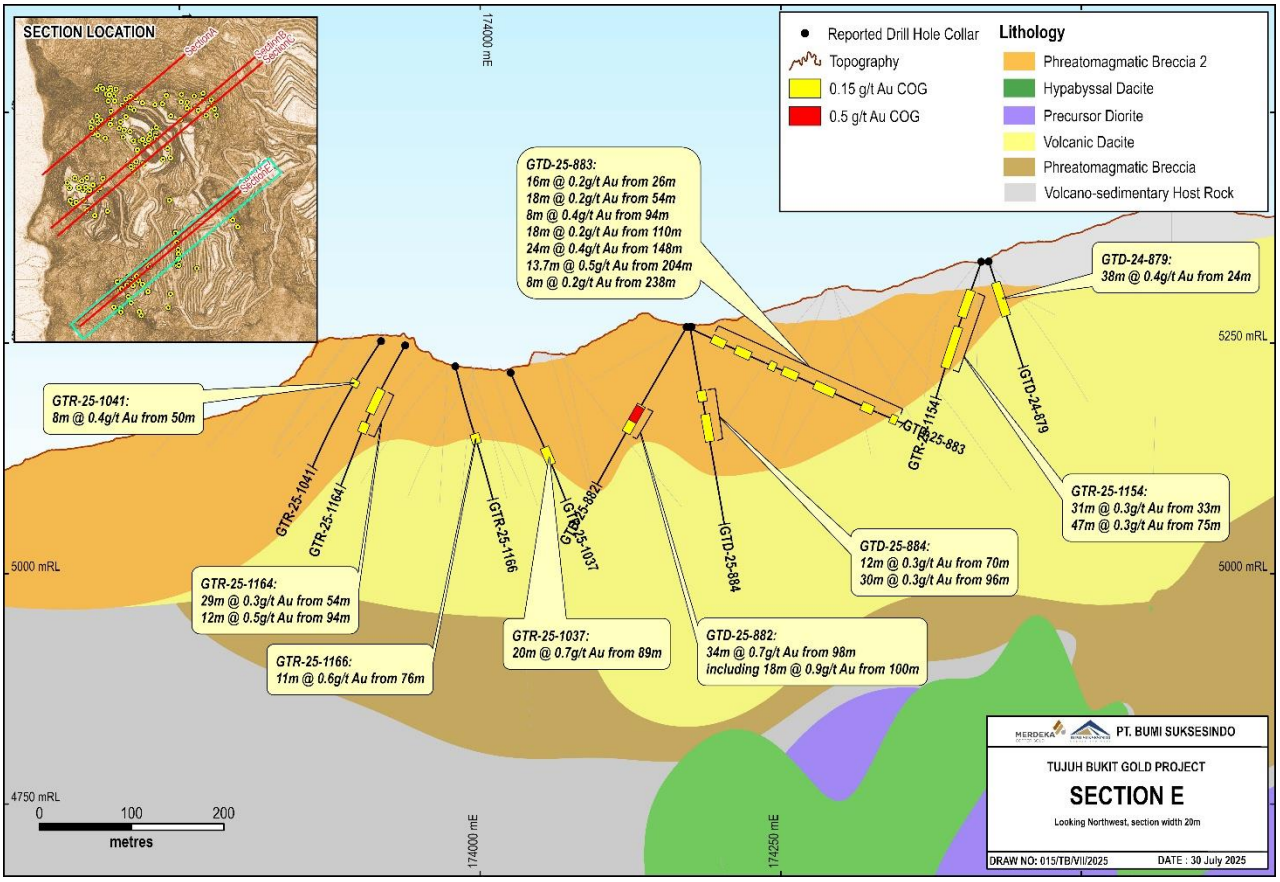

Figure 6: Section E, showing drillholes GTD-24-879, GTD-25-882, GTD-25-883, GTD-25-884, GTR-25-1037, GTR-25-1041, GTR-25-1154, GTR-25-1164, GTR-25-1166, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

ONGOING OPERATIONS

Resource definition drilling is ongoing at the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine, with two diamond drill rigs currently in operation.

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.

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

Table 1: Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine Mineral Resource Estimate[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**

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).

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

Table 2: Drilling Result[3]

Hole ID	Collar East WGS84 50S	Collar North WGS84 50S	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole Depth (metres)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Au (g/t)
GTD-24-875	174056	9045469	234	-50	50	207.2	39.5	56	16.5	0.2
GTD-24-876	173736	9047117	278	-50	230	245.1	66	142	76	0.3
GTD-24-877	174415	9045653	335	-65	230	250	158.1	170	11.9	0.6
GTD-24-878	174330.188	9045194.98	324.596	-85	50	211.5	86	130	44	0.4
							202	211.5	9.5	0.2
GTD-24-879	174406	9045773	338	-72	50	120.7	24	62	38	0.4
GTD-24-880	174349.884	9045314.26	329.281	-50	230	250	162	174	12	0.7
							182	190	8	0.3
GTD-25-881	174414.711	9045567.26	332.502	-70	50	180.5	94	118	24	0.6
							126	142	16	0.3
GTD-25-882	174163.758	9045551.6	267.255	-60	230	196.3	98	132	34	0.7
						including	100	118	18	0.9
GTD-25-883	174170.071	9045552.32	267.453	-50	50	253.7	26	42	16	0.2
							54	72	18	0.2
							94	102	8	0.4
							110	128	18	0.2
							148	172	24	0.4
							204	217.7	13.7	0.5
							238	246	8	0.2

3 *Reported at a 0.15 g/t 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, with a maximum of 15 metres of internal dilution.*

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

GTD-25-884	174168.345	9045552.01	267.318	-80	50	217	70	82	12	0.3
							96	126	30	0.3
GTD-25-885	173827.19	9046785.32	250.28	-36	230	271.1	50	160	110	0.5
						including	76	94	18	0.7
						and	94	122	28	0.4
						and	122	140	18	0.8
						271.1	168	192	24	0.5
							200	214	14	0.3
							234	271.1	37.1	0.4
GTD-25-886	174002.659	9047025.73	349.186	-34	50	120	10	44.5	34.5	0.3
							96	120	24	0.4
GTD-25-887	173719.314	9046691.27	197.084	-40	230	150.2	22	73.6	51.6	0.4
							84	140	56	0.4
GTD-25-888	174570	9046935	320	-54	50	121	48.1	106	57.9	0.2
GTD-25-890	174590	9046906	318	-56	50	120.1	42	112	70	0.4
GTD-25-891	173719	9046759	190	-23	50	50.1	0	17.8	17.8	0.2
GTD-25-892	174719	9046963	294	-50	50	108.1	10	67.5	57.5	0.2
GTD-25-894	173716	9046796	191	-50	230	163.1	110	154.1	44.1	0.3
GTD-25-896	174732	9046919	297	-50	50	100.1	16	44	28	0.3
GTD-25-899	174150	9045329	271	-88	50	150.4	114	124	10	0.2
GTD-25-900	173658.4	9046758.04	171.596	-55	230	85.2	14	38	24	0.2
							53.2	85.2	32	0.5
GTD-25-903	173673.9	9046704.18	184.693	-60	230	120.2	8	100	92	0.4
						including	24	38	14	0.6
						and	73.3	94	20.7	0.7
GTD-25-904	174748	9046862	299	-50	50	100	7.4	32	24.6	0.3

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

GTD-25-907	173745	9046824	208	-55	230	218	174	198	24	0.2
GTD-25-908	173859	9045200	195	-50	230	60	18	26	8	0.2
GTD-25-909	174441.32	9046978.98	334.692	-52	50	104.4	24	37.75	13.75	0.2
							52	61.8	9.8	0.4
GTD-25-911	173712	9046857	198	-50	230	190.5	124	162.6	38.6	0.3
GTD-25-913	173877	9047089	293	-27	50	138.4	10	18	8	0.3
GTD-25-914	173918	9045190	215	-50	230	82.5	28	48	20	0.2
GTD-25-916	173919	9045155	216	-50	230	63.7	14	28	14	0.2
GTD-25-918	174024	9045387	226	-72	50	162.2	50	88	38	0.4
GTD-25-920	174418	9045665	336	-27	50	137.8	68	96	28	0.6
GTD-25-921	174102.2	9045399	251.707	-50	50	208.8	108	116.2	8.2	0.3
							126	146	20	0.2
GTD-25-922	174399	9045807	339.399	-38	230	308.1	104	216.6	112.6	0.7
						including	124	134.2	10.2	2.7
						and	182	204.8	22.8	1.1
GTR-24-1017	173886	9045419	204	-56	51	130	7	16	9	0.2
GTR-24-1024	173783.773	9046664.27	206.305	-85	50	240	33	55	22	0.4
							65	83	18	0.2
GTR-24-1029	173472.497	9046233.45	157.213	-70.122	231.661	90	18	27	9	1.1
							51	75	24	0.3
GTR-24-1031	173903	9045376	235	-85	230	130	51	62	11	0.2
GTR-24-1032	174007	9045237	259	-65	232	130	116	130	14	0.2
GTR-24-1033	173453.911	9046278.44	157.72	-58.141	232.213	154	4	28	24	0.4
							43	53	10	0.2
							79	120	41	0.3
GTR-24-1034	173579	9046295	144	-60	231	100	2	14	12	1.7

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

GTR-24-1035	173676.901	9046258.82	144.014	-61.045	231.925	130	0	40	40	0.2
							58	99	41	0.2
GTR-24-1036	173626.77	9046213.95	157.238	-54.715	231.804	130	0	16	16	0.3
							56	65	9	0.6
GTR-25-1037	174013	9045434	218	-67	50	151	89	109	20	0.7
GTR-25-1041	173908	9045340	252	-56	229	156	50	58	8	0.4
GTR-25-1042	173925	9045422	209	-51	235	150	88	103	15	0.2
GTR-25-1043	173981	9045458	211	-50	232	150	132	144	12	0.2
GTR-25-1045	173988	9045462	212	-80	50	150	100	126	26	0.3
GTR-25-1046	174047	9047017	345	-52	50	120	85	100	15	0.2
GTR-25-1048	174106.182	9045397.91	251.565	-74.8	46.6	162	64	76	12	0.4
							112	145	33	0.6
GTR-25-1049	174215.387	9046955.98	367.961	-51.3	51	116	8	26	18	0.4
							96	107	11	0.4
GTR-25-1050	174353	9046858	390	-77	55	60	2	14	12	0.6
GTR-25-1051	174437	9046830	389	-60	51	80	12	36	24	0.5
GTR-25-1052	173734.24	9047111.24	278.397	-65.7	231	165	0	21	21	0.2
							21	65	44	0.5
GTR-25-1053	173739.307	9047118.23	278.59	-82	50	150	7	32	25	0.6
							41	56	15	0.2
							73	82	9	0.2
							124	135	11	0.6
GTR-25-1054	173827	9047102	294	-51	51	150	28	36	8	0.2
GTR-25-1056	173709	9047084	274	-52	234	156	16	50	34	0.2
GTR-25-1057	173788.056	9047077.48	299.115	-75.6	233.2	204	68	114	46	0.2
							123	149	26	0.3

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

GTR-25-1058	173858.261	9047030.04	302.643	-88	50	234	11	25	14	0.5
							123	143	20	0.3
							153	162	9	0.2
							171	234	63	0.3
						including	191	199	8	0.7
GTR-25-1059	173796.33	9047045.58	299.59	-51.8	231.5	168	46	55	9	0.2
							121	153	32	0.2
GTR-25-1060	174199.112	9046729.48	269.674	-78	230	230	9	21	12	0.2
							40	141	101	0.2
							149	199	50	0.2
							209	225	16	0.5
GTR-25-1061	174219.871	9046709.12	269.498	-54.2	230.1	120	45	53	8	0.5
							63	120	57	0.4
GTR-25-1062	173830.137	9047081.25	297.818	-50	50	130	32	44	12	0.3
							67	89	22	0.2
GTR-25-1063	173760.476	9047096.3	290.087	-65.5	230.1	140	20	67	47	0.3
							96	109	13	0.2
							120	129	9	0.2
GTR-25-1064	173865.42	9046988.1	304.24	-61.4	233.3	216	34	81	47	0.4
							89	210	121	0.3
GTR-25-1065	173809.22	9046986.99	283.62	-54	230	180	42	54	12	0.3
							113	142	29	0.2
GTR-25-1066	173832.03	9046898.16	287.594	-70.5	233.3	200	21	56	35	0.3
							65	78	13	0.3
							102	130	28	0.4
GTR-25-1067	173832.666	9046835.06	269.455	-64.3	51	234	28	47	19	0.5

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

							91	234	143	0.6
						including	142	163	21	0.8
						and	184	216	32	1.5
GTR-25-1068	173826.855	9046829.37	268.884	-75.2	232.7	198	105	135	30	0.5
							144	157	13	0.2
GTR-25-1069	173601.458	9046127.07	154.167	-62.5	233	80	0	15	15	0.5
							55	66	11	0.2
GTR-25-1070	173961	9047005	337	-57	51	80	0	54	54	0.4
GTR-25-1072	174280	9046963	365	-75	52	90	1	39	38	0.3
GTR-25-1073	173962.15	9046851.09	255.691	-80	230	200	0	20	20	0.4
							40	56	16	0.3
							70	140	70	0.4
						including	106	114	8	0.6
						and	123	138	15	0.9
						200	155	179	24	0.3
GTR-25-1074	173634	9046049	181	-56	50	168	127	163	36	0.7
GTR-25-1075	173624	9046039	181	-55	230	66	2	13	11	0.3
GTR-25-1076	173477	9046125	158	-88	230	70	0	22	22	0.3
GTR-25-1077	173504	9046096	158	-51	230	60	6	24	18	0.3
GTR-25-1078	173530	9046109	157	-59	233	100	65	75	10	0.3
GTR-25-1080	173626	9046321	129	-61	234	78	30	78	48	0.3
GTR-25-1082	173648	9046213	142	-60	230	96	71	88	17	0.6
GTR-25-1084	173763	9046315	158	-61	52	42	33	42	9	1.4
GTR-25-1087	173520.183	9046317.02	145.639	-86	230	90	19	30	11	0.3
							52	88	36	0.7
GTR-25-1088	173590	9046216	142	-72	232	80	7	19	12	0.8

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

GTR-25-1089	173717.053	9046222.35	163.929	-51.4	232.5	132	1	63	62	0.3
							86	110	24	0.4
GTR-25-1090	173737.074	9046235.01	166.151	-56.1	230.1	120	45	120	75	0.3
						including	46	57	11	0.8
GTR-25-1091	173915.579	9046806.12	256.027	-64.3	234.1	250	1	18	17	0.4
							47	102	55	0.2
							119	250	131	0.7
						including	144	166	22	2
						and	194	207	13	1.6
GTR-25-1092A	173905.5	9046751	256.022	-57.1	232.9	200	26	44	18	0.2
						200	113	199	86	0.4
						including	167	183	16	0.6
GTR-25-1093	173905.5	9046751	256.025	-57.6	51.1	170	1	31	30	0.3
							61	120	59	0.6
						including	67	92	25	1.1
						170	144	166	22	0.2
GTR-25-1094	173904.6	9046750	255.885	-84	50	180	2	36	34	0.3
							110	145	35	0.8
							157	168	11	0.2
GTR-25-1096	173982.2	9046440	221.792	-65.6	48.3	186	165	180	15	0.6
							180	186	6	0.2
GTR-25-1097	174006	9046420	229	-70	235	80	1	11	10	0.3
GTR-25-1098	174037	9046384	225	-62	51	200	135	149	14	0.8
GTR-25-1099	173613.289	9046238.87	142.344	-85	50	80	0	80	80	0.4
						including	2	13	11	0.8
GTR-25-1101A	174050	9046461	239	-81	50	164	137	159	22	0.8

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

GTR-25-1102	173554	9046237	143	-74	234	72	57	69	12	0.2
GTR-25-1103	174216.72	9046694.34	254.872	-89	230	130	1	22	21	0.2
							49	126	77	0.6
						including	60	110	50	0.7
GTR-25-1104	174106.9	9046971	345.902	-85	230	162	37	50	13	0.6
							59	89	30	0.2
							140	154	14	0.2
GTR-25-1106	173977	9046958	324	-50	50	50	2	33	31	0.5
GTR-25-1107	173999.7	9046930	321.502	-69.8	48.7	150	5	14	9	0.3
							60	72	12	0.2
GTR-25-1108	174027.2	9046642	236.496	-60.5	51.2	193	28	60	32	0.3
							72	140	68	0.7
						including	116	129	13	2.4
						193	153	192	39	0.8
						including	175	190	15	1.4
GTR-25-1109	173946.54	9046733.08	247.608	-65.8	229.9	200	0	75	75	0.6
						including	7	22	15	1
						200	147	166	19	0.5
GTR-25-1110	174156.67	9046604.3	187.196	-51	52.4	120	1	74	73	0.3
						including	3	12	9	0.8
						120	95	115	20	0.3
GTR-25-1111	174155.67	9046603.48	187.308	-65.4	51.2	120	0	120	120	0.5
						including	21	31	10	1.6
GTR-25-1112	174033.1	9046908	317.825	-83	230	186	112	120	8	0.2
							126	163	37	0.2
GTR-25-1117	174227	9046759	292	-72	232	150	115	128	13	0.3

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GTR-25-1118	174493.999	9046975.44	337.204	-50.3	51.7	156	22	36	14	0.2
							64	92	28	0.4
							134	148	14	0.3
GTR-25-1119	174555	9047029	309	-51	51	138	98	138	40	0.2
GTR-25-1120	174625.2	9046996.31	306.048	-65.6	50.6	108	22	32	10	0.3
							52	100	48	0.4
GTR-25-1121	174062	9046564	247	-63	50	180	61	74	13	0.3
GTR-25-1122	174704	9046998	279	-56	53	100	17	41	24	0.3
GTR-25-1123	174634	9047054	281	-55	51	120	7	52	45	0.4
GTR-25-1124	174403	9045811	339	-75	51	162	71	89	18	0.2
GTR-25-1125	174445	9047044	304	-51	49	60	4	17	13	0.2
GTR-25-1126	174128.2	9046616.5	187.371	-59.9	51.3	144	0	131	131	0.3
						including	91	103	12	1.5
GTR-25-1127	174089	9046642	187	-61	232	70	1	26	25	0.3
GTR-25-1128	174103	9046652	187	-90	230	115	1	24	23	0.4
GTR-25-1129	174108.7	9046654.11	187.05	-51.2	49.7	130	8	22	14	0.9
							30	49	19	0.2
							71	92	21	0.2
GTR-25-1131	174389.8	9045848	340.932	-50.7	231.4	200	58	133	75	0.8
						including	62	82	20	0.8
						and	93	119	26	1.3
						200	153	198	45	0.3
GTR-25-1132	174159.35	9046653.36	209.609	-58.6	50.1	140	0	5	5	0.5
							5	15	10	0.6
							23	40	17	1.1
							51	90	39	0.5

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							117	134	17	0.2
GTR-25-1133	173998.62	9046721.42	229.338	-60.4	50.1	84	21	62	41	0.3
							72	84	12	0.6
GTR-25-1134	174340.753	9046126.27	335.416	-80.4	53.3	150	19	68	49	0.3
							76	102	26	1.2
GTR-25-1135	174113.5	9046444	253.77	-62.5	52.5	243	86	97	11	1
							121	243	122	0.7
						including	122	161	39	1.4
						and	212	229	17	0.7
GTR-25-1137	174285.11	9046480.58	262.594	-72.1	52.3	216	22	34	12	0.2
							46	60	14	0.3
							73	120	47	1.1
GTR-25-1138	174324.83	9046576.25	262.922	-70.6	229.8	219	64	82	18	0.2
							110	126	16	0.5
GTR-25-1140	174350	9046494	263	-64	49	111	0	15	15	0.3
GTR-25-1141	174683	9046928	307	-70	53	120	49	107	58	0.3
GTR-25-1143	174659	9046862	321	-55	50	140	81	105	24	0.3
GTR-25-1145	173827.635	9046783.74	250.46	-73.5	228.4	216	23	40	17	0.6
							50	81	31	0.8
							200	211	11	0.2
GTR-25-1146	174313	9047035	326	-85	230	80	8	32	24	0.4
GTR-25-1147	174405	9045812	339	-50	53	180	100	120	20	0.4
GTR-25-1148	174492.8	9046925	338.579	-65	50.1	134	55	66	11	0.3
							90	128	38	0.3
GTR-25-1150	174171.2	9046698	247.077	-58.4	231.5	180	17	26	9	0.2
							39	84	45	0.3

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							95	117	22	0.3
							133	143	10	0.5
GTR-25-1151	174226.5	9046663	246.504	-77.3	50.3	130	0	10	10	0.4
							46	55	9	0.2
							64	94	30	0.2
GTR-25-1152	174393	9045844	341	-85	230	126	50	92	42	0.3
GTR-25-1153	174398.3	9045807	339.029	-70.3	229.3	150	42	107	65	0.7
						including	51	88	37	1
GTR-25-1154	174405.302	9045761.47	338.233	-70.7	232	156	33	64	31	0.3
							75	122	47	0.3
GTR-25-1155	174415.909	9045698.62	336.681	-88	50	150	40	107	67	0.4
						including	70	87	17	1
GTR-25-1156	174891	9045954	392.369	-50.6	51.6	114	58	68	10	0.3
							89	103	14	0.9
GTR-25-1157	174577.659	9045535.01	385.942	-60.1	230	245	88	113	25	0.3
							138	166	28	0.5
							175	186	11	0.9
GTR-25-1158	174418.8	9045660	335.368	-80.5	44.8	126	32	45	13	0.4
							55	103	48	0.3
GTR-25-1159	174412.9	9045605	334.462	-83	230	48	0	15	15	0.2
							15	31	16	0.6
GTR-25-1159A	174413.8	9045612	334.941	-83	230	220	51	183	132	0.5
						including	124	155	31	1.2
GTR-25-1160	174412	9045559	333	-71	233	60	0	60	60	0.3
GTR-25-1161	174422	9045562	333	-52	51	150	70	117	47	0.3
GTR-25-1162	174419.9	9045618	335.21	-78.1	59	162	47	60	13	0.3

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							84	141	57	0.4
						including	111	129	18	0.7
GTR-25-1163	173983.4	9045290	247.659	-70.4	231.5	150	75	108	33	0.3
							118	138	20	0.2
GTR-25-1164	173925.9	9045360	247.394	-59.8	233.3	168	54	83	29	0.3
							94	106	12	0.5
GTR-25-1165	174934	9045894	372	-51	52	78	33	47	14	0.3
GTR-25-1166	173971	9045391	225	-75	48	150	76	87	11	0.6
GTR-25-1167	174078	9045160	285	-50	229	114	46	82	36	0.9
GTR-25-1168	174096	9045127	274	-61	233	72	25	65	40	0.7
GTR-25-1169	174071.886	9045428.92	241.976	-74.3	46.8	174	77	94	17	0.3
							116	131	15	0.3
GTR-25-1170	174154.9	9045334	270.148	-64.6	49.8	150	104	116	12	0.2
							133	150	17	0.2
GTR-25-1171	173692	9045994	142	-50	50	100	0	75	75	0.2
GTR-25-1172	173939	9046673	240	-73	52	124	0	100	100	0.2
GTR-25-1174	173929.649	9046951.34	323.668	-82	230	151	1	56	55	0.3
							126	146	20	0.2
GTR-25-1176	173819.646	9047040.51	299.041	-62.5	229.7	168	55	118	63	0.3
							126	134	8	0.5
GTR-25-1177	174134.089	9045579.08	256.286	-49.4	229.8	132	10	19	9	0.7
							108	124	16	0.3
GTR-25-1178	174144	9045587	257	-51	50	108	76	97	21	0.3
GTR-25-1182	173670.562	9046810.33	178.453	-51	230.2	130	55	111	56	0.5
						including	100	109	9	1.3
GTR-25-1188	173802	9046032	105	-64	230	70	0	50	50	0.2

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – TUJUH BUKIT GOLD MINE

Exploration Results and Targets

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

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

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

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

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. • RC samples are split at the rig with a two stage stainless steel splitter to produce a ¼ split from the original sample. Recovery is recorded for every sample based on the volume of the hole (as measured at the bit) with appropriate SG applied according to the lithology and alteration. • 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 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	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	meter 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 information.	*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 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 if so, by what method, etc).*	• *As of July 24, 2025, the database contains a total of 1,991 DD drillholes spanning 502,444.9 metres.* • *A total of 207 holes for 27.123.5 metres was drilled at TB Gold during 2025, including 159 RC holes for 20,760 metres, and 48 DD holes for 6.363.4 metres.* • *Diamond drilling was based primarily on triple tube drilling at sizes PQ3, HQ3, and NQ3.* • *RC drilling is conducted with 5&1/2" face sampling hammers. Sampling quality and recover is documented and reviewed daily and weekly. RC recovery is generally > 80%.* • *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.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sampling.	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 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.

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

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 drillholes 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 drillholes (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 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 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

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Data spacing and distribution		*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 drillholes 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 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.*

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		• *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 drillholes 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 drillholes which included GT-006 to GT-014.

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		• *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.*	• *Tujuh Bukit is classified as a high-level porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation (sulphide) with an overlying high-level high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation (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 epithermal mineralisation that sits within the carapace of the Tujuh Bukit porphyry deposit where mineralisation is hosted within structurally controlled porphyry apophyses and breccias, which as the system has evolved have been enhanced and overprinted by telescoped high-sulphidation epithermal copper-gold mineralisation.* *The high-sulphidation mineralisation has been strongly oxidised near-surface.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes.* o *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level*	• *Refer to above figures & tables.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	– 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.	
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 0.15 g/t Au was used with a minimum intercept length of 7.5 metres was applied. Consecutive runs of samples (up to 7.5 metres) lower than the cutoff may be included in the reported intervals as internal dilution, with a maximum of 15 metres of internal dilution. • 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 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	• Refer to above figures & tables.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	appropriate sectional views.	
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.*
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 36 kilometres of additional drilling.*

For further information, please contact:

Investor Relations
PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk
Treasury Tower 67-68th Floor
District 8 SCBD Lot. 28
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52–53
South Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
Email: investor.relations@merdekacoppergold.com

Or visit our website at

https://merdekacoppergold.com

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