PRESS RELEASE
For immediate release

4th November 2025

Drilling at The Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine Further Expands The Mineralisation Envelope

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.

The latest drilling results at the TB Gold demonstrate both lateral and depth extensions of known mineralisation. At Pit C, mineralisation has been confirmed to extend toward the east, supporting ongoing pit cutback plans. In Zone F, multiple new intersections have outlined medium to higher-grade mineralisation across several sections, reinforcing continuity and increasing confidence in the resource potential of this area. The next Mineral Resource Estimate, scheduled for release in Q4 2025, is expected to incorporate these results and reflect improved confidence and potential growth in the mineral resource base.

Selected results from the latest drilling include[1]:

- GTD-25-928: 110 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 90 metres, including
  - 22 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 142 metres
- GTD-25-929: 58 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 116 metres, including
  - 8.5 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 120 metres
  - 18 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 138 metres
- GTD-25-930: 48 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 52 metres, including
  - 18 metres @ 1.7g/t Au from 66 metres
- GTD-25-931: 45.8 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 63.8 metres
- GTD-25-933A: 56 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 144 metres, including
  - 22 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 160 metres
- GTD-25-934: 50 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 156 metres, including
  - 8.9 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 182 metres
- GTD-25-935: 140 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 118 metres, including
  - 10 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 244 metres

1 Results reported using a 0.15g/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 further expand the extents of the mineralised system.

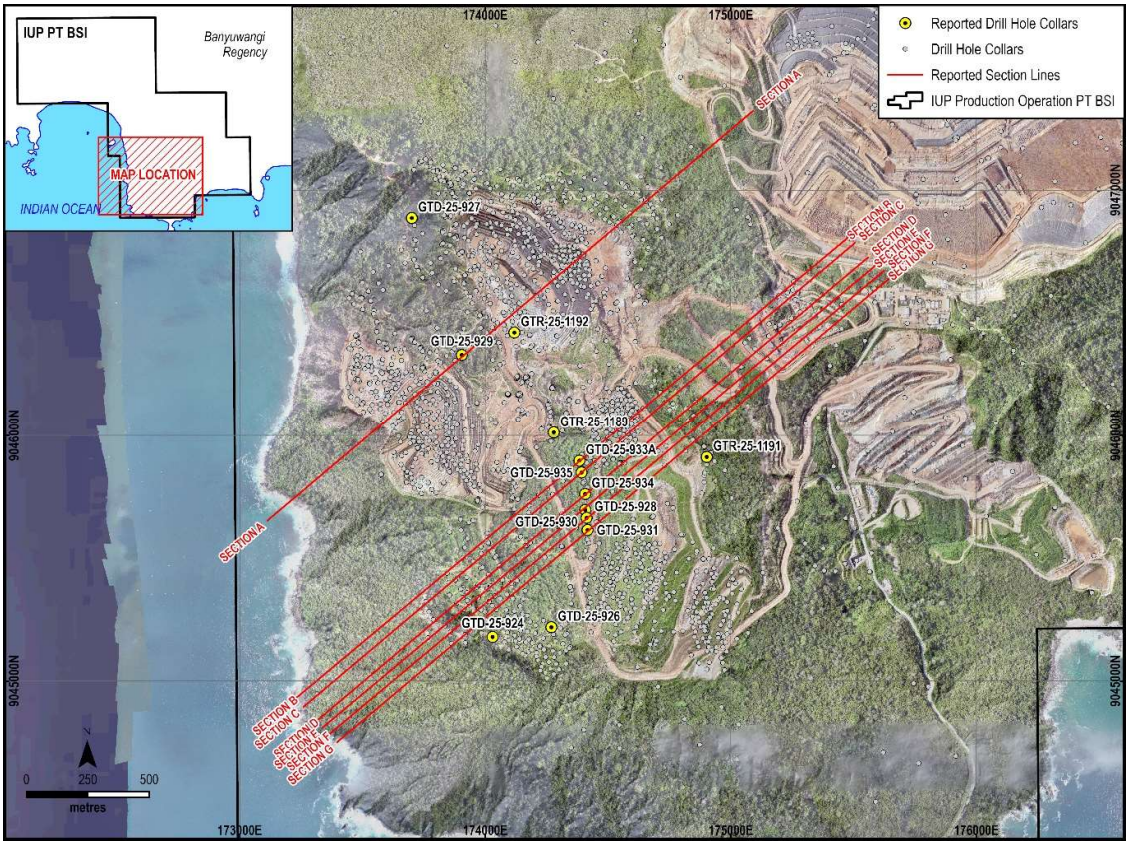

Figure 1: Location map of Tujuh Bukit surface operations showing reported drillhole collars and section lines

DRILLING RESULTS

Where possible, drilling is conducted along regular section lines across the deposits to ensure consistent geological interpretation. While Table 2 presents result from approximately 13 drillholes, this report focuses on providing geological context for several of the more significant intercepts. For ease of reference, the discussed drillholes have been grouped into seven cross sections (A–G), as illustrated in Figure 1, with significant intercepts from Table 2 referenced to their corresponding locations on each section. The recent drilling program was designed to assess the continuity and extent of mineralisation within two separate areas - Pit C and Zone F. A total of seven cross sections (A–G) were completed, with Section A representing the Pit C area and Sections B–G covering Zone F. The drilling results confirm lateral and depth extensions of mineralisation in both areas, enhancing confidence in the continuity and supporting future updates to the mineral resource estimation.

Section A – Drillhole GTD-25-929

Section A comprises drillhole GTD-25-929, located in the northern part of Pit C. The new results indicate the presence of mineralisation that is expected to support both lateral and depth extensions of the current resource model within the active mining zone, as Pit C is planned to be cut back towards the east.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-929: 58 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 116 metres, including
    - 8.5 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 120 metres, and
    - 18 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 138 metres
- GTD-25-929: 69.7 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 182 metres

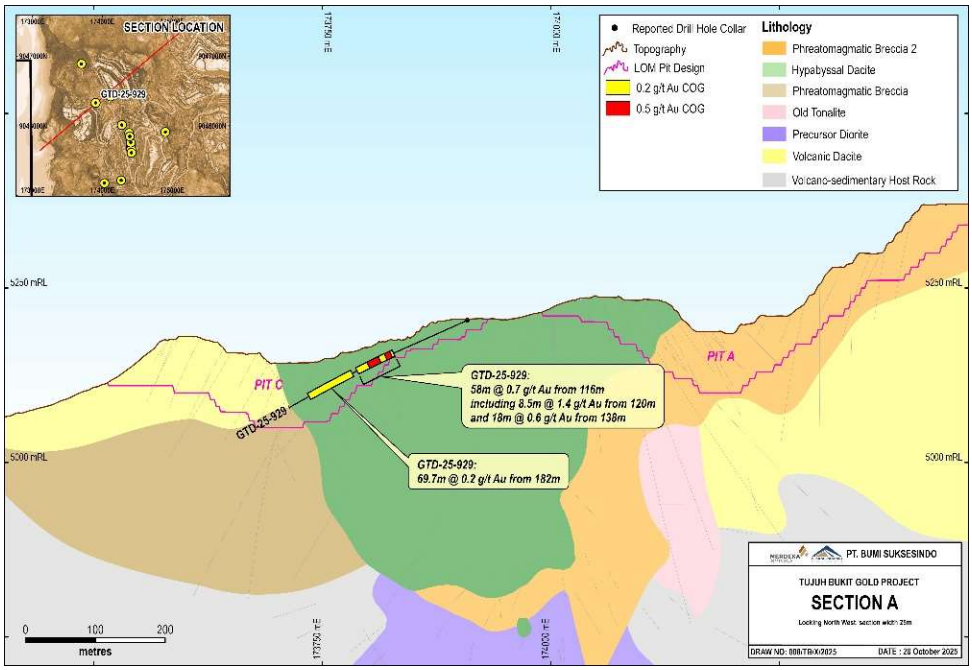

Figure 2: Section A, showing drillhole GTD-25-929, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section B – Drillhole GTD-25-933A

Section B is located approximately 635 metres southeast of Section A, within the central area of Zone F. Drillhole GTD-25-933A intersected mineralisation at depth and confirmed the presence of medium-grade mineralisation higher up the drillhole. These results enhance confidence in the potential of this zone for future resource expansion.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-933A: 14 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 98 metres
- GTD-25-933A: 56 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 144 metres, including
    - 22 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 160 metres
- GTD-25-933A: 74 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 208 metres

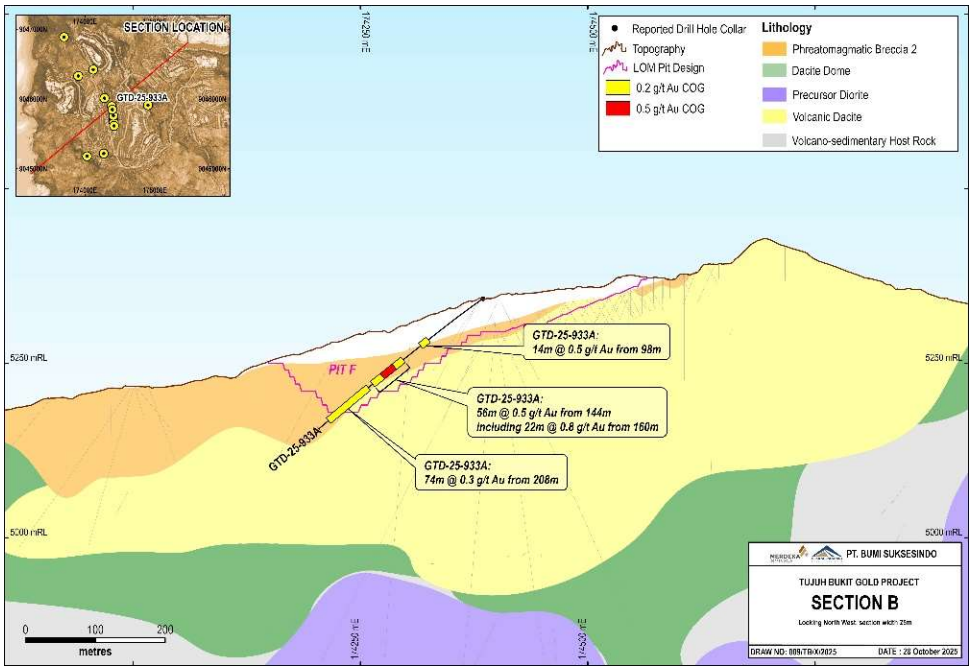

Figure 3: Section B, showing drillhole GTD-25-933A, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section C – Drillhole GTD-25-935

Section C is situated within Zone F, approximately 40 metres southeast of Section B. Drillhole GTD-25-935 intersected medium to higher-grade mineralisation at depth, indicating potential for an upgrade in both grade and resource classification within this area.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-935: 140 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 118 metres, including
    - 26 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 210 metres, and
    - 10 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 244 metres
- GTD-25-935: 14 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 276 metres

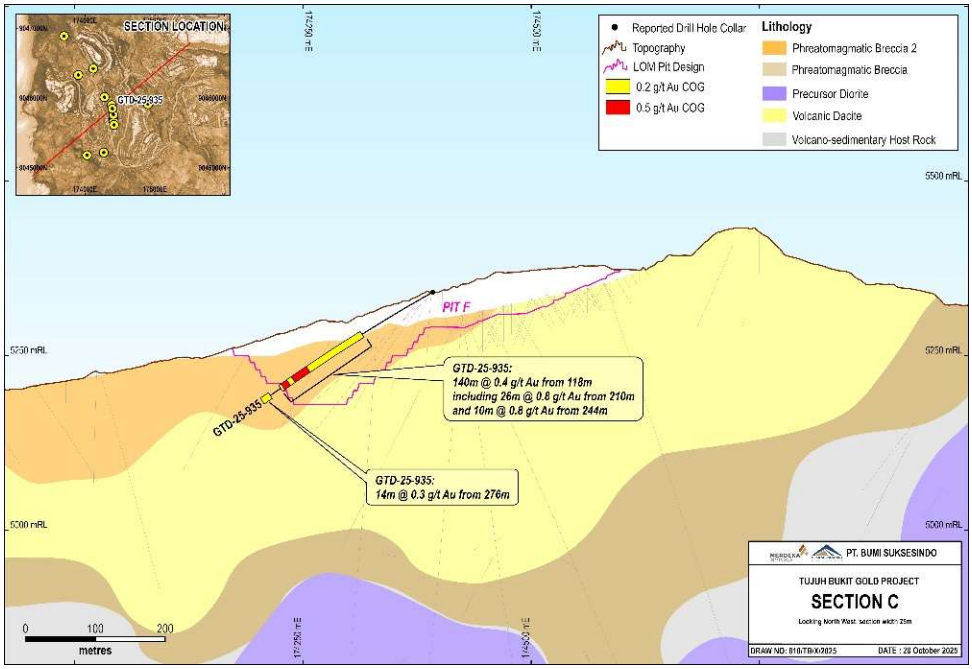

Figure 4: Section C, showing drillhole GTD-25-935, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section D – Drillhole GTD-25-934

Section D is located within Zone F, approximately 80 metres southeast of Section C. Drillhole GTD-25-934 intersected mineralisation at depth, confirming the presence of medium-grade mineralisation beneath the current pit design.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-934: 16.5 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 14 metres
- GTD-25-934: 18 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 84 metres
- GTD-25-934: 8.5 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 110 metres
- GTD-25-934: 50 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 156 metres, including
    - 8.9 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 182 metres

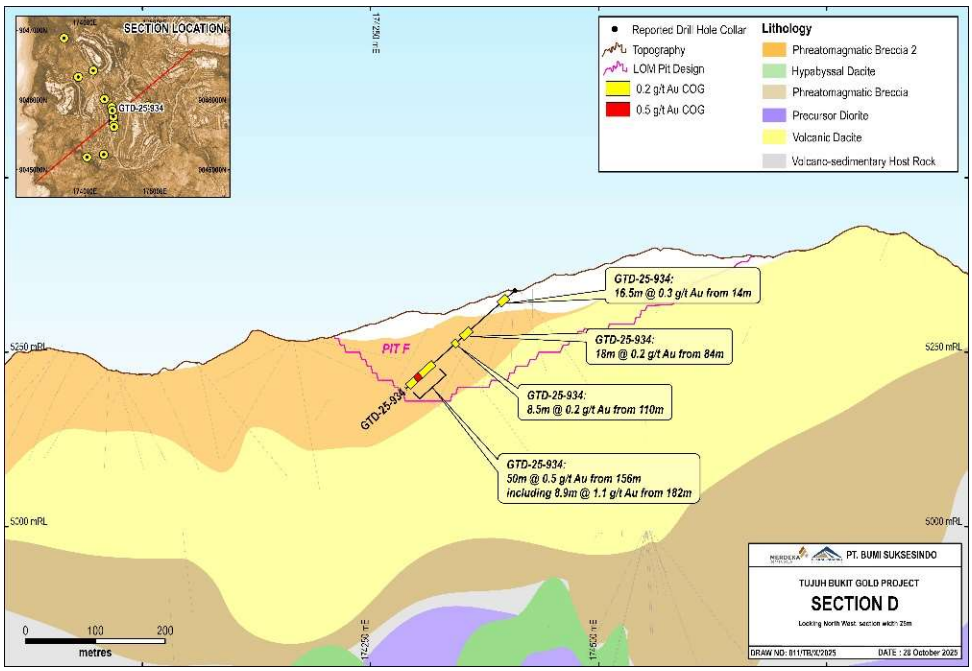

Figure 5: Section D, showing drillhole GTD-25-934, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section E – Drillhole GTD-25-928

Section E is located within Zone F, approximately 40 metres southeast of Section D. Drillhole GTD-25-928 intersected additional mineralisation in an area where previous drilling was limited. These results are expected to enhance confidence in the mineralisation within this zone for the next mineral resource estimate.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-928: 8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 30 metres
- GTD-25-928: 10 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 44 metres
- GTD-25-928: 12 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 64 metres
- GTD-25-928: 110 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 90 metres, including
    - 22 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 142 metres

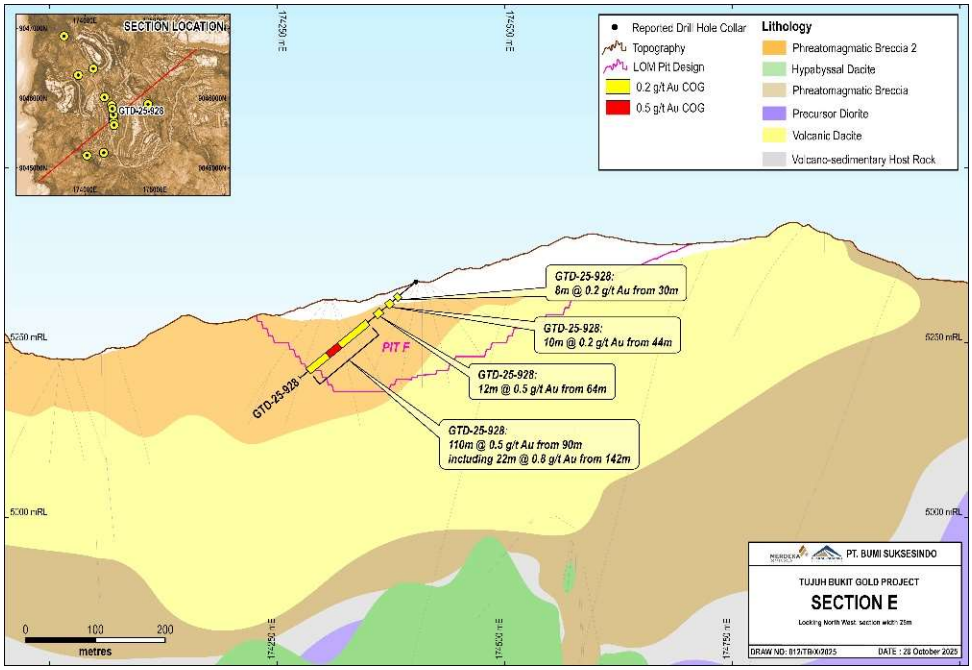

Figure 6: Section E, showing drillhole GTD-25-928, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section F – Drillhole GTD-25-930

Section F is located approximately 40 metres southeast of Section E. Drillhole GTD-25-930 identified additional higher-grade mineralisation. These results extend the mineralised zone in this area and are expected to improve both confidence and continuity for future resource conversion or pit design optimisation.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-930: 9.9 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 32 metres
- GTD-25-930: 48 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 52 metres, including
    - 18 metres @ 1.7g/t Au from 66 metres
- GTD-25-930: 18 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 166 metres

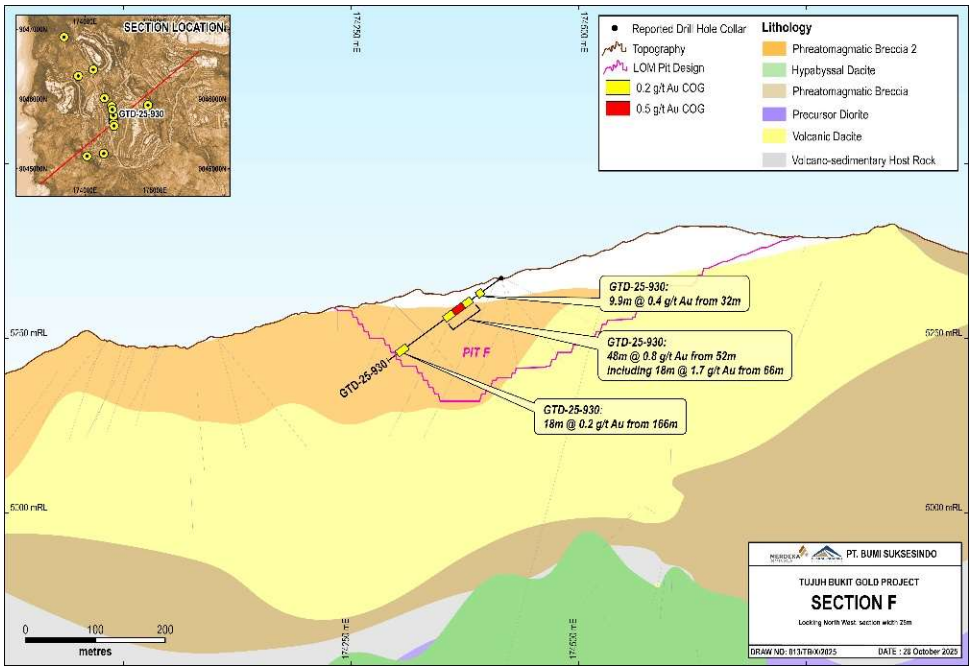

Figure 7: Section F, showing drillhole GTD-25-930, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography

Section G – Drillhole GTD-25-931

Section G is located approximately 40 metres southeast of Section F. Drillhole GTD-25-931 intersected mineralisation from surface to depth, confirming the presence of low- to medium-grade mineralisation beneath the current pit design. This result is expected to enhance confidence and continuity for the next resource estimation update.

Better new intercepts in this section are:

- GTD-25-931: 9.3 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 3 metres
- GTD-25-931: 8.9 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 34.4 metres
- GTD-25-931: 45.8 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 63.8 metres

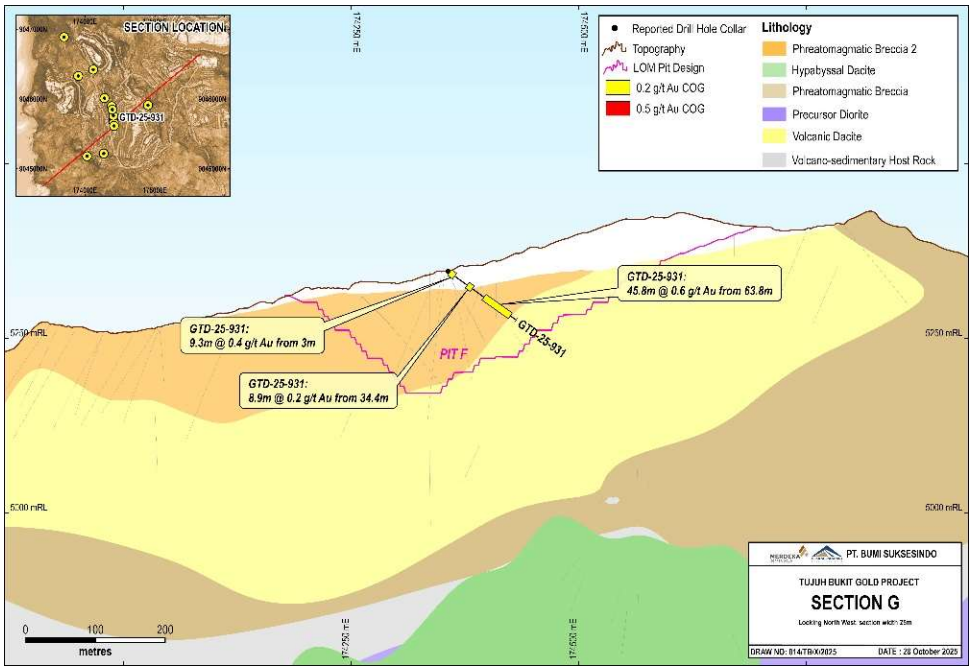

Figure 8: Section G, showing drillhole GTD-25-931, current Life of Mine (LOM) pit designs, and topography.

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 0.1g/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)
GTD-25-924	174029.9	9045179.4	252.2	-55	230	133.9	94
GTD-25-926	174269.3	9045219.1	309.4	-75	230	170.2	118
GTD-25-927	173700.8	9046887.0	203.9	-50	230	163.7	12
							130
GTD-25-928	174407.4	9045696.0	336.9	-40	230	215.7	30
							44
							64
							90
						including	142
GTD-25-929	173904.4	9046330.0	204.0	-25	230	284.4	116
						including	120
						and	138
						284.4	182
GTD-25-930	174412.8	9045664.0	335.9	-35	230	200.2	32
							52
						including	66
						200.2	166
GTD-25-931	174416.7	9045614.6	334.6	-35	50	120.3	3
							34.4

3 Reported at a 0.15g/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 15 metres of internal dilution.

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							63.8	110	45.8	0.6
GTD-25-933A	174383.5	9045897.0	342.4	-36	230	300.2	98	112	14	0.5
							144	200	56	0.5
						including	160	182	22	0.8
						300.2	208	282	74	0.3
GTD-25-934	174406.7	9045761.0	338.2	-40	230	210.2	14	30	16.5	0.3
							84	102	18	0.2
							110	118	8.5	0.2
							156	206	50	0.5
						including	182	190.9	8.9	1.1
GTD-25-935	174392.2	9045848.3	341.1	-30	230	290	118	258	140	0.4
						including	210	236	26	0.8
						and	244	254	10	0.8
						290	276	290	14	0.3
GTR-25-1189	174279.1	9046012.2	302.9	-50	230	60	8	30	22	0.3
GTR-25-1191	174902.3	9045911.6	384.1	-68	50	100	0	100	100	0.2
GTR-25-1192	174118.5	9046421.1	247.5	-82	50	132	93	108	15	0.6

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

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 a full-time employee of PT Merdeka Teknik 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

All denominated in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	metre samples from which 3 kilograms was pulverised to produce a 30 grams charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed 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 October 24, 2025, the database contains a total of 2,043 DD drillholes spanning 504,854.4 metres.* • *A total of 229 holes for 32,359.85 metres was drilled at TB Gold during 2025, including 157 RC holes for 20,732 metres, and 72 DD holes for 11.627.85 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.	• Drillhole 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.	• Drillhole spacing ranges from 300m to 80m in more densely drilled areas. • Drillhole location and inclination varied depending upon

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 1.1km in circumference and a vertical extent of 1.0km.* • *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *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 ~33km 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 drillhole 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.*
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes.* ○ *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level*	• *Refer to above figures & tables.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	– elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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 0.15g/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 drillhole 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 drillhole 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 Q4 2025 – Q1 2026 with up to 18 kilometres of additional drilling.*

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