G-Resources Group Limited
國際資源集團有限公司*
(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 1051)

ANNOUNCEMENT

G-RESOURCES – EXPLORATION UPDATE

Hong Kong, 29 May 2014

G-Resources Group Limited (HKSE: 1051 – "G-Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to update the market with recent exploration results at G-Resources' Martabe gold and silver mine in Indonesia.

HIGHLIGHTS

G-Resources continues its successful exploration programme at the Martabe Gold and Silver mine in North Sumatra. Recent work has focused on expanding the Mineral Resource Estimates at Martabe. Drilling was conducted on extensions to known Resources at the Purnama, Barani and Uluala Hulu deposits.

The key results from exploration work were:

- **Best results from drilling include:**
  - **19.0m @ 7.56 g/t Au (Purnama south east)**
  - **32.6m @ 2.08 g/t Au and 65.5m @ 1.41 g/t Au (Purnama depth extensions)**
  - **32.0m @ 1.24 g/t Au (Barani south)**
  - **20.4m @ 3.00 g/t Au (Uluala Hulu)**
- **Identification of future potential upgrade to Purnama in-pit Resources and Reserves.**
- **Early stage metallurgical test work with whole of ore pressure oxidation returned recoveries of +90% in Purnama Refractory ores.**

EXPLORATION FOR EXTENSIONS OF THE PURNAMA DEPOSIT

Exploration continues to define extensions to the Purnama deposit. Recent work has focused on:

- defining the limit of mineralised zones to the south east of the current pit;
- locating depth extensions of Purnama with a particular focus on 'sulphide' refractory mineralization;
- defining the size and grade of a colluvial deposit to the west of Purnama; and
- reviewing the in-pit geology and identifying additional mineralisation within and around the current pit limits.

Significant drill intersections were returned against these targets. Figure 3 shows these target locations relative to the infrastructure at the Martabe Gold Mine.

Geologist Siti Kodijah using a spectral scanner to determine alteration mineralogy of diamond drill core at the Martabe Gold Mine.

Purnama South East

Drilling to the south east of the Purnama pit has identified extensions to known mineralization, adjacent to the current Purnama Mineral Resource Estimate block model. The geology of this area is complex and consists of higher grade zones in a lower grade background.

An accelerated drilling programme is underway at 50 by 25 metre hole spacing. To date eleven holes have been drilled with final results returned from 2 of these holes.

The best results from this drilling to date are:

- APSD1394: 12.0m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 15.0m depth
- APSD1394: 19.0m @ 7.56 g/t Au from 81.0m depth, including 2.0m @ 52.5 g/t Au from 84.0m depth

A complete list of hole locations and results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A1. Cross sections showing the location of significant intersections are shown in Figure 4.

Purnama Depth Extensions

A major drilling program was completed with the target being mineralisation in vertical feeder zones under the main Purnama Deposit. The program was successful in locating these gold and silver bearing feeder zones at depths up to 100 metres below the current limit of the Purnama Mineral Resource Estimate.

The feeder zones consist of higher grade zones (generally 5-10m wide at 1.5 – 2.0 g/t gold) within a broader background (10 to 65 metres wide at approximately 0.8-1.0 g/t gold). The feeder zone system at these widths and grades extends approximately 700m along the length of the Purnama Deposit.

The program utilised diamond drill rigs capable of drilling near horizontal drill holes. Eighteen holes were drilled from the west at 100m to 200m spacing along the length of the Purnama deposit. The holes were up to 500 metres long at declinations of 0^0 to -30^0 to horizontal. At this orientation the drilling cuts under the western half of the deposit.

Best results from this drilling programme were:

- APSD1362: 9.2m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 330.4m depth
- APSD1362: 32.6m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 371.6m depth
- APSD1384: 65.5m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 186.5m depth

A complete list of hole locations and results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A2. Figure 5 shows relevant significant intersections and interpretation of the feeder zone depth extensions.

The Purnama depth extensions are sulphide rich and refractory in nature. Initial metallurgical test work shows relatively poor recoveries would be expected from this refractory mineralisation through a standard carbon-in-leach processing plant. A programme of metallurgical test work is currently underway to determine alternative processing technology options, with positive early results received. Refer to the section on metallurgical test work below for details of this work programme.

Purnama West Colluvial Deposit

The Purnama West Colluvial deposit is an unconsolidated aggregate of rocks and debris which has rolled into place over geological time on the west side of Purnama. The approximate dimensions of the deposit are 500 metres long by 450 metres wide, with known depth ranging from 3.0 metres to 17.7 metres. Based on drilling to date, the average true width of significant intersections is 4.5 metres.

The size and location of the colluvial deposit potentially makes it an attractive target for mining, as limited waste stripping is required and it is adjacent to the Purnama pit.

Drilling was conducted on tracks cut with an excavator using a small diamond drill rig. Fifty-two holes were drilled, most to depths of less than 20 metres. Figure 6 shows the location of drill holes in plan.

Best results from this drilling were:

- APSD1323: 4.0m @ 2.07 g/t Au from surface
- APSD1327: 3.7m @ 1.06 g/t Au from surface
- APSD1352: 6.3m @ 1.03 g/t Au from surface
- APSD1357: 12.6m @ 0.71 g/t Au from surface
- APSD1372: 9.05m @ 1.79 g/t Au from surface
- APSD1374: 17.7m @ 1.54 g/t Au from surface

A complete list of hole locations and results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A3. A cross section showing some of the significant intersections is provided in Figure 7. The results of this work may result in an upgrade to Resources later in 2014.

Purnama In-Pit Geology Review

A review of the accuracy of the Purnama Ore Reserve estimate was completed. The findings are that over the first 18 months of operation the Purnama Ore Reserve has underestimated the average gold grade and ore tonnes that were actually mined. This is supported by the mine to mill reconciliation and the results of grade control drilling. A historic underestimate may not necessarily continue into the future, however the results warrant investigation and assessment as an in-pit exploration target.

There are two suggested potential reasons for the positive reconciliation:

- Some waste zones internally in the pit have been converted to ore grade mineralization (Figure 8).
- Better definition of small scale structures and veins is achieved in close spaced grade control drilling (12.5 by 6.25 metre spacing) than is possible in coarse spaced diamond drilling (mostly 50 by 25 metre spacing). This results in selective mining of higher grade zones and potentially could give a higher average grade.

These results indicate that additional drilling in the Purnama Pit may better define gold mineralisation and could have a positive impact on the Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve estimate. A second reverse circulation drill rig is being brought to site to complete an in-pit resource definition drilling program. It is anticipated this programme will be complete by year end and potentially lead to a revised Mineral Resource Estimate for Purnama.

BARANI RESOURCE EXTENSION

Drilling at Barani targeted the southern extension of the planned Barani South open pit. Mineralisation outcrops at the surface immediately south of the planned pit. To date the mineralisation has been extended southwards by 200 metres and remains open to the south beyond this extension. Figure 9 shows a plan view of the extension relative to the current open pit design.

This mineralization occurs as fractured quartz vein breccias outcropping on a narrow ridge. The topography and fracturing make this area difficult to access and drill. Significant work to build access points for drilling will be required to bring this extension to Indicated Mineral Resource status and assess the potential for an increase to the Ore Reserve Estimate.

In the recent drilling 12 diamond holes were completed. Best results from this drilling were:

- APSD1337: 10.0m @ 0.97 g/t Au from surface and 32.0m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 15m
- APSD1347: 30.7m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 6m and 6m @ 6.04 g/t Au from 119.0m

A complete list of hole locations and results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A4. A cross section showing some of the significant intersections is provided in Figure 10.

ULUALA HULU RESOURCE EXTENSION

Surface exploration and drilling at Uluala Hulu resulted in the extension of the known mineralisation to the north and south and the discovery of a new, parallel zone. Ten diamond holes were drilled at various directions and inclinations, reflecting the complexity of this deposit.   Figure 11 shows the location of these holes in plan.

The newly discovered extensions are adjacent to the current Mineral Resource Estimate, which was published in 2009. Since then, the knowledge of the Martabe deposits has advanced considerably. These latest drilling results present an opportunity to enhance the quality of previous work and potentially increase the Mineral Resource Estimate along strike.

Best results from this drilling were:

- APSD1300: 46.20m @ 1.93 g/t Au from 151.8m, including 20.4m @ 3.0 g/t Au
- APSD1307: 6.6m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 66.9m
- APSD1307: 12.7m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 166.5m

A complete list of diamond drill hole locations and results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A5. A cross section showing some of the significant intersections is provided in Figure 12.

METALLURGICAL TEST WORK

Metallurgical test work was undertaken to increase the understanding of refractory mineralization at the base of and underneath the current Purnama Mineral Resource Estimate. A preliminary ("sighter") test work programme aimed to assess the potential for whole of ore pressure oxidation. This was completed at an accredited metallurgical laboratory in Perth, Australia.

Whole of ore pressure oxidation involves feeding the entire sample to an autoclave where it is subjected to high temperature and pressure. The sulphide minerals (at Martabe this is mainly pyrite), are "burned" at high pressure resulting in oxidation of the material. The entire sample is then leached to determine gold and silver recovery for this process route.

The whole of ore pressure oxidation test results were completed on 5 samples as shown in the Table 1 below. The average recovery was 92%. By comparison, testing of unoxidised samples returned average recoveries of only 41%.

Table 1: Results of whole of ore pressure oxidation metallurgical test work on Purnama Sulphide mineralisation

Metallurgical Sample No	Head Assay (Au g/t)	Sulphide Sulphur assay (%)	Gold Extraction CIL whole ore (%)	Gold Extraction pressure oxidation whole ore (%)
D3077344-5	2.2	3.8	34.4	95.3
D3077527	1.9	3.8	32.1	94.9
D3077624	1.0	12.0	17.5	93.7
D3077667	3.9	1.9	69.5	91.9
D3077735	2.1	2.9	51.1	83.9

These results are “sighter” tests and therefore only of indicative nature. However, whole of ore pressure oxidation has provided the highest recoveries to date from refractory mineralisation test work at Martabe. The results indicate there is potential for greater recovery than the approximately 72% recovery achieved in earlier flotation and oxidation test work conducted in 2010.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Shawn Crispin, a Competent Person who is a Member and Certified Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Crispin is a full time employee of G-Resources.

Mr. Crispin has sufficient experience that is 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 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr. Crispin consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC TABLE 1

G-Resources issues all public results under the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code 2012 Edition)". The Code requires reporting across most of the operational aspects of the exploration programme. The reporting requirements are specified in Table 1 of the Code. This table is provided in Appendix 2.

ABOUT MARTABE

The Martabe mine is located on the western side of the Indonesian island of Sumatra in the Province of North Sumatra, in the Batangtoru sub-district (Figure 1). Martabe is established under a sixth generation Contract of Work ("CoW") signed in April 1997. The CoW defines all of the terms, conditions and obligations of both G-Resources and the Government of Indonesia for the life of the CoW.

Martabe Mine Aerial view.

Martabe, with a resource base of 8.1 million ounces of gold and 73.8 million ounces of silver, is G-Resources Group's core starter asset. Martabe's operating capacity is to mine and mill the equivalent of 4.5 mtpa ore to produce some 250,000 ounces gold and 2 million ounces silver per annum. Costs are competitive when compared to global gold producers.

G-Resources is seeking to organically grow gold production through continued exploration success on the large and highly prospective CoW area (Figure 2). The Martabe mine enjoys the strong support of the Indonesian Central, Provincial and Local Governments and the nearby communities of Batangtoru.

By Order of the Board
G-Resources Group Limited
Peter Geoffrey Albert
Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 29 May 2014

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises:

(i) Mr. Chiu Tao, Mr. Owen L Hegarty, Mr. Peter Geoffrey Albert, Mr. Ma Xiao, Mr. Wah Wang Kei, Jackie and Mr. Hui Richard Rui as executive directors of the Company; and

(ii) Mr. Or Ching Fai, Ms. Ma Yin Fan and Mr. Leung Hoi Ying as independent non-executive directors of the Company.

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** For identification purpose only*

Figure 1: Martabe Mine Location.

Figure 2: Martabe Contract of Work.

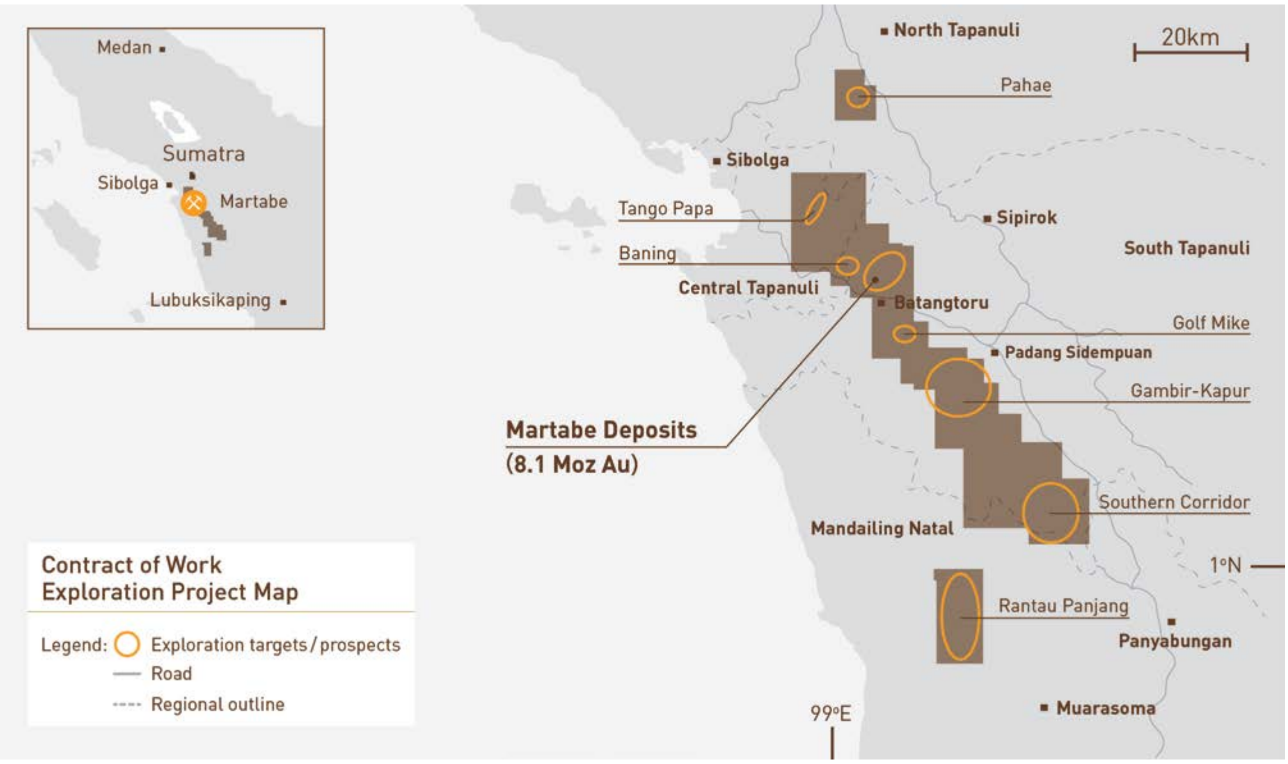


Figure 3: Location of Prospects in this report.

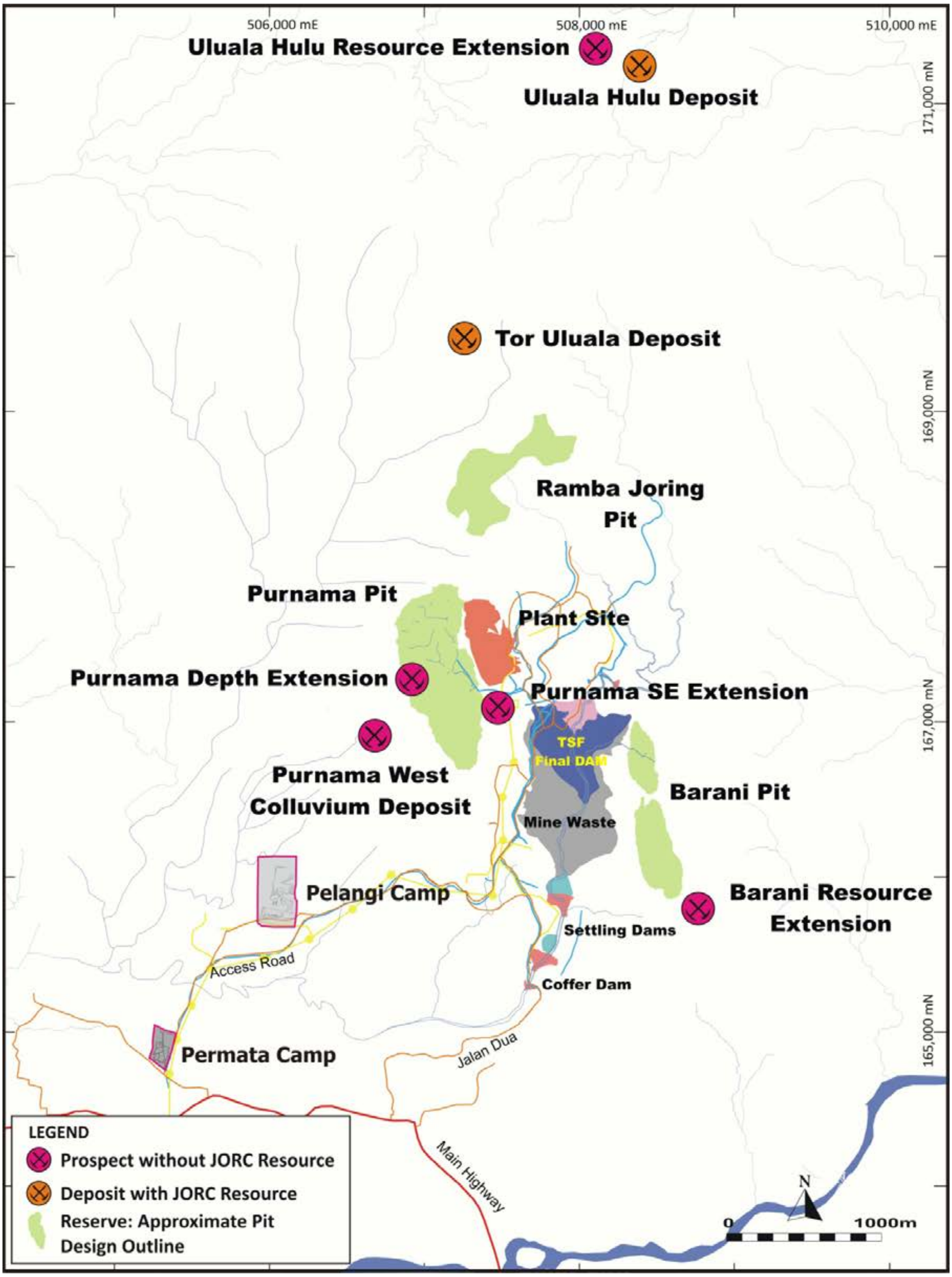


Figure 4: Cross section through Purnama South East Prospect, Purnama Deposit.

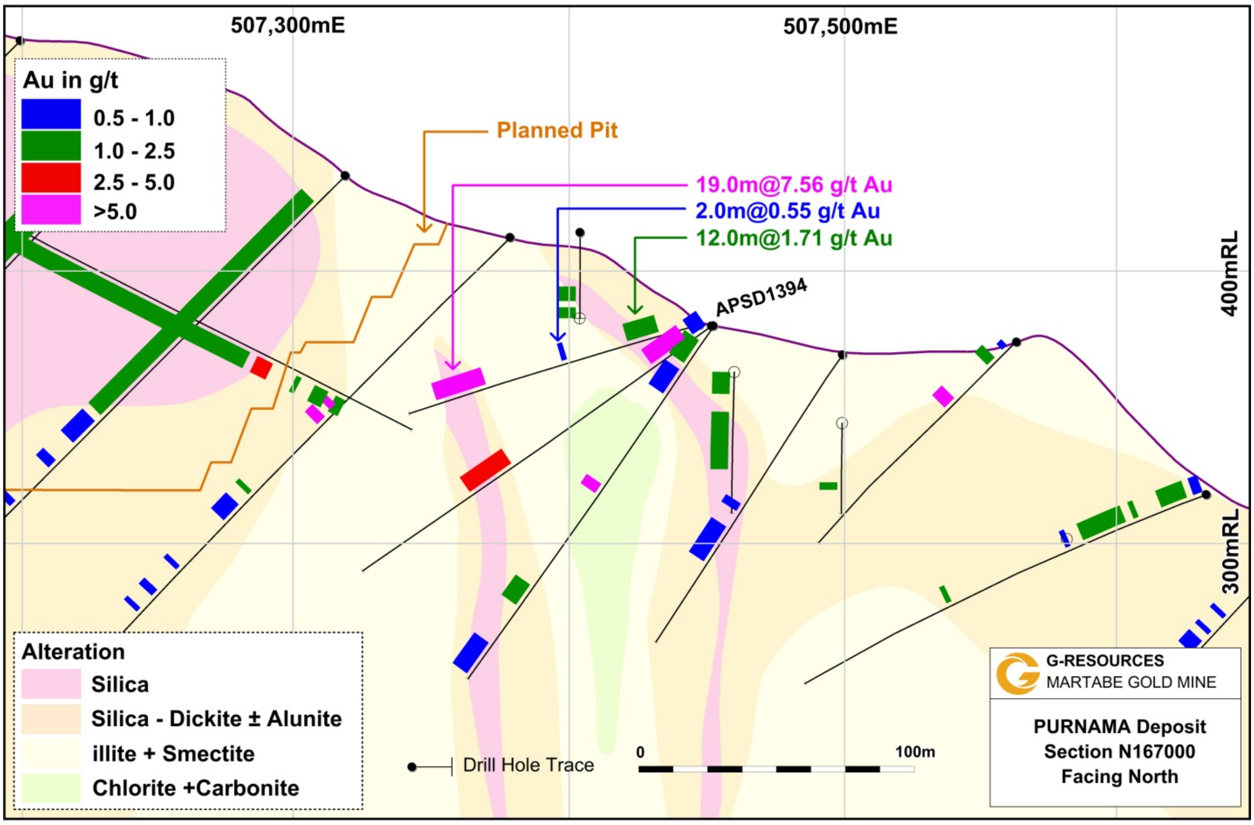
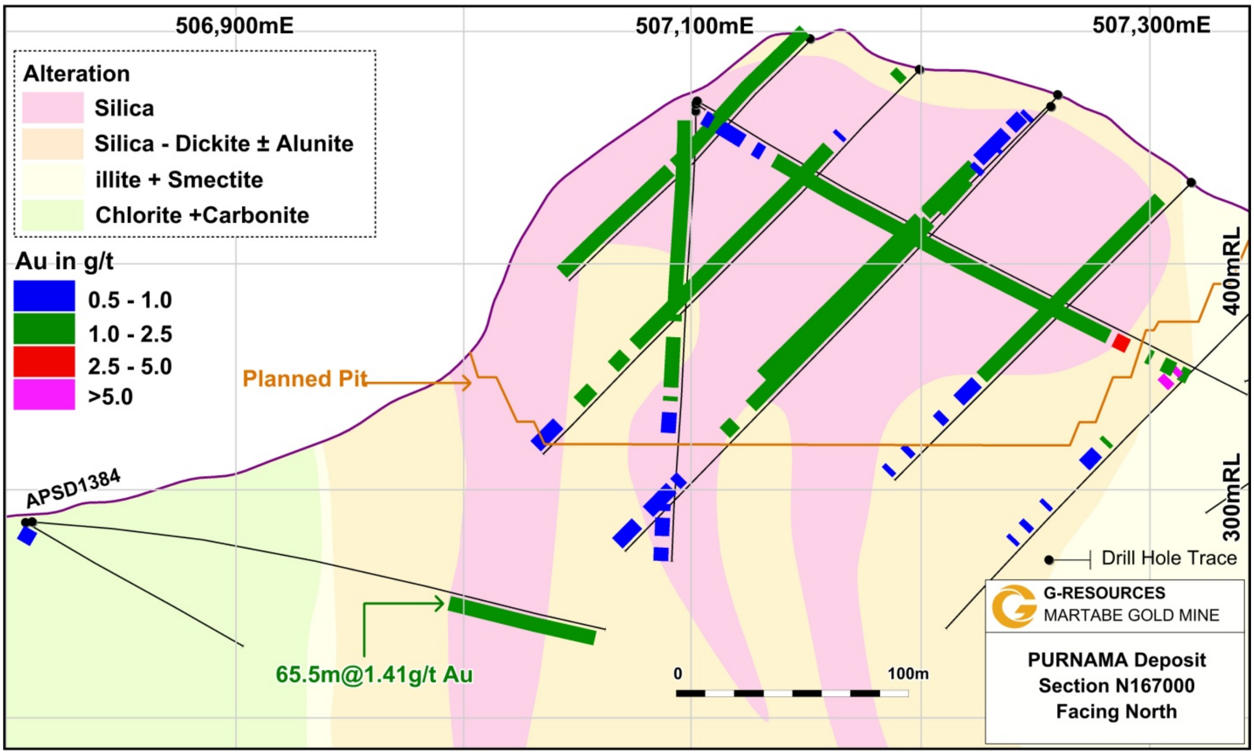


Figure 5: Cross sections through Purnama Depth Extensions.



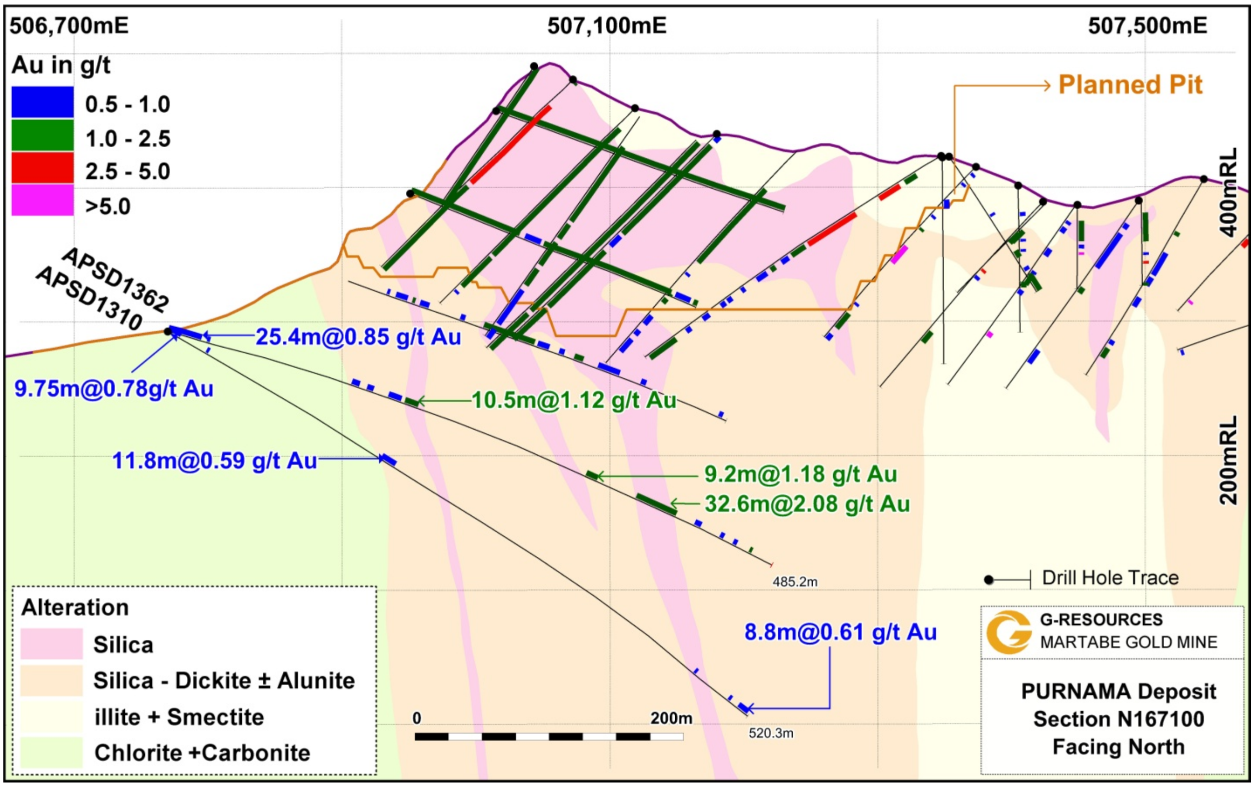


Figure 6: Location of diamond drilling at the Purnama West Colluvial Deposit.

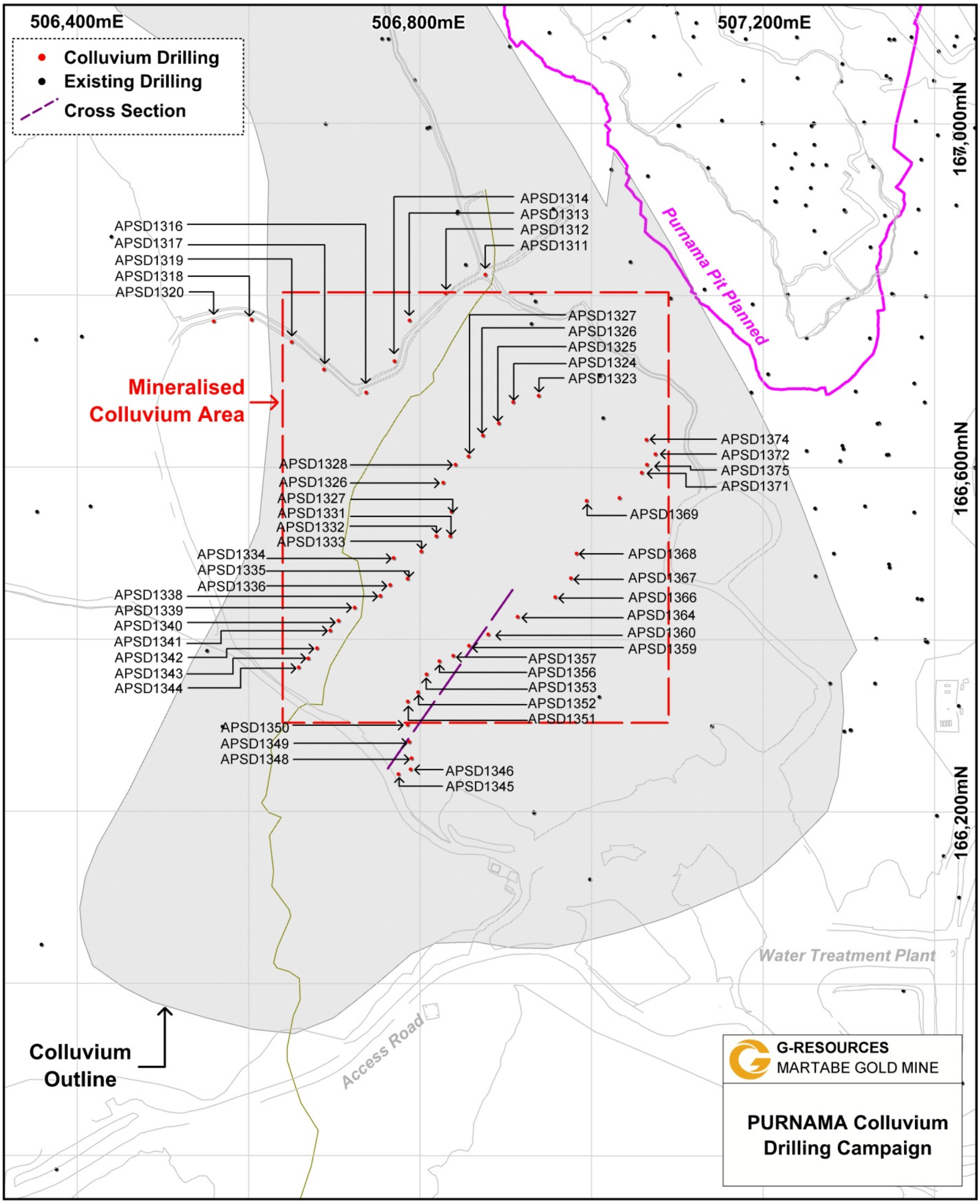


Figure 7: Cross Section through the Purnama West Colluvial Deposit.

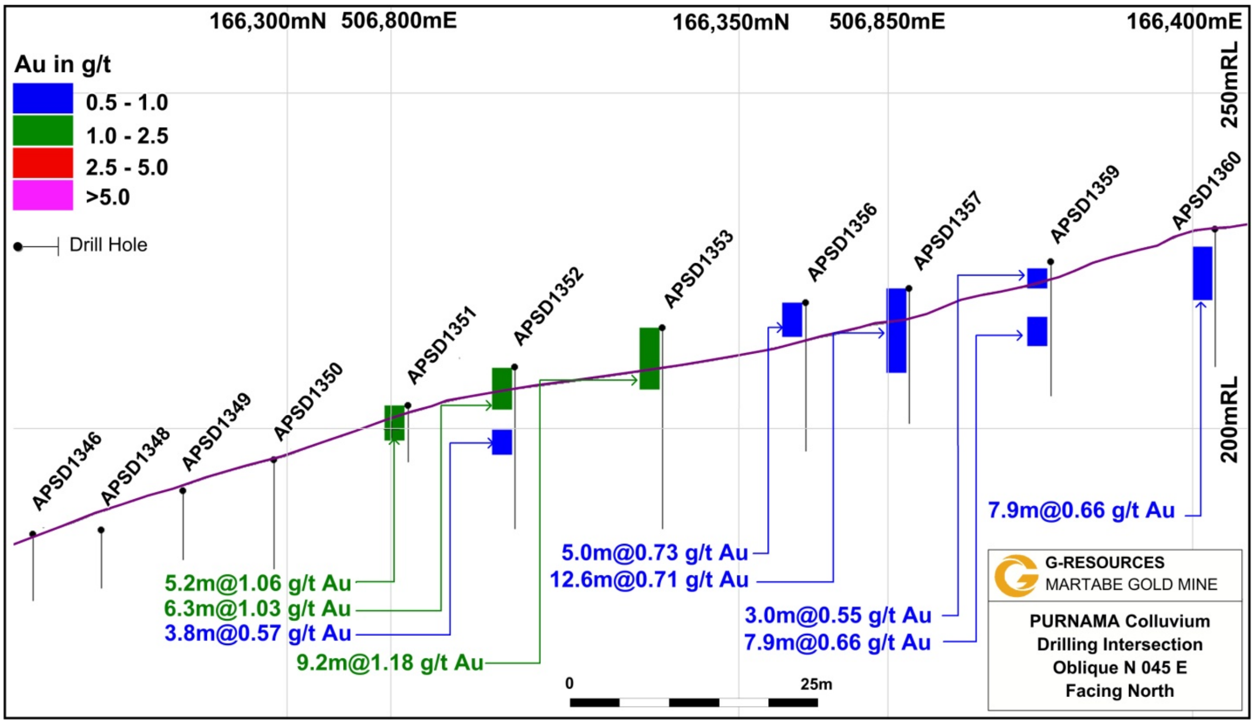


Figure 8: Gold mineralisation within waste zones in the Purnama Pit.

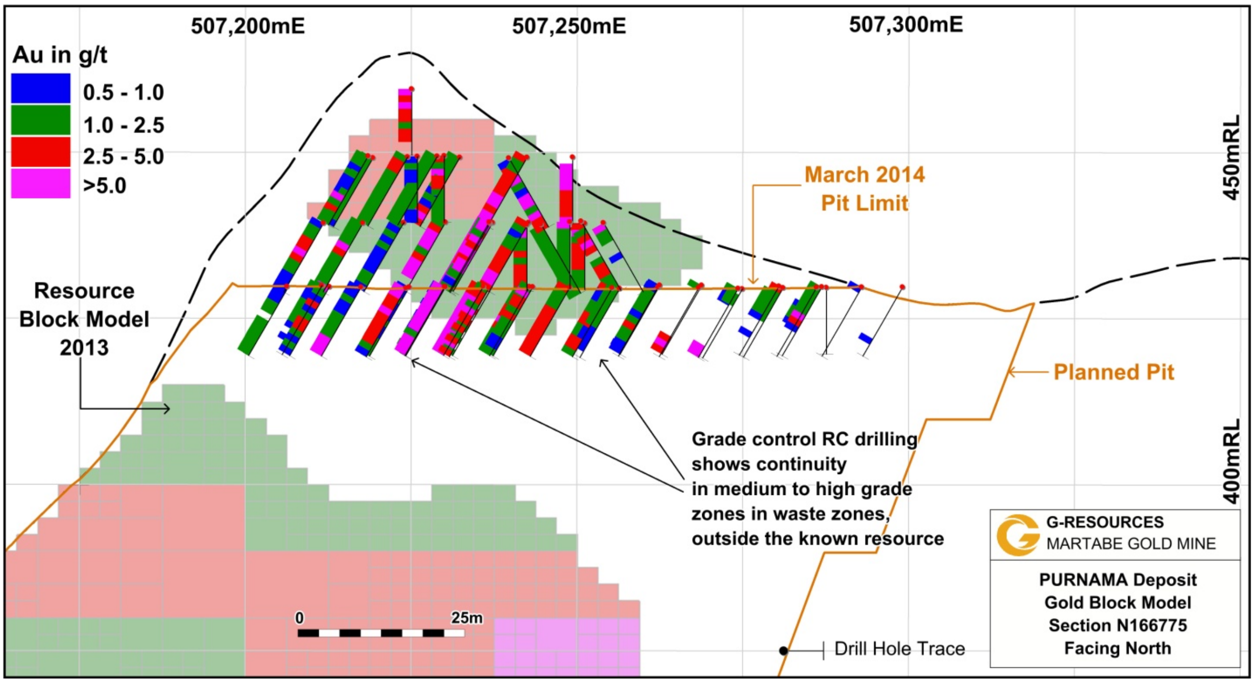


Figure 9: Plan of Barani South Extension drilling.

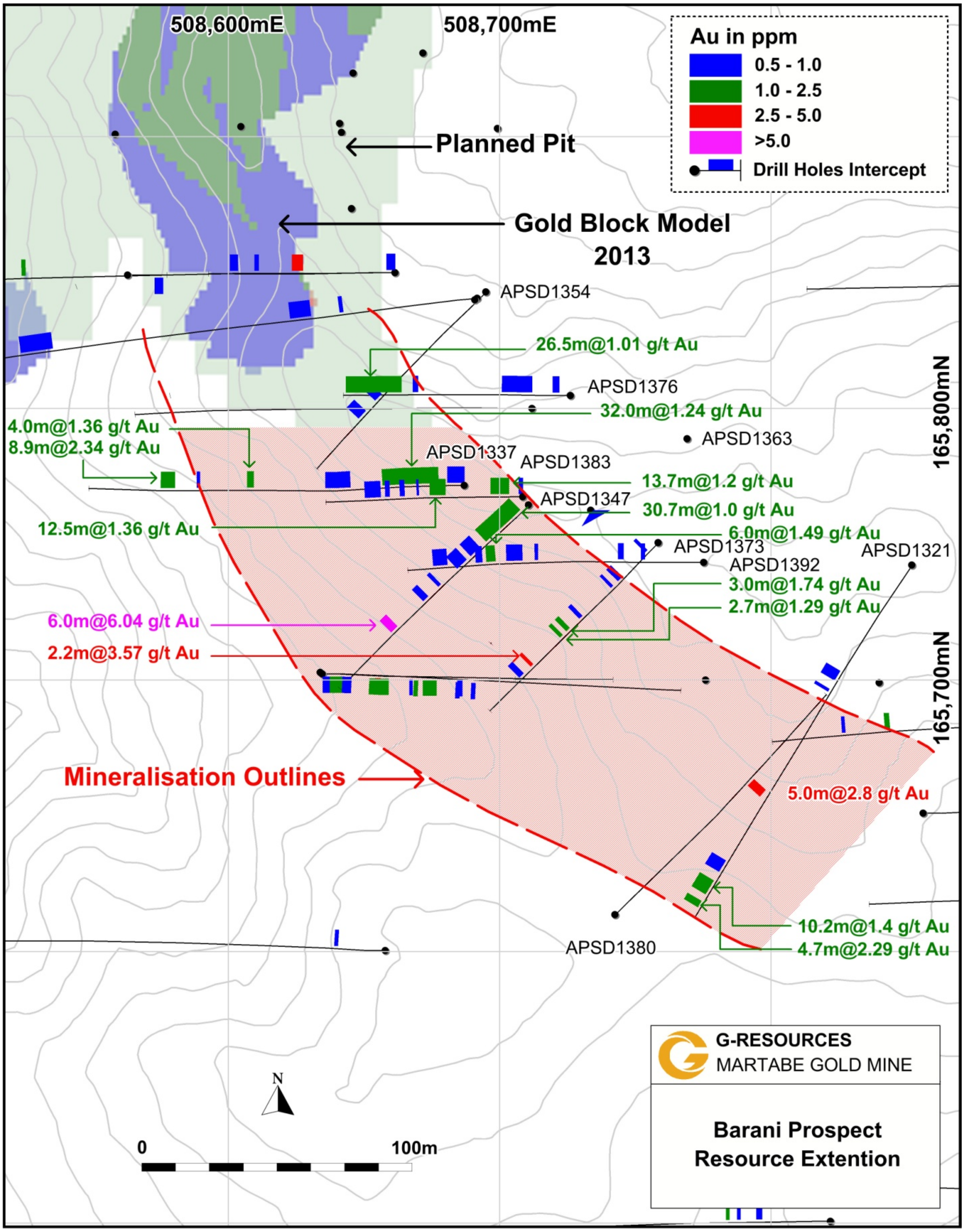


Figure 10: Cross Sections through Barani South Extension Prospect.

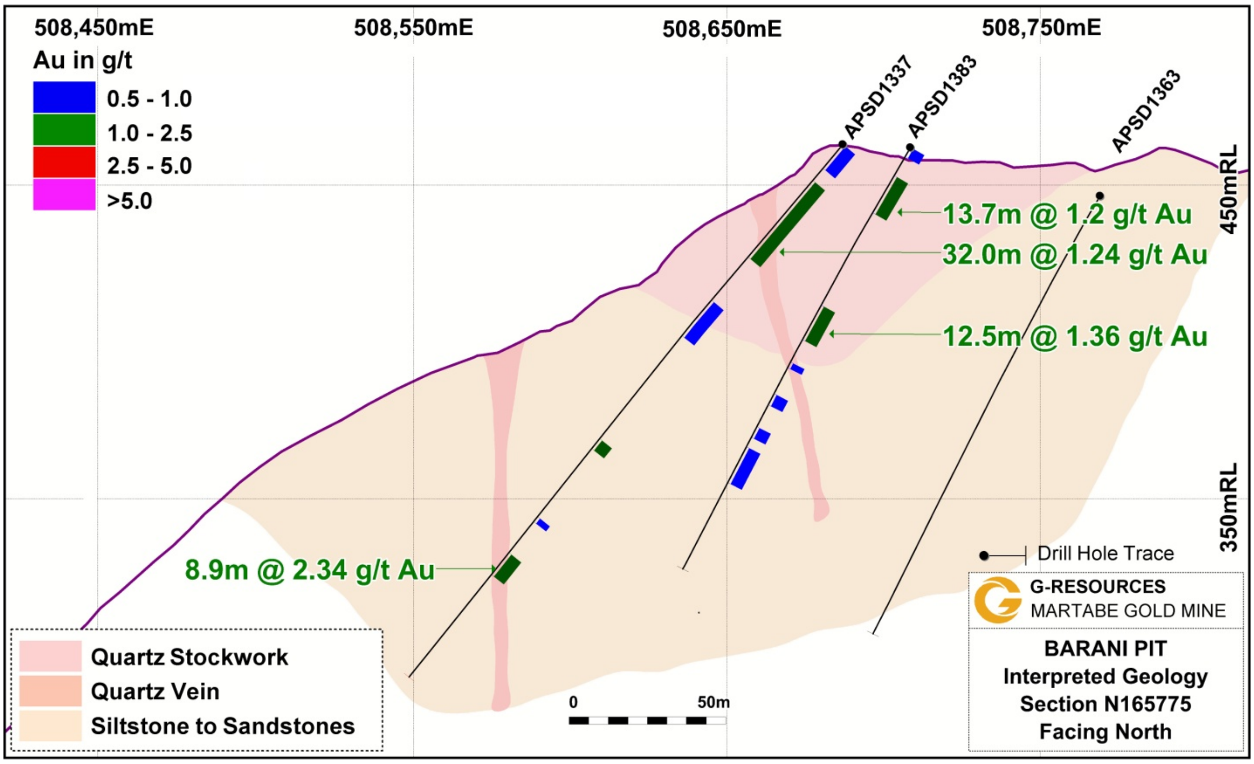


Figure 11: Plan of Recent Uluala Hulu drilling.

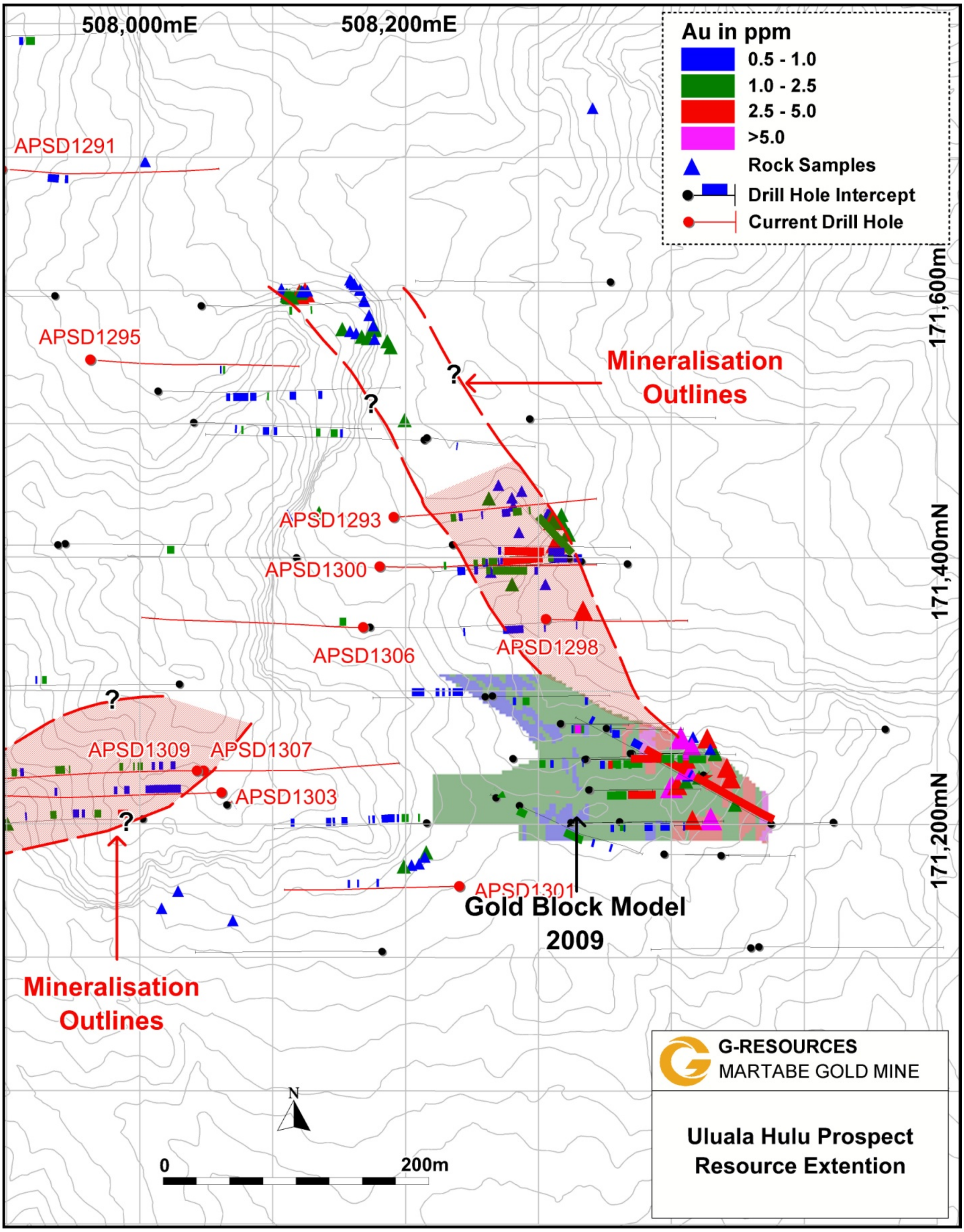
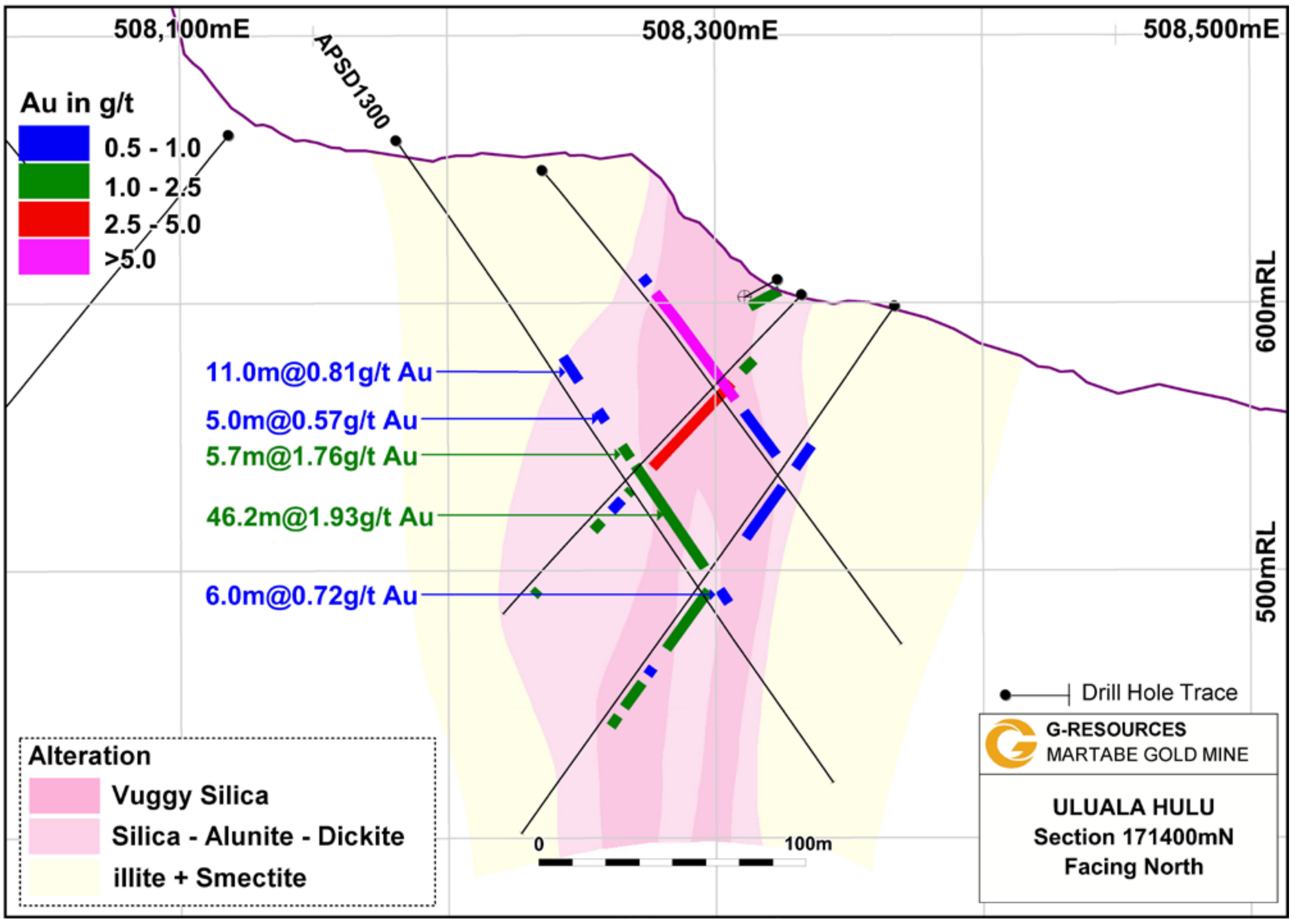


Figure 12: Cross Section through recent Uluala Hulu drilling.



Appendix 1: Drill hole information

This appendix provides drill hole information relevant to the contents of this report. Drill holes are reported as follows:

- The grid system employed is UTM (WGS84) Zone 47N.
- Significant intersections are calculated with a 0.5 g/t gold cut over a maximum of 2 metres of contiguous internal waste. One significant intersection may contain multiple intersections of internal waste.
- All intersections are down hole and may not necessarily be true widths.

Table A1. Purnama South East Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
APSD1391	507,488.242	166,899.432	353.49	120.0
APSD1394	507,447.597	166,994.826	379.68	111.0

Drill hole Assay Intercept

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1391	24.80	32.00	7.20	0.55	7
APSD1391	35.00	37.00	2.00	0.57	8
APSD1394	15.00	27.00	12.00	1.71	2
APSD1394	50.00	52.00	2.00	0.55	2
APSD1394	81.00	100.00	19.00	7.56	15

Table A2: Purnama Depth Extension Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
APSD1290	506,912.700	167,550.899	419.77	74.0
APSD1292	506,894.573	167,557.068	419.79	317.6
APSD1296	506,825.908	167,649.686	411.83	243.1
APSD1297	506,715.008	167,312.560	294.66	194.0
APSD1299	506,926.462	167,499.486	420.02	268.1
APSD1302	507,390.040	166,799.280	423.63	411.5
APSD1304	506,715.010	167,312.560	294.66	504.3
APSD1305	506,645.468	167,496.224	292.86	518.6
APSD1308	507,390.040	166,799.280	423.63	502.6
APSD1310	506,756.041	167,097.718	290.54	520.3
APSD1322	506,715.010	167,312.560	294.66	169.5
APSD1355	506,808.626	166,994.015	285.69	109.3
APSD1358	506,843.757	166,895.065	287.98	81.9
APSD1361	506,745.470	167,201.131	296.69	481.2
APSD1362	506,763.321	167,097.471	292.18	485.2
APSD1382	506,844.208	166,897.079	288.26	520.6
APSD1384	506,811.533	166,994.913	286.01	255.6
APSD1387	506,741.864	167,201.620	295.45	231.0

Drill hole Assay Intercept

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1292	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	69
APSD1292	57.80	59.80	2.00	0.64	14
APSD1292	92.30	94.30	2.00	0.56	3
APSD1292	102.50	115.80	13.30	0.70	3
APSD1292	183.60	186.60	3.00	0.55	3
APSD1292	231.70	253.60	21.90	0.95	38
APSD1296	168.00	173.40	5.40	0.80	40
APSD1296	220.30	222.30	2.00	0.51	7
APSD1297	100.00	107.30	7.30	1.70	9
APSD1297	110.10	150.10	40.00	0.94	14
APSD1297	179.80	185.60	5.80	0.78	5
APSD1297	192.00	194.00	2.00	0.90	7
APSD1299	42.70	52.40	9.70	1.07	19
APSD1299	66.60	72.20	5.60	1.09	14
APSD1299	88.70	98.90	10.20	0.63	6
APSD1299	110.70	113.20	2.50	0.79	4
APSD1299	177.30	179.30	2.00	0.56	14
APSD1302	109.50	114.90	5.40	0.78	28
APSD1302	320.00	364.50	44.50	0.81	8
APSD1302	368.50	389.30	20.80	1.05	7
APSD1304	32.40	34.40	2.00	1.20	2
APSD1304	38.40	43.40	5.00	0.60	2
APSD1304	120.10	132.50	12.40	0.76	8
APSD1304	136.40	152.60	16.20	0.73	11
APSD1304	157.10	167.30	10.20	0.63	7
APSD1304	218.80	235.90	17.10	0.69	6
APSD1305	93.80	95.80	2.00	0.57	6
APSD1305	169.00	171.00	2.00	0.74	27
APSD1305	178.80	180.80	2.00	1.14	36
APSD1305	279.80	288.00	8.20	0.62	37
APSD1308	109.50	119.20	9.70	1.54	26
APSD1308	126.50	129.50	3.00	1.33	2
APSD1308	167.20	172.20	5.00	0.61	6
APSD1308	181.40	183.40	2.00	0.70	16
APSD1308	227.90	230.90	3.00	0.67	14
APSD1308	325.00	334.00	9.00	1.00	23
APSD1310	0.00	9.75	9.75	0.78	3
APSD1310	32.00	34.00	2.00	0.52	0
APSD1310	185.00	196.80	11.80	0.59	9
APSD1310	468.20	470.20	2.00	0.53	24
APSD1310	500.70	502.80	2.10	0.61	5
APSD1310	509.80	518.60	8.80	0.61	9
APSD1322	28.00	30.00	2.00	0.51	3
APSD1322	77.60	96.90	19.30	1.36	33
APSD1322	99.90	165.60	65.70	0.96	12
APSD1355	0.00	6.60	6.60	0.74	3

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1358	0.00	5.30	5.30	0.72	5
APSD1361	109.50	111.50	2.00	0.61	2
APSD1361	121.40	131.30	9.90	1.33	8
APSD1361	134.00	146.20	12.20	0.71	6
APSD1361	156.70	159.60	2.90	0.70	100
APSD1361	175.20	193.00	17.80	1.49	25
APSD1361	290.50	301.00	10.50	0.59	5
APSD1361	333.30	335.30	2.00	0.54	8
APSD1361	346.70	348.70	2.00	0.57	11
APSD1361	361.00	376.60	15.60	0.85	27
APSD1361	388.60	391.30	2.70	0.54	7
APSD1362	0.00	25.40	25.40	0.85	9
APSD1362	30.00	32.00	2.00	0.54	0
APSD1362	142.50	148.50	6.00	0.64	3
APSD1362	154.50	159.50	5.00	0.58	4
APSD1362	171.50	181.50	10.00	0.58	3
APSD1362	184.50	195.00	10.50	1.12	6
APSD1362	330.40	339.60	9.20	1.18	19
APSD1362	371.60	404.20	32.60	2.08	26
APSD1362	419.60	424.60	5.00	0.53	8
APSD1362	440.60	443.60	3.00	0.86	19
APSD1362	451.60	454.60	3.00	0.86	43
APSD1362	465.20	467.20	2.00	1.04	36
APSD1384	186.50	252.00	65.50	1.41	13
APSD1387	0.00	6.70	6.70	0.52	1
APSD1387	164.70	174.00	9.30	0.91	10
APSD1387	204.30	208.60	4.30	0.85	4

Table A3: Purnama West Colluvium Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
APSD1311	506,876.562	166,823.804	287.58	22.6
APSD1312	506,829.929	166,802.080	274.96	15.0
APSD1313	506,788.129	166,770.373	266.31	15.7
APSD1314	506,770.584	166,723.035	260.08	15.4
APSD1316	506,737.483	166,686.690	252.48	13.3
APSD1317	506,688.139	166,713.341	246.14	23.0
APSD1318	506,650.522	166,745.223	244.92	23.6
APSD1319	506,603.859	166,771.146	235.99	11.3
APSD1320	506,559.559	166,769.141	226.68	17.4
APSD1323	506,938.600	166,683.000	265.93	18.9
APSD1324	506,909.000	166,675.500	263.66	22.4
APSD1325	506,892.100	166,650.900	256.16	18.0
APSD1326	506,873.600	166,636.700	250.50	22.6
APSD1327	506,856.900	166,612.400	245.68	22.5
APSD1328	506,841.657	166,602.841	245.20	22.6

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
APSD1329	506,827.463	166,581.729	241.08	17.3
APSD1330	506,836.994	166,548.083	237.65	19.1
APSD1331	506,835.518	166,519.794	232.00	17.1
APSD1332	506,819.178	166,519.720	231.43	20.9
APSD1333	506,801.728	166,501.894	223.36	16.9
APSD1334	506,769.456	166,494.479	220.26	20.0
APSD1335	506,785.700	166,470.300	211.16	11.8
APSD1336	506,765.530	166,462.850	212.36	20.2
APSD1338	506,754.074	166,450.158	209.32	15.7
APSD1339	506,723.939	166,436.591	206.52	15.2
APSD1340	506,705.336	166,421.294	204.74	15.9
APSD1341	506,695.494	166,410.018	203.07	14.5
APSD1342	506,679.955	166,389.331	198.76	15.4
APSD1343	506,669.857	166,377.518	196.66	16.6
APSD1344	506,658.826	166,366.974	196.25	16.7
APSD1345	506,775.151	166,243.047	183.09	15.3
APSD1346	506,789.238	166,248.730	184.38	10.0
APSD1348	506,790.242	166,261.680	185.01	8.7
APSD1349	506,787.707	166,280.499	190.79	10.3
APSD1350	506,785.847	166,300.604	195.40	16.2
APSD1351	506,786.029	166,327.446	203.57	8.5
APSD1352	506,797.913	166,338.294	209.21	24.1
APSD1353	506,807.901	166,359.029	215.14	30.0
APSD1356	506,822.822	166,374.349	218.86	22.1
APSD1357	506,839.023	166,380.608	221.03	20.2
APSD1359	506,857.452	166,392.399	224.91	20.0
APSD1360	506,879.625	166,405.451	229.82	20.6
APSD1364	506,914.110	166,426.130	236.25	14.7
APSD1366	506,958.040	166,448.840	247.43	17.1
APSD1367	506,976.160	166,471.000	250.29	9.8
APSD1368	506,982.760	166,499.710	245.45	9.6
APSD1369	506,994.640	166,560.820	250.80	9.7
APSD1370	507,032.910	166,564.380	258.20	13.8
APSD1371	507,058.790	166,593.780	271.56	20.1
APSD1372	507,074.750	166,615.350	281.24	24.2
APSD1374	507,064.480	166,631.840	299.58	23.2
APSD1375	507,064.950	166,603.080	276.01	18.6

Drill hole Assay Intercept

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1314	3.00	5.00	2.00	0.58	2
APSD1323	0.00	4.00	4.00	2.07	28
APSD1324	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.59	1
APSD1325	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.12	34
APSD1326	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.82	8
APSD1327	0.00	3.70	3.70	1.06	5
APSD1328	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.96	3
APSD1329	0.00	3.20	3.20	1.08	7
APSD1330	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.89	3
APSD1331	2.10	4.10	2.00	2.74	19

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1332	0.00	4.60	4.60	1.46	6
APSD1333	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.81	3
APSD1334	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.56	2
APSD1335	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.86	9
APSD1338	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.79	1
APSD1340	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.56	1
APSD1343	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.66	2
APSD1351	0.00	5.20	5.20	1.06	2
APSD1352	0.00	6.30	6.30	1.03	5
APSD1352	9.20	13.00	3.80	0.57	3
APSD1353	0.00	9.20	9.20	1.18	10
APSD1356	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.73	4
APSD1357	0.00	12.60	12.60	0.71	15
APSD1359	0.90	3.90	3.00	0.55	1
APSD1359	8.10	12.50	4.40	0.75	5
APSD1360	2.60	10.50	7.90	0.66	10
APSD1368	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.80	2
APSD1369	0.00	5.80	5.80	1.21	5
APSD1371	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.88	2
APSD1372	0.00	9.05	9.05	1.79	5
APSD1374	1.00	18.70	17.70	1.54	8
APSD1375	0.00	5.40	5.40	1.61	4

Section A4: Barani Depth Extension Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
APSD1321	508,851.992	165,742.286	474.41	252.8
APSD1337	508,687.147	165,771.587	463.04	219.4
APSD1347	508,710.749	165,764.399	461.88	177.3
APSD1354	508,695.012	165,842.892	411.74	148.7
APSD1363	508,769.213	165,788.823	446.61	174.6
APSD1373	508,758.527	165,750.567	466.55	145.8
APSD1376	508,726.195	165,804.772	441.35	105.6
APSD1380	508,742.612	165,613.555	427.40	165.1
APSD1383	508,708.695	165,767.433	462.06	153.0
APSD1386	509,030.562	165,800.088	428.96	209.5
APSD1389	508,355.229	166,396.233	379.44	253.8
APSD1392	508,775.380	165,743.274	470.22	181.3

Drill hole Assay Intercept

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1321	75.00	82.00	7.00	0.64	1
APSD1321	88.00	90.00	2.00	0.57	1
APSD1321	211.90	220.20	8.30	0.74	9
APSD1321	226.30	236.50	10.20	1.40	9
APSD1321	241.30	246.00	4.70	2.29	6
APSD1337	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.97	1

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1337	15.00	47.00	32.00	1.24	3
APSD1337	65.10	79.90	14.80	0.73	3
APSD1337	122.00	126.00	4.00	1.36	0
APSD1337	153.80	155.80	2.00	0.99	1
APSD1337	168.50	177.40	8.90	2.34	1
APSD1347	6.00	36.70	30.70	1.00	0
APSD1347	42.30	51.00	8.70	0.89	0
APSD1347	54.50	63.50	9.00	0.86	0
APSD1347	78.30	81.00	2.70	0.78	1
APSD1347	90.10	95.00	4.90	0.79	1
APSD1347	119.00	125.00	6.00	6.04	13
APSD1354	87.50	93.30	5.80	0.72	1
APSD1354	101.60	108.20	6.60	0.65	1
APSD1373	7.40	9.40	2.00	0.84	0
APSD1373	29.40	33.40	4.00	0.60	0
APSD1373	37.40	39.40	2.00	0.61	0
APSD1373	63.60	66.30	2.70	0.60	0
APSD1373	74.20	77.20	3.00	1.74	0
APSD1373	80.20	82.90	2.70	1.29	0
APSD1373	106.20	108.40	2.20	3.57	3
APSD1373	114.40	118.40	4.00	0.58	1
APSD1376	5.10	8.10	3.00	0.64	0
APSD1376	17.60	31.60	14.00	0.99	0
APSD1376	70.30	72.80	2.50	0.75	1
APSD1376	78.00	104.50	26.50	1.01	3
APSD1380	98.60	103.60	5.00	2.80	5
APSD1383	0.00	3.40	3.40	0.60	0
APSD1383	10.40	24.10	13.70	1.20	0
APSD1383	57.90	70.40	12.50	1.36	0
APSD1383	78.50	80.50	2.00	0.54	2
APSD1383	89.90	93.90	4.00	0.90	0
APSD1383	101.80	105.60	3.80	0.55	1
APSD1383	109.00	121.90	12.90	0.80	0
APSD1389	87.00	89.00	2.00	1.17	9
APSD1389	125.00	127.00	2.00	0.54	2
APSD1389	131.80	135.80	4.00	0.68	2
APSD1389	156.00	159.00	3.00	0.59	1
APSD1389	162.40	179.10	16.70	0.78	3
APSD1389	247.80	252.70	4.90	0.80	3
APSD1392	34.70	37.40	2.70	0.67	0
APSD1392	47.80	51.40	3.60	0.67	0
APSD1392	99.60	101.70	2.10	0.65	1
APSD1392	109.10	119.00	9.90	0.70	1
APSD1392	125.30	131.30	6.00	1.49	3
APSD1392	133.60	138.00	4.40	0.97	4
APSD1392	156.00	165.20	9.20	0.83	1

Table A5: Uluala Hulu Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
APSD1291	507,896.185	171,690.632	734.61	267.0
APSD1293	508,191.438	171,430.058	642.98	224.6
APSD1295	507,963.063	171,547.947	705.56	293.6
APSD1298	508,305.860	171,353.714	613.96	182.3
APSD1300	508,180.868	171,392.991	660.74	290.0
APSD1301	508,240.605	171,153.339	659.82	204.3
APSD1303	508,061.846	171,223.331	752.91	282.5
APSD1306	508,168.404	171,347.354	677.86	265.5
APSD1307	508,043.325	171,239.842	748.48	349.4
APSD1309	508,048.389	171,239.775	749.12	242.1

Drill hole Assay Intercept

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1291	54.50	67.50	13.00	0.79	1
APSD1291	74.70	78.30	3.60	0.96	2
APSD1293	60.70	66.70	6.00	1.72	5
APSD1293	69.70	73.90	4.20	0.74	11
APSD1293	94.60	96.60	2.00	0.56	0
APSD1293	117.80	127.00	9.20	0.63	5
APSD1293	130.00	140.00	10.00	1.60	3
APSD1293	148.00	150.00	2.00	1.41	24
APSD1295	181.30	183.50	2.20	0.67	1
APSD1295	185.60	188.60	3.00	1.52	2
APSD1298	39.10	41.20	2.10	0.53	6
APSD1300	103.00	114.00	11.00	0.81	5
APSD1300	127.00	132.00	5.00	0.57	10
APSD1300	143.00	148.70	5.70	1.76	16
APSD1300	151.80	198.00	46.20	1.93	7
APSD1300	208.00	214.00	6.00	0.72	7
APSD1301	91.00	94.00	3.00	0.78	0
APSD1301	115.00	117.00	2.00	0.68	1
APSD1301	125.50	128.50	3.00	0.67	2
APSD1303	45.00	84.70	39.70	0.88	0
APSD1303	102.70	108.80	6.10	0.69	0
APSD1303	116.40	120.30	3.90	0.69	1
APSD1303	184.50	187.50	3.00	0.90	2
APSD1303	244.30	246.30	2.00	0.60	1
APSD1303	248.30	250.70	2.40	0.59	1
APSD1303	256.70	259.70	3.00	0.60	1
APSD1306	20.90	28.90	8.00	1.10	0
APSD1307	26.20	32.20	6.00	0.87	0
APSD1307	41.80	46.90	5.10	0.69	0
APSD1307	51.90	55.90	4.00	0.93	0
APSD1307	66.90	73.50	6.60	1.29	1
APSD1307	77.20	79.20	2.00	1.30	0

HOLE_ID	DEPTH_FROM	DEPTH_TO	INTERVAL	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1307	91.70	96.50	4.80	1.02	0
APSD1307	159.20	161.20	2.00	1.10	2
APSD1307	166.50	179.20	12.70	1.35	1
APSD1307	220.40	225.40	5.00	0.70	4
APSD1307	229.40	236.40	7.00	1.62	19
APSD1307	309.30	312.30	3.00	0.78	1
APSD1307	341.00	344.00	3.00	2.17	0

Appendix 2 - 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.*	Samples referred to in this report are diamond drill samples, trench/channel samples or rock samples. Diamond drilling is generally accepted as the highest quality sample possible for non-bulk sample mineral exploration. Trench/channel samples are representative of intersections at the surface but are regarded as lesser quality than diamond drilling. Trenches referred to in this report were channel sampled using a diamond blade rock saw to cut a channel of consistent width. The rock within this channel was removed at a consistent depth using a hammer and chisel.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond drill core was marked with sampling intervals by geologists according to geological boundaries and pre-determined sampling lengths. Trench/channel samples were sampled at a consistent depth, and size without bias. All samples are generally taken at approximately 2kg in weight where possible and placed in calico bags with waterproof tags to prevent sample contamination.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Half-core diamond drill core samples of approximately 4-5kg, were pulverised to produce 50g flux fused charge for fire assay.
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.).*	All the drilling reported in this document is from diamond core drilling. The majority of core at Purnama has been HQ size, with lesser PQ from surface to 100m depth and rarely NQ, where ground conditions have required core reduction. All drilling is triple tube to minimise sample disturbance. Until recently drilling has been conducted only with heli-portable rigs. As mining in the Purnama Open Pit progressed, an increasing number of drill sites were placed next to mining access roads. Where appropriate, a down hole core orientation tool is used to gather detailed structural information. The tool used is an Asahi Orishot Procore orientation device. PQ, HQ and NQ sizes are kept on site.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is measured during geotechnical logging by comparing the length of recovered core versus the drill run. Drill sample recovery at Martabe is dependent on lithology, alteration type and structure. Overall the drill recovery has been very good. The table below shows historical averages for drill recovery in different lithologies for the Purnama deposit.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling uses a triple tube recovery system to maximise core recovery. In areas where core loss is a concern, i.e. more fractured Fe rich intervals, drill runs are limited to 0.20m. Efforts are made to minimise the loss of drilling fluids downhole, wherever possible.

Lithology	No of Data	Average recovery (%)
Soil	2778	78
Fault	732	92
Quartz	7360	94
Volcanic Hornblende Andesite	8559	94
Clay Breccia	7381	93
Silica Breccia	7643	92
Volcanic Andesite	15344	95
Sediments	2437	95
Volcanic Basaltic Andesite	2223	94

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	A substantial body of test work has been completed at Martabe on loss of gold from the fine fractions during sampling and drilling. This suggests that there is a statistically insignificant loss of gold from fine fractions.
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 diamond drill holes were logged for geology and geotechnical features. Geotechnical logging was done by trained technicians under the supervision of geologists. Geotechnical logging includes measurements of drill run length, core recovery, RQD, Fracture count and fracture characteristics. Geological logging was done by geologists on hand written logging sheets, which were transcribed into the GBIS data entry platform. Logged characteristics include (but are not limited to) assay markup interval, lithology, structure, breccia type, alteration type and intensity, and mineralisation style(s) and intensity. Geological logging was undertaken by a relatively small team of geologists. The reproducibility of the geological logging was checked by senior geologists on a routine basis and these checks revealed that a high level of consistency was achieved. The logging geologists were involved in the interpretation process, ensuring that there was consistency between logging and interpretation. All core was digitally photographed after logging and before cutting and sampling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Visual geological and alteration logs are taken by a dedicated core team of experienced geologists using a standardised logging scheme. Although visual logs are inherently qualitative, additional quantitative measurements of core are also taken routinely and are included in the interpretation of logged data. These include RQD measurements, SWIR analysis, and magnetic susceptibility measurements. These are all measured on a metre by metre basis.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	A total of 67 holes were drilled in the period 01/01/2014 – 15/05/14, for 10,790m of drillcore. The average hole depth for the period was 161.05m with a maximum depth of 721.3m. To date, the Martabe deposit has seen 246,958m of diamond core drilled from 1,666 holes. The maximum hole depth is 833m with an average of 148.2m. All of these holes have been logged, and only rarely (such as from geotechnical holes in barren volcanics or sediments outside the mineralised zone) were samples not sent for assay.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut into halves using a diamond blade core- saw, with one half sampled and one half retained. Quarter core samples were only taken on rare occasions (e.g. for metallurgical sampling).
	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.	Samples are placed into sealed plastic bags with an internal tag, and then into numbered calico bags for delivery to the PT Intertek Utama sample preparation facility at Padang. The process for sample preparation is as follows: **Drying** • Samples are placed onto aluminum trays and dried at 65°C. • If samples are specified for low temperature drying or if Hg assay is requested then samples should dried at low temperatures T < 65°C. **Crushing** • Crush samples using a Jaw Crusher. • Jaw plates are cleaned after each sampling routine using a gravel wash. • Jaw crusher size result < 5mm. **Pulvurising** • Use LM5, RM2000 and LM2 pulverize techniques employed depending on sample size. • Samples pulverised to 200# (200# > 95%). • Sizing tests performed 1/20 on each pulverize. • Bowls cleaned between each sample routine using a gravel wash.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Rolling/Mixing
• The pulverized sample is then rolled/mixed in a rubber mat for a minimum of 20 times.
• Rubber mat cleaned thoroughly between samples.
Splitting
• Riffle splitter used to split an analytical pulp sample of approximately 250g to be sent to Jakarta for analysis.
• Residue and Coarse rejects placed in a plastic bag and return to PTAR.
Thorough reporting is carried out throughout the process and PTAR deems the sample preparation techniques appropriate and of sufficient quality.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.

Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</td><td>On average core was sampled at approximately 1m intervals through mineralised zones and 2-4m intervals through suspected zones of mineralised waste. Core was cut in half with a diamond saw, with half sampled and half retained for reference.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>Studies of the Purnama deposit have demonstrated the fineness of gold observed in samples from Martabe. These show that approximately 73% of gold particles in samples are in the <5µm fraction, with a further 26%% in the 5-50µm fraction, and less than 1% of gold particles exceeding the 50µm size fraction. Having said this, sample sizes are cautiously large; to ensure that samples remain representative and any nugget effects of gold are minimised.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>Assaying was conducted at the PT Intertek Utama facility in Jakarta. The standard assaying suite used is shown in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Samples</th><th colspan="2">Element</th><th>Lab_ Method</th><th>Method_ID</th><th>LDL</th><th>UDL</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="12">Resources Development DRILL CORE</td><td rowspan="9">Priority 1 Elements</td><td>Au</td><td>Fire Assays</td><td>FA51</td><td>0.01ppm</td><td>50ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au >20ppm</td><td>Gravimetric</td><td>FA12</td><td>3ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>AAS + Acid Digest</td><td>GA02</td><td>1ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag >100ppm</td><td>AAS + 3Acid Digest</td><td>GA30</td><td>0.01%</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cu</td><td>AAS + Acid Digest</td><td>GA02</td><td>2ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cu>10,000</td><td>AAS + 3Acid Digest</td><td>GA30</td><td>0.01%</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>X-Ray</td><td>XR01</td><td>1ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>As >10,000</td><td>X-Ray</td><td>XR01</td><td>0.01%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>SxS</td><td>LECO - SCIS</td><td>SCIS</td><td>0.01%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Additional Elements</td><td>AuCN</td><td>Cyanide Leachable</td><td>CN05</td><td>0.1ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>AgCN</td><td>Cyanide Leachable</td><td>CN06</td><td>1ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>CuCN</td><td>Cyanide Leachable</td><td>CN06</td><td>2ppm</td><td>10%</td></tr>
</table>
Note SxS = sulphide sulphur</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td></td><td>A suite of additional elements was assayed by ICP. A four acid (HCL, HNO3, $HCLO_4$, HF) digest was used to ensure liberation of elements locked in silicate matrices. The full table of assayed elements with their associated detection limits is presented below:
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>LDL</th><th>Element</th><th>LDL</th><th>Element</th><th>LDL</th><th>Element</th><th>LDL</th><th>Method ID</th><th>Lab Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>(0.5ppm)</td><td>Al</td><td>(0.01%)</td><td>As</td><td>(5ppm)</td><td>Ba</td><td>(2ppm)</td><td rowspan="9">IC50</td><td rowspan="9">ICP + 4 acid digest</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bi</td><td>(5ppm)</td><td>Ca</td><td>(0.01%)</td><td>Cd</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>Co</td><td>(2ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr</td><td>(2ppm)</td><td>Cu</td><td>(2ppm)</td><td>Fe</td><td>(0.01%)</td><td>Ga</td><td>(10ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>K</td><td>(0.01%)</td><td>La</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>Li</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>Mg</td><td>(0.01%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mn</td><td>(2ppm)</td><td>Mo</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>Na</td><td>(0.01%)</td><td>Nb</td><td>(5ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ni</td><td>(5ppm)</td><td>Pb</td><td>(2ppm)</td><td>Sb</td><td>(5ppm)</td><td>Sc</td><td>(2ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sn</td><td>(10ppm)</td><td>Sr</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>S</td><td>(50ppm)</td><td>Ta</td><td>(5ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Te</td><td>(10ppm)</td><td>Ti</td><td>(0.01%)</td><td>V</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>W</td><td>(10ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y</td><td>(1ppm)</td><td>Zn</td><td>(2ppm)</td><td>Zr</td><td>(5ppm)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>An ASD Terraspec 3 VIR/SWIR spectrometer was acquired in early 2013. Routine sampling of core has been conducted since and used for affirmation of alteration assemblages used in deposit scale modelling. Sample acquisition is set to take an average of 50 samples per reading, 100 sample average for white reference calibration. White reference calibration is performed once in every 20 readings taken on a standard spectralon panel obtained from ASD. Interpretation of spectra uses the TSG software for initial interpretation, but 100% of readings taken are visually checked and corrected by a trained operator. Drillcore measurements are made on a per-metre basis on all drillcore.

Two Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meters are in use, and routine collection of data from drillcore is employed. The machines are factory calibrated in accordance with the manufacturers guidelines. Sample measurements are taken on a per metre basis and interpreted both on site, and with verification from outside geophysical contractors. Standard collection SOPs are used to eliminate outside influence on magnetic susceptibility readings.

Other direct measurement geophysical tools have been used on site, to compare drill results against predicted geophysical models, however these have been on a campaign basis and wholly operated by outside geophysical contractors.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>Quality assurance was conducted in these ways:
• An ongoing QA/QC program was conducted using blind samples which included blank samples and certified reference standards.
• Only certified laboratories were used.
• Assay laboratories used for Resource Estimation work were audited by PTAR every two years.QA/QC Program.

PTAR has a suite of certified and non-certified standards (“Standards”) covering a range of grades and elements (including Au, Ag and Cu but not sulphide sulphur). Certified standards, sourced from Geostat Pty Ltd and Ore Research and Exploration (OREAS) Pty Ltd, were submitted as part of this campaign.
Either a Standard or Blank was inserted at the rate of 1 in every 20 samples. Overall PT Intertek Utama performed very well with these standards, with the few anomalies observed considered likely due to mislabeling or data mismatching errors. These were corrected after receipt of the final assay results (usually within six weeks of sample submission).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>Significant intersections quoted in this report were verified by Mr. Janjan Hertijana, MAusIMM and full time employee of the company.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The use of twinned holes.</td><td>A large number of ‘scissor” intersections are available which provide short range validation of geological models and geostatistical parameters. Twinned holes have been drilled in the past to collect samples for metallurgical test work.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sample collection data, geological logging, borehole location and laboratory analysis results are retained and archived. All data is backed up with both a daily full SQL backup, and a weekly compilation. Monthly downloads to DVD are stored in a separate location to database hardware. Data entry and QAQC are managed in-house by an experienced database manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data are made.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Diamond drill hole collar locations were located through Total Station. Most surveys were completed by a contracted licensed surveyor. Later surveys have been undertaken by a PTAR mine surveyor in some cases. Collar survey positions were validated by senior geologists before being entered into the SQL database. Down hole measurements have been conducted exclusively with electronic survey tools, consisting of a magnetic compass and inclinometer with electronic reading. Surveys were taken at 20m below the collar, and then at 50 metre depths down the hole (i.e. 50m, 100m 150m and so on until end of hole).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system employed is UTM (WGS84) Zone 47N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A LIDAR survey was conducted by PT Surtech Utama Indonesia in June 2010. The survey covered an area of 13,600 ha surrounding the Martabe project area. Data capture was at nominal point density of more than 2 points per square metre. The Lidar survey accuracy was measured with post processed kinematics GPS survey using approximately 30 points at one location. The error between the two methods was found to be within 5cm. Processed data was produced to a grid at 0.15cm spacing. The data was presented to PTAR as ASCII files suitable for creation of a digital terrain model, and as rectified, georeferenced orthophotos. Lidar does not completely penetrate vegetation and this can lead to elevation inaccuracies in densely forested areas, such as the original surface of the Purnama deposit. The LIDAR surface may have greater elevation than the actual ground surface (up to several metres in places), however this accuracy is adequate for the purpose of constructing Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes were completed on nominal E-W sections, spaced at the following intervals in the vertical and horizontal planes: • Measured Resources: 25 metre spacing or less • Indicated Resources: 25 metre by 50 metre • Inferred Resources: 50 metre by 50 metre
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. This has been established by variography and by comparing the results of drilling against close spaced grade control drilling in the Purnama Deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been 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.*	Sample orientation is varied where possible to nearly perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Steep topography means that sampling may not be perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation. Scissor holes and more recently horizontal capable drill rigs have been used to overcome 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.	Where possible, drilling has attempted to intersect structures as close to normal to the structures strike extension as possible. It is not considered that bias has been introduced by this practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security was controlled through supervision of the diamond samples on the drill rigs, security controls in the core shed, and through controls on transportation of samples to a commercial assay preparation area off-site. In 2011, security staff at the Martabe Gold Mine completed a review of security related to exploration sample handling. This review did not find significant issues in the security arrangements of core handling.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Reviews of the exploration program (including sampling techniques and data) were held as follows: • During and after the estimation process: internal reviews of the geological modelling and estimation processes were held on a regular basis. • Independent consultants in specialist areas provided advice as appropriate (for example QA/QC evaluation prior to resource estimation). The results were documented as minutes of meetings and consulting reports. • Every two years: an independent, expert review of the systems and processes relating to the Exploration program Mineral Resource Estimation Process were conducted. The last such review was completed in April 2013 by an independent consultant. The review consisted of 5 days onsite at the Martabe Gold Mine, where the consultant examined aspects of the operation dealing with exploration, geological interpretation, sample handling, and exploration staff skills and competency. Areas for improvement were noted regarding some ongoing operational aspects of the resource development program. These have been addressed and do not affect the issue or underlying quality of this report.
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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Martabe Gold Mine is located in the Martabe Contract of Work (CoW) area. This “Generation 6” CoW was signed in 1997 and provides for a minimum 30 years tenure after production has commenced. The Martabe Gold Mine was fully permitted at the time of writing. Under Indonesian laws this includes water discharge permits for treated mine runoff and process waters, rent use permit of forest and environment permit for exploration activities, various environmental, operation and production approvals, and gold and silver bullion export permits amongst other permits and approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Martabe deposits were discovered in 1986 during a regional reconnaissance exploration program conducted by a joint venture between Normandy and Anglo Gold Corporation. A bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) stream sediment survey located the Martabe cluster of deposits. Three deposits were initially identified, including the Purnama deposit. Surface exploration work included mapping, rock and soil sampling. Drilling commenced in October 1998 and the potential of the Purnama Deposit was quickly recognised. Multiple phases of exploration up to delineation drilling were continued throughout several ownership changes. A high level of continuity and work quality has been maintained over the project life.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The general geology of the Martabe Deposits Martabe Region and the district surrounding Martabe is well described by Harlan et al (2005) and Supoto et al (2003).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length*	Refer to Appendix 1 of this report for details of all drilling relevant to these exploration results. All new drilling results for the period of 1 January 2014 to 15 May 2014 within the area under discussion are supplied in this table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for details.
	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.	Refer to Appendix 1 for details.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported.
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. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Figures in the main text explain the geometry between drill holes and the orientation of mineralisation. All figures reported are down hole and not true widths, as explicitly stated in appendix 1.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the main text.
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.*	All material drill intersections are reported in Appendix 1 for the areas under discussion in this report.
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.*	Details are reported in the main text.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Details are reported in the main text.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Details are reported in the main text.