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

ANNOUNCEMENT

MARTABE – EXPLORATION UPDATE

Hong Kong, 2 November 2015

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, and on regional exploration targets on the Contract of Work ("CoW"). Drilling has been conducted on extensions to known Resources at the Ramba Joring and Tor Uluala deposits.

The key results from exploration work are:

- **New Mineral Resource Estimates at Ramba Joring and Tor Uluala are in progress.**
- **Best results from the recent drilling to support the new estimates include:**
  - **45.5 metres @ 3.45 g/t gold, 49 g/t silver (from additional drilling at the Ramba Joring Deposit).**
  - **19.8 metres @ 2.13 g/t gold (from additional drilling at the Tor Uluala Deposit).**
- **High grade intersections at Horas West and Purnama are being targeted for a high grade refractory gold potential. Previously unreported, high grade results from Horas include:**
  - **4.5 metres @ 110.90 g/t gold, 19 g/t silver.**
  - **2.0 metres @ 10.70 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver**

- **Regional exploration is ongoing at the Tani Hill, Golf Mike and Rantau Panjang areas.**
- **Surface exploration at Golf Mike 15 km south of the Martabe Mine has located previously unrecognized chalcopyrite within silica – actinolite – magnetite – tourmaline - biotite altered rocks, this is potentially indicative of porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.**

Geologist Ms. Aya Asaga logging drill core in the exploration core shed. All drill core is logged for geological and technical purposes, photographed, and cut into half or quarter by diamond rock saw. The half core is stored for further use in geological and mining studies. Almost all the core drilled since the first hole at Martabe is still available in storage.

RAMBA JORING RESOURCE UPGRADE AND EXTENSION

Ramba Joring has been drilled for extensions of the known deposit both within and outside the current Ore Reserve pit shell. This recent work aimed to both increase the Mineral Resource and improve the Ore Reserve economics by defining additional mineralisation in material that was previously sub-economic, and by adding additional mineralised zones to the deposit. This work is the precursor to a revised Mineral Resource Estimate to be completed by the end of 2015, which may then be used for a revised Ore Reserve Estimate.

The program of drilling and trenching work commenced at Ramba Joring in early 2015. The field program was finished in July 2015, and results have been received from all trenches and diamond drill holes. The first 14 holes were reported on the 29 July 2015, and the final 11 holes are reported here.

The best results received since the 29 July 2015 release were:

- APSD1556: 90.1 metres @ 1.32 g/t gold, 3 g/t silver from 20.0 metres;
- APSD1557: 33.5 metres @ 3.45 g/t gold, 49 g/t silver from 45.5 metres;
- APSD1558: 15.2 metres @ 5.68 g/t gold, 4 g/t silver from 21.7 metres.

A complete list of the drill hole and trench locations and significant results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A1. Figure 3 shows the location of the holes in plan view, and Figure 4 shows a selected section.

A consulting group has been engaged to complete an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and work is well advance, with the resource statement expected to be released in late 2015.

TOR ULUALA RESOURCE UPGRADE AND EXTENSION

As previously reported, a program of drilling and trenching at Tor Uluala was targeted to increase both the average grade and/or the total metal content. Results were previously reported on 29 July 2015. All remaining results have been now been received, with the best results for this drilling being:

- APSD1559: 24.8 metres @ 1.37 g/t gold, 1 g/t silver from 42.2 metres;
- APSD1564: 19.8 metres @ 2.13 g/t gold, 3 g/t silver from 119.0 metres.

A complete list of the drill hole locations and significant results is provided in Appendix 1, Table A2. Figure 3 shows the location of the holes, and Figure 5 shows selected sections.

The Martabe exploration team is currently constructing wireframes of geological interpretations, in preparation for a consulting group to complete an updated Mineral Resource estimate. It is anticipated this will be released in late 2015.

Core shed technician Mr. Komaruddin Hasibuan photographed sampling diamond drill core with an automated cutting machine. The machine was purchased under a "Martabe Improvement Program" project, and provides advantages in improved operator safety, faster cutting speed, better sampling workflow and decreased consumable use over conventional cutters.

MARTABE SULPHIDE PROJECT TEST WORK AND HIGH GRADE SULPHIDE TARGETS

Metallurgical test work has continued on the refractory “sulphide” components of the Martabe deposits. The test work has consisted of detailed floatation work, comminution testwork, bond work index calculations and also advanced metallurgical techniques such as Mineral Liberation Analysis of floatation concentrate and tails.

The results of the recent work confirm and refine the previous test work reported in October 2014. To advance the project an external consultant has been contracted to provide high level economic studies. These are currently in progress.

There are currently two operating scenarios being evaluated:

- A high tonnage bulk mining operation. This has been the focus of test work and exploration to date.
- Selective mining of high grade refractory mineralisation, potentially from open pit and/or underground operations. This type of mineralisation has not previously been subjected to a focused exploration program.

The exploration group is currently focusing on the second scenario, and has identified two major high grade sulphide targets. These are the Purnama northern high grade zone and the Horas high grade zones, as described below.

Purnama Northern High Grade Zone

High grade mineralisation occurs in the north of the deposit, beneath and to the north of the current Purnama Reserve Pit Limit. Figure 6 shows an example of the distribution of this mineralisation on section. This mineralisation is currently defined in the block model as Indicated and Inferred Resource. Additional diamond drilling is planned for 2016 to test this zone at depth.

Horas West High Grade Targets

The Horas deposit is located approximately 3 km south east of the Purnama Pit and Martabe process plant, south of the Barani deposit. Drilling in 2011 discovered a high grade zone in the west, referred to as the Horas Barat prospect. This drilling was reported on 6

October 2011, 17 January 2012 and 29 June 2012.

Highlights of this previously reported drilling were:

- APSD1117: 9.5 metres @ 7.1 g/t gold, 42 g/t silver from 209.0 metres;
- APSD1123: 45.0 metres @ 1.55 g/t gold, 8 g/t silver from 13.0 metres;
- APSD1126: 18.0 metres @ 6.66 g/t gold, 11 g/t silver from 146.0 metres (including 4.0 metres @ 24.25 g/t gold from 156.0 metres);
- APSD1161: 19.7 metres @ 2.96 g/t gold, 5 g/t silver from 145.3 metres (Including 1.2 metres at 29.1 g/t gold from 162.5 metres).

Additional drilling has been completed since these programs which has not yet been reported. Best results for this drilling were:

- APSD1179: 25.0 metres @ 2.25 g/t gold, 3 g/t silver from 2.0 metres:
- APSD1182: 25.8 metres @ 1.31 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 4.2 metres;
- APSD1182: 4.5 metres @ 110.9 g/t gold, 19 g/t silver from 206.7 metres;
- APSD1191: 12.6 metres @ 1.51 g/t gold, 0 g/t silver from 4.0 metres;
- APSD1191: 52.4 metres @ 1.24 g/t gold, 1 g/t silver from 19.6 metres;
- APSD1194: 2.0 metres @ 10.70 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 117.0 metres.

The results from previously unreported drilling at Horas West provided in Table A3 in Appendix 1. Some of the better results are shown on section in Figure 7. The results of this drilling show the potential for narrow, bonanza grade gold zones over a 900 metre strike length, which is open to south and at depth.

These high grade results do not form part of the current Horas Mineral Resource estimate as they were drilled after this estimate was completed. The next planned drilling program will firstly test the potential of the high grade zones, and if appropriate, a second stage of infill drilling will be completed to bring the additional gold mineralisation into an updated Mineral Resource estimate.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Exploration work is continuing over the prospective, 1,639 km^2 CoW. Over the past twelve months the exploration team has developed a new conceptual exploration model and is applying recently available geochemical and geophysical methods in the search for buried porphyry copper and epithermal gold deposits. To assist in the development and implementation of the program, world class consultants have been used to enhance the group's capabilities and additional, highly experienced field geologists have been employed to re-map and sample poorly investigated areas.

Broad scale, very low detection limit geochemical sampling is underway across the CoW. This program has enjoyed some recent success with new porphyry style targets identified at the Tani Hill and Golf Mike areas, peripheral to areas of previous work. While sampling and mapping is continuing, the exploration group is sourcing advanced geophysical equipment which will have the capability to search to 1 km depth using surface Audio-magnetotellurics (AMT) and deep penetration Induced Polarization (IP) methods. These techniques are finding increasing success in the search for buried porphyry systems worldwide.

This new methodology, and encouragement from recent field mapping and rock sampling, have provided a new focus to the search for large scale, buried porphyry copper-gold systems. Targets are being generated by these methods, and focused mapping based on the geochemistry has discovered chalcopyrite bearing, quartz-magnetite-actinolite (± tourmaline ± biotite) alteration systems in the Golf Mike and Tani Hill areas. These are typical assemblages associated with porphyry copper gold systems.

More detail on the recent prospect scale work is provided below.

Golf Mike

Golf Mike is located approximately 15 km south of Martabe, shown on Figure 2. Previous work focused on exploration for near surface gold-silver targets. This work is described in the G-Resources release dated 29 June 2012. The best result from drilling in the area was 9.7 metres @ 0.96 g/t gold, however this mineralisation is not economically significant in its own right. Exploration for near surface gold was halted, and a porphyry copper target was tested at depth under the gold system without success.

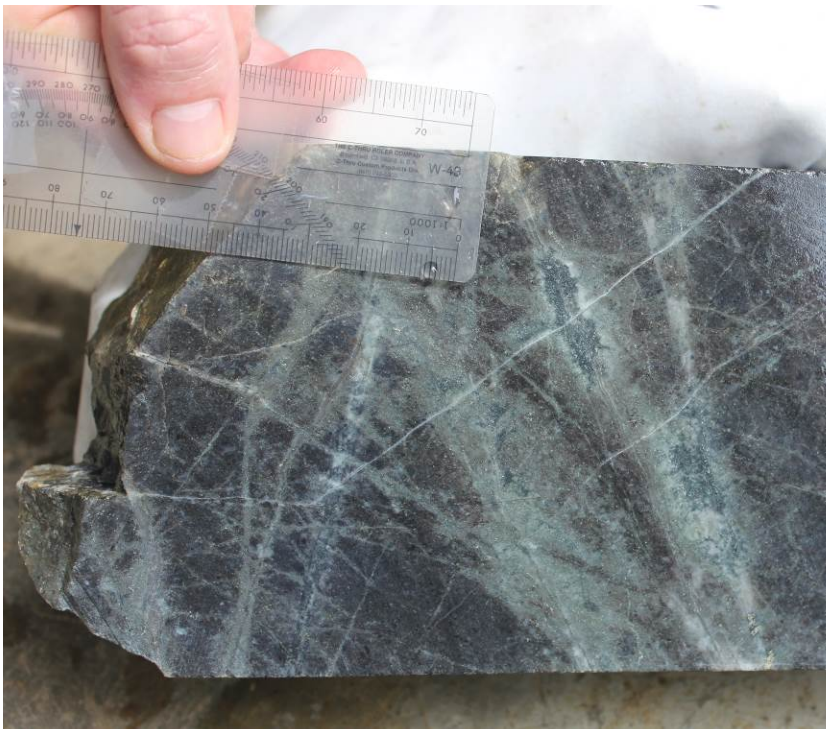
In the past six months, a low detection limit soil sampling program commenced to the north of the previous work area on a 500 metre grid spacing. Approximately 2 km north of the previous drilling a significant copper-gold-molybdenum anomaly was located. This was followed up with field mapping; subsequently a chalcopyrite bearing alteration system was identified. The system consists of several alteration phases within volcanic diorites and sandstones, including:

- structurally controlled tourmaline hydrothermal breccias within the diorite and sandstone;
- a pervasive sericite alteration in the sandstone where it overlies the diorite on the tops of ridges, and;
- on a scale of tens of metres in outcrop, the diorite is altered to silica-magnetite-feldspar-actinolite-tourmaline-biotite with chalcopyrite occurring within quartz veins and as disseminations.

89 rock outcrop and float samples were taken during mapping. Float samples are taken from a restricted drainage basin and have not traveled far from their source. Of these samples, 8 samples returned values above 0.1% copper with the highest value being 0.6% copper. Gold results were anomalous in the range 0.1-0.15 g/t in the high copper samples.

These results are interpreted as potentially indicative of a buried porphyry style system. The depth of such a system, if it exists, is unknown, and the previously described program of deep penetration surface geophysics is planned to located targets at depth. A geophysics signature of high potassium radiometric signal, magnetics and near surface resistivity indicates potential for additional targets further to the north. While the surface geophysics program is in preparation, the low detection limit geochemical sampling program is being extended further northwards.

Vein hosted and disseminated chalcopyrite (here allowed to oxidize after cutting to green malachite, for better visibility within this photograph). The host rock is altered diorite. Cross cutting veins are composed of quartz-magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite. The width of this photograph is approximately 8 cm.



Photograph showing stockwork quartz-magnetite veins which cross-cut brown biotite alteration in diorite host rock. Graduations on the scale are in millimetres.

Tani Hill

Tani Hill is located in the Gambir Kapur District approximately 25 km south of Martabe, shown on Figure 2. As previously reported on 29 July 2015, several phases of drilling have been completed in the search for a large scale, buried porphyry copper-gold style system. The latest drill program consisted of three holes, at approximately 500 metre spacing to a maximum depths of 550 metres. To date best the results have been several zones of elevated copper geochemistry up to 10 metres wide, with individual samples peaking at 0.15% copper over 2 metre sample widths.

Alteration consisting of silica-magnetite-pyrite-actinolite-chlorite is widespread over a 2-3 km strike length and down the drill holes. Locally feldspar and minor biotite alteration is present. Minor chalcopyrite is associated with quartz magnetite vein sets. Despite the widespread alteration a source has not been found, and if there is an economically viable source it may be located at some distance to the completed drilling. To progress this project and locate a possible source, a deep penetrating surface geophysics program is planned to commence in 2016.

Rantau Panjang

A helicopter borne electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was completed at the Rantau Panjang Prospect, approximately 80 km south of Martabe. This is the first major exploration program to be undertaken in this area since it was recognized by previous operators in 1997-98. The data is currently being processed by the equipment operator and will be interpreted by a consultant geophysicist.

The heli-borne Electromagnetic survey in operation at the Rantau Panjang area.

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 Chartered 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.

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 and provided in Appendix 2 attached to this report.

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 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 7.4 million ounces of gold and 70 million ounces of silver, is G-Resources Group's core 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
Chiu Tao
Chairman and Acting Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 2 November 2015

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

(i) Mr. Chiu Tao, Mr. Owen L Hegarty, 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 CoW.

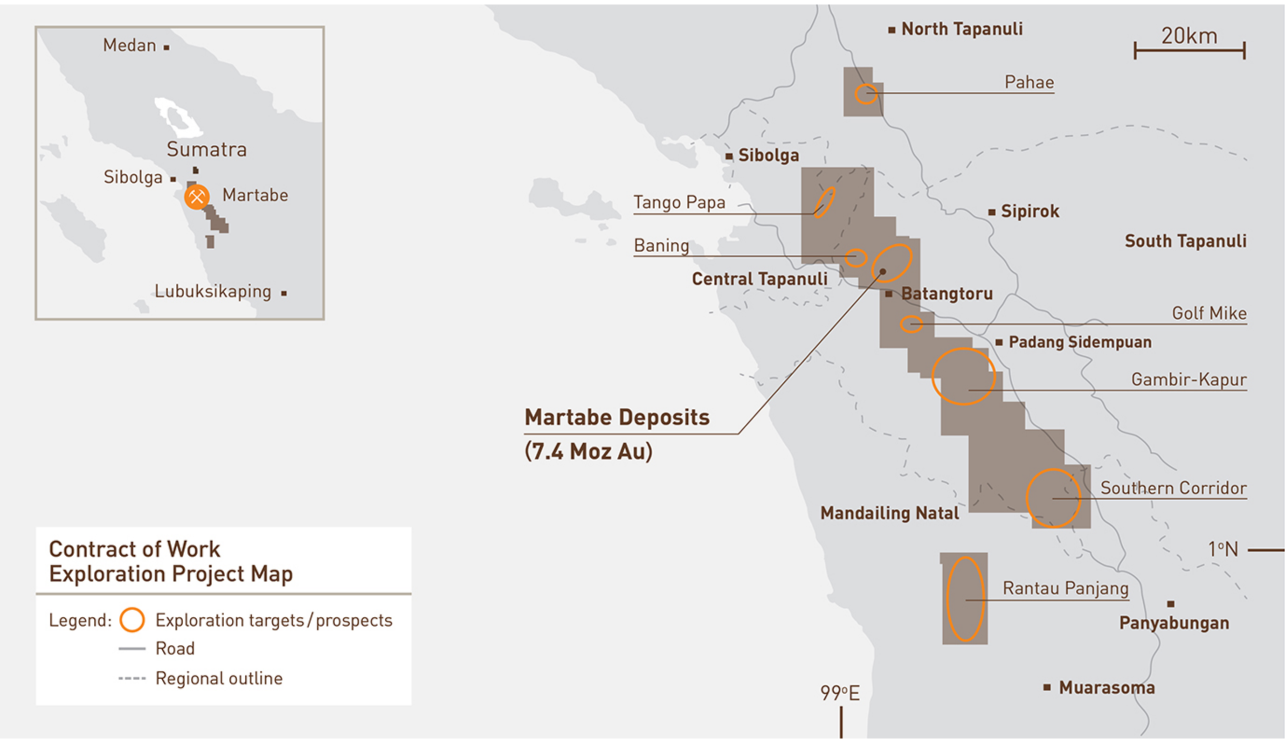


Figure 3: Plan location of prospects, recent drill holes and cross sections referred to in this report.

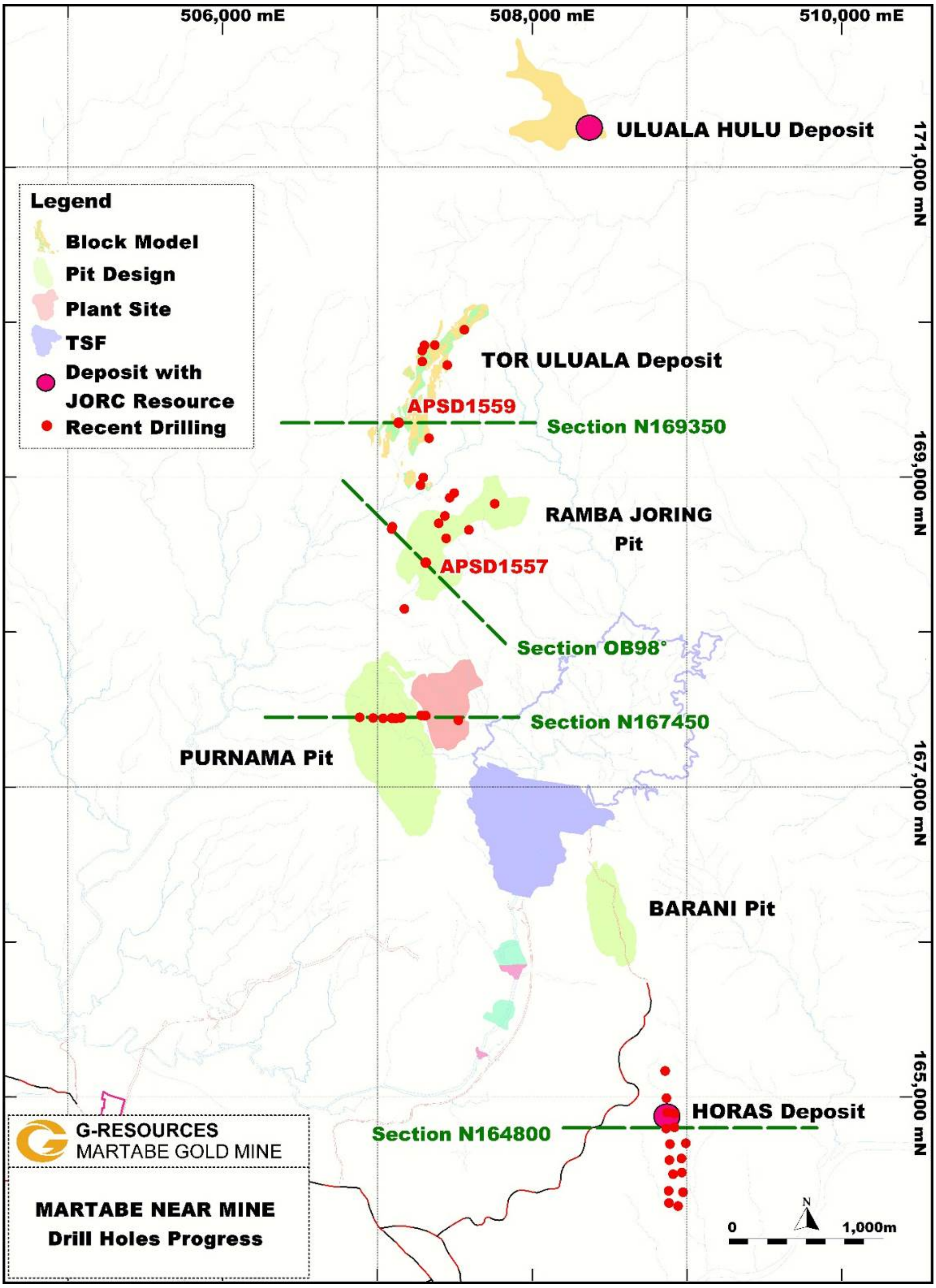


Figure 4: Cross section showing results of Ramba Joring Drilling.

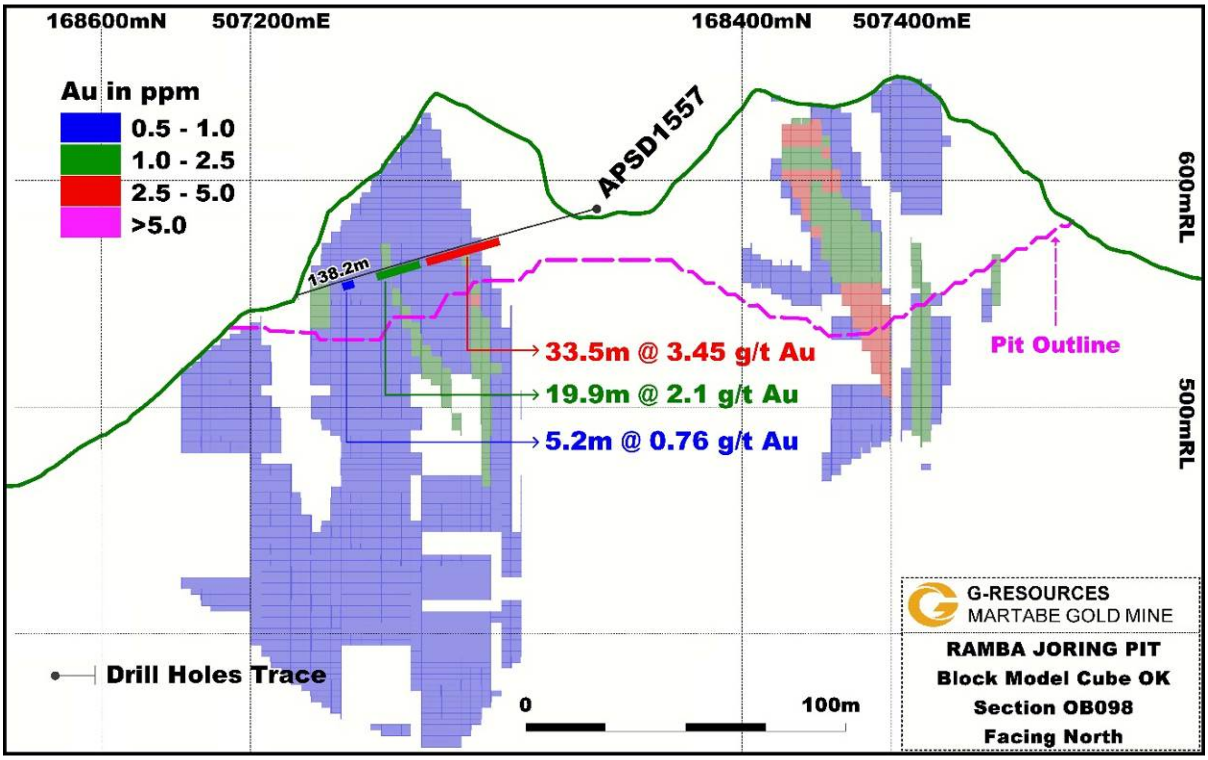


Figure 5: Cross sections showing selected results of Tor Uluala Drilling.

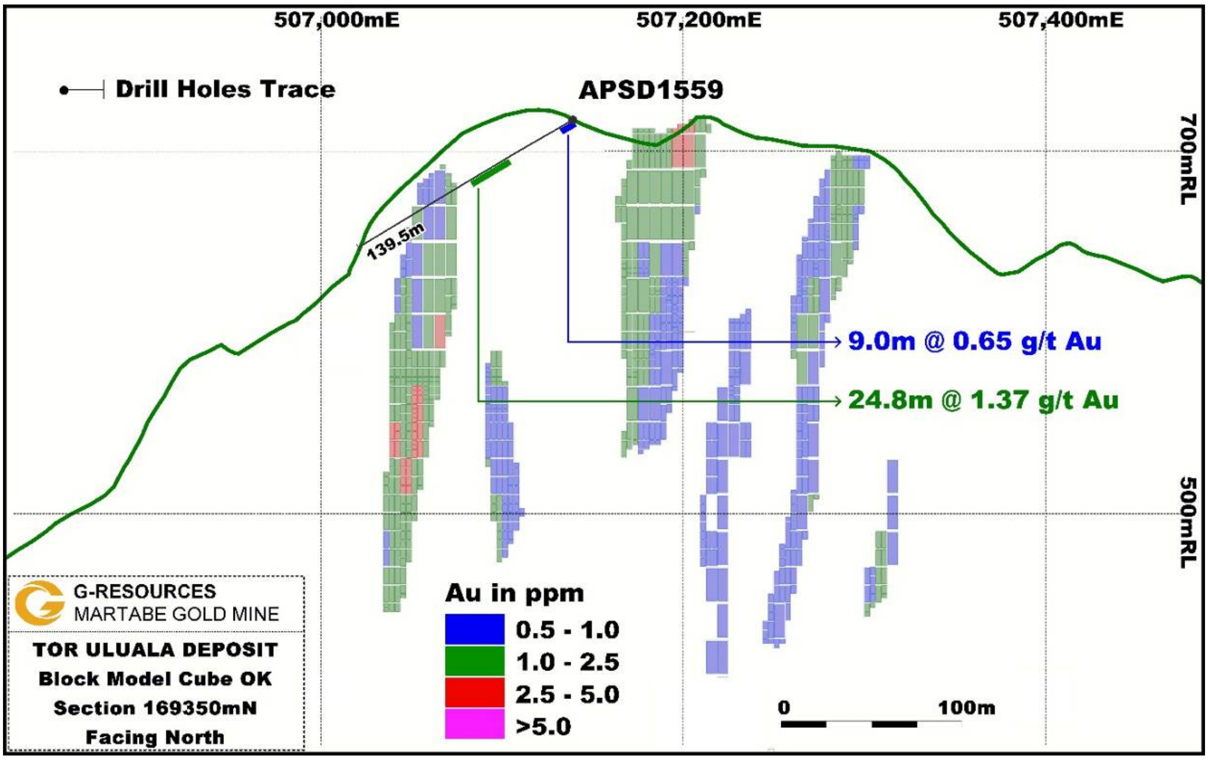


Figure 6: Cross Section through high grade zone under the current Purnama Open Pit Design.

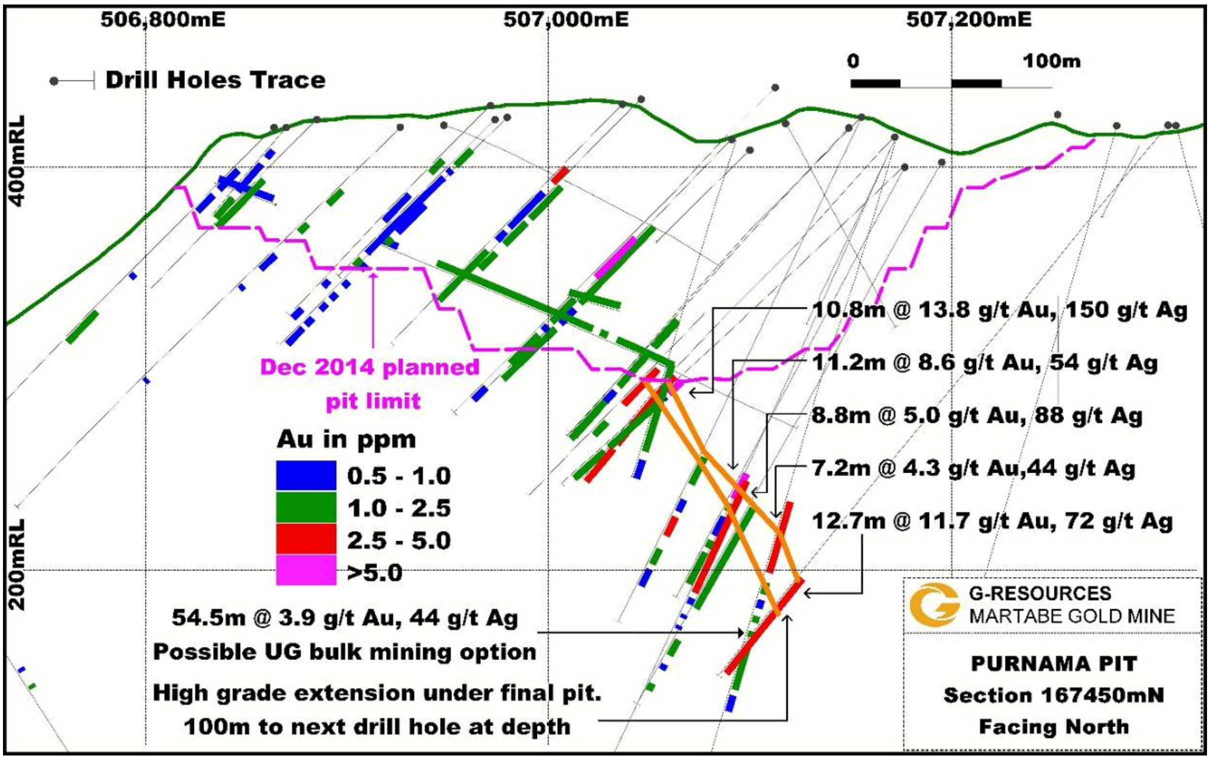
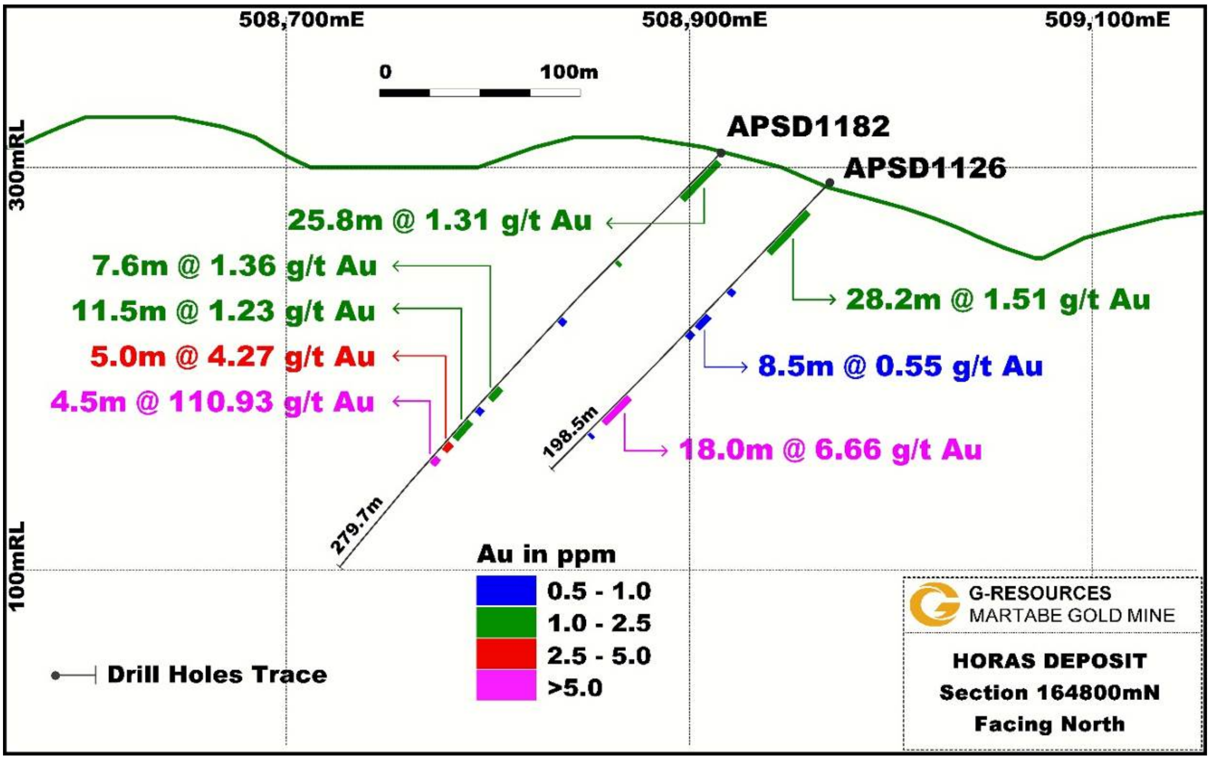


Figure 7: Cross sections showing selected results of Horas West Drilling.



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.
- Note: NA = Final certified laboratory assay not yet available

Table A1. Ramba Joring Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Ramba Joring Collar Locations

Hole Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Final depth (m)	Azimuth (in degrees)	Inclination (in degrees from horizontal)
APSD1550	507467	168870	548	185.1	315	-42
APSD1553	507591	168662	616	169.1	300	-40
APSD1555	507092	168668	469	99.7	315	-22
APSD1556	507096	168682	477	122.1	315	-47
APSD1557	507313	168450	587	138.2	315	-15
APSD1558	507436	168752	542	105.1	135	-45
APSD1561	507396	168705	571	81.4	145	-55
APSD1562	507758	168831	642	101.5	315	-46
APSD1563	507174	168152	465	105	315	-50
APSD1566	507444	168607	625	52.8	305	-15
APSD1567	507496	168900	571	100	315	-35

Ramba Joring Drill hole Assay Intercepts

Hole Number	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1550	16.6	18.6	2	1.72	7
APSD1550	52	61	9	0.71	4
APSD1550	69	71	2	1.23	25
APSD1550	77	79	2	0.86	5
APSD1550	82	90	8	0.76	3
APSD1550	113.5	122.9	9.4	1.16	2
APSD1550	126.8	139	12.2	2.14	8
APSD1550	142	144	2	1.11	5
APSD1550	170	173	3	0.64	2
APSD1553	0	169.1	169.1	No Significant Assay Intercept	
APSD1555	22	58.6	36.6	1.7	7
APSD1555	63.7	74	10.3	1.06	3
APSD1555	82	85	3	0.55	2
APSD1555	92.5	98.5	6	0.56	1
APSD1556	10	14	4	0.59	7
APSD1556	20	110.1	90.1	1.32	3
APSD1556	114.6	117	2.4	0.87	7
APSD1557	45.5	79	33.5	3.45	49
APSD1557	82.1	102	19.9	2.1	13
APSD1557	112.6	117.8	5.2	0.76	5
APSD1558	7.7	18.2	10.5	2.44	3
APSD1558	21.7	36.9	15.2	5.68	4
APSD1561	0	81.4	81.4	No Significant Assay Intercept	
APSD1562	49	58.5	9.5	1.24	0
APSD1562	84	89.5	5.5	0.58	1
APSD1563	29	40	11	1.25	15
APSD1566	0	52.8	52.8	No Significant Assay Intercept	
APSD1567	61	68	7	0.81	1

Table A2: Tor Uluala Diamond Drilling Locations and Intercepts

Tor Uluala Collar Locations

Hole Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Final depth (m)	Azimuth (in degrees)	Inclination (in degrees from horizontal)
APSD1551	507303	169853	801	72.5	95	0
APSD1552	507561	169954	789	82.8	95	-24.5
APSD1554	507289	169819	794	169.2	95	-5
APSD1559	507138	169352	717	139.5	280	-30
APSD1560	507290	169748	799	119.4	90	-21
APSD1564	507371	169855	839	147.4	90	-35.5
APSD1565	507333	169254	625	260.7	275	-10
APSD1568	507451	169725	739	88.3	270	-24.5
APSD1569	507296	169000	50	148.1	90	-10
APSD1570	507296	169000	502	157.2	90	-30
APSD1571	507278	168951	474	116.5	90	-5

Tor Uluala Drill hole Assay Intercepts

Hole Number	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1551	0	72.5	72.5	No Significant assay intercept	
APSD1552	25.7	28.7	3	1.07	2
APSD1552	34.5	37.5	3	0.96	1
APSD1552	44.3	53.1	8.8	1.09	1
APSD1552	60	64.7	4.7	0.81	1
APSD1552	70.1	74.3	4.2	0.72	1
APSD1554	25.6	30.2	4.6	0.89	0
APSD1554	59.1	73.4	14.3	0.93	2
APSD1554	75.8	92.1	16.3	1.67	6
APSD1554	103.4	105.4	2	0.68	3
APSD1554	114.4	118.7	4.3	1.73	1
APSD1554	124.2	126.6	2.4	0.52	1
APSD1554	130	133	3	0.57	1
APSD1554	144.2	148	3.8	3.87	1
APSD1554	160	169.2	9.2	2.22	1
APSD1559	0	9	9	0.65	0
APSD1559	42.2	67	24.8	1.37	1
APSD1560	10.7	20.6	9.9	1.18	0

Hole Number	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1560	49.3	54	4.7	0.64	1
APSD1560	56.2	58.2	2	0.5	1
APSD1560	68.8	70.8	2	0.58	1
APSD1564	57.1	59.2	2.1	0.73	0
APSD1564	61.3	65.5	4.2	1.22	0
APSD1564	94.5	97.5	3	1.04	1
APSD1564	112.5	116.8	4.3	1.32	3
APSD1564	119	138.8	19.8	2.13	3
APSD1564	141.8	143.8	2	0.99	2
APSD1565	0	9.2	9.2	0.87	NA
APSD1565	15.2	35.7	20.5	1.04	NA
APSD1565	39.7	46.7	7	2.16	NA
APSD1565	50.7	81	30.3	0.64	NA
APSD1565	89	122.7	33.7	1.36	NA
APSD1565	135.9	138.4	2.5	1.06	NA
APSD1565	205	214.5	9.5	1.02	NA
APSD1565	230	236	6	0.69	NA
APSD1568	25	30.9	5.9	1.43	1
APSD1568	58.6	60.6	2	2.5	2
APSD1569	2	4.5	2.5	1.2	5
APSD1569	23.6	25.6	2	0.66	3
APSD1569	53.4	61	7.6	0.64	12
APSD1569	80	84	4	0.65	27
APSD1569	86.4	101	14.6	0.82	7
APSD1570	30.6	34.6	4	0.67	10
APSD1570	38.6	42	3.4	0.56	6
APSD1570	58.2	63	4.8	0.51	7
APSD1570	66	69	3	2.14	7
APSD1570	73	75	2	0.71	10
APSD1570	80	90	10	0.55	18
APSD1570	126.7	129	2.3	1.09	5
APSD1571	8.5	10.5	2	0.69	1
APSD1571	27.4	39	11.6	0.64	16
APSD1571	59	61	2	0.63	13
APSD1571	63	76.8	13.8	1.17	6

Table A3: Horas Diamond Drilling Locations and Results

Horas West Drill Collar Locations

Hole Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Final depth (m)	Azimuth (in degrees)	Inclination (in degrees from horizontal)
APSD1159	508889.7	164699.4	290.787	136.8	270	-46
APSD1161	508993	164704.2	247.746	170.6	270	-50
APSD1168	508872.7	164903.4	299.444	224.7	265	-46
APSD1172	508867.8	164995.3	305.242	217.9	270	-46
APSD1176	508886.1	164595.4	260.455	262	270	-46
APSD1179	508910.2	164503.5	244.619	200.7	270	-46
APSD1182	508865.6	164799.1	307.308	279.7	270	-46
APSD1188	508966.6	164514.7	214.895	211.6	265	-46
APSD1191	508942.3	164298.5	196.381	166.8	270	-46
APSD1192	508920.4	164894.9	282.918	311.1	265	-46
APSD1194	508882.3	164396.8	217.715	185	270	-46
APSD1196	508883.7	164318.3	191.908	162.6	270	-46
APSD1197	508858.9	165170.8	398.049	295.6	270	-46
APSD1198	508974.6	164387.7	202.643	192.5	265	-46
APSD1200	508964.6	164605.2	230.675	256.9	270	-46

Horas West Drill Hole Assay Intercepts

Hole Number	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1159	0	4	4	1.29	1
APSD1161	13.65	33.5	19.85	1.04	2
APSD1161	127	129	2	1.56	2
APSD1161	140	142	2	0.54	1
APSD1161	145.3	165	19.7	2.96	5
APSD1168	0.7	14	13.3	0.73	1
APSD1168	20	25	5	0.83	1
APSD1168	29	37	8	0.66	4
APSD1168	42	57	15	0.55	3
APSD1168	63	66	3	0.65	7
APSD1168	78	83	5	1	3
APSD1168	92	96	4	0.86	4
APSD1168	99	103	4	0.67	4
APSD1168	111	114	3	0.6	18
APSD1168	151	156	5	0.64	2
APSD1168	160.7	167	6.3	0.8	9
APSD1168	179	193	14	1.56	16
APSD1168	200	202	2	1.2	24
APSD1172	51.3	54.4	3.1	0.56	2
APSD1172	59.5	63.3	3.8	1.6	3
APSD1172	81.5	87.5	6	0.54	3
APSD1172	145	151.8	6.8	1.55	7
APSD1172	172.8	177	4.2	1.25	86
APSD1172	187	191	4	0.56	4
APSD1172	196	206.5	10.5	0.57	2
APSD1176	119	121	2	0.72	6
APSD1176	161.5	164.3	2.8	0.9	3
APSD1176	191	195	4	1.84	20
APSD1179	2	27	25	2.25	3
APSD1179	61	63	2	0.55	1
APSD1179	73	75	2	3.9	1
APSD1179	83	90	7	1.62	32
APSD1179	98	103.5	5.5	0.53	1
APSD1179	117.5	119.5	2	0.51	1
APSD1179	123.5	125.5	2	1.11	2
APSD1182	4.2	30	25.8	1.31	2
APSD1182	74	76	2	2.18	5

Hole Number	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
APSD1182	113.5	117	3.5	0.73	4
APSD1182	160.4	168	7.6	1.36	4
APSD1182	174	177.6	3.6	0.8	3
APSD1182	182.7	194.2	11.5	1.23	2
APSD1182	197.2	202.2	5	4.27	59
APSD1182	206.7	211.2	4.5	110.9	19
APSD1188	207.4	210.1	2.7	1.67	6
APSD1191	4	16.6	12.6	1.51	0
APSD1191	19.6	72	52.4	1.24	1
APSD1192	53	57	4	0.6	3
APSD1192	120	123	3	0.65	5
APSD1192	127.2	137	9.8	0.65	4
APSD1192	141	144	3	0.56	3
APSD1192	171.5	190	18.5	0.77	39
APSD1194	117	119	2	10.7	2
APSD1196	8	11.1	3.1	0.67	0
APSD1196	19.1	35.1	16	0.77	1
APSD1196	134	136	2	0.54	4
APSD1197	157	160	3	1.11	4
APSD1197	184.4	186.4	2	1.12	8
APSD1197	191.1	197.3	6.2	0.73	19
APSD1197	210	221	11	1.15	4
APSD1197	224	226	2	1.91	4
APSD1197	292.2	294.2	2	0.87	2
APSD1198	18.4	22	3.6	0.5	5
APSD1198	65.8	74.4	8.6	0.95	0
APSD1198	112	114	2	0.84	1
APSD1200	53.7	65.7	12	0.81	6
APSD1200	69.7	73.3	3.6	1.14	15
APSD1200	97.3	99.3	2	0.62	3
APSD1200	171	173	2	0.59	2
APSD1200	181	185	4	0.56	1
APSD1200	195	197	2	0.55	1
APSD1200	201	211	10	0.58	2
APSD1200	244	246.5	2.5	2.81	24

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 sampled to 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 minimum and maximum sampling lengths. Trench/channel samples were sampled at a consistent depth and size without bias. All samples are taken at 2-5kg in weight where possible, sealed in plastic bags and then placed in calico bags with waterproof tags to prevent sample contamination. Calibration of assay systems is done by the certified analytical laboratory.
	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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>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.

<table>
<tr><th>Lithology</th><th>No of Data</th><th>Average recovery (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>2778</td><td>78</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fault</td><td>732</td><td>92</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz</td><td>7360</td><td>94</td></tr>
<tr><td>Volcanic Hornblende Andesite</td><td>8559</td><td>94</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clay Breccia</td><td>7381</td><td>93</td></tr>
<tr><td>Silica Breccia</td><td>7643</td><td>92</td></tr>
<tr><td>Volcanic Andesite</td><td>15344</td><td>95</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sediments</td><td>2437</td><td>95</td></tr>
<tr><td>Volcanic Basaltic Andesite</td><td>2223</td><td>94</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>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 no significant if any loss of gold from fine fractions. In the event there is significant sample loss in a mineralised zone, these assays are removed from the data set at the stage of Resource Estimation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.	All drill the 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 are dried at low temperature of < 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 G-Resources. • Thorough reporting is carried out throughout the process and G-Resources deems the sample preparation techniques appropriate and of sufficient quality.
	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.*	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. Duplicate sampling of crushed was done by the laboratory with splits taken for their QA/QC process according to their procedures. The company takes duplicates on a campaign basis: these being either coarse reject or pulp sub-samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></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
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:
</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<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>IC50</td><td>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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></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><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><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>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections quoted in this report were verified by Mr. Janjan Hertijana, MAusIMM and full time employee of the Company.
	The use of twinned holes.	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.

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 QA/QC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 before the process of Resource Estimation, where sample results are mathematically composited into appropriate lengths for the element being estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	*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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*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.
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 programme and Mineral Resource Estimation Process were conducted. The last such review was completed in August 2014 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 1997-98 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 significant drilling results for the period of July 2015 to 15 October 2015 within the areas under discussion are supplied in this Appendix.
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.*	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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 (e.g. '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*	Details are reported in the main text.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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).*	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.