

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 May 2022



WONOGIRI PROJECT UPDATE

SCOPING STUDY UPDATE COMMENCED

REINTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA - POTENTIAL FOR RESOURCE EXTENSION AND NEW DRILL TARGETS AT RANDU KUNING

ANNOUNCEMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

- **REVISED SCOPING STUDY** – Consultants engaged to update the previous Augur Resources Ltd (ASX:A4N) internal scoping study prepared in 2016.
- **METALLURGICAL TEST WORK COMMENCED** - Commenced metallurgical test work on porphyry and epithermal samples to confirm historical recoveries. Initial test work on porphyry samples has indicated up to **50% gravity recoverable** gold with **90-91% overall gold recovery**.
- **POTENTIAL RESOURCE EXTENSION** – Magnetic data has identified possible structural conduits beneath the currently defined 1.15 million oz gold equivalent Randu Kuning copper-gold deposit, supported by previous drilling which returned **37m at 1.77 g/t Au and 0.23% Cu** (including **1m at 6g/t Au**) from 458m downhole. The zone of mineralization intersected in this hole remains **open to depth**.
- **NEW PORPHYRY DRILL TARGETS** - Reinterpretation and 3D inversion modelling of historical magnetic and induced polarization (IP) geophysical data has identified **three new porphyry drill targets** to the southeast of the Randu Kuning copper-gold Porphyry deposit
- **EXTENSION OF INTRUSIVE CORRIDOR** - The additional porphyry targets southwest of the Randu Kuning deposit occur within an interpreted northwest trending intrusive corridor. Such a corridor is consistent with trends that control porphyry and related epithermal type mineralization at the **Tujuh Bukit (30.1M oz Au & 18.9B lb Cu)** project which lies further east along the Sunda Magmatic Arc in southern Java.
- **EPITHERMAL EXPANSION OPPORTUNITY** - The reinterpretation also supports additional drill-testing within the tenement of epithermal-type targets south of Randu Kuning. This includes the Jangglengan prospect where previous drilling intercepted **3m at 7.8 g/t Au**, 9 g/t Ag, 0.29% Cu and 0.38% Zn from 70m, including **1m at 15.9 g/t Au** and 20.7 g/t Ag; and a further **7m at 2.64 g/t Au** and 1.7 g/t Ag from 120m, including **1m of 14.8 g/t Au** and 4 g/t Ag.

The Directors of Far East Gold Limited ('FEG' or 'the Company') are pleased to announce the engagement of Mining One Consultants to update the Wonogiri Project's previous scoping study, commencement of metallurgical test work on porphyry and epithermal drill core samples and results of recent remodelling and reinterpretation of geophysical data at the Wonogiri Project in south central Java, Indonesia (Figure 1).



REVISED SCOPING STUDY

The Company has recently engaged Mining One Consultants to update the previous Augur Resources Ltd (ASX:A4N) internal scoping study that assessed the economics of developing the Randu Kuning copper-gold deposit. The previous scoping study was completed in 2016 using a gold price of USD\$1,350/oz and copper price of USD\$5,500/tonne as inputs into that study. Mining One Consultants will reassess and update the study based on current commodity prices, updated metallurgical test work results and optimal processing flow sheet.

Mining One Consultants has previously provided the Company with a pit optimisation study for the Wonogiri Project. This study provided a high-level open-pit and potential underground mining study for the Randu Kuning deposit. The Company expects to release the results of the revised Scoping Study in late July 2022.

METALLURGICAL TEST WORK COMMENCED

Gold and copper recovery test work on Wonogiri porphyry samples from historical drill core, with head grades ranging from 0.8-1.7 g/t Au and 0.11%-0.21% Cu and epithermal samples ranging from 10 g/t Au and 6 g/t Ag and 0.58 g/t Au and 8.5 g/t Ag has commenced.

Initial results from the porphyry samples have returned recoveries between 35-51% of the contained gold by simple gravity recovery, and that a further 83-85% of the gold in the gravity tailings can be recovered using conventional carbon-in-leach (CIL). The overall gold recoveries ranged from **90-91%**. Associated silver recovery is around 65%.

The most recent test work has shown that potential **cyanide usage** could be **reduced by up to 1.4kgs/tonne**, further test work will evaluate potentially regenerating cyanide to further reduce consumption and recovery any residual in the CIL tails.

Tailings treatment test work on leach residue has been carried out including producing a dry stack filter cake. Leach residue filtration test work using a Diemme test filtration unit gave confidence that a filter cake suitable for dry stacking of leach residue could be produced. **Environmental test work showed these tailings to be non-acid forming.**

Gold leaching test work on Wonogiri epithermal samples using gravity concentrate production followed by CIL processing has been commenced with results pending. Resource delineation within areas of epithermal mineralisation in the Wonogiri Project tenement would extend potential life of mine.



Wonogiri Project Core Room Photo 1



Wonogiri Project Core Room Photo 2

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REINTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA

Previous exploration (2010-2017) included 19,775m of diamond drilling mostly concentrated within the Randu Kuning porphyry deposit (Figure 2). The drilling intersected consistent wide mineralized zones such as, **135.5m at 1.28 g/t Au** and 0.20% Cu from 44.5m (hole WDD-10), and **222m at 0.95 g/t Au** and 0.20% Cu from 40m (hole WDD-08).

A JORC 2012 resource estimate of 1.15 million oz gold equivalent (0.2g/t Aueq cut-off) comprised of 996 thousand oz of gold (53% measured & indicated) and 190 million pounds of copper (43% measured & indicated) was defined at the Randu Kuning deposit by previous operator Augur Resources Ltd (28 July 2016). The potential for resource extension is indicated by drill hole IWG-02 (MMG-2010) which returned **37m at 1.77 g/t Au** and 0.23% Cu (including 1m at 6 g/t Au) from 458m downhole. The zone of mineralization intersected in this hole **remains open to depth**.

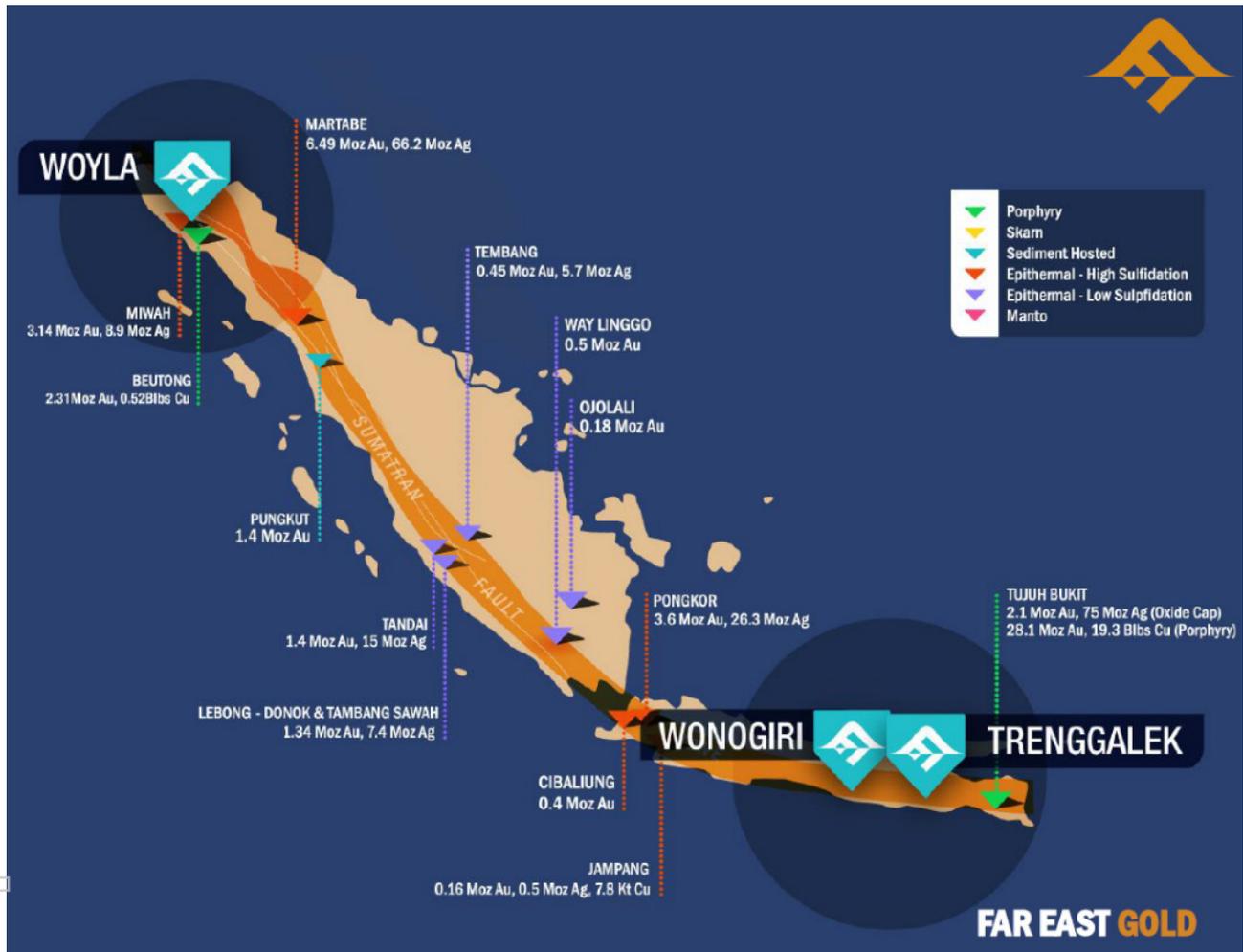


Figure 1: Map shows location of the Wonogiri project in south-central Java within the Sunda Banda magmatic arc system which is hosts to several porphyry and epithermal type mineral deposits.

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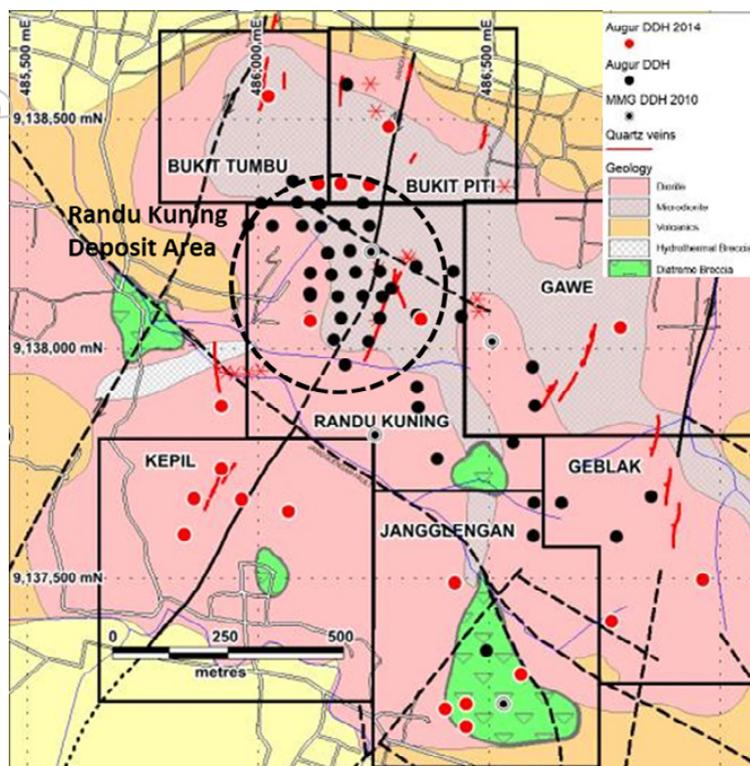


Figure 2: Wonogiri project geology map showing the location of the Randu Kuning Cu-Au porphyry-type deposit area and adjacent exploration prospects hosting epithermal vein-type mineralization. The locations of historical drillholes are also indicated.

The Wonogiri ground magnetic and IP survey data was collected by PT. Alexis Perdana Minerals in 2014. In order to enhance subtle features within the selected areas of interest, the magnetic inversion modelling processed subsets of data from two areas of interest. One subset included the Randu Kuning deposit area and the other included the area to the south of Randu Kuning. The magnetic data was subjected to unconstrained smooth body 3D inversion modeling, utilizing Geosoft VOXY suite algorithm. The magnetic inversion routines were performed to obtain a magnetic susceptibility model and a magnetic vector model. MMG Limited (HKEX: 1208) completed a prior magnetic inversion model in 2010 which was a useful reference for this reinterpretation.

There was no prior inversion modeling of the IP data from the Wonogiri Project. For this modelling the full survey data set was reprocessed using a 3D inversion routine utilizing Res3DInversion software to produce 3D resistivity and chargeability models. Both the magnetic and IP inversion were completed by FEG's consultant geophysicist.

The results of the magnetic inversion are shown in Figures 3 and 4. Interpretation of the model has identified **three potential new porphyry drill targets to the southeast of Randu Kuning**. The northwest trend is interpreted as a possible intrusive corridor and is consistent with similar structural features that control porphyry and related **epithermal type mineralization at the Trenggalek and Tujuh Bukit (30.1M oz Au & 18.9B lb Cu)** properties further east along the Sunda Magmatic Arc in southern Java (Figure 1). The scattered high magnetic susceptibility bodies south of Randu Kuning are related to volcanic rocks and interpreted to have low mineral potential.

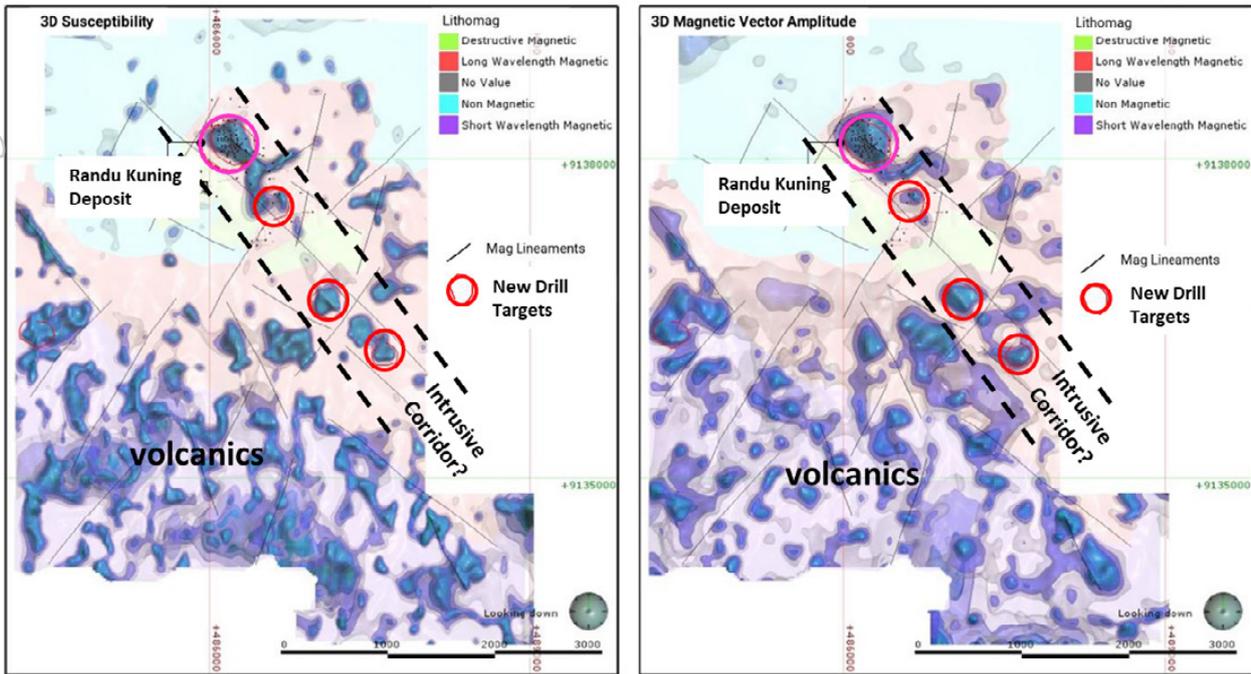


Figure 3: Plan map showing the distribution of magnetic susceptibility bodies as defined the 3D magnetic inversion model. The location of the Randu Kuning deposit and new drill targets defined by the modeling are indicated within an interpreted northwest-trending structural corridor.

Figure 4 shows an east-west cross section through the Randu Kuning deposit. The coincidence of high magnetic susceptibility with the currently defined copper-gold resource is apparent. The inversion model also indicates there to be a weak magnetic feature that extends to depth on the west side of the deposit. This is interpreted to be a possible structural-controlled conduit for fluid flow. Also shown are drillhole intersections which remain open to depth.

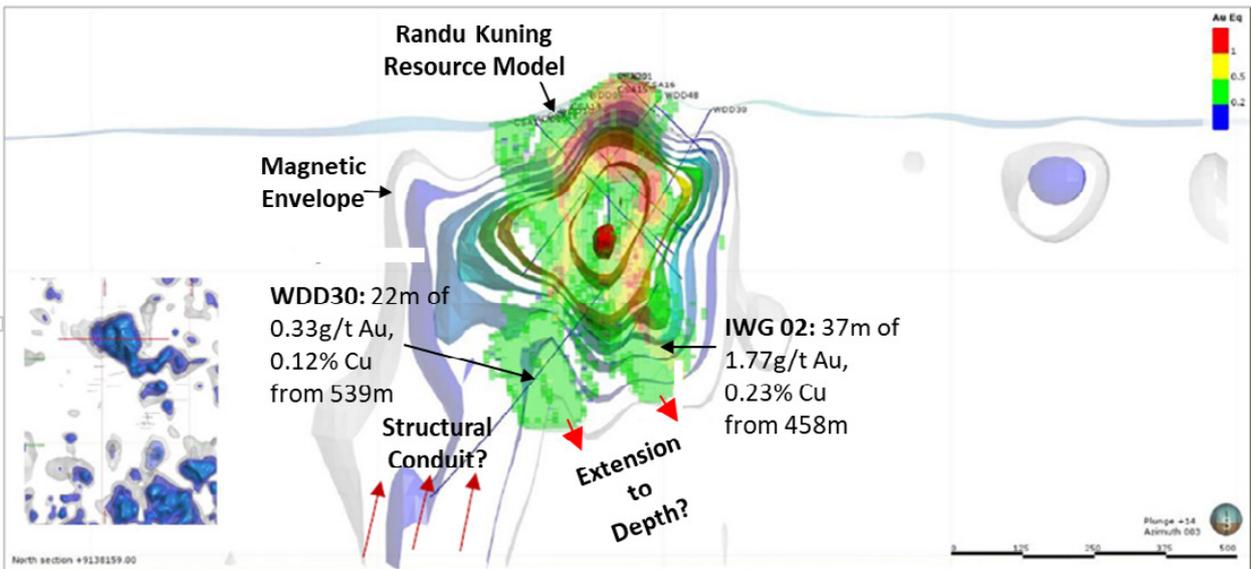


Figure 4: Cross section looking north through the Randu Kuning deposit. The deposit resource model and magnetic susceptibility isopach from the interpreted 3D inversion model are shown. The possibility for resource extension to depth is shown by two deep mineralized zones that remain open to depth. The location of an interpreted structural conduit for fluid flow during deposit formation is also shown.

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The IP chargeability and resistivity inversion models for the Randu Kuning deposit area are shown in Figure 5. These reflect an IP signature typical for many porphyry mineral systems, in that the porphyry host has a high resistivity signature and the pyritic alteration halo surrounding the deposit characterized by high chargeability. The possibility of a northwest structural control that was interpreted from the magnetic inversion model is also apparent in the IP models. The location of a new drill target southeast of Randu Kuning is defined by high resistivity with adjacent high resistivity signature (Figure 5).

The company will continue to reprocess available geophysical data along the interpreted northwest structural corridor and also determine where deeper-looking geophysics such as CSAMT and MIMDAS might be warranted. Interpreted drill targets will be prioritized and tested.

OTHER DRILL TARGETS

Previous scout drilling was also completed at the Jangglengan and Kepil prospect areas south of the Randu Kuning deposit (Figure 2). The prospects show evidence of epithermal and porphyry-type mineralization.

Jangglengan Prospect Area

Drill hole WDD56 intersected: **3m at 7.8 g/t Au**, 9 g/t Ag, 0.29% Cu and 0.38% Zn from 70m including **1m of 15.9 g/t Au** and 20.7 g/t Ag. And **7m at 2.64 g/t Au** and 1.7 g/t Ag from 120m, including **1m of 14.8 g/t Au** and 4 g/t Ag. A follow-up drill hole (WDD67) intersected 0.8m at 20.4 g/t Au at 187.7m.

Kepil Prospect Area

Drillhole WDD58 intersected 36m at 0.28% Cu from 25m. Hole WDD59 intersected 6m at 0.83 g/t Au from 36m, including 2m at 1.1 g/t Au from 38m. The bottom 2m of the last drillhole (WDD72) assayed 3.75 g/t Au & 24.2 ppm Ag from 148m. Both areas will be the focus of detailed geophysical surveys this year to better define drill targets.

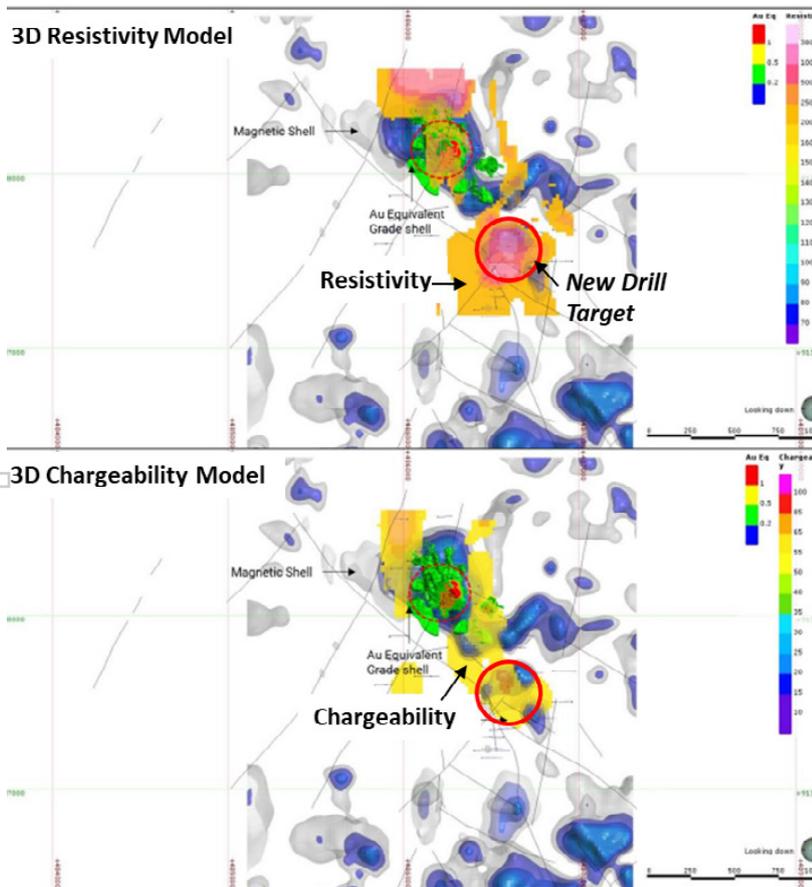


Figure 5: Interpreted 3D IP Resistivity and Chargeability inversion models. Suggests new drill targets exist southeast of the Randu Kuning deposit.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by FEG staff and approved by Michael C Corey, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada.

Michael Corey is employed by the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Randu Kuning resource summary used a gold equivalent [AuEq] that was calculated from the gold and copper models. The AuEq combines the gold and copper grades weighted by their respective recoveries and metal prices. The equation is: $AuEq = (Au_g/t * \$40.204 * 85\% + Cu_ppm * \$0.0055 * 85\%) / (\$40.20)$. At a 0.2 g/t AuEq cut-off the resource is 81 million tonnes at 0.44g/t AuEq, 0.38g/t Au and 0.11% Cu.

ABOUT FAR EAST GOLD

Far East Gold Limited (**ASX: FEG**) is an ASX listed copper/gold exploration company with six advanced projects in Australia and Indonesia.

The Company's Wonogiri Copper Gold Project is an advanced 3,928 ha IUP located in south-central Java, Indonesia which has a JORC 2012 compliant resource of 1.15 million oz gold equivalent (0.2g/t Au eq cut-off) at the Randu Kuning Porphyry deposit. Previous exploration includes 21,771m of drilling mostly at the Randu Kuning Porphyry deposit which remains open at depth and scout drilling conducted at a number of peripheral epithermal prospects.

The Company is currently progressing the AMDAL environmental permit which will allow an upgrade of the IUP Exploration permit to an IUP OP (operation and production) mining licence and thereby enable near term development of a copper-gold mine on the site.

Release approved by the Company's board of directors.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

To receive company updates and investor information from Far East Gold, register your details on the investor portal: <https://fareastgold.investorportal.com.au/register/>

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