

Exploration Drilling Update at Toka Tindung Gold Mine

Dated: 08 October 2021

Highlights

- High grade gold grades intercepts continue from recent exploration drilling at the Bima-Arjuna deposits in the Western Corridor,
- An additional 70 diamond drill holes for 23,030 meters and 14 reverse circulation holes for 2,442 metres from Dec '20 to Aug '21,
- Best three results achieved were;¹
 - DD21TAL0095: 30.3 m @ 11.3 g/t Au, from 158.1 m down hole,
 - DD21TAL0066: 6.2 m @ 29.8 g/t Au, from 153.0 m down hole,
 - DD21TAL0050: 3.1 m @ 44.3 g/t Au, from 296.9 m down hole,
- Feasibility work has commenced to fast track the Bima-Arjuna deposits to provide high grade ore to the Toka Tindung Gold Processing Plant as a priority,
- Other recent exploration work has also identified multiple, large sized, potentially high grade targets very close but separate to Bima-Arjuna which are ready for drilling during H2 2021.

PT Archi Indonesia is pleased to announce an update to its Exploration and Resource Development program at the Toka Tindung Contract of Work in North Sulawesi. Significant high grade gold intersections have been returned from the exploration drilling at the Bima-Arjuna deposits in the Western Corridor.

A major drilling program has been underway since the latest JORC report was published in December 2020. Five diamond drill rigs and one reverse circulation drill rig were in use from December to August this year. The program completed an additional 70 diamond drill holes for 23,030 meters and 14 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 2,442 metres. The program objectives were to:

- Increase the overall gold resources from the current JORC Report announced for 2020,
- Upgrade the high grade, Inferred JORC Mineral Resources to Indicated category, in order to increase the JORC Reserve in 2021,
- Delineate extensions to the known gold bearing quartz veins with the goal to increase the potential gold resources at Bima-Arjuna deposits,
- Add to the existing resources by discovering new gold bearing quartz veins between the Bima-Arjuna deposits.

This program has successfully achieved all these objectives. The conversion and extension drilling continued to intersect high grade gold intersections in quartz veins, and the vein systems remain open to the North West, South East and below the existing drilling, ongoing drilling is planned to explore these 'open areas'.

There were 45 intersections above 20 gram-metres (typically an intersection of average vein width and gold grade of 4 metres at 5 grams per tonne). The top ten results from this drilling are:

- DD21TAL0095: **30.3 m @ 11.3 g/t Au**, from 158.1 m down hole
- DD21TAL0066: **6.2 m @ 29.8 g/t Au**, from 153.0 m down hole
- DD21TAL0050: **3.1 m @ 44.3 g/t Au**, from 296.9 m down hole

¹ Results are down hole intersections and are greater than the true widths across mineralization.

- DD21TAL0067: **3.95 m @ 27.3 g/t Au**, from 180.8 m down hole
- DD21TAL0039: **6.4 m @ 15.1 g/t Au**, from 192 m down hole
- DD21TAL0044: **6.95 m @ 12.0 g/t Au**, from 203.5 m down hole
- DD21TAL0102: **3.3 m @ 24.8 g/t Au**, from 177.5 m down hole
- DD21TAL0103: **5.0 m @ 14.1 g/t Au**, from 68.2 m down hole
- DD21TAL0068: **5.0 m @ 12.6 g/t Au**, from 216.6 m down hole
- DD21TAL0045: **8.0 m @ 7.0 g/t Au**, from 194.5 m down hole

In addition, **a new vein system has been discovered**, concealed at a depth of 220 metres below surface. This is located 70 metres north-east of the main Bima high grade vein at the same depth. This indicates there remains high potential for significant upgrades of the deposit in still undiscovered vein systems. A single hole intersected a new unknown vein with assay result:

- DD21TAL103: **5.1 m @ 9.8 g/t Au**, from 181.7 m down hole

These recent drilling results continue on with the excellent grades reported in the 2020 JORC Report. The company is well advanced towards a feasibility study to fast track Bima & Arjuna deposits into production. Both deposits will provide additional high grade ore to our Toka Tindung Gold Processing Plant. The company has established a large office and workshop close to the project and currently employs over 250 professional staff and local people to work on the exploration drilling and feasibility work.

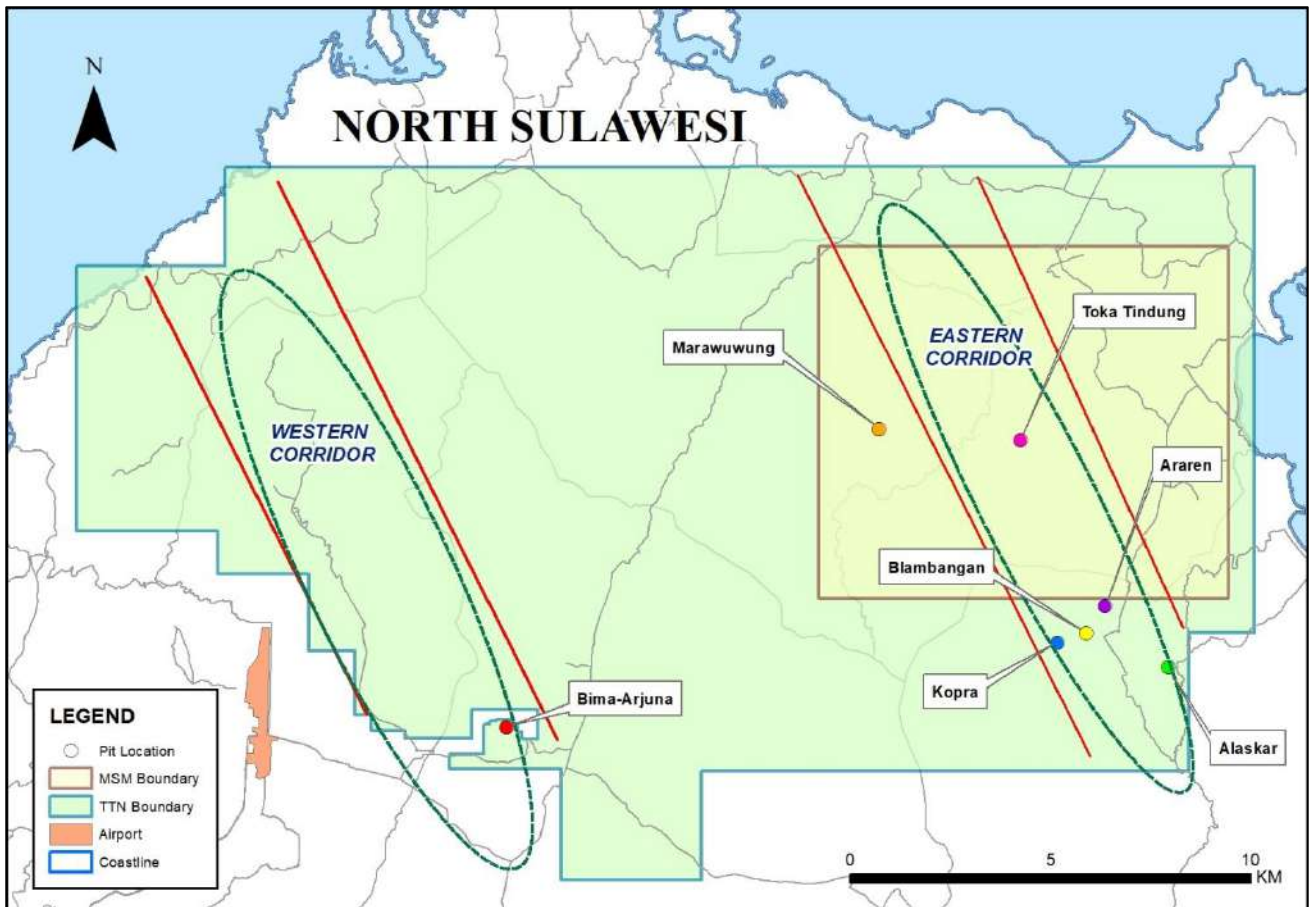
Other recent exploration work has also identified multiple, large sized, potentially high grade targets very close but separate to Bima-Arjuna which are ready for drilling during H2 2021. Our geologists recognize the potential for the Western Corridor to be the same size as the existing Toka Tindung Mine, with over 6 million ounces of gold already discovered there and more than 2 million ounces mined since 2011 when production commenced.

JORC Competent Person Consent Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Shawn Crispin, a Competent Person who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No 110597). Mr Crispin is a full time employee of PT Arch TBK.

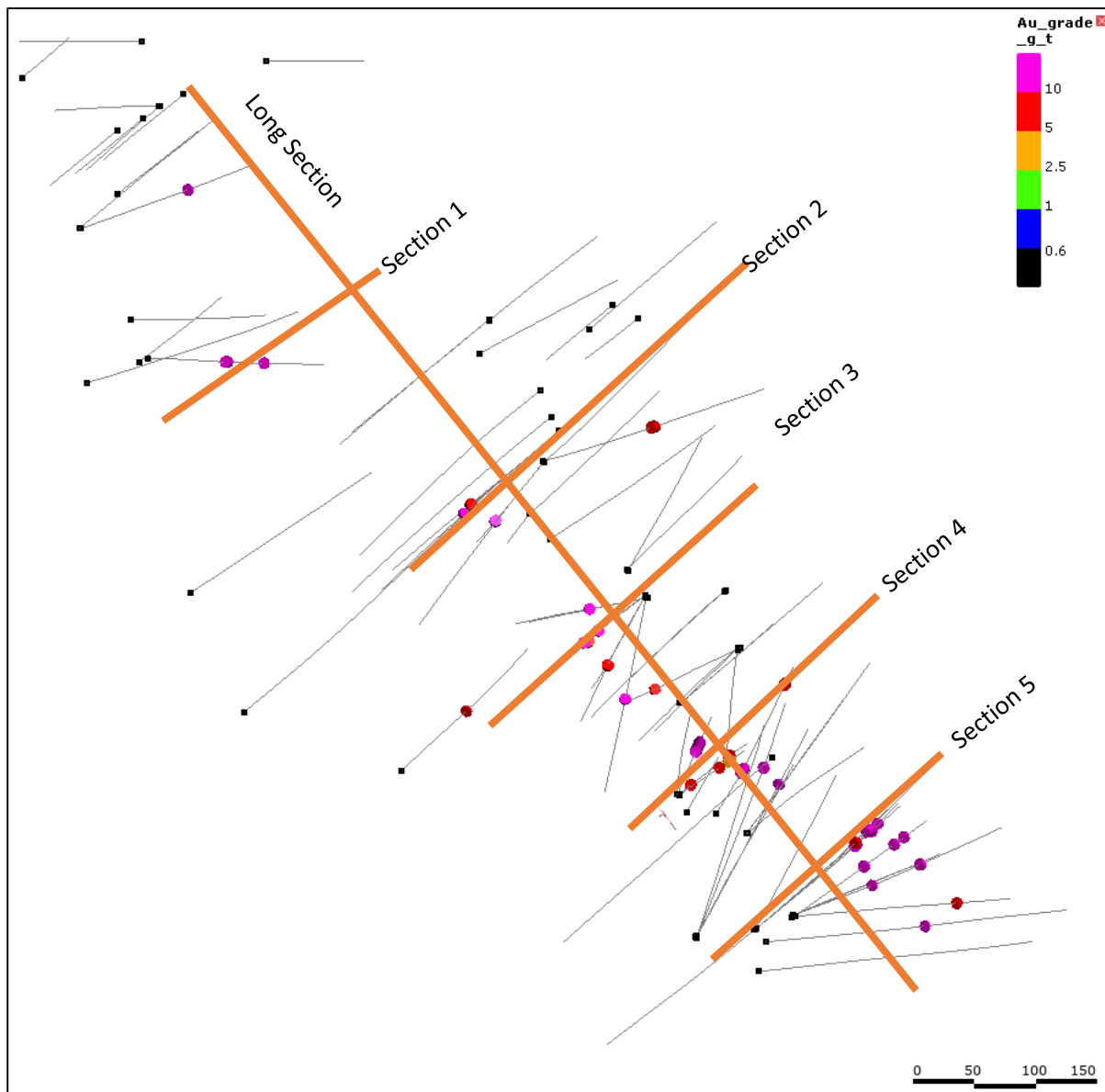
Mr Crispin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Crispin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his (or her) information in the form and context in which it appears.

Location map showing the Bima/Arjuna deposits and the Toka Tindung Mining Operations



Appendix 1: Maps and Sections

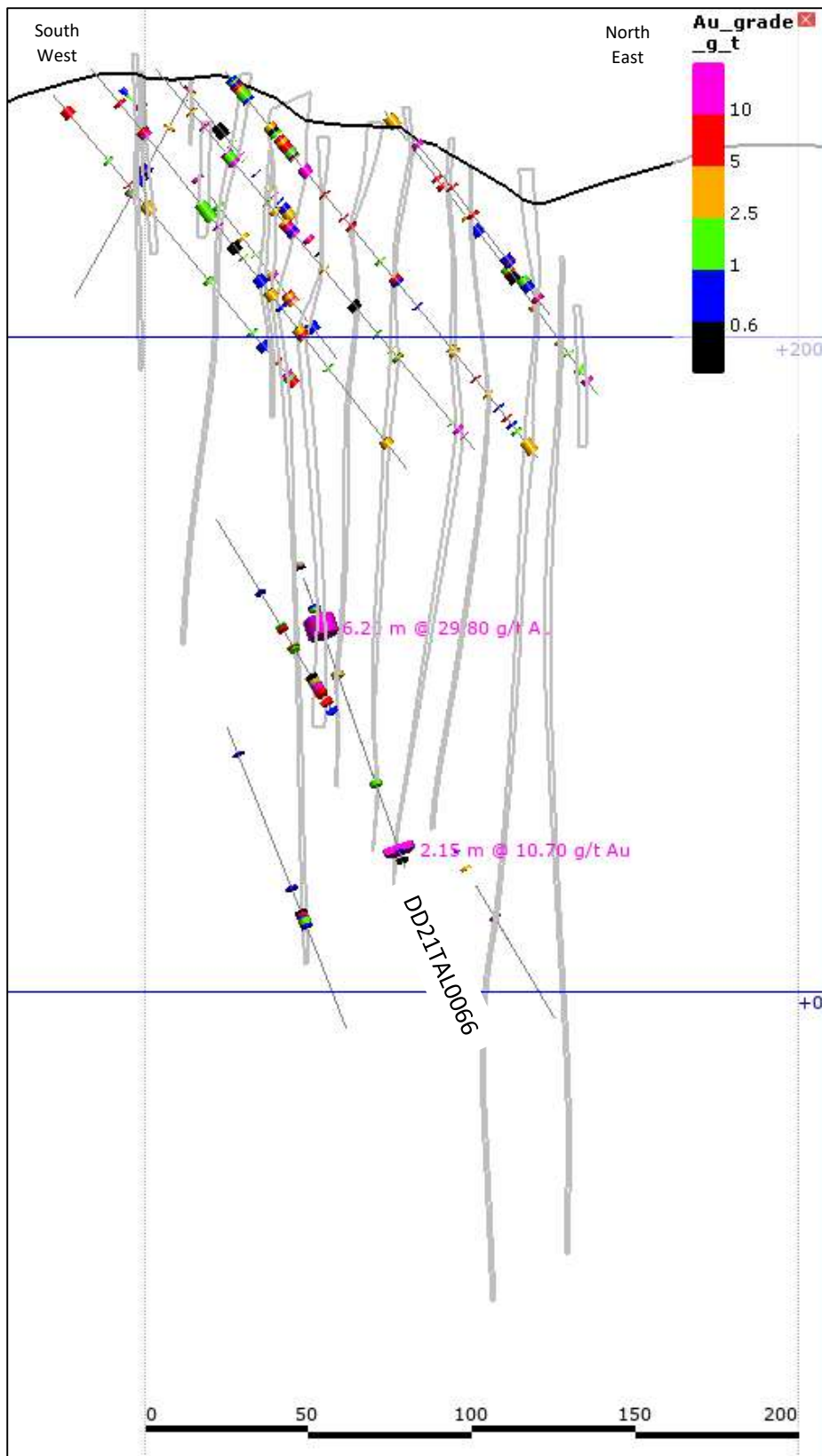
Map of the Bima Arjuna area with drill holes and section lines



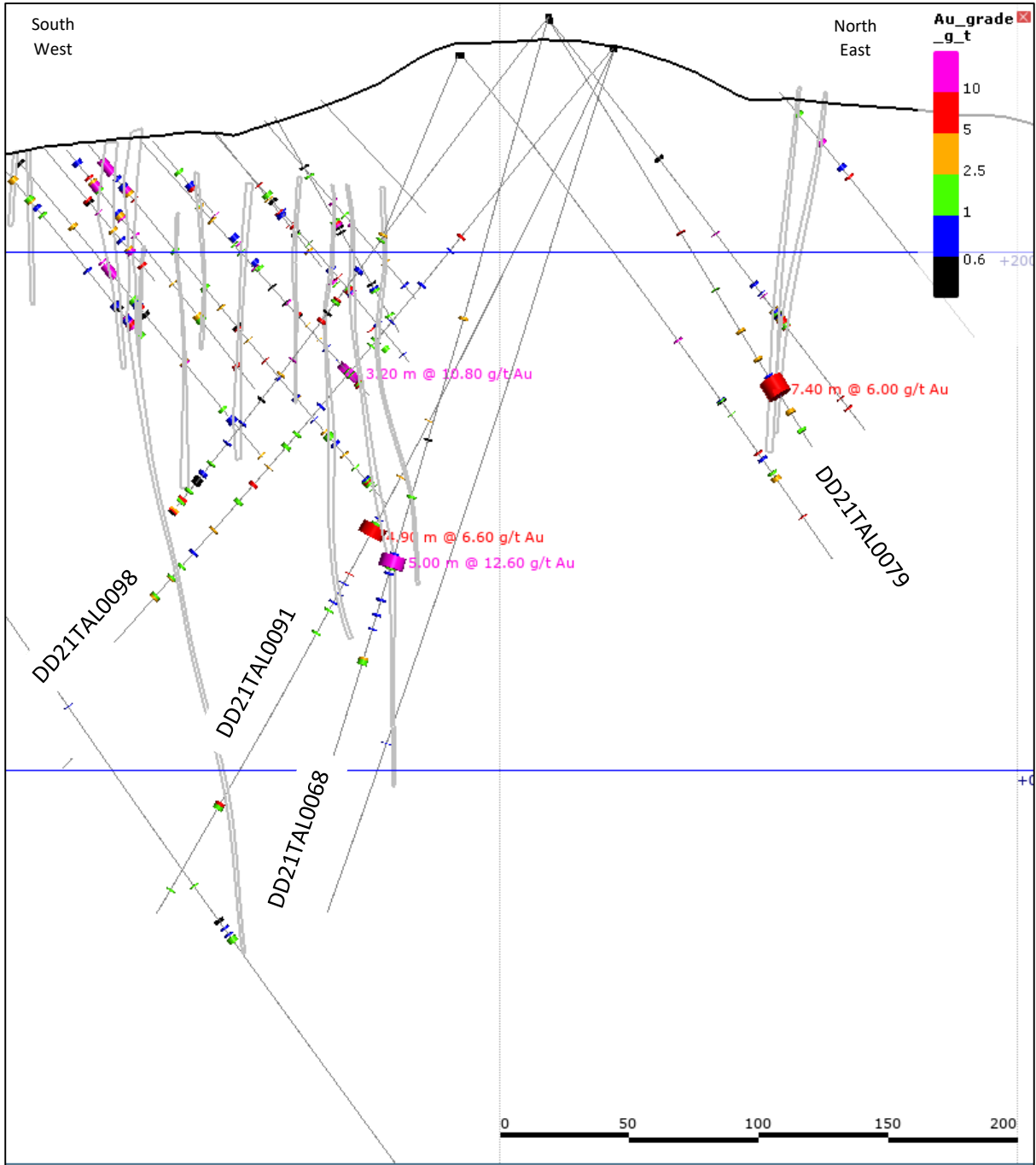
This map shows a plan (vertical downwards) view of:

- All drill hole collar and paths completed January to February 2021.
- The location of significant intersections referenced in these Exploration Results.
- Location of the long section and cross sections in the following figures.

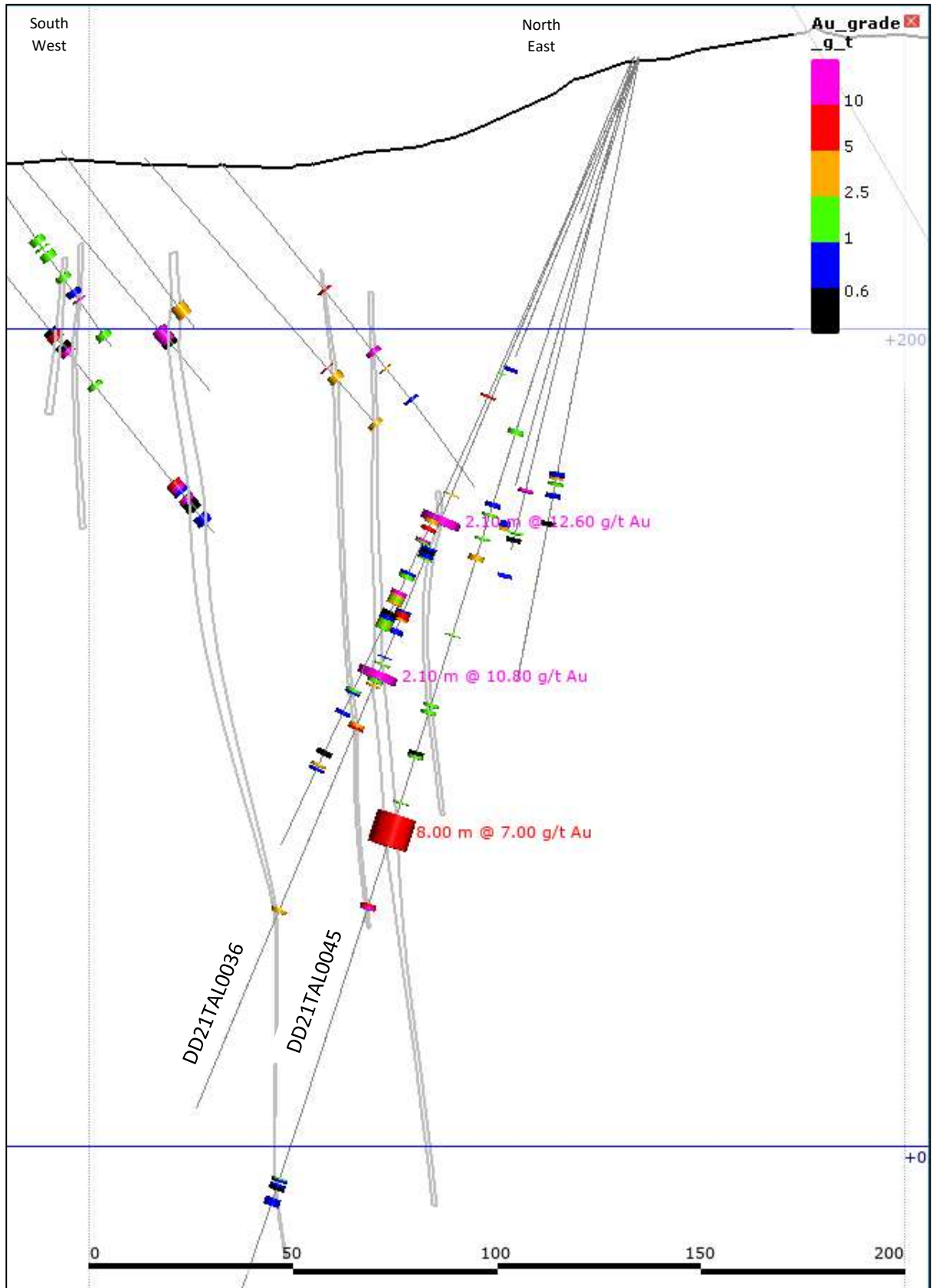
Section 1



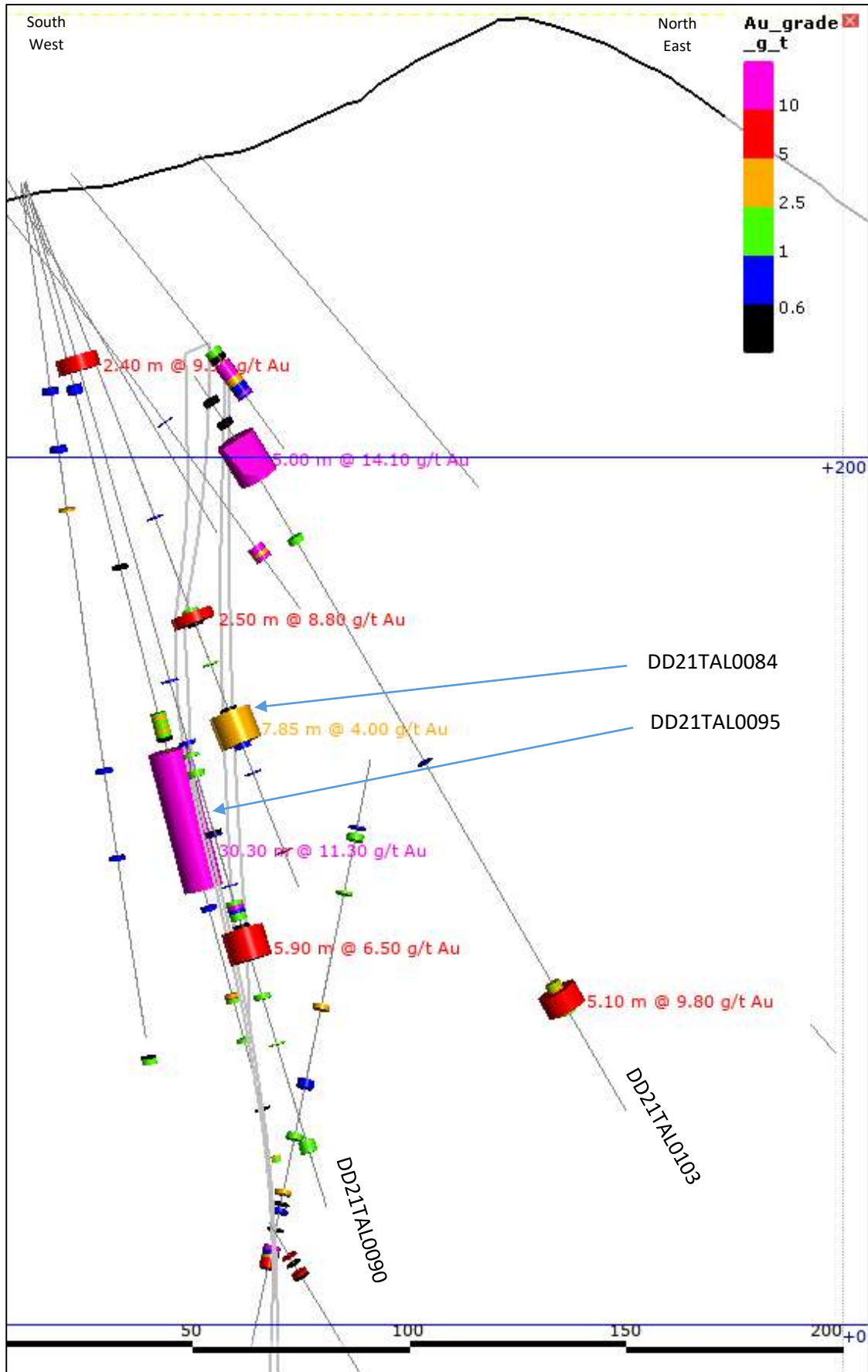
Cross Section 2



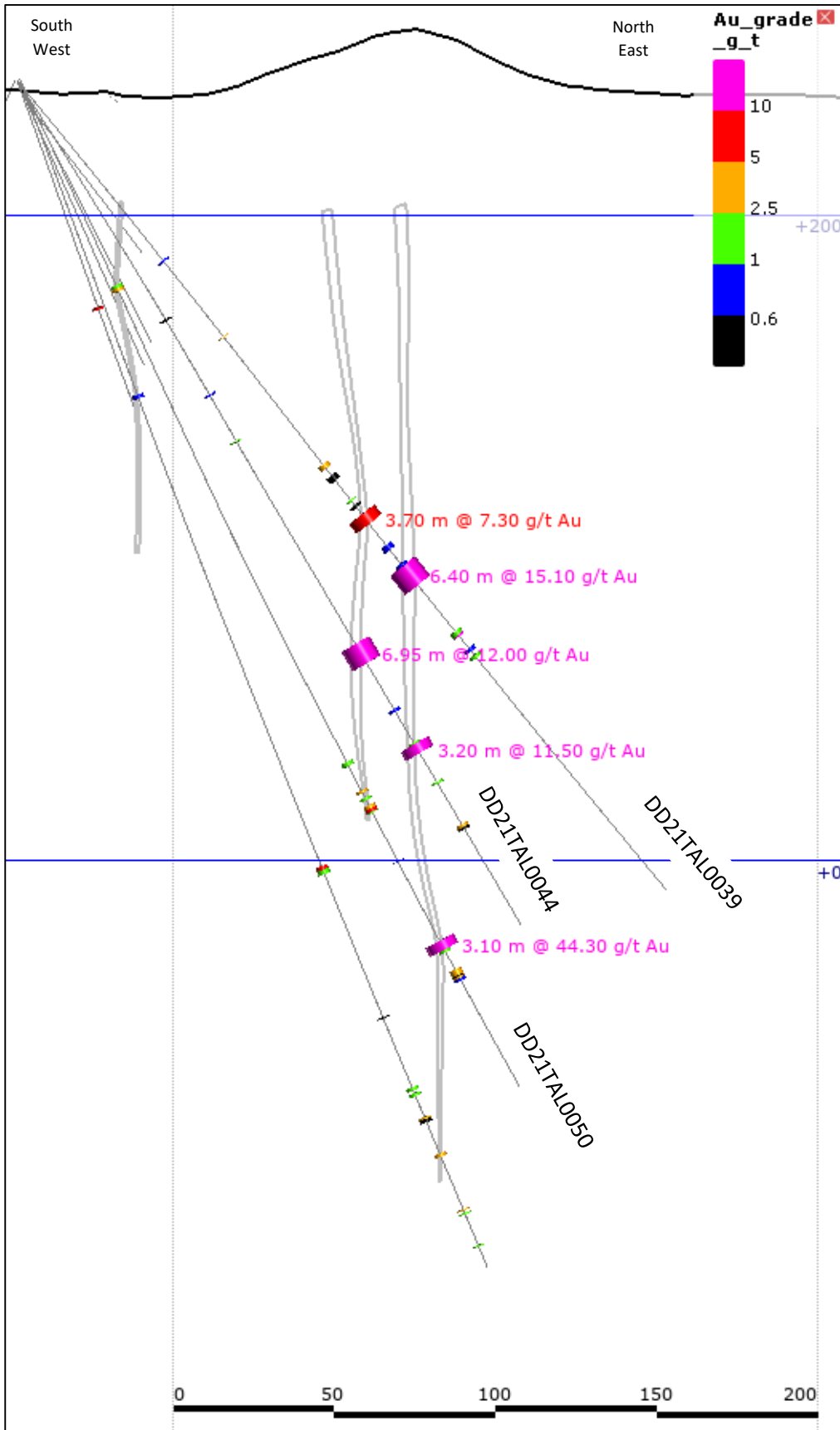
Cross Section 3



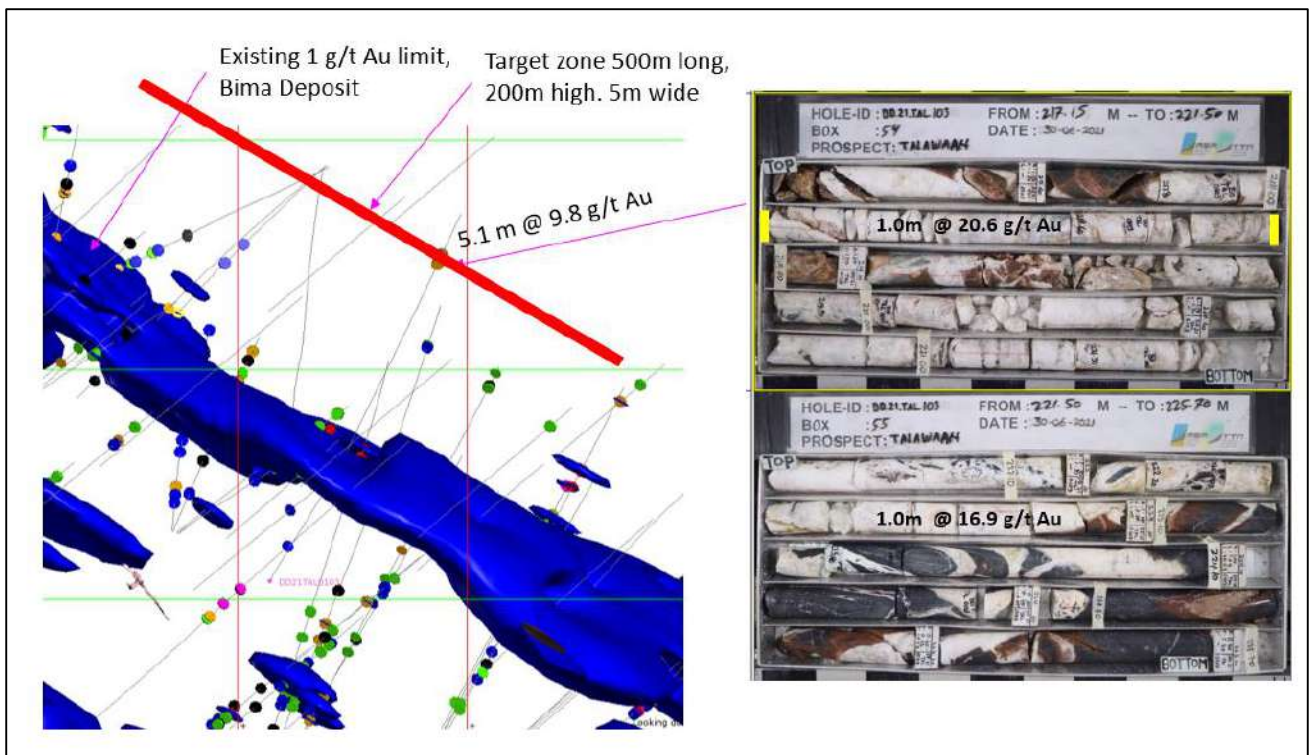
Cross Section 4



Cross Section 5



Surface view of Buried quartz vein system (Also refer to Cross Section 4)



Appendix 2: Tabulated drill hole data for Significant Intersections.

Drill hole information

Drill Hole No.	Collar Easting (Local Grid)	Collar Northing (Local Grid)	Collar RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
DD20TAL0010	14198.57	19750.10	239.032	50	-55	401
DD20TAL0012	14137.48	19897.31	257.279	90	-50	366.4
DD20TAL0018	14682.13	19456.40	241.454	30	-65	287
DD20TAL0019	14199.47	20125.56	193.426	270	-55	259.6
DD20TAL0021	14682.13	19456.40	241.454	30	-60	241
DD20TAL0023	14595.82	19725.43	266.92	230	-65	212.5
DD20TAL0027	14682.13	19456.40	241.454	30	-65	339.9
DD20TAL0028	14134.48	20029.24	206.353	90	-50	283.5
DD21TAL0036	14593.18	19728.31	266.46	235	-65	279.2
DD21TAL0039	14682.13	19456.40	241.454	50	-50	321.5
DD21TAL0044	14682.13	19456.40	241.454	50	-56	304.6
DD21TAL0045	14593.18	19728.31	266.46	235	-72	321.4
DD21TAL0050	14682.67	19457.02	241.902	50	-64	348.4
DD21TAL0060	14593.45	19726.61	266.69	190	-65	369.7
DD21TAL0065	14592.60	19727.17	266.56	210	-65	267.9
DD21TAL0066	14188.65	19920.93	253.864	90	-65	350
DD21TAL0067	14712.96	19467.99	235.43	68	-50	301.3
DD21TAL0068	14510.40	19836.36	290.67	220	-72	297.3
DD21TAL0073	14595.24	19726.19	266.71	260	-65	267.8
DD21TAL0079	14509.63	19837.08	289.47	75	-55	346.1
DD21TAL0080	14711.52	19466.89	236.46	85	-55	317
DD21TAL0083	14634.82	19451.12	243.53	30	-50	298.7
DD21TAL0084	14620.64	19566.07	263.19	55	-67	174
DD21TAL0090	14620.09	19566.15	263.59	50	-73	246.3
DD21TAL0091	14522.91	19861.68	278.45	230	-63	378
DD21TAL0093	14634.63	19449.78	243.22	22	-60	400
DD21TAL0094	14134.22	20026.28	206.02	70	-52	262
DD21TAL0095	14619.05	19566.43	263.35	20	-73	250.9
DD21TAL0096	14669.92	19685.32	297.31	245	-69	303.2
DD21TAL0098	14522.60	19861.22	278.56	230	-50	300
DD21TAL0102	14714.87	19467.86	235.44	55	-56	238.7
DD21TAL0103	14650.63	19550.40	261.02	30	-55	250.7
DD21TAL0104	14394.96	19585.34	228.39	45	-50	231.9
DD21TAL0106	14691.22	19446.57	237.93	85	-50	371.9

Table of significant intersections above 20 gram-metres.

Results are down hole intersections and are greater than the true widths across mineralization.

Drill hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)
DD20TAL0010	226.70	229.50	2.8	16.3
DD20TAL0012	204.00	209.65	5.65	8.7
DD20TAL0018	181.70	186.00	4.3	19.0
DD20TAL0019	70.10	77.90	7.8	4.0
DD20TAL0021	206.40	209.00	2.6	10.9
DD20TAL0023	143.60	145.60	2	11.9
DD20TAL0027	267.00	273.70	3.6	6.2
DD21TAL0036	122.00	124.10	2.1	12.6
DD21TAL0036	162.90	165.00	2.1	10.8
DD21TAL0039	192.00	199.50	6.4	15.1
DD21TAL0039	171.60	175.30	3.7	7.3
DD21TAL0044	203.55	210.50	6.95	12.0
DD21TAL0044	239.60	242.80	3.2	11.5
DD21TAL0045	194.50	202.50	8	7.0
DD21TAL0050	296.90	300.00	3.1	44.3
DD21TAL0060	168.10	173.80	5.7	5.5
DD21TAL0060	198.00	200.50	2.5	11.2
DD21TAL0060	168.10	170.40	2.3	9.0
DD21TAL0065	150.60	154.40	3.8	5.6
DD21TAL0066	153.00	159.20	6.2	29.8
DD21TAL0066	229.50	231.65	2.15	10.7
DD21TAL0067	180.80	184.75	3.95	27.3
DD21TAL0067	112.20	114.20	2	14.1
DD21TAL0068	216.60	221.60	5	12.6
DD21TAL0073	116.90	118.95	2.05	11.8
DD21TAL0079	166.10	173.50	7.4	6.0
DD21TAL0080	237.70	240.80	3.1	7.7
DD21TAL0083	219.00	221.10	2.1	10.1
DD21TAL0084	130.45	138.30	7.85	4.0
DD21TAL0084	106.00	108.50	2.5	8.8
DD21TAL0090	179.10	186.60	5.9	6.5
DD21TAL0090	41.60	45.20	2.4	9.9
DD21TAL0091	205.70	210.60	4.9	6.6
DD21TAL0093	294.20	298.30	4.1	10.7
DD21TAL0094	162.50	164.60	2.1	11.4
DD21TAL0095	158.10	168.70	30.3	11.3
DD21TAL0096	225.50	228.80	3.3	7.8
DD21TAL0098	160.00	163.20	3.2	10.8
DD21TAL0102	177.50	180.80	3.3	24.8
DD21TAL0102	121.90	125.80	3.9	11.2
DD21TAL0102	195.90	198.90	2.1	12.1
DD21TAL0103	68.20	78.80	5	14.1

DD21TAL0103	218.00	223.10	5.1	9.8
DD21TAL0104	113.00	115.40	2.4	8.6
DD21TAL0106	203.20	205.70	2.5	14.5

Appendix 3: JORC 2012 Table 1

Section One: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling	Drill hole samples referenced this are predominantly from half diamond drill (DD) core in PQ3 and HQ3 size or 130mm Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond drill core is marked with sampling intervals by geologists according to geological boundaries. Individual sample lengths generally range from 0.2 – 1m. For RC drilling, sampling is conducted at 1m intervals and collected using a 3 tier riffle splitter at the rig to produce an ~2kg subsample which is sent to the laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Samples are dried and crushed in the lab and riffle split again to ~ 1.5kg for grinding to 200# prior to fire assay analysis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Half-core diamond drill core and the reverse circulation cutting samples of approximately 2kg, 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.).	The drill data referred to is diamond and reverse circulation drilling. Diamond core of PQ, HQ, NQ and BQ diameters with standard and triple tube core recovery systems were used by Aurora Gold Ltd. Diamond core of PQ, HQ and NQ diameters with triple tube recovery has been collected by Archi. The majority of drill core is HQ in size, with PQ used from surface until competent rock is reached where upon HQ is utilized. Further reductions in core size occur if necessitated by drilling conditions. RC drilling with a face sampling bit has been used by Aurora Gold Ltd and Archi. Drill hole diameter is generally 130mm. Where possible, a down hole core orientation tool (Orishot Gen 4 Multishot) is used to enable collection of detailed structural information.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond core recovery is measured during geotechnical logging by comparing the length of recovered core versus the drill run. This is recorded as a percentage. Generally, the core recovery from the drill hole samples was very good with an average of 96%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
		<p>Average core recovery from the Aurora drilling is 75%. Implementation of triple tube drilling, short drill runs and close monitoring of drill muds has resulted in improved drill recovery for Archi with an average recovery of 97%.</p> <p>RC sample recoveries were recorded by Aurora as an estimated percentage of the actual sample volume compared to the theoretical sample volume. The following table shows recoveries for the RC samples at Bima-Arjuna.</p> <p>The following table shows recoveries for the RC samples at Bima-Arjuna:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>%</th> <th>Satisfaction Level</th> <th># Samples</th> <th>Sample %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>90 - 100</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>4,380</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80 - 90</td> <td>Good</td> <td>2,326</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70 - 80</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>1,669</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>< 70</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>4,696</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Mineralisation at Bima-Arjuna is not materially affected or biased in those areas of lower recovery.</p>	%	Satisfaction Level	# Samples	Sample %	90 - 100	Excellent	4,380	33	80 - 90	Good	2,326	18	70 - 80	Fair	1,669	13	< 70	Poor	4,696	36
%	Satisfaction Level	# Samples	Sample %																			
90 - 100	Excellent	4,380	33																			
80 - 90	Good	2,326	18																			
70 - 80	Fair	1,669	13																			
< 70	Poor	4,696	36																			
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p>Diamond drilling uses a triple tube recovery system to maximize core recovery. In areas where core loss is a concern, eg. in more fractured ground, drill run lengths are decreased.</p> <p>RC drillers are required to stop drilling briefly between every meter to clear the sample. The cyclone is cleaned out after every rod and the splitter is cleaned after every sample.</p>																				
	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.	<p>The relationship between grade and recovery shows no evidence that there is any systematic bias in the samples or significant loss of gold from fine fractions.</p>																				
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.	<p>All drill holes were logged for geological features.</p> <p>For diamond drill core, 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.</p>																				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Geological logging was completed by geologists on hand written logging sheets, which were transcribed into the Acquire database system. Logged characteristics include (but are not limited to) assay mark-up interval, lithology, structure, veining, alteration type and intensity, and mineralisation. The data collection programs have used standardised logging codes and processes, supported by Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) documentation. All holes are logged to a level of detail to support appropriate mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>A representative chip sample from each meter is retained in trays. All half core is retained for reference and further sampling if required.</p> <p>Archi has collected representative bulk samples for metallurgical test work purposes to support parameters used in the Ore Reserves.</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Visual geological and alteration logs are taken by a dedicated 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 and magnetic susceptibility measurements. These are all measured on a metre by metre basis. All core and RC chips are digitally photographed after logging and before cutting and sampling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<p>100% of the DD holes were logged for geology and geotechnical features.</p> <p>100% of the RC holes were logged for geology.</p>
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	The drill core is cut into halves using a diamond blade core-saw, with one half sampled and one half retained.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC chip samples are riffle split to 2-3kg if dry. If samples are wet, Aurora initially took grab samples of 2-3kg from the wet slurries following homogenization. This was later changed to spear sampling of wet sampling. Archi utilize grab sampling for wet RC samples. Validation of assay results from wet samples is done as part of the data validation process to determine if the samples are considered to be biased, in which case they are excluded for use in the grade estimation.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p>Prior to 1999, all gold and silver assay samples were sent to Intertek Testing Services' site preparation facilities and then to Intertek's Jakarta laboratory for analysis, with check assays performed at other commercial laboratories.</p> <p>From May 1999, the samples were prepared and analysed in a new site facility managed by PT Indo Assay Utama Laboratories, an Indonesian subsidiary of the Australian-based analytical group Analabs Pty Ltd.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>DD core and RC samples were dried and crushed to 6mm if necessary, riffle split to 1kg and pulverized in a ring pulveriser.</p> <p>Archi has sent all exploration RC and DD samples to the sample preparation facility in Manado operated by PT Intertek Utama Services. Routine sample preparation protocols include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weighing • drying at 105°C • jaw crushing to 2mm (gravel wash & air spray between each sample); sizing test carried out on 1:15 samples (95% <2mm) • riffle splitting to 1.5kg • pulverizing to 95% passing 75µm using ring mill pulverisers (gravel wash & air spray between each sample) <p>A sub-sample of 250grams is taken and sent by air to the Intertek Jakarta laboratory and 250grams is returned to site for storage.</p> <p>Samples from grade control drilling are analysed on site with routine sample preparation protocols including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drying at 105°C • crushing to nominal 2mm • riffle splitting to 1.5kg • fine pulverizing to 95% passing 75µm using LM5 pulverisers
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Drill core is generally sampled at 0.2 – 1m intervals. Core is cut in half with a diamond saw, with half sampled and half retained for reference. One SRM (Standard Reference Material) and one blank sample (containing no gold) is inserted for every 50 drill samples submitted for analysis.</p> <p>RC drilling is sampled on 1m intervals with one SRM, one blank and one duplicate sample inserted every 25 samples.</p>
	<p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>Petrographic studies and metallurgical testwork shows that gold and silver forms mostly as free grains of electrum in the Toka Tindung deposits. These electrum grains occur at sizes of 1-10 microns. The electrum occurs in quartz veins and less commonly as inclusions with pyrite and arsenopyrite. Therefore, sample sizes are large relative to the grain size and this ensures that samples remain representative and any nugget effects of gold are minimised.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<p>All analyses of exploration samples were carried out at internationally certified, independent assay laboratories in Indonesia or Australia.</p> <p>Samples from Aurora drilling were initially assayed for gold by Aqua Regia and later by 50g Fire Assay methods. Silver and arsenic were analysed by an Aqua Regia digestion method with determinations by AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectrometer). Independent consultants concluded that there was no significant difference between the Fire Assay and Aqua Regia assay determinations.</p> <p>Samples from Archi are analysed at PT Intertek laboratory in Jakarta. Gold analysis is by 50g Fire Assay (Intertek method FA51) with a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Silver and arsenic are determined by Aqua Regia digestion with AAS analysis (Intertek method GA02). Lower detection limits are 1ppm for Ag and 40ppm for As.</p> <p>Grade control samples are analysed onsite by PT Intertek. Gold and silver analysis of 30g samples is undertaken using Aqua Regia methods. Sets of check samples are sent to independent laboratories in Indonesia for analysis to ensure accuracy of results.</p>
	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.	<p>A Halo Terraspec VNIR/SWIR spectrometer was acquired in 2018 to assist in identifying alteration assemblages. Routine sampling of core is conducted every meter. Whilst booting up the tool runs through a full set of diagnostic tests and automatically undertakes a white reference scan from the external Spectrumlon disk. After this initial external white reference scan, the tool continues to complete regular internal scans. Interpretation of spectra uses TSG software for initial interpretation. All readings are visually checked and corrected by a trained operator.</p> <p>Magnetic susceptibility data is routinely collected from drill core on a per meter basis using CormaGeo RT-1 machines. These are factory calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines. Standard collection SOPs are used to eliminate outside influence on the magnetic susceptibility readings.</p>
	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)	Quality control measures during the Aurora drilling involved the use of known certified gold standards, blanks and duplicate samples on a routine basis. Sample and assay quality were monitored by duplicating every 20th RC sample and the insertion of standards every 50th sample or in the case of DD core, every 20th sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and precision have been established.	<p>For DD drilling Archi inserts one commercial SRM (Standard Reference Material) and one blank sample containing no gold for every 50 drill samples submitted for analysis. For RC drilling, one SRM, one blank and one duplicate sample is submitted for every 25 samples.</p> <p>Archi has a suite of certified and non-certified standards (“Standards”) covering a range of grades and elements (including Au &Ag). Certified standards, sourced from Gannet Holdings and Ore Research and Exploration (OREAS) Pty Ltd, were submitted as part of the various drilling campaigns. Assay results received outside 2SD of the certified assay limits of standards / blanks are checked and re-analysed if necessary by appropriate methods.</p> <p>The use of routine blanks, standards and duplicates in addition to referee laboratory check assaying are considered adequate for the determination of accuracy and precision of the assay data.</p>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Verification of drilling, assaying, data entry and interpretation is undertaken by onsite Archi geological staff to ensure significant intersections are properly verified
	The use of twinned holes.	A number of specific twinned DD holes were located to verify RC drilling. Twinned holes between DD and RC drilling confirm the mineralised intersections.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sample collection data, geological logging, drillhole location and laboratory analysis results are retained and archived. All data is backed up on the site server. A copy of the database is also stored on the Jakarta server and updated on a regular basis. Data entry is managed in-house by database geologists.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is not adjusted before entry into the database. The primary Au assay result was used for reporting of all intersections and for mineral resource estimation. No averaging of assay results with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken.
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.	<p>Aurora drillhole collar positions were surveyed by external survey contractors. Archi has resurveyed the Aurora collar positions for most of the drill collars that are still able to be located.</p> <p>All 2011 to 2020 drill hole collars have been surveyed with a differential global positioning system (DGPS) and recorded in the Archi database.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were taken in the majority of Aurora’s DD & RC holes, where ground conditions permitted. Observed deviations are reported to have been within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Down hole surveys for the Archi holes are completed by the Drill Contractor using a Devico PeeWee electronic camera. Single shot surveys are taken at approximately 30m downhole intervals. Incorrect survey procedures were identified as the reason a number of readings failed to establish correct</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>azimuths, with only dip being correct previously. Stainless steel rods for RC surveys and 2 x 1.5m aluminum rod extensions for DD surveys are now used.</p> <p>Surface survey pickups for Archi drill holes were done by company surveyors using DGPS.</p>
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system employed is UTM (WGS84) Zone 51N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography used for these Exploration Results is derived from drone surveys completed in 2019 and 2020. The surveys were converted by photogrammetry into a digital terrain model. A licenced drone operations contractor was used for the survey. The survey was quoted to deliver approximately 20cm accuracy in 3D, which was confirmed independently by the drill hole survey pickup.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill holes were completed on nominal 230° sections. Drill spacings vary from approximately 20m x 20m in the central part of the deposit to 40m to 80m spaced sections at the edges. Depths tested range from 125m – 350m below surface.
	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 of drill hole samples from both diamond and reverse circulation is sufficient to establish confidence in geological and grade continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Original sampling intervals are 1m for RC and irregular for Diamond drilling with geological interval down to 0.1m in mineralisation and typical 3m intervals in non-mineralised areas. All original sample intervals are recorded in the database. Geological modelling utilizes original intervals and estimation uses full vein width composites.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Recent samples are delivered by Archi site personnel to PT Intertek laboratory in Manado, utilizing good security to ensure appropriate chain of custody. Pulps are packaged and sent via courier to ITS Jakarta.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<p>Independent and internal reviews of the geology, sampling and assay quality and resource estimation methods have been undertaken at various stages throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>Between 1996 and 2003, data and data collection protocols were routinely reviewed by Mining and Resource Technology Pty (MRT, now Golder Associates) and Snowden Mining Consultants. All aspects of the data quality and procedures was found to meet industry standards and be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Anthony Woodward of Mining Associates Limited visited the site in August 2011 during the compilation of a review of drilling, sampling techniques, QAQC and verification sampling. Methods were found to conform to international best practice, including that required by JORC. Audits of the Aurora drilling data have previously been carried out by several independent consultants.</p> <p>Mr Joe MacPherson of EMINTECH visited the site during August 2020 to undertake an independent review of Archi's exploration targets. SOPs for DD core and RC sampling and preparation were reviewed and found to be in order. The Intertek preparation laboratory was also visited. The processes observed conformed to Intertek and Archi Standard Operating Procedures.</p> <p>In October 2020 SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd completed a detailed desktop review of the exploration documents and data relied on by Mr MacPherson (as detailed above). SRK found no issue with the data reviewed.</p> <p>The Aurora database and input data for the these Exploration Results was validated and reviewed internally by the Archi Geology Director and the Archi Head of Mineral Resources to check its veracity prior to use in these Exploration Results.</p>

Section Two: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Toka Tindung project is located in the Ranowulu District of the Minahasa Utara Regency in the Indonesian Province of North Sulawesi. It combines two operation production Contracts of Work (CoW or Kontrak Karya-KK Operasi Produksi): Tambang Tondano Nusajaya (TTN) and Meares Sopotan Mining (MSM) which are operated as a single integrated mining project (MSM/TTN), covering an area of 39,817ha.</p> <p>The CoWs are in good standing until 2041 and will have to be converted to IUPK (Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus) after that date. Terms of conversion have not yet been determined.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>The project area has been explored since 1986, under various companies. During that period large quantities of exploration data were accumulated, including DD / RC drilling, surface geochemistry and surface geological mapping. The majority of work has been carried out by Aurora Gold who was taken over by Archipelago Resources in 1999 (1993 – 2014) and then by PT Archi Indonesia (2014 onwards).</p> <p>Artisanal miners have been working the Bima, Kresna and Arjuna deposits since the early 2000's. Mining has been by underground methods with processing by surface Cyanide leach plants. To determine the total volume extracted by the artisanal miners, a study was conducted by an independent contractor using drone data to determine the tailings volumes. This indicated a volume of approximately 150 thousand cubic metres has been extracted.</p> <p>The underground disturbance volumes were identified by the use of a passive seismic survey over smaller scale mining areas to the north side of Bima. This identified a broad zone of disturbance through the centre of the deposit. In 6 of the larger shafts, a hand held survey was completed to accurately define the infrastructure and hand mined stopes. When combined, the voids from these areas approximately equaled the total volumes of tailings.</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The Toka Tindung project area is located on the eastern margin of the South East Asia Plate within the Sulawesi-East Mindanao magmatic arc, a highly mineralized belt of volcanics and high level intrusives of early Miocene to Quaternary age. A series of NNW-SSE trending faults define structural corridors which host the deposits.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Mineralisation at Bima-Arjuna occurs in steeply dipping quartz-adularia veins hosted by andesite. Wall rock alteration is characterized by narrow zones of strong silicification and argillic or propylitic alteration.</p> <p>The deposits are low-sulphidation epithermal systems.</p>
Drill Hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length 	<p>This information is tabulated in Appendix 2 of these Exploration Results.</p> <p>For reasons of confidentiality and security, hole collar coordinates are provided transposed onto a local grid. Hole dips, azimuths, lengths, and intersection lengths and depths have not been modified.</p>
Data Aggregation Methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>These parameters were used to calculate significant intersections for reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grades were reported without top cuts. - Significant intersections were calculated by the weighted average of manually selected sample intervals. - Intervals reported were selected with a minimum of 20 gram-metres, with minimum 4 g/t average grade. - <p>Some significant intersections quoted combined high grades with lower grade intersections. This was done for the purpose of showing potentially mineable intersections. In this case,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A nominal minimum mining width of 2 meters down hole was applied, and where necessary low grade samples were used to bulk out higher grade samples to this width. - In some cases, internal low grade was incorporated in zones between adjacent high grade veins. This was done when the veins were obviously part of the same

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>geological structure, and it would be impractical expect mining of the individual high grade zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of this practice are shown in core photograms included in these Exploration Results.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>Metal equivalent values are not reported in these Exploration Results.</p> <p>Many of the deeper reported intersections in these Exploration Results intersect the vein systems at a low angle to drilling. This is unavoidable because of the surface location of drill hole collars and the vertical vein geometry. Statements to this effect that the down hole width is greater than the true width are included in these Exploration Results. In addition, cross-sections are included which clearly show the orientation of the drill holes to the existing mineral Resource Estimate Block model grades, and the interpreted vein orientation.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Appropriate maps, a long section and cross sections are included in the body of these Exploration Results.</p>
Balanced Reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>All exploration results above a minimum potential mineable width and cut of grade are reported. Gold veins at Bima-Arjuna are generally high grade, and it is not intended to mine and process significant amounts of low grade. The 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate for Bima and Arjuna provided an average grade of approximately 7 g/t Au, therefore the results are intentionally set at a cut off grade higher than background mineralization of approximately 0.5 g/t Au.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	<p>There has been significant exploration and mine development work undertaken during the years 2020 and 2021. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Geological mapping and surface sampling was completed over the deposits by company geologists. - Geotechnical and groundwater studies of the wall rock conditions are on-going, but the previously reported results show the wall rock is of reasonable quality and ground water is not considered a significant mining issue. Parameters from this work were used in the 2020 Ore Reserve Estimate. - Metallurgical test work at Bima and Arjuna are ongoing. Previous results show a strong similarity to Tika Tindung ores, with average recoveries expected in the range of 88-92%. -Environmental baseline studies were completed showing there are no significant 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).	Further RC and DD drilling is planned to better define Inferred portions of the resource. Drilling programs will also be aimed at extending open pit resources along strike and at depth down-dip. Infill drilling will target increasing confidence in the resource and upgrading Indicated to Measured and Inferred to Indicated.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams illustrating target areas for future exploration are included in the body of these Exploration Results.