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The Tumpangpitu porphyry and high-sulphidation epithermal deposit lies within the broader Tujuh Bukit Cu-Au project, located in the Banjuwangi province of East Java, Indonesia. The project area is being explored by Intrepid Mines Ltd and their partner PT. Indo Multi Niaga. Resource estimations by Hellman and Schofield Pty Ltd have defined a rapidly growing inferred sulphide resource of 990Mt @ 0.40% Cu, 0.45 g/t Au within the porphyry system, and a Au-Ag inferred resource of 130Mt @ 0.55 g/t Au, 18 ppm Ag in oxidised high-sulphidation mineralization that has telescoped onto the porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposit. The full lateral and vertical extent of the porphyry system continues to be delineated on an approximate 200m x 200m drill grid, with recent drilling intersecting porphyry mineralization with high Au/Cu ratios: GTD-11-190 – 628.9m @ 0.73 g/t Au, 0.5% Cu, 142 ppm Mo.

The project lies along the Southern Mountains Arc, an eroded Oligo-Miocene volcanic arc that extends along the south coast of Java. It is the same arc that hosts the early Pliocene Batu Hijau deposit on Sumbawa. The Tumpangpitu porphyry deposit is centred around a tonalite stock that was emplaced within a sequence of early Miocene volcanoclastic, sedimentary and andesitic rocks. The mineralized tonalite is one of several intrusive phases that belong to the Batuan Intrusive suite of Middle Miocene age or younger. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralization defined to date occurs over an approximate 800m vertical extent, and an area of 2.4 km x 1.4 km, centred on a series of magnetic intrusions. Preserved high to intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization extends up to 500m above the porphyry system.

The Tujuh Bukit property also hosts porphyry deposits that have been drilled at Katak and at Candrian, early discoveries in a significant new mineral province in Indonesia.