A TECHNICAL REPORT ON EXPLORATION AND RESOURCE ESTIMATION OF THE MIWAH PROJECT, SUMATRA, INDONESIA

Prepared by Mining Associates Pty Limited
for
East Asia Minerals Corporation

Author:
Ian A Taylor,
BSc (Hons), MAIG, MAusIMM

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Mining Associates Pty Ltd
ABN 29 106 771 671
Level 4, 67 St Paul's Terrace
PO Box 161
Spring Hill QLD 4004 AUSTRALIA
T 61 7 3831 9154
F 61 7 3831 6754
W www.miningassociates.com.au

1 SUMMARY

Background

This report is a technical review of the Miwah Gold Deposit ("Miwah") located in Project in Arch Provence, Indonesia. The drilling conducted by East Asia Minerals Corporation confirms that a significant gold deposit exists at Miwah.

Regional Location Map
(Source: Google Earth, 2010)

At the request of Mr Michael Hawkins, President and CEO of East Asia Minerals Corporation ("East Asia), Mining Associates Pty Ltd ("MA") was commissioned in November 2010 to prepare an Independent Technical Report and Mineral resource estimate for the Miwah Gold Project to. Canadian NI43-101 Standards.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Competent Person's Report under the AIM Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies using both the Australian JORC ("JORC") and the Canadian NI43-101 ("NI 43-101") standards. Two months were spent on data collection and analysis, site visits, technical work and preparation of this report.

Project

Miwah consists of three contiguous Exploration Mining Business Permits or Ijin Usaha Pertambangan ("IUP"): IUP 634, IUP 635 and IUP 636. The Miwah Gold Deposit lies within IUP 634 which is located approximately 130 km southeast of Banda Aceh. The total area of the Miwah IUP group is 30,000 hectares.

Each of the Miwah IUPs are separately held by three Indonesian companies; namely PT Bayu Nyohoka, PT Parahita Sanu Setia, and PT Bayu Kamona Karya. Under a series of co-operative agreements arranged in April 2007, East Asia holds 85% interest in the Project by agreeing to provide all exploration costs up to a bankable feasibility stage. Thereafter, all parties would finance the commercial exploitation of the deposits in proportion to their equity interest; or dilute to a 7% net profit interest. East Asia is the sole manager and operator of the project so long as it fulfils its funding obligations to earn more than 50% interest in the project.

The property is accessed via major national highways to the nearest city, Takengon, and then 50 km via a sealed national road to Geumpang. From the village of Geumpang, it is a 9 km walk or short helicopter flight to the Miwah Camp

History

Historically the Miwah Gold Prospect was partially defined by approximately 3,100 metres of drilling in thirteen holes by a previous explorer in 1997. One historical hole was twinned by East Asia, the results of which indicate that the historic drill results suffer from down hole smearing, either from poor drilling practices or poor sample preparation. The 13 historical holes were utilised for identifying footwall and hanging wall boundaries however the assay data was considered unsuitable for grade estimation, but in areas of low sample coverage, 5 holes were used in the inferred category resource estimation.

Geology and Mineralisation

Mineral occurrences within Sumatra appear to be associated with at least three magmatic arcs: the middle to late Cretaceous Sumatra-Meratus arc in the centre; the Neogene (Miocene-Pliocene) Sunda-Banda arc along the western coastal range of Sumatra; and the arcuate Neogene Aceh arc present only in northeastern Sumatra. The Neogene Aceh arc hosts the Miwah high-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation and other epithermal and porphyry copper-gold occurrences at Butung, Tangse, Pisang Mas, Sable, Woyla, Abong, Takengon and Barisan.

The Miwah gold deposit is hosted in a sequence of Plio-Pleistocene andesitic volcanic rocks located east of the Sumatra Fault System on the southern flank of the Sague Volcanic Centre. The host rocks are shallow dipping andesitic to dacitic lavas, tuffs, and agglomerates of the Leuping Volcanics.

The volcanics, domes, dikes and diatremes have been altered by extensive advanced argillic - argillic alteration which is zoned from: central vuggy to dense quartz-rutile-pyrite, quartz-alunite, through marginal zones of quartz-kaolinite, low temperature illite-smectite, to peripheral chlorite/chlorite-smectite assemblages. This alteration overprints earlier propylitic, and locally phyllic, alteration.

The Miwah Gold Prospect is categorised as a high sulphidation gold deposit, similar to the Martabe gold-silver deposit currently being development south of Miwah. Like Martabe, Miwah is located in North Sumatra in the Sumatra Fault Zone along regional strike from Martabe and in a very similar volcanic setting with an alteration system of a comparable size.

Exploration

East Asia undertook an exploration programme involving some 16,300m of drilling between June 2009 and March 2011 to define the gold deposit. Sample protocols, including sample methodology, preparation, analysis and data verification have been conducted in accordance with industry standards using appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures since the inception of East Asia's work in 2008 under the direct supervision of the Geology Manager Mr Marcilinus PHS. MA was impressed with the high level of professionalism with which the field programs were organised and executed.

East Asia commenced drilling in June 2009 and at the effective date of this report, have completed 71 diamond core holes (EMD001 to EMD066 and SMD001, including four holes which collapsed and were re-drilled) totalling 16,300m. A total of 11,931 core samples have been analysed for Au using Fire Assay, Ag Cu and 31 additional elements are determined with an aqua regia acid digestion. In July 2010 MA conducted independent sampling of EAM drill core. (Verification of Drill Core Sampling – August 2010). A total of 5728 samples (48%) reported over 0.2g/t Au assay values. Sixty-nine (69) East Asia diamond core holes have intersected mineralisation and inform the block model.

The East Asia drill holes were planned to test depths and horizontal extents of the gold mineralisation discovered at Miwah. Drilling to date has identified a near surface ore body that has known extents of

1,300 metres east-west by 400 metre north-south. The known northerly extent increases to 600 metres at depth.

The gold mineralisation at Miwah occurs as a series of stacked lodes down to 300 metres below the summit of the hill that defines the Miwah Main Zone. Eight individual lodes have been identified. The dominant shallow dip (10 to 15 degrees) of the lodes is northerly toward Moon River where the extents of the ore body remain open. Although many of the lodes are constrained by topography to the south and east, the lowest identified lode continues below the valley to the east, open laterally. The known western extent of mineralisation is offset by the Camp Fault. The mineralisation west of Camp Fault has been modelled but additional drilling is required to determine if further faulting has offset the lodes, in particular downward faulting as the mineralisation west of Camp Fault is deeper than expected.

The upper lodes are topographically constrained to the east however the lower lodes may extend below the southern cliff to South Miwah Bluff where shallow (near surface) mineralisation may be the surface expression of one of the lower lodes. Unmineralised zones between the lodes are very thin between the upper lodes, often only a metre or two in thickness; however at depth, the unmineralised zones separating the lodes are thicker, up to 30 metres in places.

Metallurgy

Preliminary metallurgical test work on composite drill core samples undertaken in 1997 by a previous explorer indicated gold recoveries of 63% to 84% from cyanidation testing of six samples of oxide and mixed oxide material. East Asia has had petrological studies carried out on drill core samples from Miwah Bluff, Block M and South Miwah Bluff that suggest the Miwah gold deposit metallurgy is complex but not detrimentally so. Several phases of gold mineralisation have been postulated with native gold, and gold and silver tellurides/selenides associated with each phase. The main stage sulphide mineralisation also contains grains of native gold and solid solution tellurides associated with enargite minerals. East Asia noted that as the petrological studies indicate that as gold is typically present as free gold, the ore is not likely to be refractory. The other late stage gold mineralisation and oxide supergene enrichment phases contain cyanide amenable fine-grained gold which would appear to be metallurgically straightforward.

Ore Resource Estimate

MA completed a resource estimate from first principals and suggests that the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au is appropriate for this scale of deposit. The estimation has defined Inferred category mineral resources of 103.9 Mt at a grade of 0.94g/t gold (“Au”) and 2.68g/t silver (“Ag”) for a contained 3.14 million ounces (“Moz”) of gold and 8.95 Moz of silver above a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold. Un-capped estimates returned 103.9 Mt of 0.98g/t Au and 2.99g/t Ag.

Miwah Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate 2011

Resource Category		Grade			Contained Metal		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
Inferred	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**
Un-capped	103.9	0.98	2.99	1.03	3.27	9.99	3.43

* AuEq formula below in Notes

Miwah Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate 2011 by Oxide State

Oxide State		Grade			Contained Metal		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
Oxide	2.0	0.5	1.33	0.52	0.03	0.09	0.03
Partial Oxide	76.2	0.98	2.75	1.02	2.40	6.74	2.51
Fresh	25.7	0.94	2.55	0.88	0.70	2.11	0.73
Total	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**

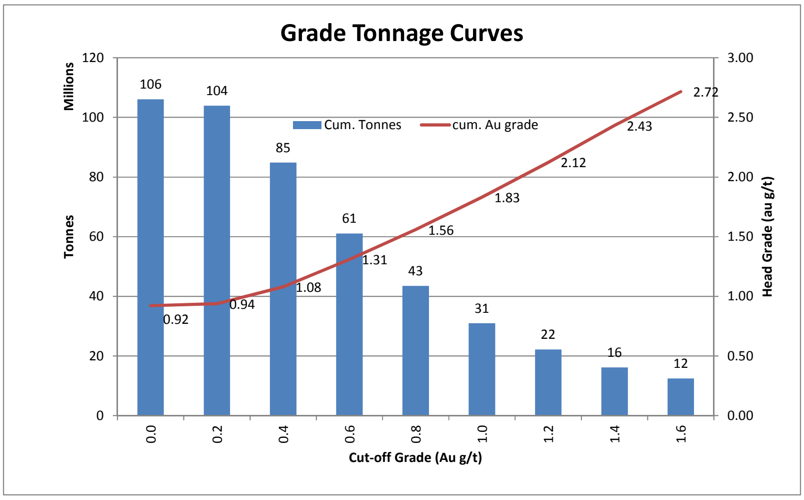
* AuEq formula below in Notes

Miwah contains the following Inferred Mineral Resources listed according to by cut-off grade:

Cut-Off Grade Au (g/t)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade			Contained Metal		
		Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
>0.2	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**
>0.4	84.9	1.08	2.96	1.13	2.95	8.09	3.07
>0.6	61.1	1.31	3.36	1.36	2.57	6.60	2.68

* AuEq formula below in Notes

The grade tonnage curve indicates that the available tonnage is highly sensitive to cut-off grade. The reported cut-off grade is stated at 0.2 g/t Au and small variances in cut-off grade result in large variances in tonnage.



Miwah Mineral Resource Estimate 2011 - Grade Tonnage Curve

The approach to the ore resource model consisted of:

- tagging the lodes intercepts in section;
- confirmation and review in three dimensions;
- modelling footwall and hanging wall contacts by applying an anisotropic inverse distance squared algorithm to a gridded points file.;
- tagged drillhole intervals where combined into domains of similar orientation and grade ranges;
- statistical analysis (univariate & variography) of the gold and silver drill intercepts was undertaken by domain;
- estimation using Ordinary Kriging of gold and silver into a block model in 3D unfolded space;

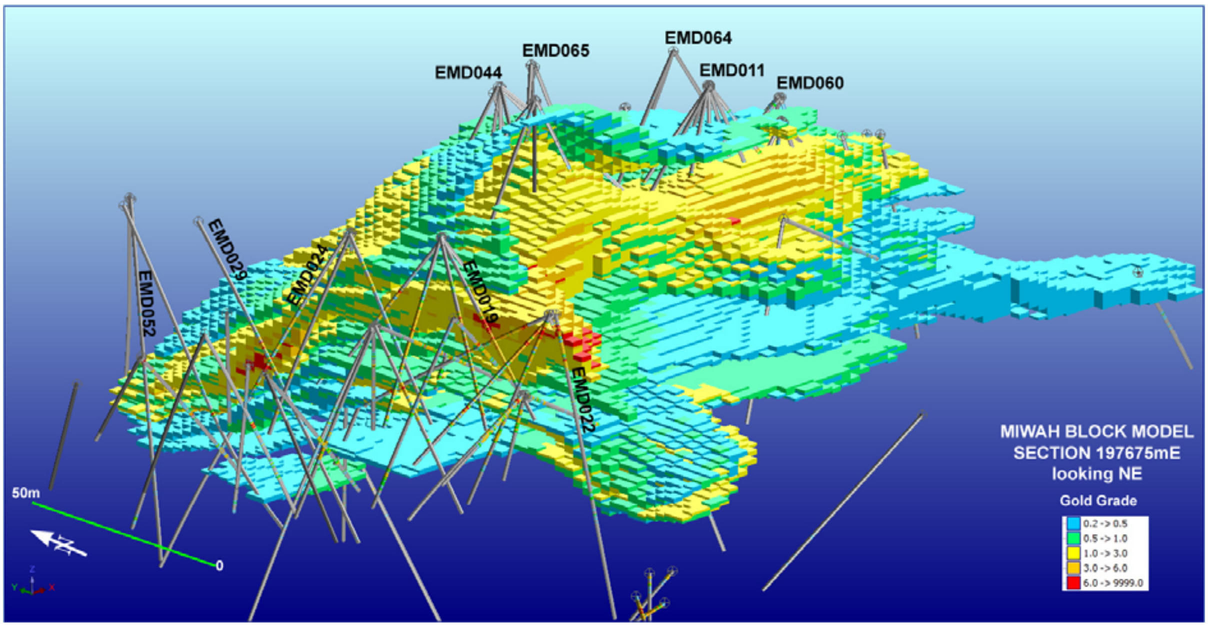
The analysis and validation of the model was guided by geology, informing data, statistical measures, and by check reporting and confirmation through comparison with ongoing diamond core drilling by East Asia during the modelling process.

Notes to accompany the Miwah Inferred Resource Estimate

- The Miwah tenements are owned by 3 Indonesian companies PT. Bayu Kamona Karya, PT. Parahita Sanu Setia and PT. Bayu Nyohoka. In 2007 East Asia Minerals Corporation obtained rights to 85% of the Miwah Project from these companies via a series of joint venture, funding and loan agreements.
- The mineral resource estimate is based on all drillholes, 71 core holes totalling 16,300 metres.
- MA did not conduct any audit of the data or sample collection of the historic drilling. MA analysed a twinned pair of holes and the results of this limited investigation indicate that historic drill results suffer from down hole smearing. Historic data was only used where insufficient East Asia data existed, and was only used to aid the estimation of inferred resources.

- MA has reviewed the East Asia procedures and visited site during the course of the current East Asia drill programme.
- The inferred resource included East Asia gold assays and assays from five historical holes in areas where East Asia's data was insufficient.
- The geological resource is constrained by block with footwall and hanging wall digital terrain models. Hanging wall and footwall definition is based on channel samples, drillhole logging of alteration, a minimum core sample grade of 0.2g/t Au, and includes minor internal dilution. Each block can only belong to one domain.
- Drill intercepts within each lode are flagged in a database table and composited to 2m downhole giving 3,905 informing composited samples from drillholes.
- A gold grade cap was applied to informing composites. Gold grades were capped at between 98.5 percentile and 99 percentile. Capped grade ranged from 1.73 (low grade domain) to 20.0 g/t (high grade domain).
- Density was determined on 1,122 samples throughout the ore body using the emersion method. Bulk density is related to the oxidation state of the rock. The Miwah geologists have logged four oxidation states between totally oxidised to un-oxidised fresh rock. The oxidation states of each block were estimated using indicator kriging. Density was assigned based on the proportion of each oxide state in the block. The average bulk density of all material types is 2.39.
- Block model block size selection of XYZ 12.5 by 12.5 by 2.5m for both 3D and unfolded block models. No sub-blocking was implemented, a 25 by 25 by 10m unfolded block model was run as a cross check. The model was screened for topography by block.
- Grade was interpolated into a constrained block model in unfolded space by domain using Ordinary Krige estimation in two passes with parameters based on directional variography by domain. Estimates were validated against informing samples and with nearest neighbour and inverse distance squared, and Ordinary Kriging block estimation in 3D space. The block model was also checked against recent East Asia drilling.
- Informing samples were composited to two metres within geological boundaries. A minimum of 5 composites for the dominant domains and 3 composites for the deeper domains and all domains a maximum of 18 composites were used in the grade estimation of any particular block. 88 percent of blocks are informed by 18 composites.
- Blocks were informed using anisotropic search ellipses as defined by variograms ranges, in three directions. Variograms were defined for the three dominant domains for both gold and silver, silver variograms were less robust than gold variograms. Orientations were generally 060 with semi-minor axis orientated to 330 degrees. Variograms are horizontal due to the unfolding process. The major axis radius ranged from 200 to 400 metres. The majority of search ellipses where set at 260m for gold and 200m for silver, with a major to semi-major axis ratio of 2 and a major to minor axis ratio of 4. Anisotropy was much tighter in the high grade domain.
- All resources have been classification as Inferred; MA has checked East Asia's QA/QC data, and independently sampled East Asia core (quarter core). Drill hole collars can be identified in the field and recent East Asia Drilling has confirmed the presence of a large low grade gold deposit at Miwah.
- Lower cut off grade of 0.2 g/t gold was applied to blocks in reporting the resource estimates.
- Gold equivalents have been calculated assuming the two year trailing average metal prices and used a gold price of $US1,185.37 per ounce, and a silver price of $US20.01 per ounce, for a silver to gold equivalency ratio of 56.42:1. Au Recovery is assumed 95% and Ag recovery is assumed 85%

  *AuEqu formula = Au Est + (Ag Est *(Ag price/Au price)*(Ag recovery/Au recovery)) = Au Est + Ag Est * 0.01586
- Reported tonnage and grade figures have been rounded off to the appropriate number of significant figures to reflect the order of accuracy of an inferred estimate. . Minor variations may occur during the addition of rounded numbers.



Miwah Mineral Resource Estimate 2011 – Section Slice of Miwah Block Model

Interpretation & Conclusions

East Asia's drilling at Miwah confirms that a significant gold deposit exists within the Miwah Gold Project in Sumatra, Indonesia. Miwah is a high sulphidation epithermal gold system which contains a significant amount of gold mineralisation. The full potential is yet to be completely defined. The gold mineralisation has been identified in two zones, within a large tabular body approximately 200 m thick, and within an interpreted underlying vertical breccia feeder zone. The mineralisation occurs within a zone of alteration typical of a high-sulphidation system: vuggy residual silica, massive silica and silica-sulphide within an outer zone of argillic alteration consisting of variable amounts of silica, alunite and clay. Mineralisation is both structurally and lithologically controlled.

Exploration work to the date of this report had outlined significant gold mineralisation within a known extent of 1,300 metres east-west by 400 metre north-south. The known northerly extent increases to 600 metres wide at depth. Drilling for continuation of mineralised zones and extensions is ongoing.

MA has completed the first JORC compliant resource estimate for the Miwah Project based on the drilling and surface sampling conducted by East Asia from June 2009 to January 2011. MA completed the resource estimate from first principals and suggests that the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au is appropriate for this scale of deposit. The estimation has defined Inferred category mineral resources of 103.9 Mt at a grade of 0.94g/t gold ("Au") and 2.68g/t silver ("Ag") for a contained 3.14 million ounces ("Moz") of gold and 8.95 Moz of silver above a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold. Un-capped estimates returned 103.9 Mt of 0.98g/t Au and 2.99g/t Ag.

It is MA's opinion that the full extent of the gold mineralisation at Miwah has not yet been fully defined, and that the on-going program of continued exploration is justified.

Recommendations

MA notes that it is the intention of East Asia to continue drilling at Miwah with the view to increase the size and confidence in the resource.

The following recommendations have been made based on the technical review and the mineral resource estimate for the Miwah Gold Project:

1. QA/QC procedures could be improved by the following:
   a. submission of coarse and fine reject duplicate samples;
   b. make full use of the gold and base metal standards to check silver and copper results
2. Expand resource to the north in the Moon River area;
3. Explore the potential continuation of lower lodes through to South Miwah Bluff;
4. Test the east and west extensions of the main block as defined in the resource;
5. Explore for satellite deposits with in the 5 km radius of the Miwah resource;
6. Update Miwah resource estimation increasing tonnes and confidence levels.

Work Program & Budget

East Asia has developed a US$ 4.1M budget for an on-going work program designed to upgrade the resource category of the Miwah deposit, and outline extensions and new areas of gold mineralisation. The specific objectives are to:

1. Expand resource to the north in the Moon River area.
2. Explore South Miwah Bluff and both the east and west extensions to the main block as defined in the resource.
3. Explore for satellite deposits with in the 5 km radius of the Miwah resource.
4. Update Miwah resource estimation.

Miwah Budget – July to December 2011	
Activity	**USD**
Drilling (11,000 metres: 8,800m Moon River , 1,100 South Miwah Bluff, 1,100m other).	1,300,000
Helicopter support	960,000
Assays	418,000
Metallurgical Studies	120,000
Miscellaneous costs (wages, training, travel, maintenance, insurances, license fees, legal, social development, environment and rehabilitation, camp support)	1,296,100
Total (including 15% contingency)	**4,094,100**

MA considers the budget reasonable for the work planned and sufficient to achieve the objectives in the time frame.

Ian Taylor
Brisbane, Australia
Effective Date: 05 May 2011

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2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 *Terms of Reference*

This report is an Independent Technical Report ("NI 43-101 Report") of the geology, exploration and current mineral resource estimates for the Miwah Gold Project in Sumatra, Indonesia. It is issued in compliance with Canada's National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

At the request of Mr Michael Hawkins, Director of East Asia Minerals Corporation ("East Asia"), Mining Associates Pty Ltd ("MA") was commissioned in December 2010 to prepare an Independent Technical Report on Miwah Gold Project. MA was previously commissioned in June 2010 to conduct independent quarter core sampling of East Asia drill core at the Miwah Project in Sumatra and arranged for assaying of the samples in Australia, with a follow-up review of the results. This report incorporates the results of that testing as well as MA resource estimation of the mineralisation outlined by work to date at Miwah.

MA has not been requested to provide an Independent Valuation, nor has MA been asked to comment on the Fairness or Reasonableness of any vendor or promoter considerations, and therefore no opinion on these matters has been offered.

2.2 *Purpose*

East Asia intends that this report be used as an Independent Technical Report as required under Part 4 "Obligation to File a Technical Report", of Canada's National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101").

At East Asia's request, the scope of MA's inquiries and of the report included the following:

- Collect and compile exploration, QAQC and other related data.
- Collect prospect samples for validation assay.
- Review related technical reports, and exploration database.
- Conduct resource estimation in compliance with JORC/NI43-101 requirements.
- Complete NI43-101 Independent Technical Report.

2.3 *Information used*

This report is based on technical data provided by East Asia to MA. East Asia provided open access to all the records necessary, in the opinion of MA, to enable a proper assessment of the project and resource estimates. East Asia has warranted in writing to MA that full disclosure has been made of all material information and that, to the best of the East Asia's knowledge and understanding, such information is complete, accurate and true. Readers of this report must appreciate that there is an inherent risk of error in the acquisition, processing and interpretation of geological and geophysical data, and MA takes no responsibility for such errors.

Additional relevant material was acquired independently by MA from a variety of sources. The list of references at the end of this report lists the sources consulted. This material was used to expand on the information provided by East Asia and, where appropriate, confirm or provide alternative assumptions to those made by East Asia.

Two months were spent on data collection and analysis and preparation of this report

Geological information usually consists of a series of small points of data on a large blank canvas. The true nature of any body of mineralisation is never known until the last tonne of ore has been mined out, by which time exploration has long since ceased. Exploration information relies on interpretation of a relatively small statistical sample of the deposit being studied; thus a variety of interpretations may be possible from the fragmentary data available. Investors should note that the statements and diagrams in this report are based on the best information available at the time, but may not necessarily be absolutely correct. Such statements and diagrams are subject to change or refinement as new exploration makes new data available, or new research alters prevailing geological concepts. Appraisal of all the information mentioned above forms the basis for this report. The views and conclusions expressed are solely those of MA. When conclusions and interpretations credited specifically to other parties are discussed within the report, then these are not necessarily the views of MA.

2.4 Qualified Persons

The summary review of geology and resource models and estimates was conducted by Mr Ian Taylor. Mr Taylor has sufficient experience relevant to epithermal style of mineralisation and deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (Australia) and as a Qualified Person as defined in NI43-101 (Canada).

Mr Taylor is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australian Institute of Metallurgists and Mining. Mr Taylor is employed by Mining Associates Limited of Brisbane, Australia.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The opinions expressed in this report have been based on information supplied to MA by East Asia, its associates and their staff, as well as various government agencies including the various government departments related to mineral resource and exploration in Indonesia. MA has exercised all due care in reviewing and compiling the supplied information. Although MA has compared key supplied data with expected values with other similar deposits, the accuracy of the results and conclusions from this review are reliant on the accuracy of the supplied data. MA has relied on this information and has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld, or that a more detailed analysis may reveal additional material information. MA does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them.

The authors have not relied on reports, opinions or statements of legal or other experts who are not Qualified Persons for information concerning legal, environmental, political or other issues and factors relevant to this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Details

The Miwah Project is located in the Regency of Pidie, Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia, located approximately 130 km southeast of Banda Aceh, the provincial capital of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam ("Aceh") (Figure 1). The Miwah Project consists of three contiguous Exploration Mining Business Permits or Ijin Usaha Pertambangan ("IUP"): IUP 634, IUP 635 and IUP 636. The Miwah Gold Deposit lies within IUP 634. The total area of the Miwah IUP group is 30,000 hectares Figure 2).

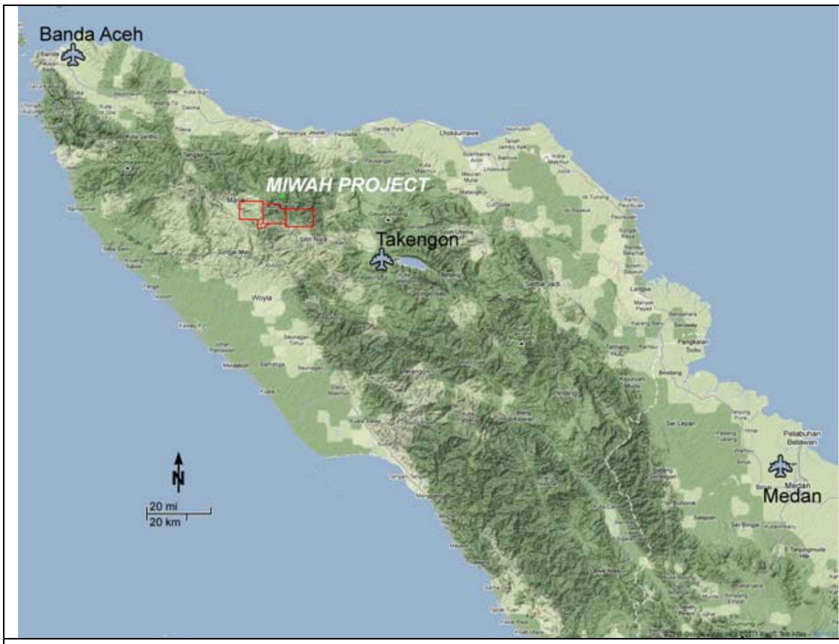

Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Source: after Goggle Maps, 2010

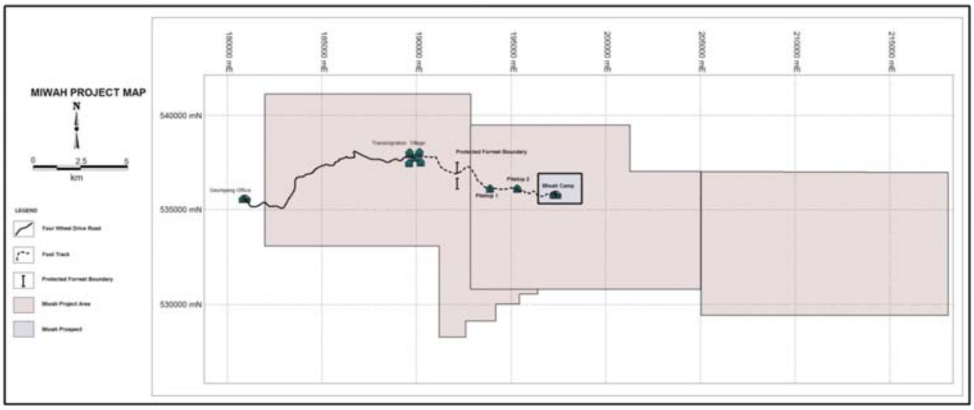

Figure 2: Miwah Project Tenements
(Source: East Asia, 2009)

Table 1: Miwah Project Tenements				
IUP Number	Holder	Date Granted	Area, ha	Conversion to IUP
IUP 636	PT Bayu Nyohoka	30 Nov 2006	10,000	November 2009
IUP 635	PT Parahita Sanu Setia	29 Nov 2006	10,000	November 2009
IUP 634	PT Bayu Kamona	29 Nov 2006	10,000	November 2009

Table 2: IUP Co-ordinates Datum WGS84													
IUP 634 (KP 06NOP002)							IUP 634 (KP 06NOP002)						
Ref.	Longitude			Latitude			Ref.	Longitude			Latitude		
No.	o	′	″	o	′	″	No.	o	′	″	o	′	″
1	96	27	47.59	4	47	0.95	1	96	7	59.99	4	53	23.46
2	96	20	43.54	4	47	0.95	2	96	13	54.08	4	53	23.46
3	96	20	43.54	4	51	9.04	3	96	13	54.08	4	47	46.95
4	96	27	47.59	4	51	9.04	4	96	15	48.72	4	47	46.95
IUP 636 (KP 06NOP003)							5	96	15	48.72	4	47	38.26
1	96	20	43.54	4	47	46.95	6	96	15	17.55	4	47	38.26
2	96	13	54.07	4	47	46.95	7	96	15	17.55	4	47	20.85
3	96	13	54.07	4	52	28.5	8	96	14	36.99	4	47	20.85
4	96	18	37.12	4	52	28.5	9	96	14	36.99	4	46	51.94
5	96	18	37.12	4	51	9.04	10	96	13	45.67	4	46	51.94
6	96	20	43.54	4	51	9.04	11	96	13	45.67	4	46	23.29
							12	96	13	0.01	4	46	23.29
							13	96	13	0.01	4	49	0
							14	96	7	59.99	4	49	0

The KPs KP06NOP002, KP06NOP003 and KP06NOP004 (Mining Authorisations for Exploration; Kuasa Pertambangan or "KP") were granted in November 2006 for 3 years. In March 2009 the Directorate General of Mineral, Coal and Geothermal (DGMCG) issued a memo number 1053/30/DJB/2009 requiring compliance with the new Mining Law number 4 whereby all existing and valid KPs must be converted automatically to the new mining license called Izin Usaha Pertambangan ("IUP"). On July 31st 2009, East Asia and the Miwah KP holders received a copy of the memo from the DGMCG to the Pidie Regency that stated that the Miwah licences could be converted to IUPs according to the new mining law.

Each of the Miwah KPs were separately held by three Indonesian companies; namely PT Bayu Nyohoka (KP No. 06NOP003 = IUP 636), PT Parahita Sanu Setia (KP No. 06NOP004 = IUP 635), and PT Bayu Kamona Karya (KP No. 06NOP002 = IUP634). All three KP's were converted to Exploration Mining Business Permits (Izin Usaha Pertambangan or IUP) in November 2009 (IUP 634, IUP 635 and IUP 636).

Under a series of co-operative agreements, entered into with the three aforementioned KP holders in April 2007, East Asia has an 85% interest in the Project by agreeing to provide all exploration costs up to a bankable feasibility stage. Thereafter, both parties would finance the commercial exploitation of the deposits in proportion to their equity interest. Alternatively should a KP holder opt not to participate in the funding then its interest would be diluted to a 7% net profit interest. East Asia is the sole manager and operator of the project so long as it fulfils its funding obligations to earn more than 50% interest in the project.

Centurion Minerals Ltd (CML) has entered into a financial partnership with PT Bayu Kamona Karya (BKK), the Indonesian company holding a 15% interest in the IUP 634 (formerly-KP No. 06NOP002) that hosts the Miwah deposit.

Centurion has the right of first refusal to fund the obligations associated with the BKK Miwah IUP Agreement and will receive 72% of the benefit that the IUP Holder receives (equivalent to 10.8 % direct interest) from the Joint Venture Company formed with respect to the Miwah property. To maintain its interest, an initial series of staged payments will be made by CML totalling $3.25 million, 1 million CML shares and 1 million warrants. Additional payments are linked to a series of milestone achievements leading up to mine construction.

The status of the tenements has not been independently verified by MA.

4.2 Mineralisation within the Property

The Miwah Gold prospect is a high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit within the Miwah Project area (Figure 1). Gold mineralisation associated with alteration typical of high-sulphidation epithermal systems has also been discovered at Sipopok, 1.5 km northeast of the Miwah Gold Prospect and at South Miwah Bluff, 300m south of the main Miwah area (Figure 3).

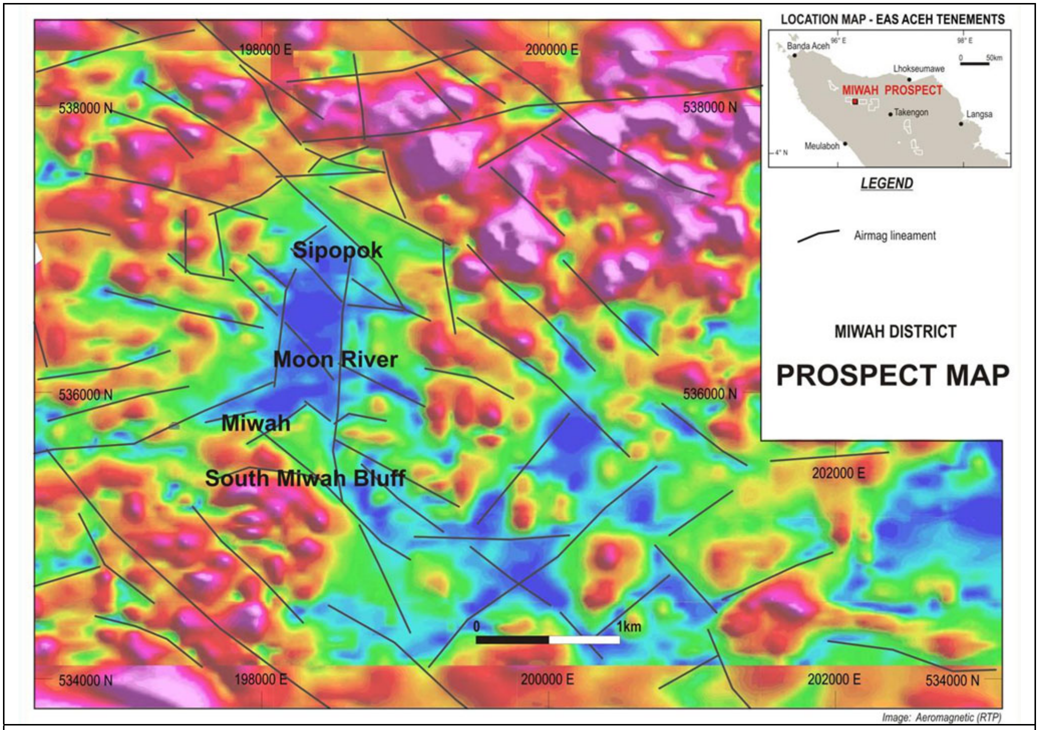

Figure 3: Miwah Prospects: Miwah (includes Moon River), South Miwah Bluff, Sipopok
(RTP Aeromagnetic Image Source: East Asia, 2009)

4.3 Royalties

Under the new regulations, mining companies operating in so-called state reserve areas (WPN or Wilayah Pencadangan Negara) under an IUPK or special business mining permit must allocate an additional 10 percent of their net profits to the government, 4 percent of which will go to the central government and 6 percent to local administrations.

Entities or individuals that carry out mining activities under IUPs or IUPKs are required to pay central taxes (including income tax and other centrally administered taxes, as well as import / customs duties), non-tax state revenue (principally royalties, dead rent and exploration contributions) as well as regional taxes and retributions.

4.4 Permits and Obligations

An IUP does not give its holder surface rights, which must be obtained from private land holders, other departments or ministries.

The Miwah Project is covered by 3 exploration IUPs. An exploration IUP is granted by local districts (regencies) and has a term of up to 7 years. An exploration IUP, subject to positive feasibility studies, is convertible into a production IUP for an initial period of 20 years and extendable for a further 20 years UP provides long-term security of tenure. The granting of the IUP follows the proclamation in 2009 of the new law on mineral and coal mining in Indonesia. The new law removes the historical restrictions on direct foreign ownership in Indonesian mines.

The changing of mining tenements in 2009 allows full foreign ownership. Under the new system introduced in 2009, full foreign ownership is permitted, local authorities (ie Aceh province) are responsible with the Mines Department co-ordination.

The following description of the Indonesian Mining law was extracted from "An Overview of the Recent Implementing Government Regulations", Asia Legal Business (March 2010).

The New Mining Law, No. 10 of 2004 replaced Law No. 11 of 1967. The President approved the New Mining Law on January 12, 2009 (Law No. 4/2009). The new laws introduced a new mining licensing system that replaces both mining authorizations (Kuasa Pertambangan, KPs) that were only available to wholly owned Indonesian companies as well as contracts of work (CoWs) and coal contracts of work (CCoWs). The government issued two regulations effective 1 February 2010 that have gone some way to assisting in the implementation and clarification of Law No.4/2009. These regulations were:

- Government Regulation No.22/2010 on Mining Areas (Regulation No. 22/2010); and
- Government Regulation No.23/2010 on Conduct of Coal and Mineral Mining Business Activities (Regulation No. 23/2010).

These regulations covered the following issues.

Existing KPs and CoWs/CCoWs

- KPs issued under the old mining regime and CoWs/CCoWs entered into before Law No.4/2009 will be honoured until they expire (with certain adjustments to be made).
- Existing KP holders must convert their KPs into IUPs.
- Those who had applied for a KP before the enactment of Law No. 4/2009 and obtained an area reservation (pencadangan wilayah), will have their application processed as an IUP without the requirement for public auction

Mining Areas and Mining Licences

Regulation No.22/2010 provides some technical guidelines as to how Mining Areas (Wilayah Pertambangan, WPs) will be designated.

- WPs can be designated as mining business areas (Wilayah Usaha Pertambangan, WUPs), state reserve areas (Wilayah Pencadangan Nasional, WPNs) (both of which will be determined by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources) and people's mining areas (Wilayah Pertambangan Rakyat, WPRs) (which will be determined by the local regent or mayor).
- A WUP may be categorized into 5 types, namely, radioactive, metallic mineral, coal, non-metallic and/or rock WUPs. After categorisation has been carried out, the WUP can be determined to be a mining business licence area (Wilayah Izin Usaha Pertambangan, WIUP) and be issued with an IUP.

Regulation No.23/2010 provides the following clarification on the issuance of IUPs and the auction process.

- An IUP will only be issued after a WIUP has been granted. In respect of metallic minerals and coal, an auction process must be carried out with the winner of the auction being granted the WIUP. To qualify to bid, bidders must be entities established and domiciled in Indonesia, cooperatives or Indonesian citizens. It would therefore appear that foreign investors may only participate in an auction through a foreign investment company (PMA company).
- The successful bidder must then apply for an IUP within five business days of the announcement of the winner of the public auction. Failure to do so will result in the successful bidder being deemed to have withdrawn from the bid and forfeiting any bond paid as part of the bidding process.

Relinquishment

Regulation No.23/2010 provides greater detail concerning the areas to be progressively reduced as part of the relinquishment process under Law No.4/2009. It is now clear that an exploration IUP has the following area and time limits:

- a maximum of 50,000 hectares (for metals) and 25,000 hectares (for coal) for a WIUP in the fourth year of exploration;
- a maximum of 25,000 hectares (for metals) for a WIUP in the eighth year at the end of exploration or the commencement of production-operation;
- and a maximum of 15,000 hectares (for coal) for a WIUP in the seventh year at the end of exploration or the commencement of production-operation.

Divestment

- Regulation No.23/2010 provides some clarity regarding the scope of divestment obligations under Law No.4/2009.
- The level of domestic ownership required through divestment must be a minimum of 20%, effective 5 years after the commencement of commercial production and cannot be diluted through subsequent capital increases.
- There is a procedure that must be followed to divest shares so that 20% local ownership can be achieved. The divestment shares must first be offered to the central and the relevant regional government. If the central government or the regional government declines such offer, the divestment shares must then be offered to state owned and regional entities and if such entities decline, then offered to private entities. The offer to the stated owned entities, regional owned entities and private entities is made through a tender process.

Contracting Out

Regulation No.23/2010 provides some scope for a holder of a Production Operation IUP to contract out processing, refinery, sales and transportation activities to another party to perform those activities. However, only a holder of a specific Production Operation IUP for processing and refining may process ore and refine minerals.

Domestic Market Obligations

Regulation No.23/2010 clearly reinforces domestic market obligations (DMO) for holders of Production Operation IUPs in respect of minerals and/or coal.

The earlier issued Ministerial Regulation No.34 of 2009 on Prioritisation of Domestic Mineral and Coal Supplies (Ministerial Regulation No.34/2009) requires mining companies to sell a certain percentage of their production to domestic users.

Neither Ministerial Regulation No.34/2009 nor Regulation No.23/2010 sets out the new minimum pricing structures for sales of coal and other minerals or how these will be set in practice. Ultimately these matters are to be determined by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources in a follow-up regulation.

While Regulation No.22/2010 and Regulation No.23/2010 go some way towards addressing the concerns and uncertainty of Law No.4/2009 and its operation, further implementing regulations are required to be issued.

4.5 Forest Permits & Environmental

In September 2007 the Indonesian office of Vancouver-based environmental consultants, Hatfield Consultants, conducted an environmental baseline study of the project area prior to the commencement of exploration work (Figure 4).

In the central and eastern tenements the vegetation cover, as determined from provincial forestry maps and Landsat composite images, comprises ‘mixed-use status forest category’ as well as limited ‘protection forest category’. The western tenement is situated in ‘village farmland category’ under the care of the Transmigration Department. The existing forestry and mining laws allow for the exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits within these categories of protected forests.

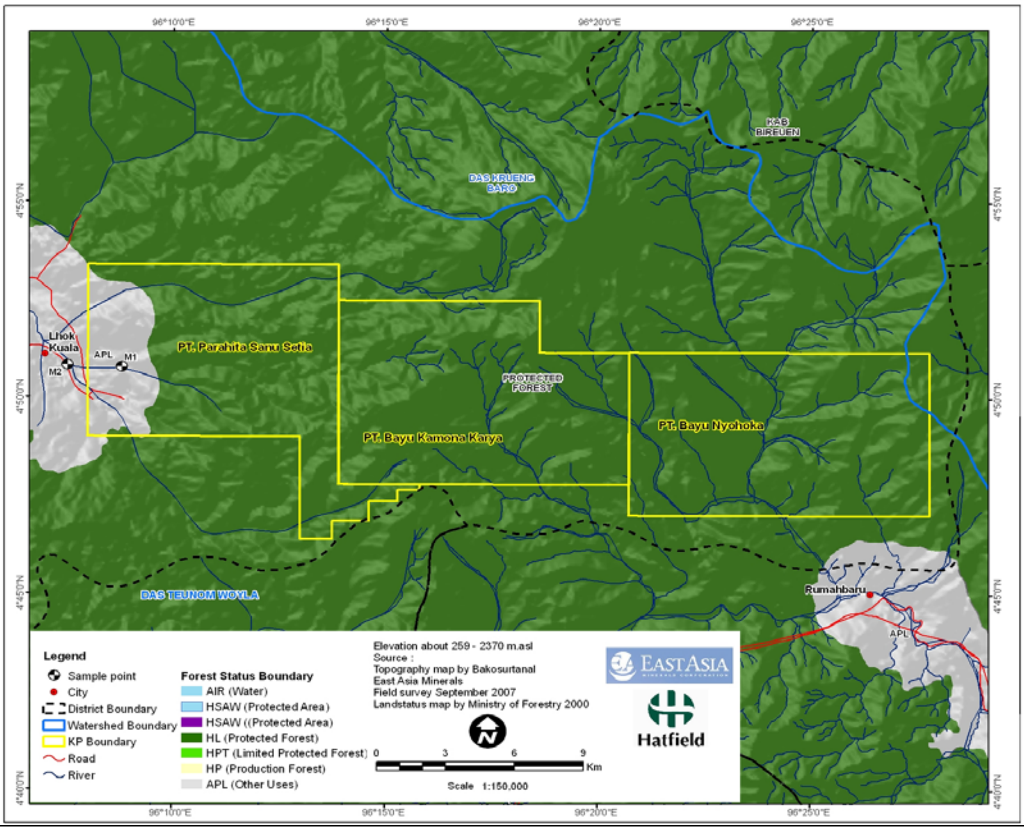

Figure 4: Hatfield Environmental Study Baseline Study Map
(Source: after Hatfield, 2007)

Hatfield notes in their report summary:

> *"An on-site survey carried out in September 2007 focused on general characterisation of water quality, including selected heavy metal concentrations in river water and river bottom sediments, and an overview of the types and extent of vegetation cover and land-use in the KP prior to initiation of exploration activities.*
>
> *River water quality was as expected for largely uninhabited natural areas, with concentrations of dissolved and total antimony, arsenic, copper, iron, lead, mercury, and zinc at or usually below laboratory analytical detection limits. River bottom sediment samples were also uncontaminated.*
>
> *Miwah KP located mostly within protected forest. Protected animals such as Actilis binturong (binturong or bearcat), Nycticebus coucang (slow loris), and Manis javanica (scaly anteater or Sunda Pangolin) inhabit the forest. "*

There are 3 types of forest areas: Conservation, Protected and Production. In September 1999, a new Forestry Law 41 was enacted which states that no mining activities are permitted in Conservation Forest, while all mining activities are permitted in Production Forest and only underground mining activities are permitted in Protected Forest. In March 2004, the 1999 Forestry Law was amended by an Emergency Government Regulation which now permitted open cut mining activities in Protected Forests for pre-existing licenses. The IUPs at Miwah were granted in 2006 which falls outside the time frame permitting open cut mining operations under the amended Forestry Law.

An additional law was passed in 2010, Government Regulation No. 24 re Utilization of Forest Areas ("GR 24/2010"). This ruling specifies that mining is allowed with a Rent-Use Permit from the Ministry of Forestry which is valid for 2 years extendable periods, i.e. the same as the period for the mining authority license. There is a compensation requirement with the permit: when the area of Forest is less than 30% of the total Provincial land area, then the holder must provide compensation land in the ratio 1:1 for non-commercial purposes and 1:2 for commercial purposes. If the area is greater than 30%, the holder must pay non-tax State Revenues on Forest area utilization and conduct re-forestation activities in the ratio or 1:1. The Rent-use Permit is not transferable without Ministry of Forestry approval. In May 2011 a presidential regulation (Peraturan Presiden) number 28 year 2011 was issued allowing for underground mining within protected forest classifications modifying Forestry Law 41 and Government Regulation 24 year 2010 regarding forest use.

4.6 Compensation Agreements

No compensation Agreements are in place with the Kabupaten Pidie. (local government or regency).

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

[The Miwah project area is located at Latitude 4° 50’ 30” North and Longitude 96° 16’ 28” East (location of drill hole EMD001) between 197200mE–198650mE and 535400mN–536800mN UTM (WGS84 47N) approximately 130 km southeast of Banda Aceh (Figure 1), the capital of Aceh in the thinly populated to uninhabited Barisan Mountain range of northern Sumatra. It is approximately 50 km northeast of Takengon, the capital of Central Aceh Regency, 285km north northeast of Medan, the capital of North Sumatra and 600km northwest of Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia.

There is regional access from Jakarta with daily flight to Medan, then charter flight to Takengon, approximately 50km southeast of Miwah; and from Takengon by helicopter to site. Alternately the area can be access from Banda Aceh via local roads to the village of Geumpang, the nearest village which is about a five-hour drive from Banda Aceh on a sealed road of variable quality. The Miwah project can be accessed from the village of Geumpang by an 8km 4WD track and a 9km walking track (Figure 5).

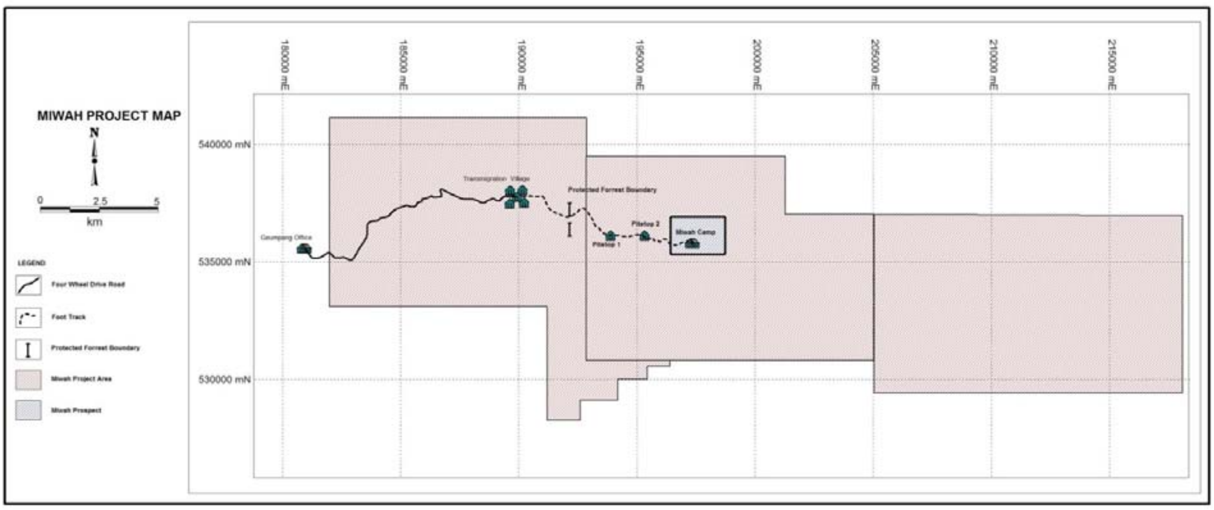

Figure 5: Project Location, local access
(Source: East Asia, 2009)

5.2 Climate

Temperatures at Miwah range from 15°C at night to around 25°C during the day. In excess of 300 mm of rain is received per month averaged over a year. According to Hatfield (2007), the Miwah exploration area is above 2000 m elevation and there were no available climate data for this remote site. Neighbouring areas at an approximate average elevation of 750 m above mean sea level average 15 rainy days and 300 mm rainfall per month, based on Ministry of Meteorology (BMG) data. Temperatures range from 22 - 26ºC with a relative humidity of 80%. The Miwah block can be expected to have higher rainfall and lower average temperatures than these areas.

Figure 6 shows the rain and temperature averages for Takengon which is approximately at 1280m elevation. It receives over a metre of rain on average annually.

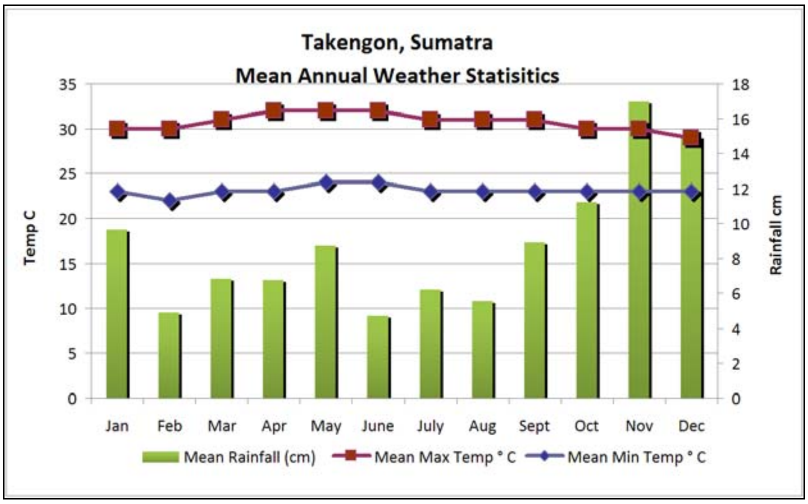

Figure 6: Rainfall, Temperature averages for Takengon, Aceh, Sumatra
(Source: MSN Weather)

5.3 Infrastructure

The project area falls within the Pidie Regency. The regency had a population of 479,411 people in 2000. Pidie is one of the largest rice producing area of Aceh province, producing some 20% of its total output. The Miwah area is 50km northwest from Takengon, the capital of the Central Aceh Regency located on Lake Laut Tawar. This regency had a population of 177,631 people in 2000. It is the main centre of coffee production within Aceh province and is home to the Gayo people who are mostly concentrated in this regency and in the southeast Aceh.

Infrastructure in the immediate region is relatively poorly developed. The sealed road and power grid ends at Geumpang village. The local power grid is reasonably well developed but is prone to disruption by landslips and falling trees particularly during the rainy season.

Most major exploration equipment has to be brought in from Medan located some 500 km by road from Geumpang village. Most other supplies can be sourced in Banda Aceh. Porters carry most materials to the field camp on a regular basis. Rock and core samples are carried on the return journeys to Geumpang. Heavy equipment, such as fuel drums and drilling equipment, is lifted to site by helicopter when required

5.4 Physiography

The prospect topography is steep and rugged at elevations ranging of 1,500 m to 2,000 m above sea level (Figure 7). The area is mostly covered by rain forest and secondary regrowth tropical vegetation.

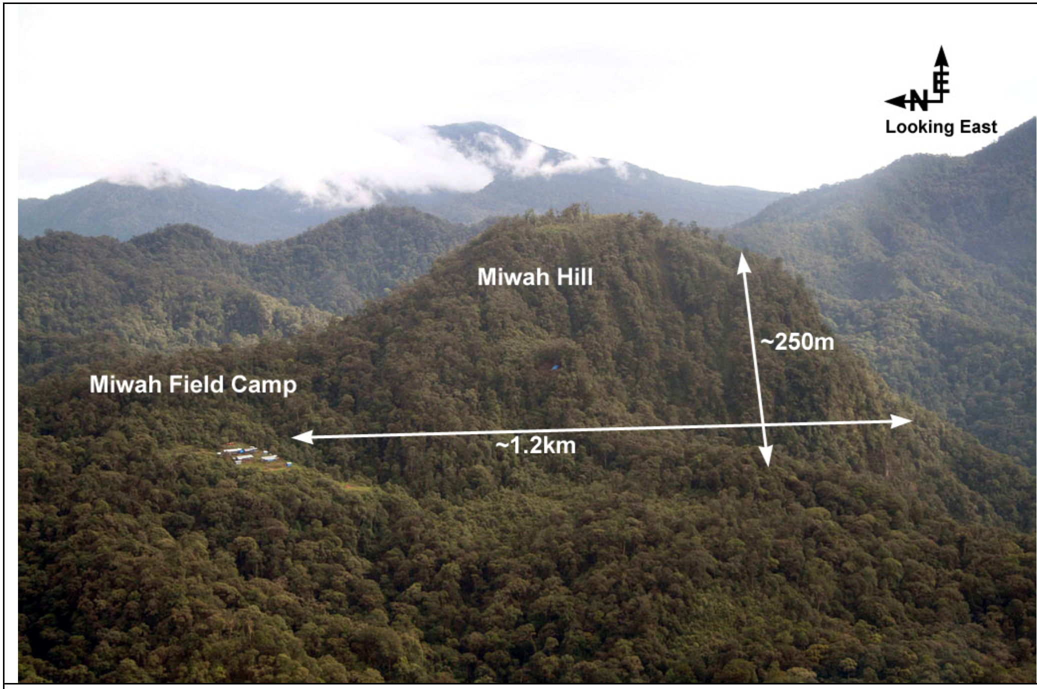

Figure 7: Miwah Physiography
(Source: East Asia)

As above, Hatfield in their baseline environmental study noted that the vegetation cover in the Miwah area in the central and eastern tenements, as determined from provincial forestry maps and Landsat composite images, comprises 'mixed-use status forest category' as well as limited 'protection forest category'. The western tenement is situated in 'village farmland category' under the care of the Transmigration department.

Volcanic & Seismic Activity

There are 2 active volcanoes in the region; the Peut Sague volcano and the Bur ni Telong volcano (Figure 8).

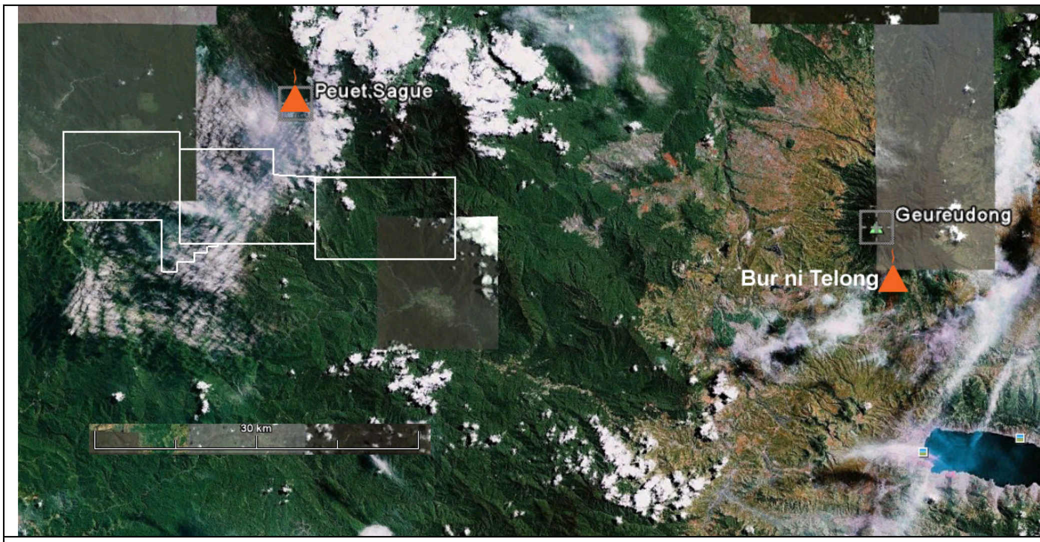

Figure 8: Miwah Physiography
(Source: East Asia)

Peut Sague

Peut Sague is an active strato volcano with a summit at about 2,780 m height approximately 8 km north of the Miwah central tenement. The first recorded eruption took place between 1918 – 1921. Recent eruptions commenced in 1998 when an ash eruption was spotted by a pilot of the Garuda Indonesia airline. Eruptions have been recorded from 1999 through to 2001 (when it erupted a number of times). Ash from the 2000 eruption was spread over a relatively large area. Reports of ashfall was occurred on Geumpang, Lutung, Mane and Bangke villages, up to 20 km (12.5 miles) away. A glowing lava flow at night was also reported. The 2000 eruption was estimated at scale 2 on Volcanic Explosivity Index (0 to 8, based on how much volcanic material is thrown out, how high the eruption goes, and how long it lasts). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peuet_Sague).

Bur ni Telong

Bur ni Telong is approximately 60 km west of the Miwah Prospect. It is located the southern base of the massive Bur ni Geureudong volcanic complex, one of the largest in northern Sumatra. The historically active Bur ni Telong volcano has grown to a height of 2,624 m. Explosive eruptions were recorded during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Seismicity

The Aceh region is seismically active (Figure 9). Activity on the undersea component of this tectonic system at the plate margins (300 km offshore) was responsible for the infamous 9.2 magnitude Sumatra-Andaman (‘Christmas’) earthquake and tsunami that devastated the southern coast of Sumatra, Phuket, Sri Lanka, India and various islands in the Indian Ocean on 26 December, 2004. This fault system is very active and more recent earthquakes of 8.7 magnitude (28 March, 2005) and 6.1 and 6.3 magnitude (6 March, 2007) have occurred off the western coast of Sumatra (WGM, 2010).

Much of the thrust-fault plate boundary offshore of Sumatra has ruptured in a sequence of great earthquakes since 2000. Although the effect of these earthquakes is to reduce stress on much of the thrust fault boundary, continuing readjustments of stress and associated aftershocks are expected around the edges of the rupture zones. Geodetic and geologic observations imply that much of the elastic strain that accumulated on the plate boundary since the early 19th century has not yet been released in the shocks that have occurred in the region since 2000. The exact timing of future earthquakes cannot be specified (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/).

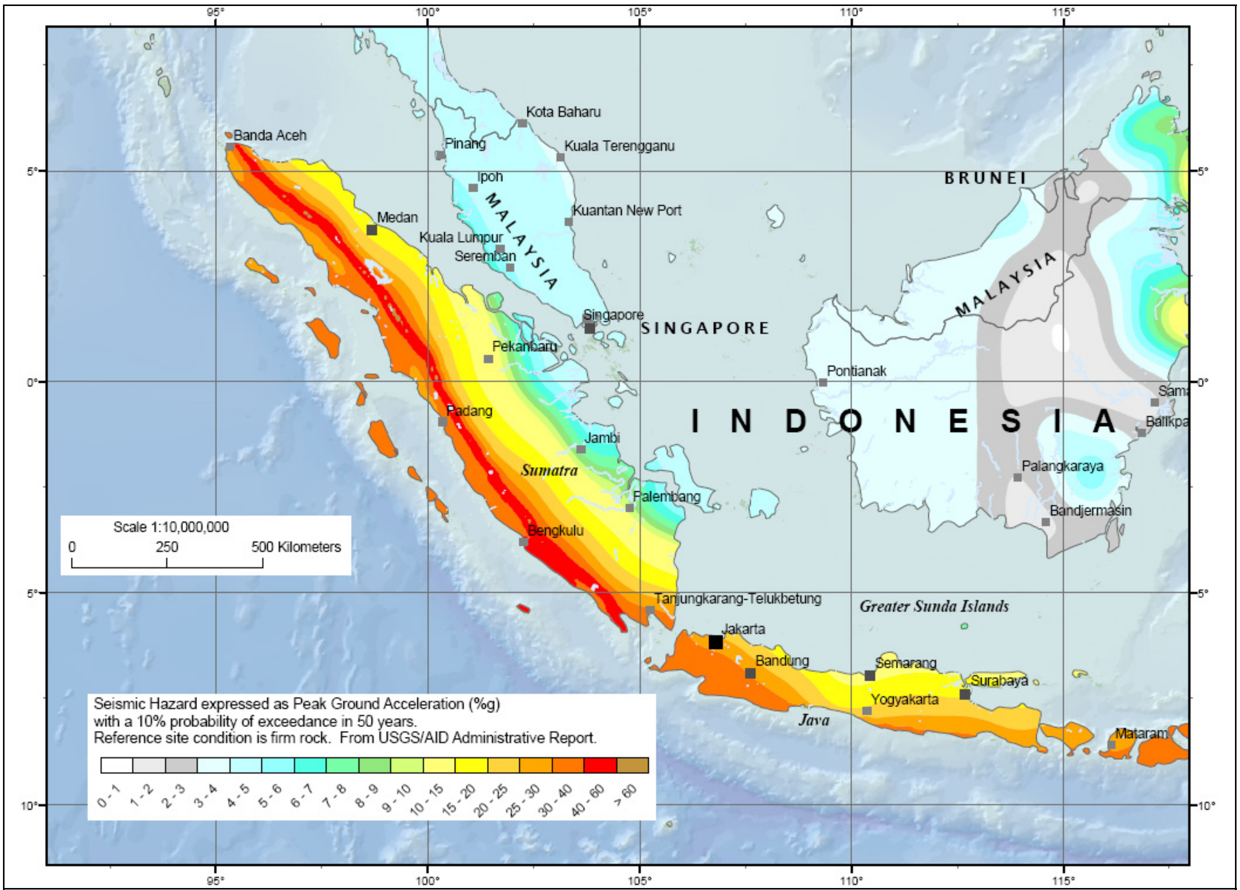

Figure 9: Seismic Hazard Map

(Source: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards)

6 HISTORY

6.1 Discovery and Ownership

The discovery of Miwah has been documented by Williamson & Fleming (1995), Corbett & Leach (1997) and more recently by Meldrum (2009) and Royle (2009).

During the 1930's alluvial gold was worked on a modest scale from Pameue, as well as the Reungeut and Meugeurincing Rivers, near Anu, approximately 28km downstream of Miwah. Along the Woyla Rivers below Anu, alluvial gold was won by local miners for a further 27km downstream of Tutut, when an alluvial gold dredging operation was in operation until the 1990's.

From 1975 to 1980, a joint Government British and Indonesian geological team under the North Sumatra Project delineated many significant geochemical anomalies in stream sediments and rocks in and around the tenement. Further inter-government sponsored regional surveys were undertaken 1984-88 and described the presence of strongly propylitised and silicified Leuping Volcanics, now known to be the host unit to Miwah mineralisation.

Between 1990 and 1995 a number of companies such as PT Krueng Mesen prospected the Miwah area. It was during the course of these conventional regional reconnaissance surveys that the Miwah High Sulphidation epithermal system was discovered in the early 1990's. The discoverers followed altered and gold mineralised boulders from Tutut for more than 45km up the Woyla, Pameue, and Blang Miwah River's back to source. Subsequently the discovery became part of the Contract of Work (CoW) area of PT Miwah Tambang Emas (MTE), a joint venture company between Australian Highlands Gold and local company PT Miwah Subur.

From 1995 to 1997 MTE spent approximately USD5.1 million conducting exploration activities in Miwah culminating in a 3,100 metre 13 hole diamond drilling program that outlined significant mineralisation.

Rising tensions and political instability in Aceh forced Highlands Gold (HGL) to abandon the project which lay dormant. In 2002, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources revoked the CoW agreement following several years of inactivity by PT Miwah Tambang Emas.

Exploration was resumed again in 2007, this time by East Asia Minerals (EAM). By mid 2009 drilling had recommenced in tandem with the ongoing re-evaluation of the deposit geology and the district potential. The initial work not only confirmed the earlier results reported by HGL, but indicated scope for extending the area of alteration and mineralisation to the north and south leading to the definition of a larger high sulphidation complex measuring in excess of 2,500m x 2,000m and open in most directions.

6.2 Previous Exploration

The Miwah discovery became part of the Contract of Work (CoW) area of PT Miwah Tambang Emas, a joint venture company between Highlands Gold of Australia (HGL) and local company PT Miwah Subur. PT Miwah Tambang Emas was an Indonesian foreign investment company of which HGL had majority ownership.

From 1995 to 1997 PT Miwah Tambang Emas, spent approximately USD$5.1 million conducting exploration activities at Miwah including:

- Geological mapping.
- Drainage sampling.
- Trenching and extensive rock sampling.
- A gradient-array IP survey and the collection of 2,400 line km of airborne magnetic and radiometric data.

Extensive surface sampling and mapping and gold geochemical anomalies provided the basis for diamond drilling. This culminated in a helicopter-supported thirteen (13) hole diamond drilling program for 2,981 m. Significant gold results were returned from nine (9) of these drill holes including 71 m at 1.4 g/t Au and 58 m at 1.1 g/t Au.

In 1996 PT Miwah Tambang Emas agreed to farm out 60% of the property to a partnership of Colony Pacific and Inco. Colony Pacific/Inco carried out metallurgical testwork on six samples of drill core but subsequently withdrew from the agreement.

Some preliminary metallurgical test work on composite drill core samples was undertaken in 1997 by a previous explorer (Colony Pacific Explorations Ltd.). This testwork indicated gold recoveries of 63% to 84% from cyanidation testing of six samples of oxide and mixed oxide material. The highest recovery was from a sample reportedly containing 27% oxidised material.

In 2002 the PT Miwah Tambang Emas COW was cancelled by the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. In 2007 East Asia obtained its interest in the Miwah property.

6.3 Historic Drill Programmes

In July 2009 East Asia Minerals twinned Highland Gold of Australia's (HGL) MWD002 with hole EMD004, in order to validate the historical drill data received from HGL. Nine the drill holes have significant mineralised intercepts, and make up less than 10% of the drill hole data base.

Gold grades in the critical band of 0.5 to 1.25g/t are over stated by the HGL results, likely to be the direct result of smearing during sample preparation, the high grade results (>1.5g/t) are well represented in both drill programmes. Generally HGL silver and copper are higher than the equivalent East Asia silver and copper grades.

The results of this limited investigation indicate that historic HGL drill results suffer from down hole smearing, either from poor drilling practices or poor sample preparation at the laboratory. The HGL results will be utilised for geological boundaries, the assay data is un-suitable for indicated resource estimation, however in areas of low sample coverage specific holes can be considered for inclusion in an inferred resource.

Holes MWD001, 004, 006, 008 were used entirely to inform the inferred resource estimate as they are in areas of sparse East Asia drilling, hole MWD007 was only used to inform the deeper lodes, as shallower East Asia holes were sufficient to inform the upper lodes.

6.4 Historic Resource and Reserve Estimates

There are no historical resource and reserve estimates.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The geology, resources and tectonic evolution of Sumatra have been extensively discussed in Barber et al (2005). A general discussion of regional plate tectonics and magmatic arc formation can be found, for example, in Garwin et al (2005). Royle (2009) has recently summarized the regional geology of Sumatra.

Sumatra forms the southwestern margin of Sundaland, which is an extension of the Eurasian continental plate. Sumatra is considered to be composed of fragments of continental plates and volcanic arcs which were derived from the breakup of Gondwana during the Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic. Ongoing phases of subduction in the Mesozoic, Tertiary and Quaternary have resulted in the formation of magmatic arcs along the length of Sumatra.

The Australia-Indian tectonic plate is currently being subducted obliquely beneath Sumatra producing a north westerly orientation with a fore-arc basin, several generations of magmatic arc, the Sumatra Fault System (SFS) and the back arc basin (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Mineral deposits along the length of Sumatra associated with these different ages of magmatic arc are discussed in Barber et al (2005).

The simplified geology of Sumatra is shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12.

The Permo-Carboniferous Sundaland continental basement rocks, that are interpreted to underlie much of Sumatra, are distributed mostly in northern and western central Sumatra and sporadically and less abundantly in southern Sumatra (shown as pre-Tertiary Basement Complex in **Error! Reference source not found.**). In northern Sumatra, where the Miwah project is located, these basement rocks comprise argillites, sandstone, quartzite and limestone of the Tapanuli and Peusangan Groups (Figure 12).

Overlying these rocks are subaerial to oceanic arc assemblages known as the Woyla Group, which were either accreted to, or emplaced onto, the proto Sundaland southern margin during the Mesozoic. Following periods of up-lifting and partial erosion of the basement rocks the region underwent sedimentation on both sides of the Barisan Mountains from the Tertiary onward.

In the vicinity of Miwah east of the SFS, Tertiary volcanics and volcanogenic sediments, ranging in age from Eocene to Pliocene, overlie the Woyla Group.

Mineral occurrences within Sumatra appear to be associated with at least three magmatic arcs: the middle to late Cretaceous Sumatra-Meratus arc in the centre; the Neogene (Miocene-Pliocene) Sunda-Banda arc along the western coastal range of Sumatra; and the arcuate Neogene Aceh arc present only in northeastern Sumatra.

Mineral occurrences within the Cretaceous arc consist mainly of tin deposits and minor copper and gold occurrences in the Singarak cluster and in areas north of Tembang (formerly Rawas).

The Neogene Sunda-Banda arc comprises basaltic-andesitic lava flows and small shallow intrusions. Mineralisation within this arc includes the Martabe high sulphidation gold deposit, the Krueh, Lebong Tandai and other polymetallic deposits hosted in volcano−plutonic centres.

The Neogene Aceh arc, located exclusively in north Sumatra, hosts the Miwah high-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation and other epithermal and porphyry copper-gold occurrences at Butung, Tangse, Pisang Mas, Sable, Woyla, Abong, Takengon and Barisan.

The geology of Sumatra is dominated by arc-parallel structural alignments that are predominantly aligned northwest-southeast as a result of the SFS. The SFS has been active for much of the Tertiary, undergoing dextral offset. Arc-normal, or east-west to northeast-southwest faults are less common as these tend to be tension release structures related to trans-tensional forces which built in the rocks adjacent to the SFS.

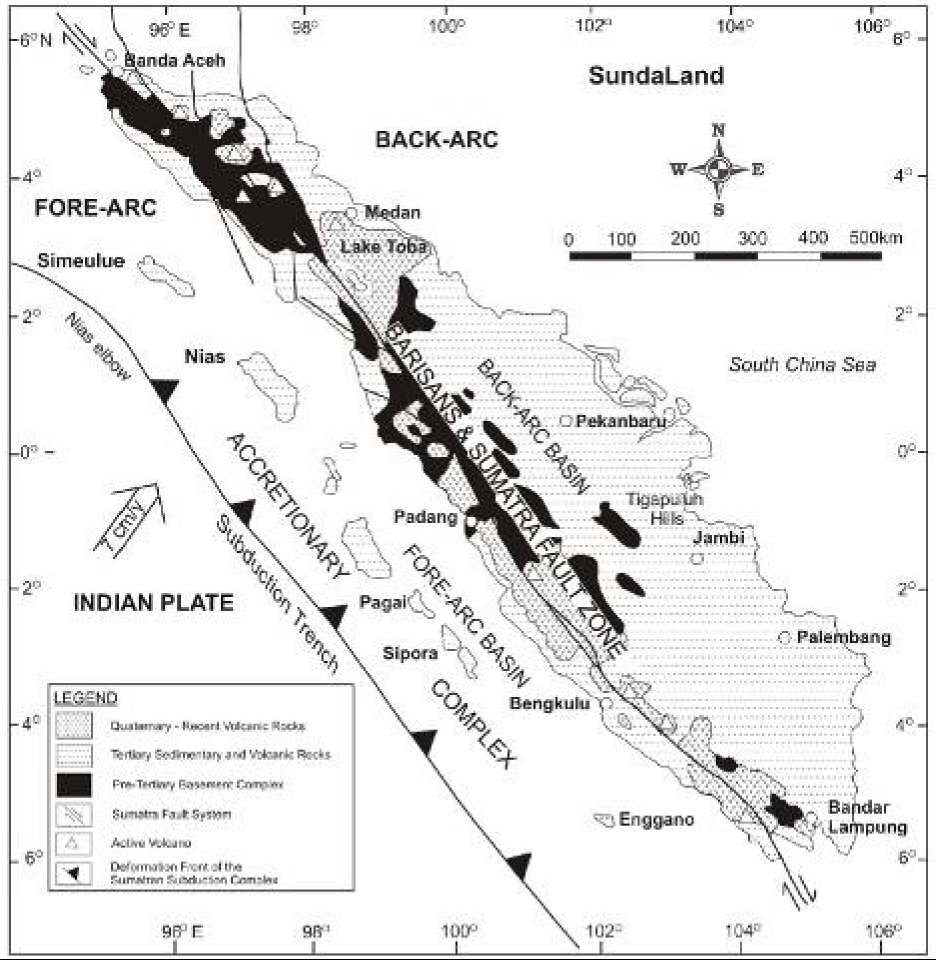

Figure 10:: Tectonic map of Sumatra, Indonesia
(Source, Barber et al, 2005)

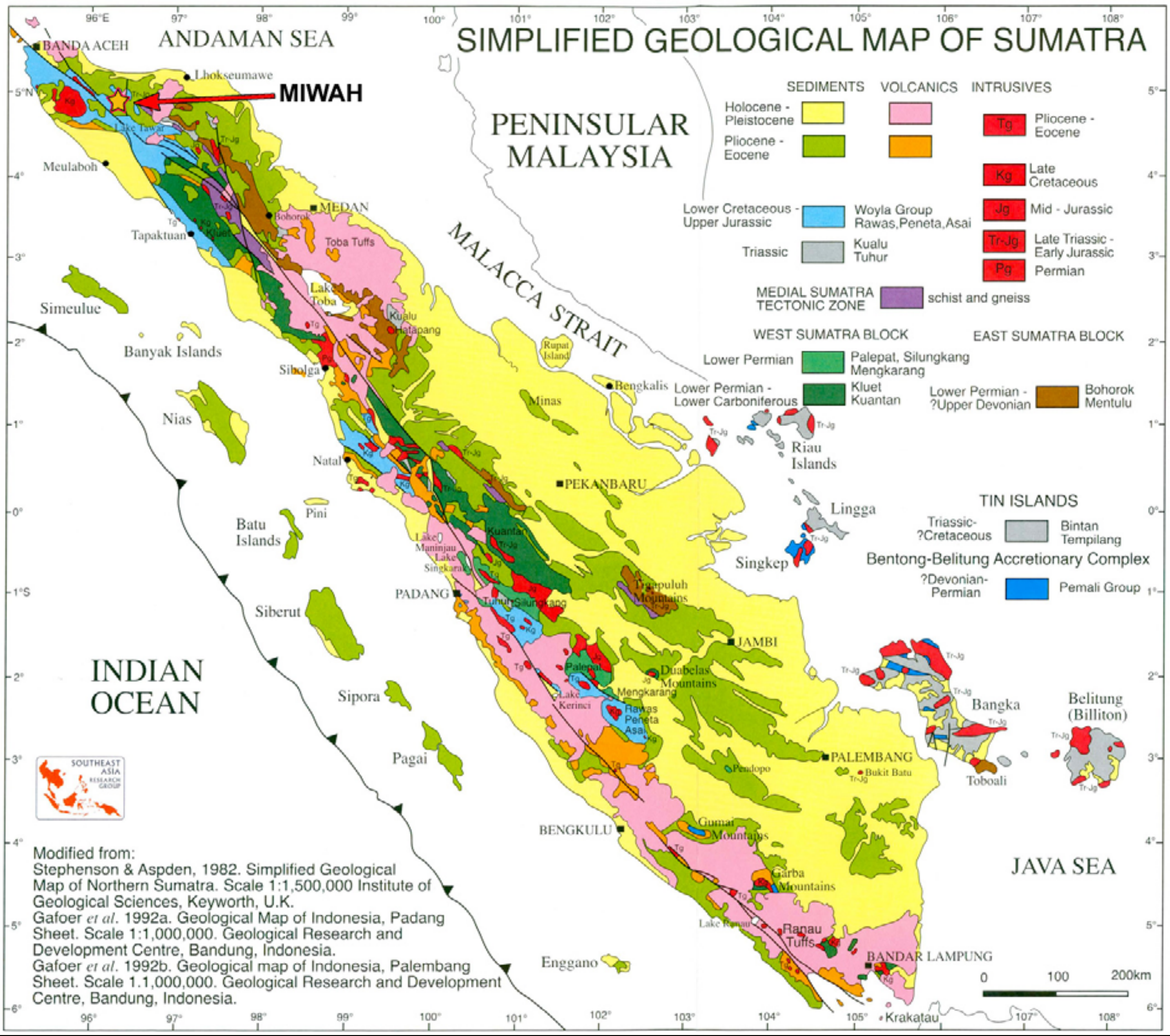

Figure 11: Simplified geology of Sumatra.
(Source, Barber et al, 2005)

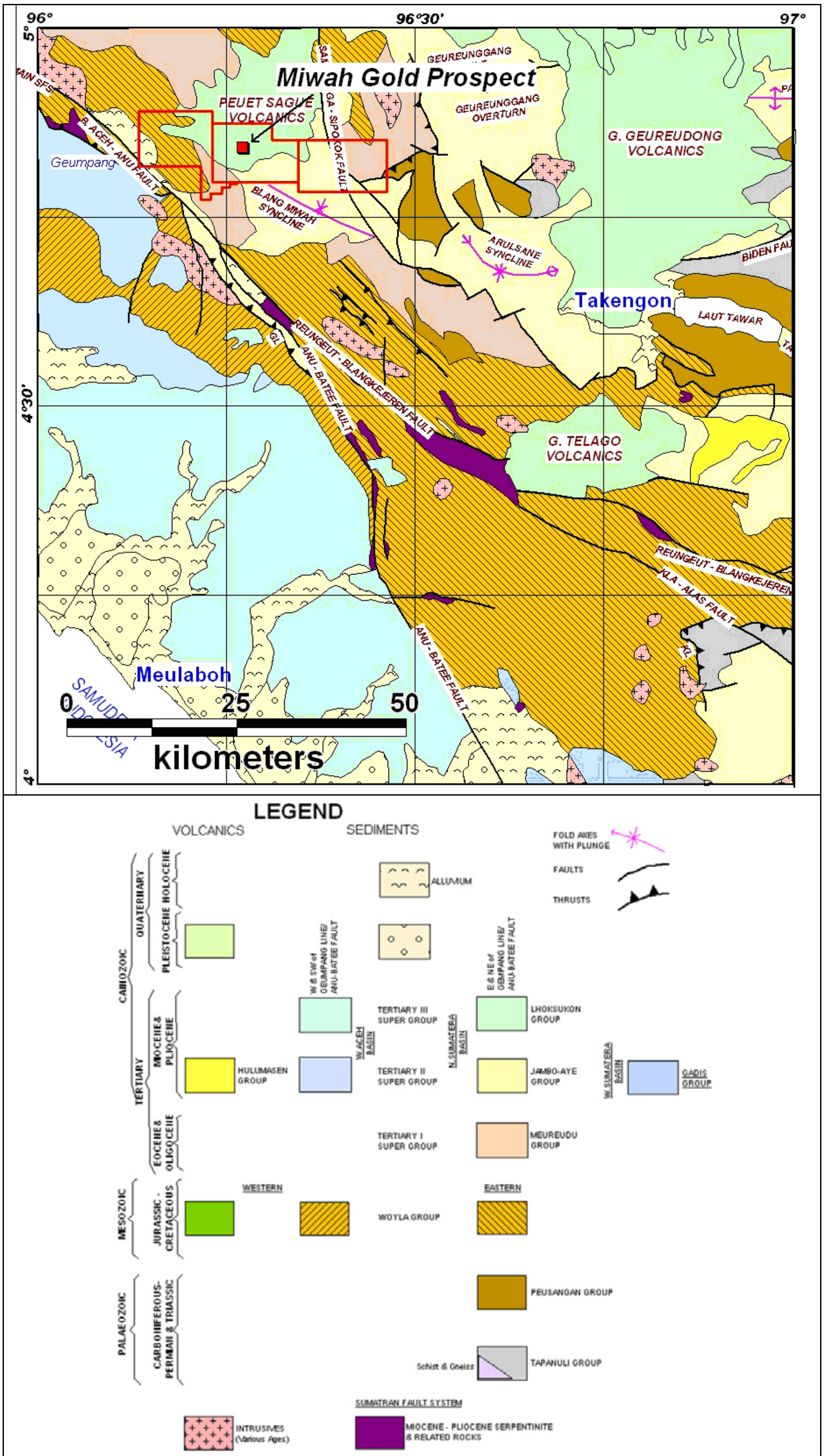

Figure 12: Simplified geology of surrounding Miwah.
(*Source, after Cameron et al, 1983)*

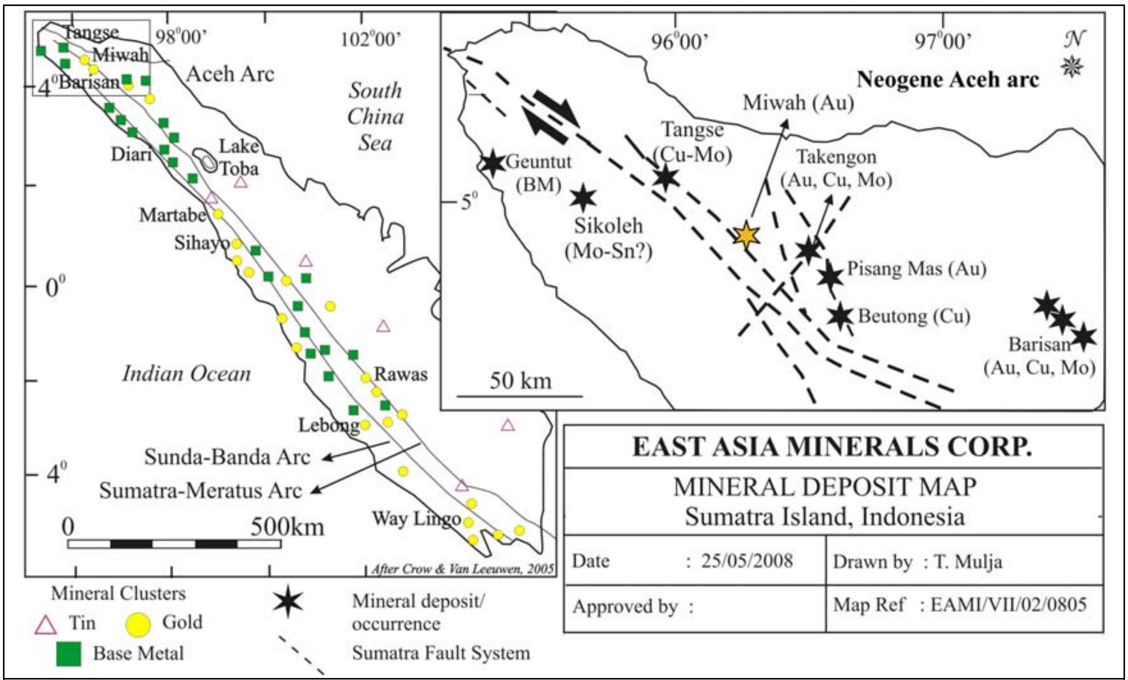

Figure 13: Mineralised magmatic arcs and mineral deposits of Sumatra
(Source: Royle, 2009, after Carlile & Mitchell, 1994; Crow & van Leeuwen, 2005).)

7.2 Local Geology

The local geology of Miwah was first described by Williamson & Fleming (1995) and Corbett & Leach (1997). More recently it has been summarised and further described by Meldrum (2009), Royle (2009) and Watts et al (2010).

The Miwah gold deposit is hosted in a sequence of Plio-Pleistocene andesitic volcanic rocks located on the southern flank of the Sague Volcanic Centre. Williamson and Fleming (1995) described the host rocks as shallow dipping andesitic to dacitic lavas, tuffs, and agglomerates of the Leuping Volcanics. The lowest exposed unit is a rather monotonous andsite unit, overlain by a unit of intertonguing andesite and dacitic to andsitic agglomerate which is the main host to gold mineralisation.

The Leuping Volcanics are intruded immediately north of Miwah by an 800 m diameter, Pliocene age unaltered, biotite-hornblende rhyodacite. The rhyodacite is faulted, displays flow banding, is autobrecciated near its margins, and has extensively fractured and altered the volcanic sequence adjacent to its margins.

A recent, thin, unaltered subaerial tephra blanket is unconformably draped over palaeosols and part of the sub cropping mineralisation. The tephra blanket is related to the nearby Peut Sague active volcano. The blanket consists of poorly consolidated quartz feldspar hornblende ash.

The Miwah gold deposit is proximal to an arc normal fault (070º) splay that forms part of the SFS.

According to Meldrum (2009), intense and pervasive hydrothermal alteration has destroyed most rock textures making rock identification difficult (Photo 1, Photo 2 & Photo 3). The principal host rocks are phreatomagmatic diatreme breccia and/or possible volcanic breccias at Miwah Bluff (Photo 1) and gently dipping andesite tuff, volcanic breccia and lava further to the north-east at Block M. The andesitic volcanics have been intruded by narrow hydrothermal breccias, andesite and dacite flow domes and thin late-stage highly magnetic hornblende-andesite porphyry dykes. The latter are highly magnetic. The porphyritic andesite host rock at Block M is an easily recognizable unit, irrespective of the degree of alteration and may be a useful marker unit within the stratigraphic package. The rock has a porphyritic texture made up of approximately 25% phenocrysts, many of them plagioclase crystals. It is interpreted to be a lava flow

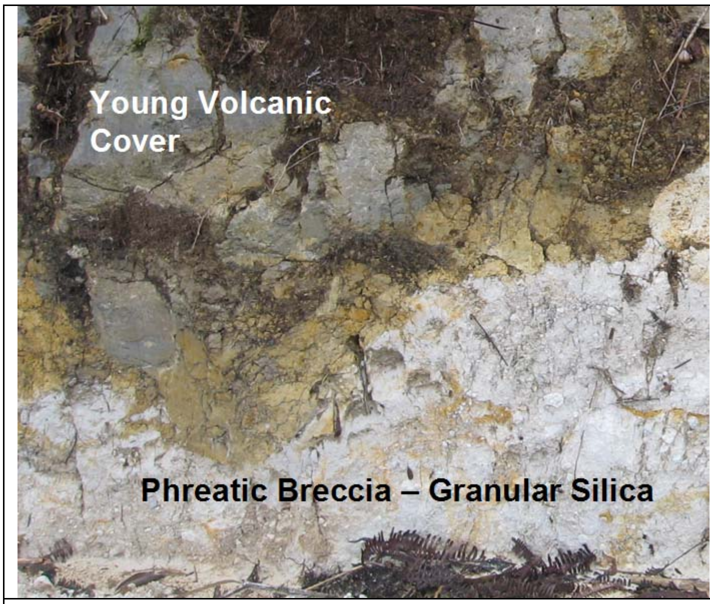

Photo 1: Local Geology, Miwah Bluff
(Source: Meldrum, 2009)

Photo 2: Local Geology, Miwah Bluff
(Source: Meldrum, 2009)

Photo 3: Local Geology, Miwah Bluff
(Source: Meldrum, 2009)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Miwah was first identified as a high sulphidation gold-copper deposit by Williamson and Fleming (1995) and Corbett and Leach (1997) following field work and petrology.

APSR (2009) carried out petrological and fluid inclusion studies and concurred: “Some part of the high sulphidation system is interpreted to locally extend to within a high level intrusion breccia with composition and textural features characteristic of porphyry related diatremes. The occurrence of tennantite/tetrahedrite and cubanite in genetic association with pervasive quartz, strong primary textural destruction, pervasive pyrite and the localisation of crystalline alunite define the high sulphidation environment.”

8.1 Geological Model

8.1.1 Classification

The different styles of southwest Pacific rim gold-copper systems are classified below, as per Corbett & Leach, 1997:

1. Porphyry-related which includes:
   - porphyry copper-gold,
   - skarn copper-gold,
   - breccia gold-copper,
   - porphyry (and alkaline) gold.

2. **High sulphidation gold-copper.** Although commonly described as epithermal in the geological literature, high sulphidation systems extend to the mesothermal and porphyry regimes, and vary from:
   - barren porphyry shoulders,
   - structurally controlled gold-copper,
   - lithologically controlled gold-copper,
   - composite structurally-lithologically controlled gold-copper,
   - hybrid systems high-low sulphidation gold,
   - exhalative gold.

3. Low sulphidation systems are grouped as:
   - porphyry-related deposits demonstrate the closest relationship to a magmatic source and form a continuum to progressively shallow crustal levels and away from the intrusion source as:
     - quartz-sulphide gold + copper,
     - carbonate-base metal gold,
     - epithermal quartz gold-silver,
   - sediment-hosted replacement gold,
   - adularia-sericite epithermal gold-silver systems are subdivided with increasing depth as:
     - sinter and hydrothermal breccia gold-silver (hot spring deposits in Sillitoe, 1993b),
     - stockwork quartz vein gold-silver,
     - fissure vein gold-silver,

The geological settings for these deposit types are summarised in Figure 14. A brief overview of high sulphidation deposits and phreato-magmatic brecciation is given below.

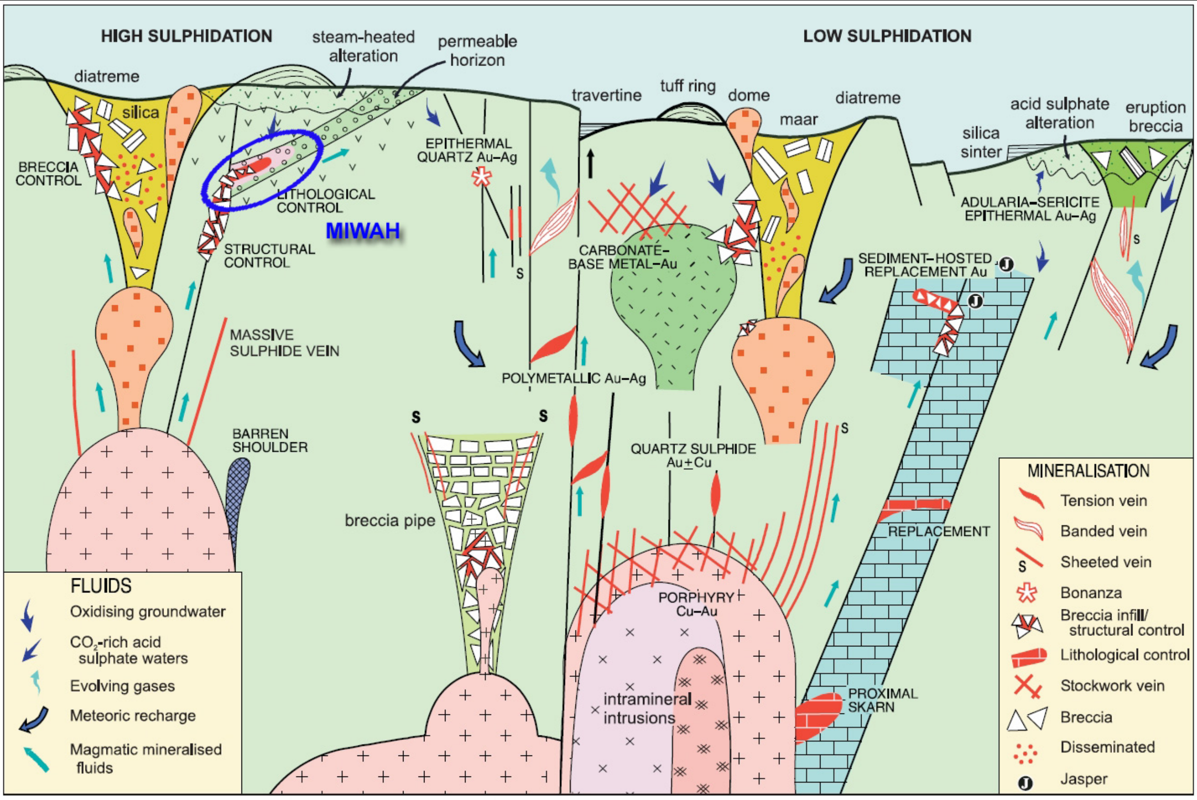

Figure 14. Diagram of the settings of the deposit types
listed in the above classification scheme of Corbett and Leach.
Source: www.Corbettgeology.com

8.1.2 High sulphidation gold gold-copper

High sulphidation gold-copper systems (also termed acid sulphate, quartz-alunite-enargite gold, and silica-alunite-kaolinite + pyrophyllite gold) are formed where acidic fluids dominated by reactive magmatic-derived gases, migrate vertically and laterally along structures and permeable country rock (i.e. porous lithologies, secondary fracture permeability), and undergo rock reaction and fluid mixing. These systems have the following unique characteristics:

- Zoned Alteration.
- Copper-gold-arsenic mineralisation.
- An association with calc-alkaline volcanism.

A two stage model explains the overprinting alteration and mineralisation features encountered in many high sulphidation systems. This model is characterised by early volatile-rich and later liquid-dominated alteration/mineralisation events.

Magmatic fluids which exsolve from a melt emplaced at shallow crustal levels (<1 kb pressure) are thought to partition into a low density vapour (containing H_2O, CO_2, SO_2, H_2S, HCl, etc) and a hypersaline liquid. The vapour phase is inferred to be more mobile than the saline liquid due to relatively low viscosity and density, and quickly ascends to shallow levels. The low density phase is interpreted to contain relatively low metal concentrations, whereas the dense hypersaline liquid may be enriched in gold, copper and other chalcophile elements.

Volatile-rich (alteration) event

At shallow levels, alteration zonation in high sulphidation systems is formed in response to the progressive neutralisation and cooling of hot acidic magmatic-derived fluids mainly by wall rock reaction. Alteration assemblages can be divided into three main alteration zones: central quartz-alunite, marginal phyllic or argillic, and peripheral propylitic zones.

The quartz-alunite zone usually comprises a characteristic core of silica group minerals, mainly quartz, which typically display a vuggy texture, indicative of intense acid leaching. The quartz is virtually the only residual mineral following the leaching of other rock components, and so this alteration is commonly termed residual quartz (silica). The central residual (vuggy) quartz zone grades out to a silicified zone which contains alunite group minerals.

The central silica-alunite zone is typically surrounded by marginal argillic/advanced argillic alteration assemblages of kaolin group (pyrophyllite, dickite, kaolinite) minerals. These grade outwards into illite group (sericite, illite, illite-smectite, smectite) minerals, as the fluid becomes progressively more neutralised. The mineral assemblages formed in each zone are dependent upon the temperature and pH of the upwelling acid fluid, the composition of the host rock, and the physico-chemical conditions of waters residing in the host rock. The illite group minerals grade outward to peripheral sub-propylitic chlorite-carbonate alteration assemblages.

Liquid-rich (mineralising) event

The dense, hypersaline and metal-rich liquid remains at depth until pressure drops are promoted by tectonic fracturing of the carapace, and/or crystallization of the melt, to facilitate expulsion to shallower crustal levels. The cooling and dilution of these metal-bearing fluids, in response to wall rock reaction and mixing with ground water and/or circulating meteoric water, results in mineralisation which overprints the zoned alteration formed by the earlier vapour phase.

The dense, liquid-rich phase utilises the same plumbing system as the earlier volatile-rich phase and focuses mineralised fluids into the residual or vuggy quartz at the core of the zoned alteration. Competent residual quartz and quartz-alunite rocks brecciate well and so commonly host mineralisation. Continuing deformation of dilational structures which channel the liquid-phase fluids may enhance breccia formation and mineralisation. The metal grades of ores are commonly proportional to the degree of brecciation and introduction of sulphide matrix. The enclosing incompetent clay alteration generally displays more plastic deformation, does not fracture, and so is commonly not mineralised. In some systems the clay alteration has a damming effect and so the interface between the competent and incompetent rocks may represent a locus for higher metal grades.

High sulphidation systems exhibit zonations in metals and sulphide minerals, both vertically from deep levels proximal to intrusion source rocks, grading to higher crustal levels, and laterally from silicic core zones, to marginal argillic-propylitic alteration zones (Figure 15). The Cu:Au ratios decrease from deeper porphyry to higher epithermal levels. At intermediate depths high sulphidation systems display arsenic-rich compositions, and at very shallow near surface levels, enrichments in tellurium, antimony and locally mercury are common. The central quartz-alunite alteration zones are copper-arsenic-rich, whereas the adjacent quartz-pyrophyllite/dickite/kaolinite alteration commonly contains lead-zinc mineralisation. High sulphidation systems in the southwest Pacific are commonly silver-poor. Gold typically displays very high fineness (> 900), and as free native gold or Au-tellurides at shallower level gold deposits.

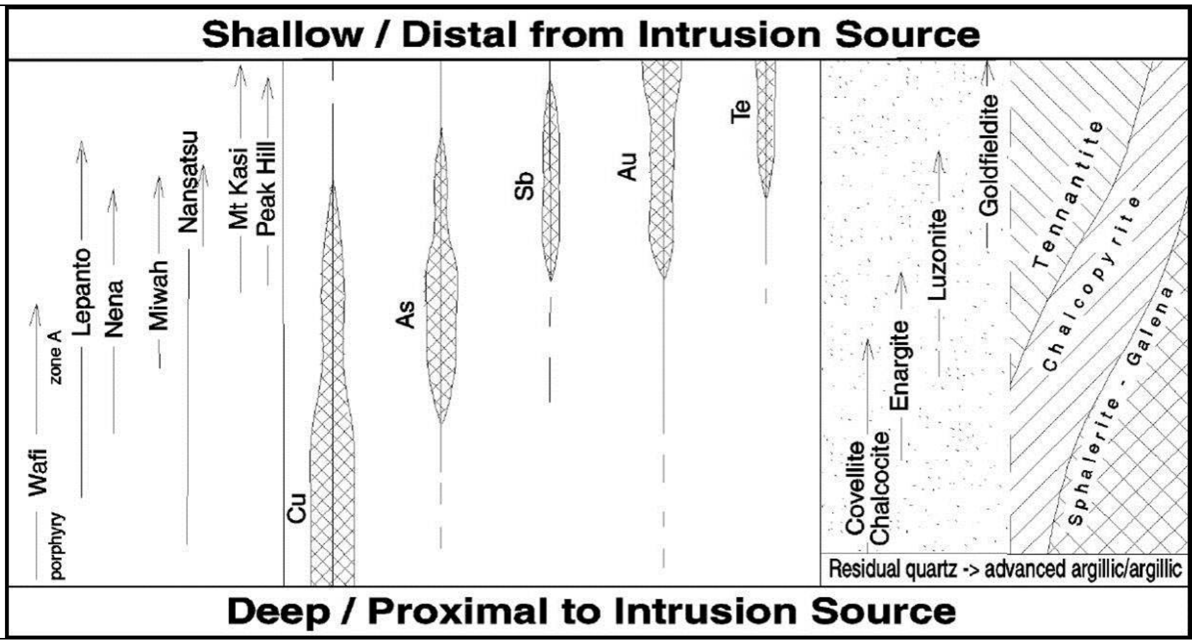

Figure 15. Metal zoning from mineralising event. Note position of Miwah on left.
Source: Corbett & Leach, 1997.

8.1.3 Diatreme-related gold-copper mineralisation

Magmatic hydrothermal breccias typically form at deepest or porphyry levels and are eroded to display pipe-like forms, but need not vent to the surface. Phreatomagmatic (diatreme) breccias (whereby superheated groundwater is involved) typically display associations with high level porphyry intrusions and may vent as diatreme/maar volcanoes or remain as milled matrix fluidized breccias, commonly as dikes which exploit pre-existing structures at varying depths (Figure 16).

The term diatreme is utilised to describe the breccia-filled conduit. Diatreme/maar volcano complexes are inferred to be generated by high level porphyry intrusions at depths varying to 1 km and range in diameter to many hundreds of metres across, although larger examples have been recognised.

Examples of diatreme-related gold/copper mineralisation in the southwest Pacific include:

- Philippines
    - Acupan, 4 M oz Au
    - Lepanto, >3 M oz Au
    - Bulawan Gold
    - Dizon 3 M oz Au associated with the porphyry copper-gold
- Papua New Guinea
    - Wau
    - Kerimenge, 1.8 M oz Au
    - Edie Creek
    - Wafi (Zone A has >15 Mt at 2.6 g/t Au)
- Indonesia
    - Kelian, 5.7 M oz Au
    - **Miwah**
    - Bawone-Binebase on Sangihe Island
- Solomon Islands
    - Gold Ridge

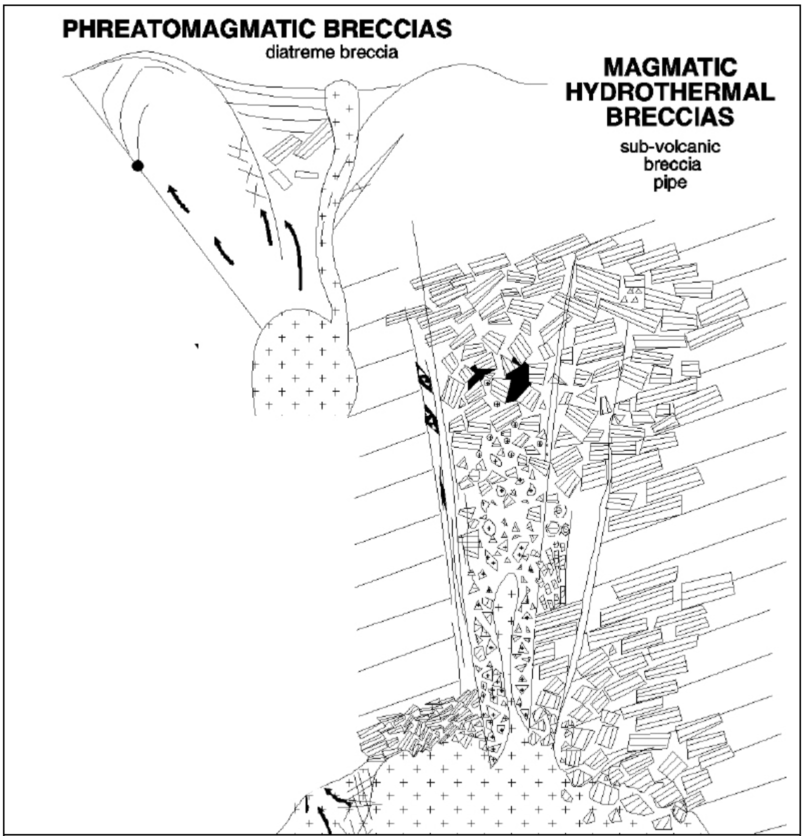

Figure 16. Phreatomagmatic (diatreme) breccia.
Source: Corbet & Leach, 1997.

8.2 Miwah High Sulphidation Gold-Copper

Corbett and Leach (1997) described Miwah thus:

The volcanics, domes, dikes and diatremes have been altered by extensive advanced argillic - argillic alteration which is zoned from: central vuggy to dense quartz-rutile-pyrite, quartz-alunite, through marginal zones of quartz-kaolinite, low temperature illite-smectite, to peripheral chlorite/chlorite-smectite assemblages. This alteration overprints earlier propylitic, and locally phyllic, alteration. The quartz and quartz-alunite alteration occur as:

- Restricted zones within inferred NNW trending structures which parallel the Rusa fault and crop out on the eastern margins of the prospect.
- Less dominant NNE trending structures which crop out as thin ridges, parallel to the Camp fault.
- Broad zones within the diatreme breccias, possibly as a reflection of the high permeability in the breccia matrix.
- Shallow (up to >100 m thick) north to northeast dipping ledges, hosted in volcanics.

The quartz and quartz-alunite alteration have acted as brittle host rocks during subsequent fracturing and brecciation associated with mineralisation which changes from early pyrite-rich quartz veins, to later breccia zones and veins composed of brassy pyrite, overgrown by copper sulphide minerals. Copper minerals are dominated by luzonite at shallow levels to the south, and enargite at deeper levels to the north. Hypogene covellite occurs locally at depth, whereas tennantite occurs in more distal settings to the east. The copper minerals are intergrown with quartz and banded chalcedony, and locally at depth with alunite. Native sulphur commonly fills open cavities and fractures. The alteration and mineralisation are indicative of relatively cool conditions for the high sulphidation alteration and mineralisation.

Although there is a close relationship between gold, copper and arsenic, gold is not always associated with enargite/luzonite, and is locally inferred to have been deposited with earlier pyrite.

The assay data from drilling indicate that the Cu:Au ratios increase with depth and to the north. Information from the structure, alteration and mineralisation suggest that a possible source for hot acidic, mineralised fluids was from the north and at depth below the diatreme breccia, and fluid outflow occurred towards the south.

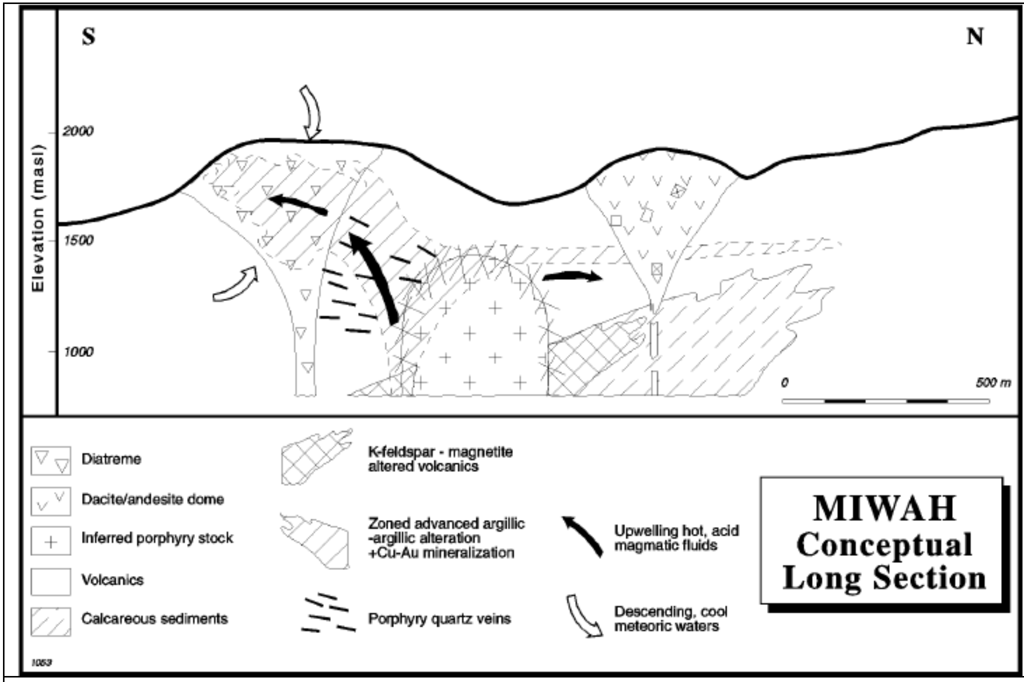

Figure 17: Conceptual long section of Miwah.
(Source: Corbet & Leach, 1997.)

9 MINERALISATION

9.1 Mineralisation style

The work done to date, including the previous exploration by PT Miwah Tambang Emas, indicates that the style of mineralisation present at the Miwah Gold Prospect has the characteristics of a high-sulphidation epithermal gold system.

The mineralisation has been identified in two zones, the first a series of large tabular bodies (lodes) approximately 200 m thick, and the second represented by vertical diatreme breccia feeder zones that underlie and cut through the tabular body (Figure 18). While the tabular zone averages 1.28 g Au/t gold (lodes 2 and 3), higher grading sections exceed 4 g Au/t. The deeper tabular zones are thinner and lower grade. Gold contents are significantly higher in breccia zones, often in the ounce per ton category.

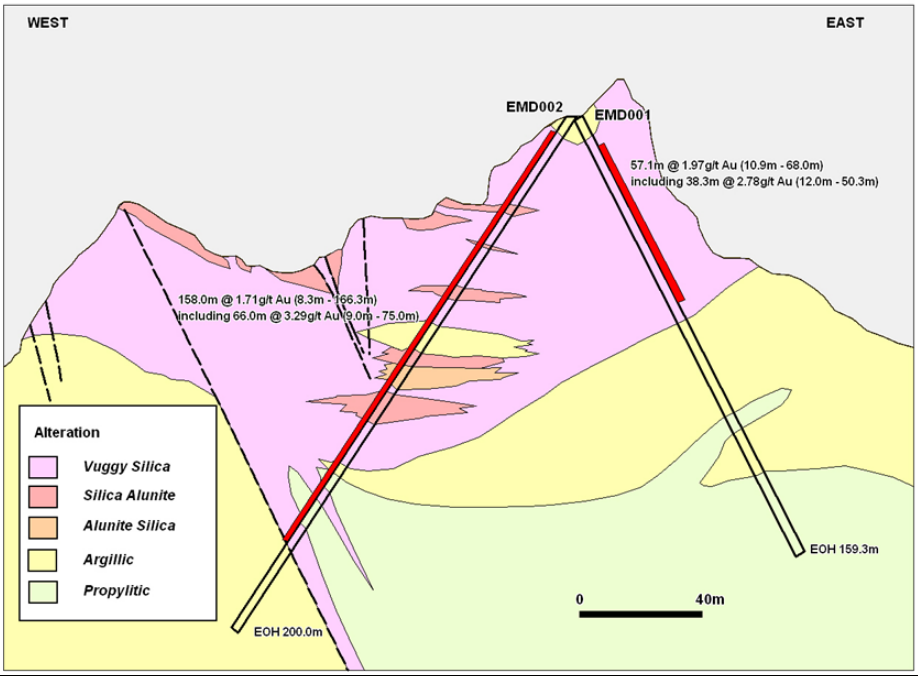

Figure 18: Schematic cross section through holes EMD001, EMD002, Miwah Bluff
Note broadly tabular nature of alteration zones and interpreted feeder zones
(Source: East Asia, 2009)

The work undertaken to date by East Asia, including geological mapping, extensive rock chip and rock sawn channel sampling and diamond drilling, shows that the mineralisation at the Miwah Gold Prospect occurs within a zone of alteration typical of a high-sulphidation system. Significant gold mineralisation (generally >1 g/t) is closely related to a shallow, laterally extensive body of massive, residual vuggy silica-sulphide alteration that forms a resistant east-northeast trending whale-back ridge that can be traced for over 1,000 m along strike, has an average width of 300 m and a vertical extent of up to 200 m.

East Asia has named the eastern part of this body as Block M and the western part as Miwah Bluff (Photo 4). Epithermal gold mineralisation, similar in style to that found at Miwah Bluff and Block M is also present at South Miwah Bluff to the south-southwest of Miwah Bluff, where sub-cropping blocks of residual vuggy silica-sulphide alteration have been mapped over an area of approximately 650 m by 300 m. (Photo 4 and Figure 19). The geological relationship between the mineralisation at South Miwah Bluff and Miwah Bluff and Block M has yet to be established by East Asia

Photo 4: Miwah – Deposit Names
(Source: East Asia, 2010)

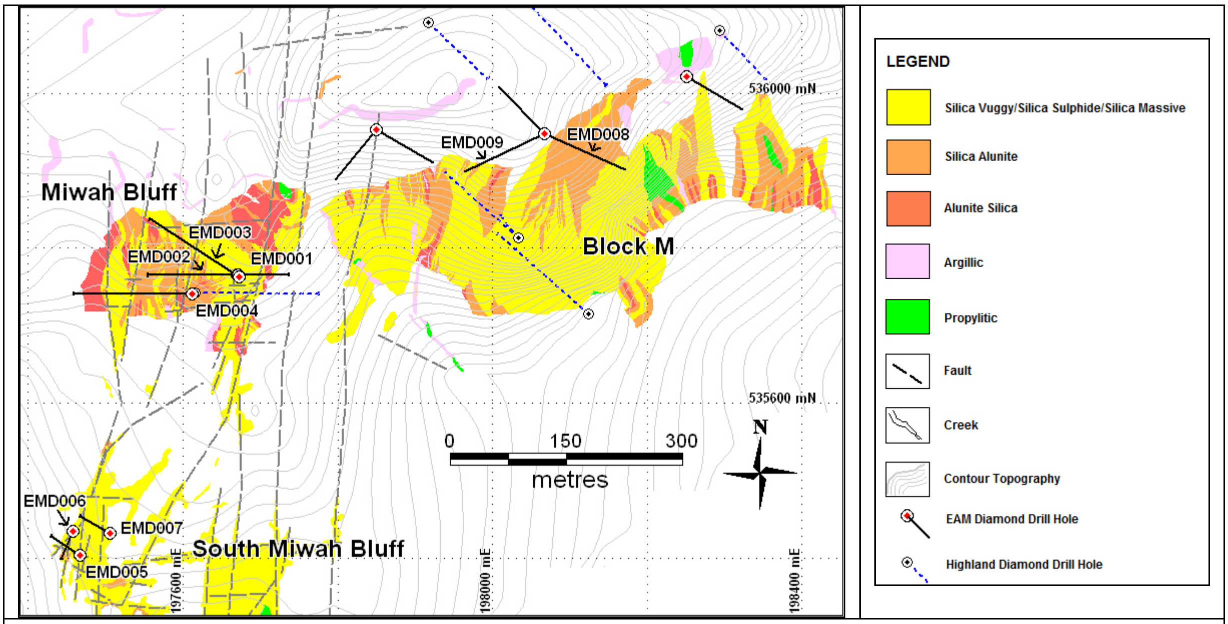

Figure 19: Interpreted distribution of alteration facies from geological mapping of channel sampling profiles and East Asia drill hole locations
(Source: East Asia, 2010)

9.1.1 Alteration

Vuggy residual silica, massive silica and silica-sulphide are the dominant alteration facies (Figure 19 and Photo 5). This alteration is both structurally and lithologically controlled forming a semi-continuous, broadly tabular near-horizontal zone from Miwah Bluff in the west to Block M in the east. This alteration is also present at South Miwah Bluff. Ghost remnants of the original phreatic breccia are occasionally visible within the silica alteration zone.

Photo 5: Example of intense vuggy residual silica-sulphide alteration from hole EMD004 (1.21 g/t Au)
(Source: East Asia, 2010)

The massive, residual vuggy silica zone is bordered outwards and at depth, by patches of advanced argillic alteration consisting of variable amounts of silica, alunite and clay. Argillic alteration, consisting of kaolinite-smectite-illite-pyrite, forms a broad halo of up to several kilometres around the entire Miwah mineralised system.

Royle (2009) states primary gold mineralisation is commonly associated with disseminated fine-grained pyrite and minor arsenopyrite mostly in vuggy silica and silica-alunite alteration facies. Although arsenopyrite (or possibly arsenical pyrite) may be restricted to local occurrences, enargite (a copper-arsenic sulphide) is observed in drill core and is a more likely source of arsenic found in the some of the assays. Corbett and Leach (1997) stated that gold is not always associated with enargite/luzonite at Miwah, and gold is locally inferred to have been deposited with earlier pyrite. Petrological examination of samples by APSR (2009) noted the copper mineralogy as tennantite/tetrahedrite and cubanite.

Peripheral argillic altered rocks generally contain <5% pyrite and are poorly gold mineralised. Higher gold grades appear to be preferentially associated with zones that have evidence of multiple hydrothermal events such as reactivated breccias, veins, fractures and superimposed alteration effects (Photo 6). Some preliminary mineralogical work on a very high grade surface channel sample from South Miwah Bluff indicates that some of the gold occurs as free grains.

Hypogene copper mineralisation consists mainly of fine-grained crystalline enargite, luzonite, covellite and rare chalcocite and is commonly associated with the vuggy silica and advanced argillic alteration facies. Although copper values are often anomalous within the gold mineralised zones they rarely exceed 0.1% Cu. Barite and native sulphur are minor associated minerals. Late-stage chalcedonic and crustiform banded quartz veinlets are locally present within the vuggy silica suggesting a superimposed low-sulphidation mineralising event.

Photo 6: High-grade vuggy silica from hole EMD003
showing evidence of brecciation, later veining and superimposed alteration effects
(Source: East Asia, 2009)

Moderate oxidation within the residual vuggy silica zone is widespread and present to around 60 m depth within Miwah Bluff and Block M. Beneath this depth oxidation is more restricted to fractures and breccia zones.

9.1.2 Other Prospects within Miwah Tenements

Sipopok Prospect

On January 21, 2009, East Asia announced that it had discovered a mineralised zone at Sipopok, located approximately 1.5 kilometres north of the Miwah Main Zone. Rock chip channel sampling has returned anomalous gold values including 12 m of 0.78 g/t gold, 11 m of 0.45 g/t gold and 35 m of 0.33 g/t gold. This sampling has only partially tested a small part of this mineralised system currently identified over approximately 1,000 m by 1,000 m. The alteration facies sampled was predominantly alunite-silica which is typical of the peripheral parts of high-sulphidation epithermal systems.

Follow-up has encountered several contiguous one-metre long gold-bearing rock sawn channel samples including 1.18, 0.81, 0.38, 0.21, 0.43, 1.64, 0.87, 0.17, 0.14 and 0.11 g/t gold (Figure 20).

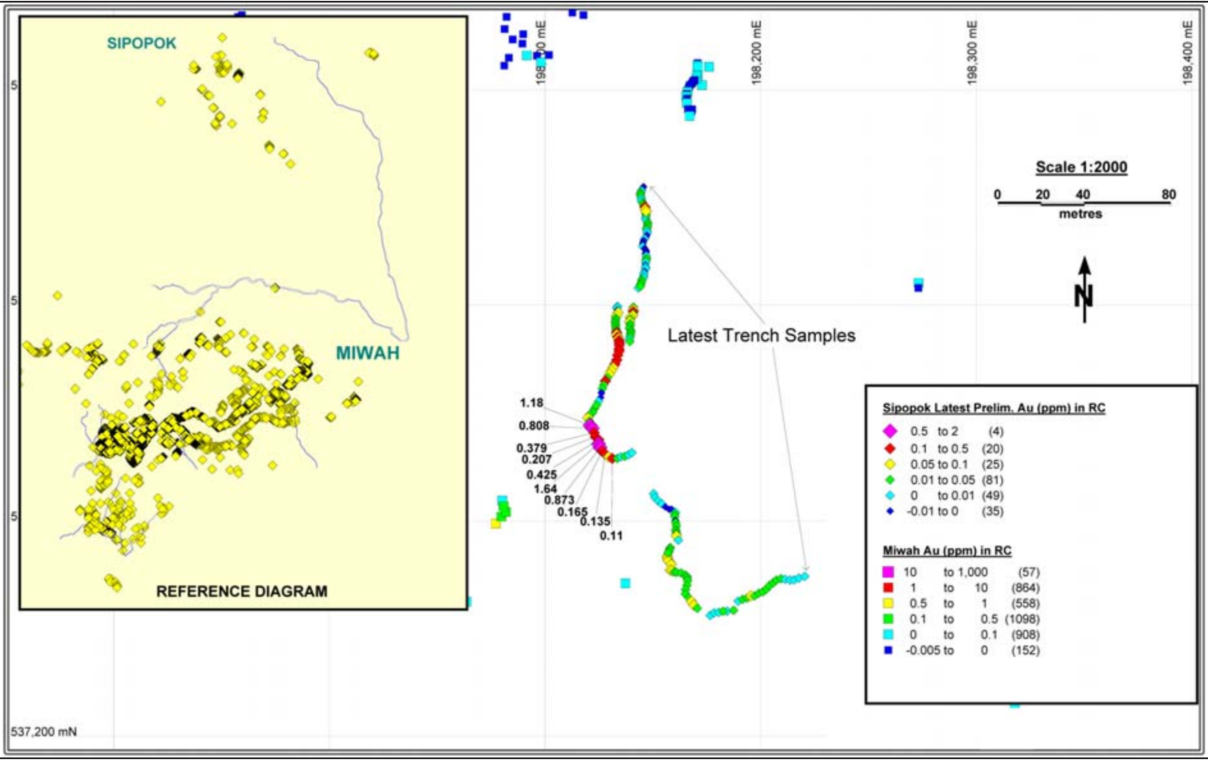

Figure 20: Sipopok Channel Sampling Results – November 2010

(Source: East Asia, 2010)

According to Meldrum (2010), the Sipopok target covers an area equal in size to or larger than the Miwah Hill-Miwah West and Miwah South Combined and in a similar fashion to Miwah Hill, the Sipopok zone is focused on a central hill with silica zones out cropping along the eastern and SE margins. Historical HGL stream sediment sample data indicates that gold is shed off the western side of the target area.

The samples collected from Sarang Burung and Karang Gigi by Meldrum include intense silica-clay, pervasive silica-alunite and moderately intense vuggy-massive silica alteration and the majority of the samples are mineralised with disseminated pyrite, pyrite veins. Silica veins and native sulphur and covellite filling cavities were also noted. Brittle facture (crackle breccia) is notably weaker at Sipopok than at Miwah Hill, but the intensity of the alteration is comparable.

Geochemical sampling along the base of the silica bluffs at both Karang Gigi and Sarang Burung returned few significant gold values which is similar to the sampling results at Miwah Bluffs where few significant gold values were noted at lower elevations. Likewise as with Miwah, at both Karang Gigi and Sarang Burung better than 0.5g/t Au grades are noted at higher elevations and it follows that the crest of the silica ribs might return better grades.

Meldrum concluded that the initial work should be followed up with systematic stream sediment, ridge and spur soil auger and sub-crop rock sampling over the whole of Sipopok Hill and its flanks. The survey should be combined with stream sediment sampling (-#80 mesh, BLEG and pan con) within and around both Sipopok and Miwah Hill. A soil line along Miwah Hill is also recommended in this plan to provide a reliable set of reference values.

East Asia Minerals Corporation (TSXV-EAS) announces that it continues to encounter significant gold from the Sipopok area at its Miwah Gold Project in Aceh Province, North Sumatra, Indonesia. The latest results from a batch of one-metre long rock sawn channel samples have encountered up to 1.64 g/t gold.

As at January 2011, two scout holes were drilled at Sipopok to test for continuity of alteration/mineralisation to the east and beneath rock sawn channel samples that assayed up to 1.26 g/t gold over 4 metres and 0.98 g/t gold over 4 metres. Sipopok diamond drill hole SPD001 was drilled with a 215 degree azimuth and 65 degree dip, and successfully cross-cut Miwah-type silica and silica-alunite alteration/mineralisation. The hole was completed at 200 metres after passing through Miwah-type horizons at 62.5 to 130.3 metres, and 136.4 to 140.4 metres. Assays gave 0.38 g/t gold from 105 to 117 metres (12 metres) including 0.61 g/t gold from 111 to 117 metres.

SPD002 was drilled with a 35 degree azimuth and 50 degree dip to test directly northeast from the favourable Miwah-type horizon encountered in SPD001. The hole was abandoned at 174.4 metres after encountering Miwah-type silica and silica-alunite alteration/mineralisation from 40.3 to 60.52 metres. Immediately following this horizon, the hole was dominated by fault breccia and abandoned after several shifts attempted to cement the hole for continuation. No significant assays were returned.

9.2 Host rocks

The Miwah gold deposit is hosted in a sequence of Plio-Pleistocene andesitic volcanic rocks, in particular a small andesitic lava dome located near the centre of the East Asia tenements. The deposit is surrounded by an extensive alteration zone, and epithermal gold mineralisation is localized along faults that are parallel to the trace of the Sumatran Fault System. The Pleistocene dome may have been emplaced between two faults such that the overall trend of the dome is 070 degrees.

The dome is flanked by sub-aerial volcanic pyroclastic and related deposits of similar composition. Epithermal alteration and mineralisation occurs both within the dome and in the surrounding bedded volcanic assemblages. It is assumed that a Cu-Au mineralised, porphyry-type intrusion is present at depth below the mineralisation discovered thus far

9.3 Controls

Meldrum (2009) describes Miwah as sited along a 170° tending splay off the NW trending Sumatran Fault System. The vast majority of the lineaments noted in the project area trend NE but subtle sets of N-S and E-W trending lineaments also coincide with the deposits location. The NNE and 070° trending faults, cited by other workers as key structural controls in the Miwah area are difficult to detect, but a cluster of circular features describes a NE trending belt that leads towards the Peut Sangue Volcano, located 10km to the NE of Miwah base camp (Figure 21).

Royle (2009) concluded the following: Interpretations of the major feature of Miwah's structural environment are the development of conjugate sets of extensional en-echelon faults that have been used as channels for hydrothermal fluids. The steeply dipping structural orientations on north-northwest to north-northeast orientations are common and thought to be a major control on silicification and gold mineralisation.

The northwest trending faults appear to have a history that included a significant component of lateral movement. Field observations support this interpretation and suggest that dextral displacement occurred along the northeast trending faults as well as minor sinistral movement on northwest faults. These two dominant structural trends are thought to have focused high-level magma emplacement (dacite domes and andesite dykes) and breccias bodies. Near vertical movement on faults is most likely and post-mineral faulting was noted to the east and western margins of Miwah prospect.

The dominant fault orientations at Miwah are 020° and 150°. The westernmost mineralised sector is bounded by the Camp Creek fault, and can be traced for over 2000m. The central mineralised structures host several; steep east or west dipping 160° to 180° trending faults and fractures. The eastern mineralised sector is dominated by steep east-northeast dipping mineralised fractures and breccias.

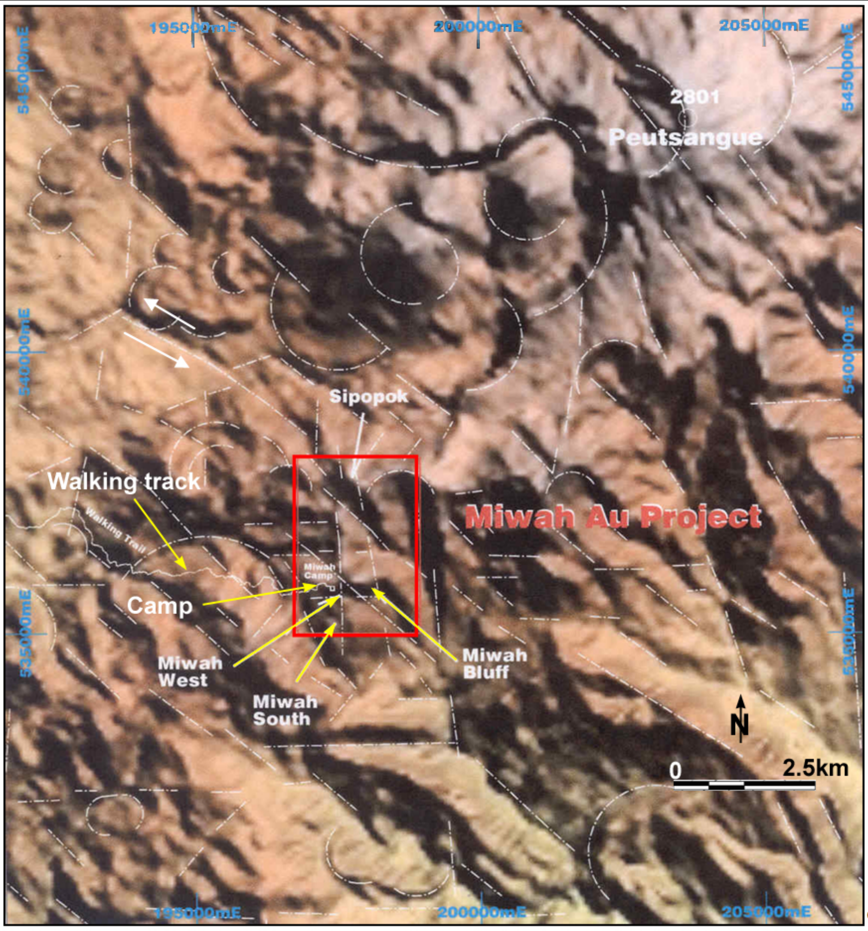

Figure 21: Lineament Study
(Source: Meldrum, 2009)

Watts, Griffis & McOuat ("WGM") (Oct 2010) conducted a more recent structural interpretation of RadarSat imagery over the Miwah project area to determine the location of key structural lineaments in the Miwah area (Figure 22).

WGM noted that the proximity to the SFS is important to place the deposit within the provenance of the Sumatran volcanic belt, although mineralisation is not genetically related to the SFS fault. Miwah is spatially associated with arc-normal faulting - several N to NE-trending lineaments pass through the Miwah volcanic centre. WGM considered that these have evidently been important in focusing the flow of epithermal fluids along diatreme breccia zones and into bodies of permeable volcaniclastic rocks.

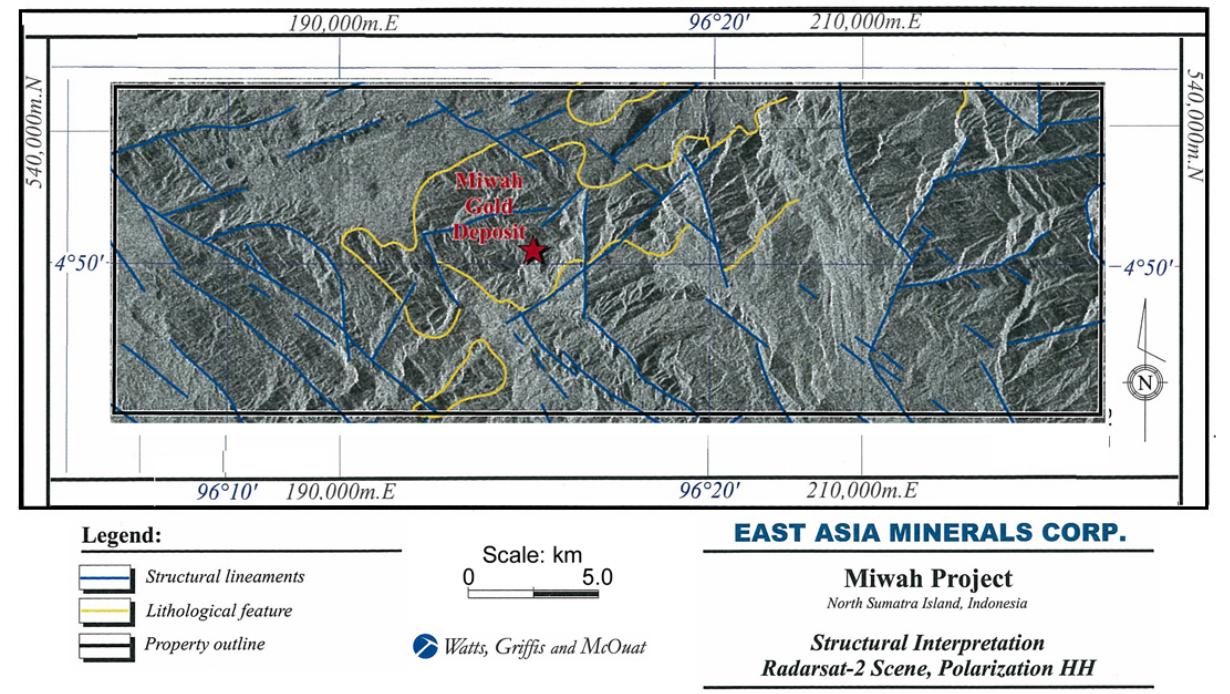

Figure 22: Structural Interpretation of Radarsat Imaging
(Source: after WGM, 2010)

9.4 Dimensions & Continuity

The mineralisation has been identified in two zones, the first a large 1,200 m by 300-400 m tabular body approximately 200 m thick, and the second represented by vertical diatreme breccia feeder zones that underlie and cut through the tabular body.

9.5 Discussion

East Asia is describing Miwah as comprised of two geological components; a large 1,200m long, at least 300m to 400m wide, approximately 200m thick tabular zone; and vertical diatreme breccia feeder zones with potential for substantial tonnages of higher grade gold mineralisation that cut through the tabular body. East Asia believes that Miwah has a similar volcanic setting and similar dimensions to the Martabe Au-Ag deposit. Meldrum (2009) concluded that the mineralisation at Miwah has the grade and scale characteristic to develop into a high grade gold-silver mine.

10 EXPLORATION

No exploration has been carried out on the property by Mining Associates Pty. Ltd. The following is a description of the East Asia work programs and results.

10.1 East Asia Exploration

East Asia has undertaken the following work since it started its exploration activities in April 2007:

- Opened foot access to mineralised zones by rehabilitating most of the old tracks as well as rehabilitating the camp infrastructure.
- Recorded the co-ordinates of previous drill collars.
- Undertaken geological mapping and extensive rock sawn and lesser chip channel sampling along cliff exposures at Miwah Bluff, Block M, South Miwah Bluff and Moon River areas.
- Commissioned petrological studies of surface and subsurface (drill core) rock samples
- Established a total station baseline and GPS survey benchmarks.

- Reinterpreted the historical drill results and incorporated this and other regional geochemical data into the current database.
- Reprocessed historical high-resolution regional aeromagnetic and radiometric data.
- Completed 71 diamond core holes (as at the end of March 2011).
- Interpretation of Radarsat data.

10.1.1 Team

The East Asia exploration team included CEO, Mr Mike Hawkins; COO, Mr Lionel Martin; Vice President Exploration, Dr Darryl Clark; County Manager, Mr Henry Wong; Geology Manager, Mr Marcilinus PHS; Chief Geologist; Mr Kassy Akiro and Field Geologist, Kurniawan Suria Wiriaatmadja. The field staff are based at site and in Jakarta.

East Asia also use independent consultants, including Mr David Royle, Geodiscovery Group Pty Ltd, Watts, Griffis and McOuat and Mining Associates Pty Ltd.

10.1.2 Rock Sampling

To date (end of March 2011) East Asia has collected 3,019 rock samples throughout the Miwah Gold Prospect; 1,396 samples from Miwah Bluff, 1,180 samples from Block M, 283 samples from South Miwah Bluff, 83 samples from Moon River and 77 samples from Sipopok.

Most of the samples have been collected by rock-saw over 1 metre intervals along cliff exposures at Miwah Bluff and Block M (Photo 7). At South Miwah Bluff the samples were collected by a combination of rock-chip and rock-saw.

Photo 7: Channel sampling using rock saw
(Source: East Asia)

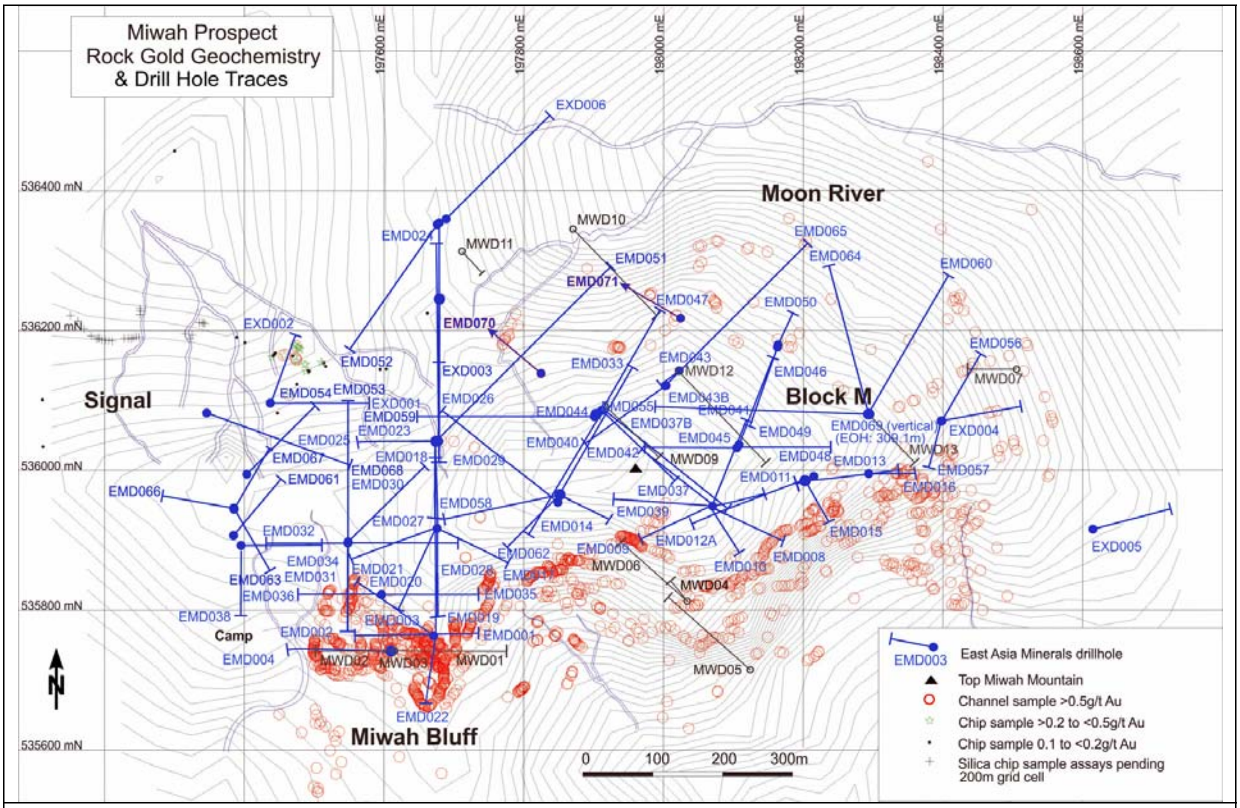

Figure 23: Location and results of rock-sawn channel samples and other surface sampling
(Source: East Asia, 2011)

10.1.3 Results

The results from the rock-sawn channel sampling have, in many instances, been highly anomalous particularly where samples have been collected from outcrops of near-horizontal residual vuggy silica alteration exposed in south-facing cliff faces at Miwah Bluff and Block M (Photo 8). As a result of the topographic expression of the residual vuggy silica zone there is a strong correlation between anomalous gold results and elevation with higher gold values occurring between 1,700 m and 1,900 m (Figure 23).

Table 3: A summary of significant channel sampling results

Prospect	Trench #	Length m	Au g/t	Prospect	Trench #	Length m	Au g/t
Miwah Bluff	1	14	9.22	**Block M**	17	34	1.81
	8+9+15	29	3.43		19	14	1.46
	16	27	4.25		42	40	1.55
	28	35	2.56		93	14	4.28
	33	24	2.50		97	14	2.55
	34	14	2.01		99	10	2.70
	35	35	1.68		102	40	2.08
	48	11	2.40		116	20	1.45
	49	18	2.86		117	10	3.70
	55	10	1.34		118	31	2.41
	74	22	3.86		119	20	13.98
South Miwah Bluff	158	23	125.84		129	28	3.62
	163	24	83.59		139	21	2.11
	166	12	20.14		149	10.7	2.40
	170	19	1.08		152	22	1.12
	172	24	2.20		153	22	1.43
	174	15	2.78		190	12	1.00
	176	10	3.07				

Photo 8: Example of rock-sawn channel sample from outcrop
of residual vuggy silica alteration at Miwah Bluff
(Source: East Asia)

10.1.4 Petrological Studies

A selection of rock samples from Miwah Bluff, Blok M and Sipopok areas were examined by Applied Petrological Services & Research ("APSR") in 2009. The samples were prepared as polished thin sections from which detailed petrographic/mineragraphic descriptions were produced. The descriptions included aspects of primary rock type, metamorphism/metasomatism, hydrothermal alteration, fluid inclusion assemblages, microstructure and mineralisation.

APSR (2009) summarised that high-sulphidation epithermal style copper and gold mineralisation defined in the samples from Miwah is hosted mostly by sheared and fragmented intermediate porphyritic volcanic rocks or high-level intrusions on interpreted basaltic andesitic to andesite composition. The occurrence of tennantite/tetrahedrite and cubanite in genetic association with pervasive quartz, strong primary textural destruction, pervasive pyrite and the localisation of crystalline alunite define the high-sulphidation environment. Some part of the high-sulphidation system is interpreted to locally extend to within a high-level intrusion breccia with composition and textural features characteristic of porphyry-related diatremes.

In August 2010, East Asia reported that twenty-two quarter split Miwah drill core sample off-cuts were dispatched to universities in Australia and Canada for petrological studies. A variety of rock types from drill holes EMD003, 018, 019, 022 and 024 from Miwah Bluff, EMD008, 011, 012A 016 and 026 from Block M, and EMD005 and 006 from South Miwah Bluff were sent for analysis.

The petrological studies suggest the Miwah gold deposit metallurgy is complex but not detrimentally so. Several phases of gold mineralisation have been postulated with native gold, and gold and silver tellurides / selenides associated with each phase. The main stage sulphide mineralisation also contains grains of native gold and solid solution tellurides associated with the enargite minerals. This would suggest that the gold is not likely refractory.

The other late stage gold mineralisation and oxide supergene enrichment phases appear straightforward in terms of metallurgy with cyanide amenable fine grained gold.

These findings would correlate with previous Colony-Pacific simple metallurgical test work carried out during 1997 on six composite drill core samples which returned cyanide gold recovery in the 63% – 84% range. Incidentally the 83% Au recovery was for 27% oxidized material and 63% Au recovery was for 17% oxidized material.

The results from both universities indicated the following;

- The main lithology is porphyritic andesite with some primary fragmental features (volcanic breccia). There is a minor component with small phenocrysts of quartz pointing towards dacite composition.
- The presence of hornblende suggests the magma was hydrous with good implications for the subsequent hydrothermal magmatic fluid evolution events.
- The alteration minerals suggest an acid fluid with low to moderate temperatures with mineral assemblages grading from propylitic to argillic to advanced argillic to silicification.

The studies suggested that the main stage minerals are pyrite, enargite, tellurides and native gold with late stage enrichment by native gold and additional supergene enrichment.

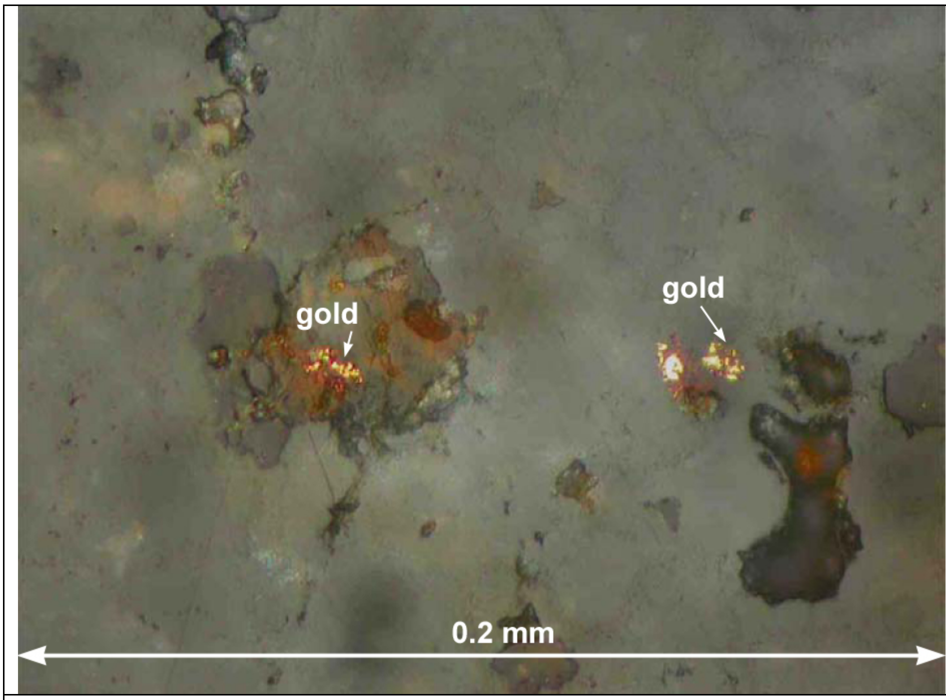

Photo 9: Native gold grains were found in EMD024 at 208.1 metres
in a vein of alunite / jarosite (grey) / goethite (orange-brown)
(Source: East Asia, 2010)

10.1.5 Geophysics

East Asia has reprocessed historical high-resolution regional aeromagnetic and radiometric data.

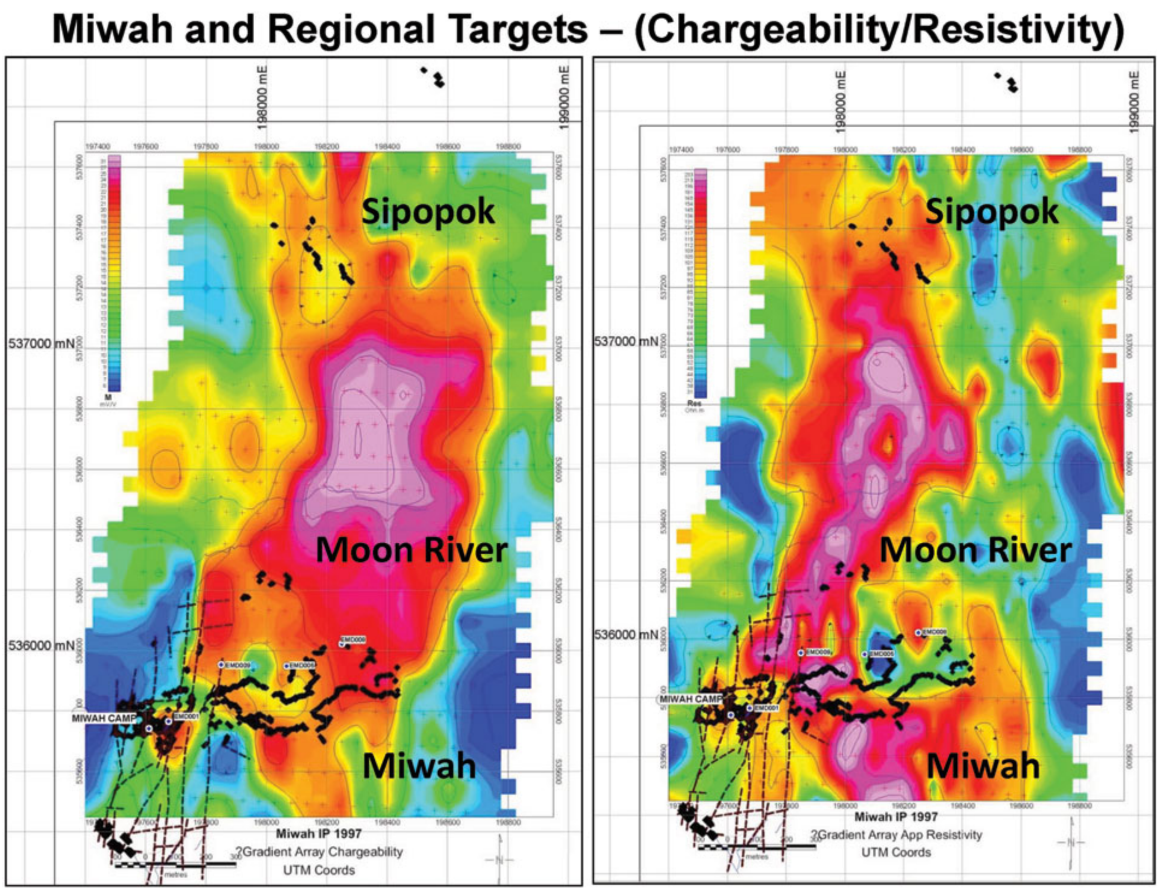

Figure 24: Re-interpretation of historical geophysical data
(Source: Meldrum, 2009)

A review of the historical geophysics by Meldrum (2009) noted that the magnetic patterns (RTP, 1stVD, and 2ndVD) provide ample evidence of E-W and NW trending features in the Miwah Hill area but no indication of shallow or deep seated NNE or NE orientated structures. The 1st vertical derivative plot should identify any recurrent (sub-parallel) magnetic features, and at Miwah Hill the NW trending lineaments fit will with the interpreted trend of the late (magnetic) dykes. The RTP magnetic plot gives no indication that Miwah might be underlain by a mineralised (magnetic) porphyry Au-Cu style stock. The magnetic analytical signal though depicts a coherent weakly magnetic body or mass (green contour) extending northwards from Miwah Hill, in addition to emphasising the NW and E-W linear features (Figure 25).

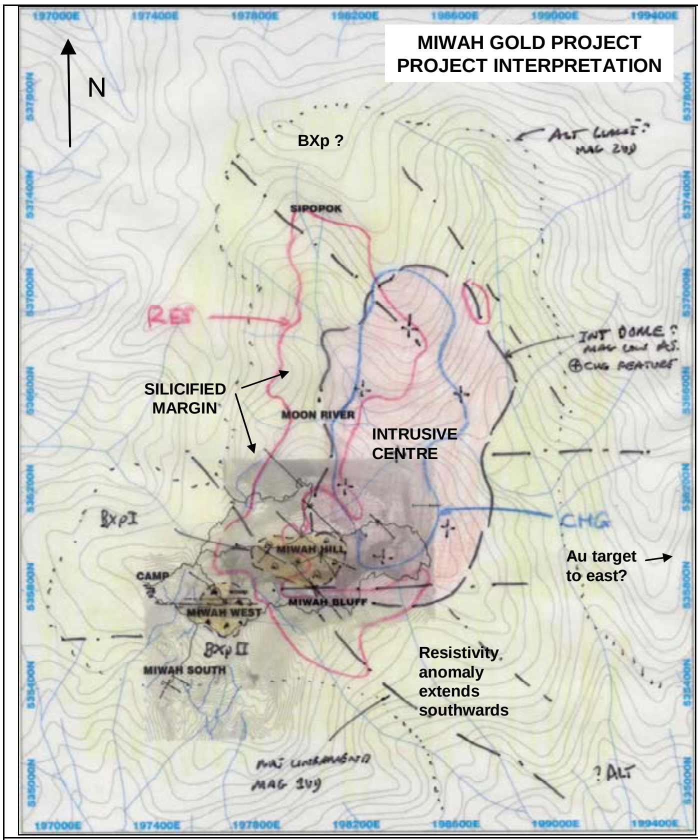

Figure 25: Re-interpretation of historical geophysical data
(Source: Meldrum, 2009)

The gradient array apparent resistivity and chargeability patterns depict a prominent if not very intense N-S elongate chargeability high measuring approximately 2000m x 1000m that fits loosely with the analytical signal feature and a moderate resistivity anomaly that preferentially developed along the eastern margin of the chargeability feature stretching from Sipopok in the North and extending southwards to Moon River and Miwah Bluff and open to the south. This resistive body appears to fit well with the areas where silicification has been identified. Embayment's in the chargeability and resistivity anomalies are also evident, and significantly several of these features are coincident with the locations of known phreatic breccia bodies. Others may yet be identified as breccia masses. Miwah West Breccia coincides with a chargeability high (i.e. is primarily a pyritic body), where as the Miwah Hill Breccia broadly coincides with a chargeability low – this may reflect hypogene oxidation across the top of the hill / breccia body.

Combined, the various linear and geophysical response patterns may be depicting a deep seated NE trending structural zone (magmatic plumbing) with the N-S (high level intrusions) and E-W (syn-mineral extension and domes and breccias) and NW trending (late min) structures that perhaps developed at progressively shallower depths. The gradient array data and the magnetic analytical signal data sets combined depict a large N-S elongate mass that the silicification and attendant acid sulphate alteration has developed around. Taking into account the magnetic signature, the stream geochemical information and the nature of the alteration there is a strong possibility that the chargeability / mag analytical signal body reflects a high level 'wet' intrusion and that the intrusion is probably dome like form. The breccia bodies may relate to other smaller dome like intrusions.

10.2 Discussion

The results of the widespread channel sampling, in conjunction with geological mapping and a review of historic drilling results, outlined a significant zone of mineralisation in excess of 1,000 m long (east-west), 300 m wide (north-south) and with a vertical extent of around 200 m. The results were used to plan the drilling program described below.

11 DRILLING

11.1 East Asia Drilling

Diamond drilling commenced in June 2009 to verify the strike and grade of the shallow but laterally extensive gold-bearing silica zone exposed along the Miwah ridge. At the end of March 2011 a total of 71 diamond drill holes, consisting of 67 holes into the Miwah Main Zone and 4 holes into the South Miwah Bluff Zone (Table 4). Drilling is on-going at the time of the compilation of this report.

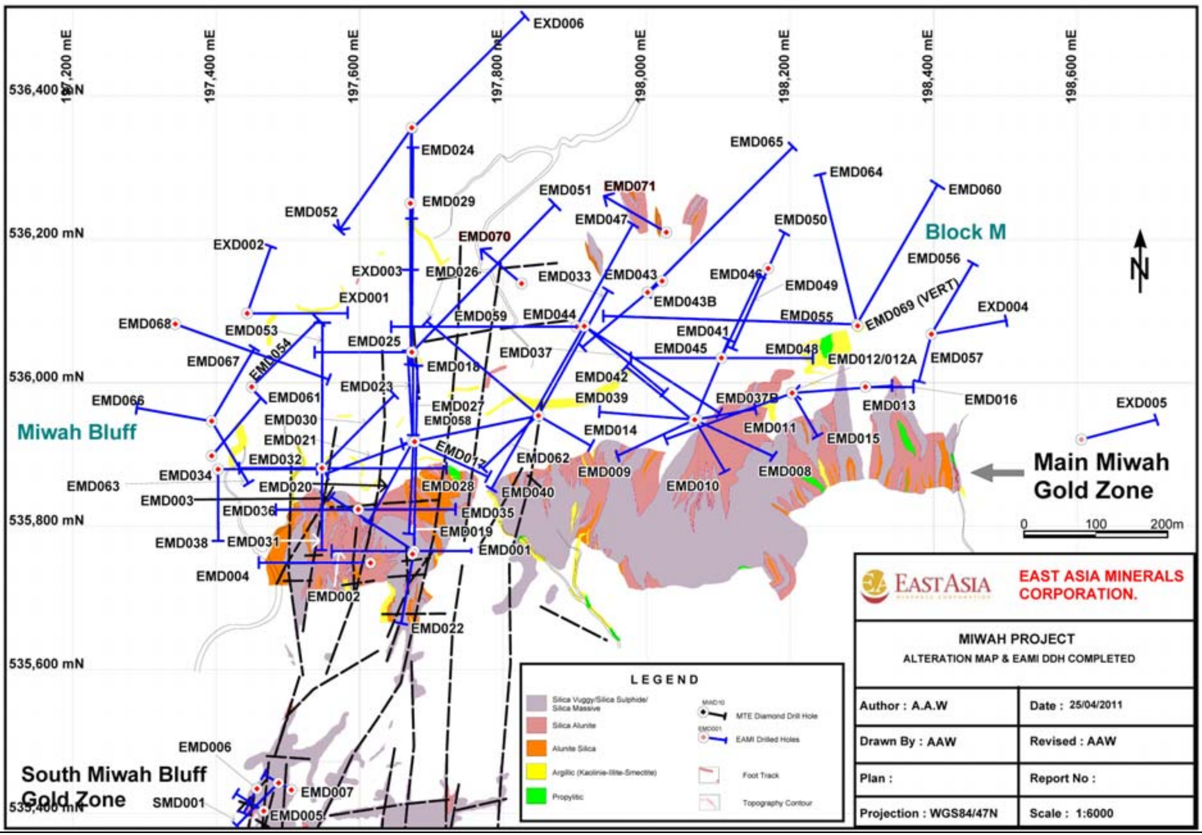

Figure 26: East Asia Drill Collars EMD001 to EMD071

(Source: East Asia, April 2011)

11.2 Procedures

Drilling at Miwah was conducted using man portable helicopter supported drilling rigs supplied and run by PT Antero Indodrill using a man portable AD200 drill rig and HQ/NQ sized core with HTT/NTT triple tube for core retrieval. The helicopter support was supplied by PT Intan Angkasa Airservice using their LAMA SA512B helicopter with backup MD500ER out of Martabe.

Figure 27: PT Antero Indodrill AD200 Drill Rig (ID-350D)

11.3 Results

As at March 2011 East Asia has drill validated the 1.2 kilometre east-west length of the main Miwah gold-bearing zone, and has encountered gold mineralisation in of the 69 holes of the 71 diamond holed drilled. The Main mineralised Zone remains open in all directions, except the east where it forms the main Miwah Bluff cliff. The lower lodes although thinner in nature continue east and may link with South Miwah Bluff.

The South Miwah Bluff Gold Zone is immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Main Gold Zone. Geological mapping has outlined an area of an area of 650 by 300 metres and initial scout drilling (Holes EMD005 to 007 and SMD001) has confirmed good gold mineralisation. To date the south Miwah results are dominated by the encouraging hole EM006 which includes 7m at 14.4g/t.

Table 4: Miwah Drill Hole Summary EMD001 to EMD066 (as of April 2011)

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
EMD001	10.9	68	57.1	1.97	11.9
EMD002	8.3	166.3	158	1.71	8.67
EMD003	9.1	152	142.9	2.25	18.54
EMD004	4.6	69	64.4	1.37	9.05
EMD005**	2.6	24	21.4	3.36	5.08
EMD006**	8.2	28.5	20.3	5.38	21.18
EMD007**	4.8	16.2	11.4	0.85	2.33
EMD008	85	185	100	2.11	5.18
EMD009	86	174	88	1.16	2.76
EMD010	83	199.9	116.9	1.42	2.48
EMD011	93	200.3	107.3	1.05	6.3
EMD012A	32.8	216.3	183.5	1.28	6.62
EMD013	46.3	200	153.7	1	1.7
EMD014	76	177	101	1.38	3.51
EMD015	26.8	159.7	132.9	1.01	3.57
EMD016	23	132	109	0.59	1.05
EMD017	51.5	72	20.5	1.36	1.24
EMD018	39	155	116	2.18	17.73
	239	299.5	60.5	0.99	4.43
EMD019	82	163	81	4.08	11.53
EMD020	77.3	185.5	108.2	2.12	9.39
EMD021	43	200	157	1.36	5.12
EMD022	6.9	55	48.1	3.55	14.12

Table 4: Miwah Drill Hole Summary EMD001 to EMD066 (as of April 2011)					
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Silver (g/t)**
	174.5	205	30.5	0.33	3.14
EMD023	83.5	173.5	90	1.32	3.37
EMD024	98	299	201	2.55	
EMD025	86	93	7	1.15	1.5
	123.5	132	8.5	1.26	2.13
	147.5	151.4	3.9	1.64	3.21
	180	189.5	9.5	1.09	6.06
EMD026	107	266	159	1.01	2.8
	296	354.7	58.7	0.31	1.84
EMD027	29	176	147	0.62	2.43
EMD028	55.5	141	85.5	1.73	7.73
EMD029	110	213.5	103.5	1.07	2.34
EMD030	51	86.3	35.3	1.07	7.94
	122	151.5	29.5	0.39	1.43
EMD031	59	102	43	2.19	16.96
EMD032	108	145.6	37.6	1.62	15.41
EMD033	26.5	349.6	323.1	1.34	1.74
EMD034	106.1	194	87.9	0.55	2.46
EMD035	43	114.3	71.3	1.95	7.82
EMD036	18.1	42	23.9	0.42	1.4
	59	105.9	46.9	0.63	3.41
	158.7	186	27.3	0.84	7.23
EMD037	37	186.3	149.3	1.43	1.85
EMD037B	40	299	259	0.5	1.8
EMD038	n/s				
EMD039	120	128.05	8.05	0.38	0.27
	177	205.5	28.5	0.18	0.9
EMD040	56	173	117	1.68	2.13
	198	233	35	0.85	3.54
	254	269	15	0.84	2.09
	324.5	341.3	16.8	0.31	0.51
EMD041	98	211.8	113.8	1.02	2.32
EMD042	79	210.4	131.4	0.79	1.54
EMD043B	58	207.7	149.7	1.05	2.34
EMD044	107.5	352.2	244.7	0.48	1.48
EMD045	79.5	107.5	28	0.39	0.71
	147	204	57	0.97	2.44
EMD046	134	220	86	1.83	3.02
EMD047	130.7	330	199.3	0.38	1.71
EMD048	138	220.5	82.5	1.2	2.59
EMD049	47.3	144	96.7	1.09	1.58
EMD050	69	105	36	0.24	1.69
EMD051	0	210	210	0.61	0.31
	245	282	37	0.85	
EMD052	207	216	9	0.59	4.61
EMD053	102.2	131.2	29	0.47	1.05
EMD054	112	122	10	0.55	1.44
EMD055	64	198	134	0.54	0.71
EMD056	2	57	55	0.77	0.74
EMD057	2	11	9	0.97	1.67
EMD058	133	292.5	159.5	1.46	3.34
EMD059	129	301	172	1.21	2.11
EMD060	39.5	147	107.5	0.4	1.32

Table 4: Miwah Drill Hole Summary EMD001 to EMD066 (as of April 2011)					
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Silver (g/t)**
EMD061	44	53	9	0.47	3.17
EMD062	108	251	143	0.56	
EMD063	77	161	84	1.09	
EMD064	4	43	39	0.32	
EMD065	102	258	156	0.55	
EMD066	185	195	10	0.45	
** - Holes EMD005 to 007 are from the new South Miwah Bluff Gold Zone					

11.4 Discussion

East Asia drilling programs from 2009 to March 2011 have successfully intersected wide zones of gold-silver mineralisation. The drilling has identified and delineated a number of sub-parallel shallow dipping tabular gold mineralized zones. To date, exploration has sampled eight dominant geological zones generally made up of large lateral extensive mineralised zones varying in thickness from tens of metres in the upper zones to a few metres in the deeper lower zones. The morphology of these zones was interpreted from mapping of outcropping exposures, channel sample data and drillhole logging data.

The lateral continuity of these zones is both lithologically and structurally controlled, being cut by sub-vertical NNW faults. The dip continuity is controlled by lithology and to a lesser extent by structures. Lode 1 is likely to be controlled by a fault structure.

While all of the pre 2009 drilling is available, this data was only used in the inferred resource calculation if the particular hole was further than 75 metres from a 2009-2011 drillhole.

The drill programme appears to be efficiently carried out. Drill holes were not drilled "on section" as common for early exploration programmes but were "fan" drilled like an underground exploration drill programme, making extensive use of limited drill access and platforms as Miwah Bluff and Block M are topographically constrained. This type of drilling allowed minimal earth works and disturbance in terms of environmental and cultural impact. A consequence of this approach is down hole lengths do not approximate true widths as intersection angles are often acute to the dip of the ore body. In a perfect drill environment, the intersection angle is perpendicular to the dip of the ore body thus intersection widths would be true widths. Due to the fact Miwah has higher grade material closer to the surface; the splayed drill holes from the limited drill pads are going to be clustered in the upper higher zones and further apart in the lower zones. This is necessary to provide all mineralised zones with good drill coverage.

Several high grade intercepts have been identified in the drilling which are likely to be structurally controlled shoots or extension veins. The high grade shoots are relatively small in tonnes and rich in ounces. MA recommends targeting orientated core holes to better define the high grade structures.

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Methods

Sampling Protocols

Drill Hole Collar Locations and Down Hole Surveying:

Collars are picked up using tape and compass, from approximately 450 survey stations. Survey stations were installed with total station; four survey stations were located with Differential Global Position System. Down hole surveys are conducted with compass at the collar and down hole is surveyed every 75m downhole and at the end of hole with a Single Shot Camera. Three drill pads and eight drill holes were randomly checked with a hand held Garmin GPS unit.

Channel Sampling:
Channel samples were collected at 1 m intervals mostly with a hand-held diamond saw or in some cases hammer and chisel. Channels were approximately 10 cm wide and 5 cm deep (approximating to HQ half core) and mostly horizontal in orientation.

Figure 28: Channel Sample

Drill Core Sampling:
The core is extracted from triple tube wireline drilling equipment in HQ and NQ sizes in the presence of East Asia field assistant who records the relevant geotechnical and recovery information and then positions the core into the appropriate core trays. Progress is reported to the Field Camp.

These core trays are strapped and hand carried by East Asia employees to the core processing facility in Miwah Camp where they are logged and sampled by the East Asia project geologist and geologists.

Figure 29: Strapped core tray ready for porting to the core processing facility

All drill core is typically sampled over one metre and two metre intervals depending on the alteration facies. Vuggy silica-sulphide and silica-alunite zones are sampled at one metre intervals and zones of argillic and propylitic alteration at two meter intervals.

Figure 30: Core Logging Facility

Figure 31: Core Storage shed

After selecting the length to be sampled a line is drawn down the middle of the core and the selected segment sawn in half along the line using a Dimas 5.5 HP gasoline-powered diamond core saw. The core saw is washed between samples to prevent contamination. Soft or friable core is split with a knife. Broken core is sampled with a scoop.

Figure 32: Core Saws (Dimas 5.5HP gasoline-powered diamond core saw)

Half of the sawn, split or scooped core is sent for assaying and the remaining half returned to the tray. Where possible the same side of the core is consistently sampled.

The ½ core samples are then put into thick plastic bags, tagged and sealed by EAMC geologists on site and then the plastic bags are put into calico bags and then sealed. These sealed samples are then put into plastic weave sacks and then hand carried from Miwah campsite to East Asia site office at Geumpang village and reconciled by East Asia logistics employees against the Miwah campsite manifest of samples in Geumpang Village.

The checked samples are then loaded into East Asia vehicles and driven by East Asia full-time employed driver to Intertek's Medan sample preparation facility where they are cross-referenced with the sample dispatch forms originating from Miwah geologists in charge.

Once the samples are received by Intertek Caleb Brett which is an ISO17025, KAN (Indonesian Accreditation LP-130-IDN) and LIMS certified and accredited analytical and sample preparation global laboratory services group, the chain of custody is passed onto the Intertek Caleb Brett hands.

Photo 10: Example of core tray marked for sampling *(Source: East Asia)*

Photo 11: Example of core tray marked after ½ core sampling *(Source: East Asia)*

Drill Core Bulk Density:

Specific Bulk Density is determined using the immersion method; this involves drying the sample, measuring the dry weight, fully immersing the sample, recording the weight in water, quickly removing the sample and re-weighing the wet sample. This method of Bulk Density Determination is described by Lipton (2001) as Water Displacement Method 5.

Figure 33: Weighing Core for Immersion Method

12.2 Extent of Sampling

If there was an indication of alunite or silica alteration, the core was sampled at one metre intervals honouring geological contacts. In most cases, was the majority of the drill hole occurs in silica or alunite alteration. Zones with argillic or propylitic alteration are sampled at two metre intervals, when consistent argillic or propylitic alteration is present the hole is not sampled.

12.3 Recovery and quality

Geotechnical logs, indicating the degree of drill core recovery, have been inspected for holes EMD001 to EMD004 at Miwah Bluff. Core recovery is recorded within the vuggy silica zone as being around 100%. Within the zones of advanced argillic and argillic alteration recovery drops off slightly, to average around 90% to 95%. The upper 5 m to 10 m of each hole tends to have low recoveries possibly due to a combination of weathering, more intense oxidation and increased number of vugs.

12.4 Discussion

From discussions with project staff, and review of alteration and geological logs, MA considers that the geological investigations have been thorough and the drilling, logging, sampling and assaying procedures adopted are appropriate and in accordance with industry standards.

Core recovery is good and sample preparation and assaying procedures are appropriate. The QA/QC results indicate that the sampling and assaying data are reliable and without material bias, although QA/QC procedures could be improved by the submission of coarse and fine reject duplicate samples to better monitor sample preparation in the laboratory; and by the full use of the gold and base metal standards already submitted to check silver and copper results. Bulk density determination procedures appear appropriate, although expediency is required when weighing the wet sample. The wax coated immersion technique may give more consistent bulk density determinations.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

13.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses

All drill core samples underwent sample preparation at the Intertek Utama Services sample preparation facility in Medan, thereafter sent onto the Intertek laboratory in Jakarta for analysis. Both laboratories are part of the worldwide Intertek Group and are ISO 17025 accredited.

The samples are crushed to -2 mm before being split to an approximate 1.5 kg sample, which is pulverised to minus 200 mesh and then split to a 250 gram sample which is forwarded to the Intertek laboratory in Jakarta for analysis. A flow chart of the sample preparation procedure at Intertek is shown in Figure 34.

At the Intertek laboratory in Jakarta gold is determined on 50g samples of pulverized material using inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) with analysis by fire assay methods (Intertek method code: FA 50). Detection limits range from 0.001 to 10 g/t Au. Gold assays greater than 10 g/t are re-analysed with 50g fire assay plus gravimetric finish with a detection limit to 1,000 g/t Au.

Base metals and other elements are determined with an aqua regia acid digestion and ICP-AES (the 34-element package). Detection limits for the main elements are: Ag 0.2 ppm; Cu 1 ppm; Pb 2 ppm; Zn 1 ppm; As 5 ppm; Sb 5 ppm.

Pulps are stored for 120 days at Intertek in Jakarta and thereafter by East Asia in a separate warehouse.

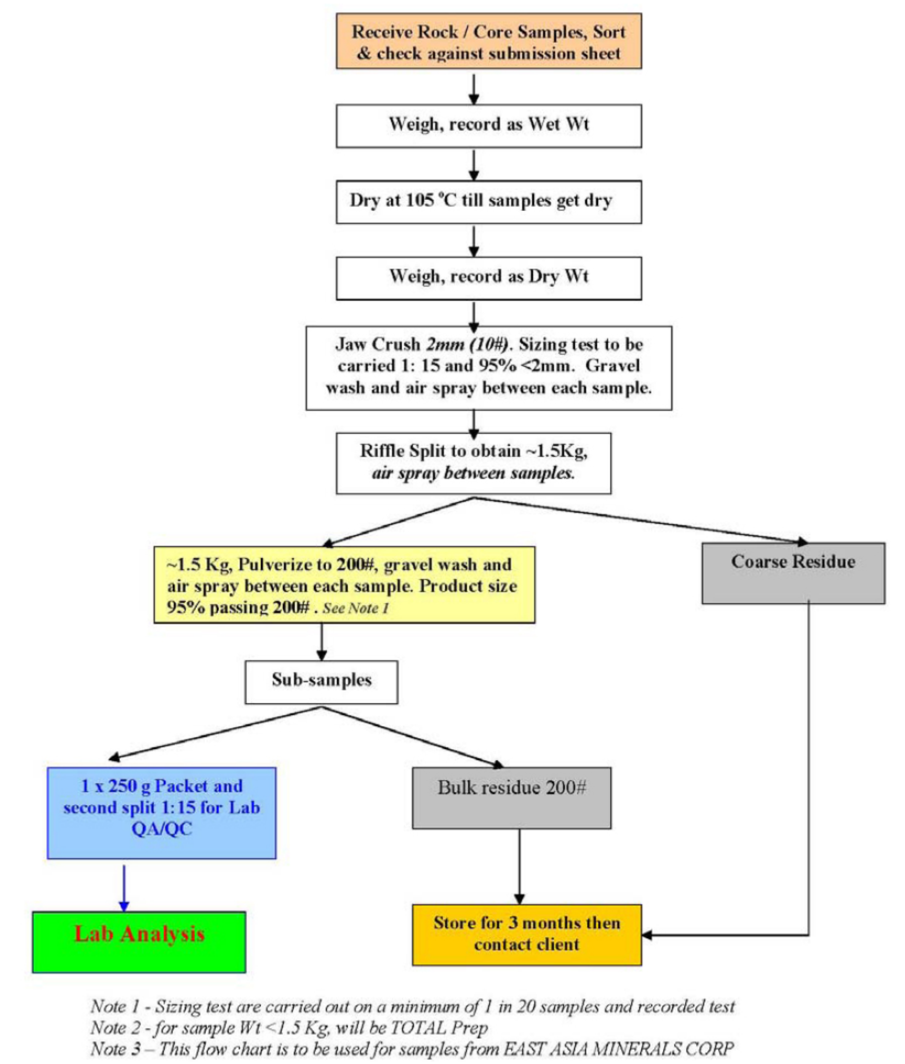

Figure 34: Flow Chart for Intertek Sample Preparation Procedure.
(Source: East Asia, 2010)

13.2 Security

Sacks containing the cut samples are carried by porter to the East Asia base at Geumpang and then taken by company vehicle to the Intertek sample preparation facility in Medan. Occasionally specific (Priority) samples are back loaded on the helicopter. From there, the samples are transported by East Asia vehicle to Intertek Utama Services' sample preparation facility in Medan.

13.3 QA and QC

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Program

East Asia has in place a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program involving the routine analysis of blank samples, certified reference materials ("CRM"), and inter-laboratory check analysis during the drilling program.

Certified Reference Material (Standards)

Standards including blanks are inserted into sample batches at the rate of 1 for every 20 normal samples. A total of 690 standards have been submitted with the Miwah resource holes (EMD series to hole EMD066). An additional 45 standards have been submitted with the exploration drilling around Miwah in association with holes EXD001 to 006.

CRMs purchased from Geostats Pty Ltd in Australia are included in every batch of samples to test the accuracy and precision of the analysis.

Standard or reference samples, purchased from Geostats Pty Ltd in Australia, are routinely included in every batch of samples – be they surface or core samples – to test the accuracy and precision of the analysis. The types of standards, their gold contents, and one standard deviation (SD) are tabulated in Table 5. Blank samples are also routinely included in batches of surface and core samples.

Table 5: Gold Standards

Standard	Grade Au g/t	Standard Deviation
G301-1	0.85	0.05
G301-2	1.46	0.08
G302-5	1.66	0.08
G305-7	9.59	0.33
G307-4	1.4	0.06
G903-10	0.21	0.02
G904-6	0.36	0.03
G398-2	0.5	0.04
GBMS 304-4	5.67	0.31
GBMS304-5	1.62	0.08

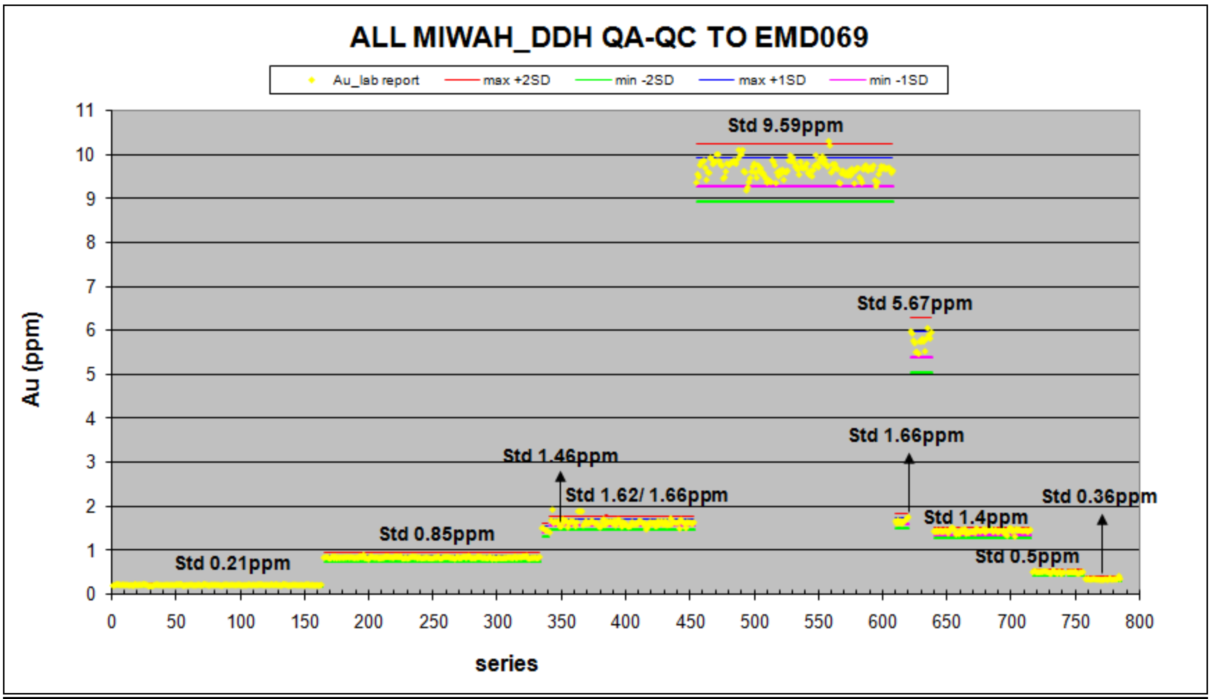

Figure 35: All Miwah Certified Reference Material

GBMS 304-5

Blanks

To determine if there has been contamination in the sample preparation process, blank samples are submitted with the regular split diamond drill core samples. Blank samples are made up of locally sourced coarse un-mineralized, barren material. The source of the blank samples is from a quarry of unmineralized ophiolite. East Asia has recently included certified blank material in their QAQC procedures.

Blank samples were analysed for the entire suite of 35 elements. The generally accepted failure threshold for blank samples is 10 times the detection limit.

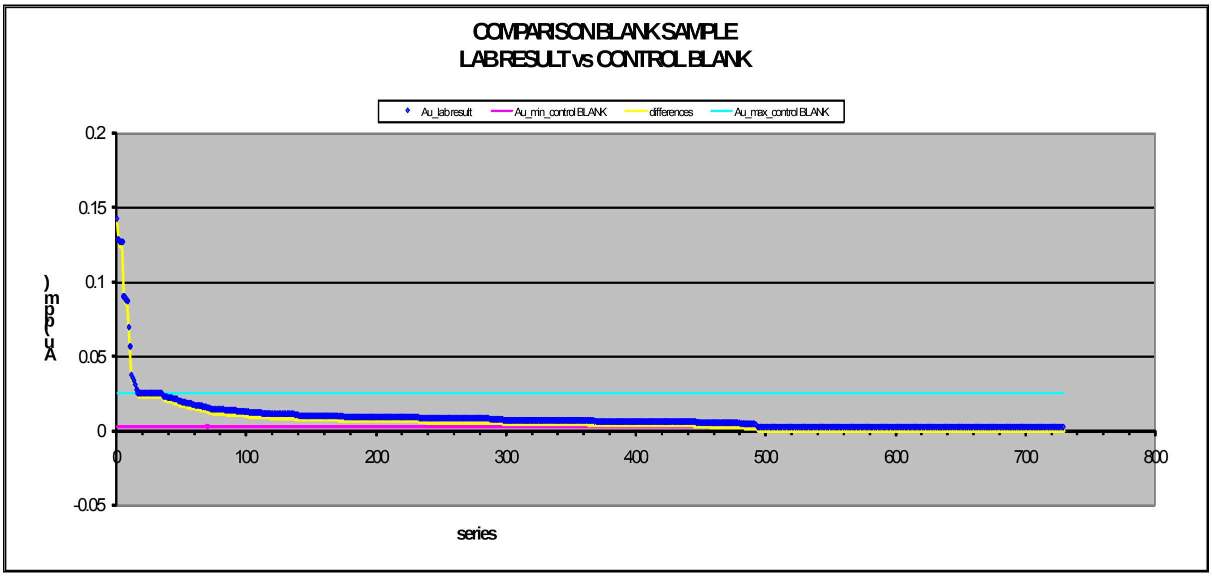

Figure 36: Submitted Blank Samples (Control Material sorted by Grade)

One certified blank is utilised at Miwah (GLG 302-4) this sample was recently included in the blank sampling program (hole EMD065 onwards). These 43 blanks have all reported below ten times the detection limit.

Of the 740 non certified blank samples submitted ten report over ten times the detection limit. Nine of the blank samples are associated with hole EMD0015 located in the southern portion of M-Block. It be should these blanks are sourced locally (non certified) and importantly the nine certified reference material samples submitted with hole EMD015 were all reported within specification.

13.4 Discussion on Accuracy

Generally, the results of the QA/QC program implemented by East Asia are considered satisfactory for an exploration stage property. It is MA's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate and follow accepted industry standards for a mid-stage exploration property.

MA notes the use of two gold and base metal standards (GBMS 304-4 and GMBS305-5; subtotal submitted 130 checks) though only gold results are utilised. The checking of one element confirms sample preparation is of high standard, though does not confirm all the wet chemical streams are calibrated correctly. MA recommends the use of the full certified suit, particularly the checking of silver and copper results.

The small number of blank samples above the detection limits suggests that the blank source material has trace internal (from the source) contamination making it quite appropriate as a control. We encourage the use of laboratory prepared blanks, as East Asia has implement, though the majority of blanks can continue to be sourced from the quarry.

Over all, the results of the QA/QC program implemented by East Asia are considered satisfactory for an advanced exploration stage property. It is the MA's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate and follow accepted industry standards for an advanced-stage exploration property but can be improved with the fuller consistent use duplicate samples, either some ½ core duplicates (field) or more practical coarse reject duplicates (crushed duplicates).

MA has viewed East Asia's chain-of-custody protocols for the handling and transportation of samples and considers that they meet industry standards.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

Ian Taylor of MA visited the Miwah project site from 27 January to 01 February 2010. Tony Woodward of MA visited the Miwah prospect site in July 2010 and selected two mineralised intervals from each of the first 30 East Asia drill holes drilled at Miwah for independent analysis.

The site visits entailed:

- Overview of geology of the Miwah Project
- Review of core cutting and sample collection procedures and sample transportation
- Review of QA/QC program and assay lab procedures used by East Asia at Miwah.
- Review of drill core sampling results and core logging sheets from holes EMD01 to EMD30 drilled by East Asia at Miwah
- Selection of two mineralised intervals at each of the thirty holes (EMD01 to EMD30)
- None of the drill hole collar locations were visited but drilling activity was witnessed during an aerial reconnaissance of the Miwah bluff

14.1 Drill Hole Database Assay Verification

14.2 Independent Samples

Tony Woodward of MA visited the Miwah prospect site in July 2010 and selected two mineralised intervals from each of the first 30 East Asia drill holes drilled at Miwah for independent analysis. The 60 quarter core samples were dispatched to the ALS Minerals Division laboratory in Australia for analysis for gold and base metals using similar preparation and assay protocols to those used by Intertek Jakarta for the initial East Asia half core assays.
Following selection of the mineralised intervals the drill core sections were located and the boxes laid out for display. The selected half core intervals were cut with a diamond saw and the right hand side of the quartered core sampled under supervision. The quarter core was immediately placed in plastic bags containing a numbered sample tag and the plastic bag placed in a numbered calico bag which was tied and a tamperproof seal inserted. Samples weighed from 0.50 kg to 2.01 kg depending upon core size and core recovery. Every 20 samples a Certified Reference Material ("CRM") or a blank sample, both supplied by East Asia, were inserted into the batch. The CRMs were purchased by East Asia from Geostats Pty Ltd in Australia and the blank sample was sourced from the local Geumpang area.

The 60 bagged samples of core plus the 3 standards and 3 blanks were placed in one of four FedEx cardboard air freight boxes which were then sealed in view of the author. Because of payload limitations with the helicopter the sampled core was flown to the East Asia base at Geumpang on 18 July and the samples were then sent to Medan overnight in an East Asia vehicle under police escort. Tony Woodward, with the help of East Asia personnel, delivered the samples to the FedEx offices in Medan on 19 July for dispatch by air freight to the ALS sample preparation facility at Virginia in Brisbane, Australia. The author was present at the ALS sample preparation facility on 23 July when the seals on the FedEx boxes were broken prior to ALS commencing work.

Assay results from the 60 quarter-core samples taken by MA showed that gold values from ALS had a lower mean of 2.55 ppm Au compared to the mean of 3.03 ppm Au for the equivalent Intertek assays. The original Intertek assays of sampled half-core for the 60 samples ranged from 0.43 to 30.1 ppm Au. Gold values from ALS for the quarter-core sampling by MA ranged from 0.35 to 19.65 ppm Au. The average ALS silver value of the 60 samples of quarter core was 9.0 ppm Ag, compared to the mean of 10.2 ppm Ag for the equivalent Intertek assays of half-core samples.

The gold values reported by ALS for the three Certified Reference Material samples included by MA in the batch of quarter core samples were all less than the certified value. The gold values reported by ALS averaged 94% of the certified values. Results from assaying of the same Certified Reference Material submitted to Intertek Jakarta by East Asia as part of the Miwah QA/QC procedures averaged 101% of the certified value.

Following receipt of the initial assays and recognition of possible low laboratory bias, discussions with ALS indicated they were aware of this bias and subsequently some 57 of the original 60 quarter core samples were re-assayed by ALS using a different analytical technique (ore grade ALS fire assay). Three samples were not re-assayed due to insufficient sample material.

Re-assaying by ALS of 57 of these quarter core samples confirmed that the ALS method initially used had a low analytical bias. Using an ore grade ALS fire assay method the average gold value of the 57 samples of quarter core re-assayed was 2.27 ppm Au compared to an average grade of 2.02 ppm Au for the samples assayed using an ALS Fire Assay/ICP Method. The original half core assaying by a Fire Assay/ICP method at Intertek Jakarta averaged 2.43 ppm Au for the equivalent 57 core intervals (Table 6).

Table 6: Comparison of Average Gold Re-Assays

Laboratory	# samples	Sample	Assay Method	Average ppm Au
Intertek Jakarta	57	Half Core	Fire Assay-ICP-AES finish	2.43
ALS Perth	57	Quarter Core Re-Assay	Fire Assay-AA finish	2.27
ALS Perth	57	Quarter Core	Fire Assay-ICP-AES finish	2.02

On a sample by sample comparison, only 1 quarter core sample out of the total 60 was considered a failure, being outside 3 standard deviations of the whole data set. This sample (original half core 4.41g/t, quarter core 13.60g/t) when re-assayed returned 10.35g/t by screen fire assay, which is within the quality control range. Re-plotting the differences between the gold assays for half core and re-assayed quarter core showed that in none of the 57 sample assays was the difference between half and quarter core assays outside 3 standard deviations of the mean.

Two samples of drill core which were reported by East Asia as having higher than average values of 4.31 ppm Au and 30.10 ppm Au returned respective ALS values of 13.60 ppm Au and 19.65 ppm Au from the quarter core sampling of the same intervals. The variation in grades indicated that the gold mineralisation at Miwah may in part contain coarse gold grains which have produced a nugget effect. This was examined with the screen fire assaying of 5 of the higher grade quarter core samples. The results suggested that the gold mineralisation in the selected samples did not contain enough coarse gold grains to produce a nugget effect as the +75 micron fraction only contained 0.15% to 1.20% of the total gold in the samples.

The vuggy silica nature of the mineralised zone with a barren silica framework containing iron oxides in the vuggs may also produce a sampling issue. It is possible that washing/flushing of oxides (with contained gold) from porous core will occur during the drilling and core cutting process. This washing effect would increase with the additional cutting required to take half core down to quarter core.

14.3 Discussion and Limits

The core sampling, analytical and QAQC protocols used by East Asia at Miwah are in line with industry practice and are considered by MA to be in-line with international best practise.

The sampling by MA returned gold values of similar tenor to the values previously reported by East Asia and confirmed the presence of a well mineralised gold and silver system at Miwah. MA is confident, following the site visit and the results of its sampling that the general range of gold and silver values reported by East Asia are representative of the values that can be expected from the Miwah deposit.

The gold values returned from sampling of quarter core at the Miwah gold prospect confirm MA's conclusion that gold values from sampling of quarter core at the Miwah gold prospect correspond well with those previously reported by East Asia from half-core sampling of the equivalent intervals but with slightly lower average values.

MA considers that the variation in assay results between the original half core and quarter core sets of assay results is not significant and can be attributed to one or a combination of the following: (a) laboratory bias, (b) sample size (nugget effect) and (c) sampling bias (washing effect associated with cutting down to quarter core).

The initial quarter core assays and the assaying of the Certified Reference Material suggested that the ALS laboratory results were showing a low bias. Re-assaying by ALS of the quarter core samples confirmed that the initial analytical method used by ALS had a low analytical bias. The repeat assays returned higher gold values than the initial quarter core assays with the mean gold value slightly less (6.5%) than the mean gold value for the assays by Intertek on half-core samples collected by East Asia from the equivalent intervals.

The screen fire assay results suggest that the gold mineralisation in the selected samples does not contain enough coarse gold grains to produce a nugget effect. The variation in gold values between the half core assays and the quarter core samples suggests that half core samples may be more representative than smaller quarter core samples or washing effects have occurred during core cutting of the smaller diameter drill core.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Miwah Project has adjacent tenements held by Centurion Minerals Ltd (CML) and Tiger Realm Minerals (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Adjacent Properties
(Source: after Centurion, Nov 2010)

CENTURION MINERALS LTD

Centurion Minerals Ltd (CML) has entered into a joint venture with the Indonesian company, PT Bayu Kamona Karya (BKK) that holds a 15% interest in the three Miwah properties, to explore five other exploration properties held by BKK in the Miwah area (Figure 37). The **Halimon** and **Banda Raya** properties of CML/BKK are adjacent to and immediately north of the East Asia Miwah tenements and the **Menawan** property is immediately to the east of Miwah. The CML/BKK **Jimeu** property is a short distance to the south of the East Asia Miwah tenements and the **Sable** property lies approximately 15km to the south-west of Miwah. Mineralisation encountered during fieldwork as been classified to date either as epithermal, acid sulphide and sericite-adularia type or as porphyry related copper-gold type. An independent technical report on the Halimon/Banda Raya projects by Nievex Geoconsultant dated October 2010 states that the Lee Cuko and Leuping occurrences bear many geological and petrological similarities with Miwah and fall within the same regional mineralised halo.

Halimon Property (Nievex Geoconsultant Inc Oct 2010 NI43-101 Technical Report Banda Raya/Halimon Project).

The Lee Cuko prospect is situated approximately 4km directly north of the Miwah deposit and 1.5km north of the Sipopok gold prospect. Historical exploration work within the area in the 1990s identified four broad geochemical target areas in and around the Peut Sague volcano.

Quartz veining and strongly advanced argillic altered rocks, including an inferred diatreme breccia, (potentially a favorable host rock or hydrothermal feeder for local gold mineralisation) were identified. Results from this work outlined a structural corridor prospective for epithermal - porphyry style mineralisation ~~located~~ between the main Miwah prospect (approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the Halimon border) and the Peut Sague Volcano located 8 kilometres to the north of Miwah.

Geological and geochemical reconnaissance by Centurion at Peut Saue has reportedly confirmed the presence of multiple high sulphidation style epithermal alteration in a favourable volcanic and structural setting and located additional sulphide-bearing silica altered outcrops

Banda Raya Property (Centurion news release December 20, 2010; Nov 2010 Corporate Presentation).

Regional geochemical reconnaissance by a previous operator in the 1990's identified multiple anomalies within the claim area including the Leuping and Simpang Tiga epithermal gold prospects. Samples from outcropping quartz veins returned assays ranging from <0.01 to 15.35 g/t Au and up to 2000 ppm Cu. Previous exploration in the Geudob area reportedly discovered a vein system striking 250m long with assays up to 15.35g/t Au, 986g/t Ag, 3.35% Cu, 14.2% Pb and 15.5% Zn.

During 2010 Centurion commenced geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling and has commented that the mapping confirmed the presence of locally hydrothermally brecciated and high sulphidation altered volcanic units inferred to correlate with the Leuping Volcanic formation which hosts the neighbouring Miwah discovery and Banda Raya epithermal prospects. The discovery of further zones of sulphide-bearing silica rock alteration, veining and gossan development at the Leuping target has recently been reported by Centurion. Fieldwork at the Simpang Tiga, Geudob, Tiger Ridge and Menawan prospects confirmed the presence of localized copper sulphide mineralisation associated with altered high level porphyritic intrusions.

Menawan Property *(*Nievex Geoconsultant Inc Oct 2010 NI43-101 Technical Report Banda Raya/Halimon Project).

The Menawan property about 18 km east of Miwah lies along the east-north-east-trending Miwah mineralised structural corridor and contains at least two anomalous mineralised areas identified by Highlands Gold Ltd in the mid 1990's as the Menawan Prospect and the Semelit Prospect.

Exploration at the Menawan prospect has resulted in the discovery of five distinct zones with gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlet networks in host rocks showing advanced argillic alteration. The mineralisation has been described as porphyry copper-gold type.

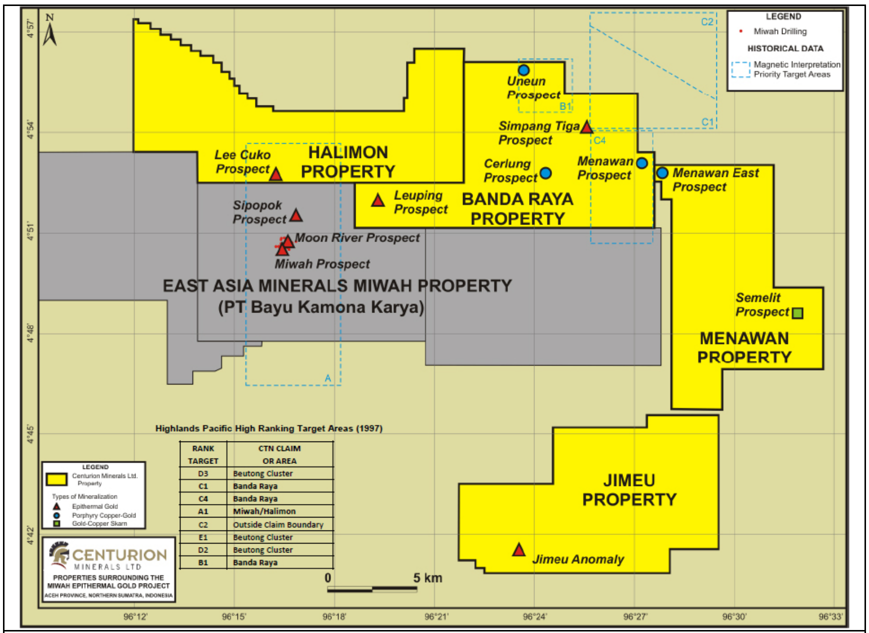

Figure 38: Centurion Adjacent Properties

(Source: Centurion, Nov 2010)

The **Semelit prospect** was discovered by Minorca Resources Inc. in 1997 when stream sediment samples around the prospect area were found to be anomalous in gold and base metals. Disseminated Cu-Au mineralisation in silicified and brecciated limestone (skarn-like) outcrops was interpreted to indicate the presence of buried intrusion beneath the overlying limestone formation.

The **Jimeu property** is situated about 20 km southeast of Miwah. Previous exploration in the mid to late 1990s by Highlands Gold Ltd located the Jimeu epithermal mineralisation within one of several Au/Cu/As geochemical anomalies.

The **Sable project** (77% CML) is located to the west of Miwah. The northern part of the Sable tenement which is approximately 15 km west of and potentially along strike from Miwah, has not been actively explored to date. The historical programs were conducted mainly in the southern part of the project, in areas referred to as the "Saddle Hill" and "Sequenten" prospects. The area has been subject to previous exploration consisting of rock chip and soil geochemical sampling, as well as drilling of 19 shallow (150m to 250m) diamond holes.

TIGER REALM MINERALS

Woyla Gold Project

Tiger Realm Minerals (TRM) is a private exploration company. It has an option to earn 80% in the Woyla low sulphidation epithermal gold project held by PT Woyla Aceh Minerals' (WAM) which is located 10km west of Miwah. Previous exploration by Barrick Gold and Newcrest Mining is reported to have located numerous occurrences of high grade, vein hosted epithermal mineralisation. Three highly prospective epithermal vein gold systems (Anak Perak, Aloe Rek and Aloe Eumpeuk) have been delineated over a combined length of 3km. TRM considers the prospect has greatest potential for delineation of bonanza grade ore shoots within the individual vein systems.

Figure 39: TRM Adjacent Property
(Source: TRM website, 2010)

The **Anak Perak** vein system is a broad zone of at least 1,800 metres long and between 20 and 300m wide. Mineralisation can be classified as low sulphidation epithermal style with individual veins varying up to nine metres wide. Surface rock chips assay up to 37g/t Au and 149 g/t Ag and significant trench channel sample assay results include 2m @ 7.64g/t Au and 6m @ 4.39g/t Au.

Mineralisation at **Aloe Rek** is located in the Victory Vein, which can be traced over a strike distance of more than 1km. Soil sampling outlined a gold anomaly coincident with the vein system up to 70m wide over a strike length of 900m. Trench channel samples include 5m @ 3.67g/t Au, 1m @ 13.4 g/t Au and 7m @ 4.95 g/t Au & 23.5g/t Ag.

The **Aloe Eumpeuk** prospect lies approximately one kilometre north of Aloe Rek. Trenching has exposed the Aloe Eumpeuk vein system for 100m along strike, with individual vein widths up to three metres wide. Trench samples include 9m @ 5.2 g/t Au and 7m @ 5 g/t Au with one metre channel samples assaying up to 28 g/t Au. Soil sampling has defined a gold anomaly for 250m along strike and up to 120m in width.

All vein systems have reportedly yet to be fully delineated and have yet to be tested by drilling. Drilling of the main targets was planned to commence in late 2010 (Tiger Realm Minerals 2010).

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

East Asia has had petrological studies carried out on drill core samples from Miwah Bluff, Block M and South Miwah Bluff. According to an East Asia press release (August 25, 2010) the petrological studies suggest the Miwah gold deposit metallurgy is complex but not detrimentally so. Several phases of gold mineralisation have been postulated with native gold, and gold and silver tellurides/selenides associated with each phase. The main stage sulphide mineralisation also contains grains of native gold and solid solution tellurides associated with enargite minerals. East Asia noted that as the petrological studies indicate that as gold is typically present as free gold, the ore is not likely to be refractory.

The other late stage gold mineralisation and oxide supergene enrichment phases contain cyanide amenable fine-grained gold which would appear to be metallurgically straightforward.

Some preliminary metallurgical test work on composite drill core samples was undertaken in 1997 by a previous explorer (Colony Pacific Explorations Ltd.). This testwork+ indicated gold recoveries of 63% to 84% from cyanidation testing of six samples of oxide and mixed oxide material. The highest recovery was from a sample reportedly containing 27% oxidised material.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

East Asia has not previously undertaken any resource estimates on the Miwah Gold Prospect. The current resource estimate described in this report is the first NI43-101 compliant report for the Miwah Project. It is based on drilling and sampling conducted from 2007 through to April 2011.

17.1 Approach

17.1.1 Vertical variation through profile

The thickness and characteristics of a high sulphidation profile depend on the progress of the interface between the meteoric water and the phreatic zone, as well as the characteristics of the source rock and its structural features. If there are variations in the composition of the source rock or weathering influences (eg impermeable layers blocking water ingress/egress during water table fluctuations), the thickness and extent of the profile will be modified. This has consequences for geostatistical estimation techniques in regards to stationarity concerns and domaining. The overall mineralisation profile will tend towards the same type section, but the thickness can vary laterally. These concerns drive the use of the unfolding technique described.

17.1.2 Folding and unfolding

The resource estimation was done in 'unfolded' space which maintains the zone layering irrespective of zone thickness or orientation.

This approach:

- Preserves the lodes profile characteristics (both horizontally and vertically) irrespective of thickness.
- Constrains informing samples for estimation to the lode(s) required and improves stationarity/domaining concerns.
- Converts real RL to a relative position.

Unfolding is an advancement of the 2D gridded model technique. A 2D gridded model is often the preferred method of estimation for laterally extensive deposits. Sometimes several (stacked) gridded models are used to model the different vertical lodes individually. Unfolding is a technique designed to allow more accurate analysis of grade continuity within a folded or faulted orebody by incorporating variations in the third dimension, and is well suited to a tabular ore body such as the Miwah High Sulphidation Epithermal deposit. Unfolding maintains relative position during the unfolding process. (Vigar et al, 2009)

The process is summarised in the following steps:

- The spatial position of the blocks to be estimated and the informing samples is determined relative to the footwall and hanging wall of each lode. The original positions are shown in the top image for each example in Figure 40.
- The midpoints of the blocks and informing samples are moved to a relative position, strictly vertically, but with the lodes still stacked one above the other. This is shown in the lower image in Figure 41. The absolute thickness of each lode therefore becomes a relative thickness.
- Carry out variography analyses and perform interpolations into blocks.
- Back-transform the blocks to their original positions.

The relative method of unfolding is used at Miwah as the vertical variation in the profile is controlled by the various geological lodes, but is largely independent of their thickness.

The unfolding proportionally matches up the hanging wall, middle and footwall of each lode even if there are rapid changes in thickness. The conversion of the real RL to a relative position of both the informing samples and the block centroids honours both the original sample support and block variance, thus maintaining kriging efficiency.

The result is to maintain the profile as seen in the drill data in the resultant 3D block model, flat profile in the west and draping (folding) to a shallow dip to the north.

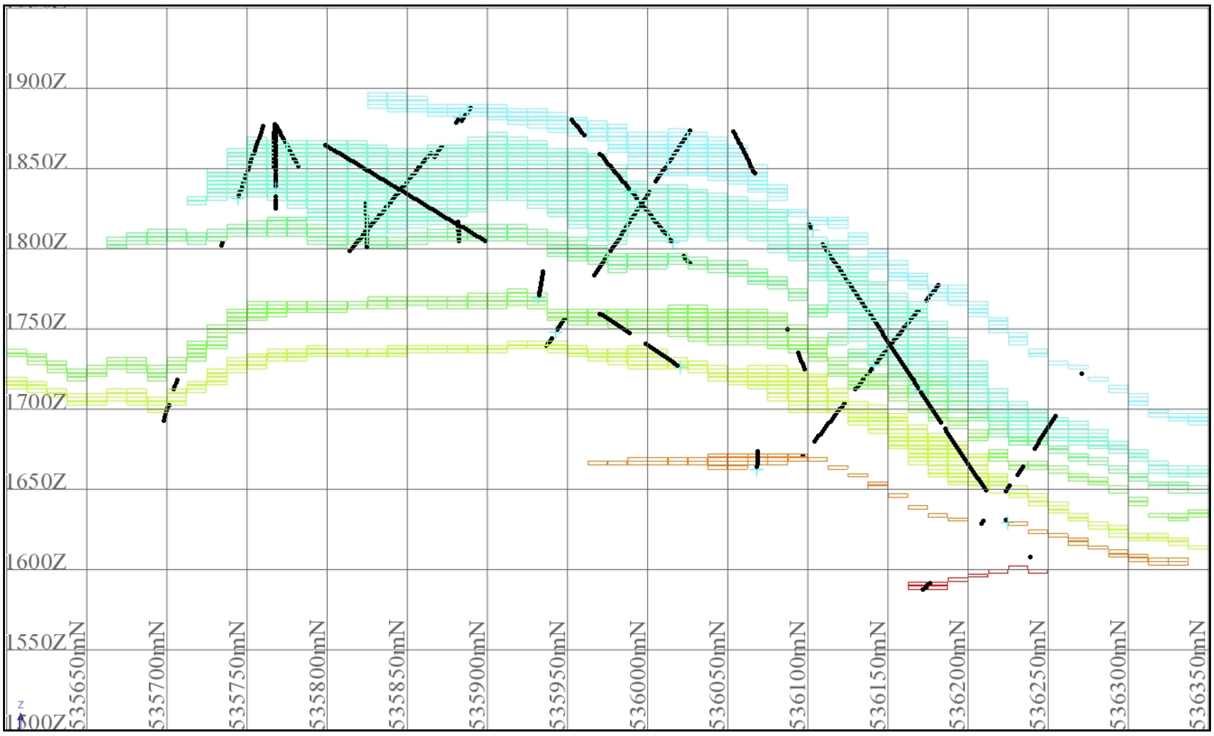

Figure 40: Miwah folded Block Model and informing samples.

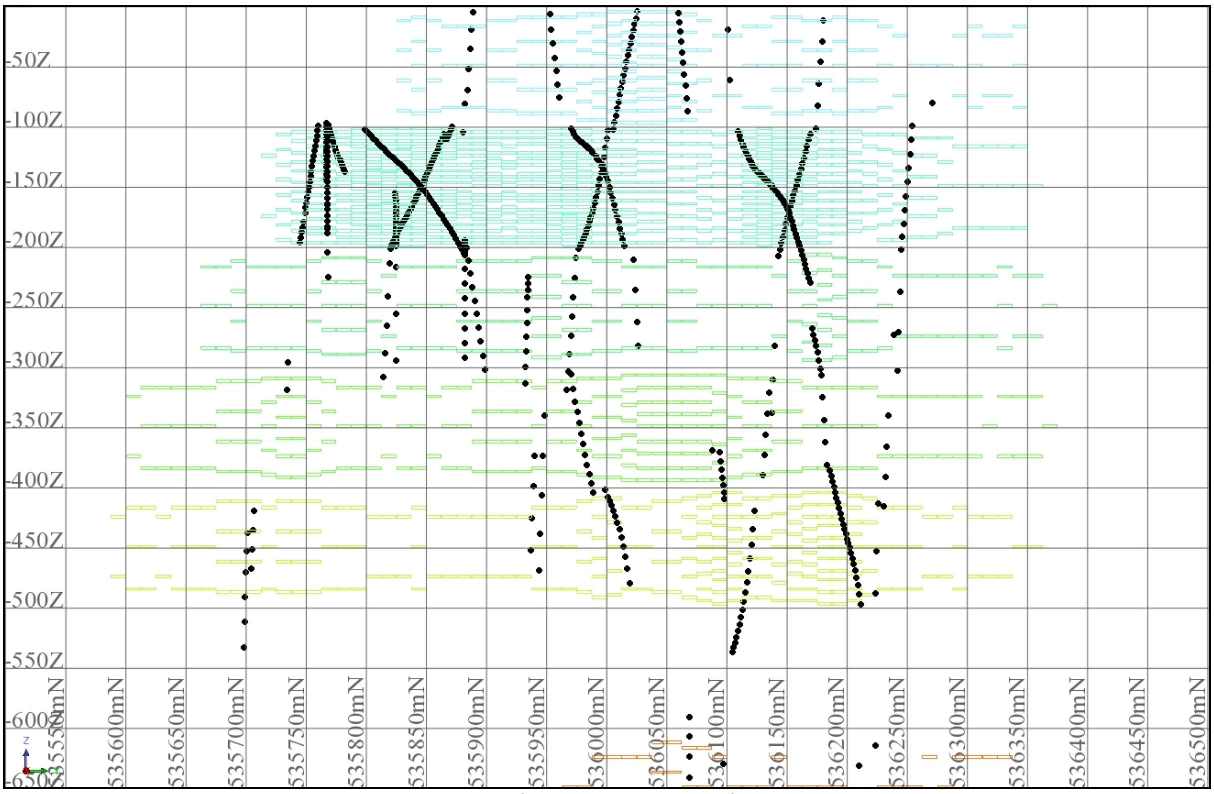

Figure 41: Miwah unfolded model and informing samples.

17.2 Supplied Data

MA was supplied with East Asia's drill database; as a series of spread sheets in November 2010, with subsequent updates in February 2011 and April 2011. The data was imported into an access database via Surpac using standard Surpac data controls ensuring no overlapping samples or intervals were present, depth of hole records were in agreement with lithology logs, visual check were conducted on screen and hole plans were compared to East Asia published drill hole lay outs.

Table 7: Master database structure

Table Name	Description	Number of records
MIWAH_DDH_LITH_AND_ALT	Summary log of lithology and alteration codes	6,996
MIWAH_DDH_COLLAR	Collar file detailing collar position, drill dates and survey method	92
MIWAH_DDH_SAMP	Down hole assay table detailing intervals and analytical results for 35 elements	15,254
MIWAH_DDH_SURVEY	Down hole survey table detailing depth, instrument, dip and azimuth	363
Miwah_DDH_QAQC_22-02-2011	Quality Control and Quality Assurance Data up to hole EMD56 and not including external laboratory checks or internal laboratory repeats	788 CRM 781 Blanks
MIWAH_DDH_SG	Density data and associated Oxidation states	1,122
MIWAH_ OXIDATION_ZONE	Summary log of oxidation States	4,057

Access was provided to East Asia's logging sheets, hard copy while on site, and several detailed logs for specific holes were sent to Brisbane for review. MapInfo geology and alteration maps were also provided to MA.

The Topography file provide was based on 10 metre aster data, with local corrections based on surveyed spot height checks. (Miwah_traverse_20110204.dtm)

17.3 Dimensions

The EAM drill holes were planned to test depths and horizontal extents of the gold mineralisation discovered at Miwah. Drilling to date has identified a near surface ore body that has known extents of 1,300 metres east-west by 400 metre north-south. The known northerly extent increases to 600 metres wide at depth.

Mineralisation occurs as a series of stacked lodes down to 300 metres below the summit of the hill that defines the Miwah Main Zone. Eight individual lodes have been identified. The dominant shallow dip (10 to 15 degrees) of the lodes is northerly toward Moon River where the extents of the ore body remain open. Although many of the lodes are constrained by topography to the south and east, the lowest identified lode continues below the valley to the east, open laterally. The known western extent of mineralisation is offset by the Camp Fault. The mineralisation west of Camp Fault has been modelled but additional drilling is required to determine if further faulting has offset the lodes, in particular downward faulting as the mineralisation west of Camp Fault is deeper than expected.

The upper lodes are topographically constrained to the east however the lower lodes may extend below the southern cliff to South Miwah Bluff where shallow (near surface) mineralisation may be the surface expression of one of the lower lodes. Unmineralised zones between the lodes are very thin between the upper lodes, often only a metre or two in thickness; however at depth, the unmineralised zones separating the lodes are thicker, up to 30 metres in places.

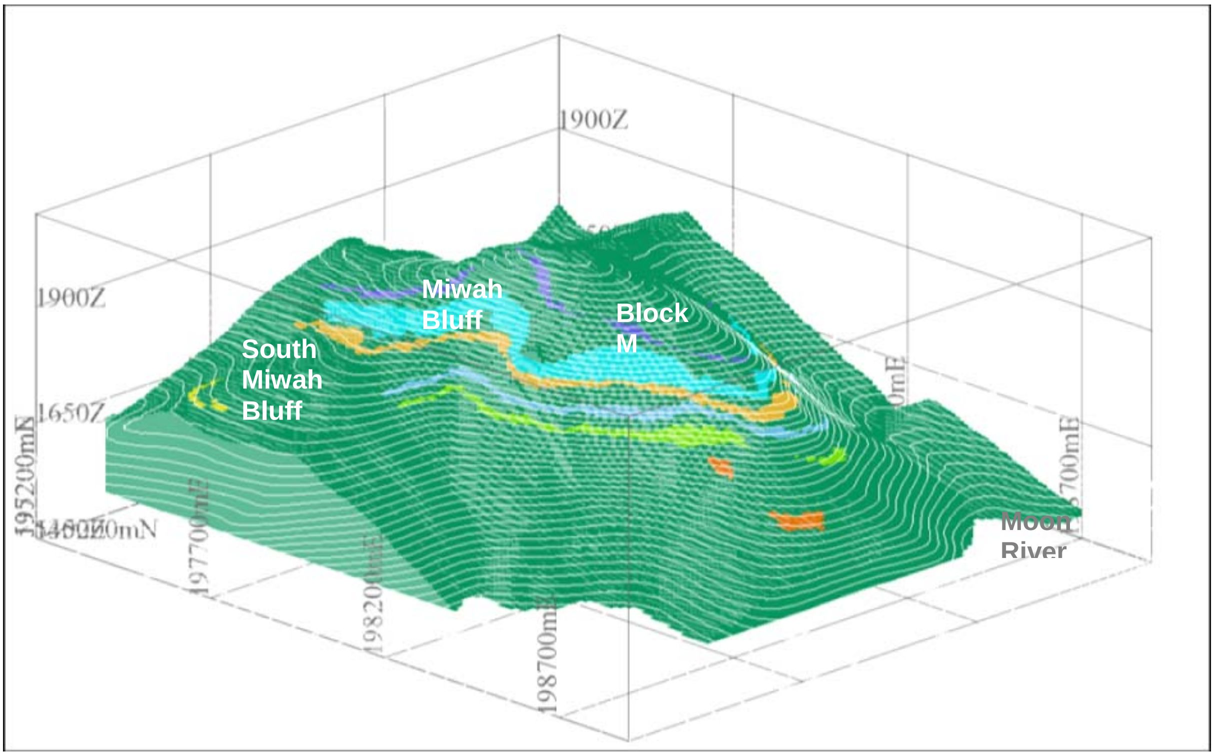

Figure 42: Miwah Lodes

17.4 Geologic Interpretation

The emplacement of epithermal deposits is characterised by late-stage, multiphase tectonic activity which creates a plumbing system and volcanic activity which provides a heat source. The modelling approach selected best represents this plumbing system, creating smooth undulating hanging wall and foot wall contacts for each zone of fluid permeation and subsequent mineralisation.

The interpretation was aided by work undertaken East Asia Geologists, including geological mapping, extensive rock chip and rock sawn channel sampling and diamond drilling, showing that the mineralisation at the Miwah Gold Prospect occurs within zones of alteration typical of a high-sulphidation system. Significant gold mineralisation is closely related to a shallow, laterally extensive body of massive, residual vuggy silica-sulphide alteration that forms a resistant east-northeast trending whale-back ridge. Within the shallow laterally extensive mineralised body is several high grade en echelon features (in the order of ½ to one ounce material) formed in north south vertical structures, to-date these could not be separated out for modelling, and were constrained to individual shallow dipping mineralised lodes.

The modelling process involved tagging of drill-hole intercepts within alteration types that mineralisation is associated with; associated alteration types include alunite-silica, silica-alunite and silica alteration. The alteration zones were then matched with grade intersections above 0.2g/t gold. This process allowed the footwall and hanging wall of each lode to be extracted as a three dimensional string file. Visual validation of the interpreted surfaces was conducted in section and long section view, several control points were inserted into the footwall and hanging wall 3D point files. These additional points were required where insufficient drilling was available to define the local geology, areas of discrepancy was usually associated with faulting or dramatic changes in lode thickness.

The gridding function in Surpac is very useful for quickly and easily producing a 3D grid mesh which covers the spread of drilling. The inverse distance squared algorithm was utilised to inform the grid nodes. Each grid represents the footwall and hanging wall of each lode, grids were wireframed into digital terrain models (DTM). The DTMs were used to constrain the resource by block. Each block can only belong to one lode or domain.

17.5 Data Preparation and Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis of the grade data was carried out using the Surpac geological software package. The Surpac package is an internationally recognised geological and mining software toolbox which incorporates geostatistical tools that can be used at all stages of the mining process from initial feasibility studies though to production control.

Prior to a statistical analysis grade domaining is normally required to delineate homogeneous areas of grade data. Statistical analysis does not take into account the spatial relationships of the data.

The purpose of the statistical analysis is to define the main characteristics of the underlying grade distribution to assist with the geological and grade modelling work. This process is important as the statistics of the individual sample populations can influence how the grade data is treated and the application of the grade estimation techniques. For example highly skewed data may require special grade capping and semivariogram analysis requirements.

The raw drillhole database is stored in an Access relational database. The Miwah database is connected directly to Surpac for data display, down-hole compositing, wireframing of homogeneous grade domains and block model estimation.

The first step is to define an appropriate lower grade boundary separating barren rock from mineralised host rock, raw data is analysed in histograms and log probability plots (Figure 43 and Figure 44). The data are plotted against a theoretical normal distribution in such a way that the points should form an approximate straight line. The different populations appear as straight line segments of the graph separated by breaks that may take the form of sharp changes or gradual curves dependant on the degree of overlap between the sample distributions. The raw data is plotted to determine the lower grade boundary in this case a 0.2g/t Au lower boundary is appropriate. An additional change in slope is apparent at 0.7g/t, and 6g/t. The higher grade breaks should be investigated once the lower grade boundary has been applied in 3D space and compositing has occurred, this enhances the upper boundaries and eliminates any volume variance effects that may be present due sampling of thin high grade structures.

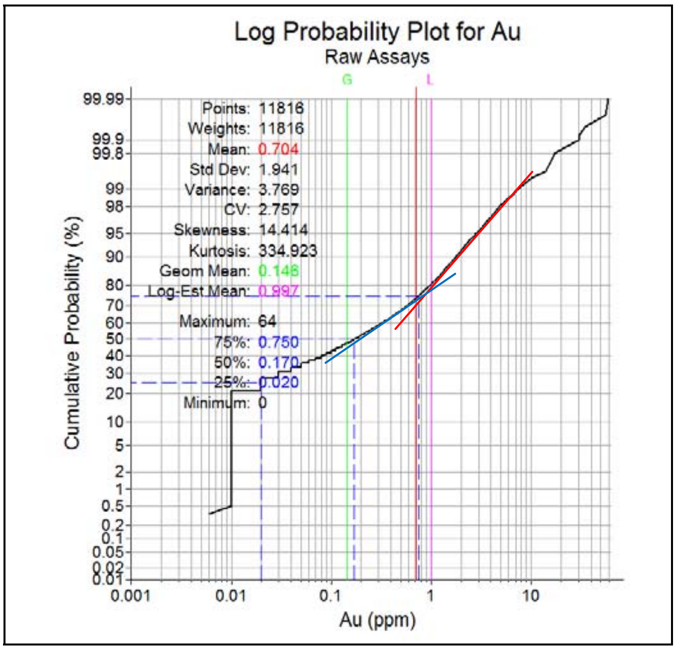

Figure 43: Log Probability Plot all data (Au).

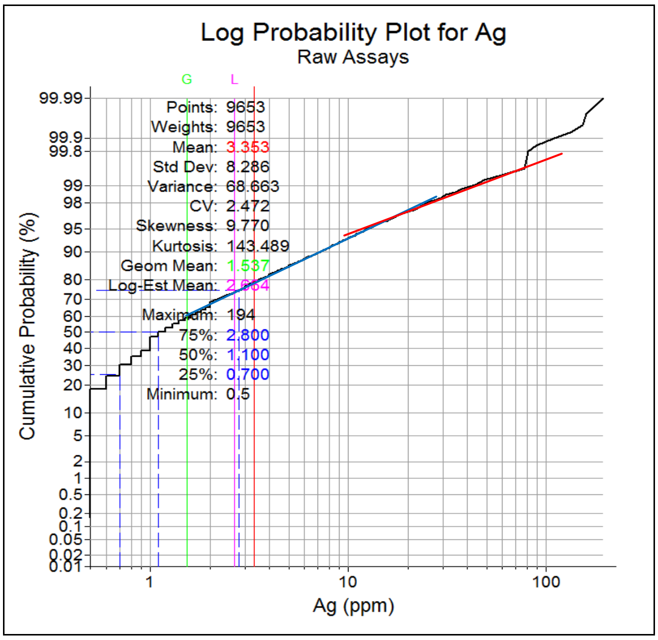

Figure 44: Log Probability Plot all data (Ag).

17.2 Drill Hole Spacing

Drill hole data spacing is quite variable within each domain due to the restrictive nature of the topography. East Asia has drilled a comprehensive north south section and one east west section providing a good basis for a sectional interpretation, subsequent drilling as infilled the resource on approximately 75 x 75 metre pattern in the upper lodes and up to 150m x150m in the lower lodes.

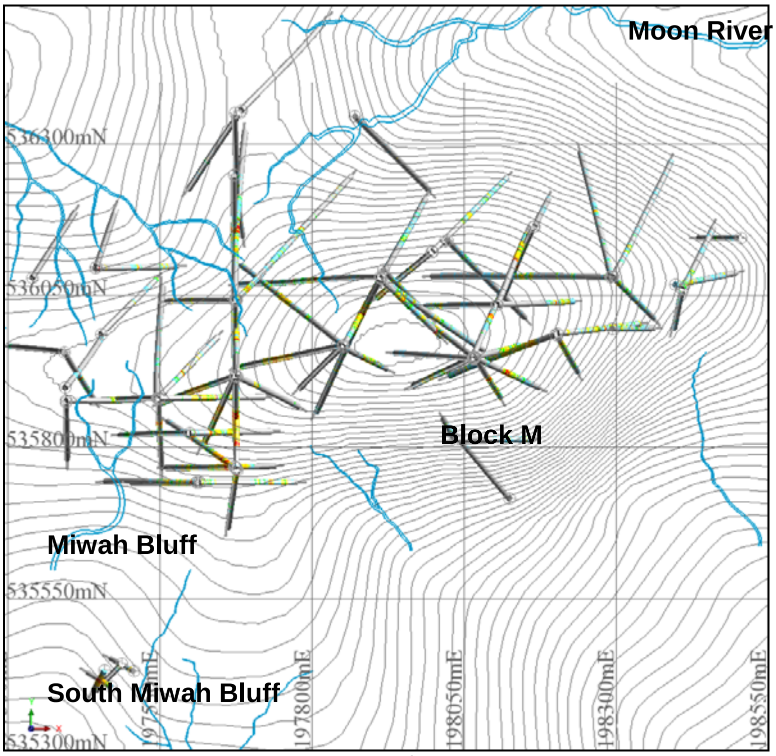

Figure 45: Plan view of Miwah drill holes.

17.5.1 *Compositing*

Drill intercepts within each lode are flagged in a database table and composited to 2m downhole giving 3,905 informing composited samples from drillholes.

The objective of compositing data is to obtain an even representation of sample grades and to eliminate any bias due to sample length (Volume Variance). The dominant sample length at Miwah is one metre. An important factor in compositing is the mining method, the critical feature is the perceived bench height, and in an open pit gold mine a five metre bench height is common, with filches mined on 2.5m intervals. Considering the bench height, block size and to limit clustering of informing data in the z direction a composite length of two metres was selected.

17.5.2 *Basic Statistics*

Basic statistics report the univariate statistical characteristics for each geological domain. The basic statistics are also used as a validation of the later resource estimates. The univariate statistics have been generated on each of the main domains at Miwah.

These statistics are based on two metre composites. The composites have been edited to remove partial composites with lengths less than one metre (less than 50 % of composite length). No grade capping has been applied to the univariate statistics.

Table 8 lists the basic statistics for the all the ten metre composites of copper within the selected domains and gold within the Cu Mineralisation halo.

Table 8: Univariate (Au) Statistics by Domain

Domain (Au)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of samples	426	1753	760	460	345	45	125	9
Minimum value	0.01	0.009	0.0225	0.0117	0.01	0.025	0.0235	0.02
Maximum value	9.34	35.824	7.965	15.93	3.655	21.84	2.824	2.315
Mean	**0.73**	**1.75**	**0.91**	**0.71**	**0.50**	**2.38**	**0.37**	**0.64**
Median	**0.47**	**1.09**	**0.64**	**0.42**	**0.36**	**1.18**	**0.26**	**0.40**
Geometric Mean	0.45	1.05	0.63	0.42	0.35	1.14	0.27	0.34
Variance	0.80	7.09	0.81	1.41	0.20	11.93	0.13	0.45
Standard Deviation	0.89	2.66	0.90	1.19	0.45	3.45	0.36	0.67
Coefficient of variation	**1.22**	**1.52**	**0.98**	**1.68**	**0.91**	**1.45**	**0.97**	**1.04**
10.0 Percentile	0.15	0.30	0.24	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.07
20.0 Percentile	0.25	0.49	0.32	0.22	0.20	0.44	0.15	0.17
30.0 Percentile	0.31	0.69	0.42	0.28	0.24	0.63	0.20	0.30
40.0 Percentile	0.40	0.87	0.51	0.35	0.30	1.01	0.23	0.39
50.0 Percentile	0.47	1.09	0.64	0.42	0.36	1.18	0.26	0.40
60.0 Percentile	0.57	1.36	0.81	0.53	0.42	1.60	0.32	0.41
70.0 Percentile	0.71	1.69	1.03	0.65	0.52	2.61	0.39	0.63
80.0 Percentile	0.98	2.33	1.32	0.83	0.72	3.99	0.51	0.97
90.0 Percentile	1.53	3.38	1.85	1.24	1.04	4.86	0.74	1.70
95.0 Percentile	2.23	4.83	2.48	1.91	1.42	6.70	0.91	2.32
97.5 Percentile	2.98	7.02	3.40	3.22	1.63	14.75	1.29	2.32
99.0 Percentile	5.36	13.15	4.93	5.70	2.28	21.84	2.32	2.32

Table 9: Univariate (Ag) Statistics by Domain

Domain (Ag)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of samples	290	1604	709	384	291	43	103	9
Minimum value	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6857	0.5	0.5
Maximum value	31.55	136.5	94.3	70.535	24.3	49.75	13.6	19.6
Mean	**2.02**	**5.90**	**4.51**	**2.85**	**2.37**	**7.98**	**1.78**	**7.32**
Median	**1.00**	**2.70**	**2.45**	**1.71**	**1.45**	**3.80**	**1.30**	**4.80**
Geometric Mean	1.23	2.99	2.59	1.79	1.61	4.42	1.36	4.70
Variance	12.42	120.89	49.15	22.46	7.12	110.47	2.98	39.13
Standard Deviation	3.52	10.99	7.01	4.74	2.67	10.51	1.73	6.26
Coefficient of variation	**1.74**	**1.86**	**1.55**	**1.66**	**1.13**	**1.32**	**0.97**	**0.85**
10.0 Percentile	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.60	1.11	0.50	1.33
20.0 Percentile	0.60	1.14	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.90	0.75	2.63
30.0 Percentile	0.71	1.50	1.35	1.00	1.00	2.53	0.94	3.60
40.0 Percentile	0.85	2.00	1.84	1.30	1.15	3.33	1.04	4.45
50.0 Percentile	1.00	2.70	2.45	1.71	1.45	3.80	1.30	4.80
60.0 Percentile	1.25	3.50	3.04	2.20	1.80	4.79	1.56	5.08
70.0 Percentile	1.52	5.05	4.23	2.77	2.35	7.34	1.83	7.60
80.0 Percentile	2.28	7.53	5.87	3.64	3.35	8.98	2.24	13.15
90.0 Percentile	3.98	12.18	9.90	5.70	5.62	28.65	3.45	18.03
95.0 Percentile	6.20	20.28	14.88	8.53	7.35	32.62	4.58	19.60
97.5 Percentile	9.28	31.96	21.48	11.05	8.78	41.22	5.78	19.60
99.0 Percentile	23.35	51.31	38.68	18.33	14.28	49.75	10.78	19.60

All gold results to IMD066 and all silver results to IMD059 were used in the analysis and estimation of Miwah.

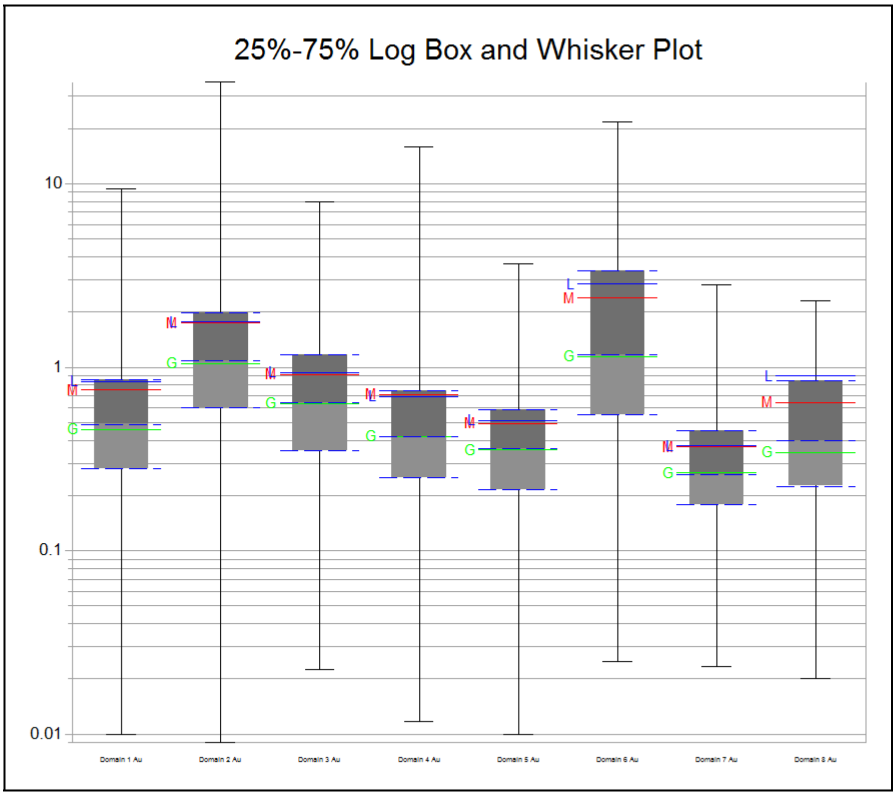

Figure 46: Box and Whisker Plot of All Lodes

Lodes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 show decreasing grade with depth (Figure 46); Lode 1 and 6 and 8 do not follow the trend. Lode one appears as a thin structurally controlled unit dipping to the north sitting above and on lode 2, lode 6 is south Miwah Bluff and lode 8 is too poorly defined to draw meaningful comment.

17.5.3 *Grade Capping*

Capping is the process of reducing the grade of the outlier sample to a value that is representative of the surrounding grade distribution. Reducing the value of an outlier sample grade minimises the overestimation of adjacent blocks in the vicinity of an outlier grade value.

At no stage are sample grades removed from the database if grade capping is applied. The most severely capped domain is South Miwah Bluff, (domain 6) it is a volumetrically small domain with relatively few samples inform this domain.

Table 10: Gold Capping by Lode (Domain)

Domain (Au)	Uncapped Composite Data				Capped Composite Data				Grade	
	No. of Sample	Mean Grade	Max. Grade	CV	No. of Sample	Mean Grade	**Capped Grade**	CV	% Cap	% Δ
1	401	0.75	9.34	1.21	401	0.71	**3.25**	0.97	1.50%	-5%
2	1755	1.75	35.82	1.52	1755	1.71	**20. 0**	1.36	0.50%	-2%
3	764	0.91	7.97	0.99	764	0.89	**4.45**	0.91	1.50%	-2%
4	460	0.71	15.93	1.68	460	0.66	**5.03**	1.23	1.50%	-7%
5	345	0.50	3.66	0.91	345	0.49	**2.10**	0.85	1.00%	-1%
6	45	2.38	21.84	1.47	45	2.06	**7.47**	0.98	2.50%	-14%
7	126	0.37	2.82	0.97	126	0.36	**1.73**	0.85	1.00%	-3%
8	9	0.64	2.32	1.11	9	0.64	**2.31**	1.11	0.10%	0%

Table 11: Silver Capping by Lode (Domain)

Domain (Ag)	Uncapped Composite Data				Capped Composite Data				Grade	
	No. Samples	Mean Grade	Max. Grade	CV	No. Samples	Mean Grade	**Capped Grade**	CV	% Cap	% Δ
1	284	2.13	31.55	1.78	284	1.88	**13.06**	1.24	2.0%	-12%
2	1592	6.01	136.5	1.87	1592	5.45	**20.72**	1.37	2.0%	-5%
3	734	4.43	94.30	1.56	734	4.06	**23.50**	1.16	2.0%	-8%
4	379	2.86	70.54	1.67	379	2.66	**17.75**	1.10	1.0%	-7%
5	289	2.38	24.30	1.13	289	2.34	**14.03**	1.03	1.0%	-2%
6	43	7.98	49.75	1.33	43	7.59	**32.68**	1.22	2.5%	-5%
7	103	1.78	13.60	0.97	103	1.73	**7.92**	0.82	1.0%	-3%
8	9	7.32	19.60	0.91	9	7.32	**19.57**	0.91	0.1%	0%

The coefficient of variation (CV), histograms and probability plots (Appendix 1) were the dominant guides to the degree of top cutting required. Gold grades were capped at between 98.5 percentile and 99 percentile. Capped grade ranged from 1.73 (low grade domain) to 20.0 g/t (high grade domain). Silver grade were capped at between 97.5 percentile and 99 percentile. Capped grades ranged from 7.9 g/t to 32.68g/t.

17.5.4 *Conclusions*

Two metre composite lengths were most appropriate, composited data was less skewed and has lower variance compared to the raw data and one metre data. With block dimension likely to be greater than 2m in the vertical, it is appropriate to select a composite length similar to final bench or flitch height. The minimum sample length included was 1m (50% of the required sample length) this allows composites from thin upper lode (domain 1) and the lower shallow dipping thin lodes to be informed by sufficient samples.

Although there are varying drill densities across the ore body, it was found that within individual domains there is significant clustered data, however the unfolding of the orebody combined with kriging is sufficient to take care of data clustering.

Minimal grade capping was required to limit the effect of the high grade outliers. All domains display good grade distribution and continuity (CV < 1.6, majority CV < 1.5), indicating few outliers exist, a lenient grade cap was applied to all gold domains.

Domain two is most affected by both clustered data, as it is near the surface drill fan pierce points are close together. In addition it is the thickest domain vertically thus contains the greatest proportion of the undefined en echelon high grade pods. The en echelon pods have been logged in core and are associated with high grade mineralisation, it is for this reason that domain two has a relatively high grade cap applied to it.

17.6 Variography

The most important bivariate statistic used in geostatistics is the semivariogram. The experimental semivariogram is estimated as half the average of squared differences between data separated exactly by a distance vector ‘h’. Semivariograms models used in grade estimation should incorporate the main spatial characteristics of the underlying grade distribution at the scale at which mining is likely to occur.

The semivariogram analysis was undertaken for individual elements within each major grade domain that contain sufficient data to allow a semivariogram to be generated. Three dimensional (3-D) semivariograms are generated using two orthogonal principal directions, however as the data has been unfolded there is not expected to be significant dip component to the variograms, any apparent dip component would likely be secondary structures within the lode.

17.6.1 Methodology

For each variable in each domain, the experimental variogram containing the clearest structure and greatest difference in range between each direction was selected for use in model fitting where possible. The variogram modelling process using variables in unfolded space is described as follows:

- Experimental variograms with small lags orientated down hole to aid interpretation of nugget effect.
- Omni-directional variogram to determine optimal lag distance for directional component of variogram
- Variogram map, computing 36 directions in the reference plane and normal to the reference plane.
- Directional variogram with 2 directions in reference plane (down dip) oriented parallel to the average orientation of the wireframe models of each domain, plus variogram normal to the plane (across strike).
- Repeat for Silver.

The Gold and Silver variograms were computed from 2 metre composite East Asia drill data only.

17.6.2 Variogram Models and Parameters

Not all domains contained within the Miwah deposit produced variograms suitable for gold and silver estimation. Experimental variograms generated for domain 2, 3 and 4 could be modelled. Variogram 4 was judged suitable for subsequent domains, based on physical location and characteristics (size, grade tenor and thickness).

For each dominant domain and metal with sufficient samples the orientation of the anisotropy and the anisotropic ranges are considered to be consistent with the provided geological models, that is long variogram ranges in the plane of the orebody, very short ranges across the width of the orebody.

The variograms were analysed with Surpac software’s geostatistical package.

Table 12: Variogram Parameters for Gold

Domain	bearing	plunge	dip	C0	C1	A1	C2	A2	semif1	minorf1	semif2	minorf2
1	60	0	0	0.02	0.015	60	0.82	275	2	4	2	4
2	70	0	0	2	2.45	95	2.76	200	2.6	8.01	2.6	8.01
3	30	0	10	0.28	0.16	41	0.39	250	2	3.5	2	3.5
4	60	0	0	0.02	0.015	60	0.82	275	2	4	2	4
5	60	0	0	0.02	0.015	60	0.82	275	2	4	2	4
6	60	0	0	0.02	0.015	60	0.82	275	2	4	2	4
7	60	0	0	0.02	0.015	60	0.82	275	2	4	2	4
8	60	0	0	0.02	0.015	60	0.82	275	2	4	2	4

Table 13: Variogram Parameters for Silver

Domain	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	C0	C1	A1	C2	A2	Semif1	Minorf1	Semif2	Minorf2
1	60	0	0	0.86	0.58	35	10.2	200	2	4	2	4
2	70	0	30	3	11	70	111	340	9.67	9.84	9.67	9.81
3	60	0	0	5	5	35	40	200	2	4	2	4
4	60	0	0	0.86	0.58	35	10.2	200	2	4	2	4
5	60	0	0	5	5	35	40	200	2	4	2	4
6	60	0	0	5	5	35	40	200	2	4	2	4
7	60	0	0	5	5	35	40	200	2	4	2	4
8	60	0	0	5	5	35	40	200	2	4	2	4

17.7 Grade Estimation

17.7.1 *Methodology*

The block model estimation used the ordinary kriging method, with the estimation done in unfolded space and then refolded, therefore maintaining the zones irrespective of thickness or orientation. The unfolding process converts the real-world positions for both blocks and informing samples to a scaled position relative to the roof and floor of each zone.

Analysis of the data and variography were also undertaken in unfolded space. The x and y dimensions are unchanged, but the z dimension is a relative position. The effect of the unfolding and limits on number of samples per hole is to ‘push’ the informing sample search sideways but within the stratification, rather than vertically. This honours the strong vertical zonation within the profile.

17.2.1.1 Ordinary Kriging

Ordinary kriging (“OK”) is a robust grade estimation technique and is the main algorithm used in estimation of the unfolded model. OK is a globally unbiased estimator which produces the least error variance for grade estimates.

It uses the grade continuity information from the semivariogram to estimate grades into blocks. It is also able to accommodate anisotropy within the data and is able to replicate this in the block estimates. Another important feature of kriging is that it automatically deals with clustering of data which is important in areas where the data density is not uniform.

Due to variable non-stationary issues OK was used in preference to simple kriging (“SK”) as only local stationarity conditions are required for the OK algorithm.

Kriging forms a sound basis for generating block grade estimates at a scale which is appropriate to the sample density. If tonnes and grades are required for volumes smaller than the kriging block size then other more advanced non-linear techniques need to be applied.

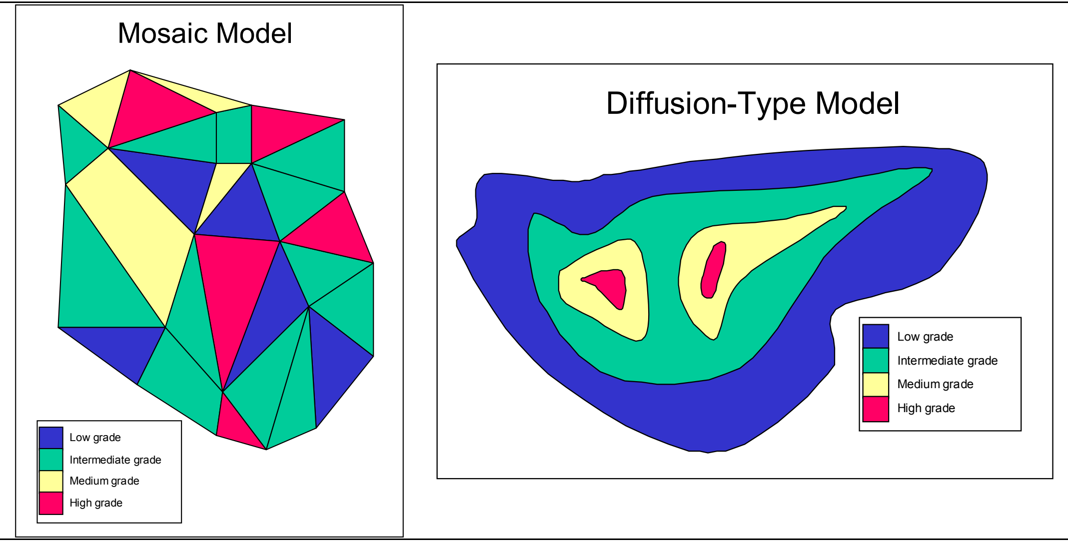

Figure 47. The two end member models of grade correlation within a domain

Grades within the diffusion model show a systematic gradational relationship (Figure 47). This model is appropriate if low grades tend to be adjacent to intermediate grades, which tend to be adjacent to high grades, as seen at Miwah. The transition between high, medium and low grades is generally systematic resulting in edge-effects. The different grade zones are assumed to be correlated in as much as going from low to high grades requires the transitional grades to be medium.

The 'mosaic model', consists of random 'parcels' of ore with grades that show no obvious systematic trend (Figure 47). High-grade zones can occur adjacent to waste zones with any combination of adjacent grade zones possible and no obvious correlation between the various 'parcels'. The correlation between adjacent zones is very low. In this case we say that there are no edge-effects.

If the diffusion model best represents the mineralisation being examined, a linear estimation method such as Ordinary Kriging or non-linear estimation method such as a gaussian estimation methodology for recoverable resource estimation.

If the mosaic model best describes the grade continuity, it is assumed that a minimum correlation occurs between the mineralised grade zones within the broad grade envelope and an indicator based estimation methodology is preferred.

17.7.2 *Block Size*

The Miwah block model uses regular shaped blocks measuring 12.5 metres by 12.5 metres and by 2.5 metres in height. The choice of the block size was patterned with the trend and continuity of the mineralisation, taking into account the dominant drill pattern. The orientation of the block model is normal to the direction of dominant strike. Block model parameters (Miwah5.mdl) are shown in Table 14, and block model attributes are shown in Table 16. Blocks above the topography were tagged and excluded from the model estimation.

Table 14: Block Model Origins, extents and Block Size

Type	Y	X	Z
Minimum Coordinates	535300	197300	1500
Maximum Coordinates	536600	198800	2050
User Block Size	12.5	12.5	2.5
Rotation	0.000	0.000	0.000

The block dimension is one of the major variables that affect the grade estimation. The grade estimates are smoother and the error of estimation is larger for a smaller block size (Armstrong and Champigny, 1989). Generally a block dimension equal to one quarter of the sample spacing along a plane (X and Y directions) is considered as industry standard, and may generate reasonable grade estimations. A check model (Miwah6.mdl) of 25m x 25m x 5m was run as a check on oversmoothing; estimated grades were similar for each domain, though tonnes were inflated. Two options were considered:

- Sub-blocking: sub-blocks are difficult to control when importing the unfolded model into re-folded space.
- Partial Blocks: Open Pit optimisers effectively use partial blocks for scheduling when inside the pit shell, however optimisers can't differentiate ore/waste boundaries for locating pit walls, thus inflated strip ratios are reported for partial block models.

The requirement for spatial accuracy during unfolding and re-folding of the block model the smaller block size was adopted.

17.7.3 *Search Parameters*

Estimation parameters were based on the respective variograms for each dominant lode. The domains are treated as having hard boundaries; this restricts sample data from one lode influencing the grade of a lower lodes.

Table 15: Search Parameters

Domain	Minimum Informing Samples	Maximum Informing Samples	Horizontal Search Au	Horizontal Search Ag
1	5	18	260	200
2	5	18	250	340
3	5	18	200	200
4	3	18	260	200
5	3	18	260	200
6	3	18	260	200
7	3	18	260	200
8	3	18	260	200

17.2.1.2 Informing Samples

Selection of the informing sample is via a moving neighbourhood, moving with respect to the centroid of the block. The search ellipse defines a pre-selection and sample weights are defined by the variogram model. Large search ellipses can present distal samples with negative weights, however due to the sparse nature of sample points; negative kriging weights from distant samples did not present a problem during estimation.

It is recommended (Vann et al, 2003) that more than 10 – 12 samples be used as a minimum, particularly in high nugget or appreciable short-scale structures are present in the variogram, no limit is suggested for low nugget variograms, as low nugget models imply little variance over short ranges, thus close composites get a high weighting. The low minimum number of informing samples (Table 15) was specified to allow blocks in poorly sampled peripheral portions of the domains to be estimated. The number maximum of informing samples per hole was restricted to six, ensuring at least three holes were utilised when estimating blocks in well sampled areas.

Informing sample criteria is the same for all elements within the domain.

17.2.1.3 Search Radii

Search radii were found to be optimal at or near the distance that the variogram reached the sill. Thus the variogram ranges will be utilised in the maximum search distances. The isotropy apparent in the variogram analysis is reflected in the search ellipse. Search Radii are varied according to ranges indicated in specific variogram models

17.2.1.4 Discretisation

Discretisation is a means of correcting the estimate for the volume variance effect. It is used to give an indication of the size and form of the block to the kriging system. This ensures that the estimates are a good representation of the block through the whole block. 4 (Y) by 4 (X) by 2 (Z) discretisation points were used when estimating with two metre composites.

17.7.4 *Block Model Attributes*

The block model stores numerous variables either calculated or directly assigned, grade variables (Au and Ag) were estimated using ordinary kriging in unfolded space and associated statistics for gold are stored (average distance to informing samples, distance to nearest sample, number of informing samples, krige variance) only estimated silver values are stored from the silver estimation. Weathering was determined using indicator kriging; SG was assigned based on the relative proportion of oxidation states per block. (See Section 17.10) Air block were excluded from the model by the digital terrain topography models.

Table 16: Block Model Attributes

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
ag_est	Real	2	0	surpac estimated silver values
ag_uct	Real	2	0	Ordinary Krig Uncut Estimate
au_est	Real	2	0	OK estimated gold values
au_uct	Real	2	0	Ordinary Krig Uncut Estimate
dh_aver_dist	Real	2	-99	average distance for Au fill
dh_krg_var	Real	3	1	krig variance gold
dh_near_dist	Real	2	-99	Distance to nearest drillhole
dh_near_label	Character	-	UNDF	Hole_ID of nearest drillhole
dh_num_samp	Integer	-	-99	number of informing samples for Au3
res_area_name	Character	-	UNDF	code
res_cat	Character	-	UNDF	Resource category label
sg	Real	2	2.3	Bulk density of material
wthr	Character	-	uox	air, tox, pox, uox
zone_bot	Real	2	0	bot of zone rl
zone_number	Integer	-	-99	Lithological code - numerical
zone_thick	Real	2	0	thickness of zone
zone_top	Real	2	0	top of zone rl
zone_topo	Real	2	-99	elevation of surface

17.8 Validation and Comparison with Previous Estimates

No previous resources have been reported for the Miwah Prospect.

Visual validation of the extracted surfaces was conducted in section and long section view, several control points were inserted into the footwall and hanging wall 3D point files. These additional points were required where insufficient drilling was available to define the local geology, areas of discrepancy was usually associated with faulting or dramatic changes in lode thickness.

Grade was interpolated into a constrained block model in unfolded space by domain using Ordinary Krige estimation in two passes with parameters based on directional variography by domain. Several different block models and methods were run and results compared. A 25 x 25 x 10m unfolded block model (Miwah6.mdl) was run as a cross check on selected block size. The re-folded block model was validated against informing samples and with a 3D nearest neighbour, inverse distance squared, and Ordinary Kriging block estimate (Miwah4.mdl). The folded model was visually checked in section view (Figure 50) against drill assay data to ensure grades represented in the block model reflected the drill hole data.

Swath plots are the “comparison of the average of values within a limited space” Equal volume swath plots are better than the other statistical techniques (Samal, 2010), as informing data and block averages are averaged over similar distances. East – West swath plots are presented below for domains two and three for both gold and silver.

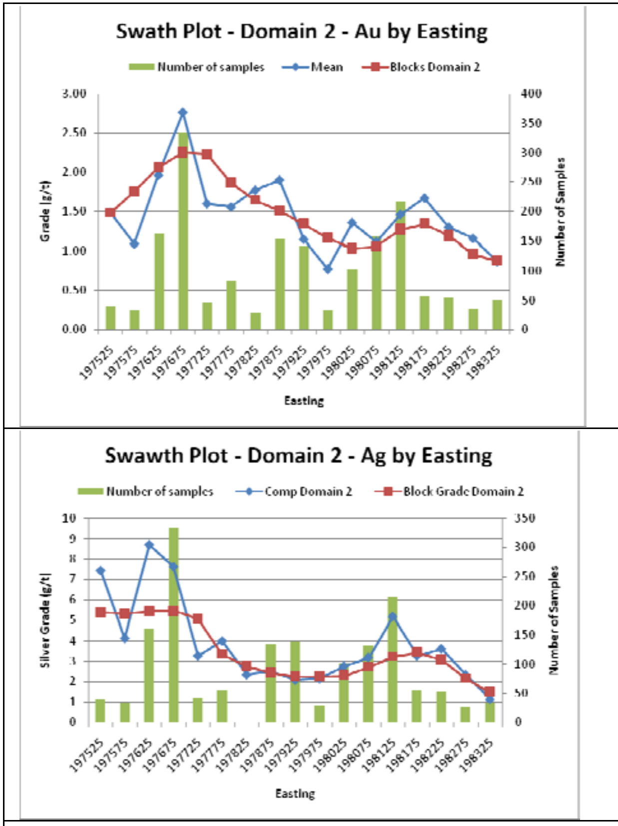

Figure 48 Swath Plots Domain 2

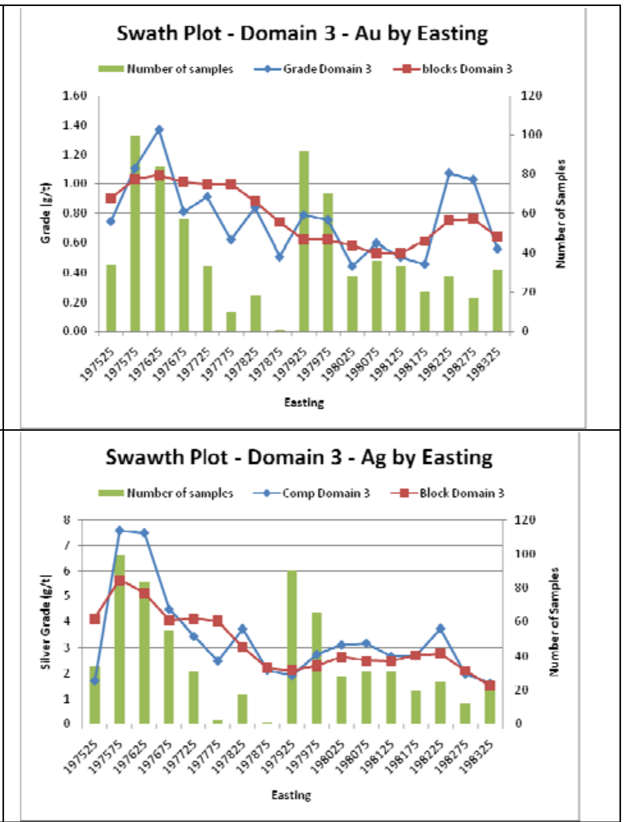

Figure 49 Swath Plots Domain 3

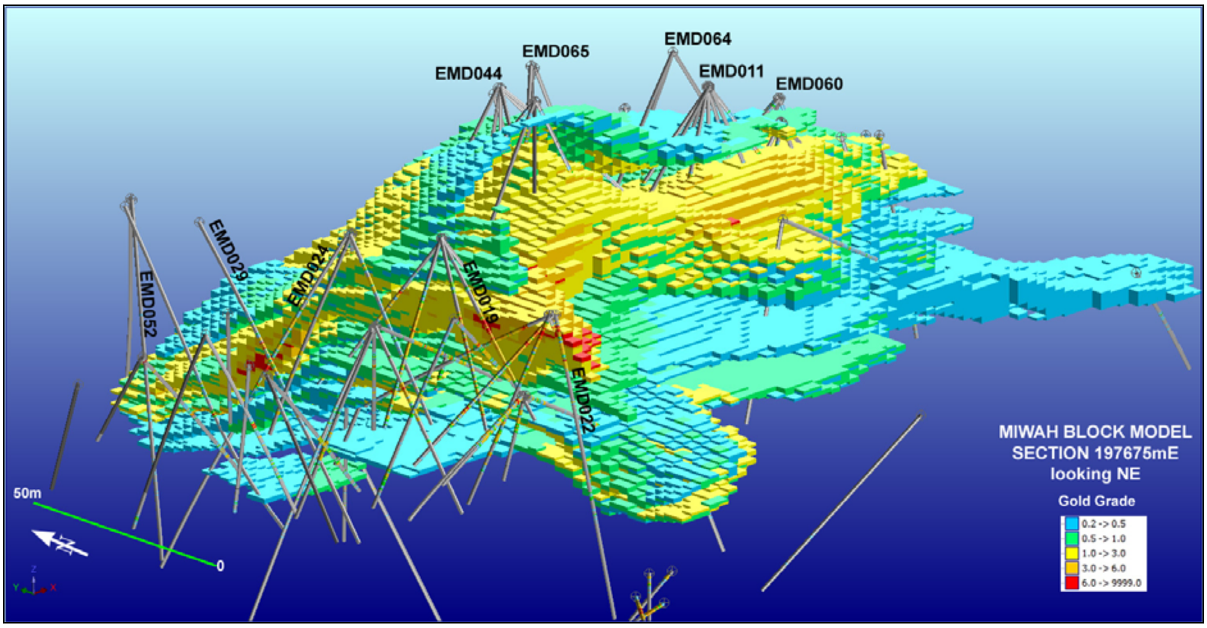

Figure 50: Miwah Block Model Section 197675mE looking NE

17.9 Economic Cut-off Parameters

All resources have been stated above a 0.2g/t cut-off.

The grade tonnage chart (Figure 51) indicates relatively minor additional mineralised tonnes exist below 0.2g/t, and significant reductions in tonnes with increasing cut off grade. The resource is a low grade high sulphidation epithermal deposit amenable to bulk open cut mining methods and as such a low cut off grade is expected to be economic. No specific economic cut off parameters have been applied to this resource.

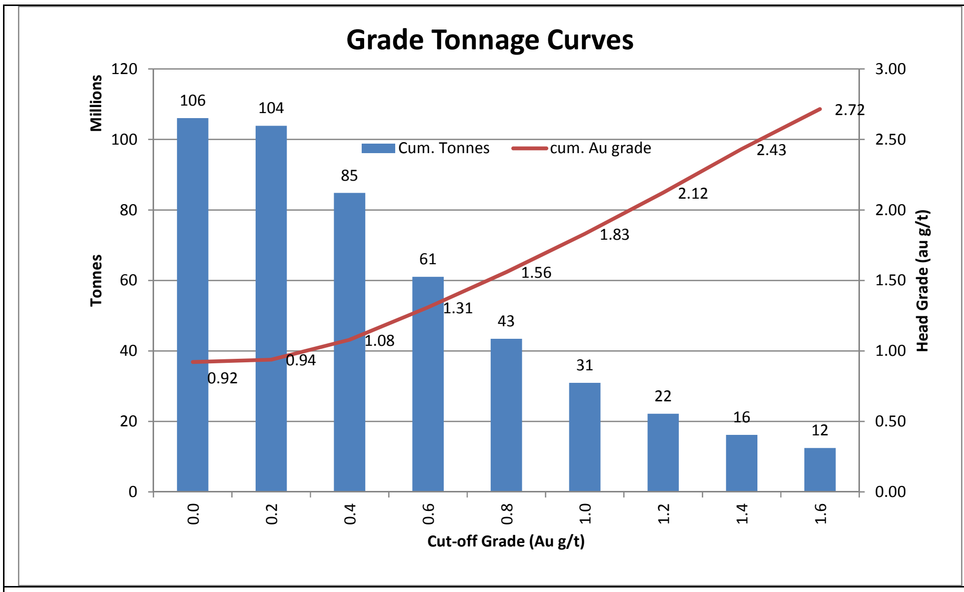

Figure 51: Miwah Grade Tonnage Chart

The grade tonnage curve (Figure 51) depicts material below cut off which is within the geological boundaries of the resource. The limited drilling on the periphery of the resource does not reduce the confidence in the geological model but lack of data limits the grade estimate. Future drill programmes will target these below cut off areas; minimal additional drill data will either bolster the grade or remove the tonnes from the geological model.

17.10 Bulk Density

The high sulphidation resource at Miwah is contains many voids, were minerals have been leached. The leached portion of the rock must be taken into account when measuring the bulk density of the material. The simplest way to account for the natural voids is to use the immersion method to determine the density of the material. As described by Lipton (2001) water displacement method 5.

Bulk density is related to the oxidation state of the rock, the bulk density was determined from 1,122 core samples throughout the ore body. The Miwah geologists have logged four oxidation states between totally oxidised to un-oxidised fresh rock. It is noted that fracture oxide is the densest material; this is due to the formation of relatively dense goethite formation on the fractures.

Table 17: Bulk Density Summary

Oxidation State	Code	Average Bulk Density
Totally Oxidised	TOX	2.31
Partially Oxidised	POX	2.38
Fracture Oxidised	FOX	2.43
Un-Oxidised	UOX	2.38

The oxidation states of each block were estimated using indicator kriging in three dimensional folded space. Host rock oxidation state is recorded in the drill-hole database. Each hole was composited to two metre intervals, and the dominant oxidation state written to the database. Using Indicator Kriging the proportion of each oxidation state was estimated for each block. Search parameters and indicator variogram parameters are presented in Table 18 and Table 19.

Table 18: Search Parameters for Oxidation State Indicator Kriging.

Search Parameters	Units
Minimum Number of samples	3
Optimum Number of samples	18
Maximum Number of samples per hole	7
Search Distance	180
Bearing	33
Dip	26.6
Plunge	-14.5
Ratio (major/semi-minor)	1.2
Ratio (major/minor)	1.2

Table 19: Oxidation State Indicator Variogram Parameters.

SG	% total sill	Range (m)	Ratio major/semi	Ratio Major/ Minor
nugget	20%			
sph	54%	60	1.8	2.5
sph	26%	180	1.2	1.2

Oxidation State Proportions were normalised and bulk density assigned based on the proportion of each oxide state in the block using Equation 1. The average bulk density of all material types is 2.41.

Equation 1: Bulk Density of Blocks

$$SG = TOX\% \times 2.31 + POX\% \times 2.38 + FOX\% \times 2.43 + UOX \times 2.38$$

Oxidation State was assigned based on dominant oxidation state of each block.

Figure 52. EMD009 showing extensive void development within the ore zone (3.97g/t Au).

17.11 Moisture

No measurements were recorded. MA recommends East Asia select specific units at the drill rig and promptly wrap in plastic. Once the core is transported to the core yard, the selected units can be weighed then dried, and weighed again, this is a small addition to the density measurement procedures.

17.12 Mining Factors

No mining factors have been applied to the in situ grade estimates for mining dilution or loss as a result of the grade control or mining process.

17.13 Metallurgical factors

No metallurgical factors have been applied to the in situ grade estimates.

17.14 Assumptions for 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction'

Assumptions for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction applied to this deposit, include but may not be limited to the following:

- Gold pricing at US$1000 troy ounce.
- Assumed processing costs of $15.00 per tonne.
- Silver has no attributed processing costs, though is likely to be extracted with gold.
- Sulphur grades will not affect recovery.
- The grade tonnage chart (Figure 51) indicates Miwah is a low grade deposit with bulk tonnes with a reported deposit grade of 0.94 g/t, thus all material over 0.2 g/t have been reported as inferred resources.
- Assumed Recoveries have only been applied to Au Eq. Au recovery of 95% and Ag recovery of 85%.

17.15 Resource Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralisation of the Miwah Project is classified as a resource according to the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines:

> A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. (CIM, 2005)

A breakdown of the Miwah resource estimate by resource category is provided below.

Table 20: Miwah Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate 2011.

Resource Category		Grade			Contained Metal		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
Inferred	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**
Un-capped	103.9	0.98	2.99	1.03	3.27	9.99	3.43

* AuEq formula below in Notes

Inferred Mineral Resource

Defined as those portions of the deposit estimated with a drill spacing of greater than 75m x 75m, or those portions of the deposit with a smaller number of intersections but demonstrating a reasonable level of geological confidence. Informing samples include historical data where no East Asia hole is within 150 m, and the length of the interval is of similar thickness to the surrounding drill holes.

17.16 Discussion on Factors Potentially Affecting Materiality of Resources and Reserves

The following factors could potentially impact on the materiality of the mineral resource estimate:

- Copper has been routinely assayed in drill core and it is known that copper grades increase with depth; but no copper estimate is included in the resource statement. The copper content was not considered as an economically extractable mineral in this study. The copper content will require consideration during metallurgical test work.
- Due to insufficient data specific to the structurally related high grade mineralisation, the resource estimation has not included this potential source of gold mineralisation.
- Miwah Project is located in Aceh Province, and area known to be seismically active.
- There are 2 active volcanoes in the region; the Peut Sague volcano and the Bur ni Telong volcano, 8km north and 60km west of Miwah respectively, which possibly could have impact on the project should there be any eruptions..

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17.17 Resource/Reserve Statement

MA completed a resource estimate from first principals and suggests that the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au is appropriate for this scale of deposit. The estimation has defined inferred category mineral resources of 103.9 Mt at a grade of 0.94g/t gold ("Au") and 2.68g/t silver ("Ag") for a contained 3.14 million ounces ("Moz") of gold and 8.95 Moz of silver above a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold. Un-capped estimates returned 103.9 Mt of 0.98g/t Au and 2.99g/t Ag.

Table 21: Miwah Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate 2011.

Resource Category		Grade			Contained Metal		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
Inferred	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**
Un-capped	103.9	0.98	2.99	1.03	3.27	9.99	3.43

* AuEq formula below in Notes

Table 22: Miwah Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate 2011 by Oxide State.

Oxide State		Grade			Contained Metal		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
Oxide	2.0	0.5	1.33	0.52	0.03	0.09	0.03
Partial Oxide	76.2	0.98	2.75	1.02	2.40	6.74	2.51
Fresh	25.7	0.94	2.55	0.88	0.70	2.11	0.73
Total	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**

* AuEq formula below in Notes

Miwah contains the following Inferred Mineral Resources listed according to by cut-off grade:

Table 23: Miwah Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate 2011 by Cut-off grade.

Cut-Off Grade Au (g/t)		Grade			Contained Metal		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au* Eq (Moz)
>0.2	**103.9**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.98**	**3.14**	**8.95**	**3.28**
>0.4	84.9	1.08	2.96	1.13	2.95	8.09	3.07
>0.6	61.1	1.31	3.36	1.36	2.57	6.60	2.68

* AuEq formula below in Notes

The grade tonnage curve indicates that the available tonnage is highly sensitive to cut-off grade. The reported cut-off grade is stated at 0.2 g/t Au and small variances in cut-off grade result in large variances in tonnage.

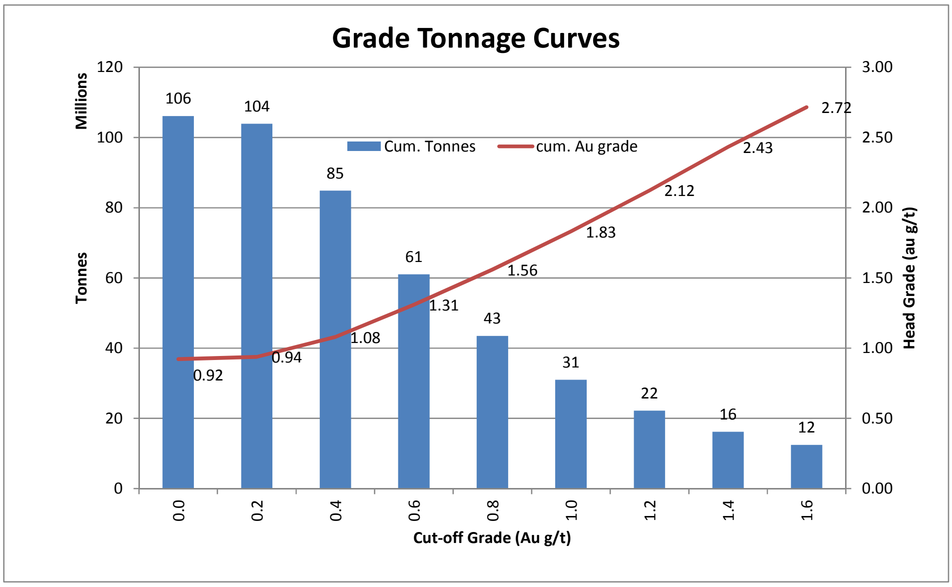

Figure 53. Miwah Mineral Resource Estimate 2011 - Grade Tonnage Curve.

The approach to the ore resource model consisted of:

- Tagging the lodes intercepts in section.
- Confirmation and review in three dimensions.
- Modelling footwall and hanging wall contacts by applying an anisotropic inverse distance squared algorithm to a gridded points file.
- Tagged drillhole intervals where combined into domains of similar orientation and grade ranges.
- Statistical analysis (univariate & variography) of the gold and silver drill intercepts was undertaken by domain.
- Estimation using Ordinary Kriging of gold and silver into a block model in 3D unfolded space.

The analysis and validation of the model was guided by geology, informing data, statistical measures, and by check reporting and confirmation through comparison with ongoing diamond core drilling by East Asia during the modelling process.

17.17.1 *Notes to accompany Resource Statement:*

1. The Miwah tenements are owned by 3 Indonesian companies PT. Bayu Kamona Karya, PT. Parahita Sanu Setia and PT. Bayu Nyohoka. In 2007 East Asia Minerals Corporation obtained rights to 85% of the Miwah Project from these companies via a series of joint venture, funding and loan agreements.

2. The mineral resource estimate is based on all drillholes, 71 core holes totalling 16,300 metres.

3. MA did not conduct any audit of the data or sample collection of the historic drilling. MA analysed a twinned pair of holes and the results of this limited investigation indicate that historic drill results suffer from down hole smearing. Historic data was only used where insufficient East Asia data existed, and was only used to aid the estimation of inferred resources.

4. MA has reviewed the East Asia procedures and visited site during the course of the current East Asia drill programme.

5. The inferred resource included East Asia gold assays and assays from five historical holes in areas where East Asia's data was insufficient.

6. The geological resource is constrained by block with footwall and hanging wall digital terrain models. Hanging wall and footwall definition is based on channel samples, drillhole logging of alteration, a minimum core sample grade of 0.2g/t Au, and includes minor internal dilution. Each block can only belong to one domain.

7. Drill intercepts within each lode are flagged in a database table and composited to 2m downhole giving 3,905 informing composited samples from drillholes.

8. A gold grade cap was applied to informing composites. Gold grades were capped at between 98.5 percentile and 99 percentile. Capped grade ranged from 1.73 (low grade domain) to 20.0 g/t (high grade domain).

9. Density was determined on 1,122 samples throughout the ore body using the emersion method. Bulk density is related to the oxidation state of the rock. The Miwah geologists have logged four oxidation states between totally oxidised to un-oxidised fresh rock. The oxidation states of each block were estimated using indicator kriging. Density was assigned based on the proportion of each oxide state in the block. The average bulk density of all material types is 2.39.

10. Block model block size selection of XYZ 12.5 by 12.5 by 2.5m for both 3D and unfolded block models. No sub-blocking was implemented, a 25 by 25 by 10m unfolded block model was run as a cross check. The model was screened for topography by block.

11. Grade was interpolated into a constrained block model in unfolded space by domain using Ordinary Krige estimation in two passes with parameters based on directional variography by domain. Estimates were validated against informing samples and with nearest neighbour and inverse distance squared, and Ordinary Kriging block estimation in 3D space. The block model was also checked against recent East Asia drilling.

12. Informing samples were composited to two metres within geological boundaries. A minimum of 5 composites for the dominant domains and 3 composites for the deeper domains and all domains a maximum of 18 composites were used in the grade estimation of any particular block. 88 percent of blocks are informed by 18 composites.

13. Blocks were informed using anisotropic search ellipses as defined by variograms ranges, in three directions. Variograms were defined for the three dominant domains for both gold and silver, silver variograms were less robust than gold variograms. Orientations were generally 060 with semi-minor axis orientated to 330 degrees. Variograms are horizontal due to the unfolding process. The major axis radius ranged from 200 to 400 metres. The majority of search ellipses where set at 260m for gold and 200m for silver, with a major to semi-major axis ratio of 2 and a major to minor axis ratio of 4. Anisotropy was much tighter in the high grade domain.

14. All resources have been classification as Inferred; MA has checked East Asia's QA/QC data, and independently sampled East Asia core (quarter core). Drill hole collars can be identified in the field and recent East Asia Drilling has confirmed the presence of a large low grade gold deposit at Miwah.

15. Lower cut off grade of 0.2 g/t gold was applied to blocks in reporting the resource estimates.

16. Gold equivalents have been calculated assuming the two year trailing average metal prices and used a gold price of $US1,185.37 per ounce, and a silver price of $US20.01 per ounce, for a silver to gold equivalency ratio of 56.42:1. Au Recovery is assumed 95% and Ag recovery is assumed 85%.

17. *AuEqu formula = Au Est + (Ag Est *(Ag price/Au price)*(Ag recovery/Au recovery)) = Au Est + Ag Est * 0.01586.

18. Reported tonnage and grade figures have been rounded off to the appropriate number of significant figures to reflect the order of accuracy of an inferred estimate. . Minor variations may occur during the addition of rounded numbers.

17.18 Ore Reserves

Miwah is yet to undergo a feasibility study and therefore, ore reserves have not been determined.

17.3 Discussion

MA notes that it is the intention of East Asia to continue drilling at Miwah with the view to increase the size and confidence in the resource. It is evident from the review of the work to date and from the compilation of the resource model that the gold mineralisation at Miwah has not been fully defined and that additional gold mineralisation will likely be found as extensions to known lodes, in new zones within the system and in yet to be defined, though intercepted in several holes, high grade structural shoots.

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant geological data and information regarding East Asia Minerals Miwah Project are included in other sections of this report.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

East Asia's drilling at Miwah confirms that a significant gold deposit exists within the Miwah Gold Project in Sumatra, Indonesia. Miwah is a high sulphidation epithermal gold system which contains a significant amount of gold mineralisation which is yet to be fully defined. The gold mineralisation has been identified in two zones, within a large tabular body approximately 200 m thick, and within an interpreted underlying vertical diatreme breccia feeder zone. The mineralisation occurs within a zone of alteration typical of a high-sulphidation system: vuggy residual silica, massive silica and silica-sulphide within an outer zone of argillic alteration consisting of variable amounts of silica, alunite and clay. Mineralisation is both structurally and lithologically controlled.

Exploration work to the date of this report had outlined significant gold mineralisation within a known extent of 1,300 metres east-west by 400 metre north-south. The known northerly extent increases to 600 metres wide at depth. Drilling for continuation of mineralised zones and extensions is continuing.

MA has completed the first JORC compliant resource estimate for the Miwah Project based on the drilling and surface sampling conducted by East Asia from June 2009 to January 2011. MA completed the resource estimate from first principals and suggests that the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au is appropriate for this scale of deposit. The estimation has defined Inferred category mineral resources of 103.9 Mt at a grade of 0.94g/t gold ("Au") and 2.68g/t silver ("Ag") for a contained 3.14 million ounces ("Moz") of gold and 8.95 Moz of silver above a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold. Un-capped estimates returned 103.9 Mt of 0.98g/t Au and 2.99g/t Ag.

It is MA's opinion that the full extent of the gold mineralisation at Miwah has not yet been fully defined, and that the on-going program of continued exploration is justified.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Taylor, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Taylor is an employee of Mining Associates Pty Ltd 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

MA notes that it is the intention of East Asia to continue drilling at Miwah with the view to increase the size and confidence in the resource.

The following recommendations have been made based on the technical review and the mineral resource estimate for the Miwah Gold Project:

- QA/QC procedures should include could be improved by the following:
  a. submission of coarse and fine reject duplicate samples;
  b. make full use of the gold and base metal standards to check silver and copper results
- Expand resource to the north in the Moon River area.
- Explore South Miwah Bluff and both the east and west extensions to the main block as defined in the resource.
- Explore for satellite deposits with in the 5 km radius of the Miwah resource.
- Update Miwah resource estimation.

20.1 Work Program and Budget

East Asia has developed a US$ 4.1M budget for an on-going work program (Table 24) designed to upgrade the resource category of the Miwah deposit, and outline extensions and new areas of gold mineralisation.

Table 24: Miwah Budget – July to December 2011

Activity	USD
Drilling (11,000 metres: 8,800m Moon River , 1,100 South Miwah Bluff, 1,100m other).	1,300,000
Helicopter support	960,000
Assays	418,000
Metallurgical Studies	120,000
Miscellaneous costs (wages, training, travel, maintenance, insurances, license fees, legal, social development, environment and rehabilitation, camp support)	1,296,100
Total (including 15% contingency)	**4,094,100**

MA considers the budget reasonable for the work planned and sufficient to achieve the objectives in the time frame.

For and on behalf of Mining Associates Pty Ltd
Ian A Taylor
BSc *(Hons), MAIG, MAusIMM*
Qualified Person Effective Date: 5 May 2011

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23 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE Ian A Taylor

I, Ian A Taylor, B.Sc (Hons), hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 38 Ellerby Rd, Moggill, Queensland 4070, Australia (Telephone +61-0-400 134 773) and am employed by Mining Associates Ltd based in Brisbane, Australia.

I graduated from James Cook University with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Honours) in 1993. I have over 17 years experience in the minerals industry and have had diverse experience in Australian and international mineral exploration, project assessments, and ore resource estimation. I have specialist experience in gold, silver, nickel and uranium and in a wide range of geological environments. I have worked for a number of major minerals companies, including Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines, Sons of Gwalia and Independence Group. My experience includes mining, resource evaluation, due diligence studies and feasibility studies. I have been involved with a number of major resource projects including the Fimiston Open Pits, Long Shaft Nickel and Twin Hills Silver Mine. I have worked more recently as a consulting geologist, and have consulted primarily in relation to gold resource estimates (epithermal gold – high and low sulphur systems), copper and gold (porphyry) and uranium (unconformity related) resource projects in Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea.

I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

I am responsible for the compilation and writing of the Technical Report, and assume responsibility for its content.

I have visited the Miwah Project from 28th to 30^{h} of January 2011 and viewed the geological setting, witnessed current East Asia drilling activity, visited the drill sites and prospect locations and viewed available drill core and interviewed the project geologists.

For the purposes of the Technical Report entitled: **“A Technical Report on Exploration and Resource Estimation of the Miwah Project, Sumatra, Indonesia”** dated 5 May 2011, of which I am the author, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 (“the Policy”) and a Competent Person as defined under the JORC code (2004).

I have read the Policy and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed in order to make this report not misleading.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property that is the subject of this report. I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares in East Asia Minerals Corporation or other companies with interests in the Miwah Project.

I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

I am fully independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

Dated at Brisbane this 5 May 2011.

Ian Taylor
BSc *(Hons), MAIG, MAusIMM*
Qualified Person

22 GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

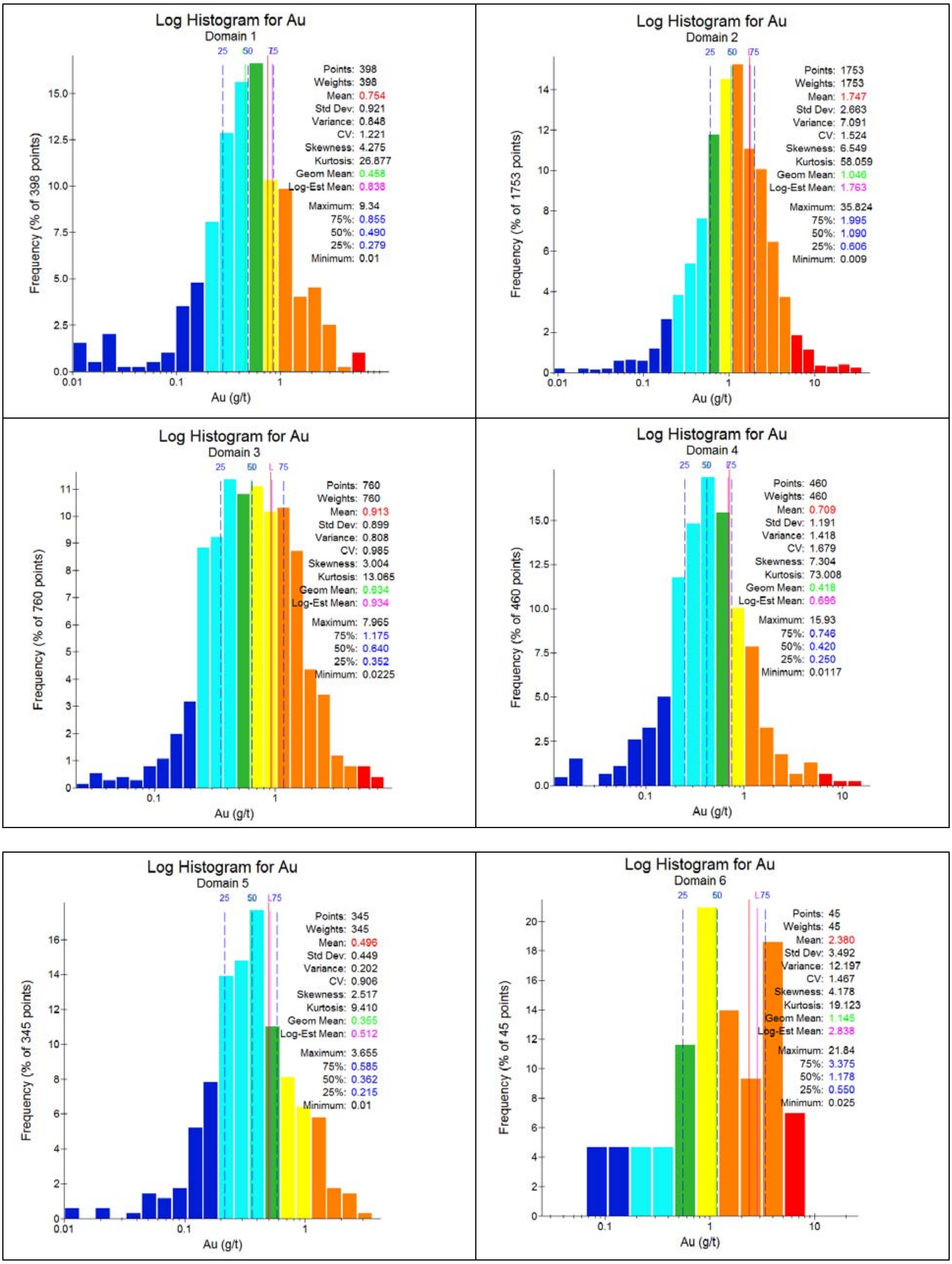
This glossary comprises a general list of common technical terms that are typically used by geologists. The list has been edited to conform in general to actual usage in the body of this report. However, the inclusion of a technical term in this glossary does not necessarily mean that it appears in the body of this report, and no imputation should be drawn. Investors should refer to more comprehensive dictionaries of geology in printed form or available in the internet for a complete glossary.

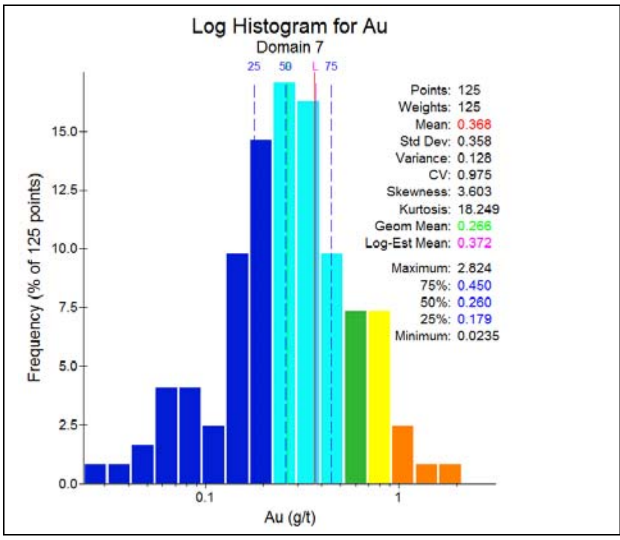
"200 mesh"	the number of openings (200) in one linear inch of screen mesh (200 mesh approximately equals 213 microns)
"Au"	chemical symbol for gold
"block model"	A block model is a computer based representation of a deposit in which geological zones are defined and filled with blocks which are assigned estimated values of grade and other attributes. The purpose of the block model (BM) is to associate grades with the volume model. The blocks in the BM are basically cubes with the size defined according to certain parameters.
"bulk density"	The dry in-situ tonnage factor used to convert volumes to tonnage. Bulk density testwork is carried out on site and is relatively comprehensive, although samples of the more friable and broken portions of the mineralised zones are often unable to be measured with any degree of confidence, therefore caution is used when using the data. Bulk density measurements are carried out on selected representative samples of whole drill core wherever possible. The samples are dried and bulk density measured using the classical wax-coating and water immersion method.
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM).
"cut off grade"	The lowest grade value that is included in a resource statement. Must comply with JORC requirement 19 "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*" the lowest grade, or quality, of mineralised material that qualifies as economically mineable and available in a given deposit. May be defined on the basis of economic evaluation, or on physical or chemical attributes that define an acceptable product specification.
"diamond drilling, diamond core"	Rotary drilling technique using diamond set or impregnated bits, to cut a solid, continuous core sample of the rock. The core sample is retrieved to the surface, in a core barrel, by a wireline. The drill core is taken from the drill site to a secure compound at the Company's field camp and is logged by the geologist. The drill core is then split into two equal halves along its long axis, with one half being sampled at predetermined intervals, collected in calico bags and sent for analysis. The remaining half-core is retained in core boxes and stored on site for future reference. Usual core sizes are PQ3 (ø 83mm) from surface to approximately 50 metres depth, then HQ3 (ø 61mm) to the end of the hole.
"down-hole survey"	Drillhole deviation as surveyed down-hole by using a conventional single-shot camera and readings taken at regular depth intervals, usually every 50 metres.
"drill-hole database"	The drilling, surveying, geological and analyses database is produced by qualified personnel and is compiled, validated and maintained in digital and hardcopy formats.
"g/t"	grams per tonne, equivalent to parts per million
"g/t Au"	grams of gold per tone
"gold assay"	Gold analysis is carried out by an independent ISO17025 accredited laboratory by classical 'Screen Fire Assay' technique that involves sieving a 900-1,000 gram sample to 200 mesh (~75microns). The entire oversize and duplicate undersize fractions are fire assayed and the weighted average gold grade calculated. This is one of the most appropriate methods for determining gold content if there is a 'coarse gold' component to the mineralisation.
"grade cap, also called top cut"	The maximum value assigned to individual informing sample composites to reduce bias in the resource estimate. They are capped to prevent over estimation of the total resource as they exert an undue statistical weight. Capped samples may represent "outliers" or a small high-grade portion that is volumetrically too small to be separately domained.
"inverse distance	It asserts that samples closer to the point of estimation are more likely to be similar to the sample

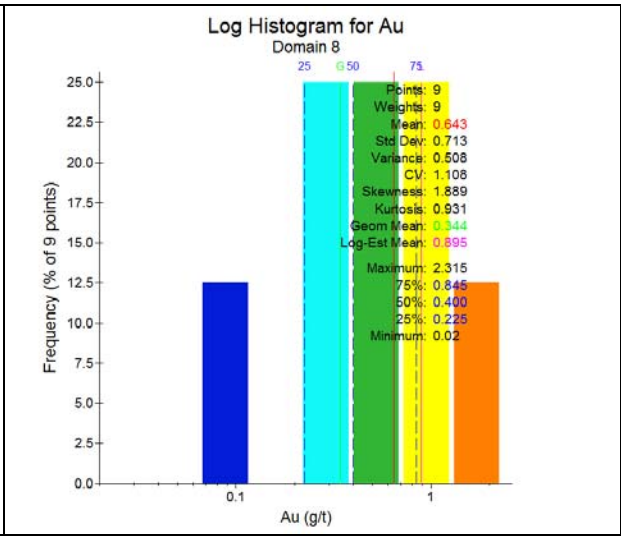
estimation”	at the estimation point than samples further away. Samples closer to the point of estimation are collected and weighted according to the inverse of their separation from the point of estimation, so samples closer to the point of estimation receive a higher weight than samples further away. The inverse distance weights can also be raised to a power, generally 2 (also called inverse distance squared). The higher the power, the more weight is assigned to the closer value.
“CIM Inferred Resource”	An „Inferred Mineral Resource‟ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.
“CIM Indicated Resource”	An „Indicated Mineral Resource‟ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.
“CIM Measured Resource”	A „Measured Mineral Resource‟ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.
“kriging neighbourhood analysis, or KNA”	The methodology for quantitatively assessing the suitability of a kriging neighbourhood involves some simple tests. It has been argued that KNA is a mandatory step in setting up any kriging estimate. Kriging is commonly described as a “minimum variance estimator” but this is only true when the block size and neighbourhood are properly defined. The objective of KNA is to determine the combination of search neighbourhood and block size that will result in conditional unbiasedness.
“lb”	Avoirdupois pound (= 453.59237 grams). Mlb = million avoirdupois pounds
“micron (μ)”	Unit of length (= one thousandth of a millimetre or one millionth of a metre).
“Mineral Resource”	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource..
“Mo”	Chemical symbol for molybdenum
“molybdenum assay”	Molybdenum analysis is carried out by an independent ISO17025 accredited laboratory. The sample is dissolved in Aqua Regia (3:1 HCl:HNO3) and analysis is carried out by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) method.
“nearest neighbour estimation” “Inferred”	Nearest Neighbour assigns values to blocks in the model by assigning the values from the nearest sample point to the block attribute of interest. that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). Reports written by persons issuing technical reports that disclose information about exploration or other

	mining properties to the public are governed by a number of regulations in Canada. The most important of these are NI 43-101 for mineral properties.
"ordinary Kriging estimation, or "OK Indicated"	Kriging is an inverse distance weighting technique where weights are selected via the variogram according to the samples distance and direction from the point of estimation. The weights are not only derived from the distance between samples and the block to be estimated, but also the distance between the samples themselves. This tends to give much lower weights to individual samples in an area where the samples are clustered. OK is known as the "best linear unbiased estimator. The kriging estimates are controlled by the variogram parameters. The variogram model parameters are interpreted from the data while the search parameters are optimised during kriging neighbourhood analysis.
"oz"	Troy ounce (= 31.103477 grams). Moz = million troy ounces
"QA/QC"	Quality Assurance/Quality Control. The procedures for sample collection, analysis and storage. Drill samples are despatched to 'certified' independent analytical laboratories for analyses. Blanks, Duplicates and Certified Reference Material samples are included with each batch of drill samples as part of the Company's QA/QC programme.
"RC drilling"	Reverse Circulation drilling. A method of rotary drilling in which the sample is returned to the surface, using compressed air, inside the inner-tube of the drill-rod. A face-sampling hammer is used to penetrate the rock and provide crushed and pulverised sample to the surface without contamination. Usually 1 metre samples are collected in a plastic bag from the bottom discharge chute of a cyclone. Sub-sample splits are collected in calico bags using a 'jones-type' riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg subsample for submission to the laboratories for analyses. Usually RC is carried out using a face-sampling hammer with a bit diameter of 5¼" (ø 135mm).
"survey"	Comprehensive surveying of drillhole positions, topography, and other cadastral features is carried out by the Company's surveyors using 'total station' instruments and independently verified on a regular basis. Locations are stored in both local drill grid and UTM coordinates.
"t"	Tonne (= 1 million grams)
"variogram"	The Variogram (or more accurately the Semi-variogram) is a method of displaying and modelling the difference in grade between two samples separated by a distance h, called the "lag" distance. It provides the mathematical model of variation with distance upon which the Krige estimation method is based.
"wireframe"	This is created by using triangulation to produce an isometric projection of, for example, a rock type, mineralisation envelope or an underground stope. Volumes can be determined directly of each solid.

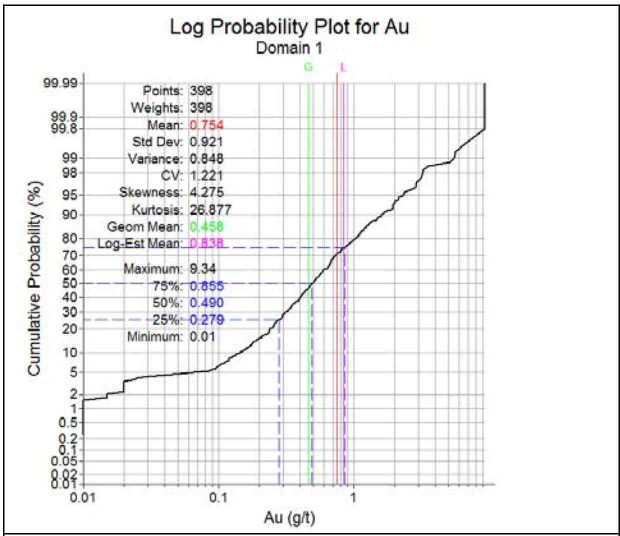
23 Appendix 1. Log Histograms

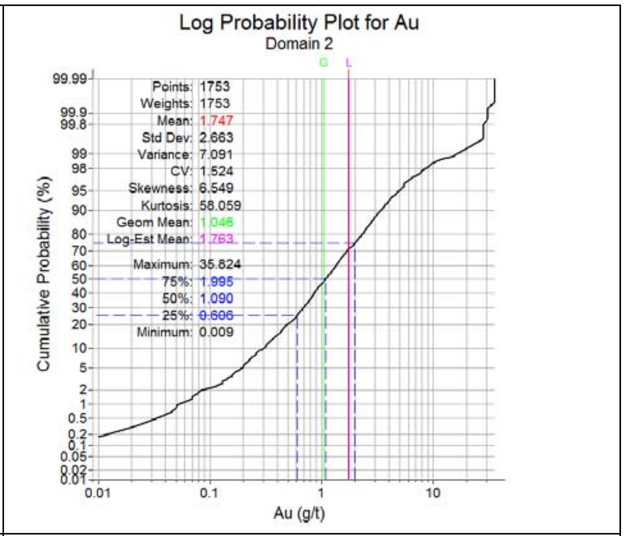


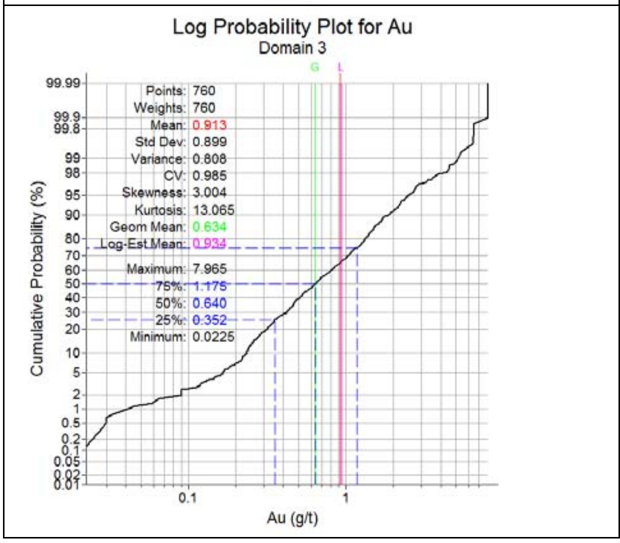

Log Histogram for Au
Domain 7
Points: 125
Weights: 125
Mean: 0.368
Std Dev: 0.358
Variance: 0.128
CV: 0.975
Skewness: 3.603
Kurtosis: 18.249
Geom Mean: 0.266
Log-Est Mean: 0.372
Maximum: 2.824
75%: 0.450
50%: 0.260
25%: 0.179
Minimum: 0.0235
Frequency (% of 125 points)
Au (g/t)

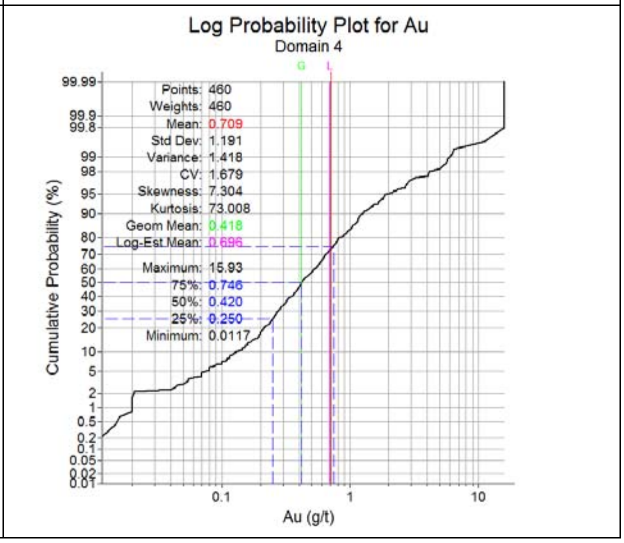

Log Histogram for Au
Domain 8
Points: 9
Weights: 9
Mean: 0.643
Std Dev: 0.713
Variance: 0.508
CV: 1.108
Skewness: 1.889
Kurtosis: 0.931
Geom Mean: 0.344
Log-Est Mean: 0.895
Maximum: 2.315
75%: 0.845
50%: 0.400
25%: 0.225
Minimum: 0.02
Frequency (% of 9 points)
Au (g/t)

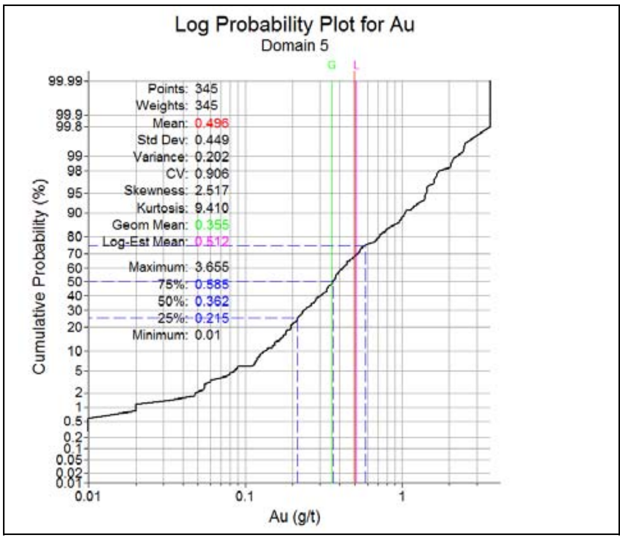
24 Appendix 2. Log Probability Plots

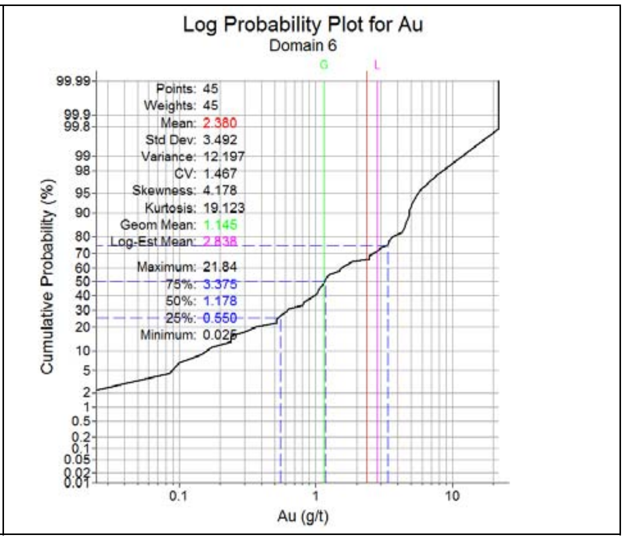


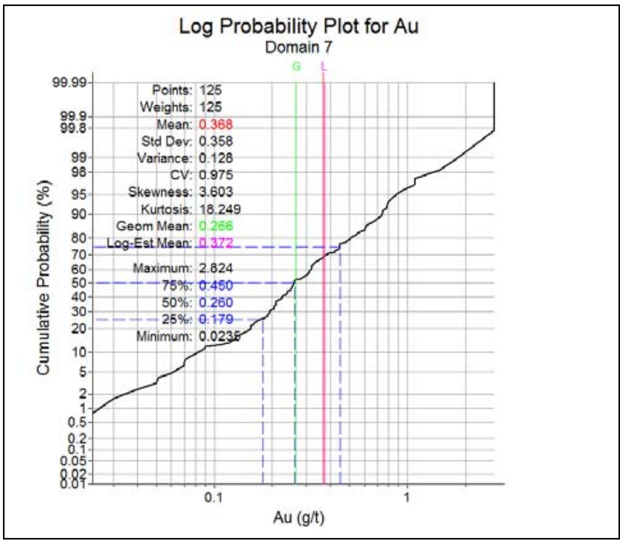


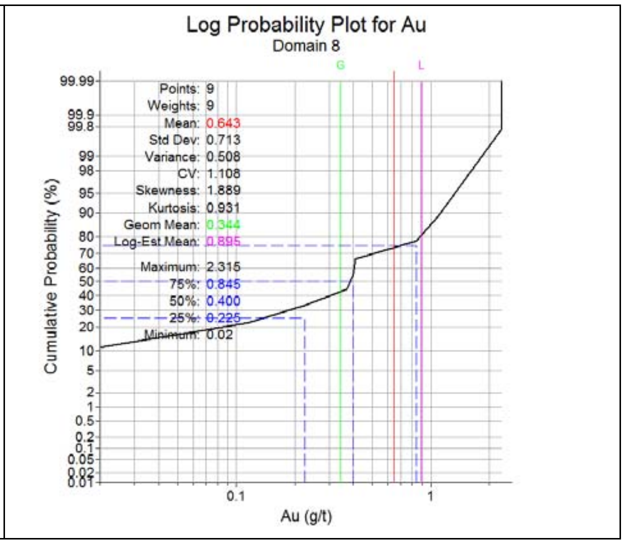




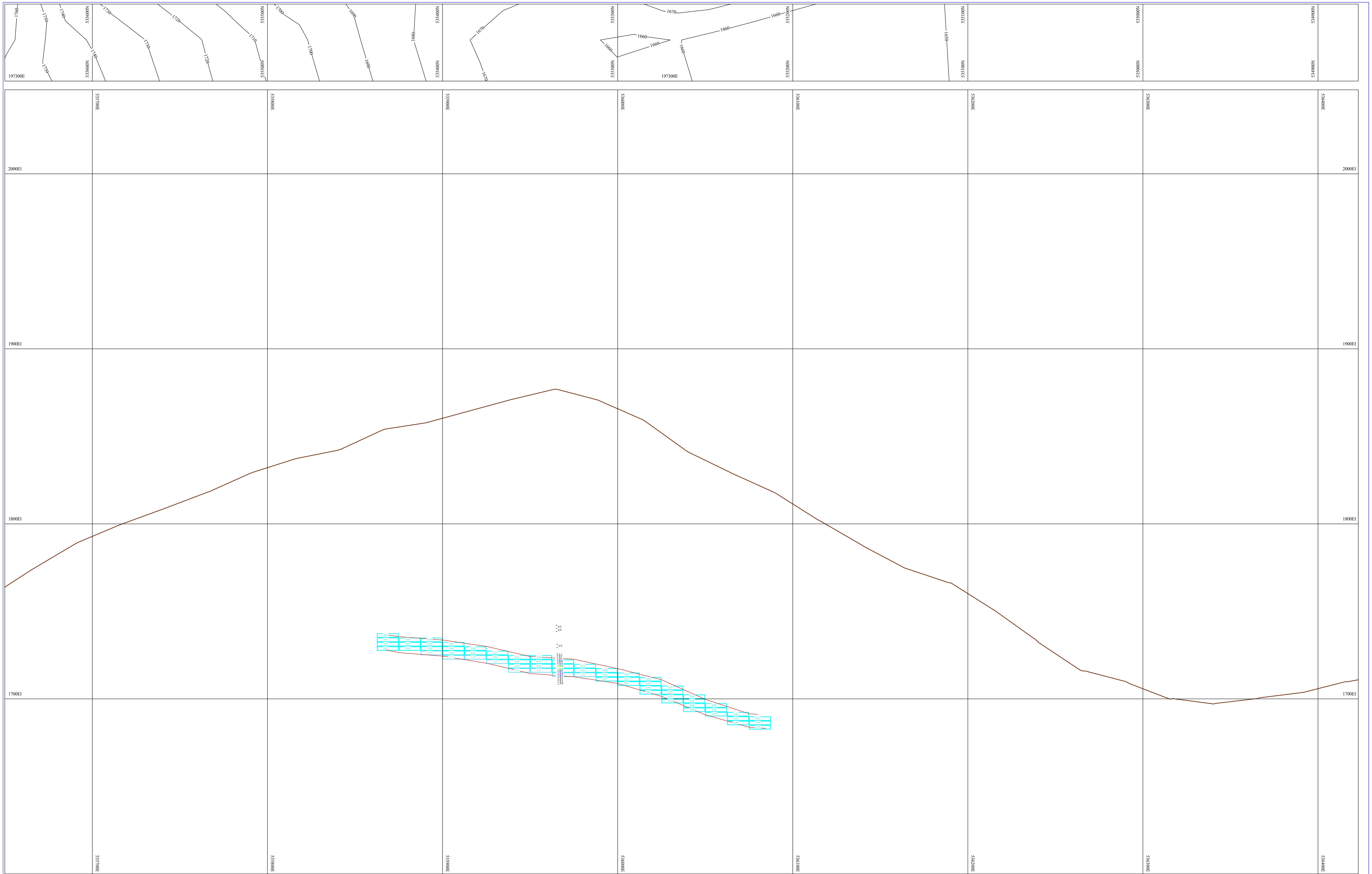




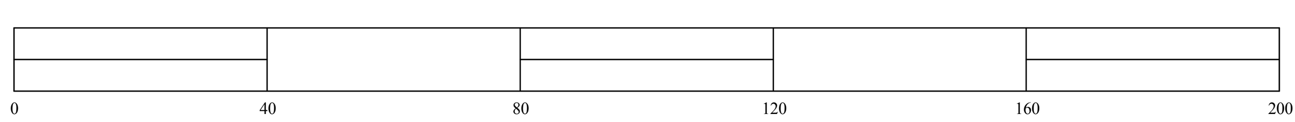

Log Probability Plot for Au
Domain 7
Points: 125
Weights: 125
Mean: 0.368
Std Dev: 0.358
Variance: 0.128
CV: 0.975
Skewness: 3.603
Kurtosis: 18.249
Geom Mean: 0.266
Log-Est Mean: 0.372
Maximum: 2.824
75%: 0.450
50%: 0.260
25%: 0.179
Minimum: 0.0235
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au (g/t)


Log Probability Plot for Au
Domain 8
Points: 9
Weights: 9
Mean: 0.643
Std Dev: 0.713
Variance: 0.508
CV: 1.108
Skewness: 1.889
Kurtosis: 0.931
Geom Mean: 0.344
Log-Est Mean: 0.895
Maximum: 2.315
75%: 0.845
50%: 0.400
25%: 0.225
Minimum: 0.02
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au (g/t)

25 Appendix 3: Model Sections



EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION



Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 197325 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec197325

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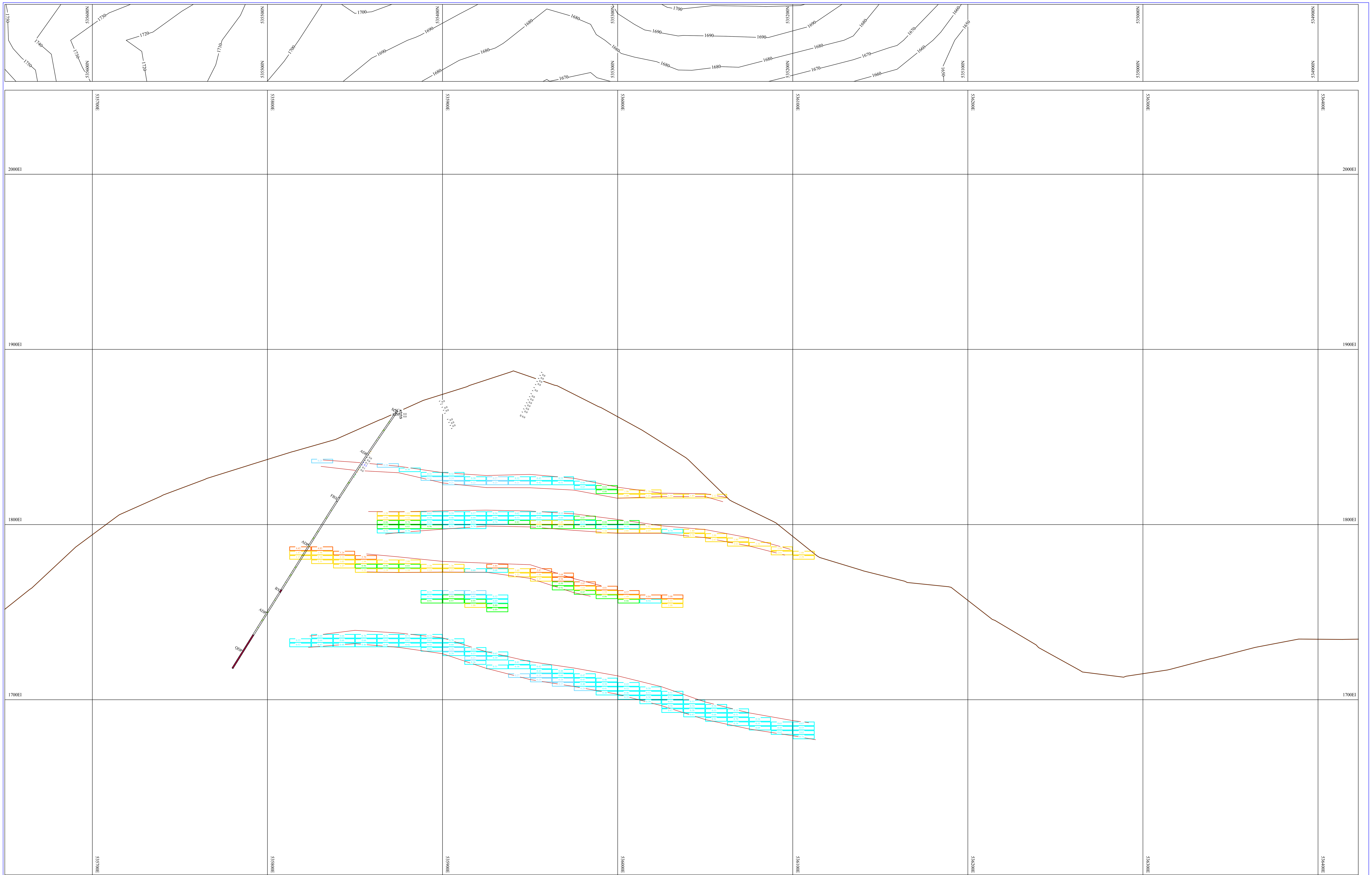

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 197375 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197375

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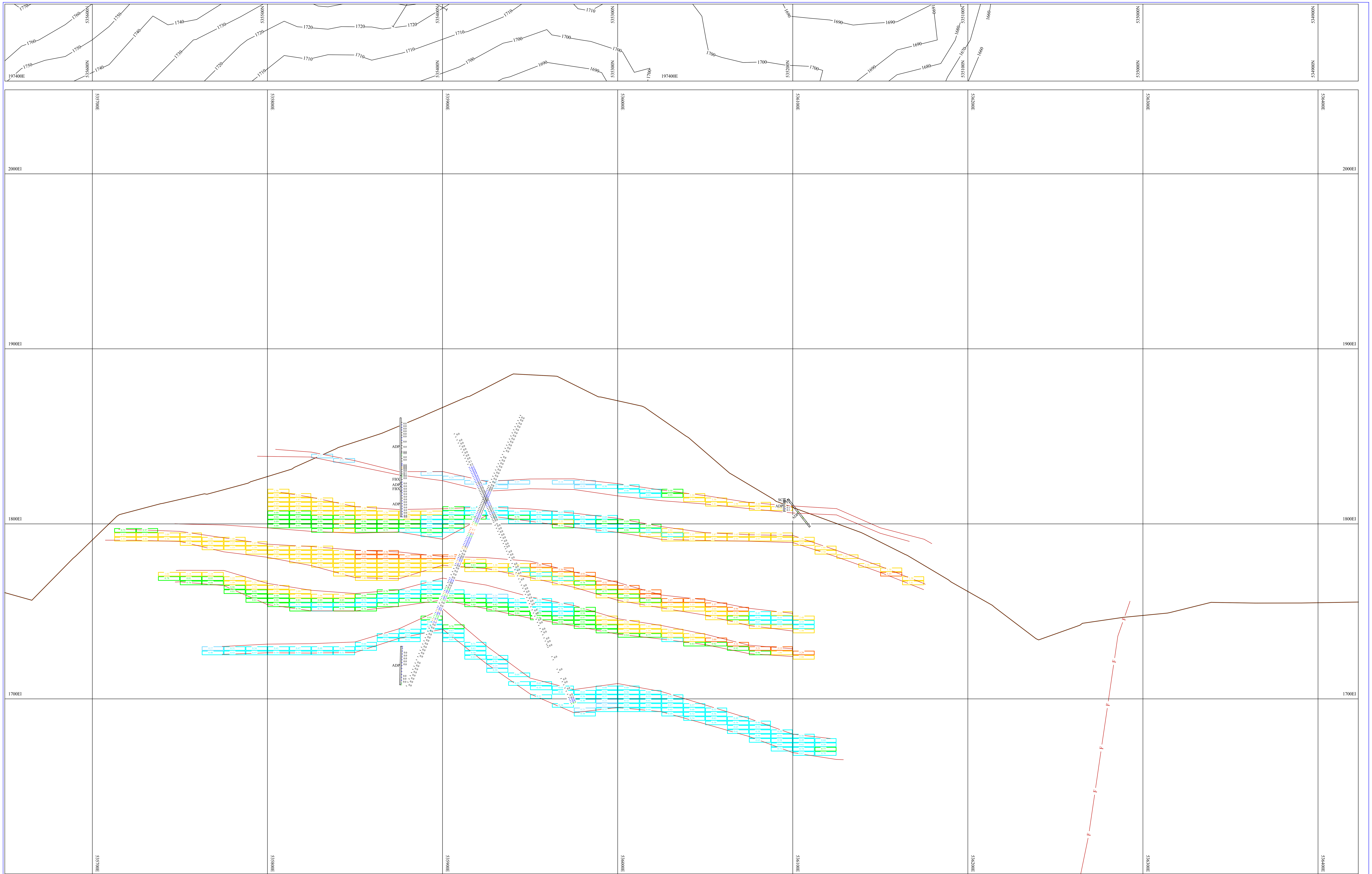

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Scale Bar (metres): 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200

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Section 197425 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec197425_01

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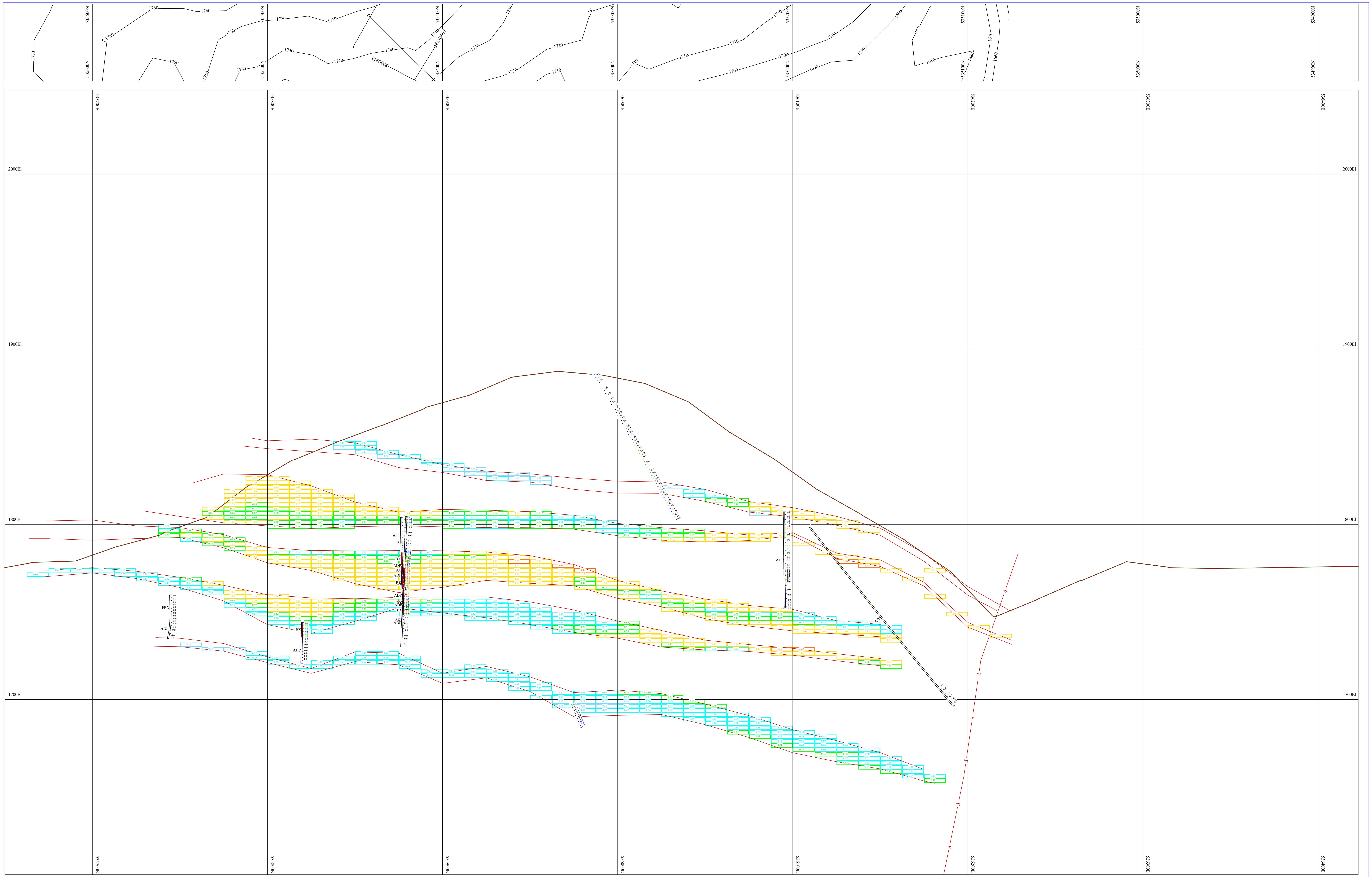

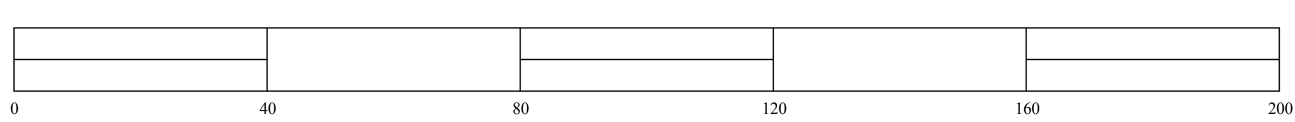

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 197475 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

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DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197475

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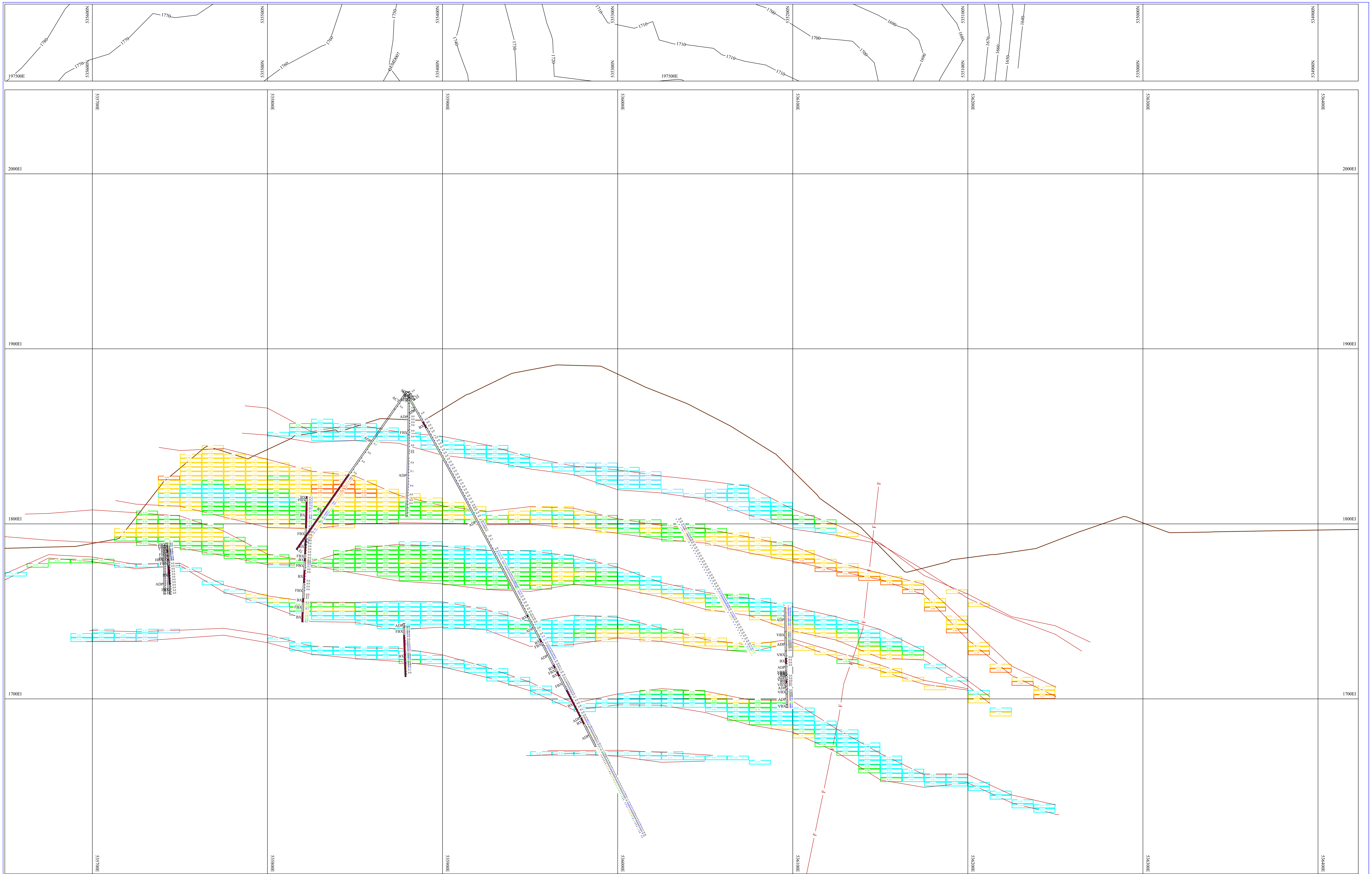

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0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 197525 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

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DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197525

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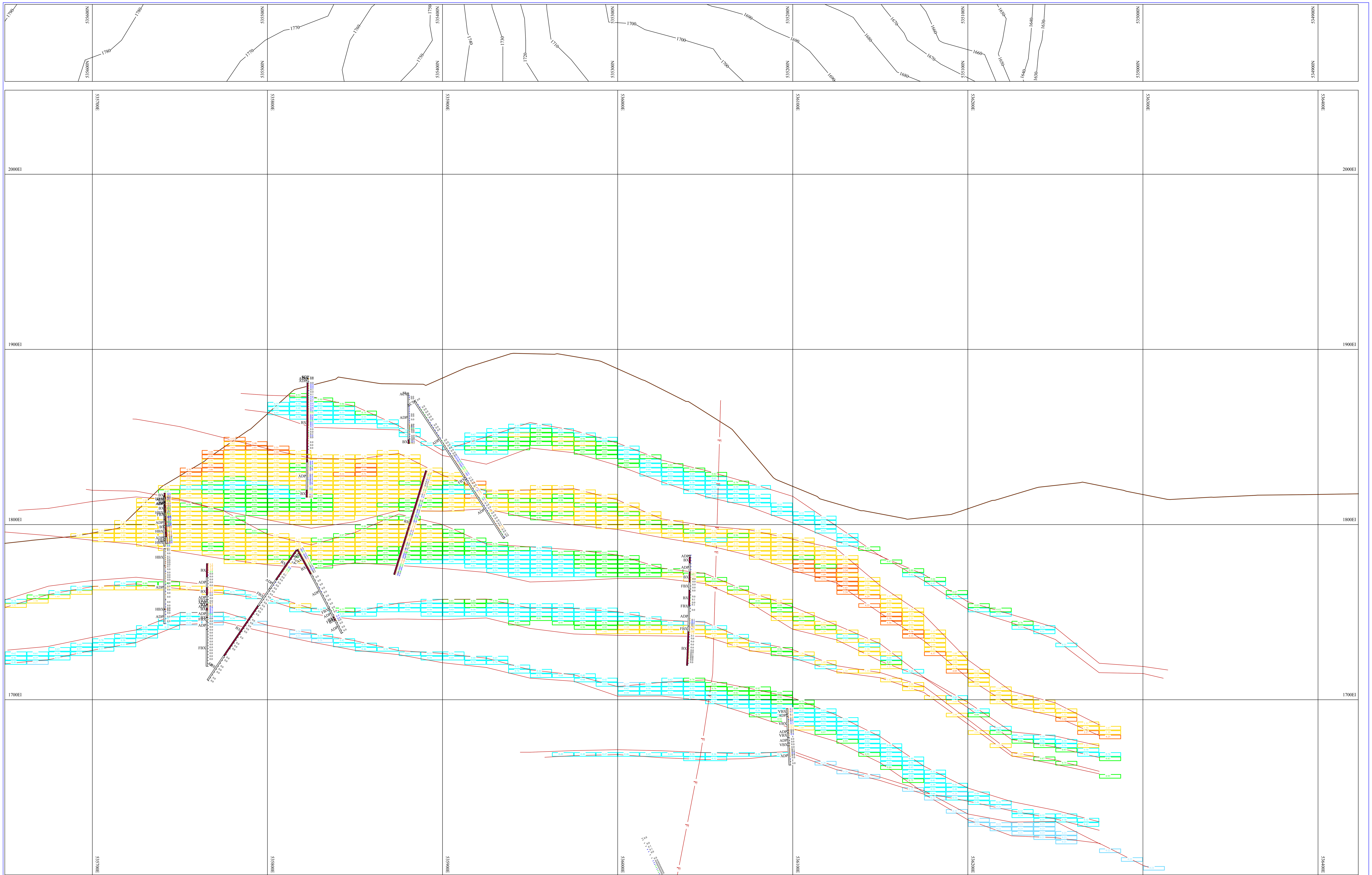

EAST ASIA
MINERALS CORPORATION

Scale Bar (metres): 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 197575 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec197575

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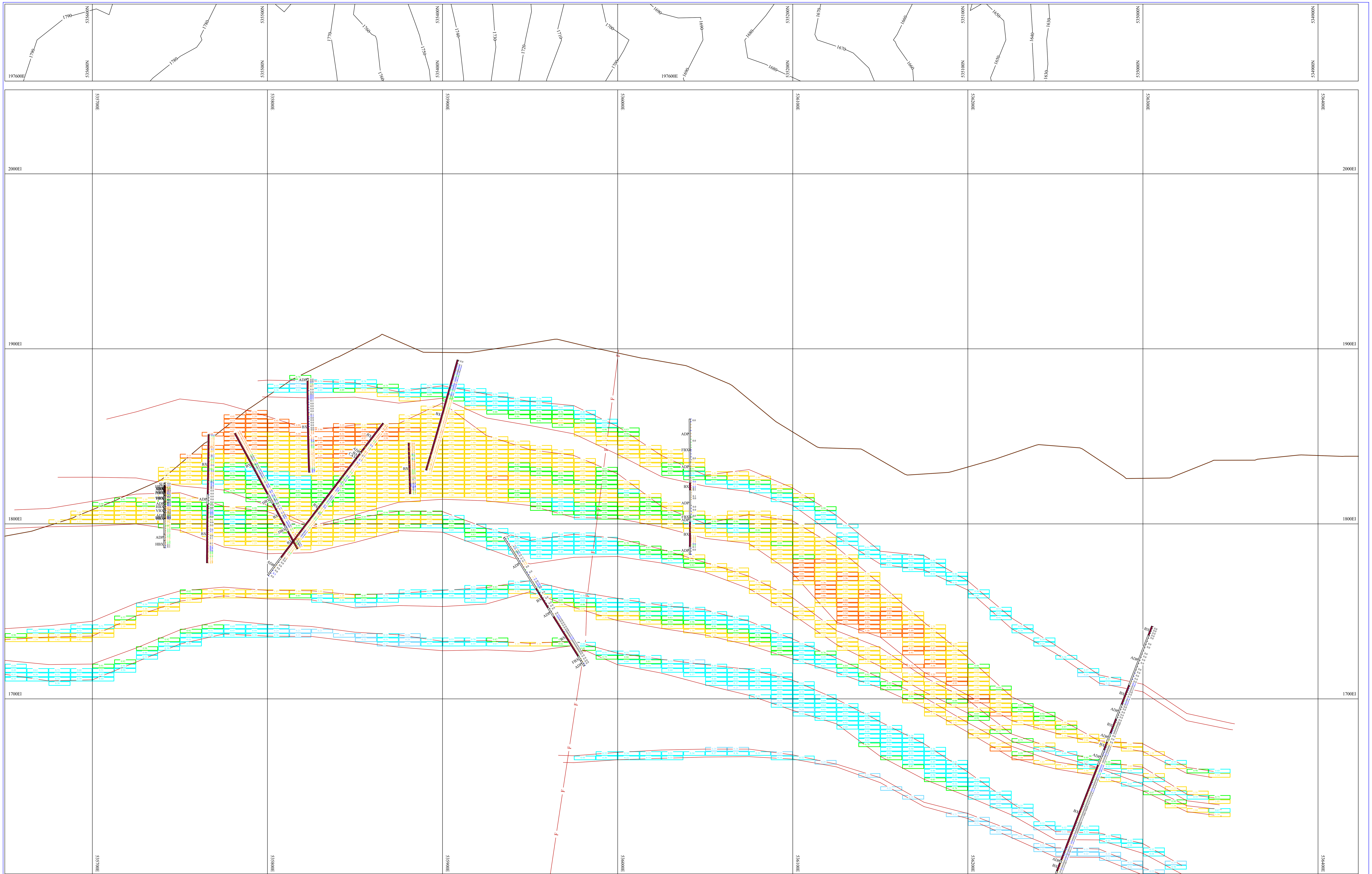

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0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec197625

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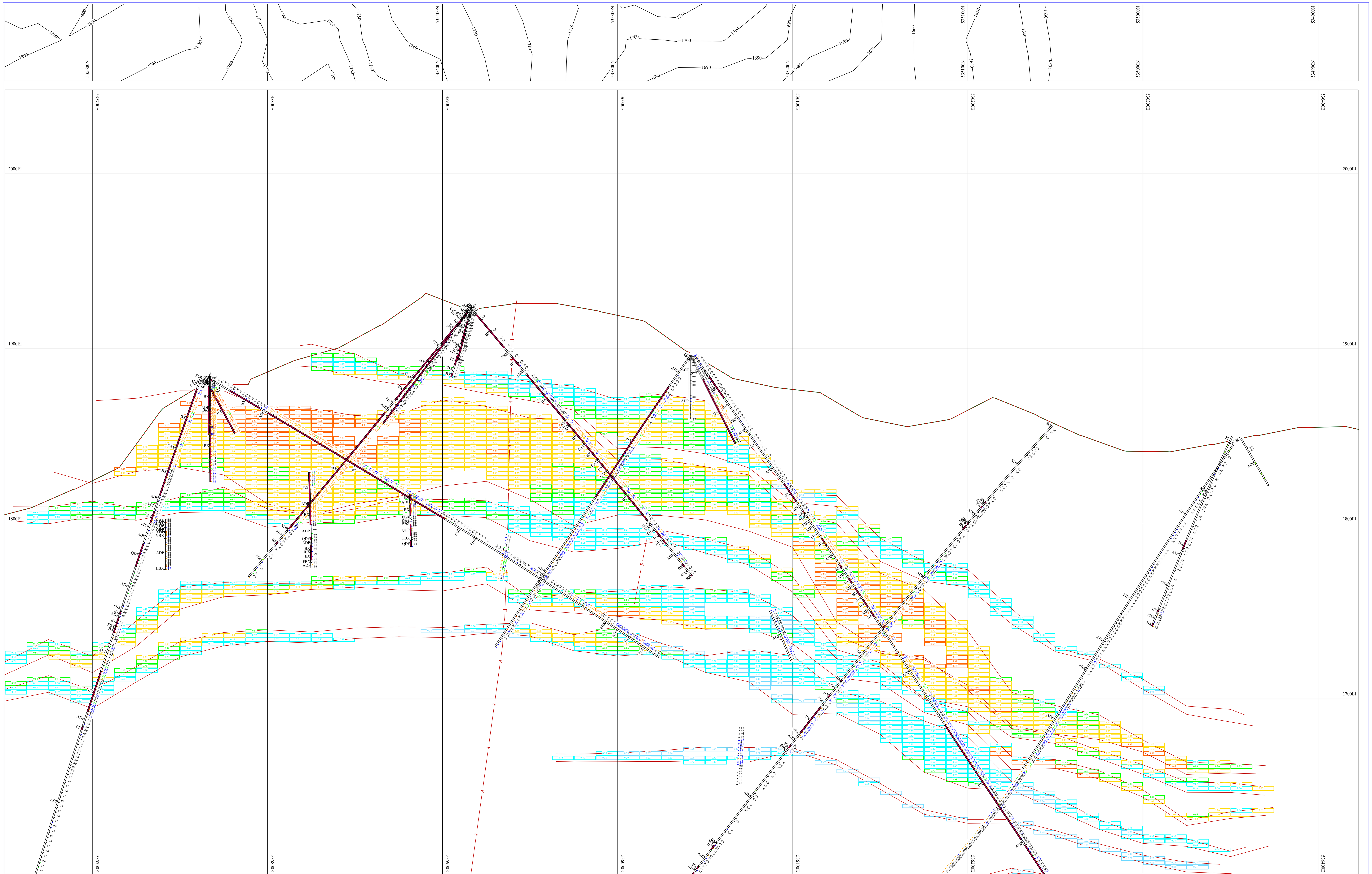

0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model Gold Estimate g/t	Drill Assay Legend Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 197675 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec197675

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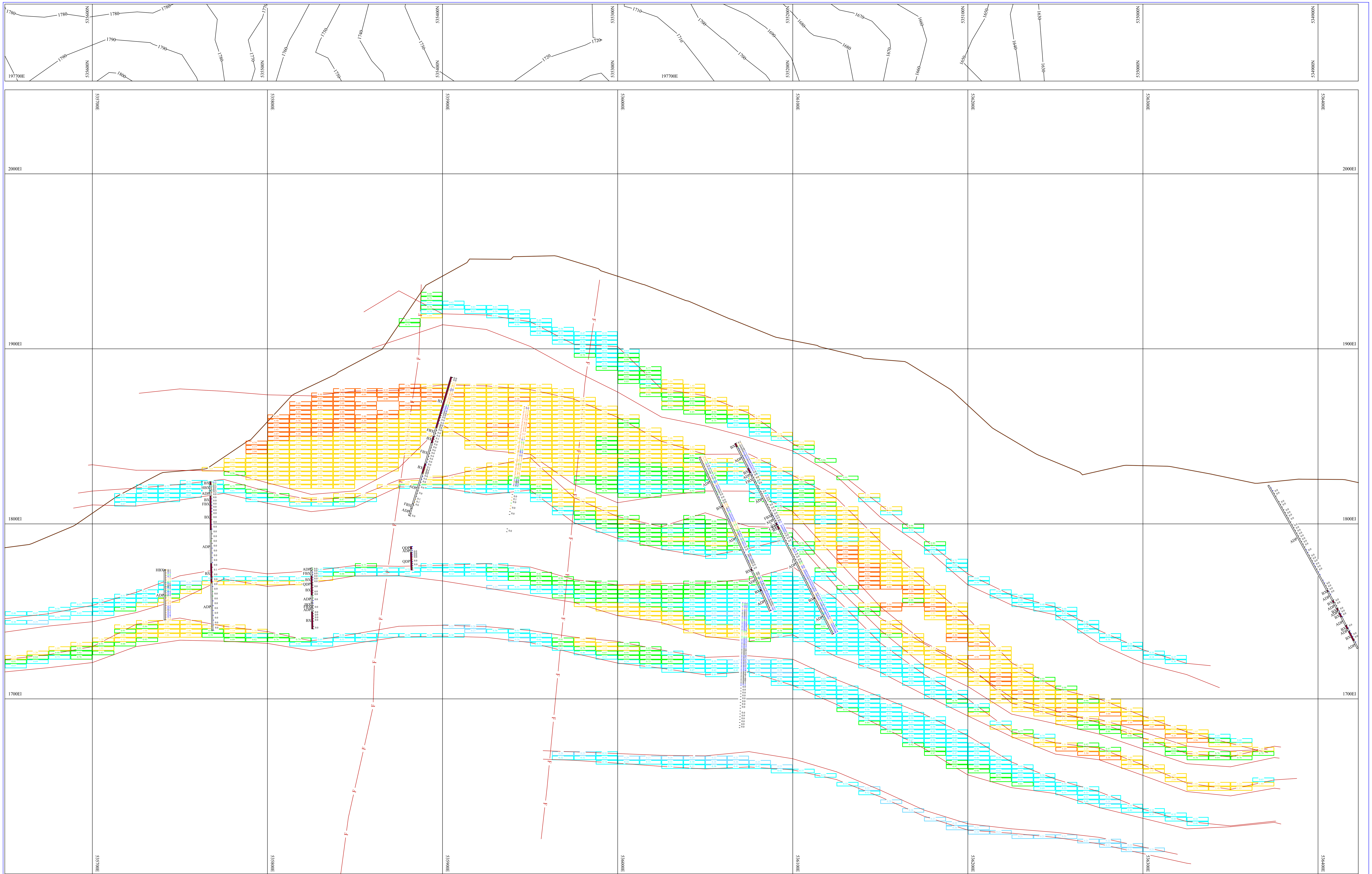
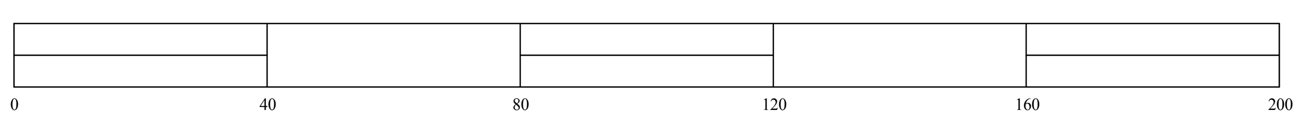


EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION



Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model		Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t		Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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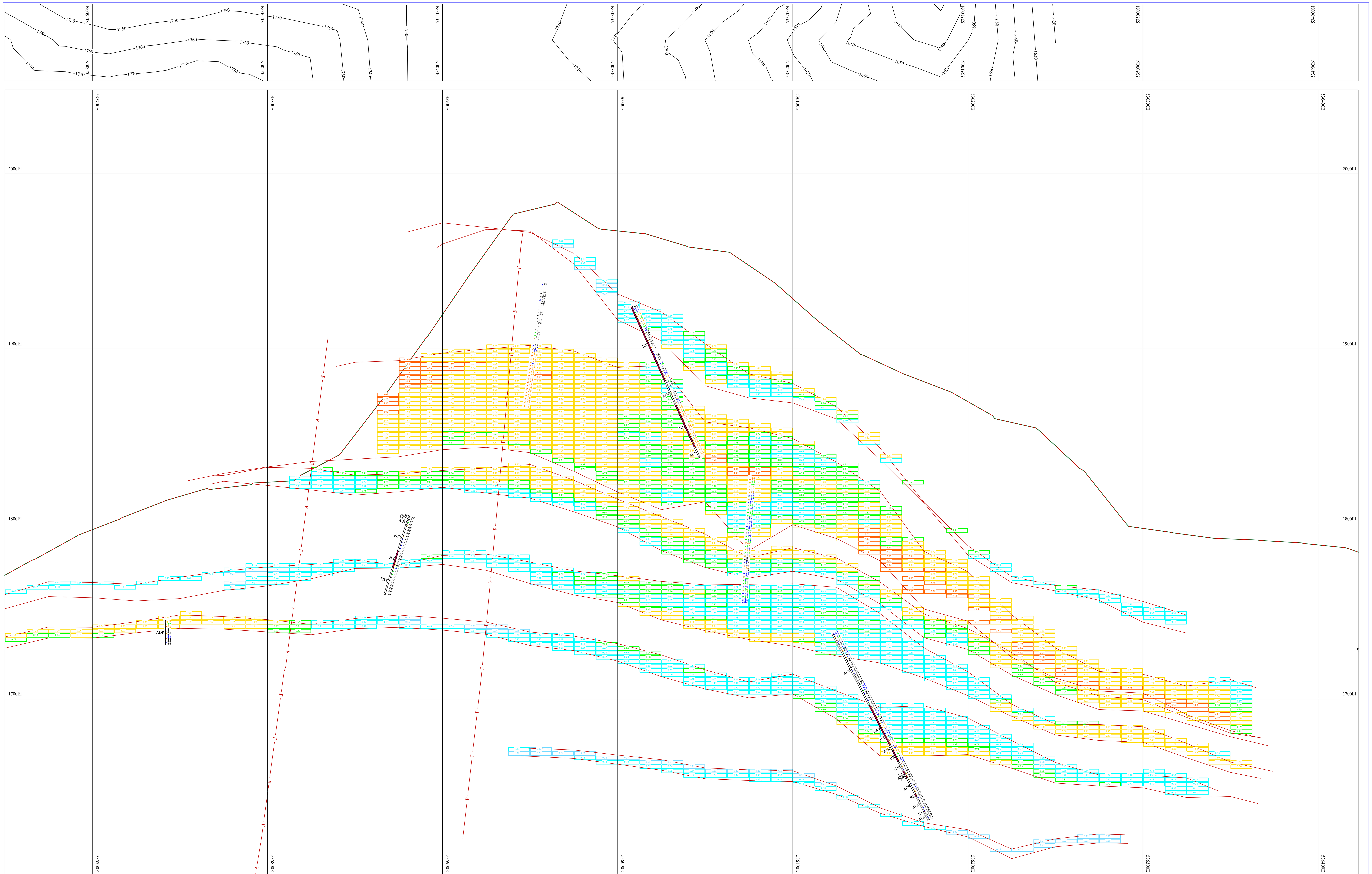
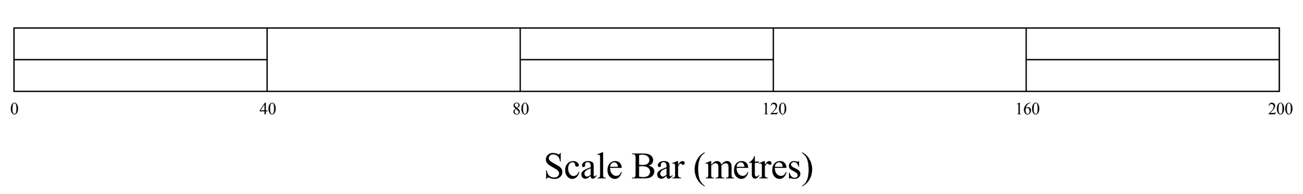
Section 197725 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197725

SURPAC - Mining Associates





Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 197775 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197775

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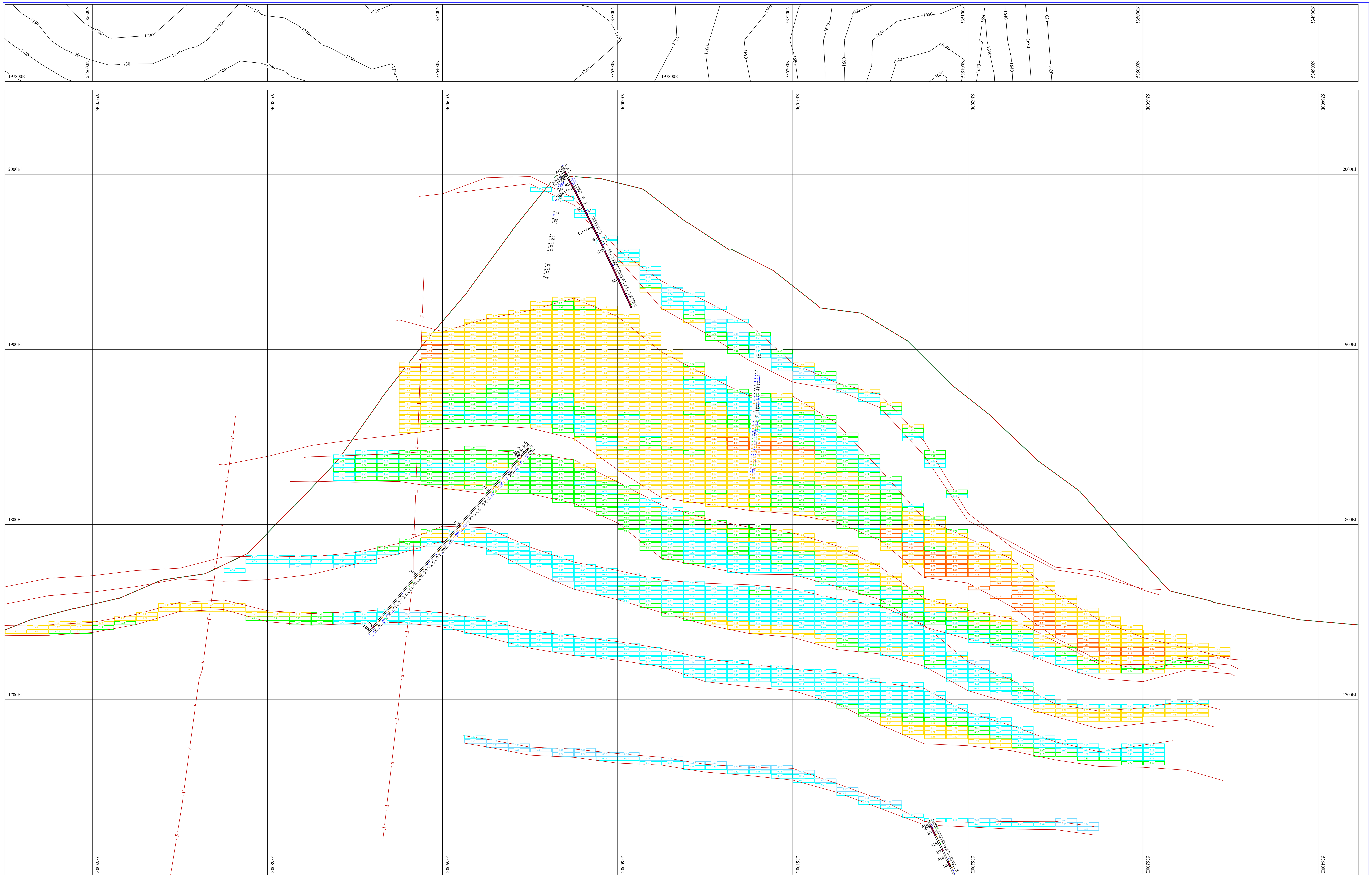

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Scale Bar (metres): 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200

Block Model: Gold Estimate g/t	Drill Assay Legend: Gold g/t (RHS)	Drill Assay Legend: Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 197825 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197825

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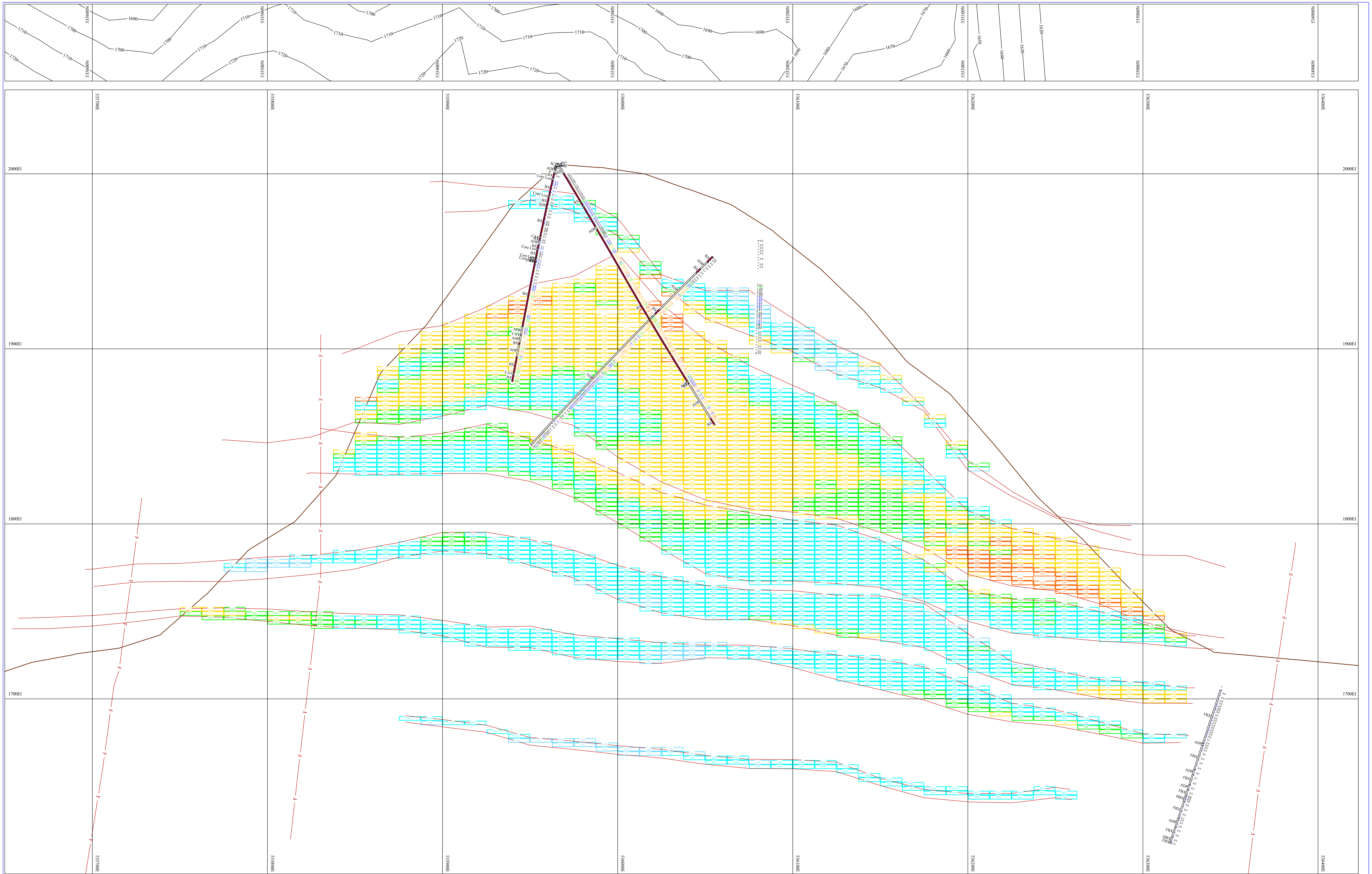

Scale Bar (metres)

0 40 80 120 160 200

Block Model
Gold Estimate g/t
6.0 - 99g/t
3.0 - 6.0 g/t
1.0 - 3.0 g/t
0.5 - 1 g/t
0.2 - 0.5 g/t
0 - 0.2 g/t

Drill Assay Legend

Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 197875 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

eam_sec197875

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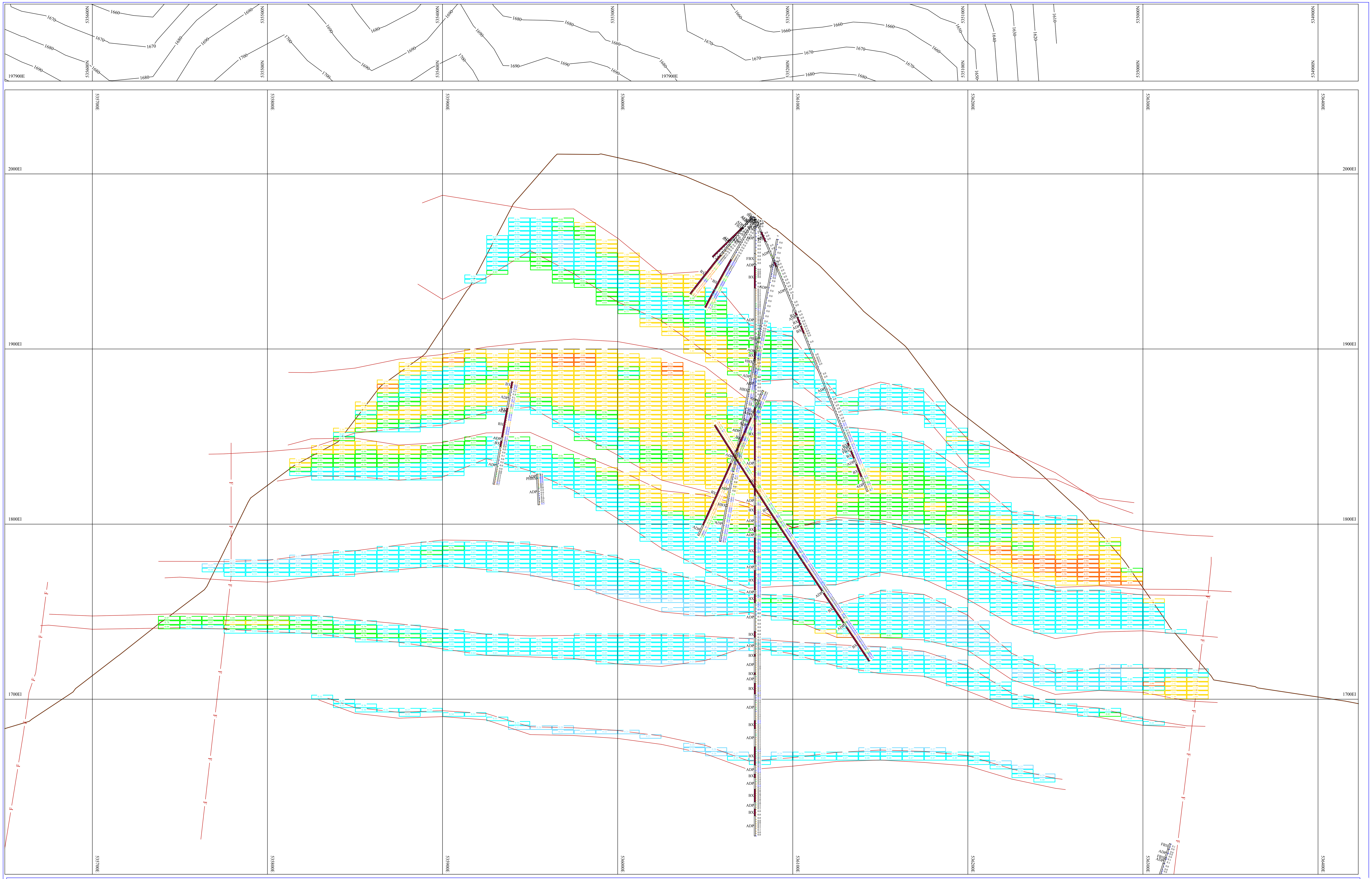

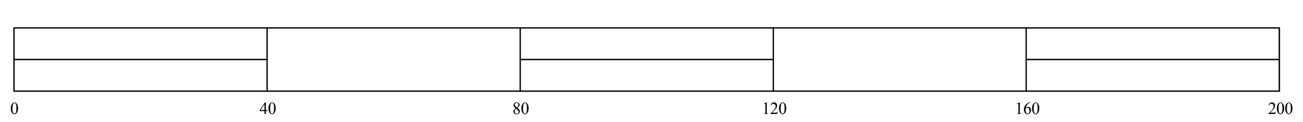

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 197925 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197925

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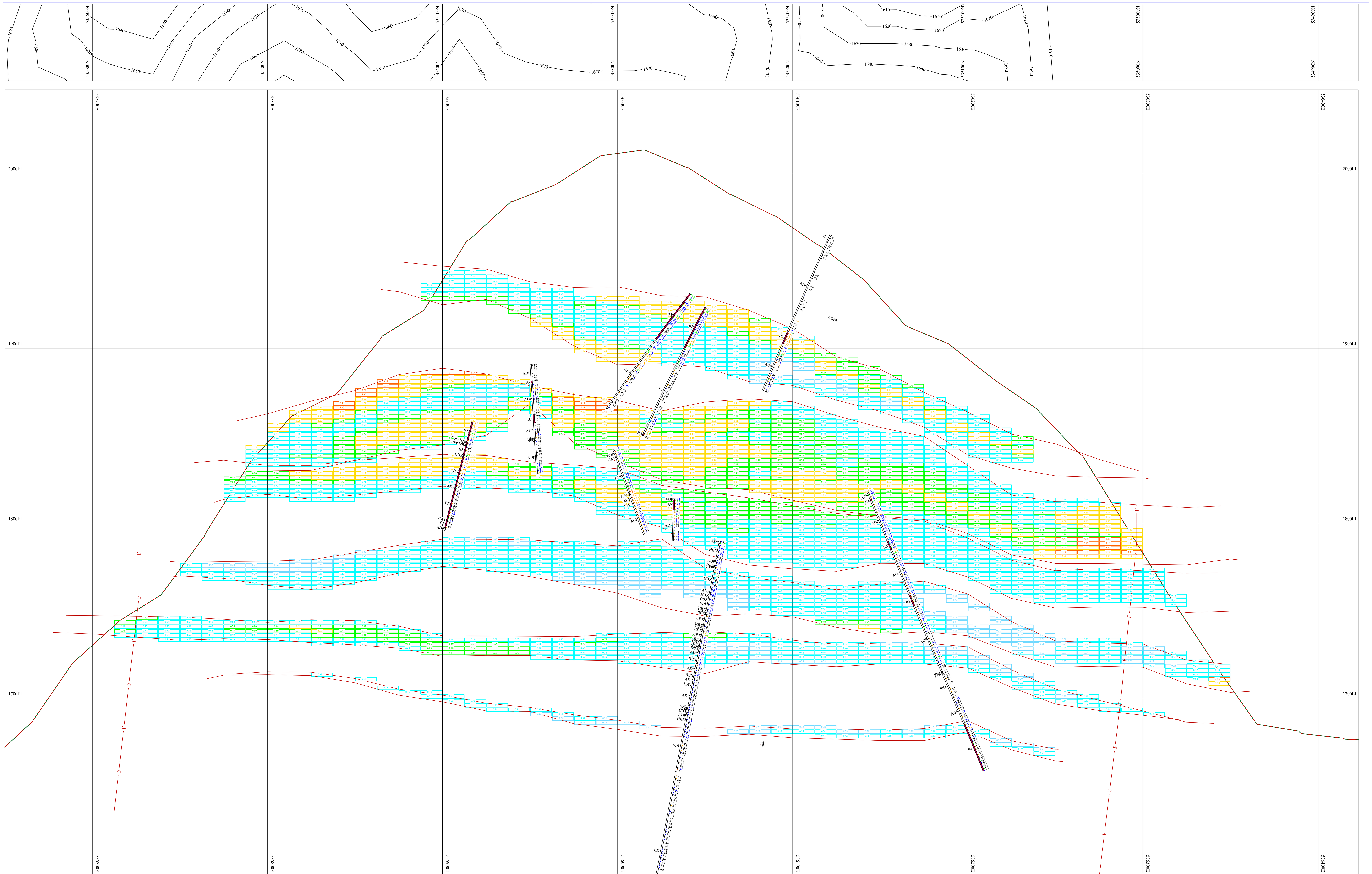

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 197975 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec197975

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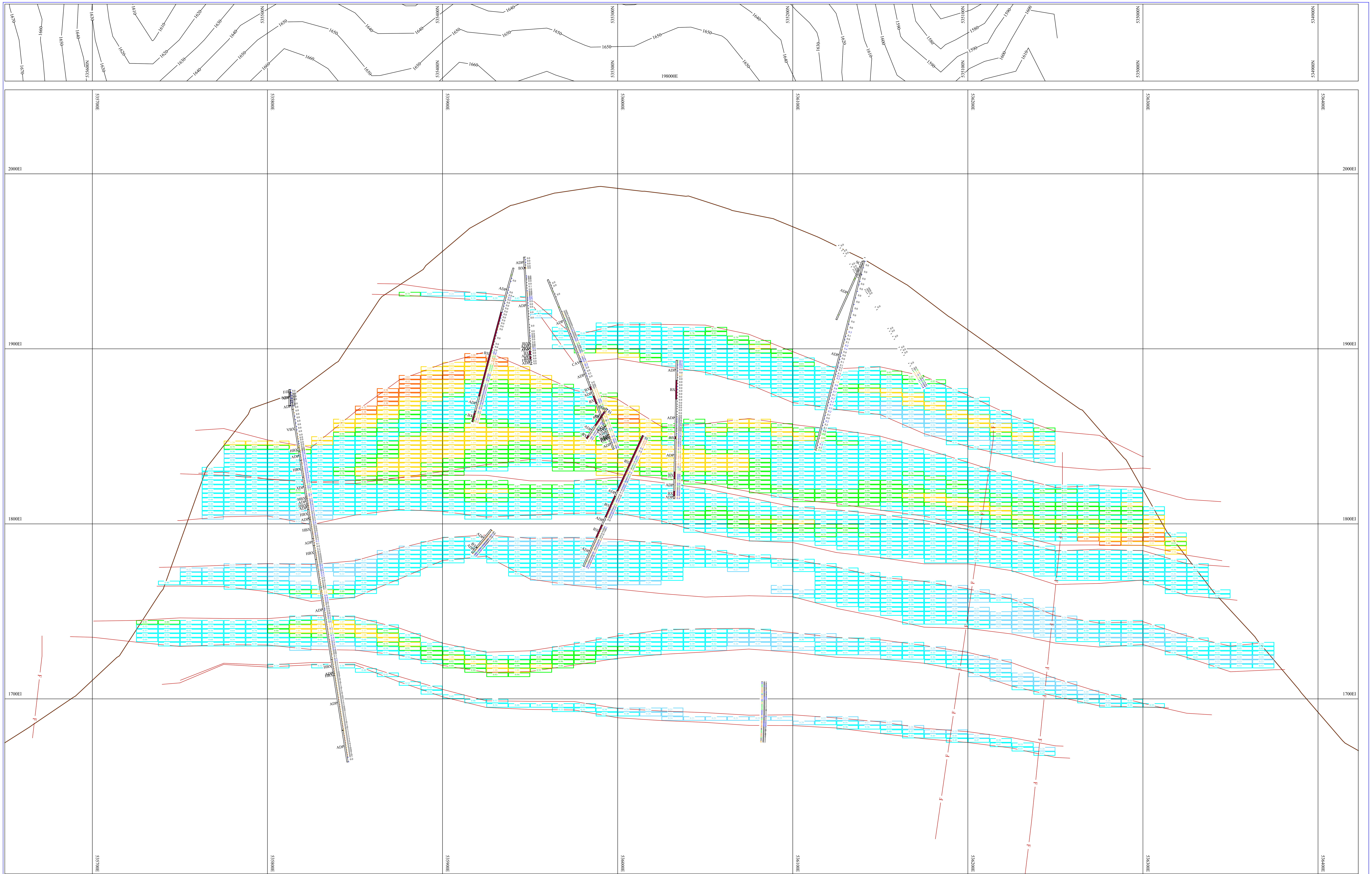

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Scale Bar (metres)

0 40 80 120 160 200

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 198025 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec198025

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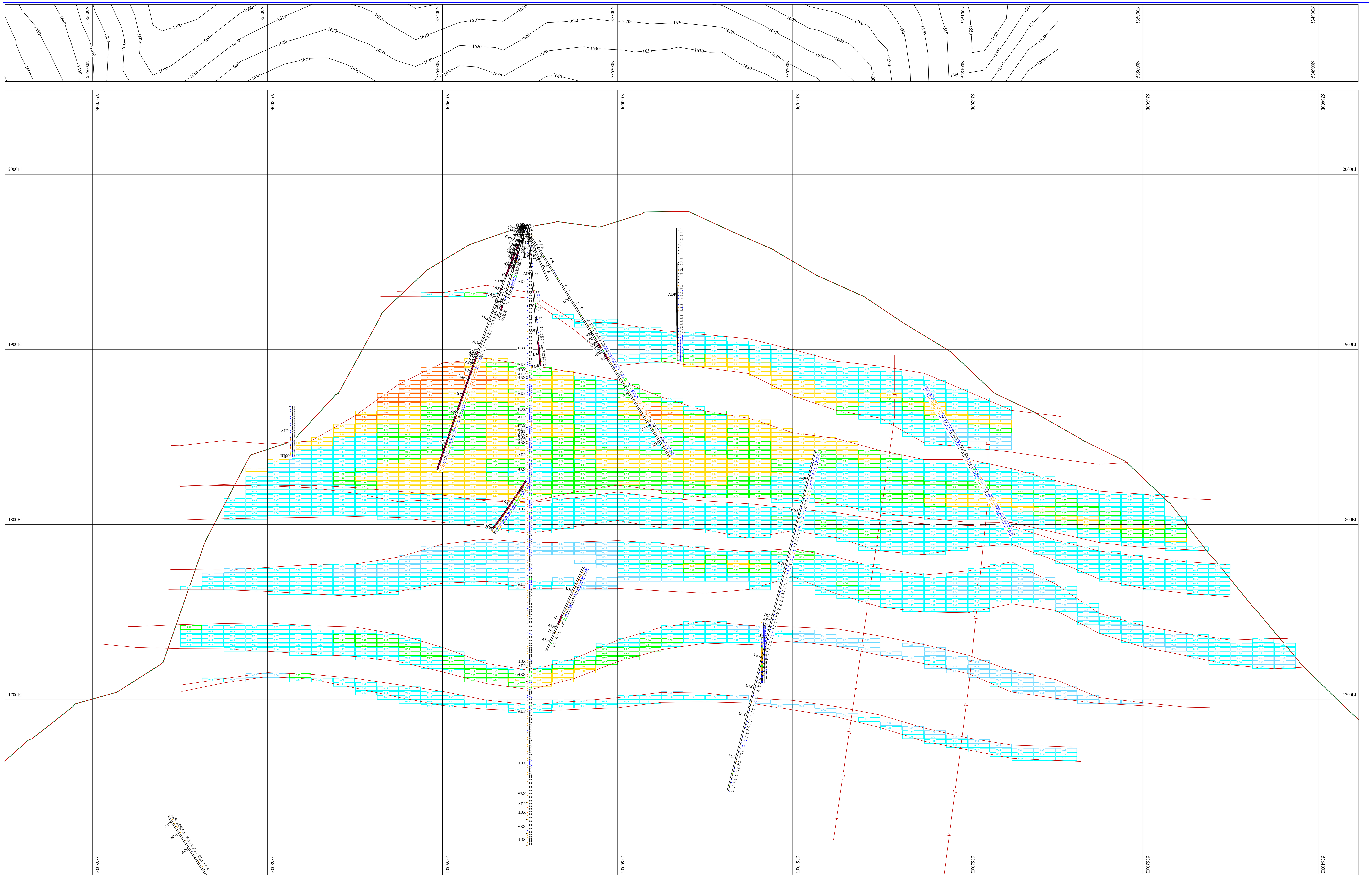
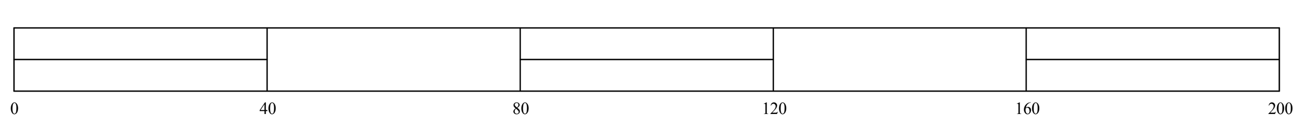


EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION



Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198075 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec198075

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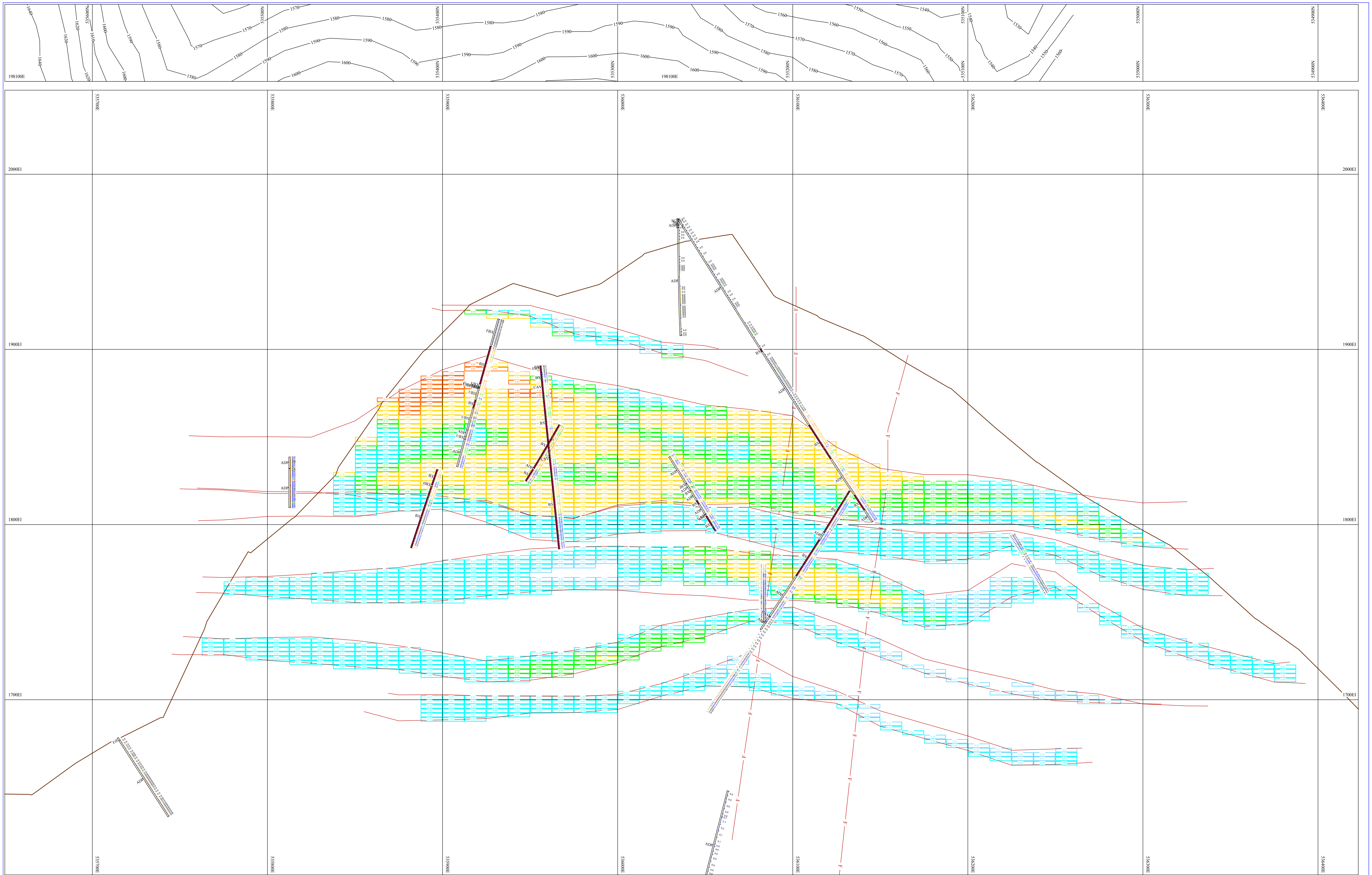

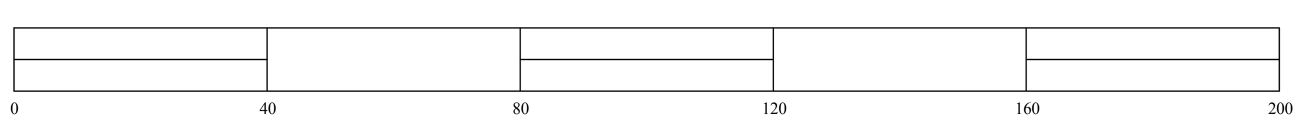

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198125 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec198125

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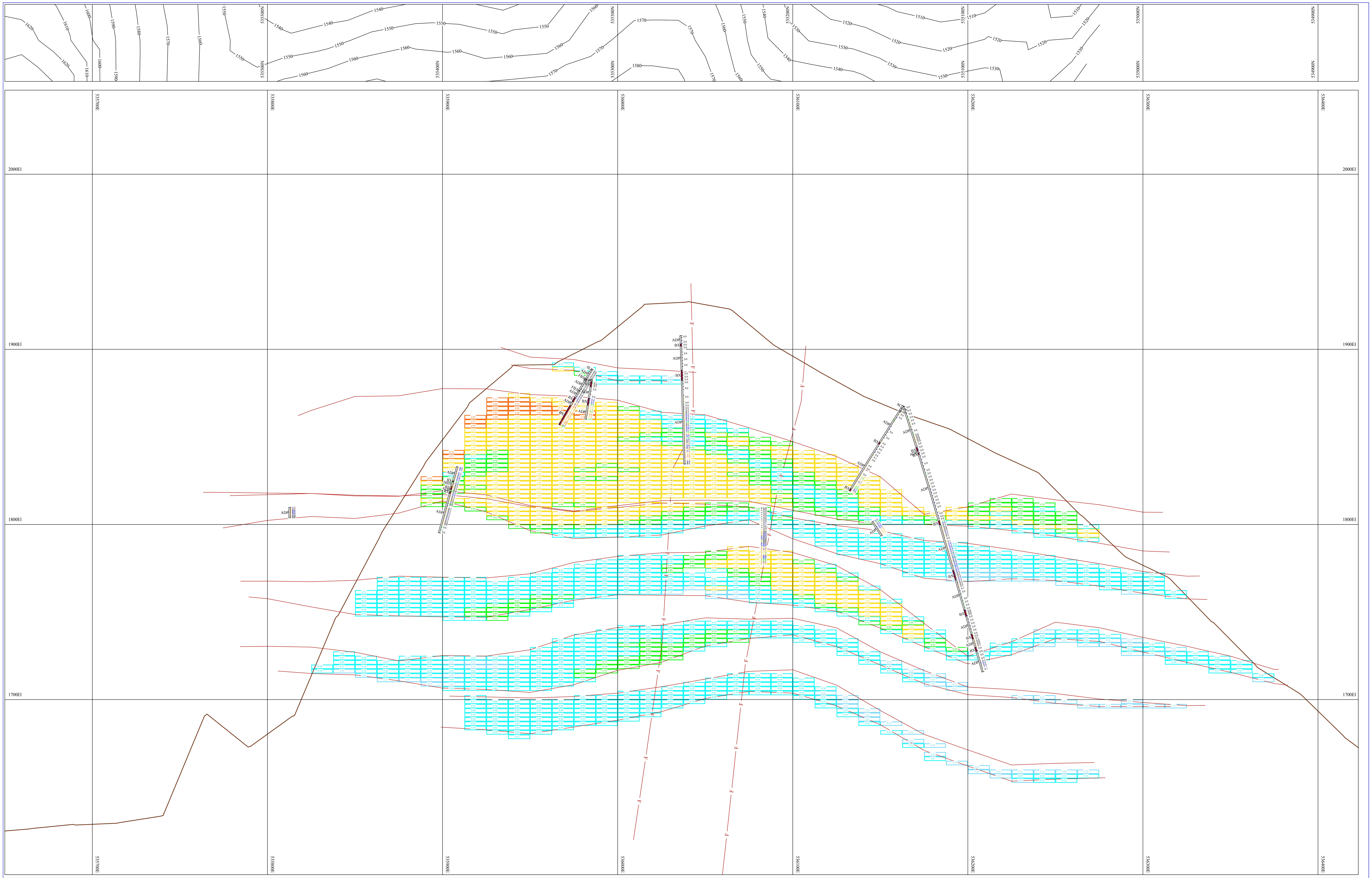

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Section 198175 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec198175

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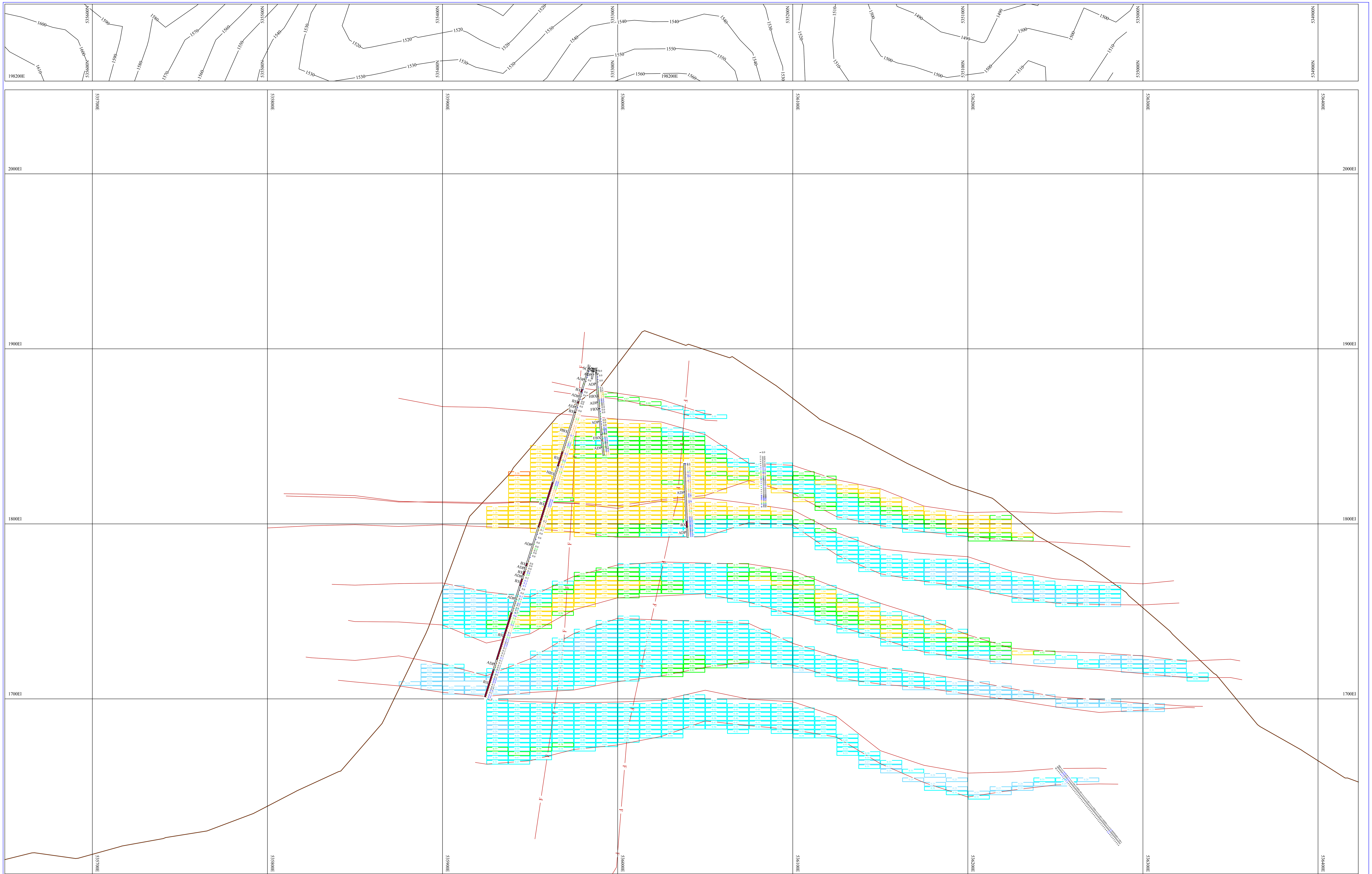

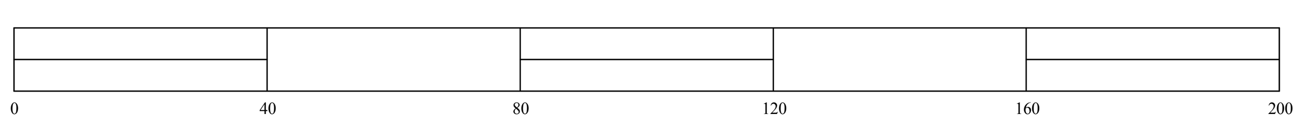

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198225 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec198225

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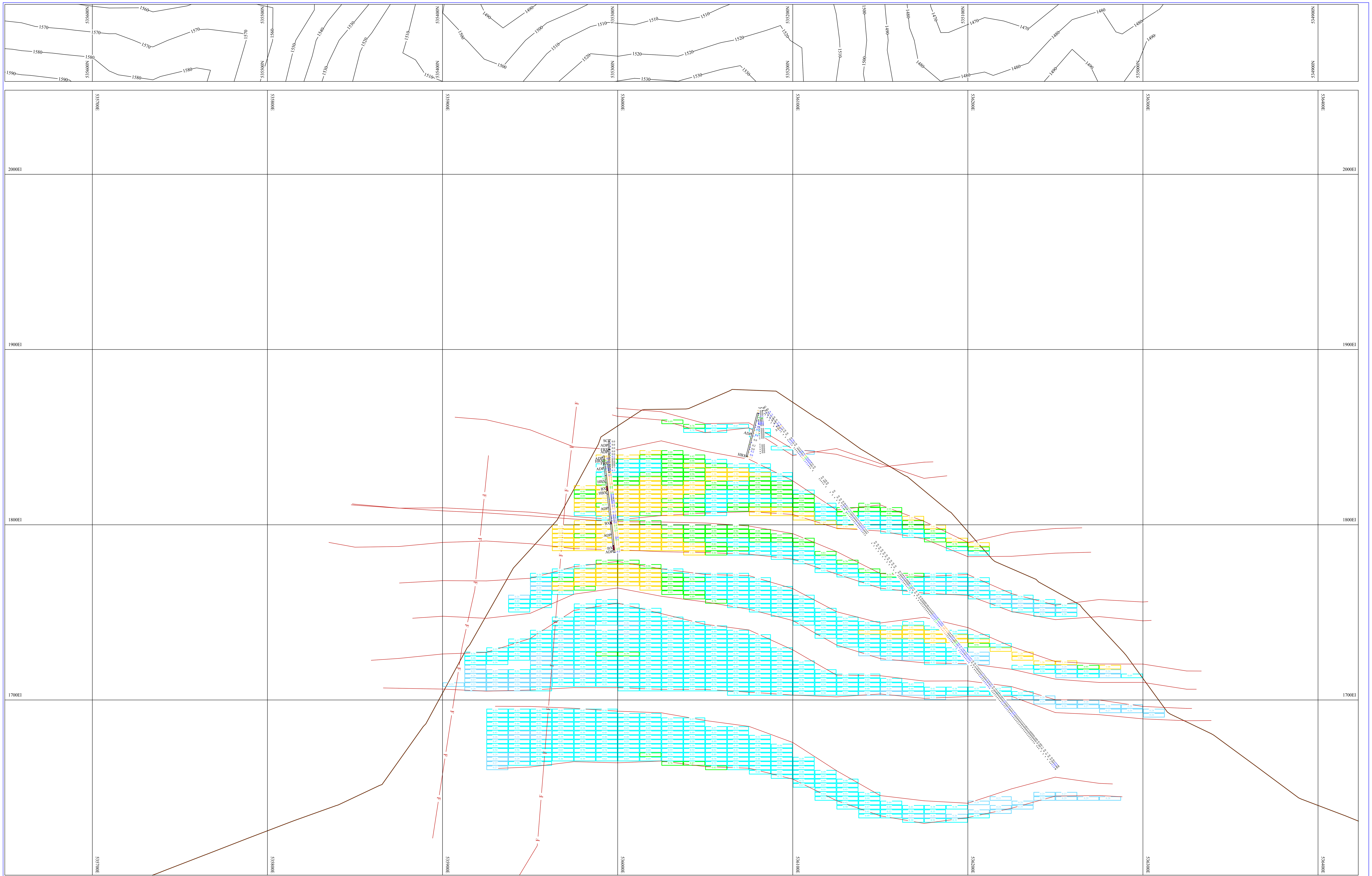

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Scale Bar (metres)

0 40 80 120 160 200

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198275 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec198275

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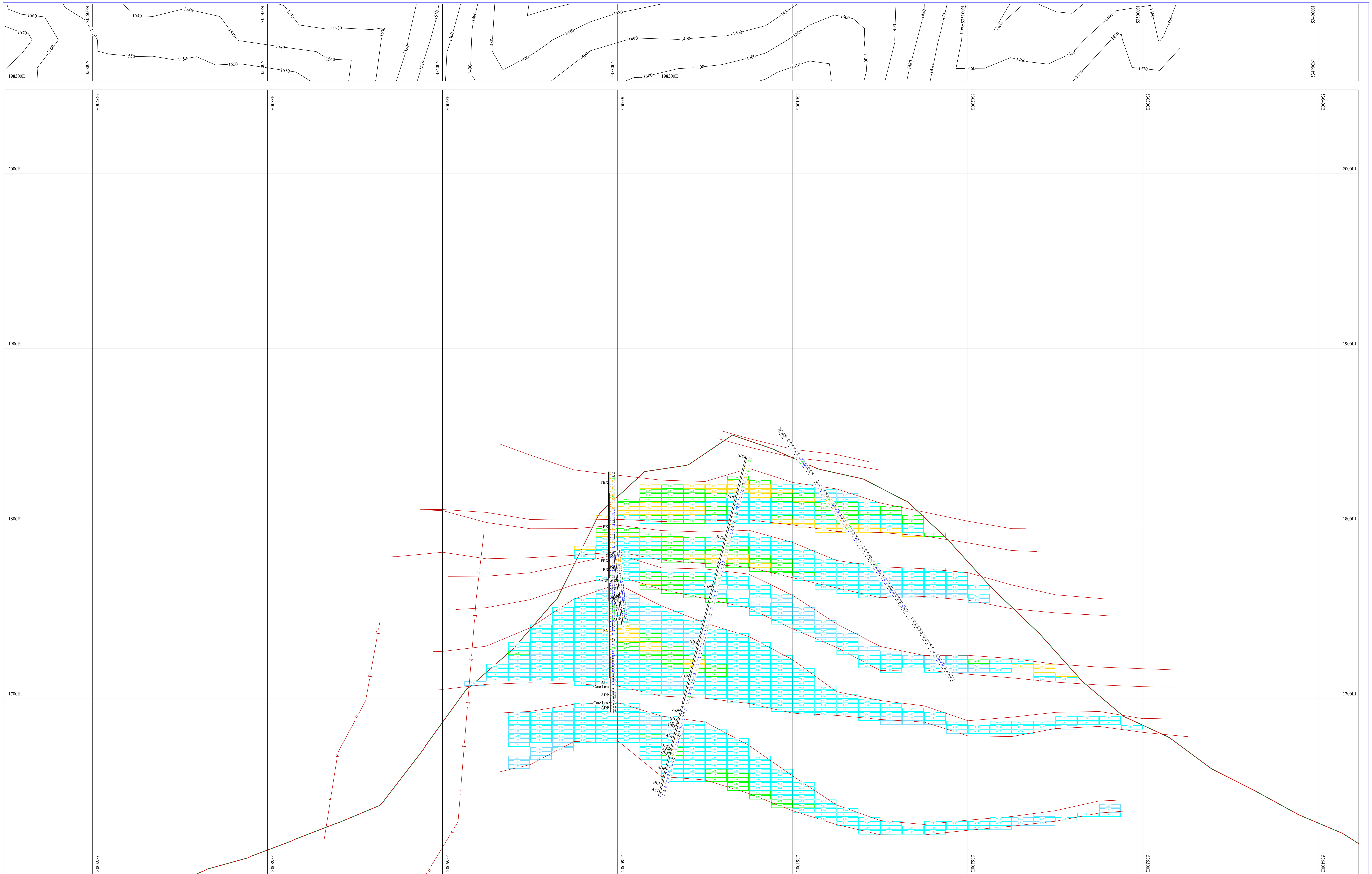

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198325 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000		A1
DRAWN	MA		
DATE	08-Jun-11		

eam_sec198325

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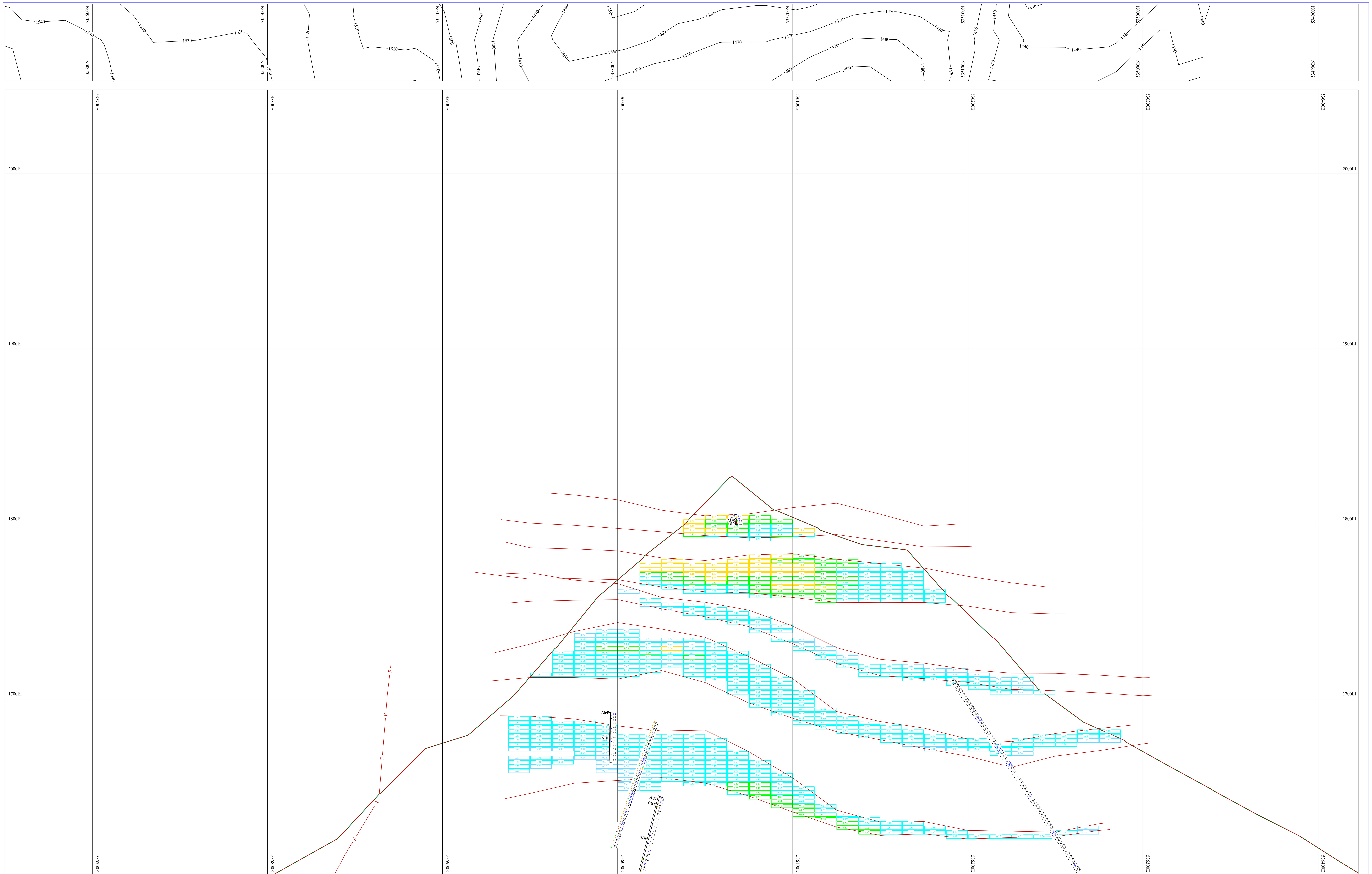

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Scale Bar (metres)

0 40 80 120 160 200

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198375 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec198375

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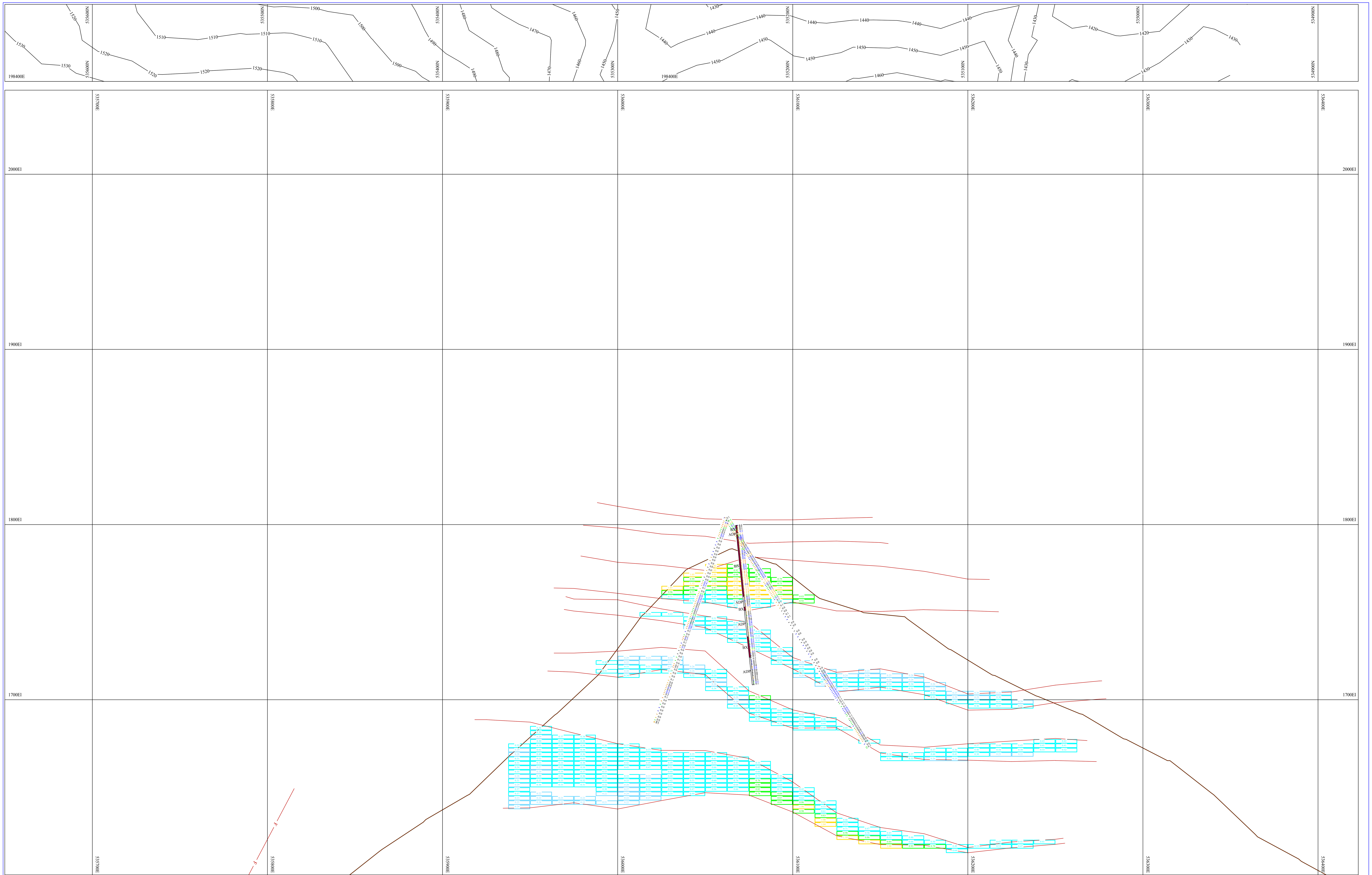

EAST ASIA
MINERALS CORPORATION

0 40 80 120 160 200

Scale Bar (metres)

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198425 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000
DRAWN	MA
DATE	08-Jun-11

A1

eam_sec198425

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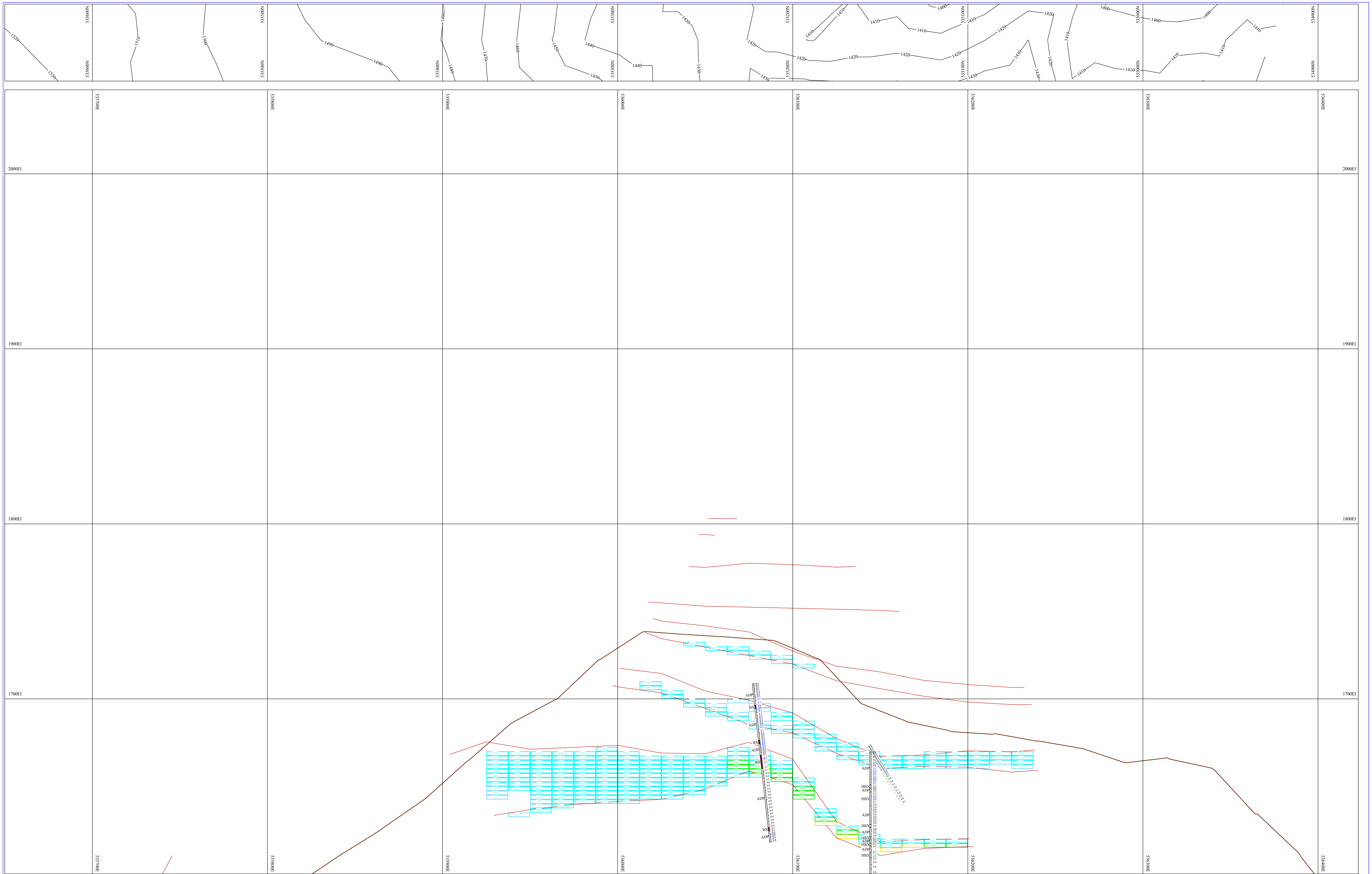

EAST ASIA MINERALS CORPORATION

Scale Bar (metres)

0 40 80 120 160 200

Block Model	Drill Assay Legend	
Gold Estimate g/t	Gold g/t (RHS)	Silver g/t (LHS)
6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99g/t	6.0 - 99
3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0 g/t	3.0 - 6.0
1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0 g/t	1.0 - 3.0
0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1 g/t	0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5 g/t	0.2 - 0.5
0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2 g/t	0 - 0.2

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Drill Holes and Preliminary Model Sections

Section 198475 mE -+ 25m
WGS84 grid

SCALE	1: 1000	A1
DRAWN	MA	
DATE	08-Jun-11	

eam_sec198475

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