Market Announcement

22 September 2020

Outstanding Coolgardie 2020 PFS Results

Highlights:

- **6 years, mostly open pit production for average 63,000oz per year**
- **$NPV_{7.5\%}$: A$183m (gold price assumption: A$2,200/oz)**
- **Maximum drawdown: A$48m (incl. $24m for mill refurbishment and $4m for tailings lift)**
- **Internal Rate of Return: 71%**
- **Additional deposits under review to potentially extend the LOM**
- **JORC 2012 Total Proved & Probable Ore Reserves at 6.64Mt @ 1.97g/t:**

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Proved Reserve	1.48	1.37	65,500
Probable Reserve	5.16	2.15	356,500
Total Ore Reserve	**6.64**	**1.97**	**422,000**

West Australian gold explorer Focus Minerals Ltd. (ASX: FML) (**Focus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce results of the Coolgardie Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**) refresh and Ore Reserve upgrade.

Summary of key PFS results comprises:

PFS Resource	Production months	Recovered Gold (Koz)	Diluted Grade (g/t)	Total Cost per Ounce (A$)
Greenfields Open Pit	31	80	1.34	1,534
Brilliant Open Pit	60	171	1.58	1,715
Bonnie Vale Underground	49	139	5.26	791
Total PFS Schedule	**74**	**390**	**1.97**	**1,282**

The Company is actively reviewing additional potentially minable resources to further improve the proposed PFS schedule. Resource updates are scheduled for release by the end of 2020.

Commenting on the 2020 Coolgardie PFS update, Focus Minerals' CEO, Mr Zhaoya Wang, said:

"The 2020 Coolgardie PFS Refresh indicates opportunity to develop a robust production schedule with further upside. Our technical team is continuing to develop additional potentially mineable resources that can improve the economic case for a resumption of mining in Coolgardie."

Overview Coolgardie 2020 PFS Resources

Developing a Robust Production Schedule

The Company's Coolgardie Project hosts recently updated total: Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources comprising 33.7Mt @ 2.2 g/t Au for 2.41Moz. From this resource inventory the 2020 Coolgardie PFS refresh (**PFS**) was run on 3 deposits with recently updated combined: Measured, Indicated and inferred resources comprising: 13.5 Mt @ 2.41 g/t Au for 1,043 Moz.

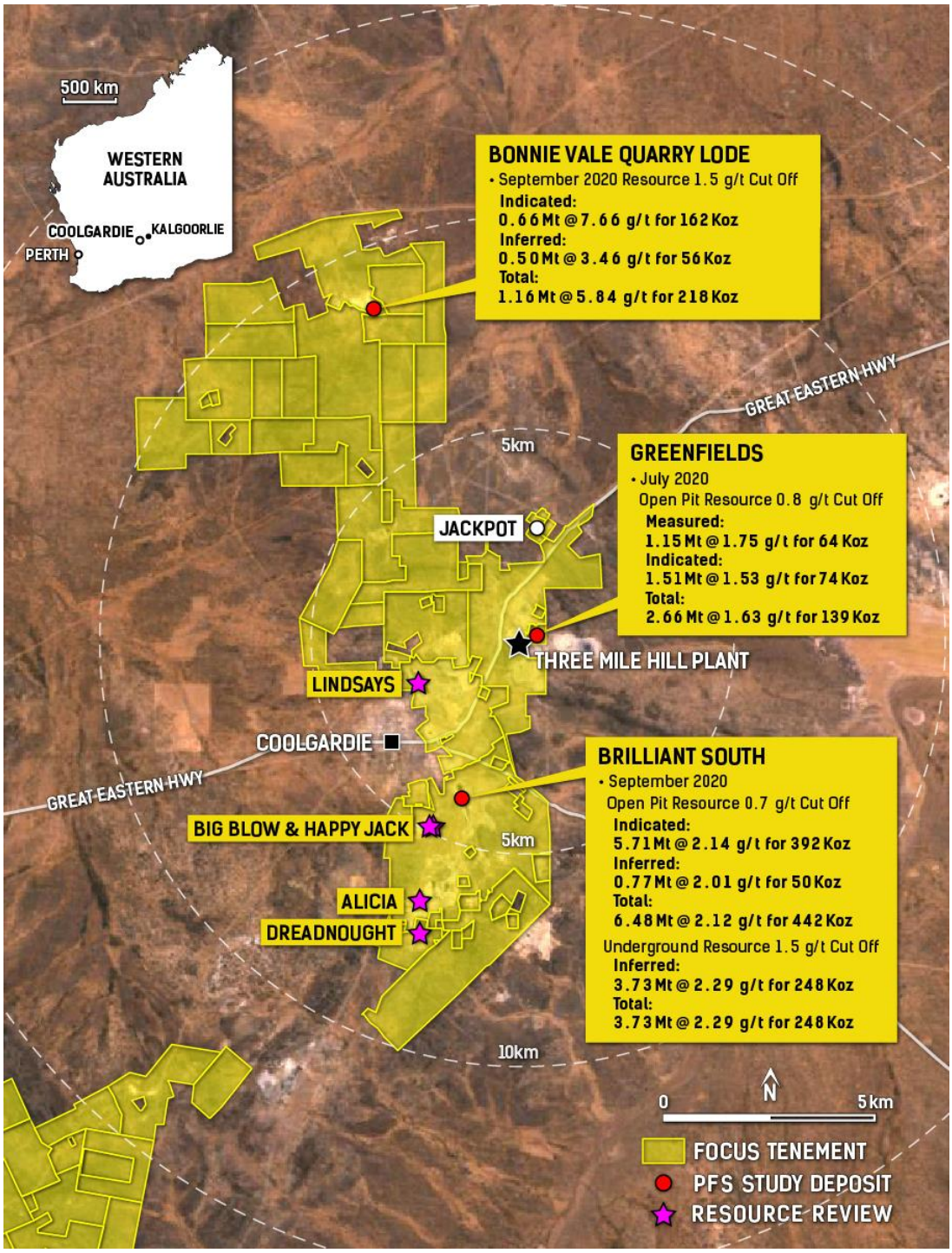


Figure 1: Key Resources included in the 2020 Coolgardie PFS Refresh and resources under review

The Study has been conducted by independent consultants Mining One Pty Ltd (Trembath, et al., 2020). Key assumptions informing the 2020 Coolgardie PFS Refresh include:

- Gold price assumption: A$2,200/oz
- Discount rate: 7.5%
- Fuel price after rebates: $0.8/litre
- Electricity: $0.20/kwh
- Processing rate: 1.4Mtpa
- Mill refurbishment CAPEX to 1.4 Mtpa A $24M including 20% contingency (9 Months Build)
- Tails dam third lift CAPEX A $4M
- Conversion of Greenfield open pit to in pit tails facility on completion of mining
- Stockpiling Greenfield open pit ore to ~500Kt prior to commissioning mill
- Only Brilliant South resource contained entirely on tenement M15/646 considered in the PFS

Several potential mine schedules were contemplated in the PFS prior to agreeing to the following key developments:

- Mill CAPEX begins month 1 and runs for 9 Months – A $24M
- Tails dam third lift CAPEX Months 8/9 – A $4M
- Starter open pit at Greenfields Months 3 – 15 with mill recovered 0.95Mt @ 1.16 g/t for 35.7Koz
- Initial stockpiling of Greenfield ore Months 3 – 9 and start processing month 10
- Greenfield stage 2 open pit Months 15 – 33 with mill recovered 1.11 Mt @ 1.23 g/t for 44.1Koz
- Brilliant open pit Months 15 – 74 with mill recovered 3.72Mt @ 1.42 g/t for 171Koz
- Bonnie Vale underground Capex starts Month 1 and first production starts month 17
- Bonnie Vale top down mining Months 17 – 66 with mill recovered 0.86Mt @ 5.04 g/t for 139Koz

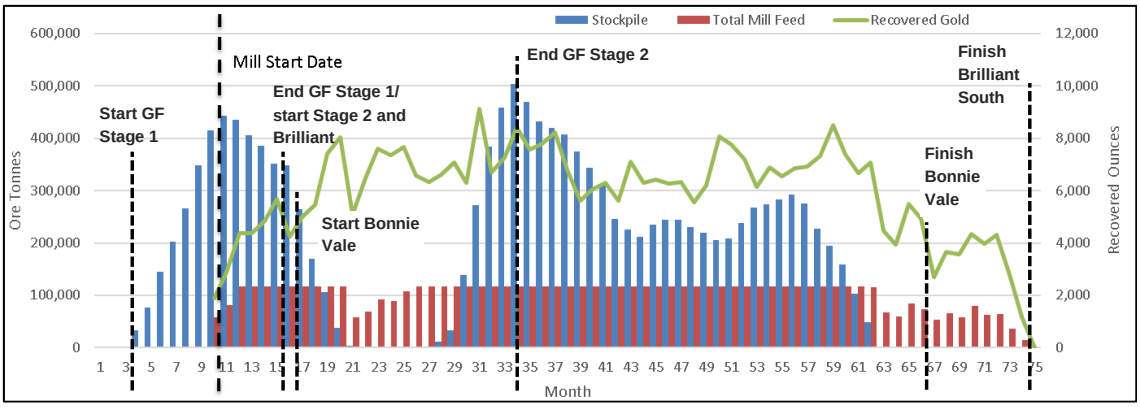


Figure 2: Mill Feed, Stockpiles and recovered ounces

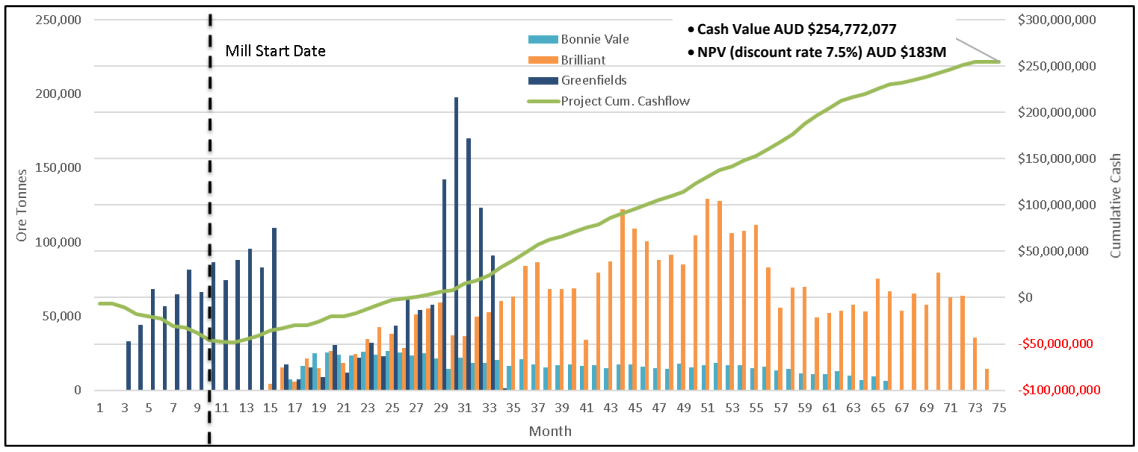
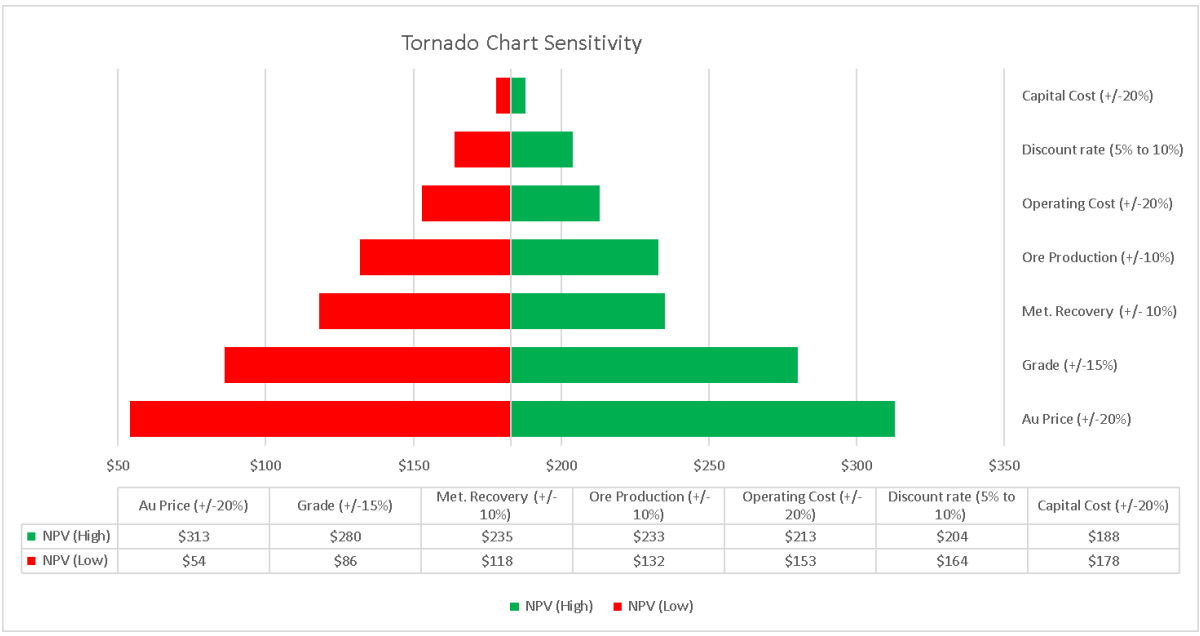


Figure 3: Undiscounted cumulative cash by mine stage



	Au Price (+/-20%)	Grade (+/-15%)	Met. Recovery (+/-10%)	Ore Production (+/-10%)	Operating Cost (+/-20%)	Discount rate (5% to 10%)	Capital Cost (+/-20%)
NPV (High)	$313	$280	$235	$233	$213	$204	$188
NPV (Low)	$54	$86	$118	$132	$153	$164	$178

Figure 4: Sensitivity Analysis

Major CAPEX – 3 Mile Hill Mill Refurbishment to 1.4Mtpa

The Three Projects included in the PFS refresh are all within 10km distance of Focus Minerals 3 Mile Hill Mill (on care and maintenance since 2013). The largest single CAPEX item included in the PFS is the refurbishment of the 3 Mile Hill Mill to 1.4Mtpa capacity estimated at A $24M including 20% contingency.

In house and contract maintenance experts at Focus Minerals have developed an in depth budget and schedule for this refurbishment work. This budget is informed by disassembly and non-destructive inspection/testing of key mill components. In addition, reconciliation of all mill and critical spares inventory has been completed.

Quotation of key items and confirmation of lead times is well advanced with major suppliers. Historic mill operation and maintenance performance has been reviewed in depth. The planned refurbishment will resolve/eliminate significant historical production/maintenance issues.

The refurbished mill will be updated to current standards improving tracking and reporting of mill performance to deliver 1.4Mtpa production. The mill refurbishment budget/schedule has been reviewed for accuracy/omissions/feasibility by a major independent mill engineering/construction firm.

Greenfields Open Pit

The Greenfields open pit Mineral Resource was updated two months ago (see ASX announcement 9 July 2020) to deliver a 81% increase in total Measured and Indicated resource to 170m depth using a 0.8 g/t Au cut off. The updated Mineral Resource reported on a dry tonnage basis comprises:

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Measured	1.15	1.75	64,606
Indicated	1.52	1.53	74,517
Total Mineral Resource	**2.66**	**1.62**	**139,123**

The 2020 PFS schedules two stages of open pit mining at Greenfields open pit. The staged approach delivers faster ramp up of ore production in the initial starter pit to maximise cash flow and minimise debt draw down. The follow up second stage of mining cuts back the stage 1 pit to final design minimise debt draw down. The follow-up second stage of mining cuts back the Stage 1 pit to final design. The PFS schedule for mining of Greenfields starts in Month 3 and concludes in Month 33. It is anticipated the final Greenfields open pit will be converted on completion to a tailings storage facility, pending further groundwater studies.

Mining One completed pit optimisations on the Greenfields resource using a geotechnical assessment for determining wall angles and following economic parameters:

- A $2,200 gold price
- Selective mining unit (SMU) dimensions 10m x 4m x 2.5m
- Minimum mining width 20m
- Processing rate 1.4Mtpa
- Mining recovery 93%
- Dilution 19%
- Processing recovery 90% *(Historical recovery and met test work recovery has been discounted by 5% to provide and conservative and realistic estimate of process recovery using the Three Mile Hill Mill)*
- Processing variable mill cost at 1.4Mtpa $29/t
- Mining fixed costs: $1.55/t, Incremental variable costs: ore starting at $2.43/t and, waste at $3.11/t
- Royalty 3% *(includes allowance for administrative overheads)*

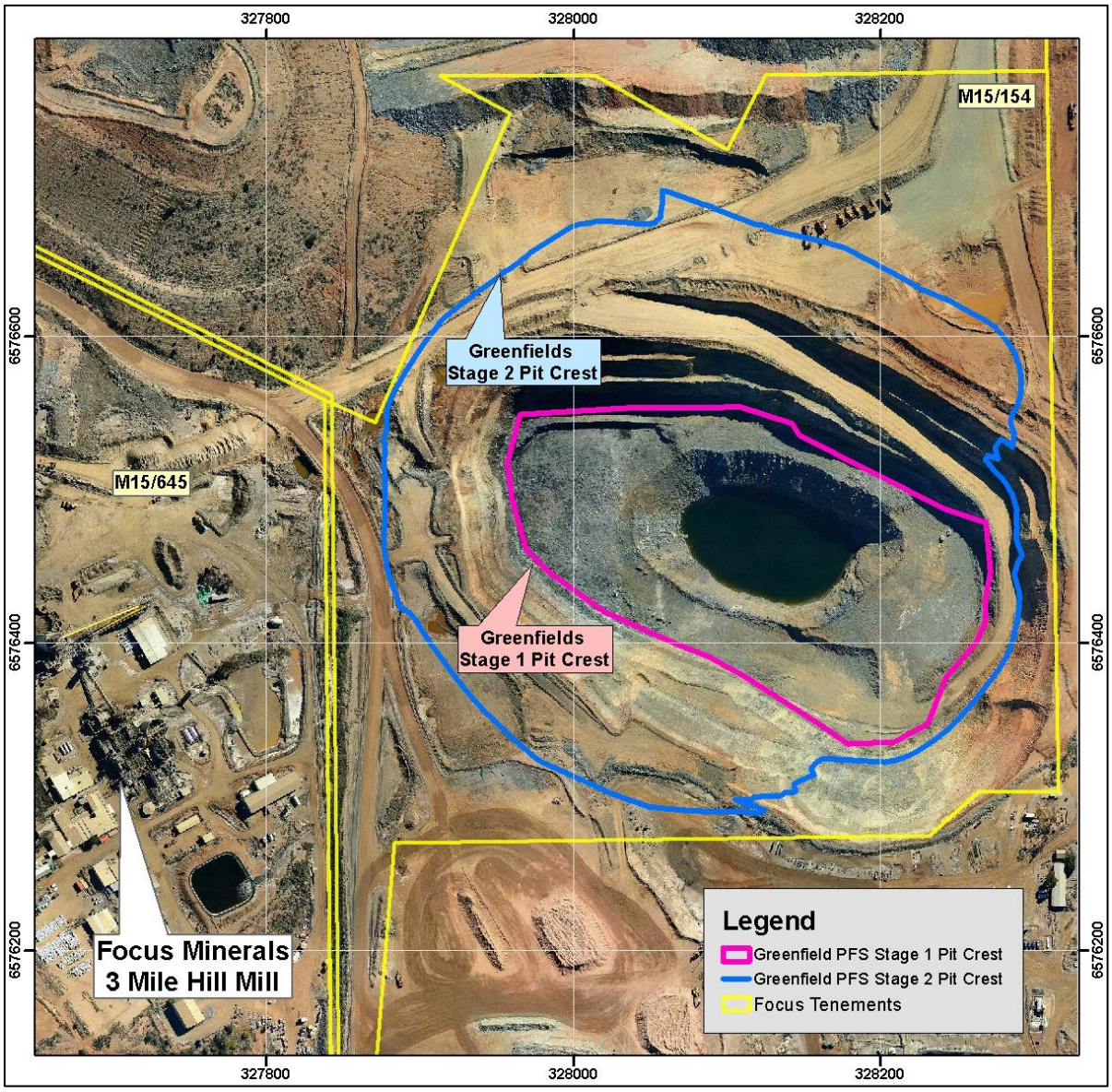


Figure 5: Plan view PFS 2020 Stage 1 (Magenta) and 2 (Blue) Pit Crests. The 2020 PFS designs essentially leaves the existing east and south east walls as final walls.

Within the final Greenfields pit design SMU's exceeding 0.46 g/t Au cut off are reported as a mining diluted Ore Reserve comprising:

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Proved Reserve	1.48	1.37	65,500
Probable Reserve	0.58	1.24	23,000
Total Ore Reserve	**2.06**	**1.34**	**89,000**

After PFS estimated process recovery of 90% is applied 80Koz gold will be recovered at a cash cost of 1,534/oz.

Brilliant South Open Pit

The Brilliant South Minera Resource was updated this month (see ASX announcement 2 September 2020) to deliver a 12% increase in total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The updated Brilliant South open pit Mineral Resource includes drilling completed in 2017 and is reported on a dry tonnage basis using 0.7 g/t Au cut off to 230mRL.

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Indicated	5.71	2.14	392,553
Inferred	0.77	2.01	49,795
Total Open Pit Mineral Resource	**6.48**	**2.12**	**442,349**

Below 230mRL, the underground Mineral Resource is reported with a 1.5g/t cut off.

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Inferred	3.73	2.29	248,442
Total Underground Mineral Resource	**0.930**	**2.29**	**248,442**

Mining One completed pit optimisations on the Brilliant South resource using a geotechnical assessment for determining wall angles and following economic parameters:

- A $2,200 gold price
- Selective mining unit (SMU) dimensions 5m x 3m x 2.5m
- Minimum mining width 20m
- Processing rate 1.4Mtpa
- Mining recovery 97%
- Dilution 34%
- Processing recovery 90.5% *(Historical recovery and met test work recovery is discounted by 5% to provide and conservative and realistic estimate of process recovery using the Three Mile Hill Mill)*
- Processing variable mill cost at 1.4Mtpa $29/t plus cartage $2.68/t
- Mining fixed costs: $1.55/t, Incremental variable costs: ore starting at $3.81/t and, waste at $2.78/t
- Royalty 3% *(includes allowance for administrative overheads)*

A large open pit was designed at Brilliant South that will support the PFS schedule between months 15 and 74. The pit is a cut back on the historic Herald Resourced open pit that produced 88,000oz at an average grade of 2.45 g/t.

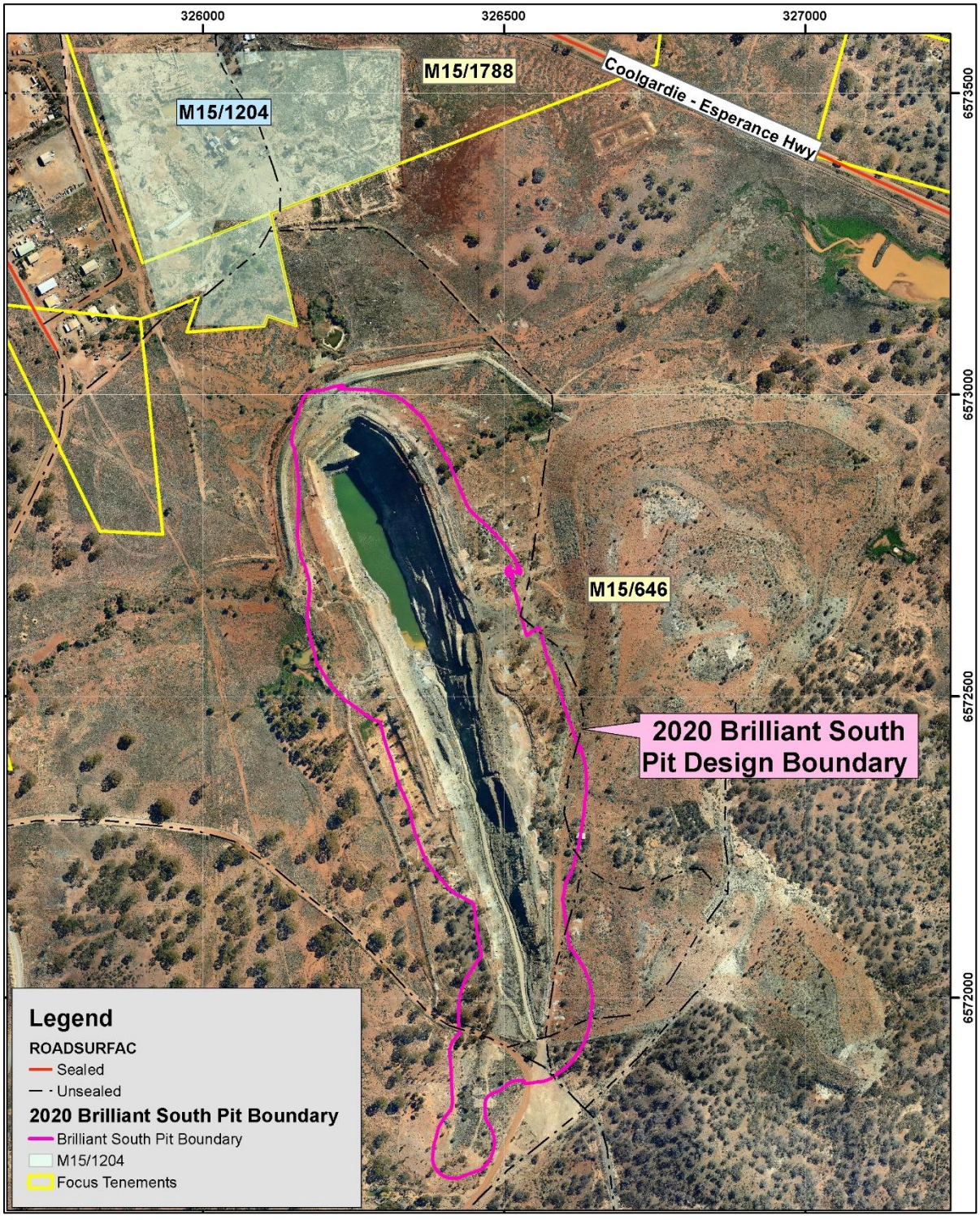


Figure 6: Plan view Brilliant South Open Pit design crest

Within the final Brilliant South pit design SMU's exceeding 0.5 g/t Au cut off can be reported as a mining diluted Ore Reserve comprising:

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Proved Reserve	-	-	-
Probable Reserve	3.72	1.58	188,000
Total Reserve	**3.72**	**1.58**	**188,000**

After PFS estimated process recovery of 90.5% is applied 171Koz gold will be recovered at a cash cost of 1,715/oz.

Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode Underground

The Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode underground Mineral Resource was updated this month (see ASX announcement 2 September 2020) to deliver a 6.4% increase in total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The updated Mineral Resource reported on a dry tonnage basis using 1.5 g/t cut off comprises:

Classification	Tonnage (Kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Indicated	658	7.66	162,130
Inferred	503	3.46	55,984
Total Mineral Resource	**1,162**	**5.84**	**218,101**

Mining One completed mining optimisations on the Quarry Lode resource using parameters updated as required from the 2017 PFS study. Economic parameters used include:

- A $2,200 gold price
- General technical and admin (C+O) $6.30/t ore
- Ore drive development (25% production) $9.01/t ore
- Stoping cost (75% production) $22.39/t ore
- Total Haulage Mine $9.73/t ore
- Power $6.01/t ore
- Grade control $2.29/t ore
- Backfill $14.24/t ore
- Other $21.13/t ore
- Processing rate 1.4Mtpa
- Processing recovery 95.8% *(2017 PFS representative metallurgical test-work results have been discounted by 3% to provide a conservative and realistic estimate of process recovery using the Three Mile Hill Mill)*
- Processing variable Mill Cost at 1.4Mtpa $29/t
- Royalty 3% *(includes allowance for administrative overheads)*
- Break even stope cut-off grade of 1.8 g/t used except where ore development allowed consideration of stopes with grades as low at 1.5 g/t

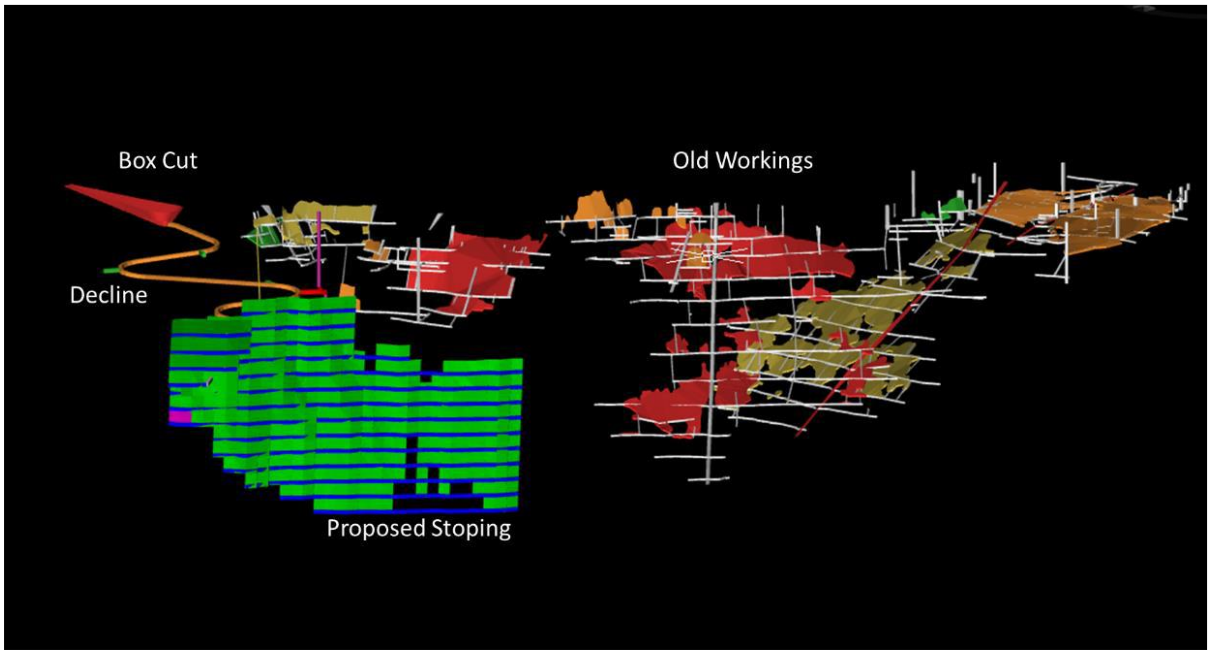


Figure 7: 3D view toward the south south west of Bonnie Vale historical workings with 2020 PFS Quarry Lode stopes (green), ore drives (Blue, decline (Orange) and box cut (Red).

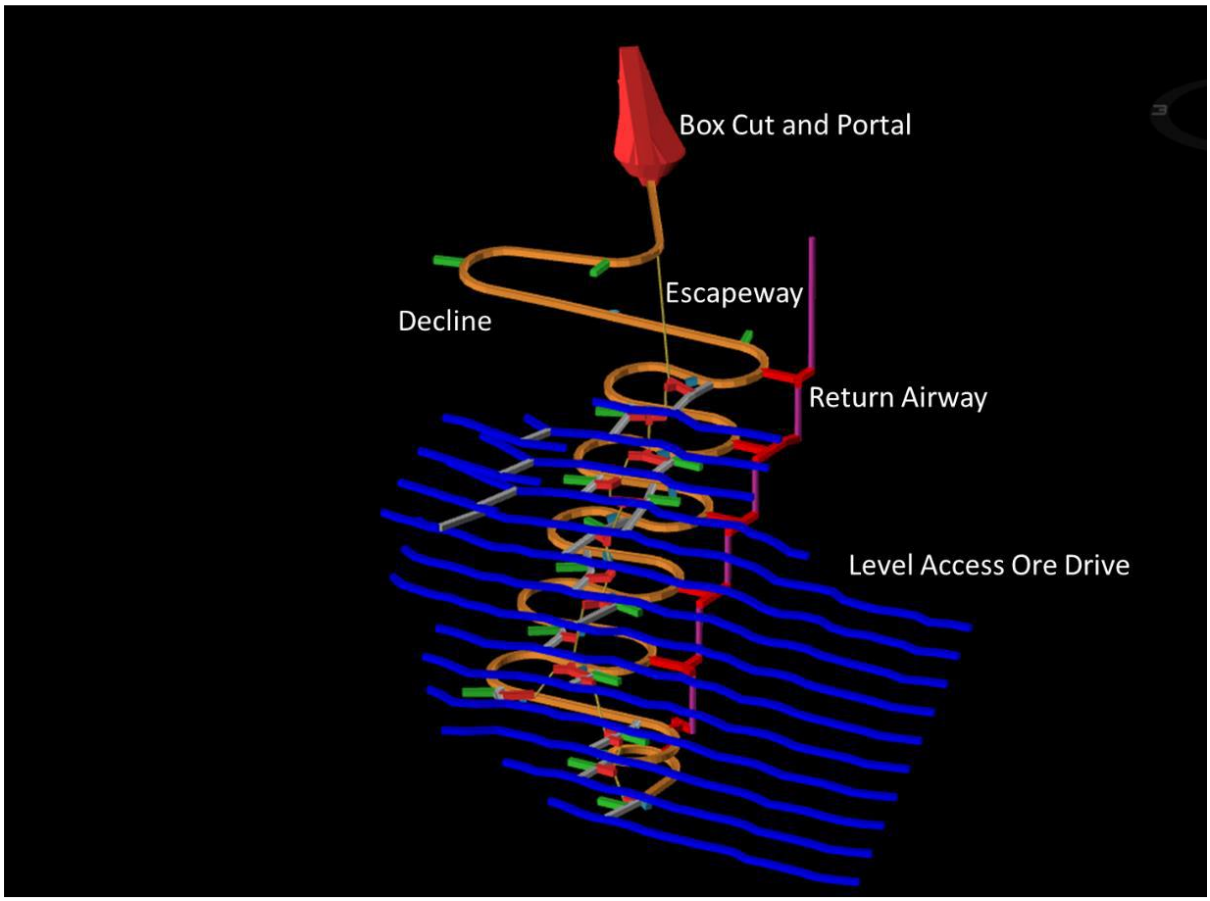


Figure 8: 3D view toward the south of Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode 2020 PFS designed development ore drives (Blue), decline (Orange, Vent rises (Magenta) and box cut (Red).

The minable stopes include up to 25% barren dilution of unclassified material outside the mineralised wireframes. This material has an effective grade of 0 g/t Au. In addition, an almost negligible amount of inferred mineralisation is picked up by the planned development and stoping. Within the ore drives and stopes the Ore Reserve comprises:

Classification	Tonnage (Kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz
Proved Reserve	-	-	-
Probable Reserve	860	5.26	145,500
Total Ore Reserve	**860**	**5.26**	**145,500**

After PFS estimated process recovery of 95.8% is applied 139Koz gold will be recovered at a cash cost of $791/oz.

Competent Person Statement

Resources
The information in this announcement that relates to previously announced Mineral Resource estimates was compiled by Mr Alex Aaltonen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Aaltonen is an employee of Focus Minerals Limited. Mr Aaltonen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.*

The Mineral Resource estimates were undertaken by Ms Hannah Kosovich, an employee of Focus Minerals. Ms Hannah Kosovich is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.*

Mr Aaltonen and Ms Hannah Kosovich consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reserves
Environmental and social aspects including matters relating to the approval of water and waste management and the proposed tailings disposal system that are required for the Ore Reserve estimation are being progressed by Focus Minerals Environment Manager Gemma Blick. Gemma Blick has sufficient experience that is relevant to the environmental management approvals and social interaction of mining operations at Coolgardie. Gemma Blick qualifies as a Competent Person confirming there are no currently known environmental or social impediments to mining the projects analysed by the 2020 Coolgardie PFS. Gemma Blick consents to the inclusion in any report or public announcement of the matters on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves is based on an assessment completed by Dr David Trembath, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) with a chartered professional status in mining. Dr Trembath is employed by Mining One Consultants who were engaged by FML to complete the Preliminary Feasibility Study investigating the technical and financial viability of mining the Greenfields, Brilliant South and Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode Mineral Resources. Dr Trembath has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.* Dr Trembath consents to the inclusion in any report or public announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by
Mr Zhaoya Wang, CEO of Focus Minerals Ltd.

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About Focus Minerals Limited (ASX: FML)

Focus Minerals is a Perth-based, ASX-listed gold exploration company focused on delivering shareholder value from its 100%-owned Laverton Gold Project and Coolgardie Gold Project, in Western Australia's Goldfields.

The flagship Laverton Gold Project covers 386km^2 area of highly prospective ground that includes the historic Lancefield and Chatterbox Trend mines. Focus' priority target is to confirm sufficient gold mineralisation at the Beasley Shear Zone, Lancefield-Wedge Thrust and Karridale to support a Stage 1 production restart at Laverton. In parallel, Focus is working to advance key Laverton resource growth targets including Sickle, Ida-H and Burtville South.

Focus is committed to delivering shareholder value from the Coolgardie Gold Project that includes the 1.4Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill (on care and maintenance), by continuing exploration and value-enhancing activities such as delivering a refreshed PFS to inform next steps.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

For the purpose of assessing and reporting compliance with the JORC (2012) code, Table 1 of the of the JORC code has been compiled and provided below. Further detail regarding the basis of the Ore Reserve estimates can be found in the 2020 PFS Update and the original 2017 PFS study and relevant Mineral Resource reports.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Section 1 Details for the Greenfields deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "81% Increase in Greenfields Mineral Resources" Dated 15/07/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	• *Focus Minerals Ltd (FML) RC samples were sampled on one metre intervals via a riffle splitter.* • *At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. The samples were then prepared for fire assay.* • *Historic RC holes have been sampled on 1m or as a 2m composite. It is unsure how the composite sampling for pre-Focus drilling would have been undertaken.* • *For diamond core, sample intervals are either cut on metre intervals or with intervals selected to geological boundaries down to 10cm. Core is cut in half by diamond bladed saw with half sent to the laboratory and half retained in the core tray on site. Some of the diamond core has been ¼ core sampled, this is only in the minority of cases.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drilling included in the Mineral Resource estimate include RC face sampling hammer or NQ size diamond core. All FML drill core was orientated by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of the drilling have either been surveyed by single-shot camera, electronic multi-shot (EMS) or Gyroscopic methods.*
Drill sample recovery	• *In recent FML drilling all RC samples are drilled dry wherever possible to maximize recovery, with water injected on the outside return to minimize dust. There have been no recovery or sample quality issues for the FML drilling RC chips or drill core.* • *Sample recovery have been recorded in the drill hole logs for the diamond holes drilled by CGNL with no recovery issues. Historic RC drilling recovery is not recorded.*
Logging	• *FML drill holes were logged for the entire length of the hole.* • *All diamond core samples were orientated, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any core loss was noted and recorded in the database. All core was logged for structure and geology using the same system as RC. The core was photographed wet and dry one tray at a time using a standardised photography jig.* • *All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present.* • *Logging was qualitative; however, the geologists often record quantitative mineral percentage ranges.* • *Original drill logs have been viewed and used to validate data stored in acQuire for a majority of the pre-Focus drilling.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *FML diamond core samples were taken from half core or quarter core cut using an Almonte automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays.* • *RC samples were cone split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag.*

Criteria	Explanation
	• *The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight.* • *Analytical methods for gold analysis for much of the historical drilling are 40g Fire Assay method and 50g Aqua Regia completed at various laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth. FML samples have been assayed by ALS Chemex in Kalgoorlie or Perth using a 30g Fire Assay method with an AAS finish.* • *The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion.* • *Drilling completed by Focus is subject to rigorous quality control processes in the sampling process. Routine standards and "blanks" are inserted into the sample strings and monitored on return from the laboratory. Any failures by these control samples to be within the acceptable three standard deviation limits above and below the certified values results in a string of samples around the failed sample to be re-tested by the laboratory.* • *Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out.* • *The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample.* • *No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used.* • *The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.* • *Very little in the way of quality control data is available from sampling of the historical drilling that currently defines the resource. Drilling by Focus aimed to confirm the geometry of the ore envelope and grade tenor encountered in historical drilling.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation.* • *Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.* • *Historic holes were validated against paper copies and WAMEX reports where possible.* • *No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.*
Location of data points	• *All co-ordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.* • *FML drill collars were surveyed by DGPS base station instruments.* • *Most of the RC and diamond holes have down hole surveys by either Eastmann single shot camera, Electronic Multi-shot or Gyroscopic methods.* • *Historic hole collar survey methods are unknown although Gold Mines Coolgardie JV states collars were surveyed by Company Survey.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Drilling has been conducted on 20m by 10 – 15m spaced grid on sections orientated across strike of the ore zone at an azimuth of either 020º or 200 º and at various dips.* • *After mining commenced FML conducted RC Grade control drilling on a 10m x 10m staggered grid at different pit floor levels across the mineralisation, averaging 40m depth. Wider spaced drilling exists at depth up to as wide as 40m by 80m.*

Criteria	Explanation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation.* • *Drill holes were orientated at right angles to the strike of the deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and dip of the mineralisation.*
Sample security	• *All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML.* • *Historic sample security is not recorded.*
Audits or review	• *Significant data validation was completed by consultants Hellmann and Schofield who completed a resource estimate in 2005.*

Section 1 Details for the Brilliant South deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Brilliant South Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	• *This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and diamond core drilling. The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) only.* • *RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were collected on a 1m basis. Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1m.* • *RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected in green bags at 1m intervals.* • *4m composite samples were taken by spear sampling the green spoils bag. Where results returned greater than 0.2g/t Au, the 1m samples were submitted.* • *At the assay laboratory all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.* • *The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. The core was cut in half using an Almonte automatic core saw.* • *Goldfan collected 2kg samples as either 4m composites or as 1m samples through mineralised ground or interesting geology. Samples were run through a cyclone. Where the 4m composite samples returned greater than 0.2g/t Au, 1m samples were submitted. Diamond core was sampled according to lithological boundaries. Mineralised zones were half diamond sawn in intervals generally not exceeding 1m.* • *MPI collected drill cuttings at one metre intervals which were passed through a trailer mounted cyclone and stand-alone riffle splitter to provide a 4-6kg split sample and a bulk residue for logging. All samples were dry. Initially samples were spear-sampled to form up to 5m composites and submitted for analysis. Any results above 0.5g/t Au resulted in the 1m samples then being submitted.*
Drilling techniques	• *All FML drilling was completed using an RC face sampling hammer or NQ2/HQ3 size diamond core. Where achievable, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using an electronic multi-shot (EMS) camera and since Sept 2013 a north-seeking gyroscope; holes were surveyed open-hole prior to 2017. Since late 2016, all holes were surveyed using various gyroscopes (non-north-seeking paired with an azimuth aligner and north-seeking) by the drill contractors whilst drilling.*

Criteria	Explanation
	• *Goldfan used RC face sampling hammer or NQ2 diamond core drilling methods. The core was not orientated. Holes were downhole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera and later by Eastman multiple shot camera.* • *MPI used RC drilling methods and downhole surveys by Eastman single shot camera.*
Drill sample recovery	• *FML Sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.* • *All RC samples were drilled dry whenever possible to maximize recovery, with water injection on the outside return to minimise dust.* • *Goldfan states a consistent sample recovery in the range of 80-90%*
Logging	• *The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. All core samples were oriented, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database.* • *All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present.* • *All diamond core was logged for structure, and geologically logged using the same system as that for RC.* • *The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.* • *Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.* • *Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig.* • *More recently samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays.* • *The entire length of all holes is logged.* • *Historic RC holes have been logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present.* • *Goldfan logged diamond core to lithological boundaries, core was photographed.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *The information of sub-sampling and sample preparation below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only.* • *Core samples were taken from half core, cut using an Almonte automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays tagged with a hole number and metre mark.* • *RC samples were cone split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag.* • *Where possible all RC samples were drilled dry to maximise recovery. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provide dry sample for depths below the water table. Sample condition was recorded (wet, dry, or damp) at the time of sampling and recorded in the database.* • *The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was initially by 40g aqua regia for the composite samples then 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish.* • *The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion.* • *Earlier FML QAQC checks involved inserting a standard or blank every 10 samples in RC and taking a field duplicate every 20 samples in RC. Field duplicates were*

Criteria	Explanation
	collected from the cone splitter on the rig. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken, a minimum of 1 standard was inserted for every sample batch submitted. In more recent drilling no blanks were submitted, only standards every 25 samples with a duplicate taken off the rig every 20th sample. • *Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out.* • *The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.* • *Goldfan originally submitted its samples to Australian Laboratories Group Kalgoorlie. The 2kg samples were oven dried, then crushed to a nominal 6mm and split once through a Jones riffle splitter. A 1kg sub-sample was fine pulverised in a Keegor Pulveriser to a nominal 100 microns. This sample was homogenised and 400-500g split as the assay pulp for analysis. Assaying was by a classical fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold.* • *Diamond core and later RC drilled by Goldfan was submitted to Minlab Kalgoorlie where the whole of the sample is pulverised in a ring mill before 300g sample is split as the assay pulp. Assaying was by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold.* • *Goldfan conducted inter-laboratory check sampling over approx. 10% of holes over the whole program with results found to be within acceptable limits.* • *Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data.* • *MPI submitted their samples to Analabs in Perth for analysis for gold by 50g fire assay for a 0.01g/t detection limit.* • *Laboratory repeat checks were also run, it appears minimum 3 analysis checks run for most of the drill holes.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample.* • *No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used.* • *The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process.* • *Normally if old historic drilling was present, twinned holes are occasionally drilled to test the veracity of historic assay data; however, no twinned holes were drilled during this program.* • *Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.* • *No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.*
Location of data points	• *FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. All drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling. Initially an electronic multi-shot camera was used until Sept 2013 when a north-seeking gyroscope tool was used. Holes were surveyed open hole prior to 2016. Since late 2016, most drill holes were surveyed using various gyroscope systems (non-north-seeking gyroscopes paired with azimuth aligners and north-seeking gyroscopes) by the drillers whilst drilling, otherwise surveyed open hole using a north-seeking gyroscope. Since the start of 2017,*

Criteria	Explanation
	gyroscopes were used for "single shot" surveys whilst drilling, otherwise a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used. • *All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.* • *FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments.* • *Goldfan holes were laid out and picked up by the Three Mile Hill Survey Department. Down hole surveying was conducted by Down Hole Surveys using Eastman multiple shot cameras.* • *MPI collar survey methods are unknown, down hole surveys were by Eastman single shot camera.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Drill spacing along the Brilliant trend is approximately 20m x 20m through the main lode horizon, increasing to 20m x 40m and 40m x 40m to the north of 6573000mN.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation.* • *Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.*
Sample security	• *All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML.* • *All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into cages with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel on a daily basis.* • *Historic sample security is not recorded.*
Audits or reviews	• *A review of sampling techniques was carried out by rOREdata Pty Ltd in late 2013 as part of a database amalgamation project. Their only recommendation was to change the QA/QC intervals to bring them into line with the FML Laverton system, which uses the same frequency of standards and duplicates but has them inserted at different points within the numbering sequence.*

Section 1 Details for the Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	• *This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and diamond core drilling. The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) only.* • *RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were collected on a 1m basis. Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1m. For the 2004 drill program at Bonnie Vale 4m composite samples were collected manually using spear sampling of green bags and submitted for assay. Where the RC composite samples returned an assay value of 0.2g/t Au or greater, the 1m cone-split samples were then submitted for analysis.* • *RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. At the assay laboratory all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. The samples were then prepared for fire assay.* • *When visible gold was observed in RC chips, this sample was then flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory. The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. The core was cut in half*

Criteria	Explanation
	using an Almonte automatic core saw, with half-core samples submitted to Kalgoorlie assay laboratories for fire assay analysis by a 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • *Matador Exploration Pty Ltd (Matador) collected drill cuttings at 1m intervals and passed through a trailer-mounted cyclone and stand-along riffle splitter to provide a 4-6kg split sample and bulk residue for logging. 4m composites were taken by spearing the residue and submitted for assay and where results were returned above 0.2g/t, the 1m riffle split samples were submitted for analysis.* • *Coolgardie Gold NL (CGNL) does not state sampling techniques except commentary that 4m composites were used and resampled when assays returned 0.2g/t Au or greater.*
Drilling techniques	• *All FML drilling was completed using an RC face sampling hammer or NQ2/HQ size diamond core. Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark or electronic system were core conditions allowed. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling using a north-seeking gyroscope. The holes were surveyed initially open-hole and in later programs within the rods. Otherwise a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used.* • *Matador used RC drilling methods and surveyed the hole using Electronic Multi-Shot (EMS) system.* • *CGNL used RC drilling methods.*
Drill sample recovery	• *FML Sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.* • *All RC samples were drilled dry whenever possible to maximize recovery, with water injection on the outside return to minimise dust.* • *Study of sample recovery versus gold grade does not indicate a bias in the gold grade caused by any drop in sample recovery.* • *Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process, generally there was excellent recovery.*
Logging	• *The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. All core samples were oriented, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was recorded in the database.* • *All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present.* • *All diamond core was logged for structure, and geologically logged using the same system as that for RC.* • *The logging information was recorded into acQuire format using a Toughbook notepad and then transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.* • *Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.* • *Diamond core was photographed wet and dry one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig.* • *Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays and in later programs photographed 4 chip trays per photo.* • *The entire length of all holes is logged.* • *Matador and CGNL logged RC samples at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *The information of sub-sampling and sample preparation below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only.* • *Core samples were taken from half core, cut using an Almonte automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays tagged with a hole number and metre mark.* • *RC samples were cone split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag.* • *Where possible all RC samples were drilled dry to maximise recovery. The use of a booster*

Criteria	Explanation
	and auxiliary compressor provide dry sample for depths below the water table. Sample condition was recorded (wet, dry, or damp) at the time of sampling and recorded in the database. • *The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was determined by a 30g to 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish.* • *The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion.* • *Prior to 2016 FML inserted 3 standards and took 5 duplicates for every 100 samples. Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter on the rig for RC samples at a frequency of one duplicate every 20 samples, excluding the 100th sample as this was a standard. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. From 2016 FML inserted 1 standard every 25th sample, while the 1 duplicate every 20th sample remained unchanged from previous years.* • *Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out.* • *The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.* • *Matador RC samples were drilled dry and cone or riffle split to achieve a 4-6kg sample weight. Certified standards were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory either a blank or a certified standard were inserted every 20 samples and a duplicate was taken every 10 samples.* • *CGNL sub-sampling and sample preparation is unknown.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample.* • *No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used.* • *The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.* • *Matador samples were submitted for analysis for gold by standard 30g fire assay with the finish by Atomic Absorption (AA) with a 0.01g/t detection limit.* • *CGNL analysis methods and QA/QC checks are unknown.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process.* • *Normally if old historic drilling was present, twinned holes are occasionally drilled to test the veracity of historic assay data; however, no twinned holes were drilled during this program.* • *Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.* • *No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.* • *Historic holes were validated against paper copies and WAMEX reports where possible.*
Location of data points	• *FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. All drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark or electronic system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling using a north-seeking gyroscope and holes were surveyed either open-hole or within the rods. Otherwise a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used.* • *All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.* • *FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station*

Criteria	Explanation
	instruments. • *Matador has not stated the collar survey method, down-hole surveys used the Electronic Multi-Shot (EMS) system.* • *CGNL survey methods are unknown.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Drill spacing across the Coolgardie prospects varied depending on the exploration stage that the drill target currently existed.* • *Drilling varied from wide spaced exploration RC drilling to precisely placed diamond tails designed to test mineralisation at depth and along strike.* • *Drill spacing at the Bonnie Vale deposit varies from a 5m x 25m to 50m x 50m.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation.* • *Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.*
Sample security	• *All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML.* • *All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into cages with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel.* • *Historic sample security is not recorded.*
Audits or reviews	• *A review of sampling techniques was carried out by rOREdata Pty Ltd in late 2013 as part of a database amalgamation project. Their only recommendation was to change the QA/QC intervals to bring them into line with the FML Laverton system, which uses the same frequency of standards and duplicates but has them inserted at different points within the numbering sequence.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Section 2 Details for the Greenfields deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "81% Increase in Greenfields Mineral Resources" Dated 15/07/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Greenfields is located within Mining Lease M15/154, registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia and which is current until April 2027.* • *The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims overlap this resource area*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Greenfields is a site of numerous historic workings including small pits and shafts. However, no production figures are available for these workings.* • *Modern exploration by Coolgardie Gold NL include trenching and multiple drill campaigns including RAB, RC and Diamond drilling.* • *Gold Mines of Coolgardie Pty Ltd (GMC), MPI Gold Pty Ltd and FML have also run drilling campaigns of RC and Diamond at Greenfields.* • *Focus Minerals mined the deposit by open pit extraction until July 2013.*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>

The Greenfields deposit is located within the Greenfield dolerite sill within the Coolgardie Greenstone Belt.
There are three rock types present in the pit; dolerite (south wall), felsic volcaniclastics (footwall to mineralisation) and ultramafics (North Wall). The mineralisation at Greenfields forms a conjugate set of steep and moderate dipping lodes.
Mineralisation is hosted by a quartz vein stockwork that exploits a conjugate set of brittle-ductile fractures. Bucky quartz veins have accessory pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite sulphides and sometimes visible gold is observed. Veins display crack seal textures and are commonly weakly wall rock laminated.
The wall rock to the veins is commonly bleached over 0.2 - 0-.4m intervals.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>

Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database. Most of these holes were drilled in the excavated pit area and has been depleted from the reported resource.

<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A-Number</th><th>WAMEX Report Date</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Coolgardie Gold NL</td><td>GFD093, GFD094, GFD095, GFD096, GFD097, GFD098, GFD100, GFD101, GFD102, GFD106, GFD107, GFD108, GFD109, GFD110, GFD111, GFD112, GFD113, GFD114, GFD115, GFD099, GFD103, GFD104, GFD105</td><td>27478</td><td>01-Apr-89</td></tr>
<tr><td>GFW119, GFW120</td><td>30743</td><td>01-May-90</td></tr>
<tr><td>GFC119, GFC120, GFC121, GFC122, GFC123, GFC124, GFC125, GFC126, GFC127, GFC128, GFC129, GFC130, GFC131, GFC132, GFC133, GFC134, GFC135, GFC136, GFC143, GFC144, GFC145, GFC146</td><td>44537</td><td>01-May-95</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">GMC</td><td>GFC147, GFC148, GFC149, GFC150, GFC151, GFC152, GFC153, GFC154, GFC155, GFC156, GFC157, GFC158, GFC159</td><td>48019</td><td>01-May-96</td></tr>
<tr><td>GFC160, GFC161, GFC162, GFC164, GFC165, GFC166, GFC167, GFC168</td><td>52248</td><td>01-Sep-97</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">MPI</td><td>GFD432, GFD433</td><td>66091</td><td>01-Feb-03</td></tr>
<tr><td>GFR429, GFR430, GFR431, GFR434</td><td>66091</td><td>01-Feb-03</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Redemption JV</td><td>GFDD30160-1, GFDD30220-1, GFDD30300-1, GFDD30340-1</td><td>74513</td><td>28-Feb-07</td></tr>
<tr><td>GFRC29990-1, GFRC30060-1, GFRC30100-1, GFRC30120-1, GFRC30340-2, GFRC30340-3</td><td>74513</td><td>28-Feb-07</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Focus Minerals Ltd</td><td>TMHCD0009, TMHCD0011, TMHCD0017, TMHCD0018,</td><td rowspan="2">92766</td><td rowspan="2">09-Feb-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>TMHDD0019, TMHDD0020, TMHDD0021, TMHDD0022, TMHDD0023</td></tr>
</table>

Holes not reported to WAMEX FML RC grade control holes.

<table>
<tr><th>HOLEID</th><th>EAST</th><th>NORTH</th><th>RL</th><th>AZIMUTH</th><th>DIP</th><th>DEPTH</th></tr>
<tr><td>GRC350-001</td><td>328028.86</td><td>6576479.2</td><td>349.509</td><td>1.01</td><td>-61</td><td>46</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRC350-002</td><td>328029.93</td><td>6576503.3</td><td>349.896</td><td>0.92</td><td>-58.6</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRC355-008</td><td>327980</td><td>6576464.1</td><td>355</td><td>2.12</td><td>-59.7</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRC355-013</td><td>327990</td><td>6576458.3</td><td>355</td><td>0</td><td>-60</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRC355-014</td><td>327990</td><td>6576468.3</td><td>355</td><td>0</td><td>-60</td><td>43</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation						
	GRC355-015	327990	6576478.3	355	5.12	-59.5	40
	GRC355-016	327990	6576488.3	355	0	-60	41
	GRC355-017	327990	6576508.3	355	0	-60	15
	GRC355-019	328000	6576463.3	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-020	328000	6576485	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-021	328000	6576503.3	355	6.21	-60	47
	GRC355-022	328000	6576513.3	355	2.21	-58.1	40
	GRC355-027	328010.11	6576448.7	354.91	0.01	-59.8	46
	GRC355-028	328010.06	6576458.1	354.84	1.81	-59.6	46
	GRC355-029	328009.97	6576468.4	354.81	0	-60	24
	GRC355-030	328009.85	6576477.9	354.72	0	-60	46
	GRC355-031	328010	6576508.3	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-032	328020.16	6576453.9	354.98	359.51	-59.8	46
	GRC355-033	328019.95	6576473.5	354.95	0	-60	46
	GRC355-034	328020	6576488.3	355	0	-60	22
	GRC355-035	328020	6576508.3	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-037	328030	6576453.3	355	358.01	-60.3	46
	GRC355-038	328030	6576463.3	355	352.71	-60.7	35
	GRC360-002	328080	6576405.7	361.94	0	-60	46
	GRC360-003	328079.17	6576415.1	361.414	0	-60	46
	GRC360-004	328069.88	6576420.5	360.569	0	-60	46
	GRC360-005	328070.3	6576398.6	360.85	0	-60	46
	GRC360-006	328060.42	6576405.7	360.24	0	-60	46
	GRC360-007	328060.04	6576414.9	360.17	0	-60	46
	GRC360-008	328060.47	6576425	360.55	0	-60	46
	GRC360-009	328049.94	6576430	360.32	2.52	-59.5	46
	GRC360-010	328050.21	6576416.1	360.18	1.31	-59.9	46
	GRC360-011	328050.03	6576400.5	359.74	0	-60	46
	GRC360-012	328040.21	6576413.3	360.09	0	-60	40
	GRC360-013	328039.85	6576415.3	360.07	0	-60	46
	GRC360-014	328039.75	6576425.4	360.18	0	-60	36
	GRC360-016	328089.98	6576390.5	359.685	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-017	328100.08	6576385.7	359.648	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-019	328110.07	6576384.2	359.563	11.52	-57.1	46
	GRC360-020	328110.24	6576403.6	360.041	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-023	328129.87	6576373.9	359.6	9.62	-58.3	46
	GRC360-024	328129.66	6576383.8	359.963	359.21	-60.1	46
	GRC360-025	328129.88	6576393.8	359.573	0.71	-60.7	46
	GRC360-026	328139.93	6576394	359.862	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-027	328160.02	6576411	359.829	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-028	328170.01	6576402.7	359.983	5.42	-60.7	46
	GRC360-029	328170.04	6576412.9	360.022	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-030	328180.07	6576404.4	360.273	0.81	-60	46

Criteria	Explanation						
	GRC360-031	328179.82	6576420.8	360.276	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-032	328189.98	6576419.9	360.44	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-033	328189.94	6576429	360.728	3.12	-59.7	46
	GRC360-034	328199.97	6576414.1	360.867	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-035	328200.12	6576425.2	360.866	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-036	328200.1	6576435.7	360.826	6.62	-56.4	46
	GRC360-038	328209.59	6576419.4	361.288	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-039	328209.93	6576430.6	361.445	6.01	-61.3	46
	GRC360-040	328210.08	6576440.6	361.912	0.81	-60	33
	GRC360-042	328219.53	6576420.6	361.436	355.92	-57.7	21
	GRC360-043	328220.28	6576425.9	360.999	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-044	328220.04	6576438.8	360.147	0.81	-60	30
	GRC360-045	328220.07	6576449.5	360.684	357.21	-61.3	23
	GRC360-046	328229.84	6576428.5	360.269	0.81	-60	43
	GRC360-049	328241.9	6576415.4	366.853	0.81	-60	41
	GRC360-052	328249.77	6576416.3	367.848	7.82	-59.7	33
	GRC360-053	328253.76	6576427.6	369.71	359.51	-59.5	21
	GRC360-054	328259.59	6576418.7	368.932	1.81	-59.9	18
	GRC370-001	328150.38	6576363	369.94	3.31	-60.4	46
	GRC370-002	328150	6576372.7	370	3.92	-60.1	46
	GRC370-003	328150	6576382.7	370	0.32	-59.4	27
	GRC370-004	328159.91	6576362.5	369.92	2.71	-60	46
	GRC370-005	328159.98	6576377.6	369.9	359.21	-60.2	47
	GRC370-006	328169.67	6576362.5	369.87	1.51	-61.1	46
	GRC370-007	328169.86	6576372.9	370.02	0.61	-60.1	33
	GRC370-008	328177.65	6576344.3	370.33	357.92	-59.6	46
	GRC370-009	328179.98	6576357.9	370.24	0.81	-59.6	46
	GRC370-010	328179.71	6576367.6	370.26	357.62	-59.6	46
	GRC370-011	328190.1	6576342.8	370.51	0	-60	46
	GRC370-012	328189.88	6576362.3	370.38	0.22	-59.6	46
	GRC370-013	328189.49	6576372.1	370.7	0.22	-59.1	47
	GRC370-014	328200.29	6576332.5	370.53	359.21	-58.8	46
	GRC370-015	328200.02	6576357.9	370.37	0	-60	46
	GRC370-016	328209.56	6576343	370.44	358.42	-59	46
	GRC370-017	328209.59	6576351.7	370.34	1.62	-59.1	46
	GRC370-018	328209.78	6576362.8	370.36	357.01	-58.9	46
	GRC370-019	328210	6576372.7	370	1.92	-59.6	38
	GRC370-020	328209.75	6576382.5	370.22	356.51	-59.4	46
	GRC370-021	328219.81	6576343	370.25	1.31	-58.5	46
	GRC370-022	328219.73	6576357.8	370.18	2.12	-59.2	46
	GRC370-023	328219.95	6576378	369.89	0.32	-59.3	46
	GRC370-024	328230.04	6576352.6	370.23	0	-60	46
	GRC370-025	328229.92	6576372.2	369.71	0	-60	23

Criteria	Explanation						
	GRC370-026	328229.72	6576382.8	370.07	2.71	-59.9	46
	GRC370-027	328240.09	6576383.9	369.87	0	-60	46
	GRC370-028	328249.76	6576386.7	369.28	0	-60	46
	GRC370-029	328259.25	6576386.9	369.7	0	-60	36
	GRC370-030	328160.08	6576397.8	370.3	0.22	-60.3	46
	GRC370-031	328169.87	6576392.7	370.51	1.12	-60.5	46
	GRC370-032	328180.13	6576388.5	370.48	8.52	-59.9	46
	GRC370-035	328199.99	6576387.5	371.06	2.42	-60	46
	GRC370-036	328200.08	6576397.7	371.45	0.41	-58.6	39
	GRC370-037	328189.9	6576398.2	371.19	359.71	-59.4	46
	GRC370-038	328210.81	6576400.3	371.87	2.31	-60.6	46
	GRC370-039	328220.05	6576397.7	372.35	6.01	-57.9	43
	GRC370-040	328220.04	6576386.5	370.14	1.92	-60.5	46
	GRC370-041	328229.86	6576396.5	373.09	0	-60	46
	GRC370-042	328229.89	6576403.2	373.06	1.22	-59.3	46
	GRC370-047	328239.87	6576404	374.03	4.21	-59.3	46
	GRC370-049	328259.77	6576402.3	375.31	359.12	-67.8	30
	GRC370-050	328270.41	6576403.4	375.32	0	-70	18
	GRC370-051	328269.78	6576411.2	375.3	0	-60	18
	GRC360-021	328119.89	6576393.4	359.672	1.72	-60.1	46
	GRC360-022	328120	6576402.7	360.015	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-018	328100.1	6576408	360.176	1.12	-59.7	46
	GRC360-047	328230.04	6576438.6	359.56	0.81	-60	28
	GRC360-015	328042.86	6576434	360.07	0	-60	46
	GRC360-048	328229.92	6576445.6	359.823	2.12	-58.4	25
	GRC360-037	328200	6576446.1	360	0.81	-60	36
	GRC360-041	328210	6576450.6	360	0.81	-60	23
	GRC355-001	327970	6576473.1	355	0	-90	16
	GRC355-009	327980	6576473.8	355	2.31	-59	23
	GRC355-002	327970	6576478.3	355	0	-60	18
	GRC350-007	328050.07	6576515.1	350.923	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-008	328050.04	6576521.8	351.41	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-012	328070.04	6576527.6	352.966	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-011	328060.11	6576530.2	352.768	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-005	328039.9	6576529	350.931	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-009	328049.51	6576532.1	352.393	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-013	328070.21	6576535.5	353.271	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-010	328059.99	6576522.3	351.766	180.82	-60	21
	GRC350-003	328029.97	6576513.3	350.029	0.81	-60	35
	GRC355-039	328030	6576518.3	355	4.92	-58.6	23
	GT355-001	327991.69	6576519.8	355.143	340.82	-60	40
	GRC355-041	328050	6576522.3	355	0	-90	43
	GT355-002	327990.61	6576522.2	355.311	340.82	-50	40

Criteria	Explanation

GRC355-023	328000	6576523.3	355	0.71	-59.8	42
GRC355-018	327990	6576528.3	355	0	-60	18
GRC355-040	328030	6576528.3	355	0	-60	17
GRC355-024	328000	6576533.3	355	0	-60	24
GRC355-036	328020	6576533.3	355	0	-60	17
GRC355-012	327980	6576533.5	355	0	-60	17
GT355-004	328024.47	6576534.6	355.07	340.82	-60	54
GT355-003	328023.68	6576536.5	355.196	340.82	-50	44
GRC350-014	328079.26	6576532.5	353.668	180.82	-60	46
GRC355-025	328000	6576543.3	355	0	-60	12
GT355-005	328062.51	6576535	354.668	340.82	-60	54
GT355-006	328061.24	6576539.1	354.588	340.82	-50	47

- *Historic Coolgardie Gold NL drill collars not reported to WAMEX are predominantly shallow holes occurring within the excavated pit area.*

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
GFC002	327992.68	6576500.7	400.5	20	-60	40
GFC003	327985.85	6576482.2	399.5	20	-60	40
GFC005	328043.5	6576525.3	399.6	20	-60	40
GFC006	328036.86	6576506.6	399.3	20	-60	40
GFC007	328030.01	6576487.9	399.1	20	-60	40
GFC009	328081.94	6576512.8	399.7	20	-60	40
GFC010	328075	6576494	399.2	20	-60	40
GFC011	328068.14	6576475.5	398.9	20	-60	40
GFC013	328120.36	6576499.7	399.9	20	-60	40
GFC014	328113.79	6576480	399.4	20	-60	40
GFC015	328106.88	6576462	398.9	20	-60	40
GFC017	328157.5	6576486.1	400.5	20	-60	40
GFC018	328150.66	6576467.8	399.8	20	-60	40
GFC019	328143.89	6576448.7	399.2	20	-60	40
GFC021	328195.75	6576473.7	400.3	20	-60	40
GFC023	328181.51	6576435.6	399.2	20	-60	40
GFC025	328226.61	6576442	399.6	20	-60	40
GFC026	328219.45	6576423.6	399	20	-60	40
GFC027	328040.34	6576515.8	399.4	20	-60	40
GFC028	328033.61	6576497.3	399.1	20	-60	50
GFC030	328078.64	6576502.9	399.4	20	-60	40
GFC031	328071.61	6576484.3	397.8	20	-60	50
GFC033	328117.15	6576489.4	399.8	20	-60	48
GFC034	328110.49	6576471.3	399.1	20	-60	50
GFC036	328154.19	6576477.3	400.1	20	-60	40
GFC037	328147.11	6576458.2	399.5	20	-60	50
GFC039	328192.53	6576464.5	400	20	-60	40

Criteria	Explanation						
	GFC040	328185.24	6576445.5	399.4	20	-60	50
	GFC042	328114.33	6576479.4	399.4	38.8	-60	50
	GFC043	328076.73	6576492.2	399.2	38.8	-60	50
	GFC044	328038.1	6576505.8	399.3	20	-60	50
	GFC050	328188.64	6576454.7	399.5	20	-60	50
	GFC051	328151.01	6576470	399.9	38.8	-60	50
	GFC052	328047.17	6576535.1	399.8	20	-60	40
	GFC054	328085.35	6576521.5	400	20	-60	40
	GFC061	328260.02	6576419.3	399.3	20	-60	50
	GFC062	328254.5	6576407.7	399.3	20	-60	50
	GFC065	328161.42	6576495.9	400.8	20	-60	40
	GFC073	328290.5	6576388.1	398.3	20	-60	54
	GFC075	328293.83	6576397	398.5	20	-60	40
	GFC076	328284.47	6576369.2	398	20	-60	60
	GFC077	328276.91	6576350.2	397.5	20	-60	60
	GFC079	328041.94	6576409.7	399.2	20	-60	50
	GFD029	328026.82	6576478.6	399.2	18.89	-60	93
	GFD032	328064.59	6576465.3	399	18.89	-60	95.2
	GFD035	328103.42	6576452.8	398.6	18.89	-60	87.14
	GFD038	328140.09	6576439.8	399	18.89	-60	92
	GFD041	328177.83	6576426.8	398.7	18.89	-60	83.4
	GFD049	328215.89	6576414.3	398.6	18.89	-60	67.01
	GFD053	328020.01	6576459.9	399.2	18.89	-60	129.5
	GFD055	328058.53	6576445.9	398.8	18.89	-60	134.5
	GFD057	328093.12	6576436.6	398.6	18.89	-60	122
	GFD064	328245.37	6576382.4	398.6	18.89	-60	79
	GFD066	328132.25	6576421.1	398.3	18.89	-60	143
	GFD068	328170.32	6576408.2	398.3	18.89	-60	121.5
	GFD069	328207.2	6576395.1	398.2	18.89	-60	119
	GFD078	328050.56	6576428	398.9	18.89	-60	146.4
	GFD080	328010.87	6576441	399.5	18.89	-60	154.1
	GFD082	328088.1	6576416.5	398.6	18.89	-60	133
	GFD083	328080.84	6576399	398.4	18.89	-60	200
	GFD084	328124.89	6576402.1	398.3	18.89	-60	151
	GFD085	328118.56	6576384.7	398.1	18.89	-60	169.35
	GFD086	328163.23	6576389.4	397.9	18.89	-60	131
	GFD087	328155.98	6576372	397.9	18.89	-60	173
	GFD088	328200.38	6576376	397.9	18.89	-60	127
	GFD089	328225.79	6576346.9	397	18.89	-60	149.1
	GFD090	328238.19	6576363.3	398.1	18.89	-60	126
	GFD091	328193.55	6576357.4	397.5	18.89	-60	165
	GFD092	328128.35	6576411.5	398	18.89	-60	141
	GFC022	328189.65	6576454.4	399.5	20	-60	40

Criteria	Explanation
Data aggregation methods	• *Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.*
Diagrams	• *Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.*
Balanced reporting	• *All drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases.* • *Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.*
Further work	• *Future works at Greenfields will be contingent upon the results of the Preliminary Feasibility Study which is currently underway.*

Section 2 Details for the Brilliant South deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Brilliant South Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals Limited or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing.* • *The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims overlap this resource area*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Brilliant has been explored and mined by various parties over time. The first phase of mining is believed to have taken place in the early twentieth century and would have consisted of prospecting shafts and limited underground mining. Mines Department records document treatment of 60 tons of ore producing 6.97oz of gold up to 1935. No other production is recorded.* • *Open pit mining of the prospect commenced in the 1970's with a number of parties processing ore through the Coolgardie State Battery. In 1980 a treatment plant was constructed at Brilliant by Tryaction Pty Ltd, who produced from an open pit. In the mid 1980's Electrum NL bought into the project, forming a joint venture with MC Mining. They expanded the treatment plant and continued open pit mining in the Brilliant area. Recorded production by Electrum/MC Mining is 87,986 tonnes at 3.2 g/t Au for 9,000 ounces with a stripping ratio of 12.7:1 (Kirkpatrick, 1995).* • *The project was subsequently purchased by Goldfan Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Herald Resources Ltd) in 1991 and incorporated into the Tindals Project. They initiated drilling programs which increased the known extent of mineralisation and completed further open cut mining to its present limits in the early 2000's. Table 2 in the FML Combined Annual Report of 2008 states an estimated total production from Brilliant Pit of in excess of 1.1Mt @ 2.45g/t for 88,000 ounces.*
Geology	• *The deposit lies on the western margin of the Archaean Norseman – Menzies Greenstone Belt. Host rocks at Brilliant are a sequence of Archaean Basalts and Ultramafics, which have been intruded by a suite of porphyry dykes (also described as granodiorites). The porphyries host the bulk of the mineralisation, occurring in two orientations:* *1. steeply dipping (70 - 80°) with an average width of 3 to 4m (Historically conventional model used for this resource estimate),* *2. Shallow east dipping (20 - 40°) with average widths of up to 2-4m (not modelled at this time).* *Mineralisation consists of a stock work of quartz / sulphide micro-veining and albitic alteration of the porphyry.*

Criteria	Explanation
Drill hole Information	• *Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports.*

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Goldfan	TNG0391R, TNG0392R, TNG0393R, TNG0394R, TNG0395R, TNG0396R, TNG0397R, TNG0398R, TNG0399R, TNG0400R, TNG0401R, TNG0402R, TNG0403R, TNG0404R, TNG0405R, TNG0406R, TNG0409R, TNG0410R, TNG0411R, TNG0412R, TNG0472R, TNG0473R, TNG0474R, TNG0475R, TNG0476R, TNG0477R, TNG0478R, TNG0479R, TNG0480R, TNG0481R, TNG0482R, TNG0483R, TNG0484R, TNG0485R, TNG0486R, TNG0487R, TNG0488R, TNG0489R, TNG0490R, TNG0491R, TNG0493R, TNG0494R, TNG0495R, TNG0496R, TNG0497R, TNG0498R, TNG0499R, TNG0500R, TNG0501R, TNG0502R, TNG0503R, TNG0504R, TNG0505R, TNG0506R, TNG0507R, TNG0508R, TNG0509R, TNG0516R, TNG0519R, TNG0520R, TNG0521R, TNG0522R, TNG0523R, TNG0527R, TNG0528R, TNG0529R, TNG0531R, TNG0535R, TNG0536R, TNG0537R, TNG0538R, TNG0539R, TNG0540R, TNG0541R, TNG0542R, TNG0544R, TNG0545R, TNG0546R, TNG0547R, TNG0548R, TNG0549R, TNG0550R, TNG0551R, TNG0552R, TNG0553R, TNG0554R, TNG0555R, TNG0556R, TNG0557R, TNG0558R, TNG0559R, TNG0560R, TNG0561R, TNG0562R, TNG0563R, TNG0564R, TNG0565R, TNG0567R, TNG0568R, TNG0570R, TNG0571R, TNG0574R, TNG0575R, TNG0577R, TNG0578R, TNG0579R, TNG0580R, TNG0581R, TNG0582R, TNG0583R, TNG0584R, TNG0586R, TNG0587R, TNG0588R, TNG0590R, TNG0591R, TNG0592R, TNG0593R, TNG0594R, TNG0596R, TNG0598R, TNG0599R, TNG0601R, TNG0603R, TNG0605R, TNG0606R, TNG0607R, TNG0608R, TNG0609R, TNG0610R, TNG0611R, TNG0617R, TNG0618R, TNG0619R, TNG0620R, TNG0621R, TNG0622R, TNG0624R, TNG0627R, TNG0628R, TNG0629R, TNG0630R, TNG0632R, TNG0633R, TNG0634R, TNG0636R, TNG0637R, TNG0638R, TNG0639R, TNG0640R, TNG0643R, TNG0644R, TNG0645R, TNG0648R, TNG0649R, TNG0796R, TNG0797R, TNG0798R, TNG0799R, TNG0800R, TNG0801R, TNG0802R, TNG0803R, TNG0804R, TNG0805R, TNG0806R, TNG0808R, TNG0809R, TNG0810R, TNG0811R, TNG0812R, TNG0813R, TNG0814R, TNG0815R, TNG0816R, TNG0817R, TNG0818R, TNG0819R, TNG0820R, TNG0821R, TNG0822R, TNG0823R, TNG0824R, TNG0825R, TNG0826R, TNG0827R, TNG0828R, TNG0833R, TNG0834R, TNG0835R, TNG0836R, TNG0837R, TNG0838R, TNG0839R, TNG0840R, TNG0841R, TNG0842R, TNG0843R, TNG0844R, TNG0845R, TNG0846R, TNG0847R, TNG0848R, TNG0849R, TNG0850R, TNG0851R, TNG0852R, TNG0853R, TNG0854R, TNG0855R, TNG0856R, TNG0858R, TNG0859R, TNG0857R	44166	Mar-95
	TNG0576RD, TNG0585RD, TNG0589RD, TNG0623RD, TNG0625RD, TNG0626RD, TNG0631RD, TNG0635RD, TNG0860R, TNG0861R, TNG0862R, TNG0864R, TNG0865R, TNG0866RD, TNG0867R, TNG0868R, TNG0869R, TNG0870R, TNG0871R, TNG0872RD, TNG0873R, TNG0874R, TNG0875R, TNG0876R, TNG0877R, TNG0878RD, TNG0879R, TNG0880R, TNG0881R, TNG0882R, TNG0883R, TNG0884R, TNG0885R, TNG0886R, TNG0887R, TNG0888R, TNG0889R, TNG0890R, TNG0891R, TNG0892R, TNG0893R, TNG0894R, TNG0895R, TNG0896R, TNG0897R, TNG0898R, TNG0899R, TNG0900R, TNG0901R, TNG0902R, TNG0903R, TNG0904R, TNG0905R, TNG0906R,	47168	31-Mar-96

Criteria	Explanation			
		TNG0907R, TNG0908R, TNG0909R, TNG0910R, TNG0911R, TNG0912R, TNG0913R, TNG0914R, TNG0915R, TNG0916R, TNG0917R, TNG0918R, TNG0919R, TNG0920R, TNG0921RD, TNG0922RD, TNG0923RD, TNG0924RD, TNG0925R, TNG0926R, TNG0927R, TNG0928R, TNG0929R, TNG0930R, TNG0931R, TNG0934R, TNG0935R, TNG0936RD, TNG0937RD, TNG0938R, TNG0939R, TNG0940R, TNG0941R, TNG0942R, TNG0943RD, TNG0944R, TNG0945R, TNG0946R, TNG0947R, TNG0948R, TNG0949R, TNG0950R, TNG0951R, TNG0952R, TNG0953R, TNG0954R, TNG0955R, TNG0956R, TNG0958R, TNG0959R, TNG0960R, TNG0973R, TNG0974R, TNG0976R, TNG0977R, TNG0981R, TNG0982R, TNG0983R, TNG0984R, TNG0985R, TNG0987R, TNG0988R, TNG0989R, TNG1041R, TNG1042R, TNG1043R, TNG1045R, TNG1047R		
		TNG1394R, TNG1395R, TNG1396R, TNG1397R, TNG1398R, TNG1400R, TNG1401R, TNG1402R, TNG1403R, TNG1404R, TNG1405R, TNG1406R, TNG1407R, TNG1408R, TNG1409R, TNG1410R, TNG1411R	55321	Jun-98
	MPI	TNG1731R, TNG1732R, TNG1733R, TNG1734R, TNG1735R, TNG1736R, TNG1737R, TNG1738R, TNG1740R, TNG1741R, TNG1744R, TNG1746R, TNG1745R	66091	Feb-03
	Focus	TNDC0001, TNDC0003, TNDC0005, TNDC0007, TNDC0010, TNDC0011, TNDC0012, TNDC0014, TNDC0016, TNDC0018, TNDC0019, TNDC0020, TNDC0021, TNDC0024, TNDC0025, TNDC0026, TNDC0027, TNDC0030, TNDC0031, TNDC0032, TNDC0033, TNDC0034, TNDC0036, TNDC0039, TNDC0042, TNDC0048, TNDC0049, TNDC0050, TNDC0052, TNDC0060, TNDC0061, TNDC0062, TNDC0063, TNDC0064	81001	20-Feb-09
		TNDC0392, TNDC0394	92766	9-Feb-11
		BERC004, BERC006, BERC011, BERC013, BERC015, BERC017, BERC021	96924	27-Feb-13
		BRC101, BRC102, BRC103, BRC104, BRC105, BRC106, BRC107, BRC109, BRC110, BRC111, BRC112, BRC113, BRC114, BRC115, BRC116, BRC117, BRC118, BRC119, BRC121, BRC122, BRC123, BRC124, BRC125, BRC126, BRC127, BRC128, BRC129, BRC130, BRC132, BRCD131, BRCD133, BRCD135, BRCD136, PERCD001	101352	11-Feb-14
		BRRC009, BRRC012, BRRC014, BRRC015, BRRC016, BRRC036, BRRCD001, BRRCD002, BRRCD003, BRRCD004, BRRCD005, BRRCD006, BRRCD007, BRRCD008, BRRCD011, BRRCD013	104846	15-Feb-15
		BRRC038, BRRC039, BRRCD037	107812	1-Feb-16
		TND16032, TND16033, TND16034, TND16035, TND16037, TND16040, TND16086, TND16087, TND16090, TND16092, TND16093, TND16094, TND16097, TND16091, TND16095, TND16096	112010	21-Feb-17
		TND17002, TND17003, TND17009, TND17010, TND17011, TND17012, TND17013, TND17015, TND17017, TND17018, TND17019, TND17020, TND17021, TND17022, TND17023, TND17024, TND17030, TND17031, TND17034, TND17035, TND17036, TND17038, TND17043, TND17044, TND17046, TND17048, TND17049, TND17050, TND17051, TND17052, TND17053, TND17054, TND17055, TND17056, TND17057, TND17058, TND17059, TND17061, TND17065, TND17066,	115997	28-Feb-18

Criteria	Explanation
	TND17068, TND17070, TND17072, TND17074, TND17075, TND17076, TND17079, TND17085, TND17086
Data aggregation methods	• *Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.*
Diagrams	• *Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.*
Balanced reporting	• *Recent FML drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases. Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.*
Further work	• *Future works at Brilliant will be contingent upon the results of the Preliminary Feasibility Study which is currently underway.*

Section 2 Details for the Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals Limited or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing.* • *The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims overlap this resource area* • *Focus has in Principle permission from Coolgardie Shire to conduct exploration within the historic Bonnie Vale Townsite boundary and, for mining within 500m of the historic Bonnie Vale Townsite boundary as long as activities do not impact the historic Varischetti Mine Shaft*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Bonnie Vale is the site of a number of historic workings including the "Varischetti Mine" (Westralia). Modern exploration has been conducted by Coolgardie Gold NL, Gold Mines of Coolgardie and FML.*
Geology	• *Locally the geology of the deposit is dominated by the Bonnie Vale Tonalite, with an ultramafic to the east and west of the tonalite. This ultramafic has been logged as a carbonate altered ultramafic and described as a komatiite in Hallberg's regional mapping. Mineralisation is hosted within large (strike lengths >300m) quartz reefs which range in thickness from centimetre scale to several metres. The known reefs strike sub-parallel to the edge of the tonalite, with the main orientations being an easterly dip (e.g. Westralia) or northeast (Bonnie Vale, Quarry Reef) of 40 to 60 degrees*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

Hole BVC133 drilled by CGNL in 1994 is referenced in WAMEX report a45778
Hole 05BLC001 drilled by Matador in 2005 is referenced in WAMEX report a072821
Previously reported FML drill holes at Bonnie Vale. See table below:

<table>
<tr><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>ASX Release Title</th><th>ASX Release Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>BONC031 - 35, 42
BONCD036</td><td>Results from Coolgardie and Laverton Exploration</td><td>30/07/2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC044 - 53</td><td>Focus Hits High Grade Gold at Bonnie Vale</td><td>8/10/2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC054 - 56, 58 - 62
FCAC00038, 39, FCRB00110</td><td>Coolgardie Exploration Success</td><td>21/01/2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC064, 69 - 71, 79, 81
BONCD065, 66, 68</td><td>Coolgardie Exploration Update</td><td>24/07/2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC084 - 87, 89 - 95, 98 - 100, 102 - 111, 114 - 115</td><td>Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Modelling Commenced</td><td>15/10/2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC119 - 126
BONCD069 - 74</td><td>Update on Exploration at Coolgardie and Laverton</td><td>29/04/2016</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC127, 128, 130 - 134, 136 - 142, 144, 146, 148, 151 - 153, 155, 158 - 161
BONCD069, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74</td><td>Exploration Update</td><td>22/09/2016</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC160, 162, 163, 164
BONCD075, 77</td><td>Coolgardie Operational Update</td><td>24/05/2017</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONCD078, 79</td><td>Progress Report</td><td>16/01/2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONCD080, 81, 82, 83</td><td>Coolgardie Exploration Update</td><td>27/04/2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>BONC165 – BONC169</td><td>Mineral Resource Update for Bonnie Vale Deposit</td><td>30/05/2018</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>Mineralised intersections are reported at a 1.00g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, reported as length-weighted average grades.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>The majority of drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>The company is further reviewing the exploration results and anticipates additional drilling to follow up on the encouraging results at Bonnie Vale.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

- Section 3 Details for the Greenfields deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "81% Increase in Greenfields Mineral Resources" Dated 15/07/2020

Criteria	Explanation

Database integrity	• *Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.*
	• *FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational, and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:*
	  ○ *Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.*
	  ○ *Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format, or a range of values.*
	  ○ *Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.*
	  ○ *User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.*
	• *Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:*
	  ○ *Missing collar information*
	  ○ *Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter*
	  ○ *Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys*
	  ○ *Checks for character data in numeric fields*
	• *The historical Greenfields drill data was validated by the Focus data management team and the Project Geologist. This involved collaborating all collar, downhole survey, geology and assay data with existing hardcopy material as well as displaying the holes in three dimensions in Surpac to determine any unusual or unlikely trends in the data so that it could be rectified before loading into the Focus site database. This process was thorough and took a couple of months for the team to complete.*

Site visits	• *Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits.* • *Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in February 2014.*
Geological interpretation	• *All available drill hole, mining data and pit mapping was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation.* • *The mineralised geological interpretation was generated in Seequent Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software.* • *A total of 29 lodes were modelled. Four larger, steeper dipping (55^{o} to SSW) lodes were modelled, along with 25 less continuous, shallower dipping (~28^{o} to SSW) lodes. The shallower lodes intersect the steeper lodes near surface with "soft boundaries" meaning drill holes intersecting both mineralised lodes were shared in the estimation process. However, blocks in the final model were coded with the flat lying mineralised domain estimation values and associated lode codes.* • *Minor deviation of the lode geometry was modelled between drill holes down dip and along strike.*
Dimensions	• *The resource extends over a NW strike length of over 480m and includes the ~150m interval from the base of the final mined surface down to the 150mRL, some 250m below surface.*

Criteria	Explanation
	• *The thickness of the four steeper lodes varies from average thickness of 20m near surface pinching to an average thickness of 3m at depth. The flatter lying lodes vary from 1m to 8m wide have an average thickness of 3m.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *Samples within the wireframes were composited to even 1m intervals, the dominant sample interval from historic drilling. Residual samples that did not meet the minimum length criteria (less than 0.2m) of the compositing process were appended to the adjacent sample so that all material within the wireframe was included.* • *Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis.* • *A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values in some of the ldoes. A maximum top-cut of 15g/t Au and an average of 10g/t Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut set to the top-cut value.* • *Variograms were modelled in Supervisor for the four steeper lodes and one of the flat lying lodes that had the largest number of samples. Other flay lying lodes shared this variogram.* • *GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 5m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 1.25m in the Y direction, 2.5m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks.* • *Minimum (8) and maximum (20) sample numbers were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor.* • *An elliptical search was used orientated on the lode geometry and based on range of the Variograms.* • *Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was increased and the minimum number of samples was decreased.* • *The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes.* • *Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences.* • *Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades were generated in Supervisor software and showed the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.*
Moisture	• *Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The Resources for Greenfields have been reported above a 0.8g/t cut-off for open pit above 230mRL.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *An existing open pit exists at Greenfields, mining would continue by cut-back and open cut extraction.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *In house, metallurgical testwork has been conducted on Greenfields samples and recoveries are in the plus 90% range.* • *GMC who mined Greenfields from Dec 2003 to Jan 2005 had an overall reconciliation of ~96.9% of tonnes, 100.7% of grade and 101% of ounces milled compared to mined.*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Greenfields deposit occurs in an area of previous disturbance with an open cut pit and associated waste dump.* • *All closure plans will need to be updated prior to seeking mine approvals* • *The Three Mile Hill Processing Plant is currently on care and maintenance, but has all the necessary tailing facilities etc, that would allow for a restart of the plant.*

Criteria	Explanation
Bulk density	• *Bulk density test work was carried out on diamond core samples using a water immersion method for these determinations.* • *Average bulk densities were applied to modelled weathering profiles.* • *Bulk densities of 2.07, 2.43 and 2.87 t/m³ were applied to Oxide, Transitional and Fresh resources respectively.*
Classification	• *Resources have been classified as either Measured or Indicated based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, search pass, kriging variance, and slope of regression have been used to assist in classification.* • *Measured resources have been reported inside the 2013 Pre-Feasibility Study pit design optimisation.* • *Indicated resources have been reported above the 230mRL given the close drill spacing and reasonable prospects for economic extraction.*
Audits or reviews	• *No external audits of the Mineral Resource have been conducted.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.* • *The Greenfields Pit has been mined in 4 campaigns in the modern era commencing in 1986 and finishing in 2005 producing some 0.98Mt @ 1.81g/t for 56,776 ounces (reconciled).*

Section 3 Details for the Brilliant South deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Brilliant South Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020

Criteria	Explanation

Database integrity	• *FML data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.*
	• *FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational, and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:*
	  • *Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.*
	  • *Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format, or a range of values.*
	  • *Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.*
	  • *User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.*
	• *Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:*
	  • *Missing collar information*
	  • *Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter*
	  • *Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys*
	  ○ *Checks for character data in numeric fields*
	• *Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.*
	• *Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.*

Site visits	• *Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits.* • *Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in February 2014.*

Criteria	Explanation
Geological interpretation	• *All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation.* • *The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in GEOVIA Surpac software on a section by section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 0.5g/t samples were included for continuity. The logging of felsic intrusive's also guided the interpretation.* • *Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip.* • *Minor lodes with less continuity and sample numbers were also interpreted.*
Dimensions	• *The entire Brilliant deposit strikes NNW with a total strike length of 2km, Brilliant can be separated into Brilliant and Brilliant North with an approximate 200m gap of low-grade mineralization between the two zones. The main lodes of mineralisation have been modelled to approximately 460m below surface with an average width of 3 - 4m for most lodes.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval.* • *All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information was used by another domain in the estimation.* • *Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis.* • *A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values.* • *Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade.* • *For the main domain, a top-cut of 26g/t Au was selected, the different domains had different top-cuts as required.* • *Variograms were modelled in Supervisor on the larger domains that had greater than 100 samples, these variogram models were then shared with the smaller domains of similar orientation and proximity. Due to the skewed nature of the dataset a Normal Scores transformation was applied to obtain better variograms. A back-transformation was then applied before being exported.* • *GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 10m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 5m in the Y direction, 1.25m in the X direction and 2.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks.* • *Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing.* • *An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. Each domain was estimated separately using only its own sample values.* • *Minimum (8) and maximum (24) sample numbers were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. This was dropped to a minimum (4) samples on the second and third search pass.* • *An elliptical search was used based on range of the Variograms.* • *Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. It was noted however at depth on the larger lodes where few samples exist high grade values were being "smeared" long distances due to a lack of drill holes. Therefore, the larger domains, 1, 2 and 3 were estimated in two parts. Above the 230m RL where most of the sampling exists an OK estimate was run with no restrictions on samples grades within the lodes. Beneath the 230mRL a "grade dependent search" option was used to limit the search radius high grade values could be used in the estimation process. At Brilliant grades greater than 10g/t Au could only be used to inform blocks up to a 30m search ellipse distance away. This limited the influence of a few high-grade values at depth.* • *The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes.*

Criteria	Explanation
	• *Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences.* • *Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were done for the main domain and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.* • *Historic mine production from Brilliant is estimated to be around 1.1Mt @ 2.45g/t Au for 88,000 ounces. Within the current pit void, 1.14Mt @ 2.0g/t Au for 74,500 Oz is reported from the updated Brilliant Model.*
Moisture	• *Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The Open Pit Mineral Resource for Brilliant South has been reported above a 0.7g/t cut-off for open to 230mRL, this is based on 2020 preliminary whittle shell optimisation at AUD $2,200/oz. A 1.5g/t cut-off for underground resources is used below the 230mRL and is based on preliminary 2020 assessment of the Bonnie Vale Underground using AUD $2,200/oz.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The Brilliant deposit would be mined by open-cut and underground via decline and stoping.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *In December 1996 Ammtec Ltd conducted metallurgical test work on 2 composite samples from Brilliant (TNG1166, 37-38m and 43-44m. Grade: 1.49 ppm) and (TNG1167, 26-27m and 29-30m. Grade: 3.35 ppm). Work carried out included detailed elemental analysis, grind establishment, gravity separation/cyanidation and gravity separation/floatation/cyanidation test work. Excellent overall gold recoveries were reported for the gravity/cyanide leaching test work with 97.75% for Comp 1 and 95.51% for Comp 2.* • *The cyanidation leach testing of the flotation concentrates showed successful gravity separation of 37.29% of total gold content for Comp 1 and 14.76% for Comp 2. Floatation testing of gravity tailings recovered a further 49.65% of gold content for Comp 1 and 66.02% for Comp 2. Giving an overall gold extraction levels of 87.04% for Comp 1 and 80.78% for Comp 2 to gravity separation/floatation test work. Cyanide leach testing of the floatation concentrates gave moderate extraction for Comp 1 at 72.51% and low gold extraction for Comp 2 at 54.45%.*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *The Brilliant deposit occurs within the historic Brilliant open cut pit with previous ground disturbances including open cut pit, waste dumps and milling residues/tailings from the nearby State Battery.* • *All closure plans will need to be updated prior to seeking mine approvals*
Bulk density	• *Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and rock type, using SG test work on FML diamond core samples and historic figures used in the region. An average density of 1.8 for completely oxidised, 2.4 for transitional and 2.75 for fresh rock were applied to the model.*
Classification	• *Resources have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, search pass, kriging variance, and slope of regression have been used to assist in classification.* • *Above the 230mRL significant drilling exists coupled with the successful extraction of resources from the pit over a number of years; therefore, the larger domains that estimated in the first 2 search passes were classified as Indicated.* • *Estimated blocks in the larger domains beneath the 230mRL were classified Inferred. Smaller domains that still had good sample coverage and continuity were classified as Inferred.* • *Smaller domains based on one or two drill holes intercept data were assigned a 'not classified' code and are not included in the reported Mineral Resource estimate.*
Audits or reviews	• *The previous Brilliant Mineral Resource was reviewed by ARANZGeo consultant. Little has changed in this new resource with the addition of infill holes drilled by FML.*

Criteria	Explanation
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above.* • *The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates* • *Brilliant has been historically mined open cut with recorded production figures of 88,000 ounces at an average grade of 2.45 g/t, the new model was reported within the pit boundary and similar figure of 75,000 ounces at an average grade of 2.0g/t.*

Section 3 Details for the Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020

Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	• *Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.* • *FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational, and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:* • *Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.* • *Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format, or a range of values.* • *Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.* • *User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.* • *Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:* • *Missing collar information* • *Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter* • *Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys* • *Checks for character data in numeric fields* • *Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.*
Site visits	• *Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager of Exploration and Geology, conducts regular site visits.* • *Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and has conducted site visits in the past.*
Geological interpretation	• *All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation.* • *Historic underground works at Bonnie Vale have focused on extracting mineralised quartz reefs dipping at a 40°-45° angle.* • *This current interpretation of an un-excavated quartz reef at Bonnie Vale also supports mineralised quartz veins dipping at 40°-45°.* • *The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in GEOVIA Surpac software on a section by section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 0.5g/t samples (logged as quartz veining) included for continuity.* • *Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip.* • *Minor lodes with less continuity and sample numbers were also interpreted.* • *Modelling of host rock and surrounding geology units in Seequent Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software was used to guide the mineralisation interpretation with mineralised lodes confined to the Granodiorite.*
Dimensions	• *The main Quarry Reef lode extends east south east over a strike length of 500m and*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>extends from about a depth of 70m below surface to approximately 550m below surface. The thickness of the main Quarry Reef lode varies from 2m to approximately 10m, with an average thickness of 4m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>

Within the main mineralised lode, a ‘core’ domain of higher Au values closely associated with the quartz veining was interpreted. The boundary between the high-grade core and surrounding main mineralisation envelope was considered a hard boundary and no samples were shared between the two domains. The use of these domains controlled the limit of the high gold values encountered at Bonnie Vale.
Only RC and Diamond holes were used in the Estimation. In total 61 RC holes, 1 Diamond and 16 RC pre-collar with diamond tail holes (RC/DD) were used.
The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval.
Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor and Geovariances Isatis software for geostatistical analysis.
A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values.
Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade.
For the main core lode, a top cap of 40g/t was applied, while 15g/t was used for the surrounding domain. Different caps were used for the other minor lodes.
Directional variograms were modelled on the main Quarry Reef lode, without the higher-grade core samples. A Normal Scores transformation was applied to the data set for the surrounding to obtain variograms that could be modelled. A back-transformation was applied before exporting the variograms in a Surpac readable format. This variogram was also used for the minor lode domains, with minor orientation differences as required. For the core high-grade domain, the variogram was modelled in Isatis on capped but non-transformed data.
GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation. An Ordinary Kriging (OK) technique was selected using the variograms modelled in Supervisor/Isatis. Each domain was estimated separately using only its own sample values. No samples were shared between domains (hard boundaries).
Minimum (10) and maximum (24) sample numbers were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor.
An elliptical search was used based on range of the Variograms (see table below).

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Domain</th><th rowspan="2">Search Pass</th><th colspan="3">Search Radius Dimensions (m)</th><th rowspan="2">Minimum Samples</th><th rowspan="2">Maximum Samples</th></tr>
<tr><th>Major</th><th>Semi-Major</th><th>Minor</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Pod 1 and Domains 2-35</td><td>1</td><td>110</td><td>110</td><td>22</td><td>10</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>130</td><td>130</td><td>26</td><td>6</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>150</td><td>150</td><td>30</td><td>4</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Pod 2</td><td>1</td><td>75</td><td>75</td><td>37.5</td><td>10</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>50</td><td>6</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>125</td><td>125</td><td>62.5</td><td>4</td><td>24</td></tr>
</table>

Three search passes were run in order to fill the majority of the block model with estimated Au values.
Block sizes for the model were 10m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 2.5m in the Y direction, 2.5m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. The block model was rotated 45^0 about the Y axis to orientate the blocks to better fill the NW trend of the mineralisation.
Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing.
The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes.
Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation
	• *Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing, easting and RL were done for the core and surrounding main and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.* • *Historic mine production from Bonnie Vale was recorded as an average gold grade of 16.2 g/t, which is very close to the estimated grade of the high-grade core lode for this estimate (16.6 g/t Au).*
Moisture	• *Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The Resources for Bonnie Vale have been reported above a 1.5g/t cut-off. This is based on a gold price of AUD $2,200/oz.* • *Operating costs considered include underground mining, transport to and processing at FML's Three Mile Hill processing plant (10km away) and administration.* • *Operating costs are based on the results of a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) completed by consultants Mining One in 2017, ASX release: Coolgardie PFS Summary and Ore Reserve Upgrade, 13 October 2017.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The PFS assessed a range of mining methods and proposed the Quarry Reef at Bonnie Vale being underground mined from a decline access using open stoping with cemented rock fill.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *One sample (BONC055, 140-141m. Grade: 9.66 g/t) was sent to ALS Metallurgy for gravity/cyanide leaching test. The results show that the gravity gold recovery was high, at ~68%., overall gold extraction was very high, at >99%, with a final leach tail grade of only 0.05 g/t Au.*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *The Quarry Reef occurs within the historic Bonnie Vale mining centre with previous ground disturbances including waste dumps and milling residues/tailings.* • *The PFS Environmental assumptions included the mine plan utilising all waste generated as mine fill.* • *All closure plans will need to be updated prior to seeking mine approvals The Three Mile Hill Processing Plant is currently on care and maintenance but has all necessary tailing facilities etc. that would allow for a rapid restart of the plant.*
Bulk density	• *A bulk density of 2.65 t/m^3 was used for the mineralised lodes. Previously the laminated quartz veins were assigned an overly conservative value of 2.6 t/m^3 This was an undercall compared to the database of measurements. A value of 2.6 t/m^3 would be expected for a pure quartz vein. However, Quarry Lode mineralisation is hosted by laminated veins that include slivers of altered wall rock and the increase in density is warranted.* • *Footwall tonalite/granodiorite density was also updated to 2.65 t/m^3* • *Hanging wall Ultramafic was assigned a bulk density of 2.80 t/m^3.* • *The water immersion technique was used for these determinations on half cut diamond core*
Classification	• *Mineral Resources have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, search pass, kriging variance, and slope of regression have been used to assist in classification.* • *Significant portions of the core and surrounding main lodes which were estimated in the first search pass were classified as Indicated. In addition, one of the minor lodes that was very close to the main lode (Domain 4) and was supported by ample drilling was classified as Indicated.* • *The remainder of the core and main lodes were classified Inferred, as were some of the minor lodes with good continuity and numerous drill intercepts. Smaller domains based on a single drill hole intercept data or filled on the second or third search pass were assigned a 'not classified' code and are not included in the reported Mineral Resource estimate.*
Audits or reviews	• *Previous Mineral Resources released for Bonnie Vale have been reviewed by QG Australia including reviewed/critiqued FML's work on the geological interpretation, assay QAQC information, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation.*

Criteria	Explanation
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above.* • *The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates* • *Bonnie Vale has historic production from 1894 to 1911 with recorded production figures of 176,883oz at an average grade of 16.2 g/t, the grade matches well with this Mineral Resource estimate of the high-grade core (16.6 g/t Au).*

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Mineral Resource estimates were produced by FML for each of the three deposits included in the 2020 Coolgardie PFS Update. Details of the resources including Table 1 sections 1 - 3 can be accessed in the following ASX Announcements:* ➢ *"81% Increase in Greenfields Mineral Resources" Dated 15/07/2020* ➢ *"Brilliant South Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020* ➢ *"Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Update" Dated 2/09/2020* • *The block models for each deposit were the basis of the Mineral Resources reporting and were used to develop the Ore Reserve estimate. The block models included fields to characterise blocks by resource category and discriminate mine depleted parts of the deposits. For the purpose of the Ore Reserve estimate only indicated and measured resource categories were considered. In particular, inferred category blocks were assigned a grade of 0.00 g/t Au for selecting minable parts of the Mineral Resource in conjunction with maintaining 0.00 g/t Au grade for all blocks characterised as unclassified material. This ensured that Inferred material did not feature in the assessment of economic minability of the Mineral Resource.* • *Conversion of the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve was on the basis of a viable mine plan and engineering design interrogating the relevant resource model. This work was completed to a PFS level of detail or greater (for more detail see 2020 PFS update).* • *Those parts of the Mineral Resource that were within proposed mine design were used as the basis for determining the Ore Reserve. As such the Ore Reserve estimate is a subset of the total Mineral Resource and not an addition to the total Mineral Resource.*
Site visits	• *Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager of Exploration and Geology, conducts regular site visits.* • *Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and has conducted site visits in the past.* • *A site visit was conducted by Dr David Trembath, the Competent Person in 2016 for the purposes of assess JORC Code 2012 Edition reporting compliance.* • *Given the nature of the site a further visit was not deemed necessary.* • *The site visit did not reveal any matters that might affect the ability to declare an Ore Reserve.*
Study status	• *An updated PFS has been completed for the Greenfield, Brilliant South and Bonnie Vale deposits (2020 PFS Update). The PFS proposes mine plans and schedule that are technically achievable and economically viable, and that relevant material Modifying Factors have been considered.*
Cut off parameters	*Cut off grade assessment was completed using a $2,200 (AUD) gold price. The assessment included costs and recovery estimates for all deposits assessed by the Coolgardie 2020 PFS:* • *Greenfields Open Pit 0.46 g/t Au* • *Brilliant South Open Pit 0.5 g/t Au* • *Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode 1.8 g/t Au for stopes and 1.5 g/t Au for material incidentally accessed by ore drives that did not require additional development to access*
Mining factors or assumptions	*Bonnie Vale Resource* • *The 2020 PFS Update considered a range of mining methods and concluded open stoping*

Criteria	Explanation
	with cemented rock fill was likely to maximise the value of the resource with minimal technical risk. • *Preliminary capital tunnel development supporting Individual stope designs was completed on the basis the economic cut-off grade, geotechnical guidance and operating parameters of the likely mining equipment.* • *A geotechnical assessment based on core logging was used to provide guidance on the achievable supported and unsupported hydraulic radius for tunnel and stope design. A modified tributary area method was used to develop stable pillar designs.* • *Grade control drilling was taken into account in the PFS.* • *A block model was provided with appropriate resource categories' and grade distribution. It was assumed that the model was a fair and reasonable representation of the resource. It was also assumed that the productivities estimated by specialist mining contractors were fair and reasonable.* • *Dilution estimates were based on geotechnical analysis of the proposed stope designs. The average over-break estimate was used as the basis of factoring tonnes and grade. Further dilution from mining adjacent to CRF was also accounted for using a factor. Total dilution applied was 16%.* • *A minimum mining width of 2m was applied for underground stoping.* • *Over-break in ore and waste development was assumed to be offset somewhat by under break. Discrepancies here are unlikely to have a significant effect on the cost of mining.* • *A 98% extraction rate for open stoping was assumed. The high value of the resource, its geology and geometry, combined with the proposed mining method is likely to produce high resource recovery rates.* • *Blocks classified as inferred in the resource model were not used in determining the viability of the stope designs used for estimating the Ore Reserve. After the Reserve stope designs were completed, they were used to interrogate the resource block model for the purpose of developing an ore production inventory. For the purpose of estimating the dilution grade a small proportion of inferred block grade were used. A proportion of the stope designs also contained blocks that had no resource classification. These blocks were given a zero grade. It should be noted that parts of the resource model categorised as inferred and included in the stope designs was a small proportion of the overall mining inventory. The unclassified material was more significant (25%) but given that it has been given a zero grade there is no risk of over stating the Reserve value. Given the location of inferred and uncategorised material relative to the indicated material it is reasonable to reclassify the inferred and unclassified material as indicated. This approach has been endorsed by the JORC.* • *The 2020 PFS Update properly considers the infrastructure requirements for the mine. Importantly the Three Mile Hill processing plant, administration buildings and the town of Coolgardie itself provide considerable infrastructure to support mining at Bonnie Vale.* *<u>Greenfields and Brilliant South Resources</u>* • *The 2020 PFS update considered a range of mining methods and concluded that open pit mining was the most appropriate method for mining the Greenfields and Brilliant South Mineral Resources. Further studies may assess the viability of the resource beneath the proposed pit however the current Reserve estimate does not consider this possibility.* • *A Whittle assessment was completed initially (Lerchs & Grossmann, 1965) and used as the basis of a detailed pit designs and scheduling.* • *The practicality of the pit and dump designs were assessed including assessing geotechnical stability.* • *Grade control drilling was taken into account in the PFS.* • *Block models were provided with appropriate resource categories' and grade distribution. It was assumed that the model was a fair and reasonable representation of the resource. It was also assumed that the productivities estimated provided by specialist mining contractors were fair and reasonable.* • *A dilution and recovery assessment was completed for both Greenfields and Brilliant South based on resource geometry and proposed selective mining unit (SMU). Results from this analysis indicate 97% recovery and 34% dilution for Brilliant South, and 93% recovery and*

Criteria	Explanation
	19% dilution for Greenfields. • *A minimum mining width of 20m was used in the assessment.* • *Blocks classified as inferred in the resource model were given a zero grade to ensure that the inferred material was not a determinant in the Reserve estimate.* • *Minimal infrastructure will be required given that the resources have been previously mined and are in close proximity to the Three Mile Hill processing plant, administration buildings and the town of Coolgardie itself.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *FML owns the Three Mile Hill Mill (Care and Maintenance Status) that has previously successfully treated a range of ores from Coolgardie deposits.* • *FML have completed detailed CAPEX and OPEX estimated to refurbish this Mill to 1.4Mtpa capacity. These estimated have been independently verified by GRES.* • *Metallurgical testwork has been completed for each of the deposits and included in the PFS:* • *Greenfields – Four historic metallurgical sample reports provided by FML. As no recent work has been conducted as part of the PFS the results have been discounted by 5% resulting in PFS estimated processing recovery of 90%* • *Brilliant South – FML supplied resort on 11 metallurgical samples and historic mill performance treating Brilliant ore. As no recent work has been conducted as part of the PFS the results have been discounted by 5% resulting in PFS estimated processing recovery of 90.5%* • *Bonnie Vale – 6 Samples were considered during the 2017 PFS covering a range of representative grades from representative locations. The results have been discounted by 3% resulting in PFS estimated processing recovery of 95.8%.*
Environmental	• *All three deposits considered by the PFS are located on mine licenses. Furthermore, each site is located in the vicinity of historic mine infrastructure including accesses, waste dumps, mine offices.* • *It is anticipated that all Bonnie Vale waste rock will be reused for back filling mined voids.* • *Waste dump preliminary designs were incorporated into the PFS assessment of Greenfields and Brilliant South.* • *Additional base line studies including: waste material classification, flora, fauna and hydrogeological studies are recommended at all PFS deposits in order to progress mine approvals.* • *The PFS schedule requires expansion of the Three Mile Tails Facility. FML already have approval for the 3rd lift to this tails facility and the capital expenditure has been estimated and included in the Ore Reserve mine plan.* • *The conversion of the Greenfields open pit to an in pit TSF will require additional approvals. However, it is noted that the proposed in pit TSF is located adjacent to the existing 3 Mile in pit TSF and several other above ground TSF's* • *It is expected that there will be no serious conditions or impediments to mining any of the three PFS deposits.*
Infrastructure	• *The PFS properly considers the infrastructure requirements for the proposed mining.* • *The current Three Mile Hill plant is on care and maintenance. The plant requires 9 months of refurbishment (including supply of long lead time items) to be upgraded to 1.4Mtpa capacity. The refurbishment schedule and budget have been verified by independent engineers GRES. The cost of this refurbishment is included in the Ore Reserve mine plan.* • *Site setup and infrastructure required to support mining at Bonnie Vale was assessed in detail during the 2017 Coolgardie PFS and has been included in the Ore Reserve mine plan.*
Costs	• *Capital costs have been estimated on the basis of budget quotes from suppliers sourced in the 2017 PFS and detailed design and scheduling.* • *Opex costs have been estimated on the basis of budget quotes from suppliers source in the 2017 PFS and detailed design and scheduling. Quotes from specialist mining contractors sourced in 2017 have been used to validate the estimates.* • *Mill Capex and OPEX was supplied by FML who have completed detailed review of plant performance and modelling. Mill CAPEX and OPEX have been validated by independent*

Criteria	Explanation
	engineering review completed by GRES in August 2020. • *No inflation or escalation was assumed in the modelling* • *No allowances were made for the content of deleterious elements beyond what is currently understood.* • *The study was assessed Australian dollars and is somewhat insensitive to exchange rate fluctuations. For those costs depending on exchange rates published rates at the time of the study were used.* • *Transportation charges for the gold and further refining charges have not been included but are not considered significant.* • *A 2.5% royalty is applicable; however, a rate of 3% has been used to account for further administrative costs.*
Revenue factors	• *The head grade is derived from interrogating the Mineral Resource model with the proposed mine design. Mining factors were applied to account for recovery and dilution. Costs and charges were based on what has historically been achieved on site or from budget estimates from suppliers. Production was derived from scheduling, based on productivity estimates from the relevant contractor and detailed modelling.* • *A gold price of A $2,200/oz has been used for the PFS and Ore Reserve estimation. This price is consistent with medium term projections from reliable analysist and is significantly below the current gold price. FML used the Consensus Economics forecast for setting the gold price for the 2020 PFS. The August 2020 Consensus Economics median 5 year forecast price in A $ is higher than the price used in the 2020 Coolgardie PFS.*
Market Assessment	• *Gold is readily saleable and requires no specific marketing or sales contract.* • *There are no direct competitors in the production of gold* • *The gold price in Australian dollars has held sustained gains in recent years.* • *The 2020 PFS update assumes a fixed price forecast over the life of mine. The current long-term forecast price indicates that a higher metal price may be achieved over the life of the mine.*
Economic	• *A discount rate of 7.5% was used in the analysis of the Ore Reserve estimate NPV. All resources included in the PFS have positive NPV's.* • *Bonnie vale underground has relatively low production compared to the open pits. However, with base load production coming from pits Bonnie vale benefits from shared costs and sustained 1.4 Mtpa capacity milling.*
Social	• *FML has been and continues to be a significant contributor to the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie Shires. Furthermore, when in production FML contributed significantly to community projects including the annual Coolgardie Day Festival. FML expectsfuture employment opportunities for the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie communities would be welcomed.*
Other	• *There are some geotechnical risks that need to be targeted at the next level of analysis. The material impact of these risks is not considered to be significant with an appropriate management plan.* • *The hydrogeology at each of the PFS projects requires further study prior to commencing the next level of analysis.* • *Further mining dilution/loss studies are recommended for each of the open pits included in the PFS.* • *Further metallurgical testing at Brilliant and Greenfields is recommended. This is not considered a material risk to the Ore Reserve estimate.* • *The use of Greenfields pit as a tailing facility will need approval. However, given its location and the fact that this approach has been utilised in an adjacent pit, this approval is not seen as a material risk.* • *All the resources and proposed mining activity is located on mining leases held by FML.* • *There is a long history of mining evidenced at each of the deposits included in the PFS. There is no reason to believe that a license to operate will not be granted.*
Classification	• *Measured category Mineral Resource has only been estimated at the Greenfields open pit*

Criteria	Explanation
	(following incorporation of detailed 2013 RC grade control in the resource model). The portion of this measured resource above cut-off grade of 0.46 g/t Au and within the staged PFS pit designs has been classified as Proved Ore Reserve. The remaining Indicated resource at Greenfields above cut-off and within the PFS design is classified as Probable Ore Reserve • *Only Indicated resources at Brilliant South have been assessed for estimation of Ore Reserves. Indicated resources above the 0.5 g/t cut off and within the PFS design have been classified as Probable Ore Reserves.* • *Only Indicated resources at Bonnie Vale Underground have been used to estimate Ore Reserves. Mineable shapes have been generated and refined at Bonnie Vale during the PFS. A cut-off grade of 1.8 g/t Au has been established for minable stopes. Ore drives also mine the mineralisation and have been added to the resource within the minable shapes. Where economic to do so ancillary stopes that are accessed by the PFS mine design with grades as low as 1.5 g/t have also been included in the resources within minable shapes.* • *Dilution of stopes with material classified as Inferred in the model is limited. Given its location and incorporation into minable shapes that have a majority of indicated material, this inferred material has been reclassed as Indicated for the purpose of assessing the Ore Reserve. However, up to 30% dilution with unclassified material is estimated by the PFS. As all unclassified material has a set grade of 0.00 g/t Au this included dilution will not result in overstate the gold content of Ore Reserves. For the purpose of assessing the Reserve estimate it has been classified and Indicated. Only Probable Ore Reserves have been estimated at Bonnie Vale* • *It is the Competent Person's view that the methods used for the purpose of Ore Reserve estimation provide a fair and reasonable estimate of the mineable parts of the Mineral Resources as it is currently understood.*
Audits and Reviews	• *No external audit has been completed to date on the current Ore Reserve estimate.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *The Ore Reserves are based on a PFS completed to a level of detail that is typically expected for the scale of the Mineral Resource currently understood. A Key factor in the assessment of the Ore Reserve is the accuracy of the cost estimates and key determinants such as the mine production profile. Confidence intervals around such estimates are almost impossible to quantify (McCarthy 2009, p63). Maybe all that can be said here is that sufficient detail has been considered to show that the mine plan has a reasonable chance of success.* • *The use of geostatistical analysis to estimate the relevant confidence intervals for the Ore Reserve estimate would be complex. Simulation methods that may help in this regard have been recommended in the PFS. However, further work is considered unnecessary for the purpose of an Ore Reserve declaration primarily because of the conservative nature of the methodology adopted and the robust nature of the economic assessment.* • *Key risks to the Ore Reserve value are: gold price, grade tonnage distribution, production rate, metallurgical recovery and mining costs. The Competent Person believes that the required attention to detail has been given to the project such that assumptions and estimates are based on reasonable grounds. The economics of the project have been tested in the PFS with sensitivity analysis on and found to be robust.*