Market Announcement

02 September 2020

Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Update

Highlights:

- **Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode resource model updated to reflect understanding of geology**
- **6.4 % total resource growth achieved from updated model and reduction of cut off grade to 1.5 g/t Au**
- **Bonnie Vale update to be included in the upcoming 2020 Coolgardie PFS update**

West Australian gold explorer Focus Minerals (**ASX: FML**) (**Focus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the update of the Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode resource to support the pre-feasibility study (**PFS**) at the Company's Coolgardie Gold Project (**Coolgardie**).

The Bonnie Value Quarry Lode is an underground resource and reported on a dry tonnage basis. The cut off grade for Bonnie Vale has been shifted from 2.0 g/t to 1.5 g/t in alignment with the soon to be reported PFS that assumes a gold price of A$2,200/oz. The updated resource 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**

Bonnie Vale is a core part of Coolgardie, which covers 175km^2 of highly prospective tenements on the outskirts of the Coolgardie township in the Goldfields. The Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode provides high-grade and high-value mineralisation with excellent recovery characteristics.

Focus is finalising an update to the 2017 Coolgardie PFS, which will incorporate the updated Bonnie Vale mineral resource in the study. The PFS is due for completion in September 2020.

Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode

Future underground resources for Coolgardie mining re-start

Bonnie Vale is located 9km north of the township of Coolgardie in the Eastern Goldfields. It is situated on Mining Licences M15/595, M15/877 and Prospecting Licence P15/5159, which are wholly owned by Focus. The quarry lode is 9km north north-west of Focus' Three Mile Hill processing plant (on care and maintenance).

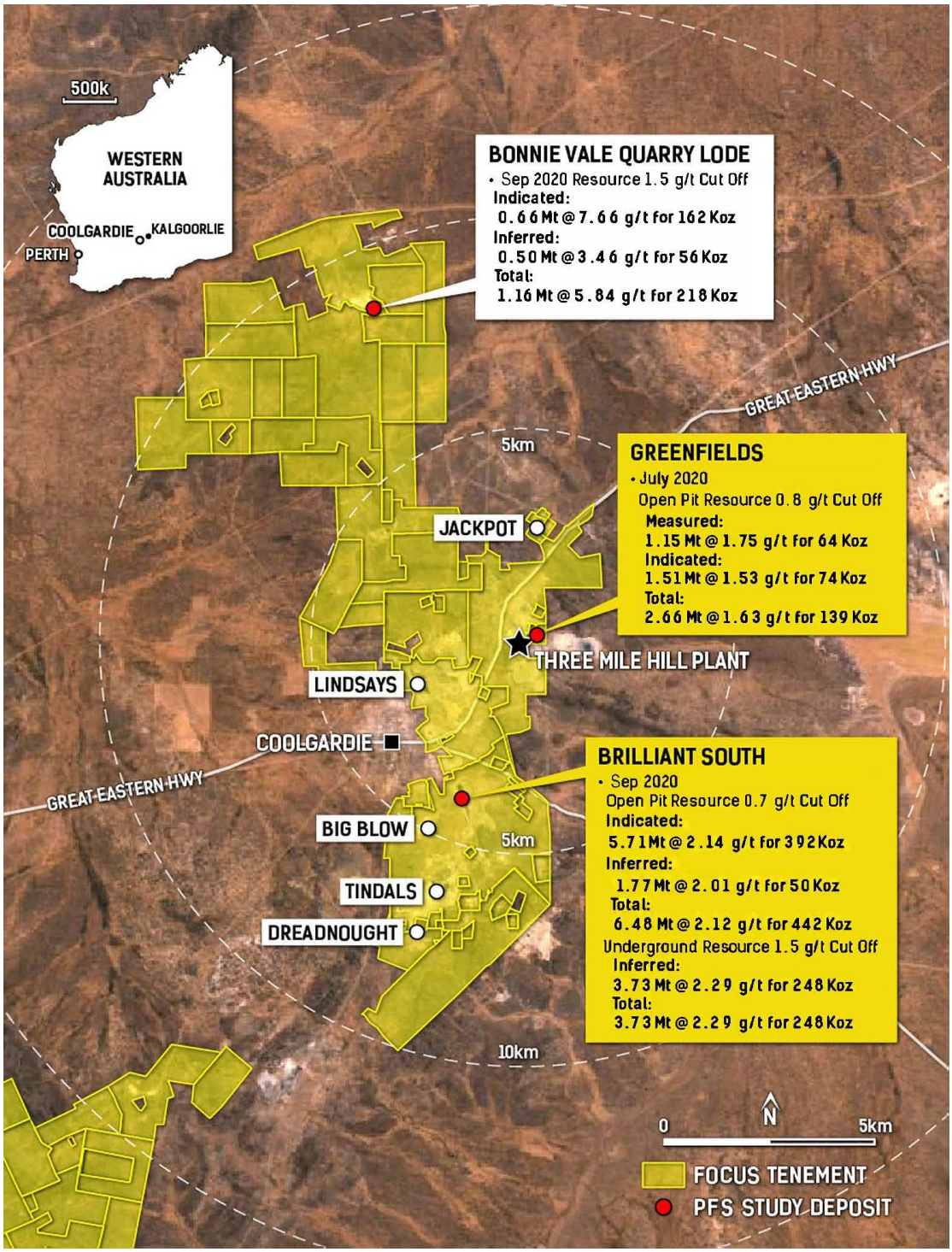

Figure 1: Key Coolgardie Project Deposits and Resources included in the 2020 Coolgardie PFS

The Bonnie Vale area was a major underground gold producer from 1894 to 1911 with recorded production figures of 176,883oz at an average grade of 16.2g/t. The deepest workings extend to a depth of 270m below surface.

Focus last updated Bonnie Vale's mineral resource in 2018 (see ASX announcement dated 30 May 2018) and completed one RCDD hole in March 2019 for 546.7m. The hole intersected shearing with veining from 490-494m. However, proposed geotechnical review of the core was delayed by the Coolgardie sale process in 2019. As such the core remains un sampled at this point.

On the back of Focus' announcement on 9 July 2020 to update the 2017 Coolgardie PFS, the Company has reviewed the Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode resource with the following modifications:

- Rotated model to better reflect the narrow mineralisation as recommended in the 2017 PFS. This update had a minor effect on the overall calculated resource but, is considered better for the purpose of calculating dilution and reserves for narrow high grade mineralised systems;
- Review of geological model to improve classification of ore and waste especially with respect to PFS planned mine development/stoping;
- Review of density data to better reflect geological domains;
- Paired-back inferred mineralisation where it was likely truncated by geology
- Reduced cut off grade from 2.0 to 1.5 g/t in alignment with PFS assumption of AUD $ gold price of 2,200/oz

All up the changes deliver a 6.4% increase to total indicated and inferred Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode Resource.

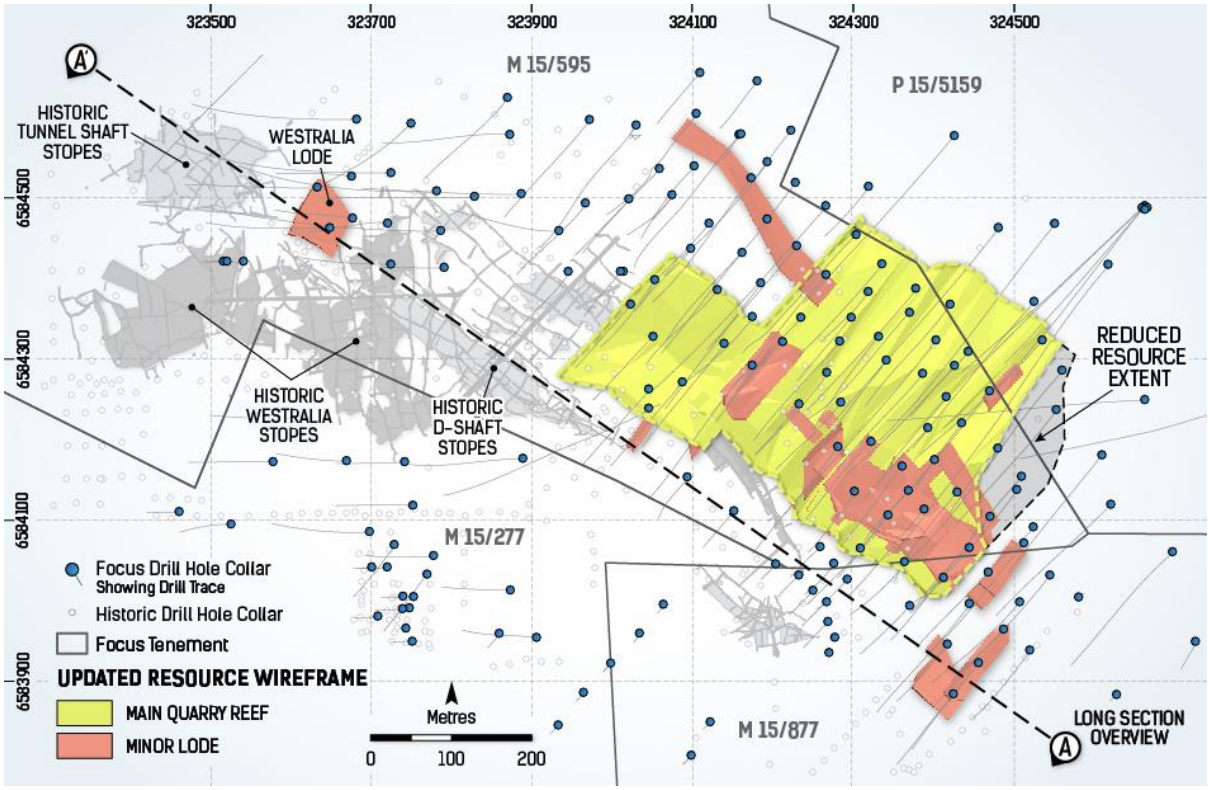

Figure 2: Plan view of the Bonnie Vale total indicated and inferred resource model with: drilling, historic workings and tenements. The ESE extent of the Quarry Lode was reduced after updated geological modelling that indicated this under-drilled area is likely truncated. The removal of the narrow inferred mineralisation in this truncated area had limited effect on overall tonnages as the density data for the laminated vein supported an increase in bulk density from 2.6 t/m^3 to 2.65 t/m^3. Furthermore, additional tonnes were added to the resource by lowering the cut off grade from 2.0 g/t to 1.5 g/t.

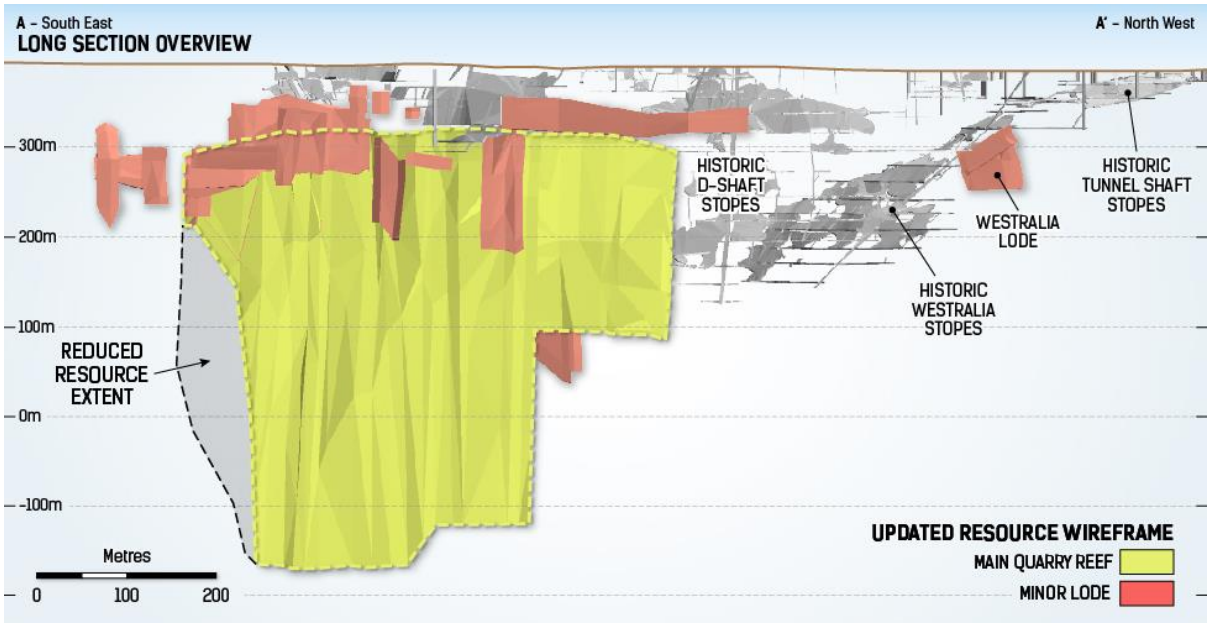

Figure 3: View toward the south south-west of Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode – total indicated and inferred resource long section with historic workings. The ESE extent of the Quarry Lode vein system was reduced after updated geological modelling that indicated this under-drilled area is likely truncated. The removal of the narrow inferred mineralisation in this area had limited effect on overall tonnages as the density data for the laminated vein supported an increase in bulk density from 2.6 t/m^3 to 2.65 t/m^3. Furthermore, additional tonnes were added to the resource by lowering the cut off grade from 2.0 g/t to 1.5 g/t.

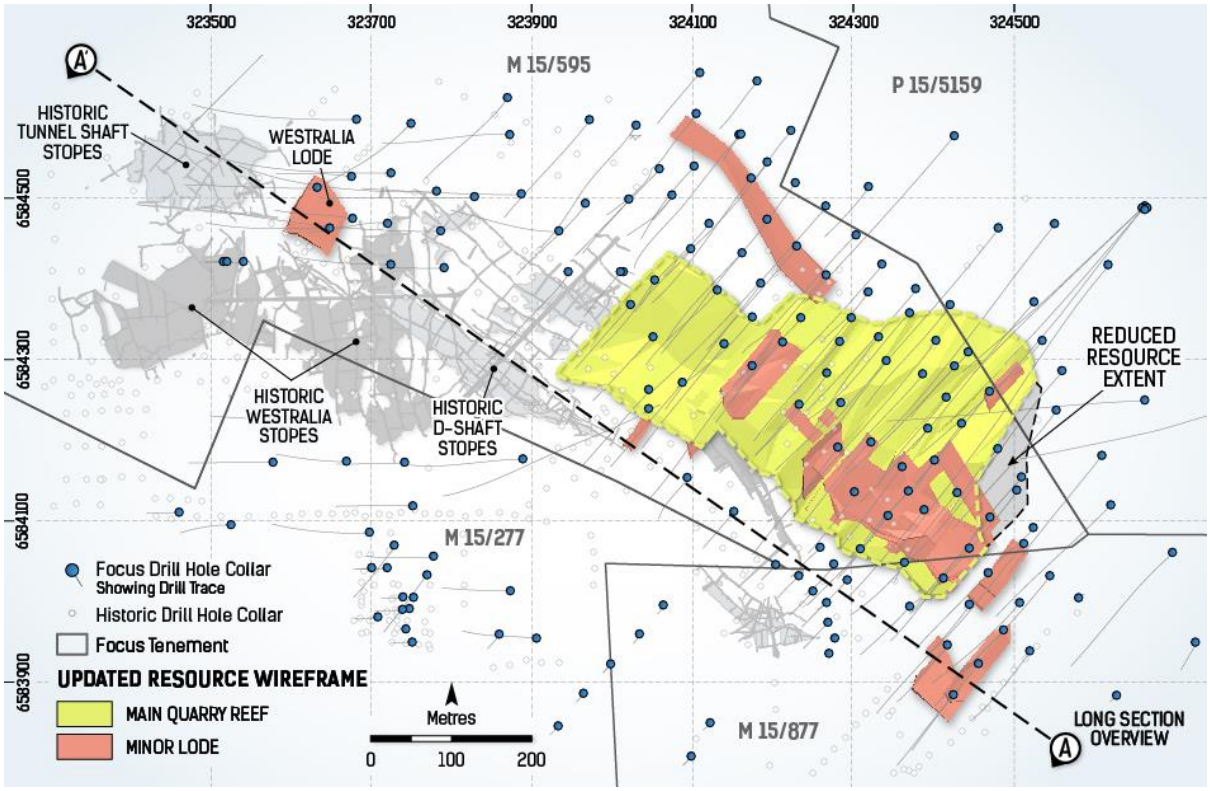

Figure 4: Plan view of the Bonnie Vale total Indicated resource model with drilling, historic workings and tenements. The ESE extent of the Quarry Lode vein system was reduced after updated geological modelling that indicated this under-drilled area is likely truncated. The removal of the narrow inferred mineralisation in this area had limited effect on overall tonnages as the density data for the laminated vein supported an increase in bulk density from 2.6 t/m^3 to 2.65 t/m^3. Furthermore, additional tonnes were added to the resource by lowering the cut off grade from 2.0 g/t to 1.5 g/t.

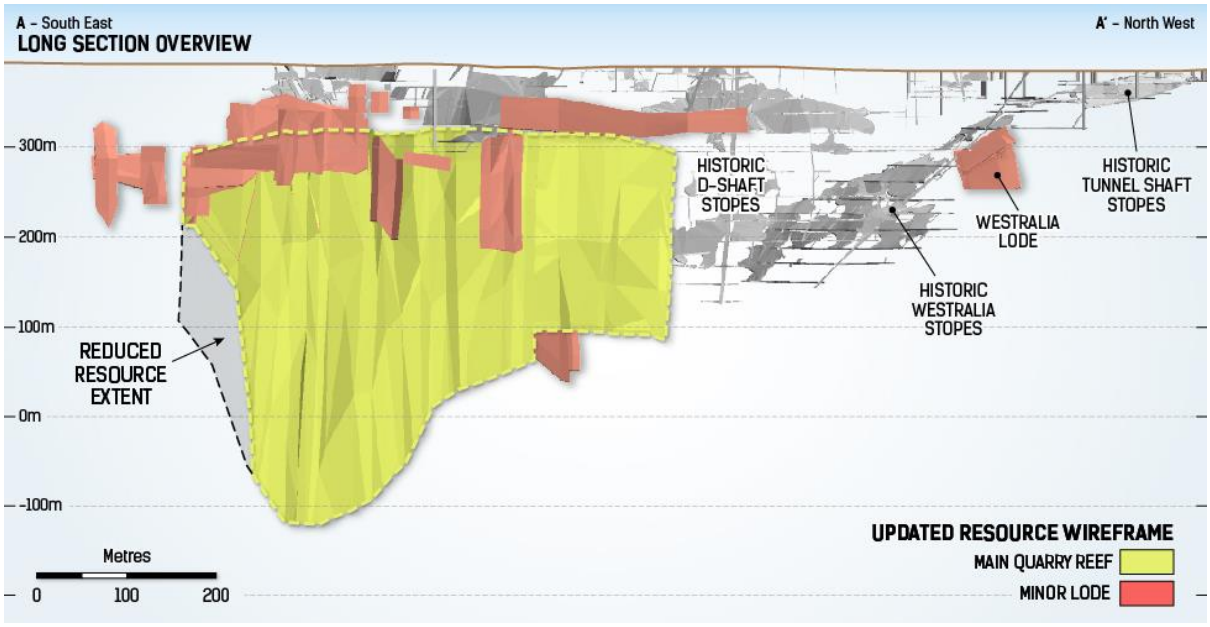

Figure 5: View toward the south south-west of Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode – indicated resource long section with historic workings. The ESE extent of the Quarry Lode vein system was reduced after updated geological modelling that indicated this under-drilled area is likely truncated . The removal of the narrow inferred mineralisation in this area had limited effect on overall tonnages as the density data for the laminated vein supported an increase in bulk density from 2.6 t/m^3 to 2.65 t/m^3. Furthermore, additional tonnes were added to the resource by lowering the cut off grade from 2.0 g/t to 1.5 g/t.

Summary of Bonnie Vale Quarry Lode Geology and Structure

Regionally, the deposit lies on the western margin of the Menzies-Norseman Greenstone Belt within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, a sub-division of the Menzies-Norseman Greenstone Belt by Swager et al (1990). The Coolgardie Domain comprises a belt of complexly deformed mafics/ultramafics with minor black shale and volcaniclastics, overlain by felsic volcaniclastics and metasediments. The package is intruded by a suite of felsic to mafic sills and dykes and tholeiitic dolerites and gabbros.

Locally, the geology of the deposit is dominated by the Bonnie Vale Tonalite with komatiitic basalts to the east and west of the tonalite. Mineralisation is hosted within large (strike lengths >300m) quartz lodes that range in thickness from centimetre scale to several metres. The known lodes 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.

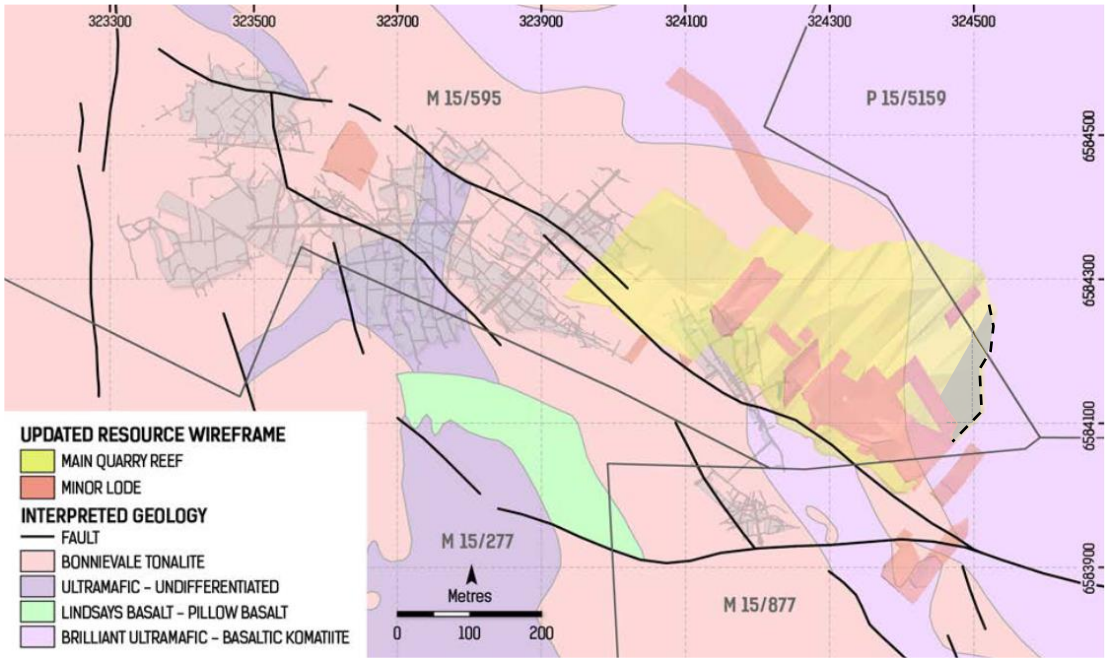

Figure 4: Bonnie Vale geology map (based on Austminex 1:20,000 Interpretation 2005).

The Quarry Main Lode extends east south-east over a strike length of 500m and extends from a depth of about 70m below surface to approximately 550m below surface. The thickness of the Quarry Main Lode varies from 2m to approximately 10m, with an average thickness of 4m. All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation.

Historic workings at Bonnie Vale have focused on extracting mineralised quartz veins dipping at a 40°-45° angle. This current interpretation of the remnant quartz veins at Bonnie Vale also supports mineralised dips of 40°-45°. The logging of laminated quartz veining guided the interpretation particularly of the higher-grade lode though mineralisation was not restricted to the presence of large-scale quartz veining.

Mineralisation interpretations were undertaken in Geovia Surpac™ software, with envelopes digitised on a section by section basis using an approximate 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and geological contacts. Infrequently sub 0.5g/t samples (logged as quartz veining) were included for continuity. Only minor deviation of the lode geometry was noted between drill holes along strike and down-dip. Multiple minor lodes with less continuity in the footwall and hanging wall were also interpreted

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

For further information please contact:

Zaiqian Zhang
Chief Financial Officer
Focus Minerals Ltd.
Phone: +61 8 9215 7888
Email: info@focusminerals.com.au

For media and investor enquiries please contact:

Peter Klinger
Director, Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
Phone: +61 411 251 540
Email: pklinger@canningspurple.com.au

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, a 175km^2 tenement holding that includes the 1.4Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill (on care and maintenance), by continuing exploration and value-enhancing activities including updating the 2017 PFS.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
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 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.*

Criteria	Commentary
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 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.*

Criteria	Commentary
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 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.*

Criteria	Commentary
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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>

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.
There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Coolgardie project areas.

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<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>

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.

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<tr><td>Geology</td><td>

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

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<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>
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Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*
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	• *The majority of drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.*
Further work	• *The company is further reviewing the exploration results and anticipates additional drilling to follow up on the encouraging results at Bonnie Vale.*

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary
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 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.*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></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.
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.

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

Criteria	Commentary
	• *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.* • *A closure plan and fund exist for the mine.* • *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	• *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.*

Criteria	Commentary
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.*
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).*