

Market Announcement

26 April 2021

Exploration Update – Coolgardie Gold Project

Highlights:

- Results from drilling carried out at Focus Minerals' Coolgardie Gold Project have been received.
- Drilling comprised 9,147m of reverse circulation (RC) and 1,070m of diamond holes. Significant intersections¹ at several deposits include:
 - Alicia
 - 20ALRC042¹ 29m @ 2.76g/t from 41m (80.0 GXM)
 - o 20ALRC032¹ 22m @ 3.76g/t from 76m (82.7 GXM)
 - 20ALRC002¹ 23m @ 2.75g/t from 55m (63.2 GXM)
 - CNX
 - 20CNRC001¹ 37m @ 3.49g/t from 59m (129.1 GXM)
 - Undaunted
 - 20UNRC001¹ 15m @ 2.13g/t from 19m (31.9 GXM)
 - 20UNRC001¹ 12m @ 2.22g/t from 43m (26.6 GXM)
 - Jackpot South
 - 20JPRC003¹ 15m @ 1.48g/t from 70m (22.2 GXM)
 - 20JPRC002¹ 4m @ 3.17g/t from 9m (12.7 GXM)
 - Brilliant
 - o 20BLRC012¹ 19m @ 2.87g/t from 215m (54.5 GXM)
 - 20BLRC013¹ 10m @ 2.38g/t from 164m (23.8 GXM)
- Mineral Resource reviews in progress for Alicia, Big Blow, Happy Jack to bring the resources to JORC 2012 reporting compliance.
- Mineral Resource review underway for Brilliant to incorporate moderate dipping mineralisation.
- Continued exploration success paves way for stronger resource position to underpin a resumption of gold production at Coolgardie Gold Project.

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¹ (calculated using 0.5g/t cut off, and up to 3m internal dilution)

West Australian gold explorer Focus Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FML**) (**Focus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the latest round of strong exploration drilling results at its Coolgardie Gold Project (**Coolgardie**).

The results from the drilling, which was completed across several Coolgardie deposits, will further enhance the Mineral Resource position at Coolgardie ahead of a proposed resumption of gold production.

Follow-up Mineral Resource updates for several deposits are now underway for: Alicia, Big Blow, Brilliant and CNX. Mineral Resource updates will be released as they are completed with the first updates expected to be completed in the June 2021 Quarter. Furthermore, geotechnical, metallurgical and hydrogeological studies are being advanced so that several additional deposits can be added to an improved Coolgardie mining schedule.

The work underway is expected to further enhance the value outlined by the updated Coolgardie Prefeasibility Study (**PFS**) (see ASX announcement dated 22 September 2020).

Key objectives of the current work focus are:

- 1. Increase quality and quantity of base load open pit mill feed to extend and improve the mine schedule by updating the Brilliant and CNX Mineral Resources
- 2. Replace some base load mill feed with potentially higher margin shallow open pit resources to improve early production cashflows and to extend mine life; and
- 3. Acquire feasibility level geotech, metallurgy, environmental samples and hydrogeological data to refine pit designs and support permitting for a production restart.

Commenting on the progress towards resumption of production at the Coolgardie Gold Project, Focus Minerals' CEO, Mr Zhaoya Wang, said:

"Our efforts to re-examine the mineral endowment at Coolgardie continues to deliver significant positive value for Focus. This latest round of drilling results announced today confirms the potential across Coolgardie to underpin the business case of restarting production at Coolgardie.

"Importantly, the continued exploration success vindicates our firm view of prospectivity of mineral endowment at Coolgardie for sustainable mining operations. Mineral Resource updates for several deposits are underway and Coolgardie mining schedule will be optimised in due course."



Figure 1: Key Coolgardie Gold Project deposits with recently updated Mineral Resources.

Alicia Deposit Review

Previously unmined open-pit opportunity

The open pit Alicia Deposit is located south of Tindals and immediately to the east and sub-parallel to the Empress deposit. The site is accessed by existing haul roads that form a network between Tindals/Dreadnought/Brilliant. No significant mining of the Alicia deposit has occurred to date and the deposit is essentially intact.



Figure 2: Brilliant-to-Dreadnought area with 3D location of significant drill intersections returned from drilling in the December 2020 Quarter coloured by grade x width (GxM) as per inset legend.

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	Classification	Tonnage (Kt)	Grade (g/t)	Au Contained (Oz)
	Indicated	681	2.0	43,000
	Inferred	25	1.7	2,000
	Total Mineral Resource	706	2.0	45,000

The most current Mineral Resource estimation for Alicia was completed to JORC 2004 standard. Reported using a 1g/t cut off, the Alicia Mineral Resource comprises:

The Alicia deposit was considered as a potential open pit production source in 2012 and reasonably well drilled at that time. Pit optimisations were also completed in 2013 for Alicia as part of internal investigations for future mining options. In 2020, the historic data and pit optimisations were reviewed and further optimisation completed using 2020 PFS inputs.

The results were encouraging and the deposit was flagged for infill drilling ahead of a resource update to JORC 2012 classification and more detailed study. In the December quarter, 42 RC holes for 3,300m were completed at Alicia. This was followed by three HQ diamond holes for geotechnical purposes to inform pit wall angles.

The RC drilling provided very encouraging results in the main trend of Alicia mineralisation. Also, the twin holes showed good correlation in terms of grade and width with previous sampling. In addition, there were further strong intersections in areas that had insufficient drilling. Significant drill intersections at Alicia, calculated using 0.5g/t cut off, up to 3m internal dilution and exceeding 20 gram x meters (GxM – Grade x Width), include:

- 20ALRC032 22m @ 3.76g/t from 76m (82.7 GXM)
- 20ALRC042 29m @ 2.76g/t from 41m (80.0 GXM)
- 20ALRC002 23m @ 2.75g/t from 55m (63.2 GXM)
- 20ALRC039 31m @ 1.83g/t from 13m (56.7 GXM)
- 20ALRC036 24m @ 2.33g/t from 20m (55.9 GXM)
- 20ALRC015 25m @ 1.76g/t from 66m (44.0 GXM)
- 20ALRC032 18m @ 2.44g/t from 33m (43.9 GXM)
- 20ALRC025 15m @ 2.92g/t from 21m (43.8 GXM)
- 20ALRC026 11m @ 3.68g/t from 39m (40.5 GXM)
- 20ALRC034 25m @ 1.29g/t from 31m (32.2 GXM)
- 20ALRC035 26m @ 1.23g/t from 7m (32.0 GXM)
- 20ALRC017 28m @ 1.13g/t from 57m (31.6 GXM)
- 20ALRC013 25m @ 1.2g/t from 44m (30.0 GXM)
- 20ALRC033 12m @ 2.44g/t from 12m (29.3 GXM)
- 20ALRC038 22m @ 1.31g/t from 5m (28.8 GXM)
- 20ALRC016 21m @ 1.31g/t from 45m (27.5 GXM)
- 20ALRC027 22m @ 1.1g/t from 52m (24.2 GXM)
- 20ALRC008 16m @ 1.38g/t from 41m (22.1 GXM)
- 20ALRC003 9m @ 2.34g/t from 31m (21.1 GXM)
- 20ALRC040 18m @ 1.14g/t from 11m (20.5 GXM)
- 20ALRC020 16m @ 1.25g/t from 52m (20.0 GXM)



Figure 3: Plan view of Alicia deposit 2020 drilling with new drilling significant 3D intersections as stars and historic intersections as circles (coloured/sized by GxM as per inset legend). 2020 drill traces are white and labelled. Semi-transparent geology drape is overlain on aerial photography. Location of representative Alicia section (Figure 4) is marked with black rectangle.

The new results infill the majority of the resource to 20m x 10m spacing and have enabled the mineralised structure to be reassessed. Significant geological re-interpretation is currently being completed ahead of a new Mineral Resource compilation and reporting expected in the June 2021 Quarter.



Figure 4: View north of Alicia representative section including 2020 drill hole 20ALRC002 and interpreted Alicia mineralisation wireframes. Significant intersections are calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution.

CNX Bulk Tonnage Resource

Outcropping bulk tonnage and low-strip open pit opportunity

The CNX Deposit (formerly Caledonia North Extended) is immediately north-west along strike and contiguous with the Three Mile Hill open-cut mine. The mineralisation sub-crops over a 20m x 10m spaced drill-defined strike of 680m. The updated shallow CNX Mineral Resource was announced 17 December 2020. Key Highlights include:

- CNX hosts relatively unmined bulk tonnage-style mineralisation from surface and is open below 90m depth.
- The mineralisation is located in a slightly elevated position and lends itself to lower strip ratio open pit mining unburdened by significant CAPEX for large scale pit cut back.
- The very limited historic open pit runs into fresh rock from 5m to 10m depth and has stable and very steep pit walls that suggest a deeper and lower strip ratio open pit may be designed on completion of a geotechnical assessment.
- The geometry of the mineralisation with widths between 30m and 45m, averaging 35m over 680m strike, is highly amenable to supplying extensive low-cost mill base-load feed less than 2km from the ROM pad.
- The deposits has strong potential for structural and geological continuity along strike with outcropping veins located near historic shafts.
- Strong potential exists for depth extension inferred from contiguous Three Mile Hill mineralisation and Phase 1 drilling completed in the December 2020 Quarter.
- New target zones will be assessed during the June 2021 Quarter.

The updated CNX open pit Mineral Resource is reported on a dry tonnage basis using 0.7g/t Au cut off to 290mRL and a southern strike extent cut off to 6,577,490N (MGA94, Zone 51).

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Oz	% Increase vs June 2013
Inferred	2.6	1.5	123,000	
Total Mineral Resource	2.6	1.5	123,000	173%

The CNX deposit is contiguous with the Three Mile Hill open pit, which had historic production of 4.2Mt @ 2.4 g/t Au for 324Koz. CNX is located on the north-west extension of the Three Mile Hill mineralisation. For reporting purposes, the CNX resource is truncated 40m north-west of Great Eastern Highway.



Figure 5: Plan view location of CNX along strike from Three Mile Hill. Red arrows highlight spaced brittle ductile, south-east dipping, spaced cleavage that appears to control south-east plunging high-metal content shoots.

The deposit was last mined in 1992 as a shallow 30-35m deep and 270m long north-west striking open pit. No accurate production records exist for the pit. However, based on historic grade control and the new resource model cut at 0.7g/t Au, production is estimated to have been in the vicinity of 13Kt @1.6g/t for 640oz.



Figure 6: Plan view of CNX 2020 drilling with new drilling 3D significant intersections as stars and historic intersections as circles (coloured/sized by GxM as per inset legend). 2020 drill traces are white and labelled. Semi-transparent geology drape is overlain on aerial photography. Location of representative CNX section (Figure 7) is marked with a black box.

In December, Focus completed three RC holes for 512m and one diamond hole for geotech and resource purposes to a depth of 200m.

Results for three RC holes have been received to deliver the following significant intersections (calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution):

- 20CNRC001 (Figure 7) targeted an inferred high-metal content shoot and confirmed strong mineralisation. This hole recorded an intersection comprising:
 - o 37m @ 3.49g/t from 59m (129.1 GXM).
- 20CNRC002 was abandoned without transecting the mineralisation after dropping on dip significantly. The hole effectively skimmed the south-west edge of the stockwork system intersecting the margins of at least three new lodes at depth. These intersections are well below the current inferred Mineral Resource limit, which only extends to between 90m and 100m depth. 20CNRC002 recorded moderate mineralisation on the edge of the system comprising:
 - o 6m @ 1.07g/t from 152m (6.4 GXM)
 - o 10m @ 0.72g/t from 171m (7.2 GXM)
- 20CNRC003 targeted infill in an area that had been previously drilled with a variety of drill orientations. The area was targeted as it allowed the geology model to be tested. The hole has strongly confirmed the mineralisation model and intersected mineralisation in all the expected locations. 20CNRC003 recorded the following intersections:
 - 7m @ 1.29g/t from 77m (9.0 GXM)
 - 9m @ 0.86g/t from 47m (7.7 GXM)
 - o 4m @ 1.15g/t from 63m (4.6 GXM)



Figure 7: View of a north north-west CNX representative section with assays coloured as per inset legend. 2020 drill hole 20CNRC001 is marked by a thicker black drill trace. Interpreted CNX mineralisation is shown with red polygons. Labelled intersection are calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution.

Diamond hole 20CNDD001 intersected significant intervals of stockworks and pyrrhotite sulphides. The hole is expected to be processed in the June 2021 Quarter once geotech logging and sampling are completed.

A diamond drill was re-mobilised to CNX in January 2021 to complete another two geotech holes. In addition, drone geotech data was captured from the historical open pit and will be used to fast-track preliminary wall angles as part of an economic assessment of the deposit.

Undaunted and Lady Charlotte Deposits

Shallow resource development opportunity

The Undaunted and Lady Charlotte Deposits are located adjacent to mine haul roads 550m northeast of the Tindals open pit (Figure 2). The deposits host numerous shallow, high-metal content intersections and exhibit strong south south-west shoot plunges. Structurally, the deposits have similarities with many other Coolgardie deposits by comprising both steep east and moderate eastdipping mineralisation.

The mineralisation is reasonably well drilled in places at 20-30m spacing to depths of only 60m vertical. A small program of three RC holes for 288m was completed at three of the mineralised shoots for a preliminary stage of drilling confirmation. The results are encouraging and point to a low-cost opportunity to convert this shallow resource to a higher category ahead of more detailed mining studies.

Significant intersections have been calculated for the Phase 1 Undaunted program using a 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution:

- o 20UNRC001 15m @ 2.13g/t from 19m (32.0 GXM)
- o 20UNRC001 12m @ 2.22g/t from 43m (26.6 GXM)
- o 20UNRC003 17m @ 1.53g/t from 28m (26.0 GXM)
- o 20UNRC002 11m @ 1.31g/t from 28m (14.4 GXM)
- 20UNRC003 8m @ 1.25g/t from 10m (10.0 GXM)
- o 20UNRC003 8m @ 1.02g/t from 108m (8.2 GXM)

The resource model for the Undaunted and Lady Charlotte Deposits will be reviewed during 2021 ahead of preliminary economic assessment.

Jackpot Deposit

Shallow resource development opportunity

The Jackpot Deposit is accessed from Magnetite Road and just south of Carins Road. The historic open pit is only 3km to the north north-west of Three Mile Hill Mill. Jackpot was originally mined between 1948 and 1962 to a depth of about 140m via high-grade underground methods. Historic underground production was 10,500t @ 12.69g/t for 4,280oz. The deposit was last mined by KBRL Ltd using open-pit methods ending in July 2007. Open pit production to July 2007 was 63Kt at 2.44 g/t for 4,900oz.

The deposit is somewhat of a rarity, being hosted within Hampton ultramafic volcanics that have relatively minor historical production. The primary structural control is a large north-trending and steeply west-dipping fault zone with apparent sinistral throw and associated demagnetisation.

This mineralised fault zone appears in the eastern side of the Jackpot pit with most open pit mineralisation on the hanging wall of this fault zone. Significant mineralisation is developed in a shallow east north-east dipping stacked foliation fabric immediately west and hanging wall to the fault zone. The northern part of the open pit extends westward to capture this style of mineralisation.

In addition, the overall stratigraphic fabric of the Hampton ultramafic volcanics dips moderately northeast and has been exploited by mineralisation on the hangingwall and footwall of the north-striking fault zone.

The Jackpot deposit is considered to be open to the south along strike of the north-trending fault zone. Furthermore, shallow east north-east dipping mineralisation is not closed off and remains a resource development opportunity.

Four RC holes for 534m were drilled at Jackpot South. Three holes intersected mineralisation exceeding 0.5g/t Au. The best two intersections, calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution, are:

- o 20JPRC003 15m @ 1.48g/t from 70m (22.2 GXM)
- o 20JPRC002 4m @ 3.17g/t from 9m (12.7 GXM)

Desktop investigation and resource modelling at Jackpot will be advanced during 2021.

Brilliant Open Pit

Project development drilling

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PFS Resource	Production months	Recovered Gold (Koz)	Diluted Grade (g/t)	Total Cost (A\$ Per Ounce)
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 PES Schedule	74	390	1 97	1 282

The Brilliant Open Pit (also known as Brilliant South Announced 2 Sept 2020) is a base-load production source included in the 2020 Coolgardie PFS refresh (Announced 22 Sept 2020).

Key background aspects of the Brilliant Open Pit considered by the 2020 PFS update included:

- The pit was optimised on a truncated block model and only considered mineralisation south of 6,573,000N.
- At 6,573,000, the Perseverance Fault offsets Brilliant mineralisation with the northern block offset to the north east (Figure 10).
- Proof of concept drilling at Brilliant North (located north of 6,573,000N, Announced 31 July 2020 and 2 Sept 2020) has determined that more than 50% of Brilliant North's inferred gold mineralisation is hosted by a moderate north-east dipping structural set with the remainder located on more traditional steeply east dipping intrusive contacts.
- The truncated Brilliant block model used in the Coolgardie PFS only considers steep-dipping mineralisation located at the contacts of felsic and mafic intrusives.
- This results in a high-strip and relatively high-cost A\$1,715/oz base-load open pit.
- If significant moderate-dipping mineralisation can be confirmed to extend south of 6,573,000N at Brilliant Open Pit, the resource can potentially grow beyond the currently estimated mineralisation.
- This will potentially significantly reduce the strip ratio by delivering mineralisation between and beyond steep mineralisation and thereby improve the value.



Figure 8: Schematic section view toward the north north-west at Brilliant Open Pit (see ASX announcement dated 30 July 2019). Note that the open pit is primarily mining the mineralisation hosted by the steep main lodes located on the contact of intrusions, preferentially located on the contacts of the Greenmount Sill and Brilliant ultramafic. Furthermore, note that moderate north-east dipping structures have been inferred though not modelled nor significantly drill-tested for extensions at this time.



Figure 9 View North Section TND17031 with block model as used for the 2020 Brilliant PFS Pit designs. Note block model only includes steep mineralisation. Inset photo of oriented diamond core from TND17031 interval from 414.09m to 419.22m. The recorded intersection is a hybrid of moderate east dipping veins (highlighted by red lines in the photo and geological schematic) and steep east dipping traditional Brilliant style veins (highlighted by black lines). Moderate east dipping veins are intersected between 414.09m and 418.85m. Steep oriented veins are intersected between 411.7m and 417.9m. The lighter coloured porphyry has been intersected at 414m and locally has a moderate east dip hanging wall contact indicating a sill body is intruding a moderate dipping fracture set away from the main steep dipping dyke body (See schematic geology). The moderate dipping veins are best developed between 411m and 416m. Note the angle of intersection with moderate dip veins is poor with veins oriented sub-parallel to core axis.



Figure 10: Plan view of Brilliant North with 2019 and 2020 proof-of-concept drill holes (thick drill trace and labelled). Assays exceeding 0.42g/t Au are coloured as per legend. The mapped geology is overlain on semitransparent drone imagery to show the location of Brilliant North along strike of the Brilliant Open Pit. The 90mwide window section box for Figure 4 is depicted with the orange dashed rectangle.



Figure 11: Section view towards the north north-west with 90m-wide view window at Brilliant North (section location marked on Figure 10). New drilling along strike of Brilliant completed in 2019 and 2020 delivered a new mineralisation model for Brilliant North. The new model has extensive moderate north-east dipping mineralisation between traditionally modelled steep lodes and extending beyond the steep lodes into areas previously considered waste. Proof-of-concept drill holes completed during 2019 and 2020 are labelled and have thicker traces. Assays exceeding 0.42 g/t Au are coloured as per inset legend. Geology is interpreted and labelled. Pre-March 2020 mineralisation interpretation is labelled as Brilliant Main Lode and Brilliant Hangingwall lodes. Post-March 2020 interpretation comprises overlying stacked, moderate east-dipping lodes (light orange/red outlined polygons). This structural control on mineralisation has also been modelled at the Greenfields open pit and observed at other resources across Coolgardie.

A total of 13 RC holes for 2,412m and three diamond holes for 576m were completed at Brilliant Open Pit. The drilling was conducted for several purposes including:

- Additional open pit geotech data to advance pit feasibility and permitting activities;
- Targeted Mineral Resource infill; and
- Phase 1 testing for moderate east-dipping mineralisation inferred at Brilliant Open Pit between and beyond currently modelled steep lodes.

The results have now been received for the RC holes completed at Brilliant Open Pit. Significant results, calculated using 0.5g/t cut off, 3m internal dilutions and exceeding 4 GxM, include:

Intersections recorded from steep-dipping intrusive contact orientations:

- o 20BLRC013 10m @ 2.38g/t from 164m (23.8 GXM)
- o 20BLRC008 4m @ 2.78g/t from 73m (11.1 GXM)
- o 20BLRC007 9m @ 1.18g/t from 17m (10.6 GXM)
- o 20BLRC006 10m @ 0.78g/t from 28m (7.8 GXM)
- o 20BLRC006 6m @ 0.91g/t from 143m (5.5 GXM)
- o 20BLRC013 3m @ 1.76g/t from 139m (5.3 GXM)
- o 20BLRC006 2m @ 2.00g/t from 15m (4.0 GXM)

Intersections recorded from moderate east north-east dipping structurally controlled orientations:

- o 20BLRC012 19m @ 2.87g/t from 215m (54.5 GXM)
- o 20BLRC012 3m @ 3.15g/t from 193m (9.5 GXM)
- o 20BLRC008 5m @ 0.99g/t from 147m (5.0 GXM)
- o 20BLRC013 5m @ 0.86g/t from 35m (4.3 GXM)
- o 20BLRC011 2m @ 2.08g/t from 25m (4.2 GXM)



Figure 12: Plan view of Big Blow/Happy Jack-Brilliant 2020 drilling with new drilling 3D significant intersections as stars and historic intersections as circles (coloured/sized by GxM as per inset legend). 2020 drill traces are white and labelled. Semi-transparent geology drape is overlain on aerial photography. Location of representative Brilliant section is marked with a black box.

The new intersections from inferred moderate east north-east dipping mineralised structures offer the first directly targeted evidence for this style of mineralisation at Brilliant Open Pit (Brilliant South Resource). The new intersections were returned by targeting between the currently modelled steep lodes, which are located on the boundaries of steeply east north-east dipping porphyry dykes.

None of the inferred moderate east north-east dipping mineralised intersections are hosted on porphyry dyke contacts and all are supported by historic inferred moderate east north-east dipping intersections either on dip or along strike. This orientation of mineralisation is not currently captured by the Brilliant South resource model and may offer a pathway to improve the quality and scale of this resource.



Figure 13: View of the north section including Brilliant 2020 drilling (thick trace) with interpreted steep porphyry hosted mineralisation (magenta lines) and inferred moderate east north-east dipping mineralisation (grey lines). Significant intersections are shown coloured by GXM with intersections calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up 3m internal dilution.

Further development of this model is likely to have a positive impact on stripping ratio inside the 2020 PFS pit design. Further work is now warranted to determine the full scope of mineralisation at Brilliant Open Pit.

Big Blow - Happy Jack Deposits

Additional shallow open-pit project development drilling

The Big Blow deposit strikes north north-east and dips steeply to the east south-east. The mineralisation has a well-developed, high-grade shallow south south-west shoot plunge, possibly controlled by northern and southern splay faults that are interpreted to link through Happy Jack and then Brilliant Open Pit. Big Blow was last mined by Focus, with production terminated in May 2013. Under Focus' previous mining team the deposit produced 163Kt @ 1.29 g/t for 6,804oz between January 2012 and July 2013.



Figure 14: Plan view of Big Blow, Little Blow, Happy Jack and Brilliant 2020 drilling with new drilling significant intersections as stars and historic intersections as circles (coloured/sized by GxM as per inset legend). 2020 drill traces are white and labelled. Semi-transparent geology drape is overlain on aerial photography. Location of representative Big Blow, Little Blow and Happy Jack are marked with black rectangle.

The Big Blow deposit has about 400m of significantly mineralised strike, with the widest and best mineralisation hosted by a shallow south south-west plunging shoot with about 250m of strike. The Focus open pit was terminated early prior to final design because high costs impacted the overall Coolgardie operation.



Figure 15: Big Blow section view to the north with outline of the high-metal content, shallow south south-west plunging shoot. Significant intersections are shown coloured by GXM with intersections calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up 3m internal dilution.

The remnant mineralisation may be amenable to cut back and open pit extraction. However, it is noted remnant mineralisation extends south south-west from the existing open pit and beneath some local waste dumps. The remnant Big Blow mineralisation has been defined by mostly RC drilling with hole spacing of 20m x 10m.

Three RC holes were targeted at the northern end of the Big Blow open pit in the December 2020 Quarter to test for possible extensions. The following low-metal intersections were returned from this reconnaissance drilling program (calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution):

- $\circ\quad$ 20BBRC005 2m @ 1.36g/t from 29m (2.7 GXM)
- 20BBRC006 1m @ 0.63g/t from 55m (0.6 GXM)
- 20BBRC007 1m @ 3.06g/t from 12m (3.1 GXM)
- 20BBRC007 1m @ 1.1g/t from 56m (1.1 GXM)

A further 3 wider-spaced holes were completed along strike between Little Blow Trend and the Happy Jack Trend though only one hole intersected possible Big Blow Trend mineralisation (calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution):

o 20BBRC016 - 1m @ 0.69g/t from 62m (0.7 GXM)

An updated Mineral Resource will be prepared for Big Blow in the June 2021 Quarter for follow-up economic assessment.

Little Blow Trend

Located sub-parallel and slightly east of the Big Blow trend is a 500m strike line of shafts and outcropping quartz – sulphide breccia veins with associated patchy boxwork gossan. This line of prospective mineralisation is called the Little Blow trend and was under-sampled with a 250m strike gap in historic drilling.

Eighteen infill/extension RC holes were targeted at 400m strike of the Little Blow Trend in the December quarter. Limited and patchy intersections were returned (calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution) including:

- 20BBRC011 3m @ 3.82g/t from 1m (11.5 GXM)
 20BBRC014 6m @ 0.81g/t from 29m (4.9 GXM)
 20BBRC017 1m @ 4.09g/t from 65m (4.1 GXM)
 20BBRC017 9m @ 1.96g/t from 70m (17.6 GXM)
 20BBRC020 6m @ 2.00g/t from 31m (12.0 GXM)
 20BBRC022 2m @ 3.01g/t from 60m (6.0 GXM)
 20BBRC023 4m @ 1.03g/t from 71m (4.1 GXM)
- o 20BBRC025 5m @ 0.84g/t from 80m (4.2 GXM)

The drilling has now confined the more contiguous and wider Little Blow mineralisation to a 150mstrike, north-plunging shoot. Current drilling within this shoot approximates 50m x 30m spacing. The mineralisation at Little Blow will be reviewed in the June 2021 Quarter prior to further economic assessment.



Figure 16: Little Blow section view to the north with outline of interpreted quartz vein breccia hosted mineralisation. 2020 drilling has thicker drill trace. Significant intersections are shown coloured by GXM with intersections calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up 3m internal dilution.

Happy Jack Trend

Located sub-parallel and 145m east of Big Blow is the Happy Jack trend of mineralisation. The mineralisation extends over about 600m strike and is moderately developed to a depth of 40-60m. The highest grade and thickest mineralisation is developed over approximately 400m strike and to depths of up to 50m from surface. The mineralisation is close to sub-vertical and hosted in three sub-parallel structures with average true widths of 1m to 4m. Five RC holes were used to extend, infill and twin selected parts of the Happy Jack Trend. Happy Jack intersections calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up to 3m internal dilution include:

- o 20BBRC003 4m @ 1.85g/t from 16m (7.4 GXM)
- o 20BBRC004 1m @ 6.88g/t from 23m (6.9 GXM)
- o 20BBRC004 2m @ 15.38g/t from 30m (30.8 GXM)
- 20BBRC004 4m @ 2.85g/t from 41m (11.4 GXM)
- o 20BBRC004 2m @ 2.03g/t from 76m (4.1 GXM)
- o 20BBRC009 16m @ 0.8g/t from 25m (12.8 GXM)
- 20BBRC011 3m @ 3.82g/t from 1m (11.5 GXM)
- o 20BBRC014 6m @ 0.81g/t from 29m (4.9 GXM)
- 20BBRC017 1m @ 4.09g/t from 65m (4.1 GXM)
- o 20BBRC017 9m @ 1.96g/t from 70m (17.6 GXM)
- 20BBRC020 6m @ 2.0g/t from 31m (12.0 GXM)
- 20BBRC022 2m @ 3.01g/t from 60m (6.0 GXM)
- o 20BBRC023 4m @ 1.03g/t from 71m (4.1 GXM)



Figure 17: Happy Jack section view to the north with interpreted vein and shear hosted mineralisation. 2020 drilling has thicker drill trace. Significant intersections are shown coloured by GXM with intersections calculated using 0.5g/t cut off and up 3m internal dilution.

An updated Mineral Resource will be completed for Happy Jack in the June 2021 Quarter ahead of an economic assessment.

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 386km² 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, Karridale and Burtville 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 has delivered first results from a progressive Pre-Feasibility Study (Pre-Tax NPV_{5.0%} A \$132M) and is advancing study work utilising Laverton's expanded Mineral Resource position.

Focus is also committed to delivering shareholder value from the Coolgardie Gold Project, a 175km² tenement holding that includes the 1.4Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill (on care and maintenance), by continuing exploration and value-enhancing activities. An updated PFS in September 2020 highlighted the potential for a low capital cost, fast-tracked return to mining at Coolgardie and delivered an NPV_{7.5%} of \$183 million. The Company's efforts are now focused on increasing production ready Mineral Resources at Coolgardie.

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.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation
	FML RC Sampling
	RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile.
Sampling techniques	RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags.
	Mineralised 4m composite sampled where resampled at 1m intervals using stored original 1m cyclone split samples
Drilling techniques	RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at 30m intervals using a True North Seeking Gyro tool.
Drill sample recovery	RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.
	All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly.
	Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.
Logging	The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.
	The entire length of all holes is geologically logged/sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and	All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID.
sample preparation	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

Criteria	Explanation							
	weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.							
	Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish.							
	Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation and assay completed in Kalgoorlie.							
	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.							
	QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of							
	mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.							
	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.							
Quality of assay	No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used f assay determination.							
laboratory tests	The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable level of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate.							
	Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. Primary logging data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable.							
verification of sampling and assaying	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.							
	Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument with accuracy of +/-20cm.							
	A True North Seeking Gyro was used for down hole surveying.							
points	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.							

Criteria	Explanation
Data spacing and distribution	 Drill spacing of resource infill approximates 10m x 20 at Alicia, Happy Jack, CNX 20m x 40m at Brilliant, Little Blow 40m section at Big Blow extension 60m and 120m section at Jackpot
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling was designed based on previous geological models, historical data, cross- sectional and long-sectional interpretation. Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
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. The bags were placed into cable tied numbered green bags. Samples were delivered directly to the assay lab by FML personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

	Evaluation
Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals Coolagrdie Drilling Alicia, Big Blow, Happy Jack and Brilliant are located in M15/646 CNX is located on M15/645 Jackpot was targeted on M15/1341 The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims cover the majority of the Coolgardie tenure. At this stage no Coolgardie claims have progressed to determined status.
Historical Exploration and Exploration done by other parties	 Brilliant 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. 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: steeply dipping (70 - 80°) with an 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. <!--</td-->

Criteria	Explanation
	CNX
	• CNX and the adjacent Three Mile Hill deposits have been explored by numerous parties over the years. A 1986 Cord WAMEX report references the lease mentioned in 1947 Department of Mines Annual Reports. They also indicate earlier prospecting activity was evident by:
	two shallow shafts
	• several shallow pits sunk within the mineralised dolerite belt.
	 large scale alluvial/elluvial surface mining by previous holders
	 More modern exploration of the deposit has involved various drilling campaigns by various drilling methods such as RAB, RC and Diamond since the mid 1960's.
	 Geological Mapping, Ground Magnetics, Aeromagnetics and soil sampling have also been routinely carried out by other parties since the mid 1980's.
	 Herald Resources briefly mined CNX in the 1990's by open pit extraction while it was mining the adjacent Three Mile Hill deposit to the SE of the Great Eastern Highway. A 1.2Mtpa processing plant was constructed at the Three Mile Hill deposit.
	• Figures for CNX are not available however it has been reported 4.2Mt at a grade of 2.4g/t Au for 324,116 ounces was mined from Three Mile Hill.
	The existing CNX pit is 275m long, 75m wide and has been mined to a depth of 30m.
	Big Blow, Happy Jack and Little Blow
	Modern drilling exploration was undertaken through various phases;
	Goldfan reverse circulation, mid-1990s, 1,700m
	MPI, Matador & Redemption JV reverse circulation and diamond, mid-2000s, 9,009.62m
	 Focus Minerals, reverse circulation & diamond drilling, 2009-2012, 37,293.86m Focus Minerals, reverse circulation, 2020, 3,061m
	 Systematic exploration has been undertaken around the Big Blow area in the form of auger soil samples, air and ground geophysics and geological mapping. Historic underground mining conducted up to the 1940's and is reported to have vielded 10.310t @ 9.62a/t
	 WMC trial pit in the 1960's with no documented production figures A Focus operated open pit 163Kt @ 1.29 g/t for 6,804oz between Jan 2012 and July
	 2013. Mineralisation at Big Blow is located within brittle fractured basalt with quartz veining and brecciated textures common, hosted by a north plunging anticline within the Burbanks Basalt. At Happy Jack, geology consists of sub-parallel lodes which are typically diorite within basalts proximal to the fold axis of the Big Blow – Burbanks Anticline.
	Jackpot Originally mined as a very high grade under ground targeting north striking steeply west dipping structure. Between 1948 and 1962. Historic underground production is 10,500t @ 12.69g/t for 4,280oz
	Later mined as an open pit by KBRL with open pit production to July 2007 is 63Kt at 2.44 g/t for 4,900oz.

Criteria	Explanation
	 Undaunted, Lady Charlotte Lady Charlotte produced 9704t @ 20.5g/t for 6,388ozes from underground between
	 1899-1903 Several companies have conducted exploration including gridding, sampling, mapping, trenching, rab and RC drilling between 1980 and the mid-2010s, with Focus Minerals undertaking significant resource quality drilling between 2010 and 2012 Electrum, Eltins, Goldfan, Greenex, reverse circulation and diamond, 1980s-1990s, 3,239.2m MPI, Matador & Redeption JV, reverse circulation and diamond, early- to mid-2000s, 2,246.2m Focus Minerals, reverse circulation and diamond, 2007-2016, 18,840.4m Focus Minerals, reverse circulation, 2020, 288m The Undaunted and Lady Charlotte prospects fall within an area of complex interaction between the Brilliant Ultramafic, its underlying Lindsay's Basalt and the felsic intrusives (discisled) and the felsic
	 (dontes) of the Bayley's Porphyty Suite. It is also structurally complex, with N-INNE trending shears and faults intersecting SW faults. Mineralisation is predominantly hosted within the diorites as they are throughout the Tindals Mining Centre. In 2012 Focus Minerals undertook a Mineral Resource estimate for the Lady Charlotte – Undaunted Deposit based on all drilling available to February 2012, with a result of 795,523t @ 1.71g/t Au
	 Brilliant North The project is located on the NNW striking steeply ENE dipping eastern limb of a prominent antiform. Steeply ENE dipping shears are located on east/west margins of the Brilliant Ultramafic and Greenmount Sill high magnesium basalt. These have been overprinted by a suite of porphyry dykes described as a granodiorite. This set is further overprinted by a moderate NE dipping structural set which is also exploited by the porphyritic granodiorite dykes. The two sets of structurally controlled dykes host the mineralisation with higher grade on intersections between the two structural sets defining a shallow NNW plunge to the mineralisation
Geology	CNX Stacked flat lying quartz stockwork system forms a tabular NE striking ore bod. Mineralisation is predominantly developed within a steeply SW dipping granodiorite layer of the differentiated 3 Mile Sill (Mine Sequence). Gabbro is the main hanging wall rocks to the mineralisation with a chill margin of dolerite in contact with Brilliant Ultramatic further to the south west. Gabbros and dolerite are also located footwall to the granodiorite host with dolerite chill margin proximal to the contact with the Lyndsays pillow basalt further to the north east. The contact between the 3 Mile Sill and Lyndsay Basalt also features sporadic black shale interflow sediments.
	Big Blow, Happy Jack and Little Blow Mineralisation at Big Blow is located on the east limb of a north plunging antiform. The mineralisation is hosted within brittle fractured burbanks basalt with quartz veining and brecciated textures common. Mineralisation in parts of the pit is hosted by sulphide-silica mineralisation forming gossans when oxidised. Lower grade gold mineralisation is hosted by moderate east dipping sheeted quartz veins on the contact with a feldspar porphyritic intrusion axial planar to the fold.
	Little Blow mineralisation is located further north of Big Blow proximal to the fold nose of the anticline. The main mineralisation orientation at Little Blow is sub-parallel and slightly east of the Big blow trend. Surface outcropping mineralisation at Little Blow is hosted by brecciated bucky quartz veins 1.2 to +5m wide with iron oxide boxwork after sulphides.
	Happy Jack is located on the East limb of the anticline and is sub-parallel with Big Blow. Four sub-parallel sheeted mineralised structures with widths 1-4m have been defined by drilling over 600m strike to depths of up to 60m. The sub-parallel lodes are associated with diorite intrusions into the burbanks basalt

Criteria	Explanation
	Jackpot Jackpot is located within Hampton ultramafics and proximal to a major N trending steeply west dipping cross fault with associated demagnetisation. Mineralisation at Jackpot is hosted by:
	 Steeply west dipping cross fault Shallow NE dipping stacked foliation fabric
	 Hampton Komatiite interflow sediments that dip moderately NE,
Drill hole information	Collar details (MGA94 Zone51) of FML holes drilled during the December quarter 2020: Alicia collars and significant results

	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	D ip	Azimuth	D epth	Inters ection	
	(MGA94Zone51)		1)		(MGA94) (r				
	Alk la RCD ril	Drill Gollars . Significant i		Inters	ntersections calculate		d at 0.5 g	/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution	
								1.00m @ 2.44g/t from 7m 2.4 GXM	
								2.00m @ 1.23g/t from 15m 2.5 GXM	
								1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 30m [0.5 GXM]	
								9.00m @ 0.74g/t from 35m 6.7 GXM	
	20ALRCOOL	325378	6570028	419	-47	25	102	5.00m @ 0.85g/t from 51m [4.2GXM]	
								2.00m @ 0.62g/t from 61m 1.2 GXM	
								1.00m @ 0.6g/t from 80m (0.6GXM)	
								1.00m @ 0.75g/t from 84m [0.8 GXM]	
								1.00m @ 0.71g/t from 91m 0.7GXM	
								1.00m @ 0.84g/t from 0m (0.8 GXM)	
								1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 36m (0.6GXM)	
	20ALRC002	325453	6570239	426	-60	85	90	6.00m @ 2.1g/t from 44m (12.6GXM)	
								23.00m @ 2.75g/t from 55m 68.2 GXM	
								1.00m @ 0.62g/t from 0m (0.6GXM)	
								9.00m @ 2.34g/t from 31m 211 GXM	
								13.00m @ 1.47g/t from 48m 19.1 GXM	
	20ALRC006	325415	6570031	420	-45	5	108	3.00m @ 0.642/t from 65m 1.9 GXMI	
						'		1.00m @ 0.69g/t from 87m 10.7 GXMI	
								1.00m @ 0.8x/t from 90m 10.8 SXMI	
								2.00m @ 0.922/t from 103m L1 & 5XML	
			<u> </u>		\vdash			200m @ 1.532/t from 1m 13.1.5XMI	
	204180004	325489	6570134	425	-64	104	60	FOOM OF DESIGN THE DECKING	
		10401			1			100m @ 0.5/g/t from 23m 10 8 5/M	
	20ALRC005	325479	6570352		6 -46	30			
				476			54		
				426					
								5.00m @ 1.2g/t from 29m [7.2 GXM]	
	204180006	323472	B/051/	426	-40	~~~	34	6.00m @ 0.85g/t from 20m [5.1 GXM]	
	20ALRC007	325496	<u>ы</u> 570372	424	-49	86	54	1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 28m [0.5 GXM]	
								1.00m @ 1.02g/t from 46m [1.0 GXM]	
								5.00m @ 0.7bg/t from 31m 3.8 GXM	
	20ALRC008	325440	£570123	421	-50	98	95	15.00m @ 1.38g/t from 41m 22.1 GXM	
								6.00m @ 1.55g/t from 75m [9.3 GXM]	
								7.00m @ 1.8g/t from 0m 12.5 GXM	
	20ALRC009	325408	6570069	420	-61	3	54	1.00m @ 0.68g/t from 26m [0.7 GXM]	
								1.00m @ 0.73g/t from 35m [0.7GXM]	
								1.00m @ 0.67g/t from 22m (0.7 GXM)	
	20418/2010	275200	65 7005 5	420	-65	14	108	4.00m @ 0.72g/t from 44m 2.9 GXM	
	20042110010	10122		420	-00		100	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 64m (0.6 GXM)	
								3.00m @ 1.12g/t from 104m 3.4 GXM	
								1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 25m (0.5 GXM)	
	10110001					~		15.00m @ 0.82g/t from 42m 12.3 GXM	
	ZUALKOIL	323430	8/0180	425	-36	30	102	2.00m @ 1.1g/t from 69m (2.2GXM)	
								1.00m @ 2.04g/t from 98m 2.0GXM	
								1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 0m (0.6 GXM)	
								17.00m @ 0.8g/t from 55m 13.6 GXM	
	20ALRC012	325440	6570159	424	-60	92	114	1.00m @ 0.66g/t from 85m [0.7 GXM]	
								Market Announcement Page 36 of 4	2
								1.00m @ 0.62g/t from 20m 10.6GXMI	
	20ALRC013	325459	6570219	426	-61	90	78	25,00m @ 1.2g/t from 44m I 30.0 GXMI	

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	D epth	Inters ection	
	(MGAS	94Zone5	1)		(MGA94)	(m)		
Alicia RCDrill	l Collars. S	lgnlfkant I	ntersi	ection	s calculated	lat 0.5 g	/t Au cut off an up to 3m Internal dilution	
							1.00m @ 0.51g/tfrom 42m (0.5 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.55g/tfrom 52m (0.6 GXM)	
20418/0014	275445	6570718	476	-61		96	1.00m @ 0.74g/tfrom 54m (0.7 GXM)	
20041110014	323443	6370218	420	-01	~~	30	2.00m @ 0.76g/tfrom 57m (1.5 GXM)	
							17.00m @ 0.77g/tfrom 63m (13.1 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.84g/tfrom 90m (0.8 GXM)	
20ALRC015	325430	6570255	426	-55	83	96	25.00m @ 1.76g/tfrom 66m (44.0 GXM)	
20418/0016	236447	6670368	476	-66	105	95	2.00m @ 1.01g/tfrom 37m (2.0 GXM)	
ZUALNOUD	1244	6370266	420	-30	103	30	21.00m @ 1.31g/tfrom 45m (27.5 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 0m (0.5 GXM)	
20ALRCO17	325444	6570269	426	-61	91	90	1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 47m (0.5 GXM)	
							28.00m @ 1.13g/tfrom 57m (31.6 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 145g/tfrom 0m (1.4GXM)	
20418:0018	325456	6570166	423	-50	90	78	8.00m @ 0.77g/tfrom 35m (6.2 GXM)	
	10-50						1.00m @ 13bg/tfrom 60m (1.4 GXM)	
							4.00m @ 0.6g/t from 65m (2.4GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.96g/tfrom 0m (1.0GXM)	
20ALRC019	325457	6570196	427	-60	99	95	1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 38m (0.5 GXM)	
							18.00m @ 1g/t from 43m 18.0 GXM	
							1.00m @ 0.54g/tfrom 73m (0.5 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 1.0bg/tfrom 0m (1.1GXM)	
20ALRCO20	325452	6570199	427	-60	60 90	78	3.00m @ 0.65g/tfrom 39m (2.0 GXM)	
							16.00m @ 1.25g/tfrom 52m (20.0 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.94g/tfrom 53m (0.9 GXM)	
20ALRC021	325458	6570063	420	-61	61 358	54	1.00m @ 1.6g/t from 14m (1.6 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.81g/tfrom 1m (0.8GXM)	
20ALRC022	325471	6570080	420	-61	91	54	19.00m @ 0.77g/tfrom 14m (14.6 GXM)	
							2.00m @ 0.78g/tfrom 0m (1.6GXM)	
20ALRC023	325462	6570092	420	-65	91	72	8.00m @ 0.8g/t from 16m (6.4 GXM)	
							11.00m @ 0.92g/tfrom 50m (10.1 GXM)	
20ALRC024	325481	6570260	425	-61	90	84	1.00m @ 0.78g/tfrom 0m (0.8 GXM)	
							5.00m @ 0.79g/tfrom 70m (4.0 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.95g/tfrom 8m (1.0GXM)	
20ALRC025	325466	6570261	426	-62	88	72	15.00m @ 2.92g/tfrom 21m (43.8 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.83g/tfrom 60m (0.8 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.79g/tfrom 0m (0.8GXM)	
							2.00m @ 0.92g/tfrom 33m (1.8 GXM)	
20ALRC026	325456	6570272	427	-61	89	78	11.00m @ 3.68g/tfrom 39m (40.5 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.6g/t from 54m (0.6 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 1.24g/tfrom 61m (1.2 GXM)	
20ALRC027	325444	6570278	426	-59	89	90	22.00m @ 1.1g/tfrom 52m (24.2 GXM)	
							4.00m @ 1.23g/tfrom 78m (4.9 GXM)	
20ALRC028	325454	6570290	426	-61	87	84	9.00m @ 0.65g/tfrom 48m (5.8 GXM)	
20ALRC029	325458	6570300	426	-61	87	ББ	3.00m @ 0.65g/tfrom 42m (2.0 GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.74g/tfrom 49m (0.7 GXM)	
20ALRC030	325467	6570330	426	-46	87	42	2.00m @ 0.75g/tfrom 31m (1.5 GXM) Market Announcement Page 37 of 4	2

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	D ip	Azimuth	D epth	Inters ection	
	(MGA)	94Zone5	1)		(MGA94)	(m)		
Alkia RCDri	ll Collars. S	ignlficant i	Inters	ect ko	ns calculated	d at 0 .5g	/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution	
							4.00m @ 1.03g/t from 0m (4.1 GXM)	
							2.00m @ 6.82g/t from 22m [13.6GXM]	1
20418/021	276476	65 700 70	420	-67	,	96	4.00m @ 0.8g/t from 38m [3.2 GXM]	l
2000200000	12420	2,00,0	400	-02	-	30	1.00m @ 0.68g/t from 54m [0.7 GXM]	1
							1.00m @ 1.24g/t from 68m [1.2 GXM]	1
							1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 82m (0.5 GXM)	1
							2.00m @ 0.6g/t from 23m (1.2 GXM)	1
							18.00m @ 2.44g/t from 33m [43.9 GXM]	1
							10.00m @ 0.98g/t from 55m [9.8/GXM]	1
20ALRC032	325420	6570048	419	-63	2	120	1.00m @ 2.89g/t from 70m 2.9 GXM	1
							22.00m @ 3.7bg/t from 76m [82.7GXM]	
							3.00m @ 1.13g/t from 104m 3.4 GXM	
							1.00m @ 0.58g/t from 114m (0.6GXM)	
							1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 39m (0.5 GXM)	
204180033	325411	6570070	420	-51	268	42	2.00m @ 0.7bg/t from 34m [1.5 GXM]	1
							12.00m @ 2.44g/t from 12m 29.3 GXM	1
							5.00m @ 0.82g/t from 0m (4.1 GXM)	
204180034	325468	6570100	422	-61	90	72	2.00m @ 0.69g/t from 24m 1.4 GXM	
						~ -	25.00m @ 1.29g/t from 31m 32.2 GXM	
20ALRC035	325486	6570112	422	-61	89	ББ	25.00m @ 1.23g/t from 7m [32.0/GXM]	1
204180036	325474	6570131	423	-58	91	ББ	24.00m @ 2.33g/t from 20m [55.9GXM]	
	124/4						1.00m @ 0.61g/t from 54m (0.6GXM)	
							1.00m @ 2.25g/t from 45m 2.2 GXM	
204180037	325448	6570138	472	-61	90	90	1.00m @ 1.69g/t from 59m [1.7 GXM]	1
			422				2.00m @ 0.64g/t from 67m [1.3 GXM]	
							3.00m @ 0.68g/t from 84m 2.0 GXM	1
20ALRC038	325488	6570115	423	-52	90	60	22.00m @ 1.31g/t from 5m 28.8 GXM	
							1.00m @ 1.25g/t from 0m (1.2 GXM)	1
20ALRC039	325479	6570152	424	-55	89	60	1.00m @ 1.99g/t from 5m (2.0 GXM)	
							31.00m @ 1.83g/t from 13m [55.7GXM]	
							1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 0m (0.5 GXM)	
20ALRC040	325474	ы 70171	423	-49	90	54	18.00m @ 1.14g/t from 11m 20.5 GXM	
							5.00m @ 1.35g/t from 39m (6.8 GXM)	
							7.00m @ 2.52g/t from 5m (17.5GXM)	
20ALR0041	325475	6570218	425	-6Z	89	78	1.00m @ 1.1g/t from 17m 1.1GXM	1
							2.00m @ 1.08g/t from 25m 2.2 GXM	1
							1.00m @ 1.23g/t from 58m 1.2 GXM	1
							1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 0m 0.7 GXM	
							1.00m @ 1.22g/t from 11m 1.2 GXM	1
							5.00m @ 0.77g/t from 23m 3.8 GXM	1
20ALRC042	325469	6670230	425	-74	85	95	2.00m @ 1.4bg/t from 34m (2.9GXM)	
							29.00m @ 2.7bg/t from 41m (80.0 GXM)	
							5.00m @ 0.75g/t from 79m 3.8 GXM	
							3.00m @ 0.79g/t from 88m 2.4 GXM	I

Criteria

Explanation

CNX collars and significant results											
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection				
	(MGA)	94 Zone 5	1)		(MGA94)	(m)					
CNX RED III	Collars. S	ignificant II	nterse	ect lor	vs calculated	l at 0.5 g	/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution				
20CNRC001	327044	6577835	418	-51	52	162	37.00m @ 3.49g/t from 59m (129.1 GXM)				
							6.00m @ 1.07g/t from 152m (6.4 GXM)				
							10.00m @ 0.72g/t from 171m (7.2 GXM)				
ZOCNRCOOZ	327130	6577762	417	-61	50	200	1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 196m (0.7 GXM)				
							9.00m @ 0.8bg/t from 47m (7.7GXM)				
							4.00m @ 1.15g/t from 68m (4.6 GXM)				
20CNRC003	327198	6577730	418	-50	54	150	7.00m @ 1.29g/t from 77m (9.0 GXM)				

Undaunted collars and significant results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Inters ection
	(MGA	94Zone5	1)		(MG A94)	(m)	
Undaunted R	CDrill Colla	ars. Signific	ant Ir	iterse	ctions calcu	lat ed at	0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution
2011 1: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0:					~		15.00m @ 2.13g/tfrom 19m for 31.95 Gx M
200 MK0001	526276	P3/0410	928	-60	30	/8	12.00m @ 2.22g/tfrom 43m for 126.64 Gx M
20U NRDOO2	326406	65 <i>7</i> 0897	432	-61	91	72	11.00m @ 1.31g/tfrom 28m for (14.41 Gx M
							8.00m @ 1.25g/tfrom 10m for 10 GxM
20U NRCCOS	326403	65 <i>7</i> 0707	432	-51	269	138	17.00m @ 1.53g/tfrom 28m for [26.01 Gx M
							8.00m @ 1.02g/tfrom 108m for 18.16GxM

Jackpot collars and significant results

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	D epth	Inters ection					
	(MGA94Zone51)				(MG.494)	(m)						
Jackpot South RCDrill Collars . Significant intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution												
							2.00m @ 0.52g/tfrom 31m (1.0 GXM)					
		6579115		-46	250	10	1.00m @ 0.64g/tfrom 37m (0.6 GXM)					
201PRC001	01PRC001 328280		405				3.00m @ 0.61g/tfrom 44m (1.8 GXM)					
							1.00m @ 0.89g/tfrom 53m (0.9 GXM)					
							1.00m @ 0.63g/tfrom 62m (0.6 GXM)					
							1.00m @ 132g/tfrom 143m (1.3 GXM)					
					249			4.00m @ 3.17g/tfrom 9m (12.7 GXM)				
20JPRC002	328260	6579064	405	-51		126	1.00m @ 2.16g/tfrom 58m (2.2 GXM)					
							1.00m @ 0.56g/tfrom 125m (0.6 GXM)					
		6578991	407	-ы	249		15.00m @ 1.48g/tfrom 70m (22.2 GXM)					
20JPRC003	328324					156	3.00m @ 0.79g/tfrom 92m (2.4 GXM)					
							1.00m @ 0.86g/tfrom 117m (0.9 GXM)					

E	Brilliant col Hole ID Big Blow RCC	lars and Easting (MGA) orll Collar	d signific Northing 94Zone 5 s. Significa	ant r RL 1)	ersec	ts Azimuth (MGAQ4) tions calcula	Depth (m) sted at 0	Inters ection 5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution
	Hole ID Big Blow RCI	Easting (MGA) Orlil Collar:	Northing 94 Zone 5 s. Significa	RL i1) nt inte	D ip ersec	Azimuth (MGA94) tions calcula	Depth (m) ntedat 0	Intersection 5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution
	Big Blow RCC	(MGA) Drill Collan	94Zone 5 s. Significa	i1) nt Inte	ersec	(MGA94) tions calcula	(m) sted at 0	.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution
	6lg 6low RCC	Drill Collar:	s. Significa	nt Inte	ersec	tions calcula	rtexiat O	.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution
								2.00m @ 2g/t from 15m 4 GXM
								10.00m @ 0.78g/t from 28m [7.8 GXM]
								1.00m @ 1.22g/t from 54m (1.22 GXM)
								1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 61m (0.51 GXM)
	10010000	276.26.4	** 733 70			108		1.00m @ lg/t from 79m 1.GXM
	2061/0006	320304	00/22/9	412	-01	108	102	1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 91m (0.54 GXM)
								1.00m @ 0.97g/t from 107m (0.97 GXM)
								1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 113m (0.52 GXM)
								6.00m @ 0.91g/t from 143m (5.46 GXM)
								1.00m @ 0.95g/t from 154m (0.95 GXM)
	20818/007	276.780	65 77445	407	-61	179	197	9.00m @ 1.18g/t from 17m (10.62 GXM)
	2001/0000	120205		407	-31	125	192	1.00m @ 0.62g/t from 33m (0.62 GXM)
						85		4.00m @ 2.78g/t from 73m [11.12 GXM]
	20818/008	276146	65 72005	400			101	1.00m @ 2.36g/t from 91m (2.36 GXM)
	2001/0006	520140	8/5003	408	-34		192	1.00m @ 0.74g/t from 110m (0.74 GXM)
								5.00m @ 0.99g/t from 147m (4.95 GXM)
	20818/000	226480	6571024			16		1.00m @ 0.89g/t from 2m (0.89 GXM)
	2001/1006	320400	B /1934	410	-49		222	1.00m @ 0.69g/t from 70m (0.69 GXM)
	20BLRCO10 20BLRCO11	276.470	66 71 022		.18 -74 .19 -53	70 140	144	2.00m @ 1.73g/t from 27m 3.46GXM
		320479	B /1933	410				1.00m @ 0.97g/t from 53m (0.97 GXM)
		276.426	b572042	419			77	1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 20m (0.72 GXM)
		320433		419			<i>"</i>	2.00m @ 2.08g/t from 25m 4.16GXM
						100		1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 23m (0.54 GXM)
								1.00m @ 0.73g/t from 143m (0.73 GXM)
	20818/0012	876777	6577652				784	3.00m @ 3.15g/t from 198m (9.45 GXM)
	2001110012	120222	W)2003	412	-10		-14	1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 202m (0.51 GXM)
								1.00m @ 0.69g/t from 204m (0.69 GXM)
								19.00m @ 2.87g/t from 215m 54.53 GXM
								5.00m @ 0.86g/t from 35m (4.3 GXM)
								2.00m @ 1.05g/t from 114m (2.12 GXM)
								2.00m @ 0.84g/t from 130m (1.68 GXM)
	2081.RC013	326223	6572653	412	-50	98	234	3.00m @ 1.76g/t from 139m (5.28 GXM)
								2.00m @ 1.46g/t from 151m (2.92 GXM)
								10.00m @ 2.38g/t from 164m (23.8 GXM)
								1.00m @ 1.12g/t from 183m 1.12 GXM

Criteria						Expla	anatio	n
	Big Blow co	ollars an	d signific	cant	resu	ults		
	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Inters ection
		(MGAS	94Zone5	1)		(MGA94)	(m)	
	Big Blow R	CD rill Colls	ars. Signifik	0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m Internal				
	208 8RC005	325609	6572136	419	-52	269	90	2.00m @ 1.3bg/tfrom 29m (2.72 GXM)
	208 BRC006	325640	6572138	419	-51	269	120	1.00m @ 0.63g/tfrom 55m (0.63 GXM)
	208880007	325653	6572175	420	-51	271	120	1.00m @ 3.06g/tfrom 12m (3.06 GXM)
								1.00m @ 1.1g/t from 56m (1.1 GXM)
	208 BR C027	325587	6572286	420	-50	272	138	2.00m @ 0.83g/tfrom 43m (1.66 GXM)
								2.00m @ 1.22g/tfrom 58m (2.44 GXM)
	Little Blow	collars a	ind signi	ficar	nt res	sults		
	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Inters ection
		(MGA	94Zone5	i1)		(MG A94)	(m)	
	Little Blow	RCDrill Go	llars. Signi	fleant	Inter	sections cal dilution	culated :	at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m Internal
								1.00m @ 0.639/t from 127m 10.63 (SYMI
	208 BRC002	325658	6571935	422	-ы	269	216	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 141m 10.57 SXMI
	20888/0008	325657	6572264	419	- 50	271	132	1.00m @ 2.21g/t from 99m 12.21 GXMI
	208.88(0)11	375639	6572245	119	-51	272		3.00m @ 3.829/t from 1m 111.46 GXMI
	2000000012	2766.78	6673246	41.9	-51	272	108	1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 51m (2148 GXM)
	2000000012	2766.77	6672464	415	-52	272	108	E.COM @ CE33/t from 32m (4.85 GXM)
	200000014	3230//	6372434	415	-32	270	108	5.00m @ 0.81g/t from 29m (4.86 GXM)
	200000013	277178	6372468	413	-31	270	102	Troom & or safe from your lots a crimin
	208 BRC016	325759	6572465	415	-51	270	96	
								1.00m @ 0.69g/t fiom B2m [0.69 GXM]
				415	15 - 50		95	1.00m @ 0.69g/t from 54m [0.69 GXM]
	208 BRC017	325748	6572535			270		1.00m @ 0.91g/t from 55m 14.09 (SYM)
								9.00m @ 1.95g/t from 70m 117.54 GXMI
								3.00m @ 2.52g/t from 16m (1.71.6XM)
	208 BRC018	325720	6572746	416	-51	270	90	1.00m @ 0.62g/t from 22m 10.62 (XMI
								1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 50m 10.57 GXMI
	208 BRC019	325763	6572744	415	-51	270	90	1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 71m 10.55 GXMI
	208 BR C020	325738	6572667	415	-51	270	102	6.00m @ 28/tfrom 31m 12 GXMI
	20B BRC022	325709	6572558	416	-50	257	69	2.00m @ 3.012/t from 60m 16.02 GXMI
	20B BRC023	325694	6571968	423	-51	273	246	1.00m @ 0.65g/t from 242m 10.65 GXMI
								1.00m @ 0.58g/t from 72m 10.58 GXMI
	20B BRC024	325609	6572330	418	-50	272	126	1.00m @ 1.4g/t from 101m 1.4 GXM
								1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 33m (0.51 GXM)
								1.00m @ 1.35g/t from 37m (1.35 GXM)
	208 BRC025	325591	6572287	419	-50	269	85	1.00m @ 0.91g/t from 42m 10.91 GXMI
							3	1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 67m (0.5 GXM)
			I					
								5.00m @ 0.84g/t fiom 80m [4.2 GXM]

Criteria	Explanation											
	Happy Jack	Happy Jack collars and significant results										
	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection				
		(MGA	94Zone5	51)		(MGA94)	(m)					
	Happy Jack RCDrill Collars. Significant intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m interr dilution											
	1000000000							2.00m @ 0.99g/t from 37m [1.98 GXM]				
	208880001	525512	63/1/04	424	-51	2/2	/8	2.00m @ 1g/t from 47m 2GXM				
								4.00m @ 1.85g/t from 16m [7.4GXM]				
	200.00.000				-60			3.00m @ 0.58g/t from 25m [1.74 GXM]				
	206680005	272031	63/202/	440		209	126	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 57m (0.57 GXM)				
								1.00m @ 0.83g/t from 81m (0.83 GXM)				
								3.00m @ 0.64g/t from 12m [1.92 GXM]				
								1.00m @ 6.88g/t from 23m (6.88 GXM)				
								2.00m @ 15.38g/t from 30m (30.7b GXM)				
	208 BRC004	325701	6572052	419	9 -60	267	102	4.00m @ 2.85g/t from 41m [11.4GXM]				
								2.00m @ 2.03g/t from 7Em [4.0EGXM]				
								1.00m @ 0.83g/t from 84m (0.83 GXM)				
								1.00m @ 0.58g/t from 88m (0.58 GXM)				
	208 BRC009	325734	6572187	422	-59	270	95	15.00m @ 0.8g/t from 25m (12.8 GXM)				
				Γ				2.00m @ 0.84g/t from 7m (1.68 GXM)				
	200.0000000		6571968				7.46	1.00m @ 0.68g/t from 27m [0.68 GXM]				
	20666023	325694		423	-51	2/5	246	2.00m @ 0.65g/t from 38m (1.3 GXM)				
								4.00m @ 1.03g/t from 71m (4.12GXM)				
Data aggregation methods	2020 Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution.											
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	Wherever possible holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation True widths can be estimated once geological/mineralisation modelling has been completed.											
		$\frac{1}{2}$, no int	includo	ns a d in	thic	epresen	como	at 3D parspective views and schemat				
Diagrams	cross-sectio	ins are	include	d to i	illus	trate the	distrik	bution of grade.				
Balanced reporting	Drilling resu FML holes s appropriate.	Its are i shows a	reportec actual lo	in a catio	a ba ons	lanced ro of holes	eportii drillec	ng style. The ASX announcement for I, and representative sections as				
Other substantive exploration data	There is no	other m	naterial e	expl	orati	ion data	to rep	ort at this time.				
Further work	FML anticipa	ates ad	ditional	drilli	ing t	o follow	up on	encouraging results in Coolgardie.				