

Market Announcement

12 October 2022

Coolgardie Gold Project - Updated Ore Reserves

Highlights:

- **A 2022 Ore Reserve of 7.48M tonnes at 1.81 g/t for 436,532 contained ounces has been estimated using a gold price A\$2,200 per ounce**
- **An initial Ore Reserve estimate of 48,500 oz has been completed for the CNX open pit**
- **New geotech information and mine designs allow reduction of strip ratio of Greenfields and Brilliant pits by 36% and 31% respectively**
- **To date, only 31% of the total Coolgardie Measured and Indicated Resources have been included in the updated Ore Reserves**
- **A Life of Mine Plan will be developed based on the 2022 Ore Reserves estimates**

West Australian gold company Focus Minerals Limited (**ASX: FML**) (**Focus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce results of the 2022 Ore Reserve update for the Coolgardie Gold Project (**Coolgardie**). The Coolgardie project includes 175km² of highly prospective tenements on the outskirts of the Coolgardie township in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Commenting on the 2022 Ore Reserve estimate for Coolgardie, Focus Minerals' Executive Chairman, Mr Wanghong Yang, said:

"This updated Ore Reserve estimate demonstrates an economically viable future for the Coolgardie Gold Operations, with an improvement in overall strip ratio, the addition of CNX deposit and a new underground mine ready for development at Bonnie Vale. The result of these updated Ore Reserves will provide the platform for Focus to transition from Explorer to Producer."

The 2022 Ore Reserves is shown below with comparison to the previous Ore Reserves as restated in the FY2021 Annual Report to Shareholders (refer to ASX announcement dated 30 March 2022):

		2021			2022		
		Tonnes MT	Grade g/t	Ounces	Tonnes MT	Grade g/t	Ounces
Brilliant Open Pit Reserve	Proved						
	Probable	3.72	1.57	188,000	3.46	1.48	164,000
	Total	3.72	1.57	188,000	3.46	1.48	164,000
CNX Open Pit Reserve	Proved				1.21	1.17	45,550
	Probable				0.06	1.58	3,000
	Total				1.27	1.19	48,500
Green Fields Open Pit Reserve	Proved	1.48	1.38	65,500	1.83	1.22	71,750
	Probable	0.58	1.23	23,000			
	Total	2.06	1.34	88,500	1.83	1.22	71,750
Bonnie Vale Underground Reserve	Proved						
	Probable	0.86	5.26	145,500	0.93	5.11	152,200
	Total	0.86	5.26	145,500	0.93	5.11	152,200
Coolgardie Total Reserves	Total Proven	1.48	1.38	65,500	3.04	1.20	117,300
	Total Probable	5.16	2.15	356,500	4.45	2.23	319,200
	Total	6.64	1.98	422,000	7.49	1.81	436,450

Initial Ore Reserves for the Bonnie Vale, Brilliant South and Greenfields deposits were published in the 2020 PFS (see ASX announcement dated 22 September 2020). The 2022 Ore Reserve is derived from published open pit Mineral Resource estimates for:

- Greenfields Open Pit Mineral Resource estimate announced 1/8/2022
- Brilliant South Open Pit Mineral Resource estimate announced 23/2/2022
- CNX Open Pit Mineral Resource estimate announced 24/11/2021
- Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource estimate announced 2/9/2020

Only 31% of the total Coolgardie Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources were considered for the 2022 Ore Reserve estimate comprising:

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Koz
Total Measured	4.09	1.27	166
Total Indicated	11.89	1.7	651
Total Mineral Resource Considered for 2022 Ore Reserve compilation	16.98	1.59	817

Conversion of Resources to Reserves is 53.4% for these deposits.

Coolgardie hosts global Mineral Resources of:

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Contained Moz
Total Measured	4.4	1.5	0.2
Total Indicated	22.7	1.9	1.4
Total Inferred	14.9	2.1	1.0
Total Mineral Resource	42.0	1.9	2.6

Table below summarises some key modifying factors used:

Criteria	Greenfields	CNX	Brilliant South	Bonnie Vale
Mineral Resource Model	5/08/2022	24/11/2021	23/02/2022	2/09/2020
Mine Type	Open Pit	Open Pit	Open Pit	Underground
Previous Reserve	2020 PFS - Mining One	none	2020 PFS - Mining One	2020 PFS - Mining One
Competent Person for Reserve Estimate	Gary McCrae Minecomp Pty Ltd	Gary McCrae Minecomp Pty Ltd	Gary McCrae Minecomp Pty Ltd	Dr Fusheng Li Consultant Mining Engineer
Study Confidence Level	+/- 25%	+/- 25%	+/- 25%	+/- 25%
<u>Mining Factors and Assumptions</u>				
Resource Model factored to generate diluted Ore Reserve	20% at 0.00 g/t regardless of regolith	5% at 0.00 g/t regardless of regolith	Oxide 10% at 0.00 g/t Trans 15% at 0.00 g/t Fresh 20% at 0.00 g/t	Stope Panels 10% Op Design Rib or Sill Pillars 5% Development Ore 5%
Mining Recovery Factor	95%	95%	95%	90% stopes 80% rib and sill pillars 95% Development Ore
Optimisation analysis	Whittle	Whittle	Whittle	
Mine Design	Open Pit	Open Pit	Open Pit	General bottom up mining sequence. Open stoping with RW or CAF backfill. Rib and Sill panels designed for local support.
Minimum Mining Width	Practical and Workable	Practical and Workable	Practical and Workable	3.0m for UG development 2.0m for stoping
Mining Fleet	90t dump truck Fleet, matching Excavator, Ancillary machinery - dozer, grader, water cart	90t dump truck Fleet, matching Excavator, Ancillary machinery - dozer, grader, water cart	90t dump truck Fleet, matching Excavator, Ancillary machinery - dozer, grader, water cart	30 tonne trucks (MT436B or equiv) 10 t tele remote LHD loaders (ST1030) Twin Boom Jumbo (Atlas Series M) Long Hole Rig (Atlas Simba S7D)
Pit Slope Inputs	External Geotech Reports	External Geotech Reports	External Geotech Reports	
<u>Cut Off Grades</u>	0.53g/t Inclusive of Mining Dilution	0.54g/t Inclusive of Mining Dilution	0.56g/t Inclusive of Mining Dilution	Cut off 2.0g/t applied to stopes. 0.5g/t applied to dev ore. Economic analysis on each
<u>Metallurgical Factors and Assumptions</u>				
Processing History	Previously treated TMH	Previously treated TMH	Previously treated TMH	Suited to treatment at TMH
Testwork	2021 - Av gravity gold recovery 70%, overall recovery 93.6%	2022 - Av gravity recovery of 75% and overall recovery 94.9%	2022 - Average overall recovery of 95.5%	2020 PFS - testwork results discounted by 3%, processing recovery of 95.8%
Gold Recovery utilised for Reserve Estimate	92%	92%	92%	95.80%
<u>Environmental Factors and Assumptions</u>				
Tenement Status	Located on Mining Lease	Located on Mining Lease	Located on Mining Lease	Located on Mining Lease
Waste dump design	Approved	Advanced	Advanced	Waste Rock used for Backfill
Base Line Studies	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing
Operating Status	MON Active	Pending	Pending	Pending
<u>Revenue Inputs</u>				
Gold Price \$/oz	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200
WA State Royalty	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	3.00%
<u>Cost Inputs</u>	Minecomp Estimate	Minecomp Estimate	Minecomp Estimate	1st Principles and benchmarked with other local operations
Grade Control	\$2.10 per ore tonne	\$2.10 per ore tonne	\$2.10 per ore tonne	Decline Development - \$6000/m
Rehabilitation	\$0.20 per Waste BCM	\$0.20 per Waste BCM	\$0.20 per Waste BCM	Ore drive Dev - \$4500/m
Mining	\$9.48 per BCM	\$8.46 per BCM	\$8.35 per BCM	Haulage - \$3.90/ tonne km
Mining G&A	\$3.36 per BCM (FML Calc)	\$3.36 per BCM (FML Calc)	\$3.36 per BCM (FML Calc)	Gr Control - \$7/ ore tonne Long Hole Stoping - \$40.1/ UG Backfill - \$43.1/cum
Ore Processing	\$31.00 per tonne (FML calculated -TMH treatment)	\$31.00 per tonne (FML calculated -TMH treatment)	\$31.00 per tonne (FML calculated -TMH treatment)	\$31.00 per tonne (FML calculated -TMH treatment)

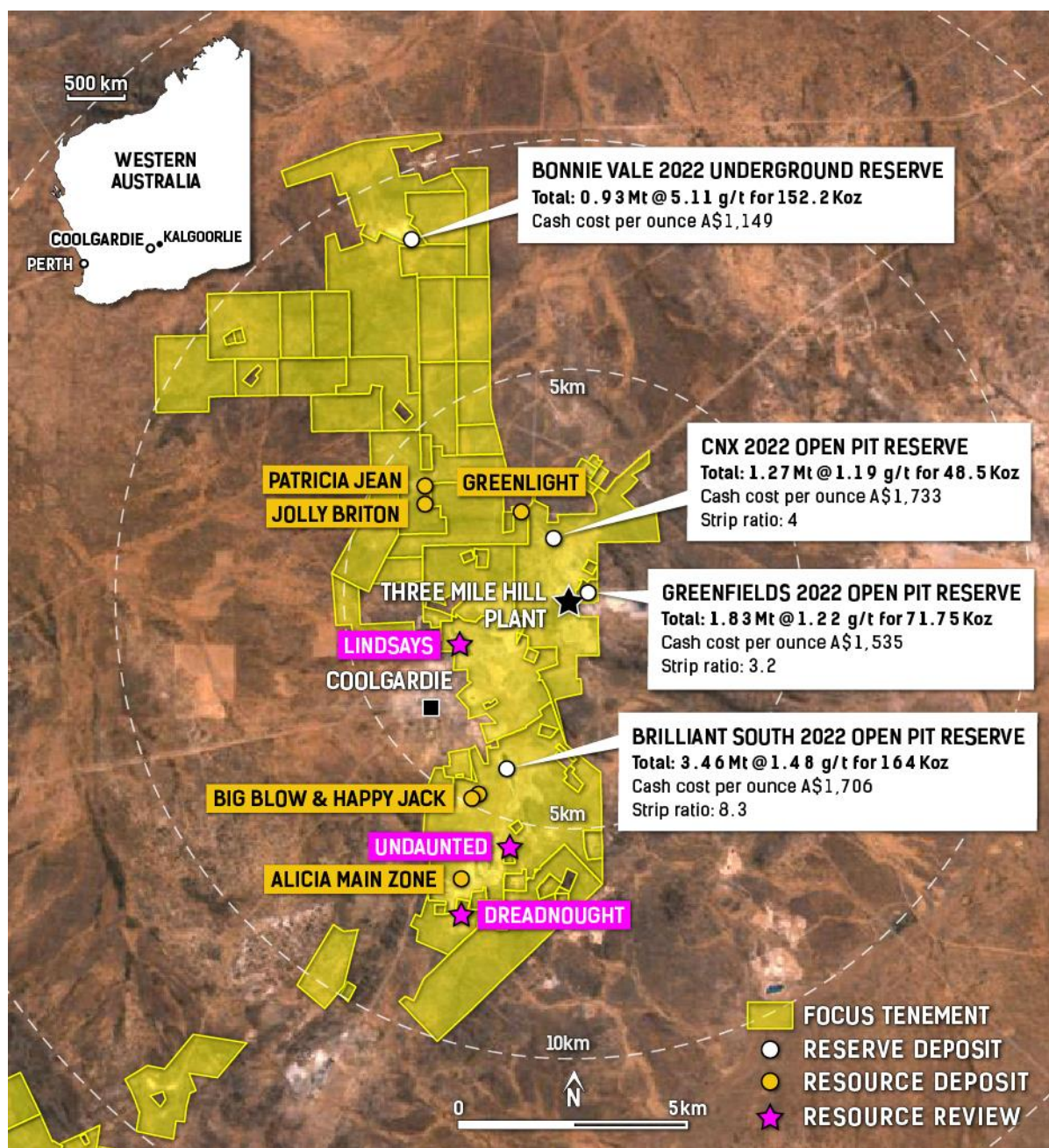


Figure 1: Location Map for Coolgardie 2022 Ore Reserves with recent Mineral Resource locations and deposits under review

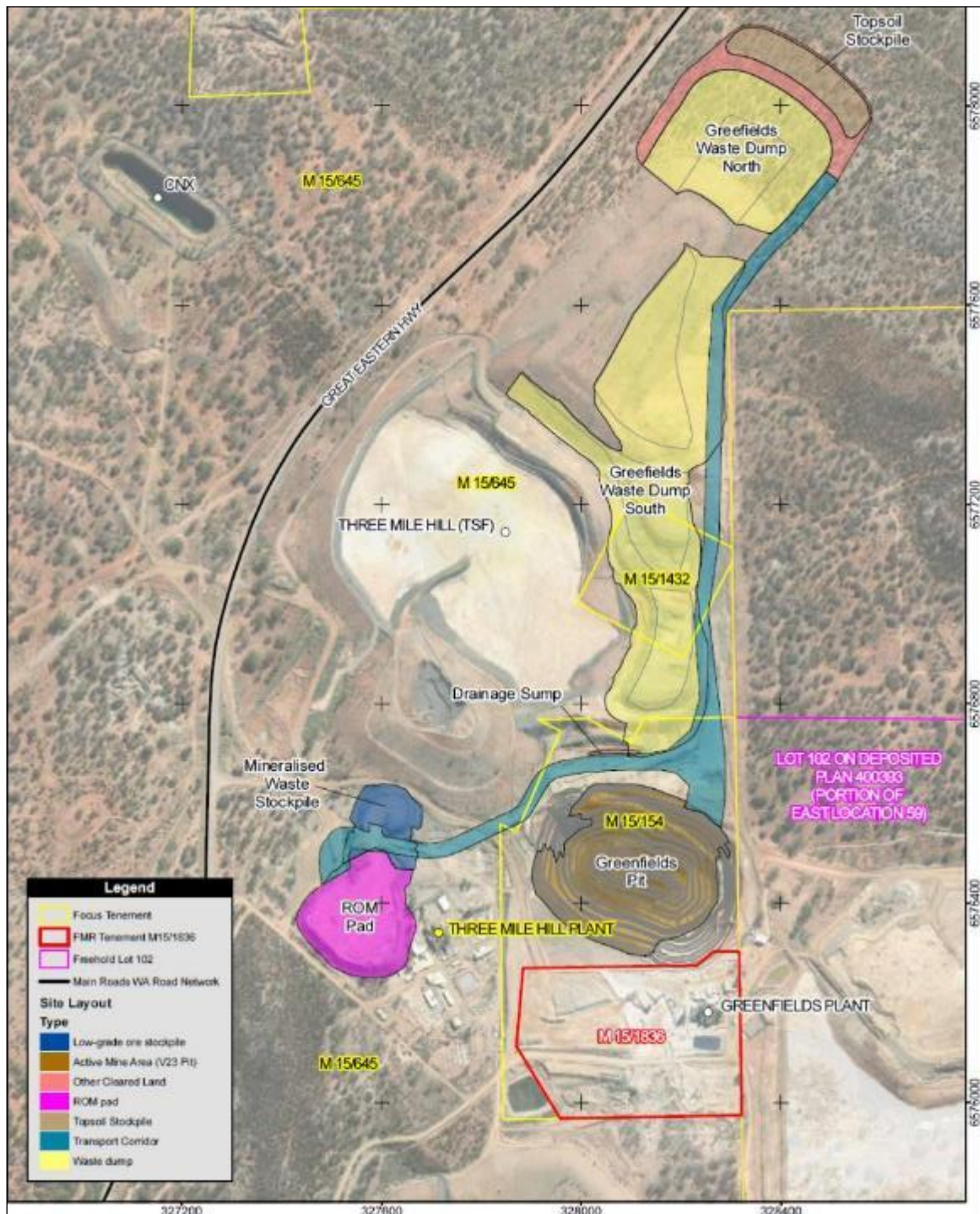


Figure 2: Greenfields 2022 open pit site layout with surrounding tenements and infrastructure

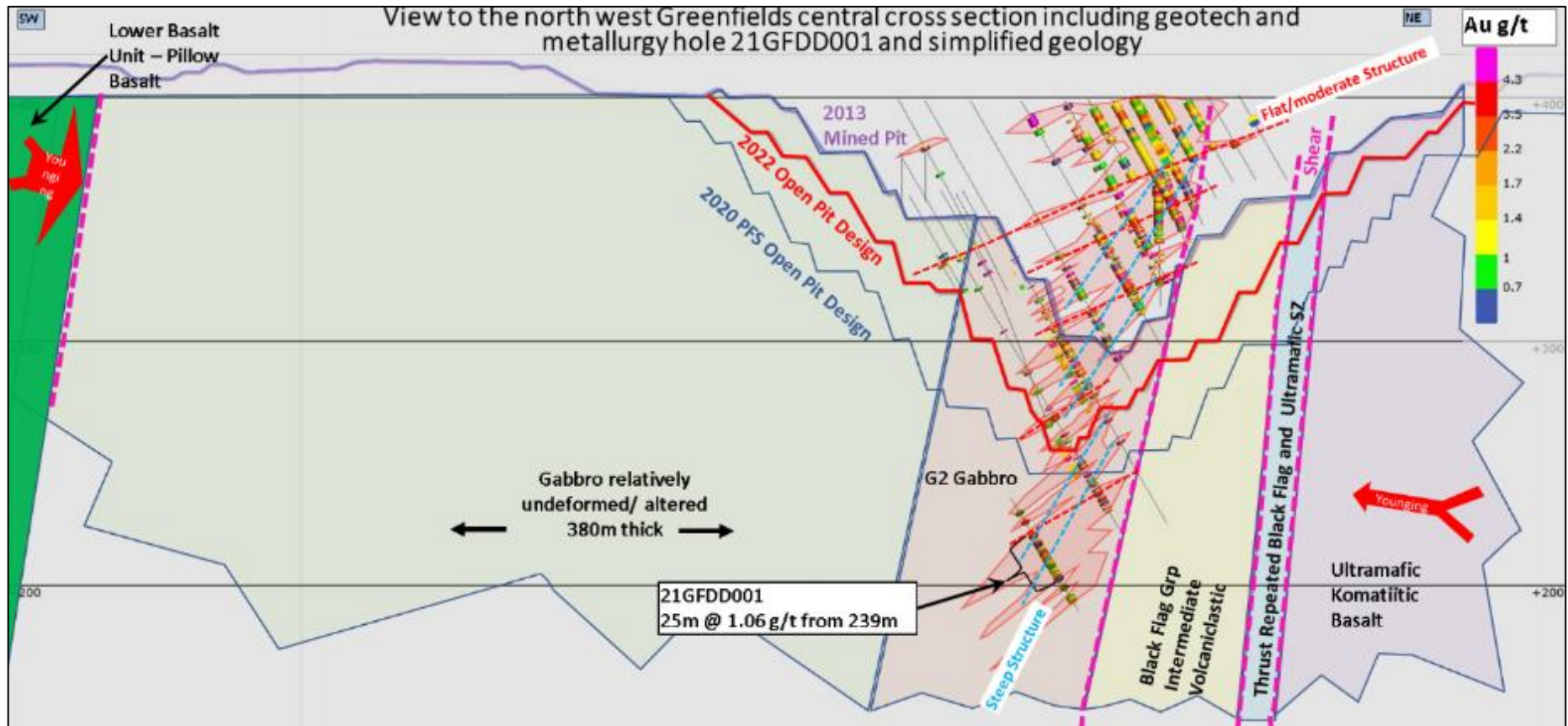


Figure 3: Sectional view north-west of the interpreted cross section in the central part of the Greenfields open pit. The sub-vertical reddish-orange polygon shows the location of the modelled G2 gabbro that hosts the majority of the Greenfields mineralisation. Red polygons show the location of the stockworks that host Greenfields mineralisation. The 2022 open pit design is shown (Red Polyline). The 2020 PFS Pit design is shown (Dark Blue polyline)

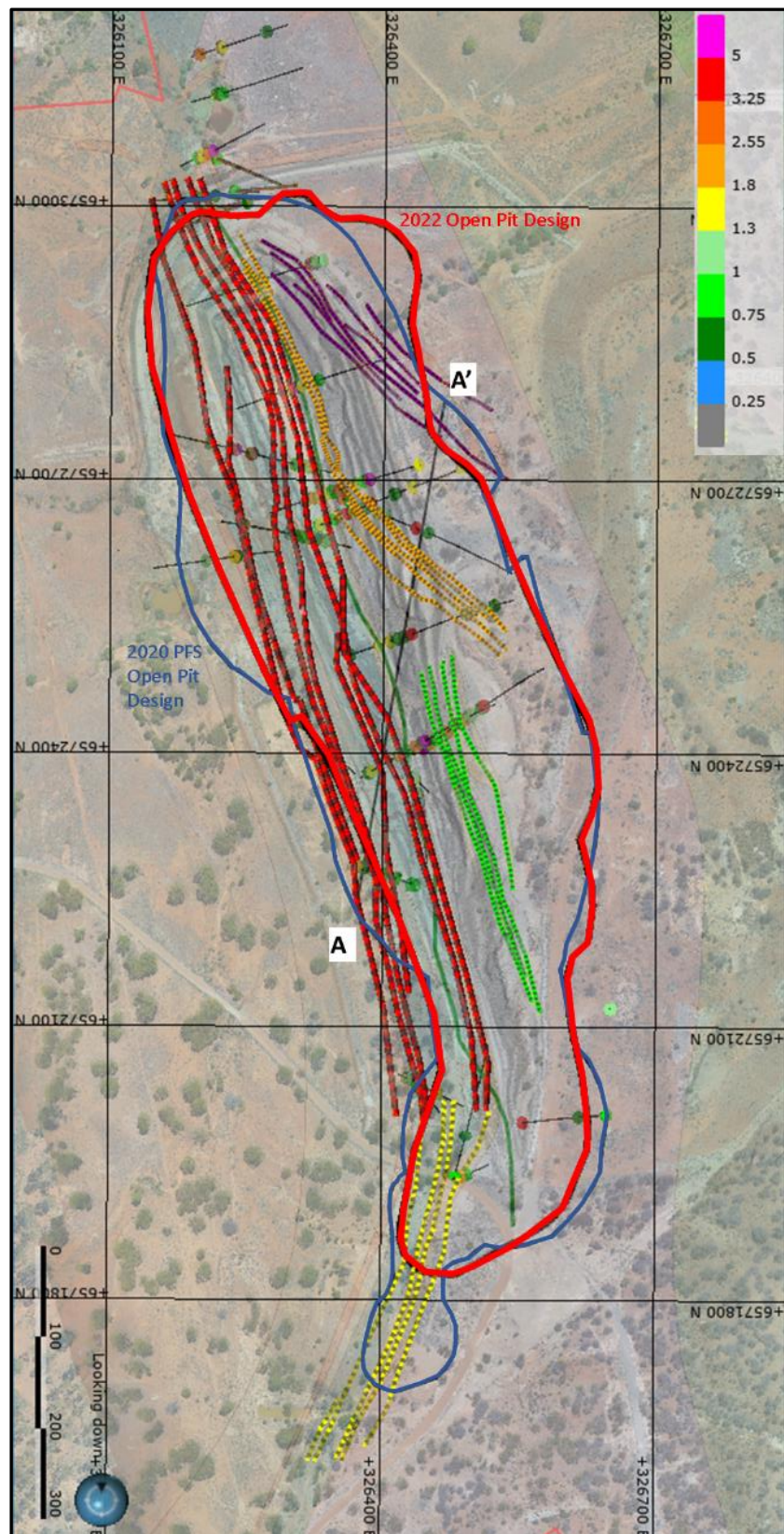


Figure 4: Colour-coded Brilliant South mineralised structural sets projected to the mined topography. Crest of the 2020 PFS pit design is marked by a dark blue polygon. The Crest of the 2022 Ore Reserve pit is marked by red polygon, Focus drilling since 2019 is shown by thin black traces with intersections exceeding 0.6 g/t coloured as per inset legend

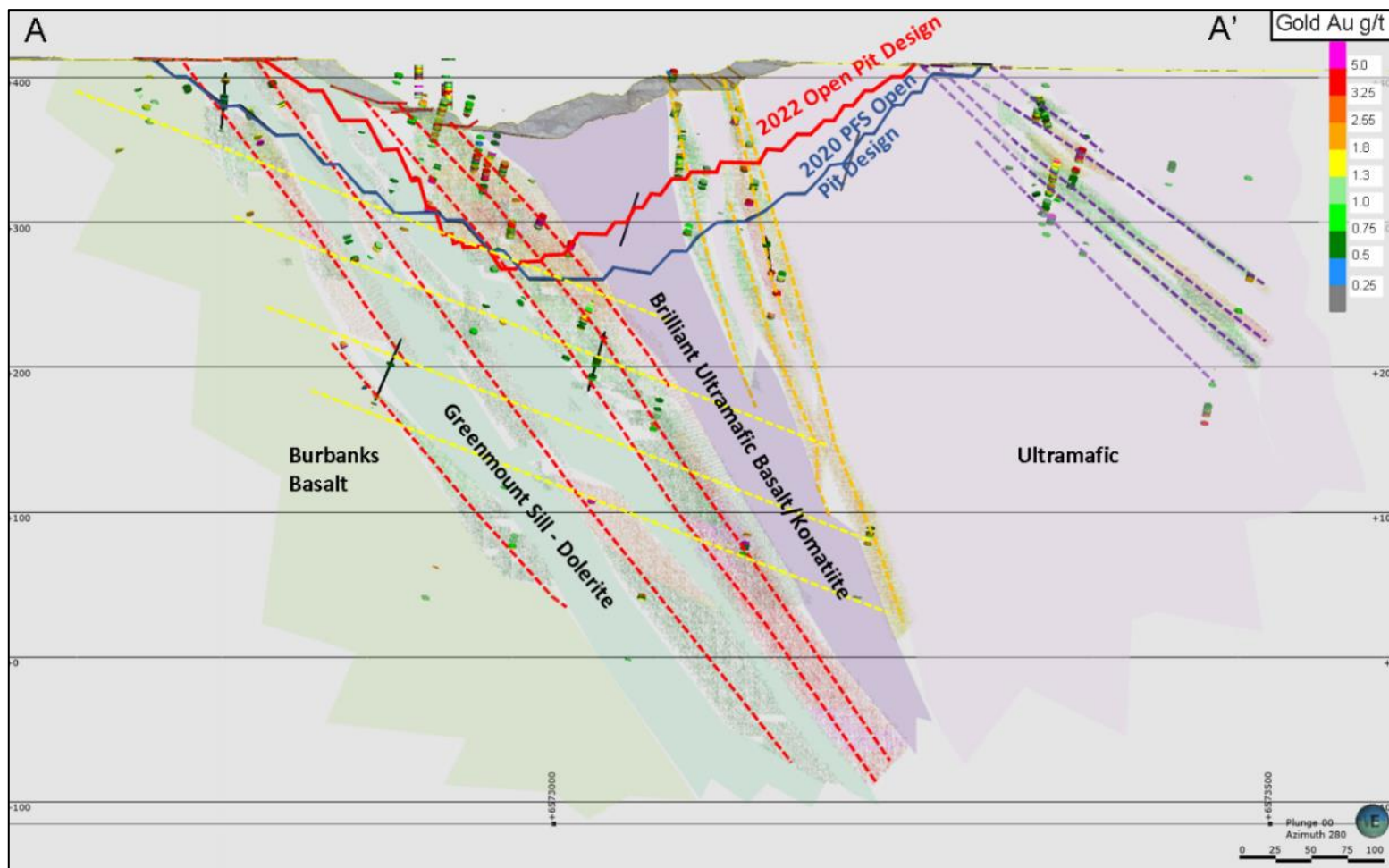


Figure 5: A 20m width section view towards the west north-west through Brilliant South showing a composite section of several mineralised structural sets. The February 2022 block model for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories is shown and coloured as per inset legend. Drilling assays cut at 0.6g/t Au are coloured to match the block model. Focus drilling completed since 2019 is marked with black drill traces. Simplified structural sets are marked by coloured dashed poly lines. The 2020 PFS open pit is shown by the dark blue polyline. The 2022 Ore Reserve pit design is marked by red polyline.

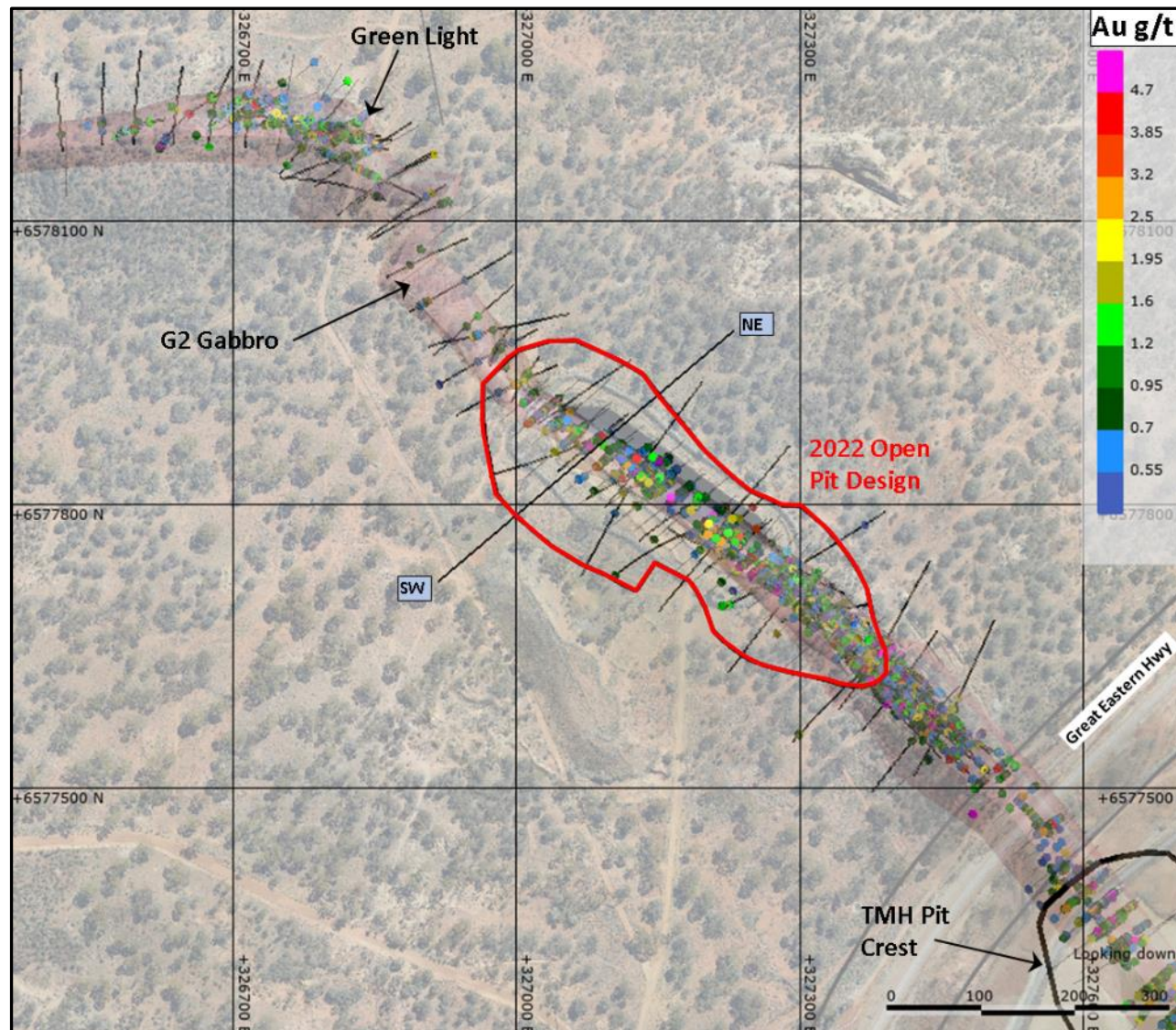


Figure 6 Plan view CNX with 2022 Ore Reserve pit Crest (Red Polygon) on drilling with assays cut at 0.6 g/t. Holes drilled since 20220 have thicker traces. The crest of the Three Mile Hill pit is also shown (black polyline)

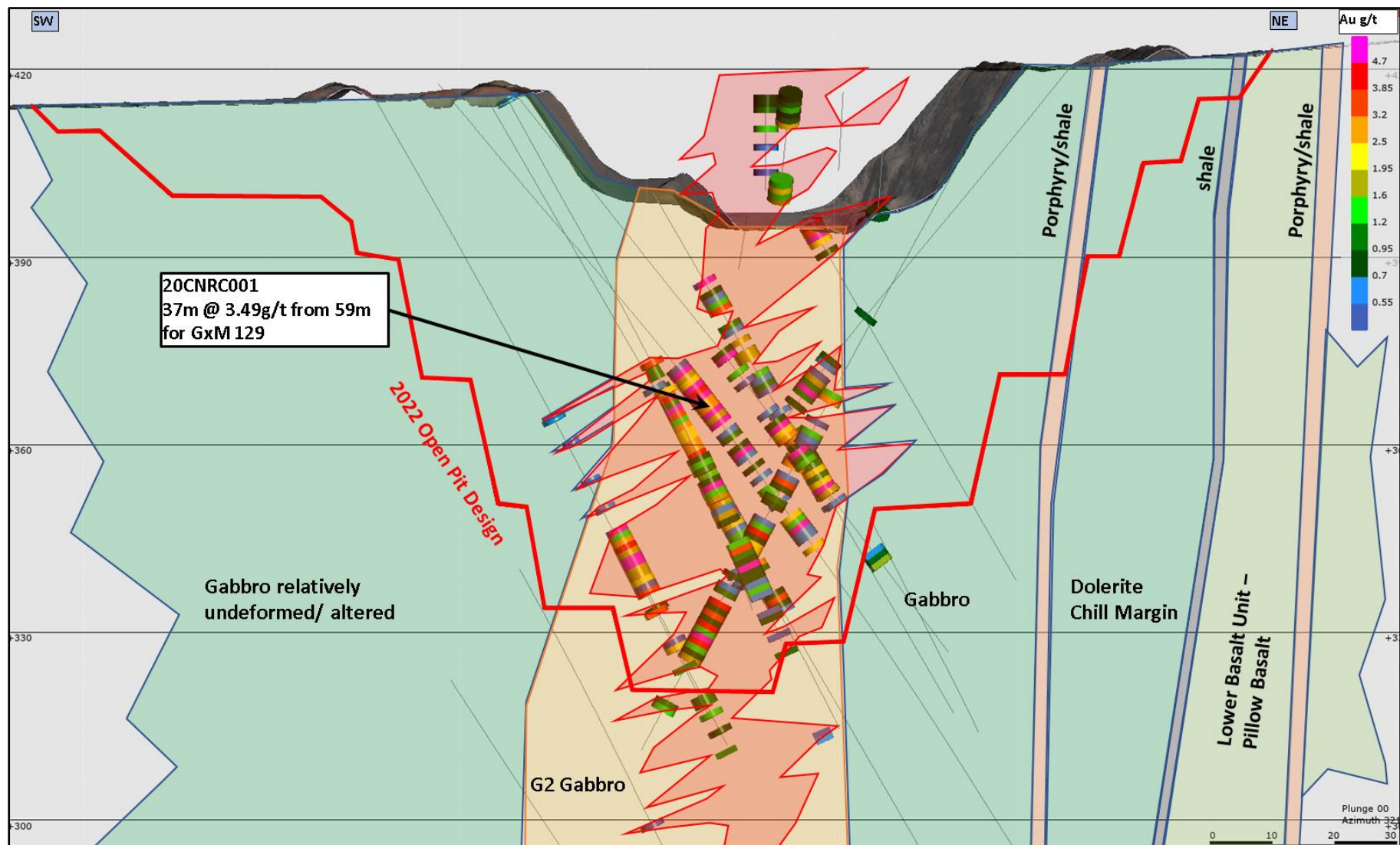


Figure 7: Sectional view north-west of the interpreted cross section 20CNRC001. The sub-vertical yellow polygon shows the location of the modelled G2 Gabbro that hosts the majority of the CNX mineralisation. The labelled significant intersection was calculated using a 0.5g/t cut-off and up to 3m internal dilution. Red polygons show the location of the bulk-style CNX mineralisation. The 2022 Ore Reserve Pit design is shown (red polyline).

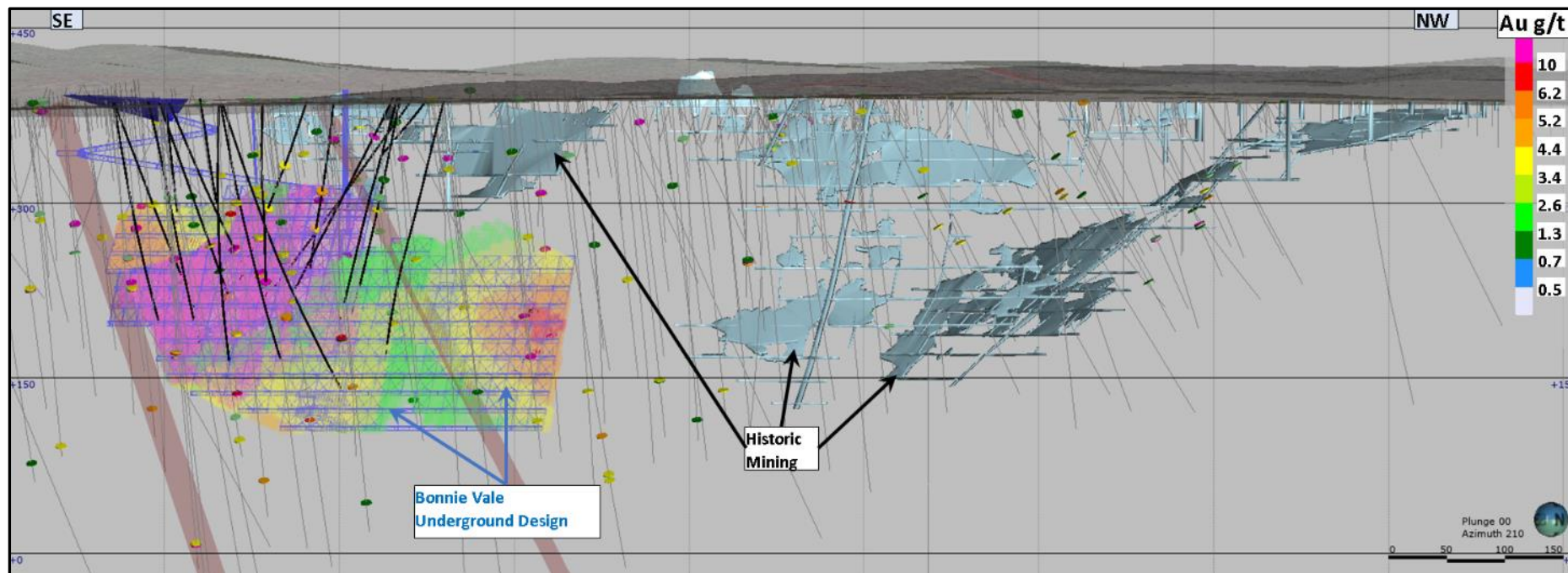


Figure 8: View to the south west showing: Bonnievale historic mining (light polygons), Planned Bonnie Vale underground (Dark blue poly lines), Quarry lode Indicated Mineral resource coloured as per inset legend and cut at 1.8g/t, drilling with assays coloured as per inset legend and cut at 2.6 g/t, 2022 geotech and infill drill traces with results pending (Dark black drill traces).

The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by
Mr Wanghong Yang, Executive Chairman 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 Coolgardie Gold Project and Laverton Gold Project, in Western Australia's Goldfields.

Focus is committed to delivering shareholder value from the Coolgardie Gold Project, a 138km² tenement holding that includes the 1.2Mtpa 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 NPV7.5% of \$183 million.

The Laverton Gold Project covers 362km² 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 Sickie, 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.

ASX Listing Rule 5.19.2

Ore Reserves estimates will continue to evolve and is part of the progressive refinement of the Coolgardie 2020 PFS announced in September 2020. Focus confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target or the forecast financial information derived from the Coolgardie 2020 PFS announced in September 2020 continue to apply. The Company is working towards an updated LOM plan for Coolgardie using the 2022 Ore Reserves estimate.

Competent Person Statement

Mineral Resources

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

The Mineral Resource estimates for Greenfields and Bonnie Vale Deposits 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*.

The Mineral Resource estimates for CNX and Brilliant South were undertaken by Mr Michael Job, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr Job is an independent consultant employed by Cube Consulting. Mr Job has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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*.

Mr Aaltonen, Mr Job 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.

Ore Reserves

Environmental and social aspects including matters relating to the environmental approvals that are required for the Ore Reserve estimation are being progressed by Focus Minerals Environment Manager Gemma Blick. Gemma Blick has sufficient experience that is relevant to the environmental management approvals and social interaction of mining operations at Coolgardie. Gemma Blick qualifies as a Competent Person confirming there are no currently known environmental or social impediments to mining the projects included in the Coolgardie 2022 Updated Ore Reserves. Gemma Blick consents to the inclusion in any report or public announcement of the matters on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to open pit Ore Reserves estimates is based on an assessment completed by Gary McCrae, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) with a chartered professional status in mining. Mr McCrae is employed by Minecomp Pty Ltd who were engaged by FML to complete the open pit Mine Designs and compile open pit Ore Reserve estimates for the Greenfields, CNX and Brilliant South Deposits. Mr McCrae has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Mr McCrae consents to the inclusion in any report or public announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Bonnie Vale underground Ore Reserves estimate is based on an assessment completed by Dr. Fusheng Li, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Fusheng Li is a mining consultant employed by Focus Minerals Pty Ltd to complete Bonnie Vale underground Mine Design and compile the underground Ore Reserve estimate for the Bonnie Vale Deposit. Dr Fusheng Li has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Dr Fusheng Li consents to the inclusion in any report or public announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

- Section 1 Details for the Greenfields deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “Measured Growth at the Greenfields Open Pit” Dated 5/08/2022

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus Minerals Ltd (FML) RC percussion drill chips were collected at 1m intervals via a riffle splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. For FML diamond core, sample intervals are either cut on metre intervals or with intervals selected to geological boundaries down to 10cm. Core is cut in half by diamond bladed saw with half sent to the laboratory and half retained in the core tray on site. Some of the diamond core has been ¼ core sampled, this is only in the minority of cases. Coolgardie Gold NL (CGNL) collected 1m samples or 2m composites for RC holes, however, do not state their sub-sampling techniques. CGNL diamond core was drilled at NQ size with an RC pre-collar. Half-core samples were selectively taken over 1m intervals. Gold Mines of Coolgardie (GMC) collected 1m RC samples from surface. MPI collected 1m RC cuttings and were then passed through a trailer mounted cyclone and stand-alone riffle splitter to provide a 4-6kg sample. Diamond core was drilled at NQ2 size and after orienting and logging, was ½ core sampled over the entire length of alteration zones up to a maximum of 1.5m length. The Redemption JV (RJV) established between companies Goldfan Ltd, Croesus Mining NL, Matador Mining and Focus Minerals collected 1m RC samples from a trailer mounted cyclone and riffle splitter to achieve a sample weight of 4-6kg. Diamond core was NQ2 sized and ½ core sampled from 0.3m to a maximum of 1.5m.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling included in the Mineral Resource estimate include RC face sampling hammer or NQ size diamond core. All FML drill core was orientated by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of the drilling have either been surveyed by single-shot camera, electronic multi-shot (EMS) or Gyroscopic methods.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In recent FML drilling all RC samples are drilled dry wherever possible to maximize recovery, with water injected on the outside return to minimize dust. There have been no recovery or sample quality issues for the FML drilling RC chips or drill core. Sample recovery has been recorded in the drill hole logs for the diamond holes drilled by CGNL with no recovery issues. Historic RC drilling recovery is not recorded.

Criteria	Explanation
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML drill holes were logged for the entire length of the hole. • All diamond core samples were orientated, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any core loss was noted and recorded in the database. All core was logged for structure and geology using the same system as RC. The core was photographed wet and dry one tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • Logging was qualitative; however, the geologists often record quantitative mineral percentage ranges. • Historic RC and Diamond holes have been logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • Original drill logs have been viewed and used to validate data stored in acQuire for a majority of the pre-Focus drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML diamond core samples were taken from half core or quarter core cut using an Almonte automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • FML samples have been assayed by ALS Chemex in Kalgoorlie or Perth using a 30g Fire Assay method with an AAS finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. • Analytical methods for gold analysis for much of the historical drilling are 25g – 50g Fire Assay method and 50g Aqua Regia completed at various laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Drilling completed by Focus is subject to rigorous quality control processes in the sampling process. Routine standards and "blanks" are inserted into the sample strings and monitored on return from the laboratory. Any failures by these control samples to be within the acceptable three standard deviation limits above and below the certified values results in a string of samples around the failed sample to be re-tested by the laboratory. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • Very little in the way of quality control data is available from sampling of the historical drilling that currently defines the resource. In 2002 MPI resampled some of the CGNL diamond core with repeats showing high degree of grade variability with a slight upgrade in mean grade. • RJV inserted a certified standard and a field blank every 20 samples, whilst the ALS Chemex laboratory in Kalgoorlie inserted a blank or certified standard every

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>20 samples and a duplicate every 10 samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling by Focus aimed to confirm the geometry of the ore envelope and grade tenor encountered in historical drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. Historic holes were validated against paper copies and WAMEX reports where possible. No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All co-ordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. FML drill collars were surveyed by DGPS base station instruments. Most of the RC and diamond holes have down hole surveys by either Eastman single shot camera, Electronic Multi-shot or Gyroscopic methods. CGNL used Surtronic to carry out the downhole surveying.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been conducted on 20m by 10 – 15m spaced grid on sections orientated across strike of the ore zone at an azimuth of either 020° or 200 ° and at various dips. After mining commenced FML conducted RC Grade control drilling on a 10m x 10m staggered grid at different pit floor levels across the mineralisation, averaging 40m depth. Wider spaced drilling exists at depth up to as wide as 40m by 80m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. Drill holes were orientated at right angles to the strike of the deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and dip of the mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant data validation was completed by consultants Hellmann and Schofield who completed a resource estimate in 2005. A review of sampling techniques was carried out by rOREdata Pty Ltd in late 2013 as part of a database amalgamation project. Their only recommendation was to change the QA/QC intervals to bring them into line with the FML Laverton system, which uses the same frequency of standards and duplicates but has them inserted at different points within the numbering sequence.

- Section 1 Details for the Brilliant South deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “Brilliant South Mineral Resource Grows 29%” Dated 23/02/2022

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and diamond core drilling. The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) only. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were collected on a 1m basis. Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1m. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected at 1m intervals. • 4m composite samples were taken by spear sampling the spoils. Where results returned greater than 0.2g/t Au, the 1m samples were submitted. • At the assay laboratory all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. The core was cut in half using an Almonte automatic core saw. • Electrum submitted 1m RC samples for analysis. • Goldfan collected 2kg samples as either 4m composites or as 1m samples through mineralised ground or interesting geology. Samples were run through a cyclone. Where the 4m composite samples returned greater than 0.2g/t Au, 1m samples were submitted. Diamond core was sampled according to lithological boundaries. Mineralised zones were half diamond sawn in intervals generally not exceeding 1m. • MPI collected drill cuttings at one metre intervals which were passed through a trailer mounted cyclone and stand-alone riffle splitter to provide a 4-6kg split sample and a bulk residue for logging. All samples were dry. Initially samples were spear-sampled to form up to 5m composites and submitted for analysis. Any results above 0.5g/t Au resulted in the 1m samples then being submitted.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All FML drilling was completed using an RC face sampling hammer or NQ2/HQ3 size diamond core. Where achievable, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using an electronic multi-shot (EMS) camera and since Sept 2013 a north-seeking gyroscope; holes were surveyed open-hole prior to 2017. Since late 2016, all holes were surveyed using various gyroscopes (non-north-seeking paired with an azimuth aligner and north-seeking) by the drill contractors whilst drilling. • Goldfan used RC face sampling hammer or NQ2 diamond core drilling methods. The core was not orientated. Holes were downhole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera and later by Eastman multiple shot camera. MPI used RC drilling methods and downhole surveys by Eastman single shot camera.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML Sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • All RC samples were drilled dry whenever possible to maximize recovery, with water injection on the outside return to minimise dust. Goldfan states a consistent sample recovery in the range of 80-90%

Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. All core samples were oriented, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • All diamond core was logged for structure, and geologically logged using the same system as that for RC. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. • More recently samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays. • The entire length of all holes is logged. • Historic RC holes have been logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • Goldfan logged diamond core to lithological boundaries, core was photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Early FML composite samples were analysed for gold by a 40g aqua regia and then 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. More recent Focus drilling used 40g Fire Assay with AAS finish for both composite and 1m samples. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • Earlier FML QAQC checks involved inserting a standard or blank every 10 samples in RC and taking a field duplicate every 20 samples in RC. Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter on the rig. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken, a minimum of 1 standard was inserted for every sample batch submitted. In more recent drilling no blanks were submitted, only standards every 25 samples with a duplicate taken off the rig every 20th sample. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrum submitted samples to SGS and Sertec in Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted to SGS were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised in Chromium Steel Mill. Assaying was by a 20g Aqua Regia digest and analysed by AAS. Sertec laboratory was found to have deficient lab practices with poor repeatability and SGS the preferred Laboratory. Goldfan originally submitted its samples to Australian Laboratories Group Kalgoorlie. The 2kg samples were oven dried, then crushed to a nominal 6mm and split once through a Jones riffle splitter. A 1kg sub-sample was fine pulverised in a Keegor Pulveriser to a nominal 100 microns. This sample was homogenised and 400-500g split as the assay pulp for analysis. Assaying was by a classical fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold. Diamond core and later RC drilled by Goldfan was submitted to Minlab Kalgoorlie where the whole of the sample is pulverised in a ring mill before 300g sample is split as the assay pulp. Assaying was by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold. Goldfan conducted inter-laboratory check sampling over approx. 10% of holes over the whole program with results found to be within acceptable limits. Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data. MPI submitted their samples to Analabs in Perth for analysis for gold by 50g fire assay for a 0.01g/t detection limit. Laboratory repeat checks were also run, it appears minimum 3 analysis checks run for most of the drill holes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. Normally if old historic drilling was present, twinned holes are occasionally drilled to test the veracity of historic assay data; however, no twinned holes were drilled during this program. Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. All drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling. Initially an electronic multi-shot camera was used until Sept 2013 when a north-seeking gyroscope tool was used. Holes were surveyed open hole prior to 2016. Since late 2016, most drill holes were surveyed using various gyroscope systems (non-north-seeking gyroscopes paired with azimuth aligners and north-seeking gyroscopes) by the drillers whilst drilling, otherwise surveyed open hole using a north-seeking gyroscope. Since the start of 2017, gyroscopes were used for "single shot" surveys whilst drilling, otherwise a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used. All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Electrum have not stated surveying methods. • Goldfan holes were laid out and picked up by the Three Mile Hill Survey Department. Down hole surveying was conducted by Down Hole Surveys using Eastman multiple shot cameras. • MPI collar survey methods are unknown, down hole surveys were by Eastman single shot camera.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing along the Brilliant trend is approximately 20m x 20m through the main lode horizon, increasing to 20m x 40m and 40m x 40m to the north of 6573000mN.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mineralisation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into cages with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel on a daily basis. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of sampling techniques was carried out by rOREdata Pty Ltd in late 2013 as part of a database amalgamation project. Their only recommendation was to change the QA/QC intervals to bring them into line with the FML Laverton system, which uses the same frequency of standards and duplicates but has them inserted at different points within the numbering sequence.

- Section 1 Details for the CNX deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “CNX Mineral Resource Update” Dated 24/11/2021

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>FML RC Sampling</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Minerals Ltd (FML) RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter. Samples were collected on a 1m basis. The spoils were either bagged per metre in appropriately sized plastic bags or placed on the ground and left in neat rows at 1m intervals with an accompanying cone split 1m calico sample <p><i>FML Diamond Core Sampling</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core was collected into standard plastic core trays. Down hole depths were marked onto wooden core blocks and stored in the trays. • 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. Whenever possible the cutline was drawn parallel to and close to the core orientation line to ensure the cutline was consistent over the hole. The core was cut using an automatic core saw, with half-core samples (NQ and HQ) and quarter core samples (PQ) submitted for analysis. • 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. • Goldfan collected 2kg samples as either 4m composites or as 1m samples through mineralised ground or interesting geology. Samples were run through a cyclone and then put through a riffle splitter. Where the 4m composite samples returned greater than 0.25g/t Au, 1m samples were submitted. • Cord Holdings (Cord) collected 1m samples off the RC rig, split the samples by unknown methods and submitted them for assay. • Information on the seven Diamond holes drilled by Northland Minerals Ltd is limited and only referred to as an internal report on WAMEX. However, four of these holes were targeted within the current CNX pit. Samples were taken as predominantly 1m intervals, with 2m composites taken from surface to approx. 18m below surface. Samples were also taken to geological contacts. • Clackline Ltd (Clackline) drilled RC pre-collars followed by NQ drill core. The RC pre-collars were riffle split with 1m samples submitted for assay, while NQ core was sawn and ½ core 1m samples submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years 2020 onward FML 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 a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool. Otherwise, a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used either “in-rod” or “open hole”. • Years 2020 onward FML diamond drilling core was drilled at NQ2/HQ3/PQ size. All drill core was oriented where competent by the drilling contractor using an electronic, accelerometer-based system. • At hole completion diamond holes were open hole surveyed using an electronic multi-shot (EMS) tool in single shot mode at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m on drilling advance, averaging 30m. • Year 2014 FML drilling was completed using an RC face sampling hammer or NQ2/HQ3 size diamond core. Where achievable, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling using an EMS camera open hole. • Goldfan used RC face sampling hammer. Holes were downhole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera and later by Eastman multiple shot camera. • Cord RC holes were completed using RC roller and hammer. • Clackline drilled RC pre-collars followed by NQ diamond core tails. Holes were downhole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera.

Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • FML DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had excellent recovery. • Goldfan states a consistent sample recovery in the range of 80-90%. • Cord, Clackline and Northland sample recovery is unknown.
Logging	<p>The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core samples were oriented, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • All diamond core was logged for structure, and geologically logged using the same system as that for RC. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time wet and dry using a standardised photography jig. • RC chip trays are wet photographed. • The entire length of all holes is logged. <p>Historic RC holes have been logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML core samples were taken from quarter or 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. • FML RC samples were riffle 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. • 2014 FML The samples were submitted to ALS or Kal Assay for analysis. • 2020 onward FML samples were submitted to Jinning lab in Kalgoorlie with gold analysed by fire assay • Where possible all RC samples were drilled dry to maximise recovery. 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 primarily a 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • FML QAQC checks involved inserting a certified standard or blank alternating every 20 samples. A minimum of 3 standards was inserted for every sample batch submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. • Goldfan originally submitted its samples to Australian Laboratories Group Kalgoorlie. The 2kg samples were oven dried, then crushed to a nominal 6mm and

	<p>split once through a Jones riffle splitter. A 1kg sub-sample was fine pulverised in a Keegor Pulveriser to a nominal 100 microns. This sample was homogenised and 400-500g split as the assay pulp for analysis. Assaying was by a classical fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later RC drilled by Goldfan was submitted to Minlab Kalgoorlie where the whole of the sample is pulverised in a ring mill before 300g sample is split as the assay pulp. Assaying was by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold. • Goldfan conducted inter-laboratory check sampling over approx. 10% of holes over the whole program with results found to be within acceptable limits. • Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data. • Cord submitted 1m samples to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. • Clackline submitted 1m RC samples or 1m ½ core diamond samples to Australian Assay Laboratories for fire assay on a 50g charge.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 2020 onwards FML drill core was oriented by electronic accelerator system. All diamond holes were surveyed on advance during drilling single shot, open hole using a reflex system. • All 2020 onwards FML RC holes were down hole surveyed using a north seeking gyro. • All 2014 FML holes were surveyed using an EMS system. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm. • 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. • Detailed drone topography and imagery has also been acquired over the project area to provide additional topographic detail and spatial accuracy. • Goldfan holes were laid out and picked up by the Three Mile Hill Survey Department. Down hole surveying was conducted by Down Hole Surveys using Eastman multiple shot cameras. • Clackline used Eastman single shot cameras for down hole surveying and state collars were surveyed with respect to local grids that existed at the time.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing at CNX in indicated resource areas is approximately 20m x 10m. Inferred parts of the CNX resource has a drill spacing approximating 40m x 20m. The average vertical depth of the RC drilling is 80m, with a maximum depth of 250m and the average depth of the diamond drilling was 210m with a maximum depth of 270.

<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation.</i> • <i>The vast majority of holes are oriented at right angles to the strike of the host G2 Gabbro intrusion, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.</i> • <i>During 2020 and 2021 significant additional structural data was acquired from Geotechnical drilling. Based on this data 8 RC/DD holes were drilled with dips to the NW in order to facilitate the best possible orientation of drilling to test the CNX stockwork and convert significant parts of the resource to indicated status</i>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Historic sample security is not recorded.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i>

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-alone 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 where 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML Sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • All RC samples were drilled dry whenever possible to maximize recovery, with water injection on the outside return to minimise dust. • Study of sample recovery versus gold grade does not indicate a bias in the gold grade caused by any drop in sample recovery. • Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process, generally there was excellent recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. • Matador RC samples were drilled dry and cone or riffle split to achieve a 4-6kg sample weight. Certified standards were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory either a blank or a certified standard were inserted every 20 samples and a duplicate was taken every 10 samples. • CGNL sub-sampling and sample preparation is unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill spacing across the Coolgardie prospects varied depending on the exploration stage that the drill target currently existed.</i> • <i>Drilling varied from wide spaced exploration RC drilling to precisely placed diamond tails designed to test mineralisation at depth and along strike.</i> • <i>Drill spacing at the Bonnie Vale deposit varies from a 5m x 25m to 50m x 50m.</i>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation.</i> • <i>Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.</i>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Historic sample security is not recorded.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

- Section 2 Details for the Greenfields deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “Measured Growth at the Greenfields Open Pit” Dated 5/08/2022

Criteria	Explanation																																				
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greenfields is located within Mining Lease M15/154, registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia and which is current until April 2027.The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims cover the majority of the Coolgardie tenure. At this stage no Coolgardie claims have progressed to determined status.																																				
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greenfields is a site of numerous historic workings including small pits and shafts, however no production figures are available for these workings. Modern exploration by Coolgardie Gold NL include trenching and multiple drill campaigns including RAB, RC and Diamond drilling. Gold Mines of Coolgardie Pty Ltd (GMC), MPI Gold Pty Ltd and FML have also run drilling campaigns of RC and Diamond at Greenfields. <p>Mining at Greenfields OP has been completed in a number of campaigns:</p> <table><tr><th>Company</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Grade</th><th>Ounces</th></tr><tr><td>CGNL</td><td>Jul-86</td><td>May-88</td><td>435,000</td><td>1.6</td><td>22,377</td></tr><tr><td>Herald</td><td>Mar-90</td><td>Oct-96</td><td>367,000</td><td>1.86</td><td>21,947</td></tr><tr><td>MPI</td><td>Dec-03</td><td>Feb-05</td><td>633,431</td><td>1.68</td><td>34,214</td></tr><tr><td>FML</td><td>Oct-12</td><td>Jul-13</td><td>93,072</td><td>1.14</td><td>3,397</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,528,503</td><td>1.67</td><td>81,936</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">	Company	From	To	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	CGNL	Jul-86	May-88	435,000	1.6	22,377	Herald	Mar-90	Oct-96	367,000	1.86	21,947	MPI	Dec-03	Feb-05	633,431	1.68	34,214	FML	Oct-12	Jul-13	93,072	1.14	3,397	TOTAL			1,528,503	1.67	81,936
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Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Greenfields deposit is located within the Greenfield sill which is an equivalent unit of the Three Mile Sill.From footwall to hangingwall the geology of the Greenfields open pit comprises:<p>Non mineralised units comprising the steeply south west dipping footwall shear zone</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Ultramafic volcanicsStructurally repeated sequence of sheared ultramafics and overlying Black Flag volcanoclastics,Sheared Black Flag volcanoclastics.<p>Units hangingwall to the footwall shear zone</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">A syncline defined by folded Black Flag Volcanoclastics is noted at the upper NW and SE sides of the open pit. This syncline presumably overlaid gabbro hosted mineralisation through the central parts of the now mined open pit.The majority of the open pit is situated on the hangingwall of the unmineralized footwall shear zone. The hangingwall is composed predominantly of Three Mile Sill equivalent differentiated layered intrusion. The chill margin of the intrusion is dolerite. The central part of the intrusion comprises variable gabbro sub units including significantly mineralised G2 Gabbro unit.<p>Gold Mineralisation</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Mineralisation is hosted by a quartz vein stockwork that exploits a conjugate set of brittle-ductile fractures. The structural sets are dominantly:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flat dipping to the south west and,																																				

Criteria	Explanation			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> steep dipping to the south west The structural sets host Bucky quartz veins have accessory pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite sulphides and sometimes visible gold is observed. Veins display crack seal textures and are commonly weakly wall rock laminated. The wall rock to the veins is commonly bleached over 0.2 - 0.4m intervals. 			
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database. Most of these holes were drilled in the excavated pit area and has been depleted from the reported resource. 			
	Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
	Coolgardie Gold NL	GFC002, GFC003, GFC005, GFC006, GFC007, GFC009, GFC010, GFC011, GFC013, GFC014, GFC015, GFC017, GFC018, GFC019, GFC021, GFC022, GFC023, GFC025, GFC026, GFC027, GFC028, GFC030, GFC031, GFC033, GFC034, GFC036, GFC037, GFC039, GFC040, GFC042, GFC043, GFC044, GFC048, GFC050, GFC051, GFC052, GFC054, GFC061, GFC062, GFC065, GFC073, GFC075, GFC076, GFC077, GFC079	17821	Apr-86
		GFD093, GFD094, GFD095, GFD096, GFD097, GFD098, GFD099, GFD100, GFD101, GFD102, GFD103, GFD104, GFD105, GFD106, GFD107, GFD108, GFD109, GFD110, GFD111, GFD112, GFD113, GFD114, GFD115,	27478	01-Apr-89
		GFW119	30743	01-May-90
		GFC119, GFC120, GFC121, GFC122, GFC123, GFC124, GFC125, GFC126, GFC127, GFC128, GFC129, GFC130, GFC131, GFC132, GFC133, GFC134, GFC135, GFC136, GFC143, GFC144, GFC145, GFC146	44537	01-May-95
	GMC	GFC147, GFC148, GFC149, GFC150, GFC151, GFC152, GFC153, GFC154, GFC155, GFC156, GFC157, GFC158, GFC159	48019	01-May-96
		GFC160, GFC161, GFC162, GFC164, GFC165, GFC166, GFC167, GFC168	52248	01-Sep-97
	MPI	GFD432, GFD433	66091	01-Feb-03
		GFR429, GFR430, GFR431, GFR434	66091	01-Feb-03
	Redemption JV	GFDD30160-1, GFDD30220-1, GFDD30300-1, GFDD30340-1	74513	28-Feb-07
		GFRC29990-1, GFRC30060-1, GFRC30100-1, GFRC30120-1, GFRC30340-2, GFRC30340-3	74513	28-Feb-07

Criteria	Explanation						
	Focus Minerals Ltd	TMHCD0009, TMHCD0011, TMHCD0017, TMHCD0018,			92766	09-Feb-11	
		TMHDD0019, TMHDD0020, TMHDD0021, TMHDD0022, TMHDD0023					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Holes not reported to WAMEX FML RC grade control holes						
	HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
	GRC350-001	328028.86	6576479.2	349.509	1.01	-61	46
	GRC350-002	328029.93	6576503.3	349.896	0.92	-58.6	37
	GRC355-008	327980	6576464.1	355	2.12	-59.7	23
	GRC355-013	327990	6576458.3	355	0	-60	23
	GRC355-014	327990	6576468.3	355	0	-60	43
	GRC355-015	327990	6576478.3	355	5.12	-59.5	40
	GRC355-016	327990	6576488.3	355	0	-60	41
	GRC355-017	327990	6576508.3	355	0	-60	15
	GRC355-019	328000	6576463.3	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-020	328000	6576485	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-021	328000	6576503.3	355	6.21	-60	47
	GRC355-022	328000	6576513.3	355	2.21	-58.1	40
	GRC355-027	328010.11	6576448.7	354.91	0.01	-59.8	46
	GRC355-028	328010.06	6576458.1	354.84	1.81	-59.6	46
	GRC355-029	328009.97	6576468.4	354.81	0	-60	24
	GRC355-030	328009.85	6576477.9	354.72	0	-60	46
	GRC355-031	328010	6576508.3	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-032	328020.16	6576453.9	354.98	359.51	-59.8	46
	GRC355-033	328019.95	6576473.5	354.95	0	-60	46
	GRC355-034	328020	6576488.3	355	0	-60	22
	GRC355-035	328020	6576508.3	355	0	-60	46
	GRC355-037	328030	6576453.3	355	358.01	-60.3	46
	GRC355-038	328030	6576463.3	355	352.71	-60.7	35
	GRC360-002	328080	6576405.7	361.94	0	-60	46
	GRC360-003	328079.17	6576415.1	361.414	0	-60	46
	GRC360-004	328069.88	6576420.5	360.569	0	-60	46
	GRC360-005	328070.3	6576398.6	360.85	0	-60	46
	GRC360-006	328060.42	6576405.7	360.24	0	-60	46
	GRC360-007	328060.04	6576414.9	360.17	0	-60	46
	GRC360-008	328060.47	6576425	360.55	0	-60	46
	GRC360-009	328049.94	6576430	360.32	2.52	-59.5	46
	GRC360-010	328050.21	6576416.1	360.18	1.31	-59.9	46
	GRC360-011	328050.03	6576400.5	359.74	0	-60	46
	GRC360-012	328040.21	6576413.3	360.09	0	-60	40
	GRC360-013	328039.85	6576415.3	360.07	0	-60	46
	GRC360-014	328039.75	6576425.4	360.18	0	-60	36
	GRC360-016	328089.98	6576390.5	359.685	0.81	-60	46

Criteria	Explanation						
	GRC360-017	328100.08	6576385.7	359.648	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-019	328110.07	6576384.2	359.563	11.52	-57.1	46
	GRC360-020	328110.24	6576403.6	360.041	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-023	328129.87	6576373.9	359.6	9.62	-58.3	46
	GRC360-024	328129.66	6576383.8	359.963	359.21	-60.1	46
	GRC360-025	328129.88	6576393.8	359.573	0.71	-60.7	46
	GRC360-026	328139.93	6576394	359.862	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-027	328160.02	6576411	359.829	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-028	328170.01	6576402.7	359.983	5.42	-60.7	46
	GRC360-029	328170.04	6576412.9	360.022	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-030	328180.07	6576404.4	360.273	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-031	328179.82	6576420.8	360.276	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-032	328189.98	6576419.9	360.44	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-033	328189.94	6576429	360.728	3.12	-59.7	46
	GRC360-034	328199.97	6576414.1	360.867	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-035	328200.12	6576425.2	360.866	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-036	328200.1	6576435.7	360.826	6.62	-56.4	46
	GRC360-038	328209.59	6576419.4	361.288	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-039	328209.93	6576430.6	361.445	6.01	-61.3	46
	GRC360-040	328210.08	6576440.6	361.912	0.81	-60	33
	GRC360-042	328219.53	6576420.6	361.436	355.92	-57.7	21
	GRC360-043	328220.28	6576425.9	360.999	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-044	328220.04	6576438.8	360.147	0.81	-60	30
	GRC360-045	328220.07	6576449.5	360.684	357.21	-61.3	23
	GRC360-046	328229.84	6576428.5	360.269	0.81	-60	43
	GRC360-049	328241.9	6576415.4	366.853	0.81	-60	41
	GRC360-052	328249.77	6576416.3	367.848	7.82	-59.7	33
	GRC360-053	328253.76	6576427.6	369.71	359.51	-59.5	21
	GRC360-054	328259.59	6576418.7	368.932	1.81	-59.9	18
	GRC370-001	328150.38	6576363	369.94	3.31	-60.4	46
	GRC370-002	328150	6576372.7	370	3.92	-60.1	46
	GRC370-003	328150	6576382.7	370	0.32	-59.4	27
	GRC370-004	328159.91	6576362.5	369.92	2.71	-60	46
	GRC370-005	328159.98	6576377.6	369.9	359.21	-60.2	47
	GRC370-006	328169.67	6576362.5	369.87	1.51	-61.1	46
	GRC370-007	328169.86	6576372.9	370.02	0.61	-60.1	33
	GRC370-008	328177.65	6576344.3	370.33	357.92	-59.6	46
	GRC370-009	328179.98	6576357.9	370.24	0.81	-59.6	46
	GRC370-010	328179.71	6576367.6	370.26	357.62	-59.6	46
	GRC370-011	328190.1	6576342.8	370.51	0	-60	46
	GRC370-012	328189.88	6576362.3	370.38	0.22	-59.6	46
	GRC370-013	328189.49	6576372.1	370.7	0.22	-59.1	47
	GRC370-014	328200.29	6576332.5	370.53	359.21	-58.8	46
	GRC370-015	328200.02	6576357.9	370.37	0	-60	46

Criteria	Explanation						
	GRC370-016	328209.56	6576343	370.44	358.42	-59	46
	GRC370-017	328209.59	6576351.7	370.34	1.62	-59.1	46
	GRC370-018	328209.78	6576362.8	370.36	357.01	-58.9	46
	GRC370-019	328210	6576372.7	370	1.92	-59.6	38
	GRC370-020	328209.75	6576382.5	370.22	356.51	-59.4	46
	GRC370-021	328219.81	6576343	370.25	1.31	-58.5	46
	GRC370-022	328219.73	6576357.8	370.18	2.12	-59.2	46
	GRC370-023	328219.95	6576378	369.89	0.32	-59.3	46
	GRC370-024	328230.04	6576352.6	370.23	0	-60	46
	GRC370-025	328229.92	6576372.2	369.71	0	-60	23
	GRC370-026	328229.72	6576382.8	370.07	2.71	-59.9	46
	GRC370-027	328240.09	6576383.9	369.87	0	-60	46
	GRC370-028	328249.76	6576386.7	369.28	0	-60	46
	GRC370-029	328259.25	6576386.9	369.7	0	-60	36
	GRC370-030	328160.08	6576397.8	370.3	0.22	-60.3	46
	GRC370-031	328169.87	6576392.7	370.51	1.12	-60.5	46
	GRC370-032	328180.13	6576388.5	370.48	8.52	-59.9	46
	GRC370-035	328199.99	6576387.5	371.06	2.42	-60	46
	GRC370-036	328200.08	6576397.7	371.45	0.41	-58.6	39
	GRC370-037	328189.9	6576398.2	371.19	359.71	-59.4	46
	GRC370-038	328210.81	6576400.3	371.87	2.31	-60.6	46
	GRC370-039	328220.05	6576397.7	372.35	6.01	-57.9	43
	GRC370-040	328220.04	6576386.5	370.14	1.92	-60.5	46
	GRC370-041	328229.86	6576396.5	373.09	0	-60	46
	GRC370-042	328229.89	6576403.2	373.06	1.22	-59.3	46
	GRC370-047	328239.87	6576404	374.03	4.21	-59.3	46
	GRC370-049	328259.77	6576402.3	375.31	359.12	-67.8	30
	GRC370-050	328270.41	6576403.4	375.32	0	-70	18
	GRC370-051	328269.78	6576411.2	375.3	0	-60	18
	GRC360-021	328119.89	6576393.4	359.672	1.72	-60.1	46
	GRC360-022	328120	6576402.7	360.015	0.81	-60	46
	GRC360-018	328100.1	6576408	360.176	1.12	-59.7	46
	GRC360-047	328230.04	6576438.6	359.56	0.81	-60	28
	GRC360-015	328042.86	6576434	360.07	0	-60	46
	GRC360-048	328229.92	6576445.6	359.823	2.12	-58.4	25
	GRC360-037	328200	6576446.1	360	0.81	-60	36
	GRC360-041	328210	6576450.6	360	0.81	-60	23
	GRC355-001	327970	6576473.1	355	0	-90	16
	GRC355-009	327980	6576473.8	355	2.31	-59	23
	GRC355-002	327970	6576478.3	355	0	-60	18
	GRC350-007	328050.07	6576515.1	350.923	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-008	328050.04	6576521.8	351.41	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-012	328070.04	6576527.6	352.966	180.82	-60	46
	GRC350-011	328060.11	6576530.2	352.768	180.82	-60	46

Criteria	Explanation																																																																																																	
	GRC350-005	328039.9	6576529	350.931	180.82	-60	46																																																																																											
	GRC350-009	328049.51	6576532.1	352.393	180.82	-60	46																																																																																											
	GRC350-013	328070.21	6576535.5	353.271	180.82	-60	46																																																																																											
	GRC350-010	328059.99	6576522.3	351.766	180.82	-60	21																																																																																											
	GRC350-003	328029.97	6576513.3	350.029	0.81	-60	35																																																																																											
	GRC355-039	328030	6576518.3	355	4.92	-58.6	23																																																																																											
	GT355-001	327991.69	6576519.8	355.143	340.82	-60	40																																																																																											
	GRC355-041	328050	6576522.3	355	0	-90	43																																																																																											
	GT355-002	327990.61	6576522.2	355.311	340.82	-50	40																																																																																											
	GRC355-023	328000	6576523.3	355	0.71	-59.8	42																																																																																											
	GRC355-018	327990	6576528.3	355	0	-60	18																																																																																											
	GRC355-040	328030	6576528.3	355	0	-60	17																																																																																											
	GRC355-024	328000	6576533.3	355	0	-60	24																																																																																											
	GRC355-036	328020	6576533.3	355	0	-60	17																																																																																											
	GRC355-012	327980	6576533.5	355	0	-60	17																																																																																											
	GT355-004	328024.47	6576534.6	355.07	340.82	-60	54																																																																																											
	GT355-003	328023.68	6576536.5	355.196	340.82	-50	44																																																																																											
	GRC350-014	328079.26	6576532.5	353.668	180.82	-60	46																																																																																											
	GRC355-025	328000	6576543.3	355	0	-60	12																																																																																											
	GT355-005	328062.51	6576535	354.668	340.82	-60	54																																																																																											
	GT355-006	328061.24	6576539.1	354.588	340.82	-50	47																																																																																											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2021 Holes not reported to WAMEX FML Geotechnical drilling																																																																																																	
	<table><tr><th>HOLEID</th><th>EAST</th><th>NORTH</th><th>RL</th><th>AZIMUTH</th><th>DIP</th><th>DEPTH</th></tr><tr><td>21GFDD001</td><td>327968.2</td><td>6576357</td><td>403.15</td><td>55</td><td>-50</td><td>303.4</td></tr><tr><td>21GFDD002</td><td>328032.9</td><td>6576643</td><td>405.46</td><td>175</td><td>-40</td><td>107.9</td></tr></table>								HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH	21GFDD001	327968.2	6576357	403.15	55	-50	303.4	21GFDD002	328032.9	6576643	405.46	175	-40	107.9																																																																					
HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH																																																																																												
21GFDD001	327968.2	6576357	403.15	55	-50	303.4																																																																																												
21GFDD002	328032.9	6576643	405.46	175	-40	107.9																																																																																												
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historic Coolgardie Gold NL drill collars not reported to WAMEX are predominantly occurring within the excavated pit area.																																																																																																		
<table><tr><th>HOLEID</th><th>EAST</th><th>NORTH</th><th>RL</th><th>AZIMUTH</th><th>DIP</th><th>DEPTH</th></tr><tr><td>GFD029</td><td>328026.82</td><td>6576478.6</td><td>399.2</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>GFD032</td><td>328064.59</td><td>6576465.3</td><td>399</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>95.2</td></tr><tr><td>GFD035</td><td>328103.42</td><td>6576452.8</td><td>398.6</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>87.14</td></tr><tr><td>GFD038</td><td>328140.09</td><td>6576439.8</td><td>399</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>92</td></tr><tr><td>GFD041</td><td>328177.83</td><td>6576426.8</td><td>398.7</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>83.4</td></tr><tr><td>GFD049</td><td>328215.89</td><td>6576414.3</td><td>398.6</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>67.01</td></tr><tr><td>GFD053</td><td>328020.01</td><td>6576459.9</td><td>399.2</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>129.5</td></tr><tr><td>GFD055</td><td>328058.53</td><td>6576445.9</td><td>398.8</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>134.5</td></tr><tr><td>GFD057</td><td>328093.12</td><td>6576436.6</td><td>398.6</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>122</td></tr><tr><td>GFD064</td><td>328245.37</td><td>6576382.4</td><td>398.6</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>79</td></tr><tr><td>GFD066</td><td>328132.25</td><td>6576421.1</td><td>398.3</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>143</td></tr><tr><td>GFD068</td><td>328170.32</td><td>6576408.2</td><td>398.3</td><td>18.89</td><td>-60</td><td>121.5</td></tr></table>								HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH	GFD029	328026.82	6576478.6	399.2	18.89	-60	93	GFD032	328064.59	6576465.3	399	18.89	-60	95.2	GFD035	328103.42	6576452.8	398.6	18.89	-60	87.14	GFD038	328140.09	6576439.8	399	18.89	-60	92	GFD041	328177.83	6576426.8	398.7	18.89	-60	83.4	GFD049	328215.89	6576414.3	398.6	18.89	-60	67.01	GFD053	328020.01	6576459.9	399.2	18.89	-60	129.5	GFD055	328058.53	6576445.9	398.8	18.89	-60	134.5	GFD057	328093.12	6576436.6	398.6	18.89	-60	122	GFD064	328245.37	6576382.4	398.6	18.89	-60	79	GFD066	328132.25	6576421.1	398.3	18.89	-60	143	GFD068	328170.32	6576408.2	398.3	18.89	-60	121.5
HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH																																																																																												
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GFD068	328170.32	6576408.2	398.3	18.89	-60	121.5																																																																																												

Criteria	Explanation						
	GFD069	328207.2	6576395.1	398.2	18.89	-60	119
	GFD078	328050.56	6576428	398.9	18.89	-60	146.4
	GFD080	328010.87	6576441	399.5	18.89	-60	154.1
	GFD082	328088.1	6576416.5	398.6	18.89	-60	133
	GFD083	328080.84	6576399	398.4	18.89	-60	200
	GFD084	328124.89	6576402.1	398.3	18.89	-60	151
	GFD085	328118.56	6576384.7	398.1	18.89	-60	169.35
	GFD086	328163.23	6576389.4	397.9	18.89	-60	131
	GFD087	328155.98	6576372	397.9	18.89	-60	173
	GFD088	328200.38	6576376	397.9	18.89	-60	127
	GFD089	328225.79	6576346.9	397	18.89	-60	149.1
	GFD090	328238.19	6576363.3	398.1	18.89	-60	126
	GFD091	328193.55	6576357.4	397.5	18.89	-60	165
	GFD092	328128.35	6576411.5	398	18.89	-60	141
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.						
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.						
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases.Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.						
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.						
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Final grade control drilling at Greenfields will be completed in the period July to mid August 2022 with final results expected in the December quarter 2022.The final phase grade control program will extend the existing RC grade control throughout the area targeted by the V23 pit at approximately 12m x 15m spacing.Once compiled the new grade control data will facilitate a final pre-mining grade control Mineral Resource estimate to be compiled.						

- Section 2 Details for the Brilliant South deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement "Brilliant South Mineral Resource Grows 29%" Dated 23/02/2022

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals Limited or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims cover the majority of the Coolgardie tenure. At this stage no Coolgardie claims have progressed to determined status.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Open pit mining of the prospect commenced in the 1970's with a number of parties processing ore through the Coolgardie State Battery. In 1980 a treatment plant was constructed at Brilliant by Tryaction Pty Ltd, who produced from an open pit. In the mid 1980's Electrum NL bought into the project, forming a joint venture with MC Mining. They expanded the treatment plant and continued open pit mining in the Brilliant area. Recorded production by Electrum/MC Mining is 87,986 tonnes at 3.2 g/t Au for 9,000 ounces with a stripping ratio of 12.7:1 (Kirkpatrick, 1995). The project was subsequently purchased by Goldfan Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Herald Resources Ltd) in 1991 and incorporated into the Tindals Project. They initiated drilling programs which increased the known extent of mineralisation and completed further open cut mining to its present limits in the early 2000's. Table 2 in the FML Combined Annual Report of 2008 states an estimated total production from Brilliant Pit of in excess of 1.1Mt @ 2.45g/t for 88,000 ounces.												
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regionally Brilliant lies on the western margin of the Archaean Norseman – Menzies Greenstone Belt within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane.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 contacts of the porphyries and other intrusives host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Brilliant South. The majority of mineralisation at Brilliant consists of a stock work of quartz/sulphide micro-veining and albitic alteration of porphyry dykes and adjacent units. Additional mineralisation exploits moderate ENE dipping fractures set and extends between contact hosted mineralisation.												
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. <table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A-Number</th><th>WAMEX Report Date</th></tr><tr><td>Electrum</td><td>BNTRC01, BNTRC02, BNTRC03, BNTRC04, BNTRC05, BNTRC06, BNTRC07, BNTRC08, BNTRC09, BNTRC10, BNTRC11, BNTRC12, BNTRC13, BNTRC14, BNTRC15, BNTRC16, BNTRC17, BNTRC18, BNTRC19, BNTRC20, BNTRC21, BNTRC22, BNTRC23, BOH1, BOH2, BOH3, BOH4, BOH5, BOH6</td><td>16166</td><td>Jul-85</td></tr><tr><td>Goldfan</td><td>TNG0391R, TNG0392R, TNG0393R, TNG0394R, TNG0395R, TNG0396R, TNG0397R, TNG0398R, TNG0399R, TNG0400R, TNG0401R, TNG0402R, TNG0403R, TNG0404R, TNG0405R, TNG0406R, TNG0407R, TNG0408R, TNG0409R, TNG0410R, TNG0411R, TNG0412R, TNG0413R, TNG0414R, TNG0472R, TNG0473R, TNG0474R, TNG0475R, TNG0476R, TNG0477R, TNG0478R, TNG0479R, TNG0480R, TNG0481R, TNG0482R, TNG0483R, TNG0484R, TNG0485R, TNG0486R, TNG0487R, TNG0488R, TNG0489R, TNG0490R, TNG0491R, TNG0492R, TNG0493R, TNG0494R, TNG0495R, TNG0496R, TNG0497R, TNG0498R, TNG0499R, TNG0500R, TNG0501R, TNG0502R, TNG0503R, TNG0504R, TNG0505R, TNG0506R, TNG0507R, TNG0508R, TNG0509R, TNG0510R, TNG0511R, TNG0514R, TNG0515R, TNG0516R, TNG0523R, TNG0524R, TNG0527R, TNG0528R, TNG0529R, TNG0530R, TNG0531R, TNG0532R, TNG0533R, TNG0534R, TNG0535R, TNG0536R, TNG0537R, TNG0538R, TNG0539R, TNG0540R, TNG0541R,</td><td>44166</td><td>Mar-95</td></tr></table>	Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date	Electrum	BNTRC01, BNTRC02, BNTRC03, BNTRC04, BNTRC05, BNTRC06, BNTRC07, BNTRC08, BNTRC09, BNTRC10, BNTRC11, BNTRC12, BNTRC13, BNTRC14, BNTRC15, BNTRC16, BNTRC17, BNTRC18, BNTRC19, BNTRC20, BNTRC21, BNTRC22, BNTRC23, BOH1, BOH2, BOH3, BOH4, BOH5, BOH6	16166	Jul-85	Goldfan	TNG0391R, TNG0392R, TNG0393R, TNG0394R, TNG0395R, TNG0396R, TNG0397R, TNG0398R, TNG0399R, TNG0400R, TNG0401R, TNG0402R, TNG0403R, TNG0404R, TNG0405R, TNG0406R, TNG0407R, TNG0408R, TNG0409R, TNG0410R, TNG0411R, TNG0412R, TNG0413R, TNG0414R, TNG0472R, TNG0473R, TNG0474R, TNG0475R, TNG0476R, TNG0477R, TNG0478R, TNG0479R, TNG0480R, TNG0481R, TNG0482R, TNG0483R, TNG0484R, TNG0485R, TNG0486R, TNG0487R, TNG0488R, TNG0489R, TNG0490R, TNG0491R, TNG0492R, TNG0493R, TNG0494R, TNG0495R, TNG0496R, TNG0497R, TNG0498R, TNG0499R, TNG0500R, TNG0501R, TNG0502R, TNG0503R, TNG0504R, TNG0505R, TNG0506R, TNG0507R, TNG0508R, TNG0509R, TNG0510R, TNG0511R, TNG0514R, TNG0515R, TNG0516R, TNG0523R, TNG0524R, TNG0527R, TNG0528R, TNG0529R, TNG0530R, TNG0531R, TNG0532R, TNG0533R, TNG0534R, TNG0535R, TNG0536R, TNG0537R, TNG0538R, TNG0539R, TNG0540R, TNG0541R,	44166	Mar-95
Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date										
Electrum	BNTRC01, BNTRC02, BNTRC03, BNTRC04, BNTRC05, BNTRC06, BNTRC07, BNTRC08, BNTRC09, BNTRC10, BNTRC11, BNTRC12, BNTRC13, BNTRC14, BNTRC15, BNTRC16, BNTRC17, BNTRC18, BNTRC19, BNTRC20, BNTRC21, BNTRC22, BNTRC23, BOH1, BOH2, BOH3, BOH4, BOH5, BOH6	16166	Jul-85										
Goldfan	TNG0391R, TNG0392R, TNG0393R, TNG0394R, TNG0395R, TNG0396R, TNG0397R, TNG0398R, TNG0399R, TNG0400R, TNG0401R, TNG0402R, TNG0403R, TNG0404R, TNG0405R, TNG0406R, TNG0407R, TNG0408R, TNG0409R, TNG0410R, TNG0411R, TNG0412R, TNG0413R, TNG0414R, TNG0472R, TNG0473R, TNG0474R, TNG0475R, TNG0476R, TNG0477R, TNG0478R, TNG0479R, TNG0480R, TNG0481R, TNG0482R, TNG0483R, TNG0484R, TNG0485R, TNG0486R, TNG0487R, TNG0488R, TNG0489R, TNG0490R, TNG0491R, TNG0492R, TNG0493R, TNG0494R, TNG0495R, TNG0496R, TNG0497R, TNG0498R, TNG0499R, TNG0500R, TNG0501R, TNG0502R, TNG0503R, TNG0504R, TNG0505R, TNG0506R, TNG0507R, TNG0508R, TNG0509R, TNG0510R, TNG0511R, TNG0514R, TNG0515R, TNG0516R, TNG0523R, TNG0524R, TNG0527R, TNG0528R, TNG0529R, TNG0530R, TNG0531R, TNG0532R, TNG0533R, TNG0534R, TNG0535R, TNG0536R, TNG0537R, TNG0538R, TNG0539R, TNG0540R, TNG0541R,	44166	Mar-95										

		<p>TNG0542R, TNG0543R, TNG0544R, TNG0545R, TNG0546R, TNG0547R, TNG0548R, TNG0549R, TNG0550R, TNG0551R, TNG0552R, TNG0553R, TNG0554R, TNG0555R, TNG0556R, TNG0557R, TNG0558R, TNG0559R, TNG0560R, TNG0561R, TNG0562R, TNG0563R, TNG0564R, TNG0565R, TNG0566R, TNG0567R, TNG0568R, TNG0569R, TNG0570R, TNG0571R, TNG0572R, TNG0573R, TNG0574R, TNG0575R, TNG0576RD, TNG0577R, TNG0578R, TNG0579R, TNG0580R, TNG0581R, TNG0582R, TNG0583R, TNG0584R, TNG0585RD, TNG0586R, TNG0587R, TNG0588R, TNG0589RD, TNG0590R, TNG0591R, TNG0592R, TNG0593R, TNG0594R, TNG0595R, TNG0596R, TNG0597R, TNG0598R, TNG0599R, TNG0600R, TNG0601R, TNG0602R, TNG0603R, TNG0604R, TNG0605R, TNG0606R, TNG0607R, TNG0608R, TNG0609R, TNG0610R, TNG0611R, TNG0612R, TNG0613R, TNG0617R, TNG0618R, TNG0619R, TNG0620R, TNG0621R, TNG0622R, TNG0623RD, TNG0624R, TNG0625RD, TNG0626RD, TNG0627R, TNG0628R, TNG0629R, TNG0630R, TNG0631A, TNG0631RD, TNG0632R, TNG0633R, TNG0634R, TNG0635RD, TNG0636R, TNG0637R, TNG0638R, TNG0639R, TNG0640R, TNG0641R, TNG0642R, TNG0643R, TNG0644R, TNG0645R, TNG0646R, TNG0647R, TNG0648R, TNG0649R, TNG0796R, TNG0797R, TNG0798R, TNG0799R, TNG0800R, TNG0801R, TNG0802R, TNG0803R, TNG0804R, TNG0805R, TNG0806R, TNG0807R, TNG0808R, TNG0809R, TNG0810R, TNG0811R, TNG0812R, TNG0813R, TNG0814R, TNG0815R, TNG0816R, TNG0817R, TNG0818R, TNG0819R, TNG0820R, TNG0821R, TNG0822R, TNG0823R, TNG0824R, TNG0825R, TNG0826R, TNG0827R, TNG0828R, TNG0829R, TNG0830R, TNG0831R, TNG0832R, TNG0833R, TNG0834R, TNG0835R, TNG0836R, TNG0837R, TNG0838R, TNG0839R, TNG0840R, TNG0841R, TNG0842R, TNG0843R, TNG0844R, TNG0845R, TNG0846R, TNG0847R, TNG0848R, TNG0849R, TNG0850R, TNG0851R, TNG0852R, TNG0853R, TNG0854R, TNG0855R, TNG0856R, TNG0858R, TNG0859R</p>		
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		TNG1394R, TNG1395R, TNG1396R, TNG1397R, TNG1398R, TNG1399R, TNG1400R, TNG1401R, TNG1402R, TNG1403R, TNG1404R, TNG1405R, TNG1406R, TNG1407R, TNG1408R, TNG1409R, TNG1410R, TNG1411R	55321	Jun-98	
	MPI	TNG1731R, TNG1732R, TNG1733R, TNG1734R, TNG1735R, TNG1736R, TNG1737R, TNG1738R, TNG1740R, TNG1741R, TNG1744R, TNG1746R, TNG1745R	66091	Feb-03	
	Focus	TNDC0001, TNDC0003, TNDC0005, TNDC0007, TNDC0010, TNDC0011, TNDC0012, TNDC0013, TNDC0014, TNDC0016, TNDC0017, TNDC0018, TNDC0019, TNDC0020, TNDC0021, TNDC0022, TNDC0023, TNDC0024, TNDC0025, TNDC0026, TNDC0027, TNDC0030, TNDC0031, TNDC0032, TNDC0033, TNDC0034, TNDC0035, TNDC0036, TNDC0039, TNDC0042, TNDC0048, TNDC0049, TNDC0050, TNDC0052, TNDC0053, TNDC0060, TNDC0061, TNDC0062, TNDC0063, TNDC0064, TNDC0065	81001	20-Feb-09	
		TNDCD0186	89322	23-Feb-10	
		TNDC0388, TNDC0389, TNDC0390, TNDC0391, TNDC0392, TNDC0393, TNDC0394, TNDC0395	92766	9-Feb-11	
		BERC001, BERC004, BERC006, BERC011, BERC013, BERC015, BERC017, BERC018, BERC021, BERC023, BERC024	96924	27-Feb-13	
		BRC101, BRC102, BRC103, BRC104, BRC105, BRC106, BRC107, BRC109, BRC110, BRC111, BRC112, BRC113, BRC114, BRC115, BRC116, BRC117, BRC118, BRC119, BRC121, BRC122, BRC123, BRC124, BRC125, BRC126, BRC127, BRC128, BRC129, BRC130, BRC132, BRCD131, BRCD133, BRCD135, BRCD136, PERCD001	101352	11-Feb-14	
		BRR009, BRR010, BRR012, BRR014, BRR015, BRR016, BRR017, BRR018, BRR030, BRR036, BRRCD001, BRRCD002, BRRCD003, BRRCD004, BRRCD005, BRRCD006, BRRCD007, BRRCD008, BRRCD011, BRRCD013	104846	15-Feb-15	
		TND16032, TND16033, TND16034, TND16035, TND16036, TND16037, TND16038, TND16039, TND16068, TND16069, TND16085, TND16086, TND16087, TND16088, TND16089, TND16090, TND16092, TND16093, TND16094, TND16097	112010	21-Feb-17	
			115997	28-Feb-18	

		TND16091, TND16095, TND16096, TND17005, TND17006, TND17008, TND17009, TND17010, TND17011, TND17012, TND17013, TND17014, TND17015, TND17016, TND17017, TND17018, TND17019, TND17020, TND17021, TND17022, TND17023, TND17024, TND17025, TND17026, TND17027, TND17028, TND17029, TND17030, TND17031, TND17032, TND17033, TND17034, TND17035, TND17036, TND17037, TND17038, TND17043, TND17044, TND17048, TND17052, TND17053, TND17054, TND17055, TND17056, TND17057, TND17058, TND17059, TND17060, TND17061, TND17062, TND17063, TND17064, TND17065, TND17066, TND17067, TND17068, TND17069, TND17070, TND17071, TND17072, TND17073, TND17074, TND17075, TND17085					
FML Drilled holes not yet available on WAMEX							
Drill Hole Number		ASX Release Title		ASX Release Date			
20BLRC006, 20BLRC007, 20BLRC008, 20BLRC009, 20BLRC010, 20BLRC011, 20BLRC012, 20BLRC013		Exploration Update - Coolgardie Gold Project		26-Apr-21			
Collar details of holes drilled and not publicly reported are given below:							
Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH	DRILL TYPE
20BLDD001	326437	6572359	371	171.8	-60	159.5	DD
20BLDD002	326432	6572374	370	131	-79.6	144.7	DD
20BLDD003	326168	6572748	410	103.5	-48.3	272.1	DD
21BLDD001	326419	6572048	416	116	-58	150.1	DD
21BLDD002	326648	6572004	426	267	-58	185	DD
21BLDD003	326575	6572494	415	240	-58	333.2	DD
21BLDD004	326148	6572602	408	80	-58	261.6	DD
21BLDD005	326522	6572454	411	245	-57	300.7	DD
21BLDD006	326542	6572569	414	255	-58	372.2	DD
21BLDD007	326540	6572598	414	296	-50	339.4	DD
21BLRC001	326108	6572622	409	360	-90	180	WATERBORE
21BLRC002	326651	6572120	426	360	-90	132	WATERBORE
21BLRD001	326490	6572715	409	246	-57.3	351.7	RC/DD
21BLRD002	326439	6572717	409	253	-52.4	282.86	RC/DD
21BLRD003	326401	6572833	406	252	-50.7	264.5	RC/DD
21BLRD004	326333	6572941	406	253	-50.29	240.5	RC/DD
M65-1	326288	6572714	407	339	-90	95	RC
M6507-1	326147	6572822	408	249	-60	35	RC
M6507-2	326155	6572826	4079	249	-60	45	RC
M6507-3	326140	6572842	408	249	-60	39	RC
M6507-4	326132	6572838	409	249	-60	30	RC

<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate plans are included in this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The majority of FML drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases. Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no additional material exploration data to report at this time.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Transition Zone Exploration Target area will be drilled in the next 12 months Updated metallurgical testwork will be completed during the first half of 2022 to confirm recovery using TMH plant and address conservative estimate used in the 2020 Coolgardie PFS refresh Material Classification sampling and more detailed mine design work will also be progressed during the first half of 2022 in order to progress submission of mining proposals The background mineralisation outside the shoots defined for the February 2022 Mineral Resource estimate will begin to be assessed by combination of initial draft resource estimation and follow up drilling as the Coolgardie Gold Project progresses towards return to production.

- Section 2 Details for the CNX deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “CNX Mineral Resource Update” Dated 24/11/2021

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNX is located within Mining Lease M15/645, registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia and which is current until March 2035. • The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims overlap this resource area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, trenching, 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. • The existing CNX pit is 275m long, 75m wide and has been mined to a depth of 30m. • The 1991 CNX OP produced 196Kt @ 1.86 g/t for 11,700oz targeting mineralisation exceeding 1 g/t.. Further to the south-east along the strike of the host G2 Gabbro is the Three Mile Hill OP. TMH OP has reported production of 4.2Mt at a grade of 2.4g/t Au for 324,116 ounces.
Geology	<p>CNX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CNX deposit mineralisation is located within the steeply southwest dipping and northwest striking Three Mile Hill Meta-gabbro. The Three Mile Hill Gabbro is a layered sill which includes a differentiated coarse grained granophyric quartz-hornblende granodiorite unit locally called “G2 Gabbro”. • The bulk of the quartz stockwork hosted mineralisation is developed within the G2 Gabbro. • Bulk style stockwork mineralisation is hosted by networks of 1 to +5cm quartz veins with general very shallow dips to the south-west. • Higher grade, generally 5 to +30cm laminated quartz veins, dip moderately to the south-east. • Together the two orientations of quartz vein stockworks have developed a bulk-style, tabular ore body at CNX within the G2 Gabbro. This mineralisation extends under the Great Eastern Highway and has been confirmed by drilling to be contiguous with the Three Mile Hill OP 190m to the south-east. • CNX deposit averages 35 to 45m width and outcrops/subcrops over more than 700m strike. • Infill and extensional drilling conducted since late 2020 has shown the mineralisation at CNX to be remarkably consistent and predictable with new drill holes beneath the indicated parts of the resource confirming potential for future resource expansion. <p>CNX Gap Zone/Princess Midas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent drilling north of CNX OP has confirmed the location of the G2 Gabbro extending a further 190m to the NW before folding and extending an additional 400m to the west – southwest.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stockworks have been intersected between the north end of CNX and the fold nose over 190m strike. However, the tenor and width of the mineralisation declines in this area and it is now termed the “Gap Zone”. It is also noted the Gap Zone is crosscut by several north-west trending faults resulting in block faulting of the stratigraphy.• Several shallow workings and a single significantly larger shaft are located at the north end of the Gap Zone, historically called “Princess Midas”. The workings have targeted some of the Gap Zone crosscutting faults and also the eastern margin of the fold hinge where the mine stratigraphy changes orientation and extends west-southwest. <p>Green Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drilling has been conducted over 400m west-southwest strike of this fold limb targeting the now mapped G2 Gabbro. The drilling has extended a new zone of CNX bulk style mineralisation 400m to the west. This developing prospect has been named “Green Light”																									
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. <table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report Number</th><th>A-Report Date</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">CLACKLINE</td><td>TMH004R, TMH011R, TMH013R, TMH014R, TMH016R, TMH018R, TMH019R, TMH021R, TMH022R, TMH023R, TMH024R, TMH031R, TMH032R, TMH033R, TMH034R, TMH035R, TMH036R, TMH037R, TMH038R, TMH039R, TMH040R, TMH041R, TMH042R</td><td>20750</td><td>Jan-86</td></tr><tr><td>ECN001RD, ECN002RD</td><td>20750</td><td>Jan-86</td></tr><tr><td>ECN003RD, ECN004RD</td><td>20344</td><td>1986</td></tr><tr><td>CORD-PAL</td><td>RC1, RC10, RC11, RC12, RC13, RC14, RC15, RC16, RC17, RC18, RC19, RC2, RC20, RC21, RC22, RC23, RC24, RC3, RC4, RC5, RC6, RC7, RC8</td><td>19363</td><td>Jun-86</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">GOLDFAN</td><td>TMH001RD, TMH012RD, TMH072RD, TMH098RD, TMH099RD, TMH102RD, TMH015RD, TMH071RD, TMH353RD, TMH354RD, TMH355RD</td><td>25383</td><td>Oct-88</td></tr><tr><td>TMH185R, TMH186R, TMH188R, TMH189R, TMH190R, TMH191R, TMH192R, TMH193R, TMH194R, TMH205R, TMH180R, TMH181R, TMH196R, TMH197R, TMH198R, TMH199R, TMH200R, TMH201R, TMH202R, TMH203R, TMH204R, TMH206R, TMH207R, TMH209R, TMH210R, TMH211R, TMH212R, TMH164RD, TMH165RD, TMH166RD, TMH167RD, TMH168RD, TMH169RD, TMH170RD, TMH171RD, TMH172RD, TMH173RD, TMH176RD, TMH177RD, TMH179RD, TMH182RD, TMH183RD, TMH174RD, TMH175RD, TMH178RD, TMH208RD</td><td>33456</td><td>Jun-91</td></tr></table>	Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report Number	A-Report Date	CLACKLINE	TMH004R, TMH011R, TMH013R, TMH014R, TMH016R, TMH018R, TMH019R, TMH021R, TMH022R, TMH023R, TMH024R, TMH031R, TMH032R, TMH033R, TMH034R, TMH035R, TMH036R, TMH037R, TMH038R, TMH039R, TMH040R, TMH041R, TMH042R	20750	Jan-86	ECN001RD, ECN002RD	20750	Jan-86	ECN003RD, ECN004RD	20344	1986	CORD-PAL	RC1, RC10, RC11, RC12, RC13, RC14, RC15, RC16, RC17, RC18, RC19, RC2, RC20, RC21, RC22, RC23, RC24, RC3, RC4, RC5, RC6, RC7, RC8	19363	Jun-86	GOLDFAN	TMH001RD, TMH012RD, TMH072RD, TMH098RD, TMH099RD, TMH102RD, TMH015RD, TMH071RD, TMH353RD, TMH354RD, TMH355RD	25383	Oct-88	TMH185R, TMH186R, TMH188R, TMH189R, TMH190R, TMH191R, TMH192R, TMH193R, TMH194R, TMH205R, TMH180R, TMH181R, TMH196R, TMH197R, TMH198R, TMH199R, TMH200R, TMH201R, TMH202R, TMH203R, TMH204R, TMH206R, TMH207R, TMH209R, TMH210R, TMH211R, TMH212R, TMH164RD, TMH165RD, TMH166RD, TMH167RD, TMH168RD, TMH169RD, TMH170RD, TMH171RD, TMH172RD, TMH173RD, TMH176RD, TMH177RD, TMH179RD, TMH182RD, TMH183RD, TMH174RD, TMH175RD, TMH178RD, TMH208RD	33456	Jun-91
Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report Number	A-Report Date																							
CLACKLINE	TMH004R, TMH011R, TMH013R, TMH014R, TMH016R, TMH018R, TMH019R, TMH021R, TMH022R, TMH023R, TMH024R, TMH031R, TMH032R, TMH033R, TMH034R, TMH035R, TMH036R, TMH037R, TMH038R, TMH039R, TMH040R, TMH041R, TMH042R	20750	Jan-86																							
	ECN001RD, ECN002RD	20750	Jan-86																							
	ECN003RD, ECN004RD	20344	1986																							
CORD-PAL	RC1, RC10, RC11, RC12, RC13, RC14, RC15, RC16, RC17, RC18, RC19, RC2, RC20, RC21, RC22, RC23, RC24, RC3, RC4, RC5, RC6, RC7, RC8	19363	Jun-86																							
GOLDFAN	TMH001RD, TMH012RD, TMH072RD, TMH098RD, TMH099RD, TMH102RD, TMH015RD, TMH071RD, TMH353RD, TMH354RD, TMH355RD	25383	Oct-88																							
	TMH185R, TMH186R, TMH188R, TMH189R, TMH190R, TMH191R, TMH192R, TMH193R, TMH194R, TMH205R, TMH180R, TMH181R, TMH196R, TMH197R, TMH198R, TMH199R, TMH200R, TMH201R, TMH202R, TMH203R, TMH204R, TMH206R, TMH207R, TMH209R, TMH210R, TMH211R, TMH212R, TMH164RD, TMH165RD, TMH166RD, TMH167RD, TMH168RD, TMH169RD, TMH170RD, TMH171RD, TMH172RD, TMH173RD, TMH176RD, TMH177RD, TMH179RD, TMH182RD, TMH183RD, TMH174RD, TMH175RD, TMH178RD, TMH208RD	33456	Jun-91																							

		TMH222R, TMH223R, TMH224R, TMH225R, TMH226R, TMH227R, TMH228R, TMH229R, TMH230R, TMH231R, TMH232R, TMH242R, TMH243R, TMH244R, TMH245R, TMH246R, TMH247R, TMH248R, TMH249R, TMH250R, TMH251R	43021	Dec-94	
		TMH255R, TMH256R, TMH258R, TMH259R, TMH260R, TMH261R, TMH262R, TMH263R, TMH264R, TMH265R, TMH266R, TMH267R, TMH268R, TMH269R, TMH270R, TMH271R, TMH272R, TMH273R, TMH275R, TMH276R, TMH279R, TMH280R, TMH282R, TMH283R, TMH284R, TMH285R, TMH287R, TMH288R, TMH289R, TMH290R, TMH291R, TMH292R, TMH294R, TMH296R, TMH297R, TMH299R, TMH300R, TMH301R, TMH302R, TMH303R, TMH304R, TMH305R, TMH306R, TMH307R, TMH308R, TMH309R, TMH310R, TMH311R, TMH312R, TMH313R, TMH314R, TMH315R, TMH316R, TMH317R, TMH321R, TMH322R, TMH323R, TMH324R, TMH327R, TMH328R, TMH329R, TMH330R, TMH331R, TMH333R, TMH334R, TMH335R, TMH336R, TMH337R, TMH338R, TMH339R, TMH340R, TMH341R	46486	Dec-95	
		TMH579R, TMH578RD	53195	Dec-97	
	GMC /GOLDFAN	TMH338R, TMH339R, TMH340R, TMH341R, TMH344RD, TMH345RD, TMH346RD, TMH347RD, TMH352RD, TMH353RD, TMH354RD, TMH355RD	49956	Jan-97	
	FOCUS	CNXC001, CNXC002, CNXC003, CNXC003A, CNXC004, CNXC005, CNXC006, CNXC007, CNXC008, CNXC009, CNXC010, CNXC011, CNXC012, CNXC013, CNXC015, CNXC016, CNXC017, CNXDD014	96924	Feb-12	
		CNXC019, CNXC020, CNXC021, CNXC022, CNXC023, CNXC024, CNXC025, CNXC026, CNXC027, CNXC028, CNXC029, CNXC030, CNXC031, CNXC032	101352	Feb-14	
		20CNDD001, 20CNRC001, 20CNRC002, 20CNRC003	126766	Feb-21	
	• Holes not available through WAMEX but previously reported:				
	Company	Drill Hole Number	Announcement	Release Date	
	Northland	TMDDH-2, TMDDH-3, TMDDH-4, TMDDH-5, TMDDH-6, TMDDH-7, TMDDH-8	Large-Scale Mineral Resource at Coolgardie Gold Project's CNX Deposit	17-Dec-20	

	FOCUS	21CNDD001, 21CNDD003, 21CNDD005, 21CNDD007, 21CNDD009, 21CNDD011, 21CNDD013, 21CNDD015, 21CNDD017, 21CNRC002, 21CNRC004, 21CNRC006, 21CNRC008, 21CNRC010, 21CNRC012, 21CNRC014, 21CNRC016, 21CNRC018, 21CNRC020, 21CNRC022, 21CNRC024, 21CNRC028, 21CNRC030, 21CNRD002, 21CNRD004, 21CNRD025, 21CNRD027	21CNDD002, 21CNDD004, 21CNDD006, 21CNDD008, 21CNDD010, 21CNDD012, 21CNDD014, 21CNDD016, 21CNRC001, 21CNRC003, 21CNRC005, 21CNRC007, 21CNRC009, 21CNRC011, 21CNRC013, 21CNRC015, 21CNRC017, 21CNRC019, 21CNRC021, 21CNRC023, 21CNRC026, 21CNRC029, 21CNRD001, 21CNRD003, 21CNRD005,	CNX's Mineral Resource increases 30% in major boost for Coolgardie Gold Project	24-Jun-21
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• *New Significant Intercepts not previously reported:*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
CNX Drill Collars. Significant Intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution							
21CNDD014	327389	6577792	425	-50	240	300.7	0.74m @ 1.38g/t from 284.26m for (GxM 1)
21CNRD001	327347	6577707	425	-60	290	270.8	1.00m @ 1.28g/t from 143m for (GxM 1)
							3.00m @ 4.13g/t from 169m for (GxM 12)
							7.00m @ 1.2g/t from 227m for (GxM 8)
							4.00m @ 5.13g/t from 242m for (GxM 21)
21CNRD002	327373	6577674	428	-59	292	270.7	4.00m @ 0.56g/t from 142m for (GxM 2)
							1.00m @ 0.68g/t from 149m for (GxM 1)
							1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 153m for (GxM 1)
							4.00m @ 0.91g/t from 196m for (GxM 4)
							1.00m @ 1.06g/t from 213m for (GxM 1)
							1.00m @ 0.68g/t from 224m for (GxM 1)
							1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 228m for (GxM 1)
							1.00m @ 1.07g/t from 239m for (GxM 1)
21CNRD003	327402	6577646	428	-59	300	284.9	7.38m @ 4.42g/t from 241m for (GxM 33)
							3.00m @ 1.36g/t from 158m for (GxM 4)
							1.00m @ 1.34g/t from 188m for (GxM 1)
							5.00m @ 1.75g/t from 210m for (GxM 9)
							7.00m @ 0.78g/t from 219m for (GxM 5)

								1.00m @ 0.79g/t from 230m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 2.21g/t from 247m for (GxM 4)
								3.00m @ 2.97g/t from 255m for (GxM 9)
								1.00m @ 0.78g/t from 268m for (GxM 1)
								9.86m @ 1.64g/t from 275m for (GxM 16)
	21CNRD004	327433	6577616	426	-61	301	282.4	11.00m @ 1.79g/t from 140m for (GxM 20)
								10.00m @ 0.83g/t from 156m for (GxM 8)
								1.00m @ 1.08g/t from 182m for (GxM 1)
								6.00m @ 1.19g/t from 200m for (GxM 7)
								4.00m @ 1.27g/t from 211m for (GxM 5)
								4.00m @ 1.35g/t from 244m for (GxM 5)
								3.00m @ 3.29g/t from 259m for (GxM 10)
								1.00m @ 0.88g/t from 269m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD005	327462	6577592	426	-61	302	264.4	0.89m @ 4.94g/t from 123m for (GxM 4)
								25.00m @ 0.72g/t from 133m for (GxM 18)
								5.03m @ 1.48g/t from 166.88m for (GxM 7)
								9.00m @ 1.29g/t from 177m for (GxM 12)
								0.59m @ 5.07g/t from 189.41m for (GxM 3)
								8.00m @ 1.3g/t from 198m for (GxM 10)
								1.00m @ 1.84g/t from 220m for (GxM 2)
								4.00m @ 1.25g/t from 240m for (GxM 5)
	21CNRD007	327406	6577613	425	-60	317	201.6	1.00m @ 1.53g/t from 12m for (GxM 2)
								2.00m @ 6.3g/t from 38m for (GxM 13)
								5.00m @ 0.79g/t from 59m for (GxM 4)
								4.00m @ 0.96g/t from 72m for (GxM 4)
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 80m for (GxM 1)
								11.00m @ 2.78g/t from 86m for (GxM 31)
								17.00m @ 0.86g/t from 101m for (GxM 15)
								9.00m @ 1.27g/t from 126m for (GxM 11)
								9.00m @ 2.33g/t from 139m for (GxM 21)
								1.00m @ 0.67g/t from 152m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 0.53g/t from 159m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 1.15g/t from 168m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 171m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.89g/t from 178m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD025	327309	6577725	422	-61	284	315.7	4.00m @ 1.78g/t from 191m for (GxM 7)
								1.00m @ 1.77g/t from 70m for (GxM 2)
								0.90m @ 0.91g/t from 75.1m for (GxM 1)
								6.00m @ 4.38g/t from 83m for (GxM 26)
								1.00m @ 1.36g/t from 114m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 131m for (GxM 1)

								1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 137m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.6g/t from 145m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 164m for (GxM 1)
								6.00m @ 0.84g/t from 198m for (GxM 5)
	21CNRD027	327516	6577536	423	-60	292	240.6	1.00m @ 3.96g/t from 209m for (GxM 4)
								1.00m @ 1.28g/t from 218m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD035	327500	6577516	422	-55	317	150.3	1.00m @ 0.76g/t from 7m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.64g/t from 22m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.65g/t from 32m for (GxM 1)
								15.00m @ 1.93g/t from 64m for (GxM 29)
								1.00m @ 0.98g/t from 85m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 0.79g/t from 100m for (GxM 2)
	21CNRD036	327426	6577589	425	-64	318	195.9	1.00m @ 1.7g/t from 27m for (GxM 2)
								1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 32m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.78g/t from 36m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 41m for (GxM 1)
								6.00m @ 0.72g/t from 69m for (GxM 4)
								1.00m @ 3.25g/t from 83m for (GxM 3)
								18.00m @ 1.39g/t from 93m for (GxM 25)
								2.00m @ 1.08g/t from 148m for (GxM 2)
								8.00m @ 1.47g/t from 158m for (GxM 12)
								5.00m @ 2.11g/t from 172m for (GxM 11)
								6.90m @ 0.84g/t from 189m for (GxM 6)
	21CNRD037	327442	6577575	425	-59	312	213.8	8.00m @ 0.7g/t from 34m for (GxM 6)
								1.00m @ 1.04g/t from 77m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 1.03g/t from 87m for (GxM 1)
								7.00m @ 0.78g/t from 92m for (GxM 5)
								13.00m @ 2.67g/t from 106m for (GxM 35)
								6.00m @ 0.76g/t from 131m for (GxM 5)
								1.00m @ 0.85g/t from 143m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.63g/t from 159m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 161m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.59g/t from 163m for (GxM 1)
								5.00m @ 0.59g/t from 167m for (GxM 3)
	21CNRD038	327465	6577553	424	-54	311	234.7	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 185m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.73g/t from 192m for (GxM 1)
								5.00m @ 0.6g/t from 3m for (GxM 3)
								5.00m @ 0.68g/t from 18m for (GxM 3)
								31.00m @ 1.01g/t from 30m for (GxM 31)
								3.00m @ 3.08g/t from 105m for (GxM 9)
								21.00m @ 1.12g/t from 116m for (GxM 24)

								6.00m @ 0.59g/t from 140m for (GxM 4)
								5.00m @ 1.96g/t from 174m for (GxM 10)
								11.00m @ 1.46g/t from 183m for (GxM 16)
								1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 199m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD039	327502	6577537	424	-51	307	216.7	6.00m @ 1.37g/t from 21m for (GxM 8)
								1.00m @ 0.71g/t from 47m for (GxM 1)
								9.00m @ 0.78g/t from 61m for (GxM 7)
								1.00m @ 0.84g/t from 76m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.78g/t from 90m for (GxM 1)
								8.00m @ 6.46g/t from 101m for (GxM 52)
								3.00m @ 0.68g/t from 113m for (GxM 2)
								2.00m @ 0.8g/t from 122m for (GxM 2)
								11.00m @ 1.42g/t from 127m for (GxM 16)
								11.00m @ 2.67g/t from 143m for (GxM 29)
								8.20m @ 0.68g/t from 159.8m for (GxM 6)
								5.13m @ 0.75g/t from 177m for (GxM 4)
								6.00m @ 0.62g/t from 188m for (GxM 4)
	21CNRD040	327496	6577520	423	-50	310	216.5	1.00m @ 2.4g/t from 0m for (GxM 2)
								2.00m @ 3.61g/t from 47m for (GxM 7)
								2.00m @ 1.33g/t from 57m for (GxM 3)
								1.00m @ 0.9g/t from 101m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 1.04g/t from 109m for (GxM 2)
								56.05m @ 1.36g/t from 122.95m for (GxM 76)
								2.00m @ 0.67g/t from 193m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 197m for (GxM 1)
								6.00m @ 0.54g/t from 200m for (GxM 3)
								1.00m @ 0.78g/t from 209m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD041	327480	6577516	421	-52	312	240.6	1.00m @ 3.32g/t from 10m for (GxM 3)
								2.00m @ 1.12g/t from 18m for (GxM 2)
								1.00m @ 1.24g/t from 43m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 0.56g/t from 50m for (GxM 1)
								9.00m @ 1.33g/t from 56m for (GxM 12)
								2.00m @ 1.23g/t from 69m for (GxM 2)
								3.00m @ 0.8g/t from 75m for (GxM 2)
								1.00m @ 0.82g/t from 83m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.83g/t from 87m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.89g/t from 92m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.68g/t from 101m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.66g/t from 104m for (GxM 1)
								19.00m @ 1.68g/t from 110m for (GxM 32)
								33.00m @ 1.64g/t from 135m for (GxM 54)

								15.00m @ 0.9g/t from 185m for (GxM 14)	
								1.00m @ 1.83g/t from 230m for (GxM 2)	
	21CNRD042	327471	6577566	425	-58	312	222.7	7.00m @ 0.58g/t from 3m for (GxM 4)	
								1.00m @ 1.04g/t from 16m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 21m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 1.14g/t from 26m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.76g/t from 56m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.64g/t from 60m for (GxM 1)	
								13.00m @ 1.49g/t from 92m for (GxM 19)	
								16.00m @ 1.24g/t from 109m for (GxM 20)	
								8.00m @ 0.65g/t from 133m for (GxM 5)	
								1.00m @ 0.6g/t from 171m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.85g/t from 173m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 1.57g/t from 193m for (GxM 2)	
								1.00m @ 6.74g/t from 219m for (GxM 7)	
	21CNRD043	327439	6577599	426	-57	312	171.8	1.00m @ 0.83g/t from 3m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.6g/t from 6m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.56g/t from 81m for (GxM 1)	
								12.00m @ 1.37g/t from 91m for (GxM 16)	
								3.00m @ 1.31g/t from 113m for (GxM 4)	
								7.00m @ 1.09g/t from 122m for (GxM 8)	
								1.00m @ 1.11g/t from 138m for (GxM 1)	
								7.00m @ 0.5g/t from 156m for (GxM 4)	
	21CNRD044	327453	6577581	425	-54	309	207.7	1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 166m for (GxM 1)	
								6.00m @ 0.6g/t from 1m for (GxM 4)	
								1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 34m for (GxM 1)	
								2.00m @ 0.55g/t from 43m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 80m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.75g/t from 84m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.66g/t from 87m for (GxM 1)	
								3.00m @ 2.08g/t from 93m for (GxM 6)	
								5.00m @ 0.9g/t from 106m for (GxM 5)	
								4.00m @ 1.66g/t from 115m for (GxM 7)	
								3.00m @ 0.79g/t from 129m for (GxM 2)	
								1.00m @ 0.82g/t from 147m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 3.03g/t from 158m for (GxM 3)	
								1.00m @ 0.81g/t from 171m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 2.41g/t from 192m for (GxM 2)	
	21CNRD045	327417	6577579	423	-58	314	237.7	1.00m @ 0.97g/t from 199m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 206m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 1.51g/t from 6m for (GxM 2)	

								9.00m @ 4.39g/t from 18m for (GxM 40)	
								1.00m @ 0.8g/t from 33m for (GxM 1)	
								2.00m @ 0.89g/t from 41m for (GxM 2)	
								22.00m @ 1.57g/t from 76m for (GxM 35)	
								3.00m @ 0.5g/t from 102m for (GxM 2)	
								1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 106m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 108m for (GxM 1)	
								4.00m @ 1.61g/t from 117m for (GxM 6)	
								13.00m @ 1.24g/t from 139m for (GxM 16)	
								2.00m @ 2.1g/t from 156m for (GxM 4)	
								1.00m @ 1.75g/t from 186m for (GxM 2)	
								1.00m @ 1.23g/t from 190m for (GxM 1)	
								3.00m @ 1.5g/t from 203m for (GxM 5)	
								1.00m @ 0.96g/t from 214m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 218m for (GxM 1)	
	21CNRD046	327434	6577562	423	-56	310	240.7	1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 6m for (GxM 1)	
								3.00m @ 0.58g/t from 11m for (GxM 2)	
								1.00m @ 0.85g/t from 20m for (GxM 1)	
								5.00m @ 0.95g/t from 43m for (GxM 5)	
								6.00m @ 0.54g/t from 80m for (GxM 3)	
								1.00m @ 0.6g/t from 93m for (GxM 1)	
								3.00m @ 0.64g/t from 102m for (GxM 2)	
								1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 111m for (GxM 1)	
								4.15m @ 0.6g/t from 122m for (GxM 2)	
								3.00m @ 1.48g/t from 132m for (GxM 4)	
								1.00m @ 2.45g/t from 149m for (GxM 2)	
								6.00m @ 1.6g/t from 157m for (GxM 10)	
								2.00m @ 6.11g/t from 167m for (GxM 12)	
								1.00m @ 0.61g/t from 173m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 178m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.67g/t from 208m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 217m for (GxM 1)	
								1.00m @ 1.85g/t from 222m for (GxM 2)	
								4.00m @ 1.92g/t from 231m for (GxM 8)	
	21CNRD047	327451	6577547	423	-55	310	231.7	32.00m @ 0.98g/t from 22m for (GxM 31)	
								1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 76m for (GxM 1)	
								2.00m @ 0.65g/t from 79m for (GxM 1)	
								16.00m @ 1.36g/t from 95m for (GxM 22)	
								1.00m @ 0.62g/t from 115m for (GxM 1)	
								2.00m @ 1.1g/t from 159m for (GxM 2)	
								2.00m @ 1.24g/t from 165m for (GxM 2)	

								9.00m @ 0.55g/t from 170m for (GxM 5)
								6.00m @ 1.6g/t from 183m for (GxM 10)
								1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 196m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.58g/t from 209m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD048	327436	6577580	425	-57	311	219.7	7.00m @ 3.27g/t from 12m for (GxM 23)
								1.00m @ 0.66g/t from 43m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.65g/t from 68m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 16.65g/t from 73m for (GxM 33)
								19.00m @ 1.46g/t from 93m for (GxM 28)
								3.00m @ 2.06g/t from 116m for (GxM 6)
								5.50m @ 0.58g/t from 120.5m for (GxM 3)
								1.00m @ 8.14g/t from 135m for (GxM 8)
								0.70m @ 1.07g/t from 141m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.66g/t from 146m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.63g/t from 149m for (GxM 1)
								11.73m @ 1.46g/t from 156m for (GxM 17)
								1.35m @ 0.66g/t from 176.65m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 1.02g/t from 180m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.65g/t from 218m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD049	327419	6577595	425	-60	311	216.7	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 10m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.52g/t from 16m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 18m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.78g/t from 23m for (GxM 1)
								3.00m @ 1.02g/t from 29m for (GxM 3)
								1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 70m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 2.77g/t from 78m for (GxM 6)
								12.00m @ 0.99g/t from 84m for (GxM 12)
								1.00m @ 0.8g/t from 101m for (GxM 1)
								8.00m @ 1.16g/t from 106m for (GxM 9)
								1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 122m for (GxM 1)
								20.00m @ 1.46g/t from 134m for (GxM 29)
								21.00m @ 0.59g/t from 158m for (GxM 12)
								1.00m @ 2.06g/t from 184m for (GxM 2)
								5.00m @ 0.65g/t from 207m for (GxM 3)
	21CNRD050	327396	6577585	422	-54	317	243.6	4.00m @ 2.19g/t from 8m for (GxM 9)
								11.00m @ 0.51g/t from 61m for (GxM 6)
								1.00m @ 0.58g/t from 90m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.87g/t from 96m for (GxM 1)
								9.00m @ 1.77g/t from 101m for (GxM 16)
								1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 143m for (GxM 1)
								3.00m @ 1.88g/t from 148m for (GxM 6)

								7.00m @ 0.89g/t from 156m for (GxM 6)
								1.00m @ 1.31g/t from 168m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 5.25g/t from 185m for (GxM 11)
								1.00m @ 0.73g/t from 211m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.62g/t from 214m for (GxM 1)
								9.00m @ 0.77g/t from 232m for (GxM 7)
	21CNRD051	327414	6577567	422	-54	316	240.7	41.00m @ 0.93g/t from 84m for (GxM 38)
								7.90m @ 0.6g/t from 132.1m for (GxM 5)
								6.38m @ 1.37g/t from 145m for (GxM 9)
								11.00m @ 0.95g/t from 156m for (GxM 10)
								1.00m @ 0.83g/t from 182m for (GxM 1)
								6.00m @ 0.96g/t from 206m for (GxM 6)
								1.00m @ 0.95g/t from 216m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.73g/t from 222m for (GxM 1)
	21CNRD052	327431	6577550	422	-54	314	240.7	1.00m @ 0.8g/t from 0m for (GxM 1)
								3.00m @ 0.84g/t from 64m for (GxM 3)
								2.00m @ 1.18g/t from 73m for (GxM 2)
								20.00m @ 2.65g/t from 111m for (GxM 53)
								11.00m @ 1.76g/t from 151m for (GxM 19)
								1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 188m for (GxM 1)
								2.00m @ 0.77g/t from 234m for (GxM 2)
	21CNRD053	327450	6577532	422	-53	315	246.6	1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 66m for (GxM 1)
								1.00m @ 0.82g/t from 80m for (GxM 1)
								7.00m @ 1.8g/t from 102m for (GxM 13)
								1.00m @ 2.08g/t from 110m for (GxM 2)
								1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 123m for (GxM 1)
								7.00m @ 0.7g/t from 180m for (GxM 5)
								5.00m @ 1.24g/t from 190m for (GxM 6)
								1.00m @ 0.71g/t from 212m for (GxM 1)
								4.00m @ 2.22g/t from 233m for (GxM 9)
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.3m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.							
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.8 RC/DD holes have been drilled with dips toward the northwest, sub parallel and cutting across the G2 Gabbro. These holes were completed to test the resource model in areas being converted to Indicated status with holes planned to drill right across the host stratigraphy. This orientation while not perpendicular to the overall tabular mineralisation is in fact closer to orthogonal to the mineralised stockwork system developed within the host G2 Gabbro.							
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.							
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Drill hole results available on WAMEX.							

<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.</i>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Initial economic assessment to be progressed for delivery of Maiden CNX Open Pit Reserve Estimation</i>

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals Limited or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • The Malinyu Ghoorlie 2017 and Maduwongga 2017 Claims overlap this resource area • Focus has in Principle permission from Coolgardie Shire to conduct exploration within the historic Bonnie Vale Townsite boundary and, for mining within 500m of the historic Bonnie Vale Townsite boundary as long as activities do not impact the historic Varischetti Mine Shaft
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	Commentary		
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hole BVC133 drilled by CGNL in 1994 is referenced in WAMEX report a45778Hole 05BLC001 drilled by Matador in 2005 is referenced in WAMEX report a072821Previously reported FML drill holes at Bonnie Vale. See table below:		
	Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
	BONC031 - 35, 42 BONCD036	Results from Coolgardie and Laverton Exploration	30/07/2014
	BONC044 - 53	Focus Hits High Grade Gold at Bonnie Vale	8/10/2014
	BONC054 - 56, 58 - 62 FCAC00038, 39, FCRB00110	Coolgardie Exploration Success	21/01/2015
	BONC064, 69 - 71, 79, 81 BONCD065, 66, 68	Coolgardie Exploration Update	24/07/2015
	BONC084 - 87, 89 - 95, 98 - 100, 102 - 111, 114 - 115	Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Modelling Commenced	15/10/2015
	BONC119 - 126 BONCD069 - 74	Update on Exploration at Coolgardie and Laverton	29/04/2016
	BONC127, 128, 130 - 134, 136 - 142, 144, 146, 148, 151 - 153, 155, 158 - 161 BONCD069, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74	Exploration Update	22/09/2016
	BONC160, 162, 163, 164 BONCD075, 77	Coolgardie Operational Update	24/05/2017
	BONCD078, 79	Progress Report	16/01/2018
	BONCD080, 81, 82, 83	Coolgardie Exploration Update	27/04/2018
	BONC165 – BONC169	Mineral Resource Update for Bonnie Vale Deposit	30/05/2018
	Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.		
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The majority of drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases.		
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.		
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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)

- Section 3 Details for the Greenfields deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “Measured Growth at the Greenfields Open Pit” Dated 5/08/2022

Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing collar information Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys Checks for character data in numeric fields The historical Greenfields drill data was validated by the Focus data management team and the Project Geologist. This involved collaborating all collar, downhole survey, geology and assay data with existing hardcopy material as well as displaying the holes in three dimensions in Surpac to determine any unusual or unlikely trends in the data so that it could be rectified before loading into the Focus site database. This process was thorough and took a couple of months for the team to complete.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML’s General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML’s Resource Geologist and last visited site in February 2014.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor changes were made to the geological interpretation used in the July 2020 resource release were used for this mineral resource estimate and were constructed as follows: All available drill hole, mining data and pit mapping was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. The mineralised geological interpretation was generated in Seequent Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software. A total of 29 lodes were modelled. Four larger, steeper dipping (55° to SSW) lodes were modelled, along with 25 less continuous, shallower dipping (30° to SSW) lodes. The shallower lodes intersect the steeper lodes near surface with the flatter lying structures given priority over the steeper dipping lodes. Minor deviation of the lode geometry was modelled between drill holes down dip and along strike.

Criteria	Explanation
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource extends over a NW strike length of over 480m and includes the ~150m interval from the base of the final mined surface down to the 150mRL, some 250m below surface. The thickness of the four steeper lodes varies from average thickness of 20m near surface pinching to an average thickness of 3m at depth. The flatter lying lodes vary from 1m to 8m wide have an average thickness of 3m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimate was run using Datamine software, following the process below: Drill hole samples were selected within the mineralised lodes and composited to 1m downhole intervals, the dominant sample interval from historic drilling. Residual samples that did not meet the minimum length criteria (less than 0.2m) of the compositing process were appended to the adjacent sample so that all material within the wireframe was included. The composited data was imported into Supervisor software for statistical and geostatistical analysis. After a review of the individual lode statistics, higher Au samples that were outliers to the main population were “top-capped” to a selected value for each lode. An average of 10ppm Au was used with a maximum of 15ppm Au. Variography was modelled on data transformed to normal scores, the variogram models were back transformed to original units before exporting. Variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers ~ 150 samples. Lodes without variography shared the structure from a nearby lode. The back-transformed variogram models had moderate to high nugget effects (20 to 60% of total sill), with a range from 20m to 200m for the lodes. Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 10 mE x 5 mN x 5 mRL – this is about the average drill spacing in the deposit. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 16 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass 76% of blocks had estimated. For un-estimated blocks after this first pass, the search distance was expanded by a factor of two and the minimum number of samples dropped to 4. In the second pass 22% of blocks estimated. A third pass was then run with an increased search distance by a factor of four and the same minimum number of samples. Only 2% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. Where the four steep lodes intersected the flat lodes a “soft boundary” approach was taken, whereby samples were shared at the intersection up to 10m radius in the overprinted steep lodes. The estimate was validated by visually stepping through the estimated blocks and sample data in Datamine. Comparing the estimated block statistics with composited sample data and generate trend (Swath) plots to ensure the estimate was honouring the trends of the data. Also, a review of the output parameters from the estimation process like kriging variance, negative weights, search distances and sample numbers.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resources for Greenfields have been reported above a 0.6g/t cut-off for the V23 open pit design.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An existing open pit exists at Greenfields, mining would continue by cut-back and open cut extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical testwork has been conducted on Greenfields samples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical recoveries in a variety of tests (N=13) average more than 95%gold recovery. Recent testwork to simulate processing at TMH on composite representative samples (n=2) from Greenfields delivered very high gravity gold recovery averaging

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>70.5% and overall average gold recovery exceeding 93.5%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPI who mined Greenfields from Dec 2003 to Jan 2005 had an overall reconciliation of ~96.9% of tonnes, 100.7% of grade and 101% of ounces milled compared to mined.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfields deposit occurs in an area of previous disturbance with an open cut pit and associated waste dump. The Three Mile Hill Processing Plant is currently on care and maintenance, but has all the necessary tailing facilities etc, that would allow for a restart of the plant.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density test work was carried out on diamond core samples using a water immersion method for these determinations. Average bulk densities were applied to modelled weathering profiles. Bulk densities of 2.07, 2.43 and 2.87 t/m³ were applied to Oxide, Transitional and Fresh resources, respectively.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral Resources have been classified as either Measured or Indicated based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, search pass, kriging variance, and slope of regression have been used to assist in classification. Measured resources have been reported inside the 2022 V23 pit design. Indicated resources have been reported outside to the V23 open pit using preliminary small scale underground cut-off grade of 2.3 g/t Au.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineral resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

- Section 3 Details for the Brilliant South deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “Brilliant South Mineral Resource Grows 29%” Dated 23/02/2022

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as were 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 programs 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Datamine and Seequent Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted. • Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML’s General Manager - Exploration and conducted regular site visits throughout 2021. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is an independent consultant with Cube Consulting and last visited site in September 2012.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available drill hole and pit mapping data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Drilling by FML from 2018 to 2021 confirmed and added to the mineralisation interpretation from the June 2017 mineral resource estimate. • The 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 to the east (70 - 80°) with an average width of 3 to 5 m, or flatter dipping (20 - 40°) with widths of up to 2 m. Mineralisation consists of a stockwork of quartz / sulphide micro-veining and albite alteration of the porphyry. • Mineralised shoots in the host rocks were defined at about a 0.3 to 0.5 g/t Au cut off, with these domains consistent with the geology. Higher-grade sub-domains within these shoots forming sets of coherent north-plunging mineralised lodes were also used. • The mineralised shoots strike to the NW in the northern east part of the deposit, and to the NNE in the central part of the deposits and towards the SSW in the southern part of the deposit. • There are five groups of mineralised shoots, each containing four to nine discrete lodes.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brilliant mineralisation has been modelled over 2 km strike length, the shoots have been interpreted from surface to approximately 600 m below surface (~ -180 mRL).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main mineralised shoots vary in width from 2 to 20 m in width, with an average of 5 m. smaller shoots on the hanging wall (east) of the main zone have a strike length of few hundred metres, with average widths of 3 to 4 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation of the mineral resource was by Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Datamine software, with the process as follows: Drill hole data was selected within mineralised domains and composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. The composited data was imported into Supervisor software for statistical and geostatistical analysis. Variography was done on data transformed to normal scores, and the variogram models were back-transformed to original units. Variography was performed for the largest shoot within each of the five groups, and this variogram model was used for the other shoots in the group. There is little difference in the Au grade distribution (mean and coefficient of variation (CV)) between the fresh and transitional material types, and few samples in the oxidised zone for most shoots, so all oxidation states were treated as a single estimation domain per shoot. The back-transformed variogram models had low to moderate nugget effects (20 to 50% of total sill), with a ranges of up to 250 m in the main zone to 20 m in the smaller lodes. Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 10 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL – this is about the half average drill spacing in the deposit. The ellipsoid search parameters were slightly shorter than the variogram ranges for each group of mineralised shoots. A minimum of 8 and maximum of 20 samples per block estimate was used. The search pass was expanded by a factor of two if the first pass did not estimate a block, and by a factor of four if a third pass was required. For the main high-grade shoots, 80 to 95% of the blocks were estimated on the first pass. A 'distance limited threshold' technique was used where uncapped data was used within 5 m of the extreme values, but a capping was used beyond this. The caps were variable per shoot and were based on inflections and discontinuities in the histograms and log-probability plots. The highest cap was 20 ppm Au for the main high-grade shoot, with most other high grade shoots having caps between 8 and 15 ppm Au. Estimates of Au grades were validated against the composited drill hole data by extensive visual checking in cross-section, plan and on screen in 3D, by global comparisons of input data and model, and by semi-local statistical methods (swath plots). All methods showed satisfactory results.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resources for Brilliant have been reported above a 0.5 g/t cut-off for open cut above 230 mRL, and above a 1.5 g/t cut-off for underground resources below the 230 mRL. This represents a reduction in reporting cut-off grade for the open cut resources from 0.7 g/t to 0.5g/t compared to June 2017. The changes have been made by the application of a simple economic mode (in Australian dollars): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold price of \$2500/oz., Processing and G&A costs of \$35/tonne, Processing recovery of 95%. Open cut mining costs \$3.50/tonne, underground mining costs \$80/tonne.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upper part of the Brilliant deposit would be mined by conventional open-cut methods. Pit optimisations and designs using preliminary wall angles and PFS inputs (including conservative gold price of AUD \$2,200/oz.) were run in September 2020 indicating potential for open pit extraction to 180 m depth (i.e., 230 mRL). Geotech for Brilliant has been developed to feasibility level and indicates that the wall rock for the pit design is competent and support moderately steep wall angles and thereby expanded pit optimisation/economic pit designs Previous mining at Brilliant in the 1990's and early 2000's was successful, with over 1.1 Mt for almost 90,000 ounces extracted. The width of mineralisation from surface and overall steep mineralised sill geometry supports extended pit optimisation and designs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Below 180 m depth, the high-grade shoots are steeply dipping consistent and coherent zones that would be amenable to long hole stoping mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical open cut mining at Brilliant was successful, with almost 90,000 ounces recovered by Herald Resources. Metallurgical test work for Brilliant has been conducted over several periods between 1984 and 1998 using a variety of methods including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> direct cyanide leach gravity followed by cyanide leach gravity followed by floatation and leach. Given the proposed processing of Brilliant ore at the Three Mile Hill Plant, test work comprising gravity recovery followed by leach is most representative recovery method. In December 1996 Ammtec Ltd conducted metallurgical test work on 2 composite samples from Brilliant (TNG1166, 37-38m and 43-44m. Grade: 1.49 ppm) and (TNG1167, 26-27m and 29-30m. Grade: 3.35 ppm). Work carried out included detailed elemental analysis, grind establishment, gravity separation/cyanidation and gravity separation/floatation/cyanidation test work. Excellent overall gold recoveries were reported for the gravity/cyanide leaching test work with 97.75% for Composite 1 and 95.51% for Composite 2. For the purposes of the 2017 and follow up 2020 Coolgardie PFS, metallurgical recovery using the Three Mile Hill plant was conservatively discounted by 5% and assumed to be 90.5%. New test work is proposed for the Brilliant deposits which now include substantially more ore tonnes reporting above 0.5 g/t cut off.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brilliant deposit occurs within an area of significant previous ground disturbance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the previously mined pit is almost 1 km long and is over 70 m deep large scale alluvial/eluvial washing plants shafts/ trenches the deposit is located 3 km south of the Three Mile Hill ROM pad. The flora and fauna in the Brilliant area was assessed in 2013 as part of a mine proposal developed at that time. No significant habitats were identified at that time. During 2021 an updated and expanded biological study was progressed with final results expected in 2022. This study has not identified at this time any threatened or priority taxa in the survey area.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Density values were assigned based on lithology type and weathering profile. Diamond core was used for water immersion technique density test work, and there is an extensive data set of more than 700 determinations. Bulk density values varied from 1.66 to 2.0 t/m³ for oxidised, from 2.69 to 2.81 t/m³ for transitional material and from 2.84 to 2.94 t/m³ for fresh rock.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the mineralisation and close spaced (20m x 10m) drilling across the bulk of the deposit. 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. Mineral classification strings in long section (N-S) were digitised to create continuous classification volumes. Material within the mineralised shoots, with a drill spacing of 20 mN x 20 mE or closer was classified as Indicated. Blocks inside the mineralised shoots that were not Indicated but within 20 to 40 m of drilling were classified as Inferred. The average drill spacing for the Inferred is 40 mN x 40 mE and up to 60 mN x 60 mE.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sub-Inferred blocks exist at depth where drill spacing increases. These are not included in the reported Mineral Resource Estimate and the areas at depth are future exploration targets.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No independent audits or reviews of the February 2022 Mineral Resource estimate have been conducted.</i>
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above.</i> • <i>The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.</i>

- Section 3 Details for the CNX deposit reproduced from ASX Announcement “CNX Mineral Resource Update” Dated 24/11/2021

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FML data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project. • FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational, and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Seequent Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted. • Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits including October 27 and early December. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is an independent consultant with Cube Consulting and last visited site in September 2012.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available drill hole and pit mapping data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Further drilling by FML in 2021 confirmed the mineralisation interpretation from the June 2021 mineral resource update for CNX. • The CNX deposit mineralisation is located within the steeply southwest dipping and northwest striking Three Mile Hill Meta-gabbro. The Three Mile Hill Gabbro is a layered sill which includes a differentiated coarse grained granophyric quartz-hornblende granodiorite unit locally called "G2 Gabbro". • The bulk of the quartz stockwork hosted mineralisation is developed within the G2 Gabbro. • Bulk style stockwork mineralisation is hosted by networks of 1 to +5cm quartz veins with general very shallow dips to the south-west. • Higher grade, generally 5 to +30cm laminated quartz veins, dip moderately to the south-east. • Together the two orientations of quartz vein stockworks have developed a bulk-style, tabular ore body at CNX Main within the G2 Gabbro. This mineralisation extends under the Great Eastern Highway and has been confirmed by drilling to be contiguous with the Three Mile Hill OP 190m to the south-east.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Au grade envelopes were constructed in Seequent Leapfrog Geo software, using the two sets of quartz vein orientations described above and the overall gabbro sill geometry (striking northwest with a sub-vertical dip) as structural trends.</i> • <i>The economic compositing function in Leapfrog was used to generate the grade shells – a cut-off of 0.1 ppm Au was used to separate the mineralised and non-mineralised material. The composites were to 4 m downhole, with maximum allowable internal dilution of 2 m.</i> • <i>The final Au grade shells were constrained to within the G2 gabbro sill.</i>
<i>Dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CNX – Three Mile Hill trend strikes NW – SE over 1.6km</i> • <i>The reported CNX resource has been truncated using the Great Eastern Highway as a divide and only the northern portion of the resource is reported.</i> • <i>The CNX mineralisation has been modelled over 800m strike length, the lodes have been interpreted from near surface to approximately 250m below surface to the 175mRL (deeper mineralisation).</i> • <i>Mineralisation averages 35-50m width over the strike length of the sill currently defined by drilling</i>
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Estimation of the mineral resource was by the non-linear method Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) using Isatis software.</i> • <i>The LUC estimation process was as follows:</i> • <i>Drill hole data was selected within mineralised domains and composited to 1m downhole intervals in Datamine software – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval.</i> • <i>The composited data was imported into Isatis software for statistical and geostatistical analysis.</i> • <i>Variography was done on data transformed to normal scores, and the variogram models were back-transformed to original units. The Gaussian anamorphosis used for the normal scores transform was also subsequently used for the discrete Gaussian change of support model required for Uniform Conditioning. Variography was performed for single mineralised domain – oxidised was combined with the transitional/fresh rock as the oxidation later is very thin, with few samples..</i> • <i>The back-transformed variogram model had a high nugget effect (~70% of total sill), with a range of 30 m.</i> • <i>Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into block model that was a non-rotated model in MGA94 grid, with a panel block size of 20 mE x 20 mN x 5 mRL – this is about the average drill spacing in the deposit</i> • <i>A 'distance limited threshold' technique was used where uncapped data was used within 10 m of the extreme values, but a capping of 15 ppm was used beyond this. This cap was based on inflections and discontinuities in the histograms and log-probability plots.</i> • <i>The ellipsoid search parameters were longer than the variogram ranges in order to estimate at the edges of the domain (100 m x 100 m x 30 m). A minimum of 10 and maximum of 20 samples per panel estimate was used, which effectively reduces the search ellipse in the well drilled areas to two or three drilling lines (~20 m to 40 m).</i> • <i>The grade distribution for the panels was into Selective Mining Units (SMU) block of 5 mE x 5 mN x 2.5 mRL (32 SMUs per panel) via the Uniform Conditioning (UC) technique.</i> • <i>The UC process applies a Change of Support correction (discrete Gaussian model) based on the composite sample distribution and variogram model, conditioned to the Panel grade estimate, to predict the likely grade tonnage distribution at the SMU selectivity.</i> • <i>The Localising step was then run, and the resulting SMU model was exported from Isatis to Datamine, with statistical validation to ensure consistency between software packages.</i> • <i>Estimates of Au grades were validated against the composited drill hole data by extensive visual checking in cross-section, plan and on screen in 3D, by global</i>

	comparisons of input data and model, and by semi-local statistical methods (swath plots). All methods showed satisfactory results.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resources for CNX have been reported above a 0.5g/t cut-off for open pit above 200mRL (~230m depth). This represents a reduction in reporting cut off grade from 0.7 g/t to 0.5g/t compared to June 2021. This change has been made as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bulk style mineralisation is very consistent above 0.5g/t and, 0.5 g/t is above the economic cut off expected for this style of orebody based on the 2020 PFS Update for Coolgardie open pits.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CNX deposit would be mined by open-cut methods. Pit optimisations using preliminary wall angles, PFS inputs and the updated 2021 resource have been run during June -September 2021 indicating potential for open pit extraction to 200m depth. New drilling reported in this announcement has extended significant mineralisation to at least 230m depth that can now be assessed for pit optimisation and design Geotech for CNX has been developed to feasibility level and indicates that the wall rock for the CNX pit design is competent and support moderately steep wall angles and thereby expanded pit optimisation/economic pit designs The CNX mineralisation is largely intact with only a very small trial pit mined previously in 1991. The width of mineralisation from surface and overall steep mineralised sill geometry supports extended pit optimisation and designs.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mining at CNX has focussed on the alluvial and oxide portion of the mineral resource. Pre 1990's limited metallurgical test work indicates encouraging recoveries from oxide samples. FML conducted metallurgical test work on three composite/representative fresh rock CNX samples collected in April/May 2021 with results received in August 2021. The Metallurgical testwork further confirmed high gravity gold recoveries indicated by historic sampling and very high leach recoveries with limited reagent consumption A trial pit was excavated at CNX by Goldfan in 1991 using a 1 g/t cut off. Reported recovered gold for the trial mining exercise is 196kt @ 1.86g/t for 11,720 ounces. Reporting the November 2021 CNX resource within the trial pit generated 278kt @ 1.7g/t for 15,000 ounces above a 1g/t cut-off. CNX is along strike of the Three Mile Hill open pit and part of the same system. Three Mile Hill OP has historical production of 4.2Mt at a grade of 2.4g/t Au for 324,116 ounces.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CNX deposit occurs within an area of significant previous ground disturbance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the existing 270m strike and 30m deep 1991 CNX pit, large scale alluvial/elluvial washing plants, shafts/ trenches. the deposit is located just 1.25km north of the Three Mile Hill ROM pad. The flora a fauna in the CNX area was assessed in 2013 as part of a mine proposal developed at that time. No significant habitats were identified at that time. The CNX Flora & Fauna survey will be updated in Spring 2021 The southern margin of the reported Mineral Resource has been truncated 97m north of great Eastern Highway which is seen as a reasonable break between what is considered CNX to the northwest and Three Mile Hill Mineral Resource (not being reported here) to the southeast.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Density values were assigned based on weathering profile. CNX has a very shallow weathering profile and the bulk of the deposit occurs in Fresh Rock. The diamond core from the 2020 and 2021 drill campaigns were used for water immersion

	<p>technique density test work. Averages from the extensive testing were applied based on updated weathering surfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A value of 1.85 t/m³ was applied to oxide blocks, 2.70 t/m³ was applied to transitional material blocks and a value of 2.99 t/m³ applied to Fresh Rock. • Follow up down hole in situ density logging was completed in 2021 to validate the large water immersion bulk density dataset. The down hole data indicates the currently assigned fresh rock bulk density values may be ~10% conservative.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the mineralisation and close spaced (20m x 10m) drilling across the bulk of the deposit. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, kriging variance, and slope of regression for the various kriging runs have been used to assist in classification. • The block model, drilling data and geological wireframes were loaded and mineral classification wireframe solids were created. Material within the mineralised domain, with recent (2020 / 2021) FML drilling and with a drill spacing of 20 mN x 10 mE or closer was classified as Measured. The Indicated wireframe is outside the Measured area, and encapsulates areas where drilling is at 20 mN x 20 mE. Blocks inside the mineralised domain, that were not Indicated or better but supported by FML drilling were classified as Inferred. • Sub-Inferred blocks exist at depth where drill spacing increases and south of the Highway exclusion zone. These are not included in the reported Mineral Resource Estimate and the areas at depth are future exploration targets.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent audits or reviews of the November 2021 mineral resource estimate have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates. • The 1991 trial pit targeted +2 g/t mineralisation at CNX using a 1 g/t cut off. Actual mined material was 36% above the targeted diluted ore with ounces up 42%. Detailed mining reports are yet to be located in the mine archives to cross reference planned pit design vs actual mined pit. As such at this stage we are unable to validate if the difference between the pre mining resource estimate and actual mining was down to problems with resource estimation or simply that a larger pit was mined as a result of strong results. • The FML resource within the trial pit is of a similar grade when cut at 1 g/t to that reported post 1991 mining. However, the November 2021 resource reports more tonnes and ounces than were mined in 1992. This difference is likely due to selective mining during the 1991 trial mining exercise given the pre mining resource estimate appears to have targeted mineralisation exceeding 2 g/t.

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing collar information • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	Commentary																																																
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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° 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.	Domain	Search Pass	Search Radius Dimensions (m)			Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Pod 1 and Domains 2-35	1	110	110	22	10	24	2	130	130	26	6	24	3	150	150	30	4	24	Pod 2	1	75	75	37.5	10	24	2	100	100	50	6	24	3	125	125	62.5	4	24
Domain	Search Pass			Search Radius Dimensions (m)					Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples																																							
		Major	Semi-Major	Minor																																													
Pod 1 and Domains 2-35	1	110	110	22	10	24																																											
	2	130	130	26	6	24																																											
	3	150	150	30	4	24																																											
Pod 2	1	75	75	37.5	10	24																																											
	2	100	100	50	6	24																																											
	3	125	125	62.5	4	24																																											

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bulk density of 2.65 t/m³ was used for the mineralised lodes. Previously the laminated quartz veins were assigned an overly conservative value of 2.6 t/m³. This was an undercall compared to the database of measurements. A value of 2.6 t/m³ 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/m³ Hanging wall Ultramafic was assigned a bulk density of 2.80 t/m³. The water immersion technique was used for these determinations on half cut diamond core
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i>
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above.</i> <i>The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates</i> <i>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).</i>

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Open Pit Ore Reserves

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral Resource estimates were produced by FML for each of the three deposits included in the 2022 Coolgardie Open Pit Reserves. Details of the resources including Table 1 sections 1 – 3 can be accessed in the following ASX Announcements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Measured Growth at the Greenfields Open Pit” Dated 5/08/2022 “Brilliant South Mineral Resource Grows 29%” Dated 23/02/2022 “CNX Mineral Resource Update” Dated 24/11/2021 “The block models for each deposit were the basis of the Mineral Resources reporting and were used to develop the Ore Reserve estimate. The block models included fields to characterise blocks by resource category and discriminate mine depleted parts of the deposits. For the purpose of the Ore Reserve estimate only indicated and measured resource categories were considered. In particular, inferred category blocks were assigned a grade of 0.00 g/t Au for selecting minable parts of the Mineral Resource in conjunction with maintaining 0.00 g/t Au grade for all blocks characterised as unclassified material. This ensured that Inferred material did not feature in the assessment of economic minability of the Mineral Resource. Conversion of the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve was on the basis of a viable mine plan and engineering design interrogating the relevant resource model Those parts of the Mineral Resource that were within proposed mine design were used as the basis for determining the Ore Reserve. As such the Ore Reserve estimate is a subset of the total Mineral Resource and not an addition to the total Mineral Resource.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 for the Greenfields deposit is FML’s Resource Geologist and has conducted site visits in the past. Mike Job , the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 for the Brilliant and CNX Deposits works for Cube Consulting and has conducted site visits in the past. Gary McCrae of Minecomp Pty and the Competent Person for Section 4 Table 1 of Coolgardie Gold Project Ore Reserve conducted site visits in early and mid 2022. The site visit did not reveal any matters that may materially affect the ability to declare an Ore Reserve.
Study status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An updated PFS appropriate to the deposit types, mining methods and scale has been completed for the Greenfield, Brilliant South and CNX deposits. Greenfields and Brilliant open pits were included in earlier 2017 PFS and follow up 2020 PFS Update. The Ore Reserve leverages on the work of both external consultants and in-house knowledge to a determine a mine plan which is both technically achievable and economically viable The 2022 Ore Reserve Estimate has been completed to a Pre-Feasibility level of confidence (+/- 25% accuracy) Detailed open pit mine designs have been completed. Project costs and parameters were either supplied by various consulting/contracting companies or supplied by Focus.

Cut off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varying economic cut-off grades were applied according to weathering domain for each deposit. These diluted gold cut-off grades ranged from 0.59g/t to 0.80g/t depending on location and weathering domain. The inputs used to estimate the revenue per gram of gold produced and ultimately the cut-off grade were:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold Price: A\$2,200/oz 2.5% WA State Royalty Refining Charges The cost inputs used to calculate the total operating costs per tonne of ore processed included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade Control Ore Haulage Ore Processing Ore/Waste Mining Cost Differentials Other inputs used to determine the cut-off grade included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing Recovery Mining Dilution The economic cut-off grades were calculated using the formula: $\frac{\text{Mining Dilution} \times \text{Total Processing Costs}}{(\text{Processing Recovery} \times (\text{Sell Price} - \text{Sell Cost}))}$
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource models were factored to generate a diluted Ore Reserve during the optimisation process. Whittle software was utilised for the optimisation analysis of the Greenfields, CNX and Brilliant gold deposits. Detailed, practical and workable open pit mine designs based upon the results of the optimisation analysis have been completed for each of the deposits. These designs formed the basis for the Ore Reserve estimate. External geotechnical reports formed the basis for the pit slope inputs for each of the deposits Mining dilution was applied as follows:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfields 20% at 0.00g/t regardless of regolith CNX 5% at 0.00g/t regardless of regolith Brilliant Oxide – 10% at 0.00g/t Transitional – 15% at 0.00g/t Fresh – 20% at 0.00g/t A 95% mining recovery factor was used regardless of deposit and weathering domain. The pit designs incorporated allowances for minimum mining widths and were deemed practical and workable. Technical work and data consolidation was performed by Mr Gary McCrae of Minecomp Pty Ltd. In line with the findings of the 2020 PFS, open pit mining was considered to be the most appropriate method for mining the Greenfields, CNX and Brilliant South Mineral Resources. Further studies may assess the viability of the resource beneath the proposed pit however the current Reserve estimate does not consider this possibility. A standard 90t dump truck fleet and matching excavator pairing was selected to be utilised for the material movement requirements throughout the life of the project. Standard ancillary machinery – grader, dozer and water cart round out the mining fleet.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block models were provided with appropriate resource categories' and grade distribution. It was assumed that the model was a fair and reasonable representation of the resource. A nominal minimum mining width of 20m was used in the assessment. Blocks classified as inferred in the resource model were given a zero grade to ensure that the inferred material was not a determinant in the Reserve estimate. Minimal infrastructure will be required given that the resources have been previously mined and are in close proximity to the Three Mile Hill processing plant, administration buildings and the town of Coolgardie itself.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FML owns the Three Mile Hill Mill (Care and Maintenance Status) that has previously successfully treated a range of ores from Coolgardie deposits. FML have completed detailed CAPEX and OPEX estimated to refurbish this Mill to 1.2Mtpa capacity. These estimates have been independently verified by YEM who completed a refurbishment scope of work and cost estimate in March 2022. Metallurgical testwork has been completed for each of the deposits and included in open pit Reserve Estimation: Greenfields – New representative metallurgical testwork has returned average gravity gold recovery of 70.5% and overall gold recovery of 93.65%. CNX – New representative metallurgical testwork has returned average gravity gold recovery of 74.6% and overall gold recovery of 94.9%. Brilliant South – 11 metallurgical samples and historic mill performance provides indicative processing recovery of 95.5%. Four new representative metallurgical samples are undergoing testwork with results expected in the September Quarter 2022. For the purposes of open pit Ore Reserve Estimation mill process recovery for all open pits has been set at 92%.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three open pits are located on mine licenses. Furthermore, each site is located in the vicinity of historic mine infrastructure including accesses, waste dumps, mine offices. Waste dump designs have been advanced for each of the investigated open pits. Additional base line studies including: waste material classification, flora, fauna, hydrogeological studies and heritage surveys have all been advanced in order to progress mine approvals. The Greenfield open pit mine proposal was approved in June 2022. MON notification has been completed to DMIRS in June 2022 and will be active from 3rd August 2022 The schedule requires expansion of the Three Mile Tails Facility. FML already have approval for the 3rd lift to this tails facility. Detailed geotechnical and engineering works have already been completed to advance this work during the June 2022 quarter. The conversion of the Greenfields open pit to an in pit TSF will require additional approvals. Engineering and design work to enable conversion of the mined pit to an in pit TSF has been advanced in July 2022. The proposed site is surrounded on the north East and south west sides by existing TSF's all of which have been extended above natural surface level. It is expected that there will be no serious conditions or impediments to mining any of the three open pits.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mine plan properly considers the infrastructure requirements for the proposed mining. The current Three Mile Hill plant is on care and maintenance. The plant requires 9 months of refurbishment (including supply of long lead time items) to be refurbished to 1.2Mtpa capacity. The refurbishment schedule and budget are being refined via early contractor involvement and investigation with MACA - Interquip.

Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital costs have been estimated on the basis of budget quotes from suppliers and benchmarking similar operations. Opex costs have been estimated on the basis of budget quotes and benchmarking. Mill Capex and OPEX was supplied by FML who have completed detailed review of plant performance and modelling. Mill CAPEX and OPEX is being finalised to develop an EPC refurbishment contract August 2022. Mining operating costs were estimated by Gary McCrae of Minecomp Pty Ltd and have been derived from cost data held in Minecomp cost databases. No inflation or escalation was assumed in the modelling No allowances were made for the content of deleterious elements beyond what is currently understood. The study was assessed Australian dollars and is somewhat insensitive to exchange rate fluctuations. For those costs depending on exchange rates published rates at the time of the study were used. Transportation charges for the gold and further refining charges have not been included as they are not considered significant. A 2.5% royalty is applicable; however, a rate of 3% has been used to account for further administrative costs.
Revenue factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The head grade is derived from the Mineral Resource and Modifying factors as described above. Revenue calculations were based upon detailed mine plans which incorporated provisions for mining dilution and ore loss. It is assumed that gold doré will be sold at spot price to the Perth Mint, Western Australia. A gold price of A \$2,200/oz has been used for the Ore Reserve estimation. This price is consistent with medium term projections from reliable analysts and is significantly below the current gold price. FML used the Consensus Economics forecast for setting the gold price for the 2020 Coolgardie PFS and 2021 Laverton PFS. The Consensus Economics median 5 year forecast price in A \$ is higher than the price used in the 2022 Coolgardie Ore Reserve Estimation.
Market Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold is readily saleable and requires no specific marketing or sales contract. Gold is a precious metal and thus subject to price fluctuations due principally to market sentiment. Gold doré will be sold to the Perth Mint, Western Australia as it is produced. There are no known major gold producers expected to influence the supply of gold over the period of the project. The gold price in Australian dollars has held sustained gains in recent years. The 2022 Coolgardie Ore Reserve Estimation uses a fixed price forecast over the life of mine. The current long-term forecast price indicates that a higher metal price may be achieved over the life of the mine.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All resources included have positive NPV's.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FML has been and continues to be a significant contributor to the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie Shires. Furthermore, when in production FML contributed significantly to community projects including the annual Coolgardie Day Festival. FML expects future employment opportunities for the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie communities would be welcomed. All proposed mining and Infrastructure areas lie within granted mining leases. There are two competing Native Title claims in the study area and over the Greenfields, CNX and Brilliant South prospect areas. No Native Title claims have progressed to determined status
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geotechnical works have been conducted at all open pits since the 2020

	<p><i>Coolgardie PFS update in order to ensure open pit ore reserves include more refined design parameters vs the 2020 Coolgardie PFS.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The hydrogeology at each pit has been reviewed with piezo holes installed and a hydrogeology model completed. Additional studies will be underway in the remainder of 2022.</i> • <i>Blasting studies have been advanced for the Greenfields and CNX deposits to feed into further mining and ore loss studies</i> • <i>The use of Greenfields pit as a tailing facility will need approval. However, given its location and the fact that this approach has been utilised in an adjacent pit, this approval is not seen as a material risk.</i> • <i>All the resources and proposed mining activity is located on mining leases held by FML.</i> • <i>There is a long history of mining evidenced at each of the deposits. There is no reason to believe that a license to operate will not be granted.</i>
<i>Classification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Proved Ore Reserve has been derived entirely from Measured Mineral Resource.</i> • <i>The Probable Ore Reserve has been derived entirely from Indicated Mineral Resource.</i> • <i>46% of the open pit Ore Resources are classified as Proved.</i> • <i>It is the Competent Person's view that the methods used for the purpose of Ore Reserve estimation provide a fair and reasonable estimate of the mineable parts of the Mineral Resources as it is currently understood.</i>
<i>Audits and Reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No external audit has been completed to date on the current open pit Ore Reserve estimate.</i> • <i>Focus and Minecomp have completed an internal review of this open pit Ore Reserve estimate.</i>
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The level of study carried out as part of this Ore Reserve estimation is to a Pre-Feasibility Study level (+/-25%). The relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Ore Reserves as per the guidelines re: modifying factors, study levels and Competent Persons contained in the JORC 2012 Code.</i> • <i>There is a degree of uncertainty associated with geological estimates. The Reserve classifications reflect the levels of geological confidence in the estimates.</i> • <i>There is a degree of uncertainty regarding estimates with regards to the impacts of natural phenomena including geotechnical assumptions, hydrological assumptions, and the modifying mining factors, commensurate with the level of study. The Competent Person is satisfied that the analysis used to generate the modifying factors is appropriate, and that a suitable margin exists under current market conditions to allow for the Ore Reserve estimate to remain economically viable despite reasonably foreseeable negative modifying factor results.</i> • <i>There is a degree of uncertainty regarding estimates of commodity prices and exchange rates, however the Competent Person is satisfied that the assumptions used to determine the economic viability are reasonable based upon current and historical data.</i> • <i>This statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.</i> • <i>Sensitivity studies were carried out. Standard linear deviations were observed. The Project is most susceptible to fluctuations in the direct revenue drivers, namely gold price, gold grade and metallurgical recovery. Sensitivity to mining costs is less with the Project being least sensitive to processing costs.</i>

Underground Ore Reserves

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral Resource estimates were produced by FML for Bonnie Vale Underground deposits included in the 2022 Coolgardie Reserve Update. Details of the Bonnie Vale Underground Mineral Resource estimate are included Table 1 sections 1 - 3 and can also be accessed in the following ASX Announcement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Update” Dated 2/09/2020 The block models for the Bonnie Vale underground deposit is the basis of the Mineral Resources reporting and were used to develop the underground Ore Reserve estimate. The block model included fields to characterise blocks by resource category. For the purpose of the Bonnie Vale Underground Ore Reserve estimate only indicated and measured resource categories were considered. In particular, inferred category blocks were assigned a grade of 0.00 g/t Au for selecting minable parts of the Mineral Resource in conjunction with maintaining 0.00 g/t Au grade for all blocks characterised as unclassified material. This ensured that Inferred material did not feature in the assessment of economic minability of the Mineral Resource. Conversion of the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve was on the basis of a viable mine plan and engineering design interrogating the relevant resource model. This work was completed to a PFS level of detail or greater (for more detail see 2020 PFS update). Those parts of the Mineral Resource that were within proposed mine design were used as the basis for determining the Ore Reserve. As such the Ore Reserve estimate is a subset of the total Mineral Resource and not an addition to the total Mineral Resource. Indicated Resources are converted to Probable Ore Reserves by applying appropriate mining factors Measured Resources are converted as Proven Ore Reserves by applying appropriate mining factors
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 for Bonnie Vale and is FML's General Manager of Exploration and Geology, conducts regular site visits. Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 for Bonnie Vale and is FML's Resource Geologist and has conducted site visits in the past. DR. Fusheng Li (AusIMM member) is the competent person for Section 4 of Table 1 – Bonnie Vale underground Ore Reserve estimation. Dr. Fusheng Li is a consultant Mining Engineer of Focus Minerals Ltd. Dr Fusheng Li has conducted a site visit in 2022 for the purposes of assess JORC Code 2012 Edition reporting compliance. The site visit did not reveal any matters that might affect the ability to declare an Ore Reserve. Given the nature of the site a further visit was not deemed necessary.
Study status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bonnie Vale Underground Ore Reserve is reported from the Work of Dr Fusheng Li, a consultant Mining Engineer of Focus Minerals Ltd, who has further studied the Bonnie Vale Underground project, based on the operational data information of previous underground mining at Coolgardie and the prior Mill Operation of Focus Minerals Ltd. An updated detailed underground mine designs for Bonnie Vale Underground has been completed. The 2022 Ore Reserve has been completed to a Pre-Feasibility level of confidence (+/- 25% accuracy). The costs and parameters were acquired from either the similar underground mines at Goldfields region or the Focus previous operational underground mines

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Cut off parameters	<p>Cut off grade assessment was completed using a \$2,200 (AUD) gold price. The assessment included costs and recovery estimates for Bonnie Vale Underground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A general cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t is applied to stopes based on an economic assessment and market parametersEconomic analysis is carried out for each planned stope, and only stopes with a positive return are included in the Ore Reserve estimate.A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t is applied to the development ore.																									
Mining factors or assumptions	<p><u>Bonnie Vale Resource</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Bonnie Vale Underground mine predominantly applies an open stoping with backfill (RW or CRF). Regular rib pillar panel stopes and sill pillar panel stopes are designed to provide for the local support and the mine's stability during the normal mining operations. The proximity voids of these pillar stopes are backfilled with Cemented Rock Fill (CRF) that assist the final extraction of these pillar stope panels.The general bottom-up mining sequence is planned to extract all resource ore lodes. The stope void is to be filled using a combination of the Cemented Rock Fill (CRF) and Loose Waste Fill (LWF) to allow the full extraction of the designed pillar resources.Detailed stope designs are used where the grade control drilling are complete; otherwise, preliminary stope designs are used.Grade control assumptions are in line with practice developed. Development will be routinely mapped and sampled, stope production will be regularly sampled, and monthly mine production will be reconciled to the milled tonnes and grade.A minimum mining width of underground development is 3.0m, and for underground stoping a minimum width of 2.0 m.Mining dilution and recovery factors used in the ore reserve estimate are detailed as per below: <table><tr><th>Reserve Mining Block type</th><th>Models used</th><th>Dilution %</th><th>Dilution Grade g/t</th><th>Mining recovery %</th></tr><tr><td>Stope Panels (to be CRF-backfilled)</td><td>Resource model</td><td>built-in Stope section+10% External</td><td>0</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Stope Panels (to be RW-backfilled)</td><td>Resource model</td><td>built-in Stope section+10% External</td><td>0</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Stope Panels (Designed Operational Rib or Sill Pillars - Surrounded by CRF-backfill).</td><td>Resource model</td><td>built-in Stope section+5% External</td><td>0</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Devs Ore</td><td>Resource model</td><td>built-in Drive section+ 5% External</td><td>0</td><td>95</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">No Inferred Resources are included in the Ore Reserve estimate.Other Infrastructure requirements for the selected mining method are established.	Reserve Mining Block type	Models used	Dilution %	Dilution Grade g/t	Mining recovery %	Stope Panels (to be CRF-backfilled)	Resource model	built-in Stope section+10% External	0	90	Stope Panels (to be RW-backfilled)	Resource model	built-in Stope section+10% External	0	90	Stope Panels (Designed Operational Rib or Sill Pillars - Surrounded by CRF-backfill).	Resource model	built-in Stope section+5% External	0	80	Devs Ore	Resource model	built-in Drive section+ 5% External	0	95
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Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">FML owns the Three Mile Hill Mill (Care and Maintenance Status) that has previously successfully treated a range of ores from Coolgardie deposits.FML have completed detailed CAPEX and OPEX estimated to refurbish this Mill to 1.2Mtpa capacity. These estimated have been independently verified.Metallurgical testwork has been completed for Bonnie Vale UG Ore.6 Samples were considered during the 2017/2020 PFS covering a range of representative grades from representative locations. The results have been discounted by 3% resulting in estimated processing recovery of 95.8%.																									

<i>Environmental</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bonnie Vale Deposit is located on mine licenses. The site is located in the vicinity of historic mine infrastructure including accesses, waste dumps, mine offices.</i> • <i>It is anticipated that all Bonnie Vale waste rock will be reused for back filling mined voids.</i> • <i>Additional base line studies including: waste material classification, flora, fauna, hydrogeological studies and heritage surveys have been advanced since the 2020 PFS in order to progress mine approvals.</i> • <i>The Coolgardie Ore Reserve estimate includes provision for expansion of the Three Mile Tails Facility. FML already have approval for the 3rd lift to this tails facility. Detailed engineering and geotechnical studies have been advanced since the 2020 PFS in order to refine the estimate capital expenditure for expanding the TMH TSF and delivery on additional TSF capacity to support LOM plan.</i> • <i>The conversion of the Greenfields open pit to an in pit TSF will require additional approvals. However, it is noted that the proposed in pit TSF is located adjacent to the existing 3 Mile in pit TSF and several other above ground TSF's</i> • <i>It is expected that there will be no serious conditions or impediments to mining the Bonnie Vale underground deposit.</i>
<i>Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>BV UG is a new mine but, it is located right next the previous operating mines and has some infrastructure in place.</i> • <i>Infrastructure considered to support the Bonnie Vale Underground includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Workshops</i> - <i>Site office facility</i> - <i>Power, water, and other services distribution</i> - <i>Explosives storage</i> • <i>The LOM plan properly considers the infrastructure requirements for the proposed mining.</i> • <i>The current Three Mile Hill plant is on care and maintenance. The plant requires 9 months of refurbishment (including supply of long lead time items) to be upgraded to 1.2Mtpa capacity.</i> • <i>The refurbishment schedule and budget have been confirmed by YEM and are being further refined via early contractor involvement and investigation.</i>
<i>Costs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mining costs were based on the 1st principle calculations and bench-marked against the adjacent operational mines.</i> • <i>Where available, mining costs have also been referenced against the previous Focus Minerals Ltd mining and processing actual operation costs.</i> • <i>No cost allowance has been made for deleterious elements.</i> • <i>Revenue was based on a gold price of AUD \$2,200/oz</i> • <i>All financial analyses and the gold price have been expressed in Australian dollars, no direct exchange rates have been applied.</i> • <i>Ore has been delivered from the underground mine site to the ROM beside the Three Mile processing plant via surface ore haulage Contractor.</i> • <i>Processing costs applied in the Ore Reserves estimate are based on historical costs.</i> • <i>Royalties payable to the Western Australian State Government have been considered in the Ore Reserve estimate.</i> • <i>Western Australian State royalty: 3.0%</i> •
<i>Revenue factors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Revenue was based on a gold price of AUD \$2,200/oz</i> • <i>Processing costs are based on historical performance from processing</i>
<i>Market Assessment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gold is readily saleable and requires no specific marketing or sales contract.</i> • <i>The gold price in Australian dollars is assumed to be A\$ 2,200/oz.</i>

<i>Economic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Ore Reserves have been evaluated through a standard financial model. All operating and capital costs as well as revenue factors were included in the financial model. The process has demonstrated the estimated Ore Reserves have a positive economic value</i> <i>Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development project considerations and mine.</i>
<i>Social</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>FML has been and continues to be a significant contributor to the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie Shires. Furthermore, when in production FML contributed significantly to community projects including the annual Coolgardie Day Festival. FML expects future employment opportunities for the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie communities would be welcomed.</i> <i>There are two competing Native Title claims in the study area and over the Greenfields, CNX and Brilliant South deposit areas.</i> <i>No Native Title claims have progressed to determined status</i>
<i>Other</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>FML continues to advance the confidence in the Bonnie Vale Underground and improve the level of study beyond PFS level.</i> <i>Geotechnical risk is currently under review with diamond drilling programs underway and due for completion in August 2022.</i> <i>Additional Resource infill will also be completed as part of the drilling program and enable further detailed mine studies to be completed</i> <i>Some hydrogeological study has already been completed and follow up study is now under consideration and preliminary planning.</i> <i>All the resources and proposed mining activity is located on mining leases held by FML.</i> <i>There is a long history of mining evidenced at Bonnie Vale. There is no reason to believe that a license to operate will not be granted.</i>
<i>Classification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The classification adopted is based on the level of confidence as set out in the 2012 JORC guidelines</i> <i>Proven Ore Reserves are based on Measured Resources subject to economic viability.</i> <i>Probable Ore Reserves are based on Indicated Resources subject to economic viability.</i> <i>The estimate appropriately reflects the view of the competent person.</i> <i>No Inferred Resources are included in the Ore Reserve estimate.</i> <i>It is the Competent Person's view that the methods used for the purpose of Ore Reserve estimation provide a fair and reasonable estimate of the mineable parts of the Mineral Resources as it is currently understood.</i>
<i>Audits and Reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Ore Reserve estimate has been reviewed by Focus Minerals Ltd. in their peer review process in place. but has not been subjected to an independent external audit</i>
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Ore Reserve estimate's relative accuracy is considered robust as it is based on the knowledge gained from the mine's operational history.</i> <i>No statistical procedures were carried out to quantify the accuracy of the Ore Reserve estimate.</i> <i>All estimations are considered representative on a local scale. Regular mine reconciliations currently reported reserve to occur to validate and test the estimates' accuracy at Bonnie Vale Underground.</i> <i>Key risks to the Ore Reserve value are: gold price, grade tonnage distribution, production rate, metallurgical recovery and mining costs. The Competent Person believes that the required attention to detail has been given to the project such that assumptions and estimates are based on reasonable grounds. The economics of the project have been tested and found to be robust.</i>