GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

26 May 2025

Genesis eyes further growth in production and cashflow with acquisition of Laverton Gold Project

Delivers Genesis ~4Moz Resource near its Laverton mill

HIGHLIGHTS

- Genesis has entered into a binding Share Purchase Agreement to **acquire the Laverton Gold Project for upfront cash consideration of A$250 million** from Focus Minerals Limited (ASX: FML)
- The Laverton Gold Project has a **global Mineral Resource of ~4Moz at 1.7g/t**[1]; **Consideration equates to ~A$63 per Resource ounce**; **Reserves stand at 546koz at 1.3g/t**[2]
- **Substantial scope for Resource growth**, with a large tenement package comprising highly prospective gold tenure
- **Clear potential for the Laverton Gold Project to supply open pit and underground ore to Genesis' operating 3Mtpa Laverton mill approximately 30km away**
- Acquisition will be **funded from existing cash and an upsized corporate revolver finance facility** (currently undrawn)
- **Genesis retains significant balance sheet flexibility post-completion with ~A$350 million in available liquidity**[3]
- The **acquisition is consistent with Genesis' "ASPIRE 400" accelerated growth strategy**; It also provides the **opportunity to unlock significant synergies**, including the optimum pairing of deposits with processing infrastructure at Genesis' Leonora and Laverton operations
- Completion expected to occur in early June 2025
- Genesis' **immediate priorities** at the acquired Laverton assets include:
  - In-fill and extensional drilling to de-risk and rebuild the Resource
  - Studies - Optimisation of multiple oxide / transitional pits to feed into Laverton mine plan
  - Approvals - 99% of Resources and Reserves on granted Mining Leases
  - **Staged mill expansion studies at Laverton (in addition to studies at Leonora)**
  - Exploration over a large, highly prospective tenement package
- In light of Genesis' strong ongoing growth, **Genesis has bolstered its Board** with the **appointment of highly experienced mining executive and mining engineer Duncan Coutts as an Executive Director**, further strengthening the Board's capability in the core areas of project development and growth
- Mr Coutts' extensive experience includes due diligence, feasibility studies, design, approvals and **ultimately project development and integration in respect to multiple "bolt-on" acquisitions** at Ramelius Resources[4]. This **specialist skill set will be invaluable to Genesis as part of the Laverton Gold Project acquisition and Genesis' broader "ASPIRE 400" growth strategy**
- Mr Coutts' appointment will also **enable the Company's Chief Operating Officer Matt Nixon to continue focusing on his pivotal role in delivering the 5-year strategic plan and driving Genesis' operations**, which has seen his team deliver exceptional results; This also reflects the Company's strategic philosophy that **its success stems from delivery and out-performance at the operational level**

The Global Mineral Resource is inclusive of a historical JORC 2004 estimate of 4.8Mt at 1.6g/t equating to 240koz contained gold reported by Focus. The Competent Person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012. It is uncertain, following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimate can be reported as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012.

[1]Refer to Appendices C and D for JORC information in relation to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of Laverton Gold Project
[2]Refer to Appendices C and D for JORC information in relation to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of Laverton Gold Project
[3]Genesis has A$372 million in cash and equivalents as at 30th April, and A$225 million in undrawn corporate revolver facilities (totalling ~A$597 million in available funding)
[4]Refer to Appendix A for additional background information

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- Mick Wilkes will retire as a Non-Executive Director but will be retained as a Technical Advisor to support "ASPIRE 400"
- Further senior appointments of leading industry specialists to support growth include (refer to Appendix A for profiles):
  - Eugenio Gatto (Group Manager - Processing) - Project Manager staged mill expansion studies
  - Neil Sutcliffe (Project Manager - Rail and Logistics) - Initially focused on Tower Hill project logistics
  - Dan Schwann (Metallurgist) - Staged mill expansion studies
  - Neuplan - Multi-disciplinary mining project management consultancy delivering end-to-end capital project solutions

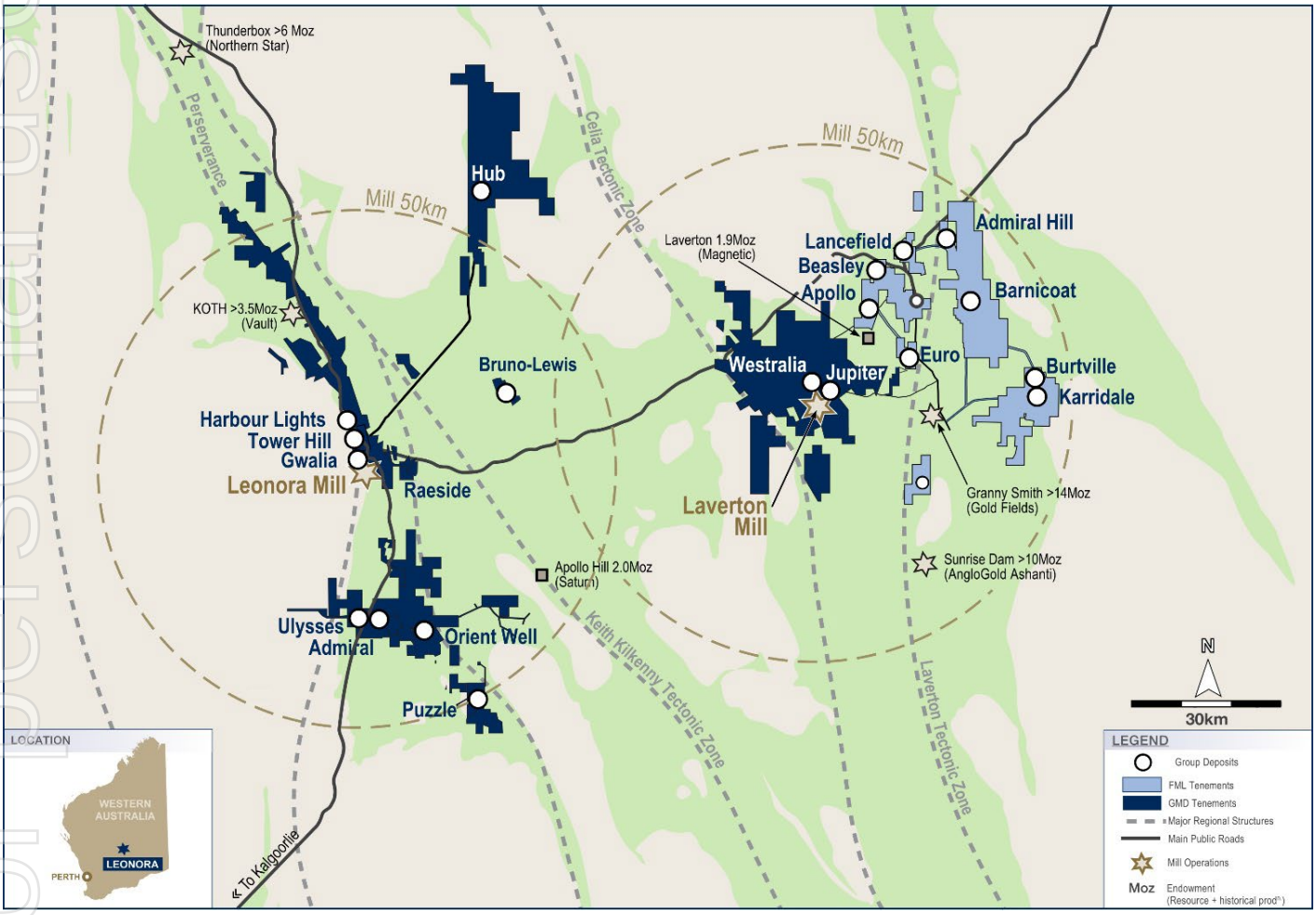
Strategic acquisition

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) (**Genesis** or the **Company**) advises that it has entered into a binding Share Purchase Agreement to acquire the Laverton Gold Project in Western Australia's Laverton District from Focus Minerals Limited (ASX: FML) **(Focus**).

Genesis considers this to be a **highly strategic acquisition, consolidating the Laverton assets of Focus and Genesis**, which include the recently restarted 3Mtpa Laverton mill.

Situated approximately 30km from Genesis' Laverton mill, the acquisition of the Laverton Gold Project is expected to unlock significant synergies, including the optimum pairing of deposits and regional processing infrastructure.

Figure 1. Genesis' projects in the prolific Laverton District, Western Australia



The Laverton Gold Project comprises a global Mineral Resources of 73Mt @ 1.7g/t for 3,900koz (Refer Appendices C and D), contained across a series of open pit deposits and one underground deposit.

The Global Mineral Resource is inclusive of historical JORC 2004 estimate of 4.8Mt at 1.6g/t equating to 240koz contained gold reported by Focus. The Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimate will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012. Nothing has come to the attention of Genesis that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical estimate. However, Genesis has not independently validated the historical estimate and therefore it is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing that estimate

In addition to the large Mineral Resource, the Laverton Gold Project includes 455km^2 of prospective gold tenure which offers substantial exploration upside both in-mine and regionally[5]

As part of the acquisition, Genesis will also take ownership of the Laverton Gold Project's site infrastructure (workshops, haul roads, bore field etc). The Laverton Gold Project has historically produced approximately 3.6Moz[6].

Under the agreement, Genesis has agreed to pay Focus consideration of A$250 million in cash on completion.

Various Third-party royalties range from 1.0-5.0% across the acquired package.

There are no conditions precedent to completion which is expected to occur in early June 2025.

The purchase price will be funded via Genesis' existing cash and undrawn corporate revolver facility which has been upsized from $120 million to $225 million, with Genesis having total available funding of ~A$597 million[7]. Following completion, Genesis will retain significant balance sheet flexibility with ~A$350 million in available funding.

Genesis Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said the Laverton Gold Project was a highly strategic and opportunistic acquisition for the Company:

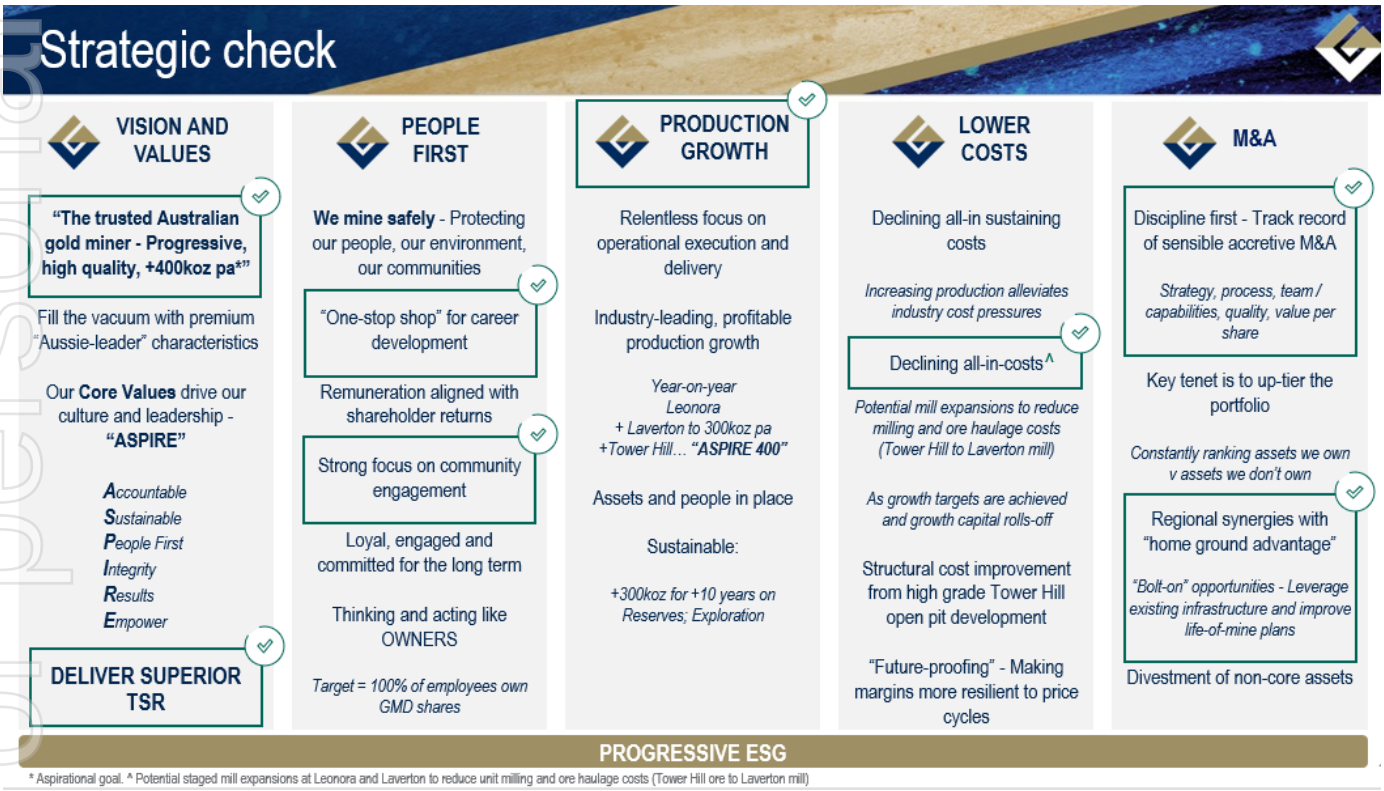
"This is the perfect bolt-on acquisition," Mr Finlayson said. "It delivers a substantial 4Moz Resource with immense exploration upside right next to our Laverton mill.

"It offers supplementary open pit and underground ore to our Laverton mill and in the process gives us flexibility regarding the most efficient pairing of deposits and processing infrastructure between Laverton and Leonora.

"With more ore available at Laverton, our flagship Tower Hill deposit can potentially be processed at Leonora resulting in significantly lower operating costs. With both the Laverton and Leonora mills now 'long ore', studies into staged plant expansions continue apace.

"These benefits make the transaction entirely consistent with our 'ASPIRE 400' accelerated growth strategy".

Figure 2. Strategic check



Genesis intends to provide further details on the transaction in an ASX investor presentation (post-completion).

Canaccord Genuity (Australia) Limited and **Sternship Advisers** acted as corporate advisors and **Gilbert + Tobin** acted as legal adviser to Genesis.

[5]Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Genesis Group are extracted from the GMD ASX announcement 8th April 2025 "Reserves rise to 3.7Moz, underpinning ASPIRE 400 strategy. Genesis confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and, in relation to the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in that announcement, confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. See also Appendix C for details of the Mineral Resource estimate for the Laverton Gold Project.

[6] Refer to Focus Minerals Limited ASX Announcement 27 May 2019 "25% Increase in Karridale Gold Deposit's Mineral Resource" page 2, 28th October 2019 "Resource Upgrade for Telegraph Open Pit Deposit" page 3, 30th January 2020 "Outstanding Results at Beasley Creek South" page 13, 5 May 2022 "Upgrade for Euro deposits build Laverton Gold Project Resource Base" page 5,8th March 2024 "Laverton Gold Project Mineral Resource Updates" page 4 and Focus Minerals Limited ASX Announcement 18th January 2022 "Lancefield Far North Maiden Mineral Resource" page 3

[7]Genesis has A$372 million in cash and equivalents as at 30th April, and A$225 million in undrawn corporate revolver facilities (totalling ~A$597 million in available funding)

Board appointment

Genesis also advises that Mick Wilkes will retire as a Non-Executive Director of the Company and will be retained as a Technical Advisor. Further to this, Genesis is pleased to announce that it has appointed highly experienced resources executive and mining engineer Duncan Coutts as an Executive Director. The material terms of Mr Coutts' Employment Agreement with the Company are included in Appendix B.

Genesis Chairman Tony Kiernan thanked Mr Wilkes for his immense contribution to Genesis' successful project acquisition and development strategy.

"Mick has played a key role in the development and execution of Genesis' growth strategy. His experience has helped establish the Company's exceptional asset base and strong outlook we now have.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank him for his counsel and guidance, and we look forward to his ongoing contribution as a technical advisor".

Mr Kiernan said Mr Coutts' vast experience would further bolster the Company's development and operational capability.

"We are committed to building a world-class team of highly experienced specialists to help ensure we maximise the opportunities presented by our growing asset base.

"This approach is particularly important as we expand the assets and implement our strategy to increase production and cashflow.

"Duncan's immense experience in project due diligence, project development and integration will be invaluable as part of our commitment to growth and development.

"Importantly, his appointment will also enable Chief Operating Officer Matt Nixon to remain heavily focused on our core operations and five-year plan. The huge success of Matt and his team has been pivotal to Genesis' strong results and rapid growth, and this structure is aimed at ensuring we continue to deliver on this front".

Corporate structure

Ordinary shares on issue	1,130m
Unquoted securities	39m
Market Capitalisation (23rd May 2025)	A$4.9b (share price of $4.34)
Cash and equivalents (30th April 2025)	A$372m
Undrawn Corporate Revolver (pre-completion)	A$225m
Substantial shareholders	AustralianSuper 17.5%
	State Street Corporation 6.9%
	Van Eck Associates Corporation 6.8%
	Paradice Investment Management 5.9%
	Vanguard Group 5.0%

This announcement is approved for release by Raleigh Finlayson, Managing Director, Genesis.

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Forward looking statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future matters. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward- looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause or Genesis' actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

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APPENDIX A - PROFILES

Duncan Coutts

Duncan Coutts is a qualified mining engineer with more than 30 years resource industry experience.

Mr Coutts was previously Chief Operating Officer at Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) (**Ramelius**), where he oversaw management of Ramelius' operating mines. During his time at Ramelius, Mr Coutts was heavily involved in due diligence and the acquisition of a number of projects, which he then managed through to integration and ultimately production.

Prior to joining Ramelius, he held a combination of consulting roles and senior management and executive level positions for both large scale and junior mining companies, including Kimberley Metals Group, Galaxy Resources, Metals X and Harmony Gold Australia.

He holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) in Mining Engineering from the Western Australian School of Mines in Kalgoorlie.

Eugenio Gatto

Eugenio Gatto is a senior Minerals Processing professional with over 30 years' experience across gold, copper, and uranium operations in Australia and internationally. He has successfully led multiple plant improvement initiatives, operational expansions, and major project studies throughout his career.

Mr Gatto is currently the Group Manager of Processing and has held leadership roles with Northern Star Resources, Saracen Minerals, and Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines, and was a Lead Process Engineer at Ausenco, where he worked on a range of project development expansion studies and operational improvement projects. Notable achievements include the delivery of the KCGM Emissions Reduction Project, Carosue Dam Plant Expansion and was a technical lead on the Thunderbox and KCGM plant expansions scoping and prefeasibility studies.

Mr Gatto holds a Bachelor of Engineering in Minerals Processing from the University of Queensland.

Neil Sutcliffe

Neil Sutcliffe is a highly accomplished logistics and operations executive with over 20 years of leadership experience managing and delivering large scale logistics projects, most recently as the General Manager Bulk West at Aurizon.

Mr Sutcliffe brings a unique blend of aviation, rail, trucking and mining sector logistics expertise delivering complex, multi-modal, efficient, safe, and scalable solutions for some of Australia's largest resource companies including BHP, Glencore and Lynas.

Mr Sutcliffe is a results-driven project leader whose career is marked by his ability to drive strategic growth, execute large-scale integration projects who is known for his strategic leadership and stakeholder engagement capabilities. His leadership has resulted in significant safety improvements, contract expansions, and innovative logistics solutions that have enhanced customer value and operational resilience.

Mr Sutcliffe holds an MBA from the University of Western Australia, a Bachelor of Science, and multiple certifications in safety, auditing, and corporate governance.

Dan Schwann

Dan Schwann is a metallurgical and processing consultant specialising in mining and metallurgical projects.

Mr Schwann is currently Managing Director of Daniel Schwann Consulting Pty Ltd, established in 2008. During 2015 to 2022 he was Group Manager - Processing for Evolution Mining. Prior to establishing the consulting business, Mr Schwann worked in various operational processing and metallurgy management roles for 12 years.

He brings a strong background in processing, metallurgy and fixed plant maintenance across operations in Australia, Canada, Asia and Africa. This includes studies, design, construction and commissioning of significant expansions in processing capacity at Evolution Mining's Cowal and Mungari gold mines and Pan Aust's Phu Kham copper gold mine.

Mr Schwann is a Fellow of the AusIMM with +25 years of experience and has tertiary qualifications in Mineral Science - Extractive Metallurgy (Murdoch University), Mineral Economics (WA School of Mines).

Neuplan

Neuplan Pty Ltd is a multi-disciplinary capital project management consultancy, established in 2013. With a team of over 40 professionals including engineers, lawyers, quantity surveyors, project controls specialists, and construction managers, Neuplan delivers tailored project management solutions across the full lifecycle of capital projects.

Their expertise spans project engineering and delivery, commercial and legal management, procurement, contract administration, estimating, and project controls. Neuplan provides either complete project solutions or targeted specialist support to meet the unique demands of each project.

With a proven track record across a diverse range of commodities, Neuplan's recent engagements include extensive involvement in the A$1.5 billion KCGM Growth project, as part of the Integrated Owner's Team managing the process plant expansion, and as Project Management Consultant for the non-process infrastructure, and new tailings storage facilities.

APPENDIX B

Summary of Material Terms of Mr Coutts' Employment Agreement

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.16.4, the material terms of Mr Coutts Employment Agreement with the Company are as follows:

Effective Date of Appointment:	Appointed as Executive Director from 26 May 2025.
Duration of Employment:	Employment continues until terminated in accordance with the Employment Agreement.
Fixed Remuneration:	Base Salary is **$595,000** exclusive of superannuation. Mr Coutts base salary is inclusive of directors' fees.
Performance-based remuneration (Short Term Incentive)	Subject to and in accordance with the GMD STI Plan rules, STI targets are: • FY2025: 50% of TFR at target • FY2026: 75% of TFR at target Incentive arrangements may be varied or withdrawn at the absolute discretion of the Company in accordance with the rules of any incentive scheme adopted by the Company from time to time.
Equity-based remuneration (Long Term Incentive)	Subject to and in accordance with the GMD Equity Incentive Plan rules, LTI target is: • 100% of TFR For FY2025, Mr Coutts has been granted **361,000 Performance Rights to** be issued within 7 days of commencement of employment. FY2025 LTI performance period is 1/7/2024 to 30/6/2027. Vesting conditions are subject to the FY2025 LTI KPIs as disclosed in the Company's FY24 Annual Report, and in addition, remaining: 1. employed as an Executive Director of the Company at 30/6/2026, and/or 2. engaged as a Director of the Company (in an executive or non-executive capacity) and/or consulting to the Company, at 30/6/2027. Incentive arrangements may be varied or withdrawn at the absolute discretion of the Company in accordance with the rules of any incentive scheme adopted by the Company from time to time.
Notice period, termination and termination payments	*Termination by Notice:* Employee notice period – 3 months Company notice period – 3 months *Termination Without Notice*: Company may terminate without notice in circumstances including serious misconduct or breach of material terms. *Right to Terminate for Material Downgrade*: Mr Coutts may terminate if the Company seeks to materially downgrade employment conditions. *Severance Payment:* On the occurrence of certain events, Mr Coutts is entitled to a severance payment for past services rendered equal to 6 months base salary. If required, the severance payment will be reduced in accordance with the formula specified in section 200G of the Corporations Act (which formula takes into account any amount payable to the Employee in lieu of notice, where notice periods are not worked) and subject to ASX Listing Rule 10.19.

APPENDIX C - RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Mineral Resources

*Table 1. Laverton Gold Project Detailed Mineral Resources**

Deposit	JORC Category	Measured Tonnes (000s)	Measured Grade (g/t Au)	Measured Ounces (000s)	Indicated Tonnes (000s)	Indicated Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Ounces (000s)	Inferred Tonnes (000s)	Inferred Grade (g/t Au)	Inferred Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Total Grade (g/t Au)	Total Ounces (000s)
Barnicoat Project													
Admiral Hill	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*660*	*1.4*	*30*	*1,300*	*1.1*	*46*	*2,000*	*1.2*	*76*
Barnicoat	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*340*	*1.3*	*14*	*250*	*1.0*	*8*	*590*	*1.2*	*22*
Bells	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*590*	*2.0*	*38*	*36*	*1.4*	*2*	*630*	*2.0*	*40*
Castaway	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*250*	*1.6*	*13*	*28*	*1.8*	*2*	*280*	*1.6*	*15*
Grouse	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*450*	*1.7*	*24*	*27*	*1.3*	*1*	*470*	*1.7*	*25*
Sickle	*JORC 2004*	*390*	*1.7*	*21*	*200*	*2.6*	*16*	*150*	*3.1*	*15*	*740*	*2.2*	*52*
Total Barnicoat	***JORC 2004***	***390***	***1.7***	***21***	***2,500***	***1.7***	***140***	***1,800***	***1.3***	***74***	***4,700***	***1.5***	***230***
Karridale - Burtville Project													
Burtville	JORC 2012	-	-	-	5,100	1.0	160	1,600	0.9	47	6,600	1.0	210
Karridale	JORC 2012	-	-	-	22,000	1.4	970	5,600	1.2	220	28,000	1.3	1,200
Total Karridale - Burtville	JORC 2012	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,000**	**1.3**	**1,100**	**7,100**	**1.2**	**270**	**34,000**	**1.3**	**1,400**
Central Laverton Project													
Euro South	JORC 2012	-	-	-	520	1.4	24	50	1.2	2	570	1.4	26
Euro North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	560	2.1	38	270	2.1	18	830	2.1	56
Total Central Laverton Project	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,100**	**1.8**	**62**	**320**	**1.9**	**20**	**1,400**	**1.8**	**82**
Craigiemore - Mary Mac Trend													
Golden Pinnacles	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	1.4	10	230	1.4	10
Mary Mac Hill and North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	410	1.3	17	140	1.1	5	550	1.2	22
Mary Mac South	JORC 2012	-	-	-	990	1.3	42	380	1.6	19	1,400	1.4	61
Craigiemore	JORC 2012	-	-	-	1,100	1.5	54	210	1.1	7	1,300	1.4	61
Total Craigiemore - Mary Mac	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,500**	**1.4**	**110**	**960**	**1.3**	**41**	**3,500**	**1.4**	**150**
West Laverton - Bulldog Trend													
West Laverton and Rega	JORC 2012	-	-	-	1,100	1.8	65	1,800	1.5	90	2,900	1.6	150
Bulldog	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	1.4	30	670	1.4	30
Total West Laverton - Bulldog	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,100**	**1.8**	**65**	**2,500**	**1.5**	**120**	**3,600**	**1.6**	**190**
Chatterbox Trend													
Apollo (Whisper)	JORC 2012	-	-	-	3,700	1.6	190	140	1.1	5	3,900	1.6	200
Eclipse (Garden Well)	JORC 2012	-	-	-	200	1.7	11	99	1.0	3	290	1.4	14
Innuendo	JORC 2012	-	-	-	300	1.4	14	740	1.0	23	1,000	1.1	37
Rumor	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	1.4	120	2,600	1.4	120
Total Chatterbox	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,200**	**1.6**	**220**	**3,500**	**1.3**	**150**	**7,800**	**1.5**	**370**
Gladiator Trend													
Gladiator West	JORC 2012	-	-	-	470	0.8	12	670	0.8	18	1,100	0.8	30
Gladiator and Murrays	JORC 2012	-	-	-	140	1.1	5	740	1.2	28	880	1.1	33
Total Gladiator	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**610**	**0.9**	**17**	**1,400**	**1.0**	**45**	**2,000**	**1.0**	**63**
Chatterbox Project													
Beasley Creek	JORC 2012	-	-	-	3,700	2.0	240	390	1.6	21	4,100	2.0	260
Beasley Creek South	JORC 2012	-	-	-	1,600	2.1	110	430	0.8	11	2,100	1.8	120
Total Chatterbox	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,300**	**2.1**	**350**	**820**	**1.2**	**32**	**6,200**	**1.9**	**380**
Lancefield - Wedge Project													
Telegraph	JORC 2012	-	-	-	640	2.1	44	530	1.4	25	1,200	1.8	68
Wedge - Lancefield North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	2,700	1.7	140	750	1.1	27	3,400	1.5	170
Lancefield Far North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	1.3	34	790	1.3	34
South Lancefield	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*72*	*4.0*	*9*	*3*	*5.0*	*1*	*75*	*4.1*	*10*
Total Lancefield - Wedge	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,400**	**1.8**	**190**	**2,100**	**1.3**	**87**	**5,400**	**1.6**	**280**
Laverton Underground													
Lancefield UG	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	6.3	790	3,900	6.3	790
Total Laverton Underground	**JORC 2012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,900**	**6.3**	**790**	**3,900**	**6.3**	**790**
Total Laverton Surface		390	1.7	21	48,000	1.5	2,300	21,000	1.3	840	69,000	1.4	3,100
Grand Total Underground		-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	6.3	790	3,900	6.3	790
Grand Total		390	1.7	21	48,000	1.5	2,300	25,000	2.1	1,600	73,000	1.7	3,900

**The Global Mineral Resource is inclusive of historical JORC 2004 estimate of 4.8Mt at 1.6g/t equating to 240koz contained gold reported by Focus. The competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimate will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012. Nothing has come to the attention of Genesis that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical estimate. However, Genesis has not independently validated the historical estimate and therefore it is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing that estimate*

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Laverton Gold Project lies within the Laverton Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Yilgarn Craton, specifically within the Kurnalpi Terrane. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and hosted in a range of lithologies, including andesitic volcanics, mafic to ultramafic sequences, banded iron formations (BIF), and felsic intrusives.

Key structural controls include the Chatterbox Shear Zone, the Laverton Shear Zone, and various subordinate NE- and NNW-trending faults. Mineralisation is associated with brittle–ductile deformation, folding, quartz veining, silica-sericite alteration, and sulphide (mainly pyrite) mineralisation.

The majority of wireframe interpretations for lithology, mineralisation, and structure were created using Leapfrog Geo. Some older models used Surpac for wireframing and estimation. Interpretations relied on logged lithology, alteration, veining intensity, and assay data, and were adjusted based on known structural trends and geophysical inputs. A nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off was used to guide domain interpretations, with a minimum downhole width of 1m (RC) or 0.2m (DDH).

Drilling and Sampling

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques across the project were consistent with industry standards. Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at one-metre intervals using riffle or cone splitters, producing sub-samples typically weighing between 2 and 4 kilograms. Early RC programs by Crescent Gold used riffle splitters, while later campaigns utilised onboard cone splitters. Composite drill samples, usually four metres in length, were spear-sampled and submitted for initial analysis; in instances where gold grades exceeded 0.1 g/t Au, one-metre re-splits were then submitted for re-assay. Wet RC drill samples were logged separately and flagged for exclusion from estimation if they were considered to compromise data quality. Diamond drill core was cut in half using a core saw, with sampling guided by geological boundaries and mineralisation zones. Sample lengths varied from 0.1 to 1.3 metres, depending on lithology and structural context. Core recovery, RQD, and sample integrity were routinely recorded, with most programs achieving recoveries in excess of 90 percent.

Drilling techniques across the various programs included RC drilling with face-sampling hammers and diamond drilling, predominantly in NQ and HQ diameters. Downhole surveys were undertaken using north-seeking gyroscopic tools or single-shot magnetic instruments. Drill collars were surveyed with differential GPS (DGPS), and collar positions were cross-verified against surveyed topographic surfaces and historical mine plans to ensure positional accuracy. Multiple companies conducted the drilling over several decades, but all programs adopted practices aligned with accepted industry norms.

Sample analysis was conducted at multiple certified laboratories, including ALS, SGS, Amdel, Genalysis, Ultratrace, and Jinning. Gold assays were primarily undertaken using fire assay with either a 40-gram or 50-gram charge, and results were reported using either Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish. Composite samples were typically assayed initially, and when gold results exceeded 0.1 g/t Au, one-metre re-splits were submitted for confirmation. In selected diamond core intervals, screen fire assays and multi-element analyses were conducted to assess the presence of coarse gold or associated geochemical pathfinders. Extensive QAQC procedures were implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs), field duplicates, and blanks, as well as laboratory repeats and umpire checks. QAQC results were reviewed routinely and were found to be within acceptable tolerance limits.

Estimation Methodology

Estimation methodology involved geological domaining based on lithology, structure, and mineralisation controls, with interpretation conducted in Leapfrog Geo. A small number of older Mineral Resource estimates were completed using Surpac software. One-metre composite samples were generated within mineralised domains, and top cuts were applied where necessary based on statistical outlier analysis. Grade estimation was generally completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Datamine, with variograms constructed in Snowden Supervisor for each domain. The block model design incorporated appropriate parent and sub-block dimensions to reflect the drill spacing and geometry of the mineralisation. Search ellipses were oriented parallel to the dominant structural and mineralisation trends within each deposit and were varied according to data density and classification criteria.

The cut-off grade used for reporting mineral resources, typically ranging between 0.5 and 1.0g/t Au, was selected based on preliminary assumptions around mining method, metallurgical recovery, and site-specific cost structures.

Mineral resource classification for Karridale - Burtville Project, Central Laverton Project, Craigiemore - Mary Mac Trend, West Laverton - Bulldog Trend, Chatterbox Trend, Gladiator Trend and Chatterbox Project was conducted in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012) guidelines and was based on drill spacing, geological continuity, assay confidence, and QAQC outcomes. This represents 93% and 94% of tonnes and ounces respectively reported in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 2. Laverton Gold Project Detailed JORC 2012 Mineral Resources

Deposit	JORC Category	Measured Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Indicated Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Inferred Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
Karridale - Burtville Project													
Burtville	JORC 2012	-	-	-	5,100	1.0	160	1,600	0.9	47	6,600	1.0	210
Karridale	JORC 2012	-	-	-	22,000	1.4	970	5,600	1.2	220	28,000	1.3	1,200
Total Karridale - Burtville		**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,000**	**1.3**	**1,100**	**7,100**	**1.2**	**270**	**34,000**	**1.3**	**1,400**
Surface Deposits													
Euro South	JORC 2012	-	-	-	520	1.4	24	50	1.2	2	570	1.4	26
Euro North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	560	2.1	38	270	2.1	18	830	2.1	56
Central Laverton Project		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,100**	**1.8**	**62**	**320**	**1.9**	**20**	**1,400**	**1.8**	**82**
Craigiemore - Mary Mac Trend													
Golden Pinnacles	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	1.4	10	230	1.4	10
Mary Mac Hill and North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	410	1.3	17	140	1.1	5	550	1.2	22
Mary Mac South	JORC 2012	-	-	-	990	1.3	42	380	1.6	19	1,400	1.4	61
Craigiemore	JORC 2012	-	-	-	1,100	1.5	54	210	1.1	7	1,300	1.4	61
Total Craigiemore - Mary Mac		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,500**	**1.4**	**110**	**960**	**1.3**	**41**	**3,500**	**1.4**	**150**
West Laverton - Bulldog Trend													
West Laverton and Rega	JORC 2012	-	-	-	1,100	1.8	65	1,800	1.5	90	2,900	1.6	150
Bulldog	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	1.4	30	670	1.4	30
Total West Laverton - Bulldog		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,100**	**1.8**	**65**	**2,500**	**1.5**	**120**	**3,600**	**1.6**	**190**
Chatterbox Trend													
Apollo (Whisper)	JORC 2012	-	-	-	3,700	1.6	190	140	1.1	5	3,900	1.6	200
Eclipse (Garden Well)	JORC 2012	-	-	-	200	1.7	11	99	1.0	3	290	1.4	14
Innuendo	JORC 2012	-	-	-	300	1.4	14	740	1.0	23	1,000	1.1	37
Rumor	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	1.4	120	2,600	1.4	120
Total Chatterbox		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,200**	**1.6**	**220**	**3,500**	**1.3**	**150**	**7,800**	**1.5**	**370**
Gladiator Trend													
Gladiator West	JORC 2012	-	-	-	470	0.8	12	670	0.8	18	1,100	0.8	30
Gladiator and Murrays	JORC 2012	-	-	-	140	1.1	5	740	1.2	28	880	1.1	33
Total Gladiator		**-**	**-**	**-**	**610**	**0.9**	**17**	**1,400**	**1.0**	**45**	**2,000**	**1.0**	**63**
Chatterbox Project													
Beasley Creek	JORC 2012	-	-	-	3,700	2.0	240	390	1.6	21	4,100	2.0	260
Beasley Creek South	JORC 2012	-	-	-	1,600	2.1	110	430	0.8	11	2,100	1.8	120
Total Chatterbox		**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,300**	**2.1**	**350**	**820**	**1.2**	**32**	**6,200**	**1.9**	**380**
Lancefield - Wedge Project													
Telegraph	JORC 2012	-	-	-	640	2.1	44	530	1.4	25	1,200	1.8	68
Wedge - Lancefield North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	2,700	1.7	140	750	1.1	27	3,400	1.5	170
Lancefield Far North	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	1.3	34	790	1.3	34
Total Lancefield - Wedge		**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,300**	**1.7**	**180**	**2,100**	**1.3**	**86**	**5,400**	**1.6**	**270**
Laverton Underground													
Lancefield UG	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	6.3	790	3,900	6.3	790
Total Laverton Underground		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,900**	**6.3**	**790**	**3,900**	**6.3**	**790**
Total Laverton Surface		**-**	**-**	**-**	**45,000**	**1.5**	**2,100**	**19,000**	**1.3**	**760**	**64,000**	**1.4**	**2,900**
Grand Total Underground		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,900**	**6.3**	**790**	**3,900**	**6.3**	**790**
Grand Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**45,000**	**1.5**	**2,100**	**23,000**	**2.1**	**1,600**	**68,000**	**1.7**	**3,700**

Inferred resources were defined in areas where drill spacing typically ranged between 40 and 80 metres, with sufficient geological and grade continuity established. Indicated resources were classified where drill spacing was between 20 and 40 metres, and where geological interpretation and sampling demonstrated higher confidence. Measured resources were defined where drill spacing was 20 metres or less and were supported by high-quality data from both RC and diamond drilling, as well as consistent assay and survey data. All classification decisions were underpinned by reviews of sample recovery, geological logging, assay QAQC results, and structural control confidence.

Mining and metallurgical considerations were factored into the classification and estimation processes. The deposits are considered suitable for conventional open pit or selective underground mining methods, depending on depth, geometry, and continuity. Historical mining has taken place at several of the deposits, including Chatterbox Trend deposits, providing practical insights into potential mining scenarios. Metallurgical data, though limited in recent years, suggest that the mineralisation is generally free-milling and amenable to gravity concentration and cyanide leaching, with recoveries historically reported as favourable.

Mineral resource estimates for the Barnicoat Project area as well as South Lancefield have been reported under JORC Code (2004) and are hence considered historic estimates. The estimates are as of 30 June 2011; and were completed by Crescent Gold. These resources account for 7% and 6% of tonnes and ounces as reported in the overall Mineral Resource Estimate and do not underpin development and mining plans[8]. Reliability of the estimate is inferred through extensive work including RC and diamond drilling, Leapfrog/Surpac/Datamine modelling, reinterpretations, SG, variography. These estimates have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code (2012) and are therefore considered historical. A Competent Person has not completed sufficient work to classify these estimates as current Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and it is uncertain whether further evaluation will result in the estimates being reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The company is not treating these estimates as current, and further work, including data validation, QAQC review, and re-estimation, will be required to report updated resources.

[8]Refer to Focus Minerals Limited ASX Announcement 8th March 2024 "Laverton Gold Project Mineral Resource Updates" page 4, Focus Minerals Limited ASX Announcement 18th January 2022 "Lancefield Far North Maiden Mineral Resource" page 3

Table 3. Laverton Gold Project Detailed Historic JORC (2004) Mineral Resources

Deposit	JORC Category	Measured Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Indicated Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Inferred Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
Barnicoat Project													
Admiral Hill	*JORC2004*	-	-	-	*660*	*1.4*	*30*	*1,300*	*1.1*	*46*	*2,000*	*1.2*	*76*
Barnicoat	*JORC2004*	-	-	-	*340*	*1.3*	*14*	*250*	*1.0*	*8*	*590*	*1.2*	*22*
Bells	*JORC2004*	-	-	-	*590*	*2.0*	*38*	*36*	*1.4*	*2*	*630*	*2.0*	*40*
Castaway	*JORC2004*	-	-	-	*250*	*1.6*	*13*	*28*	*1.8*	*2*	*280*	*1.6*	*15*
Grouse	*JORC2004*	-	-	-	*450*	*1.7*	*24*	*27*	*1.3*	*1*	*470*	*1.7*	*25*
Sickle	*JORC2004*	*390*	*1.7*	*21*	*200*	*2.6*	*16*	*150*	*3.1*	*15*	*740*	*2.2*	*52*
Total Barnicoat		***390***	***1.7***	***21***	***2,500***	***1.7***	***140***	***1,800***	***1.3***	***74***	***4,700***	***1.5***	***230***
Lancefield - Wedge Project													
South Lancefield	*JORC 2004*	-	-	-	*72*	*4.0*	*9*	*3*	*5.0*	*1*	*75*	*4.1*	*10*
Total Lancefield - Wedge		**-**	**-**	**-**	**72**	**4.0**	**9**	**3**	**5.0**	**1**	**75**	**4.1**	**10**
Total Laverton Surface		390	1.7	21	2,600	1.8	140	1,800	1.3	75	4,800	1.6	240

The tenure is 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Focus Minerals Limited **(Focus**), with all relevant mining leases in good standing. Environmental, permitting, and infrastructure considerations have been preliminarily assessed and do not present any known impediments to project development. Royalties applicable to the various tenements are detailed in the Focus 2024 Annual Report released to the ASX on 1 April 2025.

Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserve for the Laverton Gold Project is based exclusively on Indicated Mineral Resources and classified as Probable, with no Measured Resources included.

Table 4. Laverton Gold Project Detailed Ore Reserves

Deposit	Proved Tonnes Mt	Proved Grade (g/t Au)	Proved Ounces (000s)	Probable Tonnes Mt	Probable Grade (g/t Au)	Probable Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes Mt	Total Grade (g/t Au)	Total Ounces (000s)
Karridale - Burtville Project									
Burtville	-	-	-	4	0.9	103	4	0.9	103
Karridale	-	-	-	6	1.1	205	6	1.1	205
Total Karridale - Burtville	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**1.0**	**308**	**9**	**1.0**	**308**
Chatterbox Project									
Burtville	-	-	-	2	2.3	133	2	2.3	133
Karridale	-	-	-	1	2.7	65	1	2.7	65
Total Chatterbox	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2.5**	**198**	**3**	**2.5**	**198**
Wedge/Lancefield									
Wedge-Lancefield North	-	-	-	1	1.6	41	1	1.6	41
Total Wedge/Lancefield	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1.6**	**41**	**1**	**1.6**	**41**
Total Ore Reserve	-	-	-	13	1.3	546	13	1.3	546

The Ore Reserve is underpinned by a Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**) completed to a minimum of ±25% accuracy[9]. A gold price of AUD $2,207/oz was used in deriving the Ore Reserve. Sensitivity analysis was conducted, with the project remaining economically viable down to AUD $1,900/oz. All cost inputs (mining, processing, G&A, capital) were sourced from first principles or contractor quotes and benchmarked against comparable operations.

The PFS confirmed positive project economics with a forecast IRR above 25% and a payback period of less than 3 years. While current cost and revenue assumptions support the economic viability of the reported Ore Reserves, additional technical and economic studies are planned to further refine and update these inputs. This will ensure that any future changes in processing arrangements, or operating strategies are appropriately reflected in revised cut-off grade determinations.

Resource Classification and Ore Reserve Confidence

Only Indicated Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves. Classification reflects geological confidence, data spacing, QAQC performance, and kriging efficiency metrics. All modifying factors applied are derived from PFS-level studies or higher and are considered sufficiently reliable to support Probable classification. No Inferred Resources were used in the estimation or design of the Ore Reserve.

[9]Refer to Focus Minerals Limited's ASX announcement 16th April 2021 "Updated Laverton Stage 1 Open Pit PFS Progressive Results"

Mining Method and Assumptions

The selected mining method is conventional open pit mining using hydraulic excavators and rigid dump trucks. Minimum mining width of 20m and geotechnical berm and wall design parameters have been applied based on site-specific pit slope studies.

Designs were based on optimisations completed using Whittle 4X pit optimisation software, incorporating geotechnical parameters, ramp access, dilution buffers, and minimum mining width constraints. Ore loss and dilution assumptions were derived from regularised model-to-mine shape comparisons and vary by deposit. Average dilution applied ranges from 6% to 20%, and ore loss ranges from 13% to 16%, dependent on orebody geometry and continuity. Mining recovery includes planned grade control drilling and visual ore identification practices. Geotechnical criteria for the design of the open pits were developed for the purpose of the PFS. The resultant overall slope angles, following pit design, are summarised below. Pits were sequenced to maximise early cash flow while optimising equipment usage and plant feed continuity.

Deposit	Hanging Wall (degrees)	Footwall (degrees)
Karridale	32 to 46	36 to 42
Burtville	46 to 43	40 to 45
Beasley Creek	35 to 46	36 to 38
Beasley Creek South	43	37 to 43
Wedge	43 to 47	44 to 57

Cut-off grades were calculated based on ore haulage distance, processing cost, recoveries, and sustaining capital allowances. The applied cut-off grades vary slightly by deposit due to differences in haulage distances and operational assumptions but generally fall within the range of 0.45–0.60g/t Au. It is noted that these cut-off grades are specific to the current development and operating strategy assessed in this Pre-Feasibility Study. Should project processing arrangements change in the future, variations in operating cost structures, haulage strategies, or processing routes may lead to a revision of applicable cut-off grades in line with the updated project assumptions.

Processing Method and Recovery Assumptions

The Ore Reserve is based on the assumption material will be processing via the existing gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit at the Barnicoat Mill, which will be refurbished. The metallurgical recovery applied is 91% for all deposits, based on recent testwork and historical reconciliation performance from similar ore types treated at the Barnicoat mill. No material deleterious elements are present in the ore. The mill has a nameplate capacity of 1.5 Mtpa and sufficient tailings and water infrastructure to support the Ore Reserve throughput.

Modifying Factors and Approvals

All material modifying factors have been considered. Mining will occur on granted Mining Leases held 100% by Focus. The land is subject to a registered Native Title claim (Nyalpa Pirniku WC2019/002), and environmental and heritage approvals are in place for the majority of areas, with remaining permits expected in the ordinary course of development.

Key infrastructure including haul roads, workshops, bore fields, and processing facilities are already in place, significantly de-risking the project. Power will be provided via on-site diesel generation, with allowance made for connection to a long-term renewable or grid-supplied solution.

The proximity of Laverton town provides strong access to transport routes and a mining-experienced workforce.

Competent Persons Statement

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

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

Mr Aaltonen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters above based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 5. Laverton Gold Project Admiral - Drill results >200 gram metres

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
BEC380	465344	6817963	454	-60	270	42	24	30	6	1514.2	9085
BEC419	465364	6817843	466	-60	270	42	5	20	15	502.1	7030
SL119	440332	6829848	419	-60	259	78	60	77	17	223.71	3803
BD23	439023	6831091	439	-90	0	70	16	28	12	145.61	1747
CM005	440297	6829588	450	-60	256.7	50	9	37	28	18.55	519
BSR101	454279	6827858	473	-60	270	86	4	28	24	17.18	412
BTRC058	465060	6817696	434	-60	90	75	42	55	13	29.34	381
LFU025-02	439776	6840629	-49	-40	44	134.2	97.35	127.7	30.35	11.99	364
WG039	450567	6831867	478	-59	272	42	16	32	16	21.88	350
SL260	440314	6829682	462	-90	0	20	16	19	3	110.36	331
SYRC079	450365	6834149	469	-55	270	100	18	19	1	330	330
BTRC034	464997	6817696	438	-60	90	60	29	58	29	11.3	328
BDD1	439024	6831091	444	-90	0	34.5	10.85	23.5	12.65	25.05	317
EZ026	451167	6827567	494	-45	254.6	21.2	5.6	20.4	14.8	21.2	314
CRC132	450765	6832225	462	-70	253	60	24	60	36	8.55	308
BTRC099	464951	6817753	432	-60	90	69	42	69	27	11.27	304
GP85	437610	6832921	431	-60	270	57	31	51	20	14.36	287
LFU056-02	439731	6840756	-91	-89	163	155	144.59	149.56	4.97	55.57	276
BCP0224	434092	6838698	356	-60	270	110	75	110	35	7.83	274
LFP0192	439030	6840878	419	-90	0	34	28	34	6	43.03	258
BCP0540	434065	6838698	365	-60	270	54	18	54	36	7.16	258
BTRC041	464870	6817692	415	-60	90	75	67	75	8	31.36	251
CMRC319	440322	6829811	380	-75	104	60	29	59	30	8.35	250
BTRC160	464886	6817714	438	-60	90	50	38	50	12	20.28	243
HPC016	450458	6833333	438	-58.5	274	72	61	72	11	21.49	236
HPC109	450458	6833340	446	-50	270	30	0	24	24	9.8	235
WG038	450564	6831867	480	-56	275	42	12	32	20	11.24	225
GWRC082	433417	6829757	387	-60	270	100	44	78	34	6.58	224
HPD002	450421	6833529	427	-59.3	90.8	100	69	85	16	13.8	221
LFP0363	439431	6842040	412	-90	0	40	36	40	4	54.09	216
299_277	440520	6843494	453	-90	0	5	0	5	5	42.9	214
SL121	440321	6829674	413	-90	0	85	47	85	38	5.55	211
BER068	466588	6817811	452	-60	270	51	25	47	22	9.37	206
SL127	440333	6829880	434	-60	259	95	47	54	7	28.53	200
LFP0361	439432	6841999	413	-90	0	40	34	40	6	33.28	200

APPENDIX D - JORC TABLE 1s

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 sections 1 – 3 and Section 4 2021 PFS Reserves for: Burtville, Karridale, Beasley Creek, Beasley Creek South and Wedge – Lancefield North, Follows

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

- Section 1 Details for the Karridale Deposit from ASX Announcement "Karridale Mineral Resource increases by 60%" Dated 24/09/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	RC Sampling • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neatly rows on the ground with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub- sample placed on top of the corresponding sample. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. In the 2018 and 2019 drilling geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a spear to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. Previous drill programs from 2017 and earlier have submitted 1m samples for assay taken from the drill rig for the entire hole length with no compositing of samples. Diamond Core Sampling • 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 cut-line was drawn parallel to and close to the down hole core orientation line to ensure the cut-line was consistent over the hole. The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw, with half-core samples submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at 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". • Diamond core was drilled at NQ2/HQ size. All drill core was oriented where competent by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark or similar system. • At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally good to excellent recovery.
Logging	• All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software. • All core samples were oriented where possible, marked at 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 diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars which produce no sample.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • 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. • 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. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by a 30 to 50g Fire Assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • Different laboratories have been used over the years. Most recently Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with

Criteria	Commentary
	sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth for the 2018/2019 drilling. Previously drill samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • 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 appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • 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 and where they did not further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2019. • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary logging 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.
Location of data points	• Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • 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. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing at Karridale varies from 40m x 40m to 80m x 80m on the wider fringes of the known deposit.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into green plastic bags with a sample submission sheet secured by cable ties and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel at completion of each hole.

- Section 1 Details for the Burtville deposit from ASX Announcement "115% Increase to Burtville Mineral Resource" Dated 21/10/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Earliest RC drilling at Burtville used in the estimate was by Thames Mining NL (Thames), only 8 RC holes were used, limited information on the Thames drilling is reported by Aberfoyle Resources Ltd (Aberfoyle). Aberfoyle conducted RC drilling collecting 1m samples that were composited to 4m for analysis. Later programs riffle split the 1m sample into 2 samples, submitting 1 sample for analysis and retaining the duplicate sample onsite for future QAQC analysis. • Gwalia Consolidated NL (Gwalia) RC drill cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split into 3kg samples for analysis. • Sons of Gwalia Ltd (SOG) mined the Burtville deposit during the 1990's with RC drilling carried out by the site mining department and not reported to the Department of Mines. In the Crescent Gold Ltd (Crescent) Bankable Feasibility Study of January 2005 (WAMEX reference A070179 appendix), extensive geological and mining data acquired from SOG were validated against original records by an independent geologist. • Early Crescent Drilling submitted 1m 3-4kg samples for analysis. • Later drilling by FML collected 1m samples by cone splitter off the drill rig and submitted for analysis.

Criteria	Commentary
	▪ Aberfoyle diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals. In areas of poor sample recovery core was sampled using a knife or hammer and chisel. Competent core was sawn, and one half submitted for analysis. ▪ Focus Diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals or to geological contacts, half core was submitted for assay.
Drilling techniques	• Aberfoyle states RC drilling was by a VK600 rig with a 5 ½ inch hole diameter. • Aberfoyle diamond core was drilled from an RC pre-collar for all but 2 holes. Diamond core was drilled at NQ size. • Gwalia Consolidated NL RC drilling used a Gemco H22A rig and 4 ¼ diameter face sampling hammer drill. • Crescent and Focus RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, Focus and Crescent surveyed RC holes using True North Seeking Gyro tool. Otherwise, a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used either "in-rod" or "open hole". • Diamond core was drilled at NQ/HQ size. All drill core was oriented where competent by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark or similar system.
Drill sample recovery	• Historic sample recovery is not well recorded. • Aberfoyle details poor diamond core sample recovery (74% in some cases) above the clay/granodiorite contact. • SOG recorded recovery as a visual qualitative estimate. • RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally good to excellent recovery.
Logging	• Aberfoyle logged 1m RC and Diamond intervals for colour, weathering, lithology and visual percentage estimate of sulphur and quartz. • Gwalia logged 1m RC intervals for colour, lithology and quartz. • SOG logging included colour, lithology, weathering, texture, grain size, veining • Crescent and Focus RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. • All data is entered directly into validating digital software. • All Focus core samples were oriented where possible, marked at 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 diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Early Aberfoyle programs split 1m samples on site before compositing to 4m for analysis. Where the composited assay returned >0.5g/t Au, the individual 1m samples for that interval were submitted. Later programs submitted 1m samples. All samples were assayed for Au by Genalysis Kalgoorlie for a single stage mix and grind sample preparation followed by 50g fire assay analysis for Au. • Aberfoyle diamond core was also submitted to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for the same sample preparation and analysis as the RC samples outlined above. • Gwalia submitted 3kg samples for analysis by Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratories. • SOG Mining submitted 3m composites or 1m samples for analysis • Later SOG programs from year 2000 sent 3m composite samples to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth for Au analysis using an aqua regia digest followed by ICP-MS determination. • All Crescent and Focus samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • 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. • At the assay laboratory, 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. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by a 30 to 50g Fire Assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • Different laboratories have been used over the years. Early Crescent Drilling submitted samples to SGS Leonora, drill samples were also submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories and Amdel for sample preparation and analysis. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards and field duplicate samples for RC. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • 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 appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of

Criteria	Commentary
	exploration. • Early Aberfoyle programs split 1m samples on site before compositing to 4m for analysis. Where the composited assay returned >0.5g/t Au, the individual 1m samples for that interval were submitted. Later programs submitted 1m samples. All samples were assayed for Au by Genalysis Kalgoorlie for a single stage mix and grind sample preparation followed by 50g fire assay analysis for Au. • Aberfoyle diamond core was also submitted to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for the same sample preparation and analysis as the RC samples outlined above. • Gwalia submitted 3kg samples for analysis by Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratories. • SOG Mining submitted 3m composites or 1m samples for analysis • Later SOG programs from year 2000 sent 3m composite samples to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth for Au analysis using an aqua regia digest followed by ICP-MS determination. • All Crescent and Focus samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • 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. • At the assay laboratory, 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. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by a 30 to 50g Fire Assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • Different laboratories have been used over the years. Early Crescent Drilling submitted samples to SGS Leonora, drill samples were also submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories and Amdel for sample preparation and analysis. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards and field duplicate samples for RC. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • 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 appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • Aberfoyle details check sampling between labs for repeatability. They also submitted re-splits of the Thames RC drillholes and concluded results could be reproduced. Two samples were submitted for screen fire assay. In later programs they also submitted lab duplicates at approximately 1 in 20, standards at one per batch, resubmitted pulps with different sample ids as a check and submitted field duplicates. • 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 and where they did not further analysis was conducted as appropriate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Historic logging data is verified against available WAMEX reports. • Crescent Gold Ltd engaged the services of an Independent Geologist to validate the electronic databases acquired from SOG using original records. • Primary logging 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.
Location of data points	• Aberfoyle used a local grid with unknown survey methods. • Gwalia used survey consultants to survey their holes, the Aberfoyle drilling and previous drill programs. Gwalia also established permanent survey stations. • During mining operations by SOG site surveyors surveyed the drill collars. • Crescent and Focus drilled holes were also surveyed by site based mine survey team. • Crescent/Focus used True North Seeking Gyro for RC downhole surveys. A Reflex single shot camera was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing diamond drill holes. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing at Burtville is variable with 10m x 10m spacing in areas RC grade control drilled, with a nominal 20m x 20m spacing across most of the east and west existing pit areas. Drilling spacing is irregular across the saddle and increases out to 40m x 60m along the southern extents of the deposit. The average depth of the SOG drilling was 50m, more recent Crescent and Focus drilling was an average of 81 and 89m, respectively.
Orientation of data in relation	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation.

Criteria	Commentary
to geological structure	• Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• Historic sample security is unknown. • Crescent and Focus samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported.

- Section 1 Details for the Beasley Creek deposit from ASX Announcement "Beasley Creek Mineral Resource Grows by 29%" Dated 20/08/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Focus Minerals RC Sampling • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. Focus Minerals Diamond Sampling • Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material on either side sampled to capture the entire mineralised zone. • 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 lithology, alteration and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was sampled half by using a bolster, and some fractured quartz core were cut in half by using manual diamond core saw to ensure half core was sampled. • A small number of whole core samples where routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement. WMC Sampling • RC samples were collected in plastic bags in 1m intervals. • Diamond core was sampled to at 1m intervals or on geological contacts. Metex Sampling • Diamond core was halved by core saw or hand split when too friable. Individual 1m samples of 1/2 core were submitted for assay.
Drilling techniques	Focus Minerals Drilling • 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. • At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m • Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit. • Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency. • All pre-collars were cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment. • Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool. WMC Drilling • It has been reported by Metex that RC holes were drilled with conventional crossover subs. • Some of the later diamond holes had pre-collars, otherwise it was diamond core from surface and HQ and NQ coring. Metex • Diamond holes had an RC pre-collar and then cored to end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	Focus Minerals Drilling • RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally reasonable recovery <10% core loss in and around mineralisation. Some holes had more than 30% core loss. Where this core loss was experienced around HG and VHG it likely had a material impact on reported calculated intersection grade as all core loss in reported intersections was fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0g/t Au. WMC Drilling • Sample recovery was not recorded Metex Drilling • Recorded <10% core loss in diamond core and mostly excellent sample recovery in RC drilling.
Logging	Focus Minerals Drilling • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly. • All core samples were oriented where possible, 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars, which produce no sample. WMC Drilling • RC samples were logged to record colour, grain size, occasional weathering, structural fabric and rock type. • Diamond core was logged to lithological boundaries, recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. The pre-collar drill cuttings do not appear to have been logged. Metex Drilling • RC and DD were logged for: Colour, Weathering, structural Fabric, Alteration Veining, Mineralisation and lithology
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Focus Minerals Drilling • All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • 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. • Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth and Kalgoorlie. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • 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 appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. WMC Drilling • RC samples were collected as 1m samples and submitted to the WMC Windarra laboratory for Au analysis by fire assay. • Diamond core was submitted as 1m samples or to geological contact to the Windarra laboratory for fire assay. Metex • RC was collected into plastic bags in 1m intervals. All dry sample were riffle split to return a representative split sample for analysis. Any wet/Moist samples where 50mm PVC spear sampled. • Diamond drilling was ½ core sampled to geological intervals and generally 1m intervals. • All Au Analysis was completed at were submitted to Amdel Kalgoorlie for 50g Fire Assay for Au
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Focus Minerals Drilling • 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 for assay determination. • 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 and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2020 • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes. WMC Drilling • Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, 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. Metex Drilling • An appropriate assay method and laboratory procedures were used for the style of mineralisation. Metex reported frequent inspections of the drill rig cyclone and splitter whilst • drilling. Duplicates were taken at a frequency of approx. one in thirty. Laboratory replicates were also reported, and results monitored.
Verification of sampling and	Focus Minerals Drilling • Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process.

Criteria	Commentary
assaying	• Primary logging 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.
Location of data points	Focus Minerals Drilling • Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. Where possible, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an ACT III electronic system. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Focus Minerals 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. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm. WMC Drilling • Holes were surveyed by WMC survey staff in local mine grid Metex Drilling • Holes were surveyed by a consultant survey company. Diamond core holes were downhole surveyed by an Eastman single shot camera.
Data spacing and distribution	• Beasley Creek drill spacing approximates 40m x 20m • Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. Please note this was not always possible in the NW part of the pit where relatively complex mineralisation has been intersected in the footwall of the Beasley Creek Shear. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	Focus Minerals Drilling • All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to Focus Minerals. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into green plastic bags and cable tied before depositing into sample cages. Sample cages were routinely delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by Focus Minerals personnel and or freight contractors. WMC and Metex sample security is not recorded.

- Section 1 Details for the Beasley Creek South deposit from ASX Announcement "Beasley Creek South Delivers High Grade Mineral Resource" Dated 15/07/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• FML RC Sampling • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. • FML Diamond Sampling • Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material on either side sampled to capture the entire mineralised zone. • 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 lithology, alteration, and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was sampled half by using a bolster, and some fractured quartz core were cut in half by using manual diamond core saw to ensure half core was sampled. • A small number of whole core samples where routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool. • At hole completion diamond holes were surveyed using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m. • Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit. • Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency. • All pre-collars were cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment. • Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool.
Drill sample	• RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally reasonable recovery

Criteria	Commentary
recovery	<10% core loss in and around mineralisation. Some holes had more than 30% core loss. Where this core loss was experienced around HG and VHG it likely had a material impact on reported calculated intersection grade as all core loss was fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0g/t Au.
Logging	• All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly. • All core samples were oriented where possible, 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 diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars, which produce no sample.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • 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. • Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • 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 appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • 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 and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2020. • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary logging 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.
Location of data points	• Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. Where possible, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an ACT III electronic system. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • 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. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm.
Data spacing and distribution	• Beasley Creek South drill spacing on indicated resource parts of the main lode between surface and 130m depth approximates 20m x 25m. There are limited holes targeting the main lode beneath 130m depth and these parts of the model are classified as inferred. • Drill spacing on the hanging wall lodes approximates 20m x 40m. however there are sample gaps and these lodes have been classified as inferred at this stage. • Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on previous geological models, historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into cable tied numbered green bags and loaded into bulka cages. On an approximately biweekly basis bulka cages were delivered with a sample submission sheet directly to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel or freight contractor.

- Section 1 Details for the Wedge deposit from ASX Announcement "Wedge Open Pit Resource Update" Dated 24/01/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Wedge has been drilled by various companies over the years and this report contains information on holes drilled by Focus Minerals Ltd (FML); Teck Explorations Ltd (Teck) and Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Hillmin), which was renamed Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Ashton) in October 1989. This was dissolved in December 1990 with all rights and obligations assumed by Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd. Metex Resources NL (Metex) subsequently acquired the tenement and conducted 2 drill campaigns. • Teck collected 1m samples in plastic bags from the drill rig cyclone and were split for assay. The 1m splits were combined to form 2m samples which were assayed for gold by AAS methods. Where anomalous AAS results were returned, 1m samples were submitted for fire assay. • Hillmin/Ashton collected 1m RC samples via a riffle splitter. A spear sample was taken of the intervals in the form of 2m and 4m composites for subsequent drill programs. Where composite assays exceeded 0.25 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m sample was submitted. • Ashton recorded duplicate samples in the assay files. • Hillmin reported a comparison check between assay laboratories in a 1988 WAMEX report. • Hillmin diamond core was sampled as either 4m filleted composites or a sawn core sampled to lithological contacts. • Metex collected 1m samples split from the rig using a cyclone riffle splitter. A 4m composite sample was taken by spear sampling the 1m interval spoils. Resampling of the composite intervals where assay results were 0.1 ppm Au or greater was carried out on an individual 1m basis. • 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 in-line cone splitter under driller control. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected in green bags or heaped neatly on the ground at 1m intervals. Samples for assay were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. • Standards of appropriate grade were inserted into the RC and DDH sample runs at a rate of 1 per 20. No blanks were used as many of the primary samples on the project recorded assays below or close to the detection limit making the role of the blank superfluous. Instead, gold geochemical standards with low expected values were utilised regularly. • RC samples were collected as either a 4m composite taken from the bulk 1m sample or the 1m cyclone cone split sample. Where 4m composites returned a grade over 0.2ppm the corresponding cyclone split sample was collected. • Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a nominal minimum of 0.3 m and a nominal maximum of 1m. • 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. Sample intervals did not overlap zones of core loss. The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw. Samples for assay were put into pre-numbered calico bags. • At the assay laboratory all calico bagged assay samples were oven dried, core samples (only) crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher 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.
Drilling techniques	• Only RC and Diamond drilling methods have been included in the resource estimate. • Ashton reports state drilling was by a face sampling hammer RC rig. • Hillmin used rotary mud pre-collars or existing RC holes for its diamond drilling using a PQ diameter drill bit. • Metex used a face sampling hammer RC drill rig with 5 3/8" drill bits. • All FML drilling was completed using RC gear with face sampling hammer or HQ-PQ triple tube diamond drilling
Drill sample recovery	• Teck made no attempt to estimate cutting recovery due to wide range of sample weights and wet samples. • Hillmin early RC drill logs do not document drill recovery, however later drill logs have a percentage estimate recorded. • Hillmin Diamond core recovery is recorded in the drill logs. • Metex recorded sample recovery in the drill logs. • FML RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. Diamond core recovery was measured and recorded as a percentage of the core "run". That is, the measured length of core recovered against the increase in hole depth.
Logging	• Teck logged the entire drill hole for colour, rock type, texture, weathering, structure, alteration and veining. • Hillmin logged the entire drill hole for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Ashton logged the entire hole for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. • Hillmin diamond core was photographed, geotechnically logged and inspected by Golder Associates prior to diamond sawing and sampling. Holes were also geologically logged for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Metex holes were logged for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • Core hole samples were oriented where possible and marked into metre intervals with relation to hole depth. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. Recovery and RQD measurements were recorded. SG readings were taken using the water displacement method on competent representative lengths of core. SG samples were collected nominally at 10m intervals through zones of waste rock and at 1-5m intervals through zones of mineralisation. • All RC and DDH samples were geologically logged to record weathering, grain size, lithology, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and structure. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation measurements were taken and recorded. • 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

Criteria	Commentary
	present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. • Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays. • The entire length of all holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Teck submitted 2m composites to Analabs in Kalgoorlie. The composite samples were analysed by aqua regia digest, with subsequent anomalous values and/or chert intersections were assayed at 1m intervals by fire assay with an AAS finish. • Hillmin submitted 4m composite samples in numbered bags that corresponded to the 1m intervals they had composited. Samples were sent to AAS Laboratories in Leonora, RDL or SGS for Fire Assay. Where the composite sample exceeded 0.25 ppm Au, the pre-numbered individual 1m samples were submitted for Fire Assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Ashton submitted 4m composite samples to SGS Kalgoorlie, samples were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Where the composite assay exceeded 0.25 ppm, the relevant 1m interval was submitted to SGS for analysis. • Hillmin diamond core was sampled as either 4m filleted composites or a sawn core sampled to lithological contacts. Samples were submitted to SGS Kalgoorlie for gold analysis. • Metex submitted 4m composites collected by spear sampling for gold analysis to Amdel Laboratories Kalgoorlie, for 50g Fire Assay to 0.01 lower detection limit. Resampling of composite intervals where results exceeded 0.1ppm Au was carried out on an individual 1m basis. • 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 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. • 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 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. • 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Hillmin ran a laboratory comparison check during the 1987 drill program comparing RDL Assay results to SGS Assay results for selected drill hole intervals. Overall, 23 drill holes (354 samples) were submitted for an AAS and Fire Assay check to a 0.001 ppm Au limit of detection. The results were generally comparable. • The information on quality of assay data and laboratory tests below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • For RC drilling, every 15th hole was drilled producing 2 duplicate cone split samples. For these holes both duplicate samples for the entire hole were submitted for analysis. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Standards were inserted every 20th sample number. All sample despatches had a minimum of 3 standards inserted. • All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Focus twinned several historic holes to check the location and accuracy of the historic sampling data and the results are considered to be acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. • Historic sampling and assaying have been checked against hard copy WAMEX reports. • The Hillmin diamond program from 1986 was designed to twin RC holes drilled in previous years. The ATR (Annual Technical Report) notes in general diamond intersections were narrower and of lower grade. This was attributed to narrower sampling intervals and variations in grade along strike as diamond holes were drilled approx. 5m away from the RC hole they were twinning to avoid any cavities created in the drilling of the RC hole. • FML 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	• Historical surveying methods are not stated, however later Hillmin WAMEX reports note the use of registered surveyors to record the drill hole collars in a local grid. • Ashton collar survey methods are unknown and reported in local grid. • Metex spent time re-establishing the mine grids, creating baselines and gridlines. They tied the previous local and mine grid data into AMG co-ordinates. • Focus personnel confirmed location data of original grid and resurveyed baseline stakes using DGPS. • FML drill collars were surveyed upon completion, using a DGPS instrument. • Diamond drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an electronic system. • For RC, a north-seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. • For DDH a magnetic single shot survey was completed at 30m intervals during hole advance. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Historic holes have been converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid system in Acquire. • Historic hole collars were sometimes still visible and re-surveyed to check the accuracy of the grid conversion. The comparison was

Criteria	Commentary
	considered within acceptable error limits of using a DGPS unit. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing along the Wedge trend is quite regular at a 25x25m spaced pattern along strike. • 1m samples were collected by riffle splitter for RC holes and 4m composites were collected by spear sampling the individual 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were either vertical or oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied pre-numbered calico bag and grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier or FML staff. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• After Metex Resources acquired the WMC data, a thorough data validation of the WMC Surpac database against raw data hard copy information and Eastman photographic survey shots was conducted in the mid 1990's. Focus Minerals has purchased the Metex validated database and associated hard copies as part of the Lancefield project acquisition.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

- Section 2 Details for the Karridale Deposit from ASX Announcement "Karridale Mineral Resource increases by 60%" Dated 24/09/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The drilling was conducted on tenements E38/2032, M38/008, M38/089, M38/261 and M38/073 +91% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. In JV with Goldfields (GSM). Exploration expenditure by FML is continuing to increase the proportion of the JV tenement held by FML. • All tenements are in good standing. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim has been lodged over the Laverton project areas. No claims have been determined at this time
Exploration done by other parties	• Karridale was originally mined by small scale shafts targeting high grade veins. The shallow shafts and drives are developed throughout the area and an excellent vector within the interpreted Karridale Footprint. • Karridale has been explored by several parties including Sons of Gwalia and Crescent. Sons of Gwalia explored for oxide resources and mined an oxide resource at Burtville which was later followed into hard rock by a Crescent. • Exploration by Focus on Karridale targets the interpreted mineralised footprint which is based on: historical mining, structural interpretation, geological model, geophysics and continued success with infill of 2018 320m x 160m and 160m x 80m footprint drilling.
Geology	• Karridale mineralisation is hosted in an interpreted half graben on the SE side of a large Gabbro intrusion. The half graben is composed from northwest to south east by: ◦ Gabbro with dolerite chill margin. The south and south east sides of the Gabbro dip to the south and south east ◦ Structurally juxtaposed against the south and south east gabbro contacts are a series of shallow north east dipping pillow basalt flows. The basalt flows are generally 5-+10m in thickness and marked by distinct vesicle rich autobreccia tops. ◦ Laterally and down dip extensive interflow meta sediments/volcaniclastics are sandwiched between the flows. ◦ The basalt package is overlain and partly structurally interfingered with intermediate volcanic tuff and interbedded sandstone-black shale sequence. This volcano sedimentary sequence also hosts stacked shallow NW drilling mineralised shears. ◦ The shallow NW dipping shears are predominantly developed in the interflow sediments. These structures control the location of some limited 1 – 3m thick dolerite sills sourced from the Karridale gabbro. ◦ Gold mineralisation appears to postdate the Karridale gabbro intrusion but, in general is very tightly focused into the strata bound and stacked interflow meta – sediments/volcaniclastics. These interflow units preferentially take up the structural strain, alteration and mineralised veining. ◦ Additional higher-grade mineralisation is located in cross faults with north and north west strikes.
Drill hole information	• Drill holes that have been previously reported see table below for reporting reference:

Criteria	Commentary

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
18KARC011 – 021, 079 19KARC078	Significant Increase in Karridale Gold Deposit's Mineral Resource	28 January 2020
19KARC009 – 076, 079 – 088, 091 – 095, 097 - 102	High-Grade Gold Intersections from infill drilling at Karridale	30 October 2019
18KARC006, 022,023, 063, 064, 066, 070, 071, 074, 075, 076, 078, 087, 089-093, 101, 102, 108	25% Increase in Karridale Gold Deposit's Mineral Resource	27 May 2019
19KARC001 - 008	More High Grade Intercepts at Laverton Gold Project	29 April 2019
18KARC065, 068, 077, 080-085, 104-107, 117,119, 128	Focus Advances its Karridale and Burtville Projects	30 January 2019
18KARC004,007-010	Exploration Progress Update	31 July 2018
KARC129, 135	Maiden Mineral Resource for Karridale Deposit	23 February 2018
KARC207, 216, 220, 227, 235, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284 KARD202, 281	Operational Update	16 January 2018
KARC242 – 262, 264-277 KARD281 KARC282 – 284	Operational Update	25 July 2017
KARC228, 230 – 240	Drilling Update Karridale RC Programme	28 April 2017
KARC194 – 201, 203 – 226, 229	Progress Report for Coolgardie and Laverton	25 January 2017
KARC169 – 193	Focus Minerals Ltd Exploration Update	28 April 2016
KARD155, 158, 160 - 168 KARC156 – 157, 159 BVRC716, 717, 724, 725 – 727, 732	Evidence Grows for Significant Gold System at Karridale	27 January 2016
KARD154	Karridale Exploration Update: Exciting Signs	13 April 2015
KARC138 – 143 KARC145 – 146 KARC152 - 153	Laverton Exploration Update	30 January 2015
KARC123 – 126 KARC130 - 134	Quarterly Activities Report	30 October 2013

- Collar details of 5 drill holes that have not been previously reported are given below:

Hole ID	Easting GDA94z51	Northing GDA94z51	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Collar)	Dip (Collar)	Tenement (Collar)
18KARC067	466074. 6	6815277	469.6	72	148.7	-59.9	M3800089
18KARC072	466159.3	6815432	471.2	78	151.1	-60.2	M3801281
18KARC073	466139.7	6815467	471.5	108	150	-60	M3801281
18KARC086	466222.58	6815479.6	471.27	96	151.26	-59.2	M3800073
18KARC127	466209.9	6815915.5	470.39	142	146.28	-49.66	M3800073

Data aggregation methods	▪ Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	▪ Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	▪ Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross- sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade.
Balanced reporting	▪ Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for FML holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	▪ There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	▪ FML anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton. ▪ Focus have engaged RPMGlobal to conduct a PFS for Laverton Stage 1 mining

- Section 2 Details for the Burtville deposit from ASX Announcement "115% Increase to Burtville Mineral Resource" Dated 21/10/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The drilling was conducted on tenement M38/261 which is 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Ltd • The tenement is in good standing. • The Burtville Deposit is covered by the 2019 Nyalpa-Pirniku Native Title Claim.

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Historically Burtville was mined as part of the Burtville Mining Centre from the late 1890's until 1922 to a depth of 20m – 40m below surface. • From the 1970's various companies have conducted exploration activities at Burtville. The bulk of the historical drilling was by SOG who open pit mined the deposit in the 1990's recovering 64,000 ounces @ 1.4g/t Au. • Crescent Gold and subsequently Focus conducted large scale deeper drilling programs before recommencing mining in 2012 until May-2013 that recovered 23,635 oz at 1.12 g/t Au.
Geology	• The Burtville deposit lies within the Burtville Terrane of the Laverton Greenstone Belt. • Basal Basalts/Dolerite overlain by shales, sandstones and felsic/intermediate volcaniclastics have been intruded by the Karridale Gabbro and Burtville Granodiorite. A swarm of brittle ductile shallow NNW dipping fault zones/shears over print the package. Furthermore, a network of 200-400m spaced N-S and NNW striking cross faults extend between Burtville - Karridale and further south to Mt Lebanon. These cross faults have been the historic focus of hundreds of shallow shafts/drives exploiting higher grade mineralisation. At Burtville a pervasive west dipping fabric hosts significant bulk mineralisation as a halo to higher grade steep ~N striking and shallow NNW dipping mineralised structures.
Drill hole information	• Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes used in the estimate have been reported publicly. However, when Crescent Gold acquired the tenements a detailed review checking original records against those in the database was conducted by an independent geologist. These drill holes occur mostly in the oxide layer that has been mined out. Furthermore, just over 2/3rds of the drilling informing the remnant portion of the Burtville Mineral Resource was completed by Crescent and later Focus Minerals.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	Report Date
Aberfoyle	BTRC001, BTRC002, BTRC003, BTRC004, BTRC005, BTRC006, BTRC007, BTRC008, BTRC009, BTRC010, BTRC011, BTRC012, BTRC013, BTRC014, BTRC015, BTRC016, BTRC017, BTRC018, BTRC019, BTRC020, BTRC021, BTRC022, BTRC023, BTRC024, BTRC025, BTRC026, BTRC027, BTRC028, BTRC029, BTRC030, BTRC031, BTRC032, BTRC033, BTRC034, BTRC035, BTRC036, BTRC037, BTRC038, BTRC040, BTRC041, BTRC043	27610	Feb-89
	BTRC062, BTRC063, BTRC064, BTRC065, BTRC066, BTRC067, BTRC068, BTRC069, BTRC070, BTRC071, BTRC072, BTRC073, BTRC074, BTRC075, BTRC076, BTRC077, BTRC078, BTRC079, BTRC080, BTRC081, BTRC082, BTRC083, BTRC084, BTRC085, BTRC086, BTRC087, BTRC088, BTRC089, BTRC090, BTRC091, BTRC092, BTRC093, BTRC094, BTRC095, BTRC096, BTRC097, BTRC098, BTRC099, BTRC100, BTRC101, BTRC102, BTRC103, BTRC104, BTRC105, BTRC106, BTRC107, BTRC108, BTRC109, BTRC111, BTRC112, BTRC113, BTRC114, BTRC115, BTRC116, BTRC117, BTRC118, BTRC119, BTRC120, BTRC121, BTRC122, BTRC123, BTRC124, BTRC125, BTRC126, BTRC127, BTRC128	31876	Sep-89
	BTRC044, BTRC045, BTRC047, BTRC049, BTRC050, BTRC051, BTRC052, BTRC054, BTRC056, BTRC057, BTRC058, BTRC059	31884	May-89
	BTRCDD039, BTRCDD042, BTRCDD046, BTRCDD048, BTRCDD053, BTRCDD061		
	BTRCDD143, BTRCDD144	31885	Dec-89
Gwalia Consolidated NL	BTRC150, BTRC151, BTRC152, BTRC153, BTRC154, BTRC155, BTRC156, BTRC157, BTRC158, BTRC160, BTRC161, BTRC162, BTRC163, BTRC164, BTRC165, BTRC166, BTRC167, BTRC168, BTRC169, BTRC170, BTRC171, BTRC172, BTRC173, BTRC174, BTRC175, BTRC176, BTRC177, BTRC178, BTRC179, BTRC180, BTRC181	35752	Jun-91
Sons of Gwalia	BEC825, BEC826, BEC827, BEC828, BEC830	62685	Mar-01
Crescent Gold	BU011, BU012, BU013, BU014, BU016	70629	May-05
	BURC001, BURC002, BURC003, BURC004, BURC005, BURC006, BURC007, BURC009, BURC011, BURC012	81631	Mar-09
	BVRC001, BVRC002, BVRC003, BVRC004, BVRC007, BVRC008, BVRC009, BVRC010	89791	Mar-11
	BVRC018, BVRC019, BVRC020, BVRC021, BVRC022, BVRC023, BVRC024, BVRC025, BVRC026, BVRC027, BVRC028, BVRC029, BVRC030, BVRC031, BVRC032, BVRC033, BVRC034, BVRC035, BVRC036, BVRC037, BVRC038, BVRC039, BVRC040, BVRC041, BVRC042, BVRC043, BVRC044, BVRC045, BVRC046, BVRC047, BVRC048, BVRC049, BVRC050, BVRC051, BVRC052, BVRC053, BVRC054, BVRC055, BVRC056, BVRC057, BVRC058, BVRC059, BVRC060, BVRC061, BVRC062, BVRC063, BVRC064, BVRC065, BVRC066, BVRC067, BVRC068, BVRC069, BVRC070, BVRC071, BVRC072, BVRC073, BVRC074, BVRC075, BVRC076, BVRC077, BVRC079, BVRC080, BVRC081, BVRC082, BVRC083, BVRC084, BVRC085, BVRC086, BVRC087, BVRC088, BVRC089, BVRC090, BVRC091, BVRC093, BVRC094, BVRC095, BVRC096, BVRC097, BVRC098, BVRC099, BVRC100, BVRC101, BVRC102, BVRC103, BVRC104, BVRC105, BVRC106, BVRC107, BVRC108, BVRC109, BVRC110, BVRC111	94269	Mar-12
	BVRC112, BVRC113, BVRC114, BVRC115, BVRC116, BVRC117, BVRC118, BVRC119, BVRC120, BVRC121, BVRC122, BVRC123, BVRC124, BVRC125, BVRC126, BVRC127, BVRC128, BVRC129, BVRC130, BVRC131, BVRC132, BVRC133, BVRC134, BVRC135, BVRC136, BVRC137, BVRC138, BVRC139, BVRC140, BVRC142, BVRC143, BVRC144, BVRC145, BVRC146, BVRC147, BVRC148, BVRC150, BVRC151, BVRC152, BVRC153, BVRC154, BVRC155, BVRC156, BVRC157, BVRC158, BVRC159, BVRC160, BVRC161, BVRC162, BVRC163, BVRC164, BVRC165, BVRC166, BVRC167, BVRC168, BVRC169, BVRC170, BVRC171, BVRC172, BVRC173, BVRC174, BVRC175, BVRC176, BVRC177, BVRC178, BVRC179, BVRC180, BVRC181, BVRC182, BVRC183, BVRC184, BVRC185, BVRC186, BVRC187, BVRC188, BVRC189, BVRC190, BVRC191, BVRC192, BVRC193, BVRC194, BVRC195, BVRC196, BVRC197, BVRC198, BVRC199, BVRC200, BVRC201, BVRC202, BVRC203, BVRC204, BVRC205, BVRC206, BVRC207, BVRC208, BVRC209	98692	Mar-13
Focus Minerals Ltd	BVRC210, BVRC211, BVRC212, BVRC213, BVRC214, BVRC215, BVRC216, BVRC217, BVRC218, BVRC219, BVRC220, BVRC221, BVRC222, BVRC223, BVRC224, BVRC225, BVRC226, BVRC227, BVRC228, BVRC229, BVRC230, BVRC231, BVRC232, BVRC233, BVRC234, BVRC235, BVRC236,	98692	Mar-13

Criteria	Commentary			
		BVRC237, BVRC238, BVRC239, BVRC244, BVRC245, BVRC252, BVRC254, BVRC257, BVRC258, BVRC259, BVRC260, BVRC263, BVRC264, BVRC265, BVRC266, BVRC267, BVRC268, BVRC269, BVRC270, BVRC271, BVRC272, BVRC273, BVRC274, BVRC275, BVRC276, BVRC277, BVRC278, BVRC279, BVRC281, BVRC282, BVRC283, BVRC284, BVRC285, BVRC286, BVRC287, BVRC288, BVRC289, BVRC290, BVRC291, BVRC292, BVRC298, BVRC300, BVRC301, BVRC302, BVRC303, BVRC304, BVRC305, BVRC306, BVRC307, BVRC308, BVRC309, BVRC310, BVRC311, BVRC312, BVRC313, BVRC314, BVRC315, BVRC316, BVRC317, BVRC318, BVRC319, BVRC320, BVRC321, BVRC322, BVRC323, BVRC324, BVRC325, BVRC326, BVRC327, BVRC328, BVRC329, BVRC330, BVRC331, BVRC332, BVRC333, BVRC334, BVRC335, BVRC336, BVRC337, BVRC338, BVRC339, BVRC341, BVRC342, BVRC343, BVRC344, BVRC345, BVRC346, BVRC347, BVRC348, BVRC349, BVRC350, BVRC351, BVRC352, BVRC353, BVRC354, BVRC355, BVRC356, BVRC358, BVRC359, BVRC360, BVRC361, BVRC362, BVRC363, BVRC364, BVRC365, BVRC366, BVRC367, BVRC368, BVRC369, BVRC370, BVRC371, BVRC372, BVRC373, BVRC374, BVRC375, BVRC376, BVRC378, BVRC379, BVRC380, BVRC381, BVRC382, BVRC383, BVRC384, BVRC385, BVRC386, BVRC387, BVRC390, BVRC391, BVRC392, BVRC393, BVRC394, BVRC395, BVRC397, BVRC398, BVRC399, BVRC400, BVRC401, BVRC402, BVRC403, BVRC404, BVRC405, BVRC406, BVRC407, BVRC408, BVRC409, BVRC410, BVRC411, BVRC412, BVRC413, BVRC414, BVRC415, BVRC416, BVRC417, BVRC418, BVRC419, BVRC420, BVRC421, BVRC422, BVRC423, BVRC424, BVRC425, BVRC426, BVRC427, BVRC428, BVRC429, BVRC430, BVRC431, BVRC432, BVRC433, BVRC434, BVRC435, BVRC436, BVRC437, BVRC438, BVRC439, BVRC440, BVRC441, BVRC442, BVRC443, BVRC444, BVRC445, BVRC446, BVRC447, BVRC448, BVRC449, BVRC450, BVRC451, BVRC452, BVRC453, BVRC454, BVRC455, BVRC456, BVRC457, BVRC458, BVRC459, BVRC460, BVRC461, BVRC462, BVRC463, BVRC464, BVRC465, BVRC466, BVRC467, BVRC468, BVRC469, BVRC470, BVRC471, BVRC472, BVRC473, BVRC474, BVRC475, BVRC476, BVRC477, BVRC478, BVRC479, BVRC480, BVRC481, BVRC482, BVRC483, BVRC484, BVRC486, BVRC487, BVRC488, BVRC489, BVRC490, BVRC491, BVRC492, BVRC493, BVRC494, BVRC495, BVRC496, BVRC497, BVRC524, BVRC525, BVRC526, BVRC527, BVRC529, BVRC530, BVRC531, BVRC533, BVRC534, BVRC535, BVRC536, BVRC537, BVRC538, BVRC539, BVRC540, BVRC541, BVRC548, BVRC549, BVRC550, BVRC551, BVRC552, BVRC553, BVRC555, BVRC556, BVRC557, BVRC558, BVRC561, BVRC562, BVRC576, BVRC581, BVRC583, BVRC584, BVRC586, BVRC587, BVRC588, BVRC611, BVRC612, BVRC613, BVRC617, BVRC618, BVRC619, BVRC620, BVRC621		
		BVRC543, BVRC546, BVRC559, BVRC563, BVRC567, BVRC568, BVRC569, BVRC570, BVRC572, BVRC573, BVRC574, BVRC577, BVRC580, BVRC582, BVRC585, BVRC590, BVRC591, BVRC595, BVRC596, BVRC601, BVRC602, BVRC603, BVRC604, BVRC606, BVRC614, BVRC623, BVRC624, BVRC626, BVRC628, BVRC629, BVRC630, BVRC631, BVRC632, BVRC634, BVRC635, BVRC637, BVRC638, BVRC639, BVRC640, BVRC641, BVRC642, BVRC645, BVRC646, BVRC647, BVRC648, BVRC650, BVRC652, BVRC653, BVRC654, BVRC655, BVRC656, BVRC657, BVRC659, BVRC673, BVRC674, BVRC675, BVRC676, BVRC677, BVRC678, BVRC689, BVRC690, BVRC691, BVRC692, BVRC693, BVRC694, BVRC695, BVRC696, BVRC697, BVRC698, BVRC699	102458	Mar-14
	The collar details of 14 holes drilled by Focus but not externally reported are given below.			
Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.			
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.			
Diagrams	• Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross- sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade.			
Balanced reporting	• Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. WAMEX references are available for the bulk of the resource with only 12% of the remnant resource utilising SOG's drilling conducted by the mining department and not externally reported.			

Hole ID	Easting GDA94z51	Northing GDA94z51	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Collar)	Dip (Collar)	Drill Type
BUDD0002	465187.88	6817865.2	437.502	75	273.8	-58.9	DD
BUDD0004	465221.28	6817863.6	436.882	93.5	92.8	-60	DD
BVRC241	465517.03	6817777.8	476.071	125	256.1	-59.3	RC
BVRC242	465497.91	6817779.6	476.247	125	259.7	-60.7	RC
BVRC255	465419.79	6817980.2	477.876	125	264.6	-61.4	RC
BVRC256	465399.73	6817980.1	478.012	125	270.2	-61.8	RC
BVRC261	465364.04	6817636.8	476.406	125	88.2	-60.3	RC
BVRC262	465349.72	6817638.8	475.871	125	88.2	-60.8	RC
BVRC280	465446.65	6817680	475.81	110	88.4	-87.6	RC
BVRC564	465365.01	6817891.6	427.378	54	90	-60	RC
BVRC608	465123.4	6817860	435.134	54	90	-60	RC
BVRC609	465144.2	6817861	436.363	48	90	-60	RC
BVRC610	465163.59	6817860	436.916	54	90	-60	RC
BVRC627	465355.01	6817891.7	426.907	54	90	-60	RC

Criteria	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• Focus have engaged RPMGlobal to conduct a PFS for Laverton Stage 1 mining.

- Section 2 Details for the Beasley Creek deposit from ASX Announcement "Beasley Creek Mineral Resource Grows by 29%" Dated 20/08/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing. • The Beasley Creek mineral resource estimate is contained entirely within Mining Lease M38/049. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim has been lodged over the Laverton project areas. No claims have been determined at this time
Exploration done by other parties	• Beasley Creek was formerly mined as an open pit to about 85m depth by WMC from 1987-1994 with production of 88.8Koz. • Later exploration has been performed by Metex/Delta Gold 1996/1997 and then Crescent Gold in 2010.

Geology	• Mineralisation at Beasley Creek is located on the Beasley Creek Shear Zone and cross cutting Fitton and McIntyre FZ's. The Beasley Creek SZ is deeply weathered to at least 200m depth with gold mineralisation hosted in:
	  • saprolitic clays,
	  • saprock of hydrothermally brecciated sediments, conglomerates and minor black shale,
	  • iron stone after gossan,
	  • laminated veins and,
	  • breccia vein infill.
	• Core loss typically occurs when quartz breccia fragments become partially lodged in the drill bit. These hard fragments rotate with the bit causing grinding/washing of the soft highly oxidised shear matrix.

Drill hole information

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	Report Date
Western Mining Corporation Ltd	BCP0002, BCP0003, BCP0004, BCP0005, BCP0007, BCP0008, BCP0009, BCP0010, BCP0012, BCP0013, BCP0014, BCP0021, BCP0022, BCP0023, BCP0024, BCP0025, BCP0026, BCP0033, BCP0034, BCD001	22647	1987
	BCD005, BCD006, BCD007, BCD009, BCD010,BCD015, BCD016, BCD017 BCP0035, BCP0036, BCP0037, BCP0039, BCP0040, BCP0041, BCP0042, BCP0043, BCP0045, BCP0046, BCP0047, BCP0049, BCP0051, BCP0052, BCP0054, BCP0058, BCP0059, BCP0060, BCP0062, BCP0063, BCP0064, BCP0065, BCP0066, BCP0067, BCP0068, BCP0069, BCP0070, BCP0071, BCP0073, BCP0074, BCP0075, BCP0076, BCP0077, BCP0078, BCP0079, BCP0081, BCP0082, BCP0098, BCP0099, BCP0100, BCP0101, BCP0102, BCP0103, BCP0104, BCP0111, BCP0124, BCP0125, BCP0126, BCP0127, BCP0128, BCP0129, BCP0130, BCP0131, BCP0132, BCP0133, BCP0134, BCP0135, BCP0136, BCP0137, BCP0138, BCP0140, BCP0142, BCP0144, BCP0148, BCP0162, BCP0163, BCP0165, BCP0166, BCP0167, BCP0275, BCP0276, BCP0277, BCP0278, BCP0279, BCP0280, BCP0281, BCP0282, BCP0284	26696	1988
	BCD008, BCD013, BCD018, BCD019, BCD020, BCD021, BCD023, BCD024, BCD025, BCD026	31396	1989
	BCP0328		
Metex Resources NL	BCD028	48547	1996
Focus Minerals Ltd	18BSDD001, 18BSDD002, 18BSDD003, 18BSDD004, 18BSDD005, 18BSDD006, 18BSDD007, 18BSDD008, 18BSDD009, 18BSDD010, 18BSDD012, 18BSDD013 18BSDD014, 18BSDD015, 18BSDD016, 18BSDD017, 18BSDD019, 18BSDD020 18BSRC001, 18BSRC002, 18BSRC003 18BSRD004, 18BSRD011, 18BSRD015 19BSDD001, 19BSDD002, 19BSDD003, 19BSDD004, 19BSDD005, 19BSDD006, 19BSRC001, 19BSRC002, 19BSRC003, 19BSRC004, 19BSRC006, 19BSRC007, 19BSRC010, 19BSRC011, 19BSRC012, 19BSRD001, 19BSRD002, 19BSRD004, 19BSRD005, 19BSRD006, 19BSRD007, 19BSRD008, 19BSRD010, 19BSRD011, 19BSRD012, 19BSRD013, 19BSRD014, 19BSRD016, 19BSRD017, 19BSRD018, 19BSRD019, 19BSRD022, 19BSRD023, 19BSRD026	120411	2019

Focus Minerals' drilled holes not yet available on WAMEX:

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
19BSDD009, 19BSDD011, 19BSDD013, 19BSDD014, 19BSDD015, 19BSDD016, 19BSDD017, 19BSDD018, 19BSDD019, 19BSDD021, 19BSDD022, 19BSDD023, 19BSDD024, 19BSDD025, 19BSDD026, 19BSDD027, 19BSDD028, 19BSDD029, 19BSDD030, 19BSDD031,19BSDD032, 19BSDD033, 19BSDD034, 19BSDD035, 19BSDD037, 19BSDD038, 19BSDD040, 19BSDD041, 19BSDD042, 19BSDD043	High Value Exploration Results from Laverton Gold Project	22/07/2019
19BSRC015, 19BSRC016, 19BSRC025, 19BSRC026, 19BSRC027, 19BSRC028,		

Criteria	Commentary		
	19BSRC035, 19BSRC040, 19BSRC043, 19BSRC044, 19BSRC045, 19BSRC053, 19BSRC054, 19BSRC055		
	19BSRD027, 19BSRD028, 19BSRD031, 19BSRD032, 19BSRD033, 19BSRD034		
	20BSDD027, 20BSDD030, 20BSDD032, 20BSDD038, 20BSDD050, 20BSDD051, 20BSDD052, 20BSDD054, 20BSDD055, 20BSDD061, 20BSDD063, 20BSDD065, 20BSDD066	Laverton Exploration Update	28/07/2020
	20BSRC004, 20BSRC005		
	20BSRD012, 20BSRD013, 20BSRD014, 20BSRD015		
Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.		
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Wherever possible holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation • Holes targeting the WNW extension McIntyre/BTW FZ structures and Shallow SE dipping footwall structures in the NW part of the Beasley Creek Project often have sub-optimal orientations due to limited drilling collar locations. None of these intersections are represented as true widths at this stage. • True widths can be estimated once geological/mineralisation modelling has been completed. • Furthermore, no intersections are represented as calculated true widths in this report		
Diagrams	• Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross- sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade		
Balanced reporting	• Historic drill results are available on WAMEX • Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for Focus Minerals holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.		
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.		
Further work	• Focus Minerals anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton.		

- Section 2 Details for the Beasley Creek South deposit from ASX Announcement "Beasley Creek South Delivers High Grade Mineral Resource" Dated 15/07/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing. • The Beasley Creek South mineral resource estimate is contained entirely within Mining Lease M38/049. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim has been lodged over the Laverton project areas. No claims have been determined at this time
Exploration done by other parties	• Beasley Creek South has been drilled by numerous companies over the years, mainly WMC who mined the adjacent Beasley Creek open pit, Metex Resources and Crescent Gold NL. • Drill spacing on the main shear approached 20m x 20m and was useful for guiding follow up drill • depths. However, due to RC sample issues within the main shear none of these holes were used in this resource estimate.

Geology	• Mineralisation at Beasley South is located on the moderately east dipping Beasley Shear Zone (SZ). To date mineralisation is confirmed at Beasley South over 500m strike and to within 400m of the southern side of Beasley Creek.
	• The Beasley SZ is deeply weathered to ~80-100% clay and drill intersections to date at 130m depth are located in completely weathered rock.
	• The Beasley SZ is sandwiched between hanging-wall (eastern) mafic high magnesium volcanics and footwall (western) ultramafic intrusions and feldspar-hornblende porphyries.
	• The weathered rocks within the Beasley SZ include:
	  • saprolitic clays,
	  • saprock of hydrothermally brecciated sediments, conglomerates and minor black shale,
	  • iron stone after gossan,
	  • laminated veins and,
	  • breccia vein infill.
	• Core loss typically occurs when quartz breccia fragments become partially lodged in the drill bit. These hard fragments rotate with the bit causing grinding/washing of the soft highly oxidised shear matrix.
	• Due to the soft nature of the oxidised shear RC sample recovery has proven to be elusive and regularly is less than 40% within mineralised Beasley Creek SZ

Drill hole information

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A- Number	Report Date
Focus Minerals Ltd	18BSRC009, 18BSRC010	120411	2018

FML Drilled holes not yet available on WAMEX

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
19BSDD044, 19BSDD045, 19BSDD048, 19BSDD049, 19BSDD050, 19BSDD058, 19BSDD060, 19BSDD061, 19BSDD062, 19BSDD063, 19BSDD064, 19BSDD065, 19BSDD066, 19BSDD067, 19BSDD068, 19BSDD069, 19BSDD071, 19BSDD072, 19BSDD073, 19BSDD074, 19BSDD075, 19BSDD076, 19BSDD077, 19BSDD078, 19BSDD080, 19BSDD082, 19BSDD083, 19BSDD084, 19BSDD085, 19BSDD086, 19BSDD087, 19BSDD088, 19BSRC066, 19BSRD036	Outstanding Results at Beasley Creek South	30/01/2020
20BSDD001, 20BSDD002, 20BSDD003, 20BSDD005, 20BSDD007, 20BSDD008, 20BSDD010, 20BSDD011, 20BSDD012, 20BSDD013, 20BSDD014, 20BSDD015, 20BSDD016, 20BSDD017, 20BSDD018	Strong Hits at Beasley Creek South Boost	28/04/2020

Criteria	Commentary
	Laverton Resource Upside

Collar details of FML holes drilled during 2020 and yet to be released are given below:

BHID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH	Drill Type
20BSDD020	434046.97	6837783.9	432.6	270	-60	162.4	DD
20BSDD021	434041.44	6838041.2	432.5	270	-60	168.3	DD
20BSDD022	433897.77	6838100.1	431.8	270	-60	61.8	DD
20BSDD023	433893.32	6838038.9	431.9	270	-60	50.7	DD
20BSDD024	433887.6	6837973.8	431.8	270	-60	31.8	DD
20BSDD025	433966.06	6837910.5	431.4	270	-60	105	DD
20BSDD026	433984.01	6838185.7	432.1	270	-60	98	DD
20BSDD029	434015.9	6838131.6	432.5	270	-60	128	DD
20BSDD031	434077	6837876.2	432.6	270	-60	136.1	DD
20BSDD033	434001.31	6838049.5	432.4	270	-60	124.9	DD
20BSDD034	433960.39	6838042.6	432.4	265	-60	112.9	DD
20BSDD035	434022.77	6837911.8	432.3	270	-60	151.8	DD
20BSDD036	434041.93	6838114.7	433.8	270	-60	156.6	DD
20BSDD037	434007.12	6837937.2	433.4	270	-60	156.4	DD
20BSDD039	433966.44	6837982.7	431.8	270	-60	107	DD
20BSDD040	433978.19	6837805.8	433.3	270	-60	165.3	DD
20BSDD041	434004.72	6837889.0	432.8	270	-60	142.9	DD
20BSDD042	433936.7	6837958.6	431.7	270	-60	98.1	DD
20BSDD043	433981.66	6837895.8	432.1	270	-60	115.9	DD
20BSDD044	433914.19	6838045.6	431.8	270	-60	64.8	DD
20BSDD045	433965.15	6837962.3	431.7	270	-60	107	DD
20BSDD046	433896.06	6838073.0	431.8	270	-60	46.9	DD
20BSDD048	433919.98	6838100.0	431.8	270	-60	52.9	DD
20BSDD049	434019.65	6838171.8	431.9	270	-60	128	DD
20BSDD053	433978.72	6837860.7	433.4	270	-80	147.4	DD
20BSDD056	434098.45	6837841.5	433.6	270	-60	220.9	DD
20BSDD057	433956.02	6837837.2	433.3	265	-60	107	DD
20BSDD058	434116.06	6837789.8	431.3	270	-60	238.9	DD
20BSDD064	433958.33	6838160.4	430.8	260	-60	65	DD
20BSRC002	433907.3	6838129.7	431.7	269.0	-60	30	RC
20BSRD004	434111.36	6837890.4	432.5	272.1	-60	224	RC/DD
20BSRD006	434084.52	6838114.7	432.5	267.8	-60	195.5	RC/DD
20BSRD009	434110.45	6838035.1	432.3	271.9	-60	222.4	RC/DD
20BSRD010	434092.46	6838078.7	432.4	269.4	-60	198.5	RC/DD
20BSRD011	434090.95	6837965.4	432.1	269.3	-60	207.4	RC/DD

Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Wherever possible holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation • True widths can be estimated once geological/mineralisation modelling has been completed. • Furthermore, no intersections are represented as calculated true widths in this report.
Diagrams	• Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross- sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade.
Balanced reporting	• Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for FML holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• FML anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton. • Focus have engaged RPMGlobal to conduct a PFS for Laverton Stage 1 mining

- Section 2 Details for the Wedge deposit from ASX Announcement "Wedge Open Pit Resource Update" Dated 24/01/2020

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2016

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The Nyalpa Pirniku claim has been lodged over the Laverton project areas. No claims have been determined at this time
• The tenements fall within the Laverton Water Reserve and all exploration completed complied with required regulations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• The Wedge deposit has been historically mined as 3 pits by Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd between 1990 and 1992. Production figures state 262,023t @ 2.53g/t Au HG ore was mined from the pits and 260,544t @ 2.51 g/t of HG ore was Milled.
• Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd formerly Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd conducted various exploration activities over the Wedge trend since 1984 when it gained 100% management and operation of Teck Explorations and Morrison Petroleum's JV interests. This involved geological mapping, ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, aeromagnetics, resistivity, gradient array, induced polarisation, rock chip sampling, RC, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Diamond drilling.
• Metex acquired the Wedge tenements from Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd in September 1996, conducting various exploration activities including data validation, geological mapping, aerial photography, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, aeromagnetic surveys, RAB, Vacuum and RC drilling.
• The ground was subsequently acquired by Crescent Gold NL in May 2010 before being taken over by Focus Minerals Laverton in October 2012.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Regionally the geology comprises strongly deformed ultramafics, mafic volcanics and intercalated iron formation and sediments.
• The deposit is hosted by an interflow sedimentary unit within a thick Archean mafic volcanic pile. The interflow sediments consist of chert, shale and minor black shale below the oxidation horizon and contain pyrite and minor pyrrhotite.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>• Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database. Most of these holes were drilled in the excavated pit area and has been depleted from the reported resource.

WAMEX Reference:
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A-Number</th><th>WAMEX Report Date</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd</td><td>LNP027 - LNP032, LNP034, LNP040 - LNP044, LNP047 - LNP050, LNP052, LNP053, LNP055, LNP056</td><td>16888</td><td>February 1985</td></tr>
<tr><td>LNP001, LNP002, LNP007, LNP008, LNP013 - LNP015, LNP020, LNP024 - LNP026, LNP057 - LNP077, LNP083 - LNP093, LNP095, LNP096, LNP101, LNP102</td><td>Unknown</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>LNP104 - LNP123, LNP129 - LNP135, LNP138, LNP139 - LNP143</td><td>20646</td><td>February 1987</td></tr>
<tr><td>LNP144 - LNP161, LNP163 - LNP215, LNP217 - LNP236, LNP238 - LNP241, LNP243, LNP245 - LNP268, LNP270, LNP271, LNP273, LNP274, LNP276, LNP278 - LNP287, LNP289, LNP291, LNP293, LNP295, LNP298 - LNP328, LNP330</td><td>23398</td><td>February 1988</td></tr>
<tr><td>LND001 - LND009</td><td>27633</td><td>February 1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>LNP331 - LNP347, LNP349, LNP351 - LNP357</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd</td><td>LND010</td><td rowspan="2">15929</td><td rowspan="2">January 1990</td></tr>
<tr><td>LNP359 - LNP361, LNP365 - LNP385</td></tr>
<tr><td>LNP386 - LNP401, LNP403 - LNP406</td><td>33668</td><td>March 1991</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>LNP411 - LNP418, LNP421, LNP424 - LNP432</td><td>35688</td><td>January 1992</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metex Resources NL</td><td>LNRC001, LNRC002, LNRC007 - LNRC010</td><td>48547</td><td>January 1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>Western Mining Corporation Ltd</td><td>LFP0817</td><td>22647</td><td>January 1988</td></tr>
</table>
FML holes WAMEX reference:
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A- Number</th><th>WAMEX Report Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Focus Minerals Ltd</td><td>18LNRC001, 18LNRC002, 18LNRC003, 18LNRC004, 18LNRC005, 18LNRC006, 18LNRC007, 18LNRC008, 18LNRC010, 18LNRC011, 18LNRC012, 18LNRC017, 18LNRC018, 18LNRC019, 18LNRC020, 18WDRC001, 18WDRC002, 18WDRC003, 18WDRC004, 18WDRC005, 18WDRC006, 18WDRC007, 18WDRC008, 18WDRC009, 18WDRC010, 18WDRC011, 18WDRC012, 18WDRC013, 18WDRC014, 18WDRC015, 18WDRC016, 18WDRC017, 18WDRC018, 18WDRC019, 18WDRC020, 18WDRC021, 18WDRC022, 18WDRC023, 18WDRC024, 18WDRC025, 18WDRC026, 18WDRC027, 18WDRC028, 18WDRC029, 18WDRC030, 18WDRC031, 18WDRC032, 18WDRC033,18WDRC034, 18WDRC035, 18WDRC036, 18WDRC037, 18WDRC038, 18WDRC039, 18WDRC040, 18WDRC041, 18WDRC042, 18WDRC043, 18WDRC044, 18WDRC045, 18WDRC047</td><td>120411</td><td>July 2019</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

FML Drilled holes not yet available on WAMEX

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
19LNRC019 - 19LNRC045, 19WDRC014, 19WDRC016 - 19WDRC024, 19WDRC026, 19WDRC028 - 19WDRC055	High Value Exploration Results from Laverton Gold Project	22-Jul-19
19LNRC057 - 19LNRC0061, 19LNRC065, 19LNRC069 - 19LNRC070, 19LNRC074 - 19LNRC079, 19LNRC089, 19LNRC092 19WDDD001-19WDDD002, 19WDRC059 - 19WDRC063	Wedge Open Pit Resource Update	24-Jan-20

Collar details of FML holes drilled during 2019 are given below:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth (m)	Tenement
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip		
19LNRC063	440997.69	6844326.7	457.35	304.64	-60.14	60	M3800159
19LNRC064	440918.51	6844228.1	456.83	309.92	-52.57	96	M3800159
19LNRC066	440974.68	6844293.2	457.27	281.26	-49.1	78	M3800159
19LNRC067	440919.89	6844178.6	456.47	313.09	-60.66	90	M3800159
19LNRC071	440942.06	6844265.3	456.88	305.64	-70.11	54	M3800159
19LNRC085	441026.11	6844433.2	457.31	299.9	-60.28	30	M3800159
19LNRC086	441010.67	6844398.9	457.61	306.57	-60.32	30	M3800159
19LNRC087	441003.76	6844389.1	457.53	302.52	-60.34	30	M3800159
19WDRC015	440377.35	6843239.7	455.71	320.49	-50.9	54	M3800159
19WDRC025	440374.13	6843274.5	455.68	310.13	-55.75	36	M3800159
19WDRC027	440391.37	6843288.2	455.73	321.87	-54.96	54	M3800159
19WDRC056	439873.36	6842975.9	453.45	323.79	-50.76	30	M3800159
19WDRC057	439861.23	6842964.1	453.52	324.25	-50.21	30	M3800159
19WDRC058	439829.81	6842931.3	453.78	319.51	-59.47	30	M3800159

Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m. • A statistical review of the different mineralisation lodes revealed some high-grade outliers to the sample population and various top cuts were applied on a lode-by-lode basis. A maximum top-cut of 25g/t was applied to one high grade lode, on average a 10g/t top-cap was applied to higher-grade outlier samples.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX. • FML drill hole data is available in the previous drill hole information table.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results. • Focus have engaged RPMGlobal to conduct a PFS for Laverton Stage 1 mining

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 Karridale Deposit from ASX Announcement "Karridale Mineral Resource increases by 60%" Dated 24/09/2020

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by 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. Because 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:

Criteria	Commentary
	• Missing collar information • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys • Checks for character data in numeric fields • Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.
Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - 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 September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• All Focus drill holes, and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation specifically adhering to geological and structural controls. • Relogging of Focus diamond core and RC chips was completed to standardise and provide a coherent data set. • The relogging and additional drilling improved the understanding of geological controls on gold mineralisation at Karridale. The Karridale mineralisation is hosted in an interpreted half graben on the SE side of a large Granodiorite intrusion. The mineralisation is hosted primarily by the shallow NW dipping shears depicted by mylonitic sediment packages with intense carb-sericite alteration and by some NW-SE subvertical veins. • The logging of sheared to mylonitic zones, quartz veining and/or carbonate-sericitic alteration guided the primary interpretation so that it was not solely controlled by mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was completed using Seequent Leapfrog software on a section-by-section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t Au value was used to guide the interpretation. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down- dip. • A number of steeply dipping NW striking cross fault features were identified and modelled. An apparent increase in grade was noted at the intersections of these cross faults and the shallow NW dipping lodes. The contacts of these intersections were considered a dilatational contacts with sharing of grades along the contact. Although in the flatter structures a grade dependent search was used to limit the influence of the high grades.
Dimensions	• Mineralisation extends over a 900m strike length trending NE and has been modelled from surface to a depth of 450m below surface. Numerous lodes have been modelled plunging 20 - 30° to the NW. Six cross-cutting faults plunging 55° to NNW and 30° to the NNE have also been interpreted. The thickness of the individual quartz veins varies from 0.25m to 6m thick. Average thickness of mineralised shears is 4m. In addition, an average 2m thick sub-horizontal supergene cover lode has been modelled covering most of the mineralised deposit area.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Only RC and Diamond holes drilled by FML were used in the estimation. In total 301 holes were used, 271 RC holes for 53,270m and 30 RC pre-collar with diamond tail (RC/DD) holes for 10,934.53m. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain, the dominant sampling interval. With a minimum 0.2m composite length, intervals less than this were added to end of previous composite interval. • Composited assay values of each lode were exported as text file (.csv) from Leapfrog and imported into Snowden Supervisor for statistical and 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. • Different caps were used for the lodes, an average of 10g/t Au was used; the largest cap was 30g/t Au in the cross-cutting HG fault lodes. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor for lodes with greater than 200 samples, which was 13 lodes. Lodes with fewer than 200 samples shared the variogram of a similar orientated lode. A normal scores transformation was applied to the negatively skewed data in each lode. A back- transformation to original units was applied to the variogram models before being exported in Surpac readable format. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation. An Ordinary Kriging (OK) technique was selected using the variograms modelled in Supervisor. Each domain was estimated separately. After a review of the geology and contact analysis in Supervisor software, it was considered acceptable for samples along the contact of the cross faults and flat lodes to be shared with limiting grade searches restricting the distance the higher grades were spread into the flat lodes. • A minimum of 8 and a maximum 14 - 16 samples were used to estimate each block with a maximum of 6 samples per drill hole. selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • An elliptical search was used based on range and rotation directions of the Variograms. • If a block was not estimated with the initial search parameters, the minimum number of samples was reduced to 4 and the search distance increased by 1.5 times, with the maximum number of samples per hole reduced to 3. After the second search pass, a third pass was run on un-estimated blocks, increasing the search distance twice that of the second pass. After the third pass a few blocks in two lodes that had not estimated were assigned the average grade of the surrounding estimated blocks. • The block model had 54% blocks estimate in first search pass, 38% in the second search pass and 8% in the third search pass. • Block sizes for the model were 20m in Y, 20m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 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. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing. • The estimate was validated by several methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing, easting and RL for the larger lodes were run in Supervisor and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.

Criteria	Commentary
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• The Resources for Karridale have been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off and above the 230mRL (235m below surface) for open pit based on previous pit optimisations.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Karridale deposit would be mined by open pit extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• While no metallurgical test work has been carried out specifically at Karridale, previous production and processing records for the nearby Burtville Pit exist.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Karridale deposit sits near the previously mined Burtville Pit, with numerous historic workings in the area, including minor underground development at Boomerang.
Bulk density	• Density values were assigned based on a modelled regolith category. The densities for each weathering category were calculated using a combination of physical bulk density and specific gravity measurements obtained from Focus diamond core. • A value of 1.94 was assigned to completely oxidised, 2.12 for completely weathered, 2.30 for strongly weathered, 2.53 for moderately weathered, 2.72 for partially weathered and 2.86 for fresh. • In total 512 specific gravity and bulk density measurements were used to determine the assigned densities. • Jinning Testing and Inspections completed the bulk density measurements. • The water immersion technique was used for the specific gravity determinations on selected competent lengths of core greater than 10cm.
Classification	• Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based primarily on drilling spacing and 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. • Shapes were created in Surpac to constrain the model within 40m x 40m spacing has been classified as Indicated and the surrounding 40m x 80m spaced drilling for Inferred Resource down to the 230mRL
Audits or reviews	• No external audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

- Section 3 Details for the Burtville deposit from ASX Announcement "115% Increase to Burtville Mineral Resource" Dated 21/10/2020

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by 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. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
	• Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
	• Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
	• Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
	• User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
	• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
	  • Missing collar information
	  • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
	  • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
	  • Checks for character data in numeric fields
	• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software, ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software and Datamine software. Also, when loading the data, any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.

Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 has not visited site.
Geological interpretation	• All Focus and previous operators (Aberfoyle, Sons of Gwalia and Crescent Gold) RC and diamond drill holes and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The gold mineralisation at Burtville is complex and is hosted within a granodiorite intrusive as well as via an extensive network of structurally controlled quartz veins. The stockwork of narrow quartz veins (1mm to 30cm) which cut the granodiorite, overlying sandstone and mafic units hosts a higher grade of gold compared with the alteration mineralisation seen in the surrounding granodiorite. • A geological matrix analysis was conducted to determine what geological characteristics are important to assist in understanding the gold mineralisation. At Burtville, this study was inconclusive, with significant Au mineralisation in all rock types/altered zones except for the mafic volcanics. • Deterministic grade-based wireframes (as used in previous estimates) and running an estimate using linear methods (such as ordinary kriging (OK) or inverse distance (ID)) is difficult and not representative of the mineralisation. In particular, trying to tie together mineralised trends in such a structurally complex deposit is challenging. • Therefore, the economic compositing function in Leapfrog software was used for the interpretation of the mineralised zone - at a cut-off of 0.05ppm Au, the minimum ore composite length was set to 5m, with maximum included and consecutive internal waste parameters set to 4m.

Criteria	Commentary
	• An intrusive geological model was constructed in Leapfrog. In the weathered zone (above the base of complete oxidation, which varies from 20 m to 50 m below topographic surface), a horizontal global trend was set, and used for interpolation of the geological model. In the transitional and fresh rock zone, a global trend of 25° towards grid west was set, which is concordant with the Au mineralisation trend. • The geological model was designed to essentially exclude waste material and were to be used to constrain a non-linear estimation method.
Dimensions	• The deposit extends over a strike length of 700 mN, is about 800 mE wide and extends to 140 m below the surface. The mineralisation is mainly around the granodiorite contact, which limits the known depth extent.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Estimation of the mineral resource was by the non-linear method Localized Uniform Conditioning (LUC) using Isatis software. Test work of the other major non-linear estimation method (Multiple Indicator Kriging) were not successful, as the indicator variograms above even low thresholds were essentially nugget effect. • The LUC estimation process was as follows: • Drill hole data selected within mineralized domains and composited to 2m downhole intervals in Datamine software – 2m was chosen as the best compromise between detailed information and over-smoothing using longer composites. • Composited data imported into Isatis 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. 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 separate oxidized and transitional/fresh rock mineralized domains. • The variogram models had very high nugget effects (~80% of total sill), with a range of 200 m in fresh rock and 35 m in oxidised. • 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. Localization of the grades was later into Selective Mining Units (SMU) block of 5 mE x 10 mN x 2.5 mRL (16 SMUs per panel). • A 'distance limited threshold' technique was used where uncapped data was used within 5 m of the extreme values, but a capping of 10 ppm was used beyond this This cap was based on inflections and discontinuities in the histograms and log-probability plots. • The ellipsoid search parameters were based on the variogram ranges, with the search ellipse dimensions about 90% of the variogram range, with anisotropies retained. A minimum of 10 and maximum of 60 (2m composite) samples per panel estimate. • If a panel was not estimated with these search parameters, then the ellipse was expanded by a factor of four, but less than 2% of the panels required this second pass. • 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. • The Localizing step was then run, and the resulting SMU models for the fresh and oxidised material were exported from Isatis to Datamine • 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 (per shoot) comparisons of input data and model, and by semi-local statistical methods (swath plots). All methods showed satisfactory results.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grade of 0.6ppm Au was established for the nearby Beasley Creek pit optimisation work. Given that the mining and processing methods would be the same for both pits, this is a reasonable assumption. However, pit optimisation work is currently underway for Burtville, and cut-off grades and other assumptions for limiting the resource should be reviewed when this work is completed.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Burtville deposit would be mined by open pit extraction. The previous pit design would have extended to 120m below surface (360 mRL). The gold price used for the optimisation/pit design is unknown, but the spot price in late 2012 was ~AUD$1700/oz. • Further pit optimisation is underway but given the much higher current gold price (~AUD$2600/oz), then it is probable that the pit shells would be deeper and reach towards the extent of the modelled mineralisation. • The 340 mRL has therefore been used as the base for reporting the classified resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Historical metallurgical test work and actual open cut mining showed the mineralised material had very good to excellent recoveries in a standard CIL gold processing plant (>90% for some transitional material, but generally above 98% in fresh rock.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The Burtville deposit has previously been mined by open pit methods in the 2012-2013 by Focus, and there are existing waste dumps and open cut pits. • Other operations in the area in the last 8 years have been Focus' Chatterbox – Apollo Pits south along strike and at Euro South to the SE and is 27 km from Goldfield's Granny Smith gold mine. • Therefore, there is extensive mining history in the region, and there are no unforeseen • environmental considerations that would preclude conventional open cut mining and waste dump construction.
Bulk density	• Bulk density test work was gathered throughout the life of the historical open cut pit (mining ceased in 2013) with the water immersion technique used for these determinations. • Average bulk density values were assigned per modelled lithology/weathering domain (1.8 t/m^3 for oxidised, 2.45 t/m^3 for transitional and 2.65 t/m^3 for fresh rock).
Classification	• The Indicated Mineral Resource has a nominal drill spacing of 20 mN x 20 mE or closer (10 mE x 10 mN in grade control drilled areas), is not more than 20m laterally beyond drilling, not more than 10 m below the base of drilling and blocks estimated using the first search pass. • The Inferred Mineral Resource is material within the mineralised domain, but not meeting the criteria for Indicated. • The Indicated part of the resource only extends 10 m below the limit of drilling (360 mRL maximum), and the Inferred resource only to the 340 mRL maximum. • This classification considers the confidence of the resource estimate and the quality of the data and reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits of the mineral resource have conducted, although the independent consultants used for the resource estimate (Cube

Criteria	Commentary
	Consultants) conduct internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

- Section 3 Details for the Beasley Creek deposit from ASX Announcement "Beasley Creek Mineral Resource Grows by 29%" Dated 20/08/2020

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by 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.
	• Focus Minerals' database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
	  • Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy/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 Focus Minerals.
	• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on Focus Minerals' database and they include the following checks:
	  • Missing collar information
	  • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
	  • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
	  • Checks for character data in numeric fields
	• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software, ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software and Datamine software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.

Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is Focus Minerals' General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1, has not visited site.
Geological interpretation	• All Focus Minerals drill holes and historic mining data were used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised shoot interpretation is based on the Beasley Creek Shear Zone and the brecciated sediments and veins within the shear. Au grades are used to assist in the interpretation. The orientation of the shoots in the southern part of the deposit reflects the known shoot geometry from the previous mining. • In the southern part of the deposit, the south-east plunge of the mineralised shoots is confirmed by the outcrop and mined mineralisation in the historical WMC pit, and any alternative interpretation is unlikely. However, for the northern part of the deposit away from the pit, there may be alternatives to the geometry of the shoots modelled, although the global tonnages are smaller here and unlikely to be significantly different if an alternative interpretation was adopted. • It is recognised that the WMC RC data in places shows down hole contamination (due to the wet ground conditions and older cross-over sub RC hammers used). Much of this data is within the historical pit and has very little influence over the resource estimate below the pit. Where this RC data is below the pit, it has not been used for the interpretation as it would create incorrect long intercepts. However, this data has been used for grade interpolation, as studies showed this data within the interpreted shoots was very similar statistically to the modern RC and DDH drilling undertaken by Focus Minerals. • Contiguous high-grade zones (>5 ppm Au) were modelled as separate domains. • The weathering/oxidation profiles at Beasley Creek is deep, with clays and saprock extending up to 250 m below surface in the eastern part of the deposit. • Leapfrog software was used for the interpretation of the mineralised shoots and the regolith • domains. Each mineralised shoot intercept was coded in the database before being imported into Leapfrog, so the resulting solids honour the data well.
Dimensions	• The deposit extends over a strike length of 1100m and extends to at least 280m below the surface. The deposit is arcuate in shape, striking towards the north-west in the northern part of the deposit, and to the south-west and then south in the southern part. There are numerous mineralised lodes, plunging at 30 to 50° to the south-east in the southern part of the deposit, and dipping at 50 to 60° to the north-east in the northern part. • The individual lodes range from 5 m to 30 m thick (averaging 15 m), from 20 m to 80 m wide (averaging 30 m) and can extend up to 400 m down plunge.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Estimation of the mineral resource was by ordinary kriging using Datamine software. The estimation process was as follows: • Drill hole database including coded shoot intercepts imported into Datamine. • Drill hole data composited to 1m downhole intervals, with a minimum allowable composite of 0.25 m at the shoot base. • Composited data imported into Supervisor software for statistical and geostatistical analysis. • Top-capping applied per mineralised shoot – caps ranged between 5 to 10 ppm Au for the main mineralised shoots, and up to 25 ppm Au for the high-grade shoots. The caps were based on inflections and discontinuities in the histograms and log-probability plots. • Variography was done on data transformed to normal scores, and the variogram model was back transformed to original units. Variography was only performed for mineralised shoots with more than 150 samples (seven shoots), and these were applied to the other shoots that had the closest statistical similarities. • As the mineralised shoots have different orientations, the applied variogram rotations (for the smaller shoots) were adjusted (and checked) for each individual shoot. • The variogram models had moderate to high nugget effects (~30 to 50% of total sill), and with a down-plunge range of 50 to 60 m. The range across dip was small, generally 6 to 8 m. • The ellipsoid search parameters were based on the variogram ranges, with the search ellipse dimensions about 90% of the variogram

Criteria	Commentary
	range, with anisotropies retained. A minimum of 8 and maximum of 14 (1m composite) samples per block were used, with a maximum of 4 samples per drill hole. Estimates were into parent blocks, not sub-blocks. • Search ellipse rotation directions were the same as the variograms, for each shoot. • If a block was not estimated with these search parameters, then the ellipse was expanded by a factor of two, using the same sample numbers. If a block was not estimated on the second pass, then a third pass was used – this was an expanded search of a factor of 4 compared to the first pass, with a minimum of two and maximum of 18 samples. • For the block model, 66% of blocks were estimated on the first pass, 30% on the second and 3% on the third. No blocks in the mineralised shoots were left unestimated. These search volumes assisted with later resource classification. • The block model itself was a non-rotated model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 10 mE x 20 mN x 5 mRL – this is about half of the average drill spacing in the well-mineralised areas. • Sub-blocking was to a minimum of 1.25 mE x 2.5 mN x 1.25 mRL for accurate volume representation, and the blocks and sub-blocks were coded by mineralised shoot and lithology/weathering and topography. • 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 (per shoot) comparisons of input data and model, and by semi-local statistical methods (swath plots). All methods showed satisfactory results.
Moisture	• There is significant groundwater at Beasley Creek, but bulk density determinations (see below) were made on dried core. Tonnages are therefore estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grade of 0.8 ppm Au was established from the previous pit optimisation run (see below) and gave a consistent cash flow. As the Au price is now higher than the price used during this optimisation study (AUD$2300/oz cf. $1800/oz), then the reporting cut-off grade used is a conservative approach.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Beasley Creek deposit would be mined by open pit extraction. Previous pit optimisation runs have extended to 180 m below surface (250 mRL), using a gold price of AUD$1786/oz. • Further pit optimisation is underway but, given the much higher current gold price (~AUD$2300/oz), it is probable that the pit shells would be deeper. • The 250 mRL has therefore been used as the base for reporting the classified resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• WMC reported reconciled recovery of blended feed at Windarra between 1991 and 1994, although this was a blend from a number of sources. WMC mine reconciliation for the period ranged from 82% - 93% • Test work was completed on samples by Metex/Delta in the late 1990s for heap leach and column test work and reported 94% recovery in 56 days and 80% in 20 days, which was considered favourable for heap leach. • Eleven samples were further acquired by Delta Gold and subjected to bottle roll test work, returning 84-98% recovery after 48 hours. Nine of the 11 samples returned average 94.28% recovery after 24 hours with very low reagent consumption. • Focus Minerals completed two new samples at ALS in September 2019. The material was considered in natural state already too fine to require grinding and was simple-sized post-test work. • Later sizing showed the P80 for one sample was 54 micron and the other 75 microns. As such some of the in situ material may not need a grind at all. • The leach results for these two Beasley Creek samples were good with 96.74% and 97.74% recovery after 4 hours and, 94.44% and 92.67% recovery at 2 hours, with low reagent consumption. • These results confirm earlier results from Beasley Creek and indicate it will run very well in either a mill or as a heap leach. • Metallurgical test work at Beasley Creek South shows a similar response to samples processed at ALS in 2019
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Beasley Creek was mined by open pit methods between 1987-1993 by WMC and there are existing waste dumps and open cut pits. • Other operations in the area in the past eight years have been Focus Minerals' Chatterbox– Apollo Pits 8.5km south along strike and at Euro South, 19km to the south-east. • Therefore, there is extensive mining history in the region, and there are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would preclude conventional open cut mining and waste dump construction. • A potential heap leach would have greater environmental management burden than sending to a CIL plant but would not preclude mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density test work was initially on diamond core samples from different geology domains, with the water immersion technique used for these determinations. These results were compared with external lab results in order to develop an accurate database. • Follow up PQ3 holes were drilled for down hole gamma logging of in situ bulk density at 0.2m downhole spacing. In additional available open HQ3 holes were down hole gamma logged to build a significant high-resolution dataset at Beasley Creek. • The regolith at Beasley Creek was comprehensively modelled in Leapfrog and used to evaluate all bulk density results by regolith domain. • The statistics of each domain were analysed to determine refined average bulk density values to be applied to each regolith domain.
Classification	• The mineralised shoots are classified as Indicated where the drilling pattern is 40 m along strike and 20 m down dip, and within 20m of the lower-most drilling in the shoot • All the rest of the mineralised shoots outside this area are classified as Inferred. • This classification considers the confidence of the geological interpretation and the quality of the data and reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits of the mineral resource have conducted, although the independent consultants • used for the resource estimate (Cube Consultants) have critically reviewed the geological interpretations provided by Focus and the quality of the WMC RC drilling.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

- Section 3 Details for the Beasley Creek South deposit from ASX Announcement "Beasley Creek South Delivers High Grade Mineral Resource" Dated 15/07/2020

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by 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. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
	  • Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
	  • Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
	  • Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
	  • User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
	• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
	  • Missing collar information
	  • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
	  • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
	  • Checks for character data in numeric fields.
	• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software, ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software and Datamine software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.

Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. Although percussion drill holes were used with caution due to the poor sample recovery and quality that is inherent with the drilling method at Beasley Creek South. • The mineralised geological interpretation was generated in Seequent Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software. Three larger mineralised lodes were generated by coding mineralised intervals along strike and down dip of the known trend using logged geology as a guide. An approximate 0.5g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 0.5g/t samples were included for continuity. • Within the larger mineralised lodes, several cores of higher-grade mineralisation were modelled as separate domains. • Two hanging wall lodes were modelled also with higher-grade cores within each lode. • Minor deviation of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes down-dip. • A gap in the main lode was modelled corresponding with less altered/weathered coarse calc – silicate mafic intrusion. Tight spaced infill drilling has been used to better define its location and extent.
Dimensions	• The deposit extends over a strike length of 450m and extends to approximately 250m below the surface. The deposit is striking towards the NNW. There are three main lodes of mineralisation and two hanging wall lodes. The bulk of the mineralisation has been modelled from surface. • The lodes range from 5m to 25m wide (averaging 10m), with the internal HG shoots ranging from 1m to 15m wide (averaging 5m). The two hanging wall lodes average 3m wide.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • The boundaries between lodes and also between the HG shoots and surrounding lodes were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation.
	• Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots by domain revealed outlier sample values in some of the lodes/shoots. A maximum top-cut of 40g/t Au and an average of 25g/t Au was used for the HG shoots; maximum top-cut of 7g/t Au and an average of 4g/t Au was used for surround lodes. Assays above the top-cut were set to the top-cut value. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor for the main lode and one of the smaller lodes that had the largest number of samples. Other minor lodes shared the minor lode variogram. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 10m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 1.25m in the Y direction, 1.25m in the X direction and 2.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike was selected to best fill the wireframe volumes. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • The main lode was estimated using a minimum (8) and maximum (16) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was increased and the minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by several methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the lodes with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

Criteria	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The open pit cut-off grade of 0.55 g/t Au (Gold Price AUD $1,800/oz) was established from the 2019 Laverton Scoping Study. • For the purposes of reporting this open pit resource a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au has been used which is in line with the recently reported and nearby Beasley Creek Resource Estimate (Announced 25/10/2019).
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Beasley Creek South deposit would be mined by open pit extraction. Nearby Beasley Creek has been optimised in the scoping study down to the 250mRL (approx.180m below surface) for reasonable open pit extraction the same RL cut off has been applied to the Beasley Creek South open pit resource.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Beasley Creek South samples are being compiled for metallurgical test work.
	• Samples are geologically / mineralogically similar to the nearby Beasley Creek deposit.
	• As stated in the Beasley Creek release 25 October 2019:
	  • Focus sent two samples for test work to ALS in September 2019. The material was considered in natural state already too fine to require grinding and was simple sized post-test work.
	  • Later sizing showed the P80 for one sample was 54 micron and the other 75 microns. As such some of the in situ material may not need a grind at all.
	  • The leach results for these two Beasley Creek samples were good with 96.74% and 97.74% recovery after 4hrs and, 94.44% and 92.67% recovery at 2 hrs, with low reagent consumption.
	• These results confirm earlier results from Beasley Creek and indicate it will run very well in either a mill or as a heap leach.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• Beasley Creek South is approximately 400m south of the existing Beasley Creek open pit which was mined by open pit methods in the 1980s by WMC. • It forms part of the Chatterbox Shear group of deposits which have been historically mined and there are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would preclude conventional open cut mining and waste dump construction.
Bulk density	• Bulk density test work was routinely completed on FML diamond core samples targeting all geological/weathering domains. The water immersion technique used for these determinations. • During May 2020, 9 whole or partial Beasley South and 2 further Beasley Creek holes were downhole logged using a bottom loading gamma ray source sonde to directly measure formation density. • This logging method delivers bulk high-quality data with sample intervals of 0.2m. • The downhole logging data was categorised by modelled geological/weathering domains. This allowed direct comparison of various sourced data within each relevant domain using box and whisker plots. • Analysis of the data showed tight correlation between downhole logging, and laboratory and company Archimedes immersion method specific gravity determinations in most domains. However, some oxidised shear zone bulk density samples measured by the water immersion technique fell below acceptable data ranges. An analysis of samples with very low density concluded that these samples were affected by noticeable dehydration/shrinkage cracks. • These types of samples can dry to form 0.2 – 0.5m sized sticks of core that can be measured but should not be measured as they deliver spurious results. These samples with very low densities (<1.2 SG) were cut out of the data. Equally, anomalously high-density values were examined and were determined to be spurious were discarded from the dataset. • It is also noted that the immersion method requires sticks of core at least 0.2m long. Unfortunately, this creates a sample bias towards more clay rich samples that tend to dry into sticks of core. These samples have lower average densities than more blocky quartz, sulphidic black shale or gossan units that could not be routinely measured. It is interpreted that this is responsible for the slightly lower average for oxidised shear samples measured using the immersion technique. • Once the data was compiled and sorted a simple average density was then assigned to each geological unit/weathering domain.
Classification	• The mineralised lodes and internal HG shoots are classified as Indicated above the 300mRL (130m depth and limit of most drilling) with the bulk of the lodes filling within the first search pass. • Mineralised lodes below the 250mRL are classified as Inferred. The hanging wall lodes which require further delineation are classified as Inferred.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

- Section 3 Details for the Wedge deposit from ASX Announcement "Wedge Open Pit Resource Update" Dated 24/01/2020

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by 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. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
	• Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
	• Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
	• Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
	• User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
	• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
	  • Missing collar information
	  • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
	  • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys

Criteria	Commentary
	• Checks for character data in numeric fields. • Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted. • Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.
Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was generated in Seequent Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software. A larger mineralised trend of the entire Wedge/Lancefield North deposits was generated by coding mineralised intervals along strike and down dip of the known trend using logged geology as a guide. An approximate 0.2g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 0.2g/t samples were included for continuity. To the North of Lancefield North deposit an east/west running cross fault appears to terminate the mineralisation. • Within the larger mineralised trend, small higher-grade shoots were modelled as separate domains. • Several hanging wall lodes were modelled. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes down-dip. Along strike two mineralised lodes have been interpreted that appear to be cross-cutting structures.
Dimensions	• The entire Wedge/Lancefield North deposit strikes NE with a total strike length of approx. 2.6km. Lancefield North sits along the NE strike some 250m from the Wedge trend. The main lode of mineralisation has been modelled greater than 200m below surface, however only the top 130m of the estimate is reported. The bulk of the mineralisation has been modelled from surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 5m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• A total of 549 drill holes were used in the Estimation; 11 diamond holes, 1 diamond hole with an RC pre-collar and 537 RC holes for a total of 37,891.3m. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the main lode domain revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 25g/t Au and an average of 10g/t Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut set to the top-cut value. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor for the main lode and one of the smaller lodes that had the largest number of samples. Other minor lodes shared the minor lode variogram. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 12.5m in Y, 12.5m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 1.562m in the Y direction, 1.562m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike was selected to best fill the wireframe volumes. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • The main lode was estimated using a minimum (6) and maximum (20) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • The smaller lodes were estimated using a minimum (6) and maximum (14) samples. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was increased and the minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the lodes with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data. • Available production figures for Wedge were used as a comparison with the estimated material within the pit shells. Production figures state 262,023t @ 2.53g/t Au HG ore was mined from the pits and 260,544t @ 2.51 g/t of HG ore was Milled.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The mineral resource for the Wedge/Lancefield North deposits has been reported above a 0.8g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Wedge/Lancefield North deposits would be mined by a cut-back on the existing open pits.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC on behalf of Hill Minerals NL in August and September 1988. • An end of mine report by Ashton Gold states mill recoveries were typically in the range of 94% - 95%
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Wedge has been historically mined by open pit methods.
Bulk density	• Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and rock type, using SG test work on FML diamond core samples and historic figures used in the region. An average SG of 2.06 was used for the transported and cemented horizon, 2.0 for the highly weathered clay weathering profile, 2.49 for transitional material and 2.77 for Fresh rock were applied. • The water immersion technique was used for the FML measurements.
Classification	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing,

Criteria	Commentary
	estimation pass and proximity to existing open pit.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits of the mineral resource have conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	The Mineral Resources used for the estimation of Ore Reserves were previously reported as summarised in Section 3 of Table 1. The Mineral Resources has been compiled by: • Ms. Hannah Kosovich is the Competent Person for the Karridale, Beasley Creek South and Wedge Lancefield Mineral Resources. • Mr. Michael Job is the Competent Person for the Burtville and Beasley Creek Mineral Resources. • Ms. Hannah Kosovich is an employee of Focus Minerals and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Michael Job is an employee of Cube Consulting and a Fellow of AusIMM. Ms. Kosovich and Mr. Job have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code. • The Mineral Resources are inclusive of these Ore Reserves. • Following the completion of the Pre-Feasibility Study, the cut-off grades applied in the reporting of the Ore Reserve are lower than those applied to the reporting of the Mineral Resources. • As similar cut-off grades were applied to the geological interpretation in the Mineral Resource and the Ore Reserve, the reporting of Mineral Resources at a higher cut-off grade does not impact the accuracy of the reported Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager of Exploration and Geology, conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and has conducted site visits in the past. • The Ore Reserve for Focus Laverton Gold Mine is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Igor Bojanic, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd (RPMGlobal). • No site visit was undertaken due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. Mr. Bojanic is experienced in gold operations in the Laverton region
Study status	• The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) including economic assessment. • The PFS mine plan demonstrates that the Project outcomes are technically achievable, and the Project is economically viable.
Cut off parameters	• The PFS included analysis of operating costs, sustaining capital, and metallurgical recoveries. • Applied cut-off gold grades vary by pit and material type due to variations in haulage costs from pit to the Run of Mine (ROM) pad and metallurgical recoveries. **Deposit** / **Oxide g/t** / **Transition g/t** / **Primary g/t** Karridale / 0.48 / 0.49 / - Burtville / 0.48 / 0.48 / 0.50 Beasley Creek / 0.47 / 0.48 / - Beasley Creek South / 0.47 / 0.48 / - Wedge / 0.47 / 0.48 / - Lancefield / 0.47 / 0.48 / 0.49
Mining factors or assumptions	• Technical analysis was completed in the PFS to determine the most appropriate mining method and estimate ore loss and dilution. • Selective open cut mining techniques are considered the preferred method of mining. • The in situ Mineral Resource models were converted to run-of-mine mining models by regularisation of the sub-blocks to the following sizes: **Pit** / **Block Dimension** Karridale / 2.5 x 5 x 2.5 m Burtville / 5 x 5 x 2.5 m Beasley Creek / 2.5 x 5 x 2.5 m Beasley Creek South / 2.5 x 5 x 2.5 m Wedge / 3.125 x 3.125 x 2.5 m • Note - the Burtville Resource model was estimated using Localised Uniform Conditioning with minimum sub-blocks dimensions of 5 x 5 x 2.5m. Given the method of resource estimation and the sub-block dimensions, no further adjustments were applied.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
• Ore loss and dilution is reported relative to in situ Resource quantities and summarised below.
<table>
<tr><th>Pit</th><th>Ore Loss Quantity (%)</th><th>Avg. Grade of Ore Loss (g/t)</th><th>Ore Dilution Quantity (%)</th><th>Avg. Grade of Dilution (g/t)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Karridale</td><td>16%</td><td>0.25</td><td>15%</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beasley Creek</td><td>13%</td><td>1.66</td><td>13%</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beasley South</td><td>16%</td><td>1.26</td><td>6%</td><td>0.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wedge</td><td>16%</td><td>0.9</td><td>20%</td><td>0.04</td></tr>
</table>
• Minimum mining width was 20m followed by a “good-bye” cut.
• Minimum cut-back width is 25m.
• Geotechnical criteria for the design of the open pits were developed by Green Geotechnical Pty Ltd for the purpose of the PFS. The resultant overall slope angles, following pit design, are summarised below.
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Hanging Wall (degrees)</th><th>Footwall (degrees)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Karridale</td><td>32 to 46</td><td>36 to 42</td></tr>
<tr><td>Burtville</td><td>46 to 43</td><td>40 to 45</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beasley Creek</td><td>35 to 46</td><td>36 to 38</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beasley Creek South</td><td>43</td><td>37 to 43</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wedge</td><td>43 to 47</td><td>44 to 57</td></tr>
</table>
• The economic pit shell was defined using Whittle 4X pit optimisation software (“Whittle 4X”) with inputs such as geotechnical parameters, run of mine model, metallurgical recoveries and operating and sustaining capital costs. Only Measured and Indicated Resources were used to identify the economic mining limit.
• In defining the economic pit shell, metallurgical recoveries were not applied to Primary material from Karridale, Beasley Creek, Beasley Creek South and Wedge due to limited metallurgical test work in Primary material from these deposits. Metallurgical recoveries were applied to Primary material from Burtville and Lancefield.
• Inferred Mineral Resources were assumed to be waste rock for the pit shell selection using Whittle. Inferred Mineral Resources included within the selected pit shells was treated as ore in the mine scheduling and economic analysis. A breakdown of Inferred Material by pit is summarised below:
<table>
<tr><th>Pit</th><th>Inferred Mineral Quantity (kt)</th><th>Quantity (M + I + I) (kt)</th><th>MEA+IND (%)</th><th>INF (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Karridale</td><td>61</td><td>5,659</td><td>99%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Burtville</td><td>157</td><td>3,531</td><td>96%</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beasley Creek</td><td>-</td><td>1,815</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beasley South</td><td>284</td><td>1,010</td><td>72%</td><td>28%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wedge</td><td>9</td><td>814</td><td>99%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>510</td><td>12,828</td><td>96%</td><td>4%</td></tr>
</table>
• No specialised infrastructure is required to support the proposed mining method.
• The PFS mining schedule strip ratios (inclusive of Inferred Resources described above) are Karridale 7.0:1, Burtville 1.0:1, Beasley Creek 18.7:1, Beasley Creek South 19.7:1 and Wedge/Lancefield 13.5:1. Overall strip ratio for the PFS mining schedule is 8.4:1.
• Conventional open cut mining is a very common mining method used through the mining industry and requires no specialist infrastructure.
• The required supporting infrastructure has been included in the PFS. Major items include refurbishment of the haul roads connecting the pits to the Barnicoat mill, workshops and offices near the Barnicoat area and satellite offices and facilities near the main mining areas.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>
• A reasonable quantity of test work has been conducted in several campaigns over many years. Additional metallurgical test work will provide more confidence in the performance of the milling circuit and gold recoveries.
• The proposed flowsheet and the refurbished Barnicoat processing plant is considered capable of successfully handling the Laverton oxide and transition ores as well as selected primary ore types. Primary ores from Karridale, Beasley Creek, Beasley Creek South and Wedge have been excluded from the PFS and Ore Reserve.
• Ores from Burtville, Beasley Creek, Wedge and Lancefield open pits have been successfully processed in a number of processing operations, including the Barnicoat mill, providing confidence in the proposed outcomes.
• The Barnicoat plant will recover gold via a gravity circuit and by a carbon-in-leach process. The plant is designed to process 1.5 Mt/a of ore.
• No major presence of deleterious material has been identified.
• Head grade/recovery relationships have been estimated for each material type by pit. Life of mine average metallurgical recovery as estimated in the PFS is 91.0%
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental</td><td>
• A review of the environmental permitting required was completed as part of the PFS.
• No environment impact statement has been completed to date.
• Environmental studies relating to the re-commencement of mining and processing operations are yet to commence.
• It is estimated to progress from commencement of additional baseline studies to project construction will require approximately 18 to 24 months.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Project is a brown-field operation. New pits are proposed at Beasley Creek South and Karridale which are nearby previously operated open pits. All other proposed open pits are extensions of previously mined pits. The Barnicoat mill, already in place, is not proposed to be relocated. • No major environmental or permitting risks have been identified for the Project. RPMGlobal considers that following completion of the required baseline studies and assessments it is likely the Project will receive relevant permits and approvals. These approvals will outline the conditions under which the Project will need to be operated.

Infrastructure	• The Project is located approximately 8km East of the town of Laverton.
	• Site infrastructure requirements have been defined as part of the PFS.
	• There is existing infrastructure and facilities on-site, including the de-commissioned Barnicoat mill, buildings, workshops and pit to mill haul roads. These will require upgrading prior to being re-commissioned.
	• The PFS proposes the following infrastructure and services for the Project:
	  • Power to be generated via a diesel power station with a Peak Power load of 4.7 MW.
	  • Re-commission of water bores.
	  • Accommodation camp of 200 to 250 persons potentially located in Laverton.
	  • Satellite crib areas, offices, workshops and go-bays to support mining operations at the Karridale/Burtville area and the Beasley Creek/Beasley Creek South/Wedge area.
	  • Tailings to be stored in previously mined pits adjacent to the Barnicoat mill.
	  • Some additions to the existing haul roads between the pits and mill are required.
	• Sufficient land is available for the placement of all required. infrastructure, including ore processing plant, waste rock storage, explosives magazine and accommodation village
	• Further studies are required to confirm the site water balance and capital and operating costs associated with water supply to the project.

Costs	• The estimating of capital and operating costs was supported by engineering commensurate with a preliminary feasibility study. • Mobile plant (mining equipment) capital costs for major items were based on recent quotes from equipment providers. • Fixed plant capital costs were primarily based on in-house data and benchmarking. An average contingency of 18% was applied to initial capital costs. • Some capital items, such as the diesel power plant and accommodation camp were cost based on a Build Own Operate Transfer (BOO/T) contract basis. Additionally, mining facilities, such as satellite facilities, workshop plant, diesel generators were costed on a life of mine leasing basis. • Capital costs were based on an AUD to USD exchange rate of 0.7. • Mining, processing and G&A operating costs were largely derived from a first principal engineering basis, with cost inputs, such as operating consumables, based on in-house data and benchmarking. • Off-site costs such as refining were provided by Focus. • Royalties were assessed on a tenement basis. These included royalties for Government (2.5%) and tenement specific royalties. Total royalties vary by tenement and range from 6.5 to 7.5% of revenue.
Revenue factors	• Gold is the only revenue generating product considered in the Ore Reserves. • A gold price of AUD 2,207/oz was provided by Focus and confirmed by Mr. Bojanic as reasonable estimate for a long-term price using published metal price forecasts
Market Assessment	• The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used. • It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life of these Reserves. • The commodity is not an industrial metal.
Economic	• An economic model has been prepared from the outcomes of the preliminary engineering and costing associated with the PFS. The economic modelling demonstrates that the Project is cash flow positive. • The base case results in a positive economic outcome as assessed by an NPV calculation (@5.0% DCF). The NPV is most sensitive to the gold price. • Focus has advised the Project carries sufficient tax credits to cover forecast tax payable from the PFS. RPMGlobal completed economic analysis on both a pre- and post-tax basis. • The project break-even gold price is approximately AUD$1,856/oz (pre-tax) or AUD$1,900/oz (post-tax).
Social	• There is currently a native title application (Nyalpa Pirniku WC2019/002) over most of the Project area. The claim has been accepted to be considered for determination but is yet to be determined (Wood 2020). Traditional owners of the area are the Wongatha people. • Focus holds an Aboriginal Land Access agreement with the Wongatha people, who had a native title claim over the entire Project Area. The Wongatha claim was dismissed. It is yet to be determined whether the ongoing heritage interest over the Project area by the parties to the Wongatha agreement will be influenced by the progression of Nyalpa Pirniku native title claim.
Other	• No naturally occurring material risks have been identified through the PFS. • Mining Leases covering most of the areas to be affected by the proposed operations are in place. • Parts of existing and proposed haul roads are not covered by Mining Act tenements so appropriate tenure will need to be sought to facilitate their development and use. • The Barnicoat Mill is a prescribed premise (Category 5), licenced under L8490/2010/2, which permits processing of up to 1.5Mt of ore per annum.
Classification	• The Ore Reserve is classified as Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the resource classifications of Measured and Indicated Resources. • There are no Measured Resources at the Project. • Indicated Resources have been converted to Probable status. • No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.
Audits	• The JORC Code provides guidelines which set out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for the Public Reporting of

Criteria	Commentary
and Reviews	exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Within the JORC Code is a "Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria" (Table 1 – JORC Code). This checklist has been used as a systematic method to undertake a review of the underlying Study used to report in accordance with the JORC Code. • RPMGlobal has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate, deriving results using two separate methods, and believes the estimate accurate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The proposed gold mine will be employing conventional mining and ore processing techniques. • The PFS has been supported by engineering and costing to provide a level of service targeting +/-25% accuracy. • The marginal cut-off grades used to derive the Ore Reserve estimates were calculated from the final outcomes of the PFS. • The ultimate pit limits were selected based on a Revenue Factor of 85% to provide a 15% margin at the limit and based on Measured and Indicated Resources. • Pit designs were undertaken based on the preferred pit shells. • Ore Reserve quantities and grades were derived based on the mining model, the cut-off grade and with the detailed ultimate pit shell. • An internal audit checked the estimation of quantities. • Sensitivity analyses were undertaken on the economic model to test robustness of the economic outcomes • The Project is most sensitive to gold price. Un-discounted cash-flows are break-even at a gold price of AUD$1,753/oz (post tax). • The accuracy of the underlying Mineral Resources is defined by the Resource Category that the Mineral Resources are assigned to. Only Indicated Resources have been used for estimating Ore Reserves. • Exploration targets have recently been reported in the immediate vicinity of the reported Ore Reserves at the Karridale, Burtville and Beasley Creek South areas. • Additional metallurgical test work is recommended to increase the confidence in the performance of the milling circuit and gold recoveries • Primary ores from Karridale, Beasley Creek, Beasley Creek South and Wedge have been excluded from the PFS and Ore Reserve. The current reserve pit shell at Karridale extends to the boundary between transitional and fresh material. Further metallurgical testing and studies are required to determine the potential metallurgical properties and likely capital and operating costs for the processing of this material.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Euro Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Euro north and South have been drilled by various companies over the years, this report contains information on holes drilled by: Ashton Gold Ltd (Ashton) who were part of a joint venture with Dominion Mining Ltd (Dominion), Sons of Gwalia Ltd (SOG), Crescent Gold NL (Crescent) and Focus Minerals Ltd (Focus). • Ashton collected 1m RC samples via a riffle splitter. A spear sample was also taken of the intervals and 4m composites submitted for analysis Where composite assays exceeded 0.25 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m sample was submitted. • Ashton recorded duplicate samples in the assay files. • Dominion submitted 1m RC samples for analysis for the entire drill hole. • Crescent collected 1m RC percussion samples in a plastic bag off the drill cyclone. The sample was then put through a 75/25 riffle splitter resulting in a 3-4kg sample that was submitted for analysis. HQ3 diamond core was placed in core trays, marked up, logged geologically and geotechnically then photographed. Core samples were submitted as either 1m samples or to geological contacts from surface to SGS Perth for analysis. • SOG submitted 1m RC samples from surface. • The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) from 2019 onward. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were collected on a speared 4m composite and cone split 1m basis. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. • 4m composite samples were taken by spear or scoop sampling the bulk 1m sample. 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.
Drilling techniques	• Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been included in the resource estimate. • Ashton reports state drilling was by a face sampling hammer RC rig. • Dominion drilling was by Drillex using an RC rig. • SOG used a Reverse Circulation drill rig. • Crescent gold used various drill contractors over the years. Rigs were either RC with face hammer sampling techniques or HQ3 tube diamond coring rigs. • All FML, 2019 onward, drilling was completed using an RC face sampling hammer. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using an electronic multi-shot (EMS) camera.
Drill sample recovery	• Ashton recorded drill sample recovery in their logs as a percentage. • Dominion did not record sample recovery in their logs. • SOG did not record sample recovery in the logs

Criteria	Commentary
	• Crescent recorded sample recovery in the geology logging and noted samples were recovered dry. • FML Sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.
Logging	• Ashton logged the entire hole for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. • Dominion logged the entire hole for rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Crescent logged the entire drill hole for colour, weathering, regolith, rock type, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation. Drill core was photographed. • Not all the SOG holes have geological logs in the SQL database, limited logging of rock type, texture and alteration has been captured. • FML RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, veining, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • 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. • The entire length of all holes is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Ashton submitted 4m composite samples to SGS Kalgoorlie, samples were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Where the composite assay exceeded 0.25ppm, the relevant 1m interval was submitted to SGS for analysis. • Dominion submitted 1m samples from surface to Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for Au analysis by 50g Fire Assay. • SOG submitted 1m RC samples from surface to LLAL Leonora for analysis by Aqua Regia and leachwell (CN leach) on all samples returning assays above 0.6g/t Au. • Crescent submitted 1m RC samples from surface to SGS Leonora for Au analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Diamond samples were submitted as either 1m intervals or to geological contacts to SGS Perth for Au analysis by 50g fire assay. • FML RC samples were cone split to a nominal 3 - 5kg 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 and recovery percentage was recorded (wet, dry, or damp) at the time of sampling and recorded in the database. • The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was initially by 40g aqua regia for the composite samples then 30g 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Dominion drill logs contain multiple assays for some mineralised intervals suggesting duplicates or repeats of higher-grade assays was undertaken. • As part of the Dominion RC drill campaign in 1994, a high-grade Ashton drilled intersection of mineralisation was followed up. Dominion confirmed the mineralisation width and assay results with similar return. • SOG submitted resamples from every hole at an approximate ratio of 1 every 20m drilled as a quality check. Returned assays verified the original assays. • Crescent utilised numerous checks for the quality of its assay data taking field duplicate samples, submitting standard reference samples, laboratory check assays, leachwell analysis, BLEG analysis and reviewing the laboratory quality control reports. • Earlier FML QAQC checks involved inserting a standard or blank every 20 samples in RC and taking a field duplicate every 20 samples in RC. Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter on the rig. A minimum of 3 standards were inserted for every sample batch submitted. • Sampling was 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. • Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Historic sampling and assaying have been checked against hard copy WAMEX reports or company reports. • 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	• Ashton collars surveyed by Mt Morgan Mine Surveyors and reported in local grid. • Dominion state all RC holes were surveyed using a theodolite. • SOG have reports from contract surveying companies for the resurvey of the tenement boundary, establishment of a new Euro local grid and verification of previously drilled holes by re-surveying their collars. Drill collars were surveyed in local Euro grid and also converted to AMG co-ordinates • Crescent surveyed drill collars in MGA94 Zone 51 grid co-ordinates using site survey personnel. Downhole surveys were taken by either an electronic multi-shot camera or gyroscope tool by Surtron Technologies Pty Ltd. • FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling. An electronic multi-shot camera was used, holes were surveyed open hole.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Historic holes have been converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid system in Acquire. • Focus 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. Historic drill collars were assessed to see if they plotted on the topographic maps within an acceptable tolerance.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing along the Euro South deposit is quite regular at a 25m x 10m - 15m spaced pattern along strike. • Drill spacing along the Euro North trend is 30m x 30m with the average depth of RC holes 82m below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were either vertical or oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• Historic sample security is not recorded. • FML samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into cages or bulk bags or pods with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel.
Audits or reviews	• In March 2004 Apollo Gold Mining Ltd validated hard copy company reports and compact discs from previous tenement holders against the Apollo held drill database. A visual check of the original company data against the database compared, location co-ordinates, down hole survey readings and assays. • Euro South was mined by Crescent Gold between 2009 and 2010, where monthly reconciliations were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Euro deposit is located within Mining Lease M38/143 and M38/143 which are registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim cover the Laverton Project tenure. At this stage no Laverton claims have progressed to determined status.
Exploration done by other parties	• Euro area has been historically mined since 1895 when gold was first discovered in the region. Euro North was mined by shaft and drive from 1898 to 1911 with a recorded production of 35,707 ounces of gold from 94,826 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 11.7g/t Au. • Euro South was mined by Crescent Gold from an open pit between 2009 and 2010 producing 843kt at 1.42g/t Au for 38.6 koz.
Geology	• The Euro trend covers a sequence of tholeiitic meta-basalt flows with intrusive dolerite plus minor felsic porphyries and discontinuous banded chert interflows sediments. The prospect is bound to the west by the Craiggiemore - Mary Mac banded chert/BIF and to the east and N-0S striking AMAG high that may be another BIF sequence or mafic unit. Asedimentary sequence of greywackes and conglomerates, unconformably overlying the eastern side of the packages controlled by the Childe – Harold Fault Zone. These clastics units may be a local equivalent of Wallaby type conglomerates. North north west striking shears and cross cutting moderate west dipping faults have been sericite-carb-chl altered. Mineralisation is strongly associated with alteration more so than quartz veining.
Drill hole Information	• 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. EURO SOUTH WAMEX Reference:

Company	Drill Hole ID	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Ashton	E48, E49, E50, E51, E53, E54, E55, E57, E58	17955	January 1990
	E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E67, E68, E69, E70, E71, E72, E74, E75	33653	February 1991
	E80, E81, E82, E83, E84, E85	35633	December 1991
Dominion	EURC004, EURC005, EURC006, EURC007, EURC008, EURC009, EURC011, EURC012, EURC013, EURC014, EURC015, EURC016, EURC017, EURC018, EURC019, EURC021, EURC022, EURC023, EURC024, EURC025, EURC026, EURC027, EURC028	43121	November 1994
Crescent Gold NL	GTDE5, GTDE7	69877	November 2004
	SL02, SL04, SL05, SL07, SL09, SL12, SL13, SL14_SOUTHLAV, SL15_SOUTHLAV, SL16_SOUTHLAV, SL17_SOUTHLAV, SL18_SOUTHLAV, SL19_SOUTHLAV, SL20_SOUTHLAV, SL21_SOUTHLAV, SL22_SOUTHLAV, SL24, SL25, SL26_SOUTHLAV, SL27_SOUTHLAV, SL29, SL30_SOUTHLAV, SL31_SOUTHLAV, SL32, SL33_SOUTHLAV, SL34_SOUTHLAV, SL35_SOUTHLAV, SL36_SOUTHLAV, SL37_SOUTHLAV, SL40_SOUTHLAV, SL41_SOUTHLAV, SL42_SOUTHLAV, SL44_SOUTHLAV, SL45_SOUTHLAV, SL46_SOUTHLAV, SL50, SL51, SL55, SL57, SL58, SL59, SL60, SL62, SL63, SL64, SL65, SL66, SL67, SL68, SL69, SL70		

Criteria	Commentary			
	EURRC001	74177	December 2006	
	EUDD001, EUDD002, EUDD003, EUDD004, EUDD005, EUDD006, EUDD006A, EUDD007 EURC100, EURC101, EURC102, EURC103, EURC104, EURC105, EURC106, EURC107, EURC108, EURC109, EURC110, EURC111, EURC112, EURC113, EURC114, EURC115, EURC116, EURC117, EURC119, EURC120, EURC121, EURC122, EURC123, EURRC007, EURRC009, EURRC010, EURRC011, EURRC012, EURRC014, EURRC015, EURRC016, EURRC017, EURRC018, EURRC019, EURRC020, EURRC021, EURRC022, EURRC023, EURRC024, EURRC025	81229	February 2009	
	EURC124, EURC125, EURC126, EURC128, EURC129, EURC131	86387	February 2010	

Collar details of SOG holes drilled during 1998 are given below:

	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth	
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	(m)	Tenement
ERC002	441456.18	6820970.2	460.146	70	0	-90	M3800143
ERC003	441477.68	6820970.5	460	25	0	-90	M3800143
ERC004	441381.09	6821022.6	462.361	101	0	-90	M3800143
ERC004A	441382.64	6821022.8	462.384	90	91	-60	M3800143
ERC005A	441431.59	6821023.2	461.809	45	91	-61.5	M3800143
ERC006	441331	6821073.5	462.729	95	92	-60	M3800143
ERC007	441354.51	6821074.6	463.149	80	90	-60	M3800143
ERC008	441282.66	6821198.1	465.38	80	92	-62	M3800143
ERC009	441308.05	6821198.5	465.953	60	91	-63	M3800143
ERC010	441283.61	6821296	470.578	65	87	-59	M3800143
ERC011	441308.66	6821295.7	471.79	50	94	-60	M3800143
ERC012	441309.27	6821424.5	474.628	50	92	-60	M3800143
ERC013	441333.98	6821422.4	474.129	50	92	-60	M3800143
ERC015	441354.59	6821423.5	473.314	50	92	-60.5	M3800143
ERC016	441309.09	6821473.8	476.744	50	92	-60.5	M3801187
ERC017	441285.55	6821472.1	475.13	75	92	-60	M3800143
ERC018	441406.09	6820998.1	461.593	85	94.5	-61.5	M3800143
ERC019	441431.15	6820998.3	461.236	60	94	-60	M3800143
ERC020	441455.46	6820997.5	460.937	40	99	-61	M3800143
ERC021	441356.38	6821048.5	462.658	105	93	-60	M3800143
ERC022	441381.36	6821047.9	463.026	85	93	-60.5	M3800143
ERC023	441407.38	6821048.6	463.096	65	90	-60.5	M3800143
ERC024	441431.99	6821047.4	462.675	45	91	-59	M3800143
ERC025	441331.92	6821097.6	463.398	95	90	-60	M3800143
ERC026	441356.47	6821099.2	463.708	80	93	-60	M3800143
ERC027	441382.6	6821097.5	464.037	65	91	-60	M3800143
ERC028	441405.82	6821096.8	464.352	45	95	-59.5	M3800143
ERC030	441456.38	6820947.3	460	50	94	-59	M3800143
ERC031	441480.01	6820947	459.644	36	95	-57	M3800143
ERC032	441272.58	6821349	471.037	75	95	-59	M3800143
ERC033	441308.9	6821348.8	473.744	45	92	-59	M3800143
ERC034	441332.75	6821353.7	471.671	30	95	-57.5	M3800143
ERC035	441259.95	6821393	471.296	50	92	-60	M3800143
ERC036	441282.89	6821393.4	473.35	50	92	-59	M3800143
ERC037	441309.47	6821396.4	473.361	50	91	-60	M3800143
ERC038	441333.97	6821397.5	472.498	30	93	-62	M3800143
ERC039	441260.64	6821450.3	472.137	49	90	-58	M3800143
ERC040	441284.43	6821450.4	474.175	75	97	-62	M3800143
ERC041	441301.95	6821450	476	50	90	-62	M3800143
ERC042	441334.7	6821451.3	475	50	90	-62	M3800143
ERC043	441259.47	6821499	471.916	40	92	-60.5	M3800143

Criteria	Commentary							
	ERC044	441285.8	6821495.6	475.538	30	95	-60	M3800143
	ERC049	441286.78	6821698.7	468.59	35	80	-61.5	M3800143
	ERC051	441444.89	6820923	459.883	75	91	-60.5	M3800143
	ERC052	441469.21	6820923.1	459.436	50	91	-61.5	M3800143
	ERC054	441455.03	6820897.3	459.365	75	90	-59.5	M3800143
	ERC057	441468.15	6820872.6	459	75	90	-60	M3800143
	ERC060	441333.71	6821222.8	467.046	90	93	-60	M3800143
	ERC061	441358.21	6821223.9	467.152	65	95	-58.5	M3800143
	ERC062	441288.32	6821322.1	472.437	70	90	-60	M3800143
	ERC063	441335.52	6821322.7	471.885	38	98	-58	M3800143
	ERC066	441335.71	6821472.1	475.117	30	90	-60	M3800143

EURO NORTH WAMEX Reference:

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd	E3, E4, E8	20642	Feb-87
	E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19, E20, E21, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, E30, E31, E32, E33, E34, E35, E36, E37	28072	Dec-88
Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd	E38, E39, E40, E41, E42, E43, E44, E45, E46, E47, E48, E49, E50, E51, E52, E53, E54, E55, E56, E57, E58, E59	17955	Jan-90
	E60, E61, E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E67, E68, E69, E70, E71, E72, E73, E74, E75, E76, E77	33653	Feb-91
Crescent Gold	SL84, SL85, SL86, SL87, SL88, SL89, SL90, SL91, SL92, SL93	69877	Nov-04
	EURRC001, EURRC002, EURRC003, EURRC004, EURRC005, EURRC006	74177	Dec-06
Focus Minerals	EURC158, EURC159, EURC160, EURC161, EURC162, EURC163, EURC164, EURC165, EURC166, EURC167, EURC168, EURC169, EURC170, EURC171	98404	Jun-13

- Holes not available through WAMEX but previously reported:

Company	Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
Focus	21EURC001, 21EURC002, 21EURC003, 21EURC004, 21EURC005, 21EURC007, 21EURC008, 21EURC009, 21EURC010	Exploration Update - Laverton Gold Project	29 October 20219

The details of Focus Minerals drilled RC holes in 2019 and 2021 not previously reported are tabulated below:

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
21EURC006	441032	6822084	472	88	-60	126
21EURC011	441046	6822091	472	92	-60	60
19EURC001	441107	6821930	467	81	-71	168
19EURC002	441049	6821969	470	63	-70	180
19EURC003	441021	6822026	471	81	-71	204
19EURC004	440962	6822063	470	73	-61	174
19EURC005	440932	6822112	471	68	-60	167
19EURC006	440910	6822174	471	70	-63	192
19EURC007	440933	6822227	471	70	-77	186
19EURC008	440892	6822290	472	64	-62	198
19EURC009	440859	6822242	471	62	-59	210

Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m for RC holes and 0.3m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX. • SOG results not available on WAMEX have been checked against hard copy company data and statistically compared to other

Criteria	Commentary
	company data.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report.
Further work	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

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

Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Knowledge and information generated from the proximal Euro mining operations also guided the interpretation. • An approximate cut-off grade of 0.4g/t was implemented. • The mineralised geological interpretation was constructed in Seequent Leapfrog Geo software on a sectional basis. • At Euro South 21 stacked moderate west dipping lodes were modelled. The main zone of Euro South mineralisation comprises 3 longer strike WSW dipping lodes that extend over much of the open pit. • Euro North consists of two main NNW striking, WSW dipping main lodes. An additional 5 minor lodes shallow westerly dipping lodes were identified and modelled. • Voids from historic underground mining were modelled.
Dimensions	• The entire Euro trend strikes NNW over more than 1.7km • Euro North sits approx. 180m to the NNW of the current Euro Pit. • Euro North has been modelled over a 480m strike; lodes have been interpreted from near surface to approximately 185m below surface. The average thickness of the main lodes is 3m and the minor lodes 2.5m. • The Euro South deposit has been interpreted to trend towards the NNW over 780m strike. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface to approx. 120m below surface. • The width of interpreted mineralization varies from 1m to approx. 11m, with an average width of 4m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information was used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values. • Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade. Not all lodes were top-cut. • The different lodes have different top-cuts as required, a maximum top-cap of 15ppm was used with an average of 7-8ppm. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor on the larger domains that had over 100 samples and this variogram was then shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. Due to the skewed nature of the dataset a Normal Scores transformation was applied to obtain better variograms. A back-transformation was then applied before being exported. • At Euro North one variogram was modelled and had moderate nugget effect ~ 35% of total sill and a down plunge range of 200m for the main N-S lodes, across dip was small, 10m. • At Euro 6 variograms were modelled, the variograms had a moderate nugget effect ~ 25% up to 52% of the total sill and a down plunge range of up to 60m for the main NNW cross-cutting lodes, across dip was small, 10m. • No "unfolding" of the mineralised wireframes was required. • Datamine Software was used for the estimation and block modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 10m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 2.5m in

Criteria	Commentary
	the Y direction, 2.5m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • No rotation of the block model orientation was applied. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. Each domain was estimated separately using only its own sample values. • At Euro North with less drill density a "grade restricted search" method was used, whereby high- grades have reduced search distances. This helps to reduce the spread of higher values into areas of low sampling. • Minimum (6-8) and maximum (14-16) sample numbers was selected for the first estimation pass, this was dropped to a minimum (4) samples on the second and third search pass. • An elliptical search was used based on range of the Variograms. The different lodes had different search ellipses modelled based on their individual orientations. • After the first estimation pass and second and third pass were run to ensure all mineralised blocks estimated. The search distance was doubled between the first and second search pass and doubled again between the second and third search pass. • Euro South after the first pass, 73% of blocks had estimated, 23% in the second and 4% of blocks estimated in the third pass. • Euro North 71% of blocks had estimated in the first pass, 29% in the second and 0.2% of blocks estimated in the third pass. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes, there were no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing, easting and RL were generated for all domains in Supervisor software and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The mineral resource for the Euro deposits has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. This figure is based on recent Feasibility studies.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Euro deposit would be mined by a cut-back on the existing open pit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC in June 2004 on a composite of Euro ore samples. Three different gold extraction tests were run (direct leach, gravity and CIL leach) all with reasonably high gold recoveries or 98.3 for direct leach, 97.9 for gravity and 91.9 for CIL leach. When mined Euro ore was blended with other sources so actually recoveries are unknown.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Euro has been historically mined by open pit methods and associated ground disturbances such as haul roads and waste dumps exist in the area. • There are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would prevent open pit mining from re-commencing in the area.
Bulk density	• Density values were assigned based on weathering surfaces generated from the logging and were based on values historically used in the area and test work conducted on drill core by Crescent Gold. Oxide = 1.80 t/m^3, Transitional = 2.4 t/m^3, Fresh = 2.75 t/m^3
Classification	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass and proximity to the existing open pit.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Craigiemore – Mary Mac Trend, West Laverton – Bulldog Trend, Chatterbox Trend and Gladiator Trend Follows

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Unless specifically mentioned Chatterbox deposits Apollo - Whisper, Eclipse – Garden Well, Innuendo and Rumor are referred to the Chatterbox in this table. West Laverton refers to the deposits West Laverton, Rega and Bulldog in this table. Gladiator deposits Gladiator Pit, Murrays, Cousin Murray and Gladiator West are referred to as Gladiator in this table. Deposits Craigiemore, Mary Mac, Mary Mac North and Golden Pinnacles trend are referred to as CM/MM in this report. • The deposits covered in this release have been drilled by various companies over the years. Most companies held multiple tenements during their tenure with similar drill practices were applied at each deposit. This includes Focus Minerals Ltd (FML), Crescent Gold NL (Crescent), Metex Resources (Metex) and its Laverton Exploration Joint Venture (LEJV) with Delta Gold NL(DGL) and Placer Dome Asia Pacific (PDAP), Sons of Gwalia Ltd (SOG), Western Mining Corporation (WMC), Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Hillmin), which was renamed Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Ashton) in October 1989. This was dissolved in December 1990 with all rights and obligations assumed by Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd. • Chatterbox Trend was drilled by FML, Crescent, Metex/LEJV and WMC. • West Laverton trend was drilled by FML, Crescent, SOG and Hillmin/Ashton. • Gladiator trend was drilled by FML, SOG, WMC, Hillmin/Ashton, Metex/LEJV, Teck Explorations Ltd, Technomin Australia NL

Criteria	Commentary
	• CM/MM trend was drilled by FML, Crescent, SOG and Hillmin/Ashton. • Early Crescent RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals with the sample from the cyclone being collected in a plastic bag then put through a 75/25 riffle splitter, resulting in a 3-4kg sample. Later, larger programs collected 1m RC samples automatically using a cone splitter off the drill rig producing 3kg samples. • Crescent diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample lengths varied between a minimum of 0.1m and a maximum of 1.3m. 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 lithology, alteration, and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Infrequent whole core samples were submitted at CM/MM. • FML and more recent Crescent RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub- sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. Mineralised 4m composite sampled where resampled at 1m intervals using stored original 1m cyclone split samples. • FML diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation and vary from 0.2m to a maximum of 1.2m. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the ½ core samples submitted for assay. • WMC RC samples were collected on 1m intervals. • Hillmin/Ashton collected 1m RC samples via a riffle splitter, some programs also concurrently collected 4m composite samples. Where composite assays exceeded 0.1 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m samples for the entire composite interval were submitted for assay. Hillmin/Ashton recorded duplicate samples in the assay files. • Hillmin diamond core was sampled after diamond sawing to ½ core and mineralised intervals sampled to lithological contacts while non ore grade host rock was submitted as 4m filleted composites. • Ashton diamond drilling was either with an RC pre-collar followed by HQ diamond coring or PQ diamond core from surface, which was reduced to HQ in earlier holes. Diamond core was either quarter or half core sampled in 1m intervals within the mineralised zones or composited to 4m outside known mineralisation zones. • Teck Exploration collected samples in 1m intervals that were composited to 2m for analysis with anomalous values and/or chert intersections assayed at 1m intervals. • Technomin submitted 1m or 2m samples for analysis. • SOG RC holes were sampled as 1m samples from surface using a riffle splitter to generate ~ 3kg samples with later programs collecting samples at 3m-4m composites and submitting 1m split samples where “significant gold” was intersected. • Metex / LEJV collected RC samples in 1m intervals in plastic bags. All dry sample were riffle split to return a representative 1m split sample for analysis. Any wet/Moist samples where 50mm PVC spear sampled. Samples were 4m composites with corresponding 1m intervals resampled via the same method from composites that returned assay values greater than 0.1ppm. • Metex Diamond holes had an RC pre-collar that was generally composite sampled in 4m intervals, the core was half core samples with sample lengths from only a handful of 4m composites to 0.5m length with the majority of core sampled to 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (DD) methods have been included in the resource estimate. • FML RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling or NQ2 triple tube diamond drilling. At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at 30m intervals using a True North Seeking Gyro tool. • Crescent completed RC using a face sampling hammer or HQ diamond drilling. • Hillmin used rotary mud pre-collars or existing RC holes for its diamond drilling using a PQ or HQ diameter drill bit. • Ashton RC reports state drilling was by a face sampling hammer RC rig. • Ashton used a PQ or HQ diameter drill bit, with coring either from surface or with an RC pre-collar. • SOG used RC face sampling hammer drilling techniques. • Metex/LEJV RC drilling was conducted using 5 3/8inch bits and face sampling hammers with 900cfm/350psi of air boosted to 1200cfm/700psi where necessary by an auxiliary compressor. • Metex Diamond drilling was by NQ sized core barrels at Gladiator and PQ or HQ triple tube core barrels at Chatterbox all with RC pre-collars. • Metex reported that WMC RC holes were drilled using a conventional cross-over sub. • Teck used a variety of RC drilling hammers depending on the rock type using a Schramm rig with 425cfm/250 psi.
Drill sample recovery	• Historic RC drill sample recovery is not well documented. • FML/Crescent RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate % during the logging process. • Crescent diamond core recovery was reported as a percentage of the core run. • FML diamond core recovery was measured and recorded as a percentage of the core “run”. That is, the length of core between the run blocks against the increase in hole depth. • Hillmin early RC drill logs do not document drill recovery, however later drill logs have a percentage estimate recorded. • Hillmin Diamond core recovery is recorded as a % of the core in the drill logs and varies from 73% to 100% with majority of recovery above 90%. • Ashton Diamond core recovery is recorded as a % of the core in the drill logs and overall was good. • Metex/LEJV sample recovery is not well documented in their WAMEX reports. In a Chatterbox report diamond core recoveries were generally good. Core loss was recorded in limited areas with significant jointing/fractures or weathered clays. • Along the Chatterbox trend the high water table issues prevalent at Beasley Creek also impacted samples. • Work by Crescent in 2011 to establish unreliable samples based on logging of Wet samples or poor recovery from sample weights were

Criteria	Commentary
	flagged and excluded from the Resource estimate. • Metex developed a sample quality matrix to log sample return and moisture when logging. Sample recovery/return was split into 0-25%, 25-65%, 65- 100%; whilst moisture was Wet, Damp, Dry. A record of 1 had the lowest recovery and was wet, 9 was considered high recovery and dry. Samples logged with a Quality ranking of wet, regardless of % return was set to absent and ignored during the grade estimation process but used in the guidance of mineralisation.
Logging	• FML/Crescent RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation measurements were taken and recorded. • Core holes were oriented where possible and marked into metre intervals with relation to hole depth. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. Recovery and RQD measurements were recorded. • 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. • The entire length of all holes was logged. • Hillmin/Ashton logged the entire drill hole for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Ashton diamond holes were also geologically logged for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • SOG logged holes from surface for weathering, lithology, texture, grain size, colour, alteration and veining. • WMC RC samples were logged to record colour, grain size, occasional weathering, structural fabric and rock type. • Metex/LEJV RC and DD holes were logged for colour, weathering, structural fabric, alteration, veining, mineralisation, sample quality and lithology. Diamond core was also logged for recovery and RQD. • Teck and Technomin RC holes were logged for colour, weathering, rock type, quartz veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• FML All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation and assay completed in Kalgoorlie. 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. Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Crescent submitted 1m RC samples or ½ core diamond samples. Samples were collected in pre-numbered bags weighing approx. 3kg and submitted to various laboratories for fire assay or screen fire assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • Hillmin/Ashton submitted either 1m samples or 4m composite samples in numbered bags that corresponded to the 1m intervals they'd composited. Samples were sent to AAL Laboratories in Leonora, SGS in Kalgoorlie or Ultratrace in Perth for Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an AAS finish. Where the composite sample exceeded 0.1 ppm Au, the pre-numbered individual 1m samples were submitted for Fire Assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Ashton reports state samples submitted to SGS Kalgoorlie, samples were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Where the composite assay exceeded 0.1 ppm, the relevant 1m interval was submitted to SGS for analysis. • Hillmin/Ashton diamond core was sampled as either 4m filleted composites or a sawn core sampled to lithological contacts. Samples were submitted to Genalysis or SGS Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by screen fire assay method. • WMC sub-sampling and assay preparation not documented. Samples were submitted to WMC labs at its Windarra or Kalgoorlie operations. • SOG submitted 1m or 2-4m composite samples for analysis to ALS Laboratories for analysis by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish or Ultra Trace Perth for fire assay. • Teck submitted 2m composite samples to Analabs Kalgoorlie by aqua regia digest with an AAS, subsequent 1m samples submitted were analysed by fire assay. • Technomin submitted 1m or 2m composite samples weighing approx. 2-3kg to Australian Assay Laboratories for a 50g fire assay. • Metex/ LEJV RC samples were submitted to Amdel or Genalysis Kalgoorlie for analysis with either an aqua regia digest or 50g fire assay. At Gladiator a multielement analysis was run on samples. • Metex diamond samples were submitted to Genalysis for multielement analysis with Aqua regia analysis and fire assay on the re-split.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• FML inserted 2 standards and collected 4 duplicates for every 100 samples. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Laboratory replicates were also taken in the sample preparation stage by the responsible laboratory. • All results from assay standards, duplicates and lab repeats were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Crescent submitted Certified Standards, blanks, field duplicates and laboratory repeats at regular intervals over the drill programme. • Crescent logged the sample quality as wet, moist or dry and reviewed sample weights to flag holes as being unreliable and excluded from the estimation. • Crescent also twinned 5 RC holes at Innuendo with diamond to ascertain the effects of the high water content encountered whilst drilling. The report concluded there is reliability issues with down hole contamination in wet samples. This has been taken into account with the estimation by removing all samples logged as wet or unreliable. • All results from assay standards, duplicates and lab repeats were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Crescent resource geologists also reviewed the available QAQC data for pre- Crescent drilling and generated Q-Q plots to compare the data within flagged lodes and filtered by reliability. The data distribution between companies was comparable and considered acceptable to use. • Hillmin/Ashton took field duplicate samples in the RC. • Hillmin ran a laboratory comparison check during the 1987 drill program comparing RDL Assay results to SGS Assay results for selected drill hole intervals. Then comparing with Minlab.

Criteria	Commentary
	• At CM/MM Hillmin twinned a selection of RC holes with Diamond holes in 1988. • Ashton also ran a laboratory comparison check during the 1989 drill program comparing SGS Assay results for selected drill hole intervals another laboratory, Minlab using a 50g fire assay. Results were found to be comparable. • SOG used Field duplicates and laboratory replicates to check repeatability of results. • WMC sample checks and laboratory information is not well documented however the drilling techniques and assay method are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Previous Crescent and Metex resource estimates have reviewed and plotted QQ plots to confirm the tenor of mineralisation is comparable. • Teck Minerals also ran a re-assaying program with comparable results. • Technomin submitted duplicates as a check on repeatability. • Metex submitted field duplicates at a rate of 1:50 for RC drilling and also used laboratory repeats and standards in their quality checks. • In 1998 along the Chatterbox trend Metex drilled diamond holes to twin previously drilled Metex RC holes as a check. Results showed similar widths and grades of mineralisation were intersected by both drilling methods. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Historic sampling and assaying have been checked against hard copy WAMEX reports. • FML primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• FML 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. • FML drill collars were surveyed upon completion, using a DGPS instrument. Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. For RC a north-seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. For DDH a magnetic single shot survey was completed at 30m intervals on advance. • The majority of Crescent Gold holes were surveyed by Electronic Multi-shot down hole or gyroscopic survey with collars surveyed by site survey personnel. • Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. • Hillmin WAMEX reports note the use of registered surveyors to record the drill hole collars in a local grid. • Ashton collar survey methods are unknown and reported in local grid. • SOG holes were surveyed using an Eastman Single Shot camera at the base of holes over 60m depth. • WMC holes were collar surveyed by WMC survey staff in a local grid. • Teck and Technomin do not state their survey methods. Down hole dips are the planned dip. • Metex/LEJV holes were surveyed by a consultant survey company. Diamond core samples were surveyed by Single Shot Eastman camera. Later RC holes drilled in the JV were gyroscopic down-hole surveyed. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Historic holes have been converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid system in Acquire. • Historic hole collars were sometimes still visible and re-surveyed to check the accuracy of the grid conversion. The comparison was considered within acceptable error limits of using a DGPS unit.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing along the Chatterbox Trend within the deposit areas is nominally on a grid spacing of 25m x 25m, although at Rumor the grid spacing is closer to 50m x 25m. Apollo within and proximal to the existing open pits has been drilled down to 12.5m x 12.5m spacing in places. Between deposits spacing increases to 50m x 25m and 100m x 50m at the extremes. • West Laverton drill spacing within and immediately surrounding the existing open pits is tight grid spacing 10m x 10m to 25m x 15m. Further out from the pits it extends to a more irregular spacing 25m x 30m-60m. Between West Laverton and Bulldog the drill spacing is irregular, a 350m gap in RC or DD drilling exists between the West Laverton and Bulldog deposits. • Gladiator drill spacing within the existing open pits of Gladiator and Murrays is 15m x 25m, extending out along strike of the pits to 15m x 35m – 50m for a couple of drill lines before becoming a single drill line. Cousin Murray has a 25m x 25m spaced drill pattern. Gladiator West is more irregular spaced pattern of ~ 25m x 25m to 40m x 50m. • CM/MM trend drill spacing is tightly spaced within pit area's along known mineralisation trends. Within the pit area's drill spacing is 10m x 15m. Near pit drill spacing extends to an irregular 25m x 20m, which has been infilled down to 12.5m x 10m in certain target areas. • Between Craigiemore and Mary Mac deposits the drill spacing is irregular. There is an 80m gap at the end of the known Craigiemore trend before a small 140m strike of two RC "fence lines" of drilling 25m x 50m spaced. It is then another 90m from the end of the small cluster of RC to the start of the Mary Mac trend and more regular spaced drilling. A gap of 200m exists between the end of Mary Mac Hill and the Golden Pinnacles drilling which focuses on two out-crops and has an irregular drill spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• Early Crescent Resource Models were completed by external consultants who undertook data validation as part of the scope of works. • No external audit or review of the Resource Models has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd and Focus Minerals Laverton. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report. • Native title determination for Nyalpa Pirniku was announced on 31 October 2023. The Laverton Gold Project includes regions that are variously classified in this determination. The Central Laverton deposits and Mineralised Trends detailed in this report are within regions now classified as: Native title exists (non exclusive). • Chatterbox deposits occur across tenements M 38/535 and M 38/101. • West Laverton deposits are within tenement M 38/345. • Adjacent Gladiator deposits occur across tenements M 38/363, M 38/364, M 38/342, E 38/3424. • CM/MM deposits are within tenement M38/270
Exploration done by other parties	• Various stakeholders over the years have engaged in activities over the deposits including but not limited to geological mapping, ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, aeromagnetic surveys, costean sampling and rock chip sampling. • Drilling campaigns have been completed over the area by various parties detailed in Section 1. • Along with RC and DD drilling, Air Core and RAB drilling methods have been used to delineate the deposits. • Focus Minerals Laverton successful acquired Crescent Gold in October 2012. • Along the Chatterbox, in 2004 the JV between Metex Resources and PDAP mined a trial pit at Apollo (formerly known as Whisper at time of mining) as part of a pre-feasibility study. A figure of 68Kt @ 2.44g/t Au for 5,351 ounces has been recorded. Crescent Gold commenced open cut mining along the Apollo trend as four discrete pits, separate from the original Whisper pit, from November 2011 to September 2012. The pits varied from 20m deep to 75m total depth. A total of 1.05Mt @ 1.76g/t Au for 59,500 ounces was mined from the four pits. Eclipse (Garden Well) was also mined by Crescent during this time to a depth of 60m for a total of 103Kt @ 2.86g/t Au for 9,443 ounces. • All three deposits along the West Laverton trend have been historically mined as discrete open pits by Ashton Gold in the early 1990's, with West Laverton the largest. West Laverton was excavated from December 1990 through to May 1992. A reported 116Kt @ 3.15g/t Au for 11,791 ounces was mined from the pit. The final pit reached a depth of 61m. Whilst mining West Laverton, Rega Pit was mined by Ashton from November 1991 until May 1992. A total of 120Kt @ 3.53g/t Au for 13,709 ounces was extracted. The final pit depth was 62.5m. Bulldog was also mined during this period producing 158Kt @ 2.15g/t Au for 10,940 ounces. The final pit reached a depth of 50m. In November 2010 Crescent Gold commence pre-strip waste mining in the 230m long region between West Laverton and Rega open pits. A 247-drill hole campaign of 10m x 10m grid shallow RC grade control was conducted in the region prior to waste mining commencing. In December 2010, trial of mining mineralised waste for two benches was conducted to test the proposed mining methods to account for the shallow dip of the mineralisation. A reported 9Kt @ 0.57g/t Au of mineralised waste was excavated and stockpiled. No further mining was conducted at West Laverton. • Gladiator open pit was mined as a North and South pit by Ashton from Sept 1990 through until February 1992 to a depth of 72.5m. Milling data reports 409Kt @ 2.49g/t Au for 32,771 ounces was processed from both pits. Nearby Murrays open pit was also mined by Ashton from January 1991 to May 1992 for a final depth of 35m. Milling data for Murrays reported 144Kt @ 1.94g/t Au for 8,967 ounces processed. A historic underground mine also known as Gladiator (at the southern extent of Gladiator West) was actively mined between 1897 and 1942 when WW2 impacted mining. It was reportedly mined to about 200m vertically with a strike length of ~ 200m producing 139Kt @ 12g/t Au for 53,600 ounces. • The Craigiemore deposit has been historically mined as underground drives and shafts in the early 1900's through to the late 1930's, with a recorded production of 135Kt @ 9.60g/t Au for 41,774 ounces. Minor open cut mining occurred by a private entity in the late 1970's to early 1980's with a recorded production of 4Kt @ 1.84g/t Au for 240 ounces. In 1988 Hillmin commenced mining at Craigiemore by open cut methods until 1993 producing 592Kt @ 2.13g/t Au for 38,000 ounces. • Crescent Gold recommenced open cut mining at Craigiemore in June 2010 through until July 2011. An unreconciled mining production of 619Kt @ 1.67g/t Au for 33,178 ounces was recorded in the Crescent mining database. • The Mary Mac deposit was historically mined in the early 1900's by underground drives and shafts mostly from 1909 until 1913, a figure of 42Kt @ 9.21g/t Au for 12,440 ounces has been reported. In August 2010, Crescent commenced open cut mining at Mary Mac South (MMS) until April 2011, reportedly mining 692Kt @ 1.26g/t Au for 28,034 ounces. Whilst still mining MMS, open pit excavation of Mary Mac Hill (MMH) to the North of MMS commenced in February 2011. Mining open pit continued until July 2012, reportedly 494Kt @ 1.84g/t Au for 29,230 ounces was open cut excavated from MMH. • Numerous historical shafts exist on the Golden Pinnacles deposit, production figures are unknown.
Geology	• Regionally the deposits are part of the Laverton Greenstone Belt in the Eastern Yilgarn Craton. Lying within the Kurnalpi Terrane which is dominated by andesitic volcanics with erosional remnants of siliclastic sequences, the deposits are located on N to NE striking shear zones between the Mt Margaret Dome in northwest and the Kirgella Dome in the southeast. • Locally the Chatterbox Trend of deposits is hosted by a large-scale structural feature of the region – the Chatterbox Shear Zone, from which its name is derived. This moderately ESE dipping ductile/brittle fault zone separates the Laverton Lithostructural domains from the Mount Margaret Lithostructural domains. Rock units within the deposit areas are strongly altered and sheared sediments and metasediment rocks, felsic intrusives and ultramafics to the east, in the footwall. Mineralisation is commonly associated with increased goethite/manganese/hematite alteration or the intrusions. • The West Laverton deposits consists of two north-south trending banded iron formation (BIF) ridges within a sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with interflow sediments. The Laverton Shear Zone, a major north-south trending shear that delineates the western boundary of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, is interpreted as extending through the West Laverton trend from Rega in the North to Bulldog in the south. The footwall of the shear is dominated by a dolerite. The hanging wall comprises basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with the shear zone overprinting an ultramafic gabbro. West Laverton mineralisation is generally associated within dilational jogs along the shear zone and shallowly dipping quartz veins. Rega mineralisation is interpreted as hosted within two shear zones within massive mafic and pillow basalt units. Bulldog mineralisation is hosted within ductile shear zones with quartz veining. • Gladiator Underground and Murrays deposits are closely related to a bending NNE, SW to NNW

Criteria	Commentary

- striking, east dipping banded iron formation (BIF). Mineralisation is associated with quartz reefs parallel to the BIF and dips in multiple directions. The stratigraphy is dominated by a basalt unit on the west and gabbroic units of varying compositional and granulometry on the east with felsic porphyry units intruding sporadically. Gladiator West sits on the basaltic footwall of Gladiator Underground. Cousin Murray is within the gabbroic hanging wall of Murrays Open Pit and is striking NW, mineralization is associated with silica-sericite alteration. Gladiator Open pit mineralization is associated with quartz feldspar porphyry intrusives. Geology is dominated by basalt with a corridor of dolerite and a felsic tuff on the SW side of the pit and a NE striking BIF on the NE side of the pit. The Central BIF between Cousin Murray and Gladiator South and the NE BIF on the NE of Gladiator South hold mineralization.
- The CM/MM trend is hosted in a meta-sedimentary/ mafic volcanic package of rocks that has been highly deformed through late stage folding and faulting. A central steeply dipping Banded Iron Formation (BIF) unit has been associated with the gold mineralisation. Gold commonly occurring within the quartz veining and disseminated pyrite of the silicified chert horizons of the BIF. Evidence of a supergene enrichment zone near the vicinity of the
- water table was noted during mining by Crescent. The BIF horizon strikes north south and has been traced northwards to Laverton townsite, approximately 4km away.

Drill hole Information

Chatterbox:

- 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:

Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
GDWC009, GDWC010, GDWC012, GDWC013, GDWC014, GDWC030, GDWC031, GDWC034, GDWC035, GDWC037, GDWC038, GDWC048, GDWC049, GDWC052, GDWC053, GDWC056, GDWC057, GDWC058	31396	Jun-89
GDWC086, GDWC091, GDWC093, GDWC094, GDWC100, GDWC101, GDWC102, GDWC103, GDWC105, GDWC106, GDWC107, GDWC109, GDWC110, GDWC111, GDWC113, GDWC114, GDWC115, GDWC125, GDWC121, GDWC122, GDWC123, GDWC126, GDWC127, GDWC128, GDWC130, GDWC131, GDWC132, GDWC133, GDWC134, GDWC135, GDWC136, GDWC137, GDWC138, GDWC139, GDWC140, GDWC145, GDWC146, GDWC147	35126	Feb-92
GWD001_W, GWD002_W, GWRC004, GWRC005, GWRC007, GWRC008, GWRC009, GWRC010, GWRC015, GWRC018, GWRC019, GWRC020, GWRC021, GWRC025, GWRC026, GWRC027, GWRC028, GWRC029, GWRC031, GWRC032, GWRC033, GWRC034, GWRC035, GWRC036, GWRC037, GWRC038, GWRC039, GWRC040, GWRC041, GWRC042, GWRC043, GWRC045, GWRC046, GWRC047, GWRC048, GWRC049, GWRC050, GWRC051, GWRC052, GWRC055, GWRC056, GWRC057, GWRC058, GWRC059, GWRC060, GWRC061, GWRC062, GWRC063, GWRC064, GWRC065, GWRC066, GWRC067, GWRC068, GWRC069, GWRC070, GWRC072, GWRC074, GWRC075, GWRC076, GWRC077, GWRC078, GWRC079, GWRC080, GWRC081, GWRC082, GWRC084, GWRC085, GWRC087, GWRC088, GWRC089, GWRC090, GWRC092, GWRC093, GWRC094, GWRC095, GWRC097, GWRC099, GWRC100, GWRC101, GWRC102, GWRC103, GWRC104, GWRC105, GWRC106, GWRC107	54899	Mar-98
GWD004_W, GWD005_W, GWD006_W, GWD007_W, GWD008_W, GWD009_W, GWD010_W, GWD011_W, GWD012_W, GWD013_W, GWD014_W, GWD015_W, GWD016_W, GWD017_W, GWD018_W, GWD019, GWRC108, GWRC109, GWRC110, GWRC111, GWRC113, GWRC114, GWRC117, GWRC120, GWRC121, GWRC122, GWRC124, GWRC125, GWRC126, GWRC127, GWRC128, GWRC129, GWRC132, GWRC133, GWRC137, GWRC138, GWRC140, GWRC141, GWRC142, GWRC143, GWRC145, GWRC146, GWRC147, GWRC148, GWRC149, GWRC150, GWRC151, GWRC152, GWRC153, GWRC154, GWRC155, GWRC157, GWRC158, GWRC159, GWRC160, GWRC161, GWRC163, GWRC164, GWRC165, GWRC166, GWRC167, GWRC168, GWRC170, GWRC171, GWRC173, GWRC174, GWRC175, GWRC176, GWRC177, GWRC178, GWRC179, GWRC180, GWRC185, GWRC186, GWRC187, GWRC189, GWRC190, GWRC191, GWRC192, GWRC193, GWRC194, GWRC195, GWRC196, GWRC197, GWRC198, GWRC199, GWRC200, GWRC201, GWRC202, GWRC204, GWRC205, GWRC207, GWRC210, GWRC211, GWRC212, GWRC213, GWRC217, GWRC218, GWRC219, GWRC220, GWRC221, GWRC223, GWRC225, GWRC226, GWRC227, GWRC229, GWRC230, GWRC231, GWRC232, GWRC233, GWRC234, GWRC236, GWRC237, GWRC239, GWRC240, GWRC241, GWRC242, GWRC243, GWRC244, GWRC245, GWRC246, GWRC247, GWRC248, GWRC249, GWRC250, GWRC251, GWRC252, GWRC253, GWRC254, GWRC255, GWRC256, GWRC257, GWRC258, GWRC259, GWRC260, GWRC261, GWRC263, GWRC264, GWRC266, GWRC267, GWRC268, GWRC269, GWRC270, GWRC271, GWRC272, GWRC273, GWRC277, GWRC281, GWRC282, GWRC283, GWRC285, GWRC286, GWRC289, GWRC290, GWRC291, GWRC292, GWRC293, GWRC294, GWRC295, GWRC296, GWRC297, GWRC298, GWRC299, GWRC300, GWRC301, GWRC302, GWRC303, GWRC304, GWRC305, GWRC306, GWRC307, GWRC308, GWRC309, GWRC310, GWRC311, GWRC313, GWRC314, GWRC315, GWRC316, GWRC317, GWRC318, GWRC320, GWRC321, GWRC322, GWRC323, GWRC324, GWRC325, GWRC326, GWRC329, GWRC330, GWRC331, GWRC332, GWRC333, GWRC334, GWRC335, GWRC336, GWRC338, GWRC340, GWRC341, RFRC002, RFRC005, RFRC006, RFRC008, RFRC009, RFRC010, RFRC011	57921	Mar-99
GWD023, GWD024	65027	Feb-02
GWD025, GWD027, GWD028, GWD030, GWD031, GWD032, GWRC410, GWRC411	66477	May-03
GWD035	68953	Mar-04
GWRC348, GWRC349, GWRC350, GWRC352, GWRC355, GWRC356, GWRC357, GWRC358, GWRC359, GWRC360, GWRC361, GWRC362, GWRC363, GWRC364, GWRC365, GWRC366, GWRC367, GWRC368, GWRC369, GWRC370, GWRC371, GWRC372, GWRC373, GWRC374, GWRC375, GWRC376, GWRC378, GWRC379, GWRC380, GWRC381, GWRC383, GWRC384, GWRC385, GWRC386, GWRC387, GWRC388, GWRC389, GWRC391, GWRC392, GWRC393, GWRC394, GWRC395, GWRC397, GWRC398, GWRC399, GWRC400, GWRC401, GWRC403, GWRC404, GWRC405, GWRC406	65027	Feb-02
GWRC420, GWRC421, GWRC422, GWRC423, GWRC424, GWRC425, GWRC426, GWRC427, GWRC428, GWRC429, GWRC430, GWRC431, GWRC432, GWRC433, GWRC434, GWRC435, GWRC436, GWRC437, GWRC438, GWRC439	68953	Jul-04

Criteria	Commentary		
	WHDD001, WHDD002, WHDD003, WHDD004, GWRC468, GWRC469, GWRC470, GWRC471, GWRC472, GWRC475, GWRC476, INRC005, INRC006, INRC007, INRC008, INRC009, INRC010, INRC011, INRC013, INRC015, INRC016, INRC017, INRC018, INRC021, INRC022, INRC023, INRC024, INRC025, INRC026, INRC027, INRC028, INRC029, INRC030, INRC031, INRC032, INRC033, INRC034, INRC035, INRC036, INRC037, INRC040, INRC041, INRC042, INRC043, INRC044, INRC046, INRC048, INRC049, INRC053, INRC054, WHRC018, WHRC019, WHRC020, WHRC022, WHRC023, WHRC024, WHRC025, WHRC026, WHRC027, WHRC028, WHRC029, WHRC030, WHRC031, WHRC032, WHRC033, WHRC034, WHRC035, WHRC036, WHRC037, WHRC038, WHRC039, WHRC040, WHRC041, WHRC042, WHRC043, WHRC044, WHRC045, WHRC046, WHRC047, WHRC048, WHRC049, WHRC050, WHRC051, WHRC052, WHRC053, WHRC054, WHRC055, WHRC056, WHRC059, WHRC060, WHRC061, WHRC062, WHRC063, WHRC064, WHRC065, WHRC066, WHRC067, WHRC068, WHRC069, WHRC070, WHRC071, WHRC072, WHRC073, WHRC074, WHRC075, WHRC076, WHRC077, WHRC078, WHRC079, WHRC080, WHRC081, WHRC082, WHRC083, WHRC085, WHRC086, WHRC087, WHRC088, WHRC090, WHRC091, WHRC092, WHRC093, WHRC094, WHRC095, WHRC096, WHRC098, WHRC100, WHRC101, WHRC102, WHRC103, WHRC104, WHRC105, WHRC106, WHRC107, WHRC109, WHRC110, WHRC111, WHRC113, WHRC114, WHRC117, WHRC118, WHRC119, WHRC120, WHRC121, WHRC122, WHRC123, WHRC124, WHRC125, WHRC126	90143	Apr-11
	APDD004, APDD005, AUDD001, AUDD002, AUDD003, AUDD004, AUDD005, ECDD001, ECDD002, ECDD003, INDD001, INDD002, APRC001, APRC002, APRC003, APRC004, APRC005, APRC006, APRC007, APRC008, APRC009, APRC010, APRC011, APRC012, APRC013, APRC014, APRC015, APRC016, APRC017, APRC019, APRC020, APRC021, APRC023, APRC024, APRC025, APRC026, APRC027, APRC028, APRC029, APRC030, APRC031, APRC032, APRC033, APRC034, APRC035, APRC036, APRC037, APRC038, APRC039, APRC040, APRC041, APRC042, APRC043, APRC044, APRC045, APRC046, APRC047, APRC048, APRC049, APRC050, APRC051, APRC052, APRC053, APRC054, APRC055, APRC056, APRC057, APRC058, APRC059, APRC060, APRC061, APRC062, APRC063, APRC064, APRC065, APRC066, APRC067, APRC068, APRC069, APRC070, APRC071, APRC072, APRC072A, APRC080, APRC081, APRC085, APRC086, APRC096, APRC097, APRC098, APRC100, APRC101, APRC102, APRC103, APRC104, APRC105, APRC106, APRC107, APRC108, APRC109, APRC110, APRC111, APRC113, APRC114, APRC115, APRC116, APRC118, APRC120, APRC121, APRC122, APRC123, APRC125, APRC126, APRC127, APRC128, APRC129, APRC130, APRC131, APRC132, APRC133, APRC134, APRC135, APRC136, APRC137, APRC138, APRC139, APRC140, APRC142, APRC144, APRC145, APRC146, APRC147, APRC148, APRC149, APRC150, APRC151, APRC152, APRC153, APRC154, ECRC001, ECRC002, ECRC003, ECRC004, ECRC005, ECRC006, ECRC007, ECRC009, ECRC013, ECRC014, ECRC015, ECRC016, ECRC017, ECRC018, ECRC019, ECRC020, ECRC021, ECRC022	93988	Jun-12
	ECRC024, EMRC001	98404	Jun-13

Chatterbox collar details of holes not previously externally reported:

COMPANY	BHID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
FOCUS	GWRC478	433639.44	6830109.6	441.61	262.6	-60	152
METEX	GWRC001	434067.78	6831338.3	440.77	270	-60	20
	GWRC002	434137.79	6831338.3	442.8	270	-60	90
	GWRC003	434157.79	6831338.3	442.8	270	-60	96
	GWRC006	434087.79	6831378.3	441.82	270	-60	30
METEX / PDAP	GWRC450	433637.55	6830432.5	438.18	270	-60	60
	GWRC451	433668.63	6830482.5	437.8	270	-60	60
	GWRC452	433638.63	6830483.3	437.59	90	-60	60
	GWRC453	433697.76	6830833.2	434.8	270	-60	65
	GWRC454	433709.15	6830833.3	434.88	270	-60	69
	GWRC455	433721.06	6830832.8	434.94	270	-60	80
	GWRC456	433697.49	6830858.3	434.12	270	-60	65
	GWRC457	433709.94	6830858	434.39	270	-60	70
	GWRC458	433721.67	6830858.1	434.4	270	-60	80
	GWRC459	433662.87	6830858	434.05	90	-60	65
	GWRC460	433697.56	6830883.5	434.19	270	-60	65
	GWRC461	433709.58	6830882.9	434	270	-60	75
	GWRC462	433693.32	6830908.2	434.33	270	-60	60
	GWRC463	433702.43	6830908.3	434.35	270	-60	70
	GWRC464	433647.76	6830908.2	434.13	270	-60	50

Chatterbox RC Grade control holes drilled by Crescent / FML remaining beneath the current pit floors are tabulated below:

BHID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
AP410101	433722.71	6831508.7	435.34	270	-60	18
AP410102	433712.81	6831507.5	435.27	270	-60	12
AP410105	433743.4	6831522.6	435.68	270	-60	36
AP410106	433735.37	6831522.6	435.58	270	-60	24
AP410107	433727.38	6831522.7	435.51	270	-60	24
AP410108	433718.52	6831522.4	435.43	270	-60	21
AP410109	433709.16	6831522.6	435.28	270	-60	15
AP410110	433758.02	6831532.8	435.35	270	-60	30
AP410111	433749.71	6831533	435.71	270	-60	30
AP410113	433733.59	6831532.9	435.55	270	-60	30
AP410114	433717.84	6831532.9	435.34	270	-60	24
AP410115	433761.75	6831545.4	435.85	270	-60	27
AP410116	433754.12	6831545.4	435.78	270	-60	27
AP410118	433737.73	6831545.5	435.54	270	-60	30

Criteria	Commentary						
	AP410119	433729.6	6831545.6	435.46	270	-60	30
	AP410120	433721.26	6831545.7	435.44	270	-60	24
	AP410121	433745.44	6831559.1	435.65	270	-60	36
	AP410122	433727.25	6831556.8	435.47	270	-60	30
	AP410123	433701.15	6831557.4	435.14	270	-60	18
	AP410124	433693.1	6831557.4	435.11	270	-60	18
	AP410128	433735.04	6831569.5	435.65	270	-60	30
	AP410129	433726.72	6831569.5	435.48	270	-60	30
	AP410132	433748.39	6831583.5	435.78	270	-60	24
	AP410134	433720.18	6831583.4	435.33	270	-60	24
	AP410136	433691.92	6831509.6	435.04	270	-90	10
	AP410138	433696.29	6831522.4	435.15	0	-90	10
	AP410140	433680.43	6831522.5	434.98	0	-90	10
	AP410149	433688.77	6831545.8	435.05	0	-90	10
	AP410163	433746.96	6831596.2	435.82	0	-90	12
	AP410164	433739.47	6831595.5	435.7	0	-90	12
	AP410165	433731.62	6831595.3	435.56	0	-90	15
	AP410166	433723.63	6831595.5	435.56	0	-90	15
	AP410169	433699.82	6831595.5	435.14	0	-90	12
	AP410172	433744.17	6831608.4	435.68	0	-90	10
	AP410173	433729.85	6831608.1	435.56	0	-90	10
	AP410174	433720.32	6831608.1	435.43	0	-90	10
	AP410175	433704.95	6831608.3	435.21	0	-90	10
	AP410177	433731.21	6831620.8	435.61	0	-90	10
	AP410180	433706.91	6831620.3	435.27	0	-90	10
	AP410188	433699.02	6831645.6	435.14	0	-90	10
	AP410191	433731.51	6831527.7	435.48	270	-60	18
	AP410192	433739.35	6831527.7	435.56	270	-60	21
	AP410193	433746.95	6831527.7	435.34	270	-60	25
	AP410195	433762.97	6831527.4	435.62	270	-60	25
	AP410196	433770.89	6831527.6	435.93	270	-60	25
	AP410202	433754.61	6831539	435.7	270	-60	25
	AP410203	433762.33	6831538.8	435.52	270	-60	25
	AP410204	433770.56	6831538.8	435.96	270	-60	25
	AP410208	433739.35	6831551.3	435.47	270	-60	25
	AP410209	433747.52	6831551.1	435.71	270	-60	25
	AP410210	433755.26	6831551.1	435.6	270	-60	25
	AP410214	433749.82	6831557.1	435.73	270	-60	25
	AP410216	433723.68	6831562.9	435.36	270	-60	21
	AP410217	433731.58	6831562.8	435.36	270	-60	25
	AP410218	433739.69	6831563	435.54	270	-60	25
	AP410226	433702.89	6831627	435.14	0	-90	6
	AP410229	433727.77	6831626.9	435.52	0	-90	6
	AP410232	433717.14	6831614.2	435.36	0	-90	6
	AP410234	433732.44	6831614.3	435.59	0	-90	6
	AP410236	433701.39	6831602	435.18	0	-90	6
	AP410237	433717.02	6831602.1	435.4	0	-90	6
	AP410238	433725.34	6831602.5	435.44	0	-90	10
	AP410240	433740.75	6831602.1	435.67	0	-90	10
	AP410244	433679.38	6831589.5	434.72	0	-90	7
	AP410250	433727.8	6831589.5	435.15	0	-90	10
	AP410251	433735.54	6831589.4	435.21	0	-90	10
	AP410252	433743.01	6831589.4	435.38	0	-90	10
	AP410261	433676.81	6831516	434.75	0	-90	6
	AP410263	433691.52	6831515.8	434.82	0	-90	6
	AP410437	433635.65	6830443.1	437.86	289	-50	41
	AP410443	433652.62	6830463.4	437.77	290	-50	45
	AP410457	433652.94	6830504.7	437.1	279.6	-60	35
	AP410462	433675.25	6830512.9	437.19	280	-50	48
	AP410464	433670.05	6830527.5	437.03	280	-50	36
	AP410465	433680.36	6830524.5	437.19	279.6	-50	45
	AP410467	433670.33	6830540.2	436.91	280	-50	29
	AP410468	433677.38	6830540	437.09	279.6	-50	36
	AP410469	433683.14	6830539.6	437.03	279.6	-50	44
	AP410471	433685.75	6830550.6	436.93	280	-50	48
	AP410476	433692.86	6830561.8	436.81	279.6	-50	46
	AP410481	433697.57	6830572.9	436.76	280	-50	48
	AP410485	433695.69	6830585.8	436.67	280	-50	45
	AP410503	433225.77	6829388.3	439.65	290	-50	48
	AP410504	433233.79	6829385.4	439.78	290	-50	54

Criteria	Commentary						
	AP410505	433226.18	6829401.3	439.64	290	-50	36
	AP410506	433233.92	6829398.3	439.67	290	-50	46
	AP410507	433248.01	6829393.3	439.74	289.6	-50	60
	AP410510	433241.1	6829409.3	439.54	290	-50	48
	AP410511	433248.92	6829406.5	439.59	290	-50	54
	AP410515	433256.38	6829416.6	439.38	290	-50	54
	AP410516	433264.53	6829413.6	439.54	290	-50	60
	AP410520	433256.77	6829430.6	439.38	289.6	-50	46
	AP410523	433258.43	6829442.8	439.15	289.6	-50	40.19
	AP410524	433265.68	6829440.4	439.33	289.6	-50	43
	AP410526	433258.78	6829456.2	439.01	289.6	-50	36
	AP410527	433265.88	6829453.8	439.11	289.6	-50	39
	AP410528	433269.61	6829452.1	439.19	289.6	-60.1	42
	AP410531	433274.19	6829464.1	439.01	289.6	-50	42
	AP410533	433271.96	6829478	438.9	289.6	-60	35
	AP410536	433282.85	6829487.3	438.84	289.6	-50	36
	AP410537	433289.28	6829484.9	438.93	289.6	-50	44
	AP410538	433281.03	6829500	438.99	289.34	-60.29	36.33
	AP420105	433655.87	6830520.8	419.77	270	-60	24
	AP420106	433664.68	6830520.6	419.51	270	-60	36
	AP420107	433672.83	6830520.6	419.81	270	-60	36
	AP420108	433680.46	6830520.2	419.93	270	-60	36
	AP420110	433657.7	6830508.1	419.57	270	-60	36
	AP420111	433669.66	6830508.1	419.81	270	-60	48
	AP420113	433696.79	6830505.9	422.24	270	-60	54
	AP420115	433680.9	6830495.7	422.38	270	-60	42
	AP420116	433685.85	6830495.3	422.3	270	-60	42
	AP420117	433692.98	6830495.3	422.28	270	-60	48
	AP420118	433701.53	6830495.2	422.42	270	-60	48
	AP420119	433646.22	6830482.9	422.37	270	-60	36
	AP420120	433679.61	6830482.7	422.38	270	-60	42
	AP420121	433688.03	6830482.5	422.35	270	-60	48
	AP420122	433646.91	6830470.9	422.49	270	-60	36
	AP420124	433680.03	6830470.6	422.47	270	-60	48
	AP420125	433687.7	6830470.4	422.45	270	-60	48
	AP420126	433651.67	6830458.1	422.39	270	-60	48
	AP420130	433665.79	6830445.8	422.7	270	-60	48
	AP420131	433672.9	6830445.6	422.68	270	-60	48
	APC420002	433713.91	6830989.1	419.5	280	-55	21
	APC420003	433723.22	6830987.5	419.72	280	-55	28
	APC420004	433758.45	6830979.8	419.57	280	-60	19
	APC420007	433722.82	6830974.2	419.9	280	-50	29
	APC420008	433730.42	6830973.2	420.05	280	-50	38
	APC420015	433684.96	6830968.6	419.71	280	-70	25
	APC420017	433699.91	6830966.4	419.77	280	-70	27
	APC420018	433707.84	6830965	419.79	280	-65	29
	APC420019	433719.69	6830963	420.01	280	-60	30
	APC420020	433738.04	6830959.4	420	277.2	-59.7	46
	APC420022	433766.5	6830953.9	420.42	280	-65	30
	APC420023	433652.99	6830962.5	419.52	0	-90	25
	APC420026	433718.69	6830950.1	419.96	280	-50	39
	APC420027	433726.45	6830948.7	420	272.9	-49	41
	APC420028	433735.17	6830947.3	419.91	272	-49	44
	APC420029	433743.12	6830945.8	419.9	268.8	-49.4	47
	APC420030	433750.13	6830944.5	419.9	270.5	-50	52
	APC420034	433644.2	6830951.7	419.77	0	-90	31
	APC420035	433651.72	6830949.7	419.55	0	-90	34
	APC420036	433659.98	6830947.8	419.71	0	-90	34
	APC420037	433667.23	6830946.5	419.77	0	-90	34
	APC420038	433676.9	6830944.4	419.75	280	-80	34
	APC420039	433686.93	6830942.9	419.84	280	-70	35
	APC420040	433698.12	6830940.6	419.7	280	-60	38
	APC420041	433706.89	6830939.1	419.96	280	-60	39
	APC420042	433720.43	6830936.5	420.02	270	-60	44
	APC420043	433733.22	6830934.7	419.96	270	-60	48
	APC420046	433659.4	6830935.5	419.61	270	-60	38
	APC420047	433670.49	6830932.9	420.04	270	-60	41
	APC420048	433682.73	6830930.3	420.21	270	-60	43

Criteria	Commentary						
	APC420051	433714.38	6830925.5	420.09	270	-50	49
	APC420052	433721.11	6830924.1	420.09	270	-50	53
	APC420053	433730.41	6830922.4	420.26	270	-50	56
	APC420054	433736.89	6830921.4	420.27	270	-50	53
	APC420056	433754.7	6830918.5	421.08	270	-50	58
	APC420057	433762.68	6830916.9	420.93	270	-50	65
	APC420059	433657.92	6830922.9	419.85	270	-60	37
	APC420060	433665.2	6830921.9	419.97	270	-60	39
	APC420061	433672.53	6830920.7	419.66	270	-60	40
	APC420062	433680.32	6830919.1	419.8	270	-60	42
	APC420063	433695.61	6830915.5	420.57	270	-60	43
	APC420065	433711.92	6830913.2	419.96	270	-60	43
	APC420066	433737.42	6830908.1	419.89	270	-60	51
	APC420071	433718.29	6830904.1	419.84	250	-55	48
	APC420072	433732.66	6830902.9	419.64	250	-50	57
	APC420073	433745.12	6830894.7	420.11	270	-50	60
	APC420074	433756.69	6830892.4	420.03	270	-50	61
	APC420076	433645.54	6830900.3	419.87	270	-65	31
	APC420077	433655.88	6830899.2	419.78	270	-65	34
	APC420078	433664.92	6830897	419.77	270	-65	38
	APC420079	433675.87	6830895.1	419.77	270	-64	41
	APC420080	433695.74	6830890.7	419.78	270	-60	50
	APC420081	433705.15	6830889.5	419.88	270	-60	54
	APC420082	433723.98	6830885.5	419.98	270	-60	56
	APC420083	433737.48	6830883.5	420.08	270	-60	52
	APC420084	433745.61	6830881.9	420	270	-60	55
	APC420087	433673.03	6830882.3	419.28	270	-60	38
	APC420088	433682.02	6830880.9	419.33	270	-60	42
	APC420090	433730.83	6830871.9	420.18	270	-60	57
	APC420091	433740.88	6830870.1	419.98	270	-60	59
	APC420094	433767.85	6830865.1	419.84	270	-60	41
	APC420098	433703.73	6830863.7	419.79	280	-60	51
	APC420100	433721.91	6830860.6	420.13	270	-60	58
	APC420101	433735.59	6830857.8	420.36	270	-60	65
	APC420104	433735.23	6830845.7	420.25	270	-60	68
	APC420107	433761.81	6830840.9	420.2	280	-60	40
	APC420111	433695.02	6830838.8	420	280	-50	52
	APC420112	433702.88	6830837.5	420.02	280	-50	59
	APC420113	433710.41	6830836.3	420.08	280	-50	66
	APC420114	433718.57	6830834.6	420.18	279	-50	72
	APC420115	433724.04	6830834.1	420.19	280	-60	67
	APC420120	433761.28	6830762.1	420.13	280	-55	56
	APC420122	433702	6830695.9	419.94	280	-50	17
	APC420123	433698.83	6830687.9	419.74	280	-50	23
	APC425001	433714.29	6830684.5	424.64	280	-50	38
	APC425003	433723.73	6830695.4	424.92	280	-50	40
	APC425004	433733.63	6830693.1	425.11	280	-50	36
	APC425007	433736.03	6830705.2	424.91	280	-60	44
	APC425012	433738.62	6830717.6	424.84	280	-50	44
	APC425013	433746.09	6830716.5	424.8	280	-50	51
	APC425014	433754.51	6830714.8	424.92	280	-50	58
	APC425018	433736.12	6830731.2	424.95	280	-60	43
	APC425019	433747.12	6830729.2	424.97	280	-60	50
	APC425027	433759.23	6830739.5	425.18	280	-50	57
	APC425042	433691.41	6830790.5	424.88	280	-50	38
	APC425043A	433699.26	6830788.4	424.97	280	-60	42
	APC425051	433708.62	6830799.6	424.85	280	-50	53
	APC425062	433701.86	6830813.2	424.86	280	-50	62
	APC425063	433709.96	6830811.8	424.85	280	-50	63
	APC425064	433726.01	6830809.3	425.05	280	-50	74
	APC425071	433708.14	6830824.8	425.07	280	-60	62
	APC425072	433711.17	6830823.9	424.77	280	-70	65
	APC425079	433771.99	6830813.9	424.77	280	-50	46
	APD410103	433521.59	6830120.5	409.88	270	-60	42
	APD410104	433529.04	6830120.5	409.99	270	-60	42
	APD410106	433519.9	6830107.9	409.87	270	-60	42
	APD410107	433527.04	6830107.9	409.89	270	-60	42
	APD410111	433521.6	6830095.6	409.63	270	-60	48

Criteria	Commentary						
	APD410112	433528.93	6830095.4	409.7	270	-60	54
	APD410114	433524.69	6830082.9	409.78	270	-60	60
	APD410115	433532.41	6830082.8	409.87	270	-60	66
	APD410118	433526.02	6830070.3	409.9	270	-60	66
	APD410119	433533.17	6830070.4	410.1	270	-60	73
	APD410122	433525.55	6830058	410.19	270	-60	66
	APD410123	433540.58	6830058.1	410.23	270	-60	66
	APD410127	433513	6830045.5	410	270	-60	60
	APD410128	433529.91	6830045.4	409.96	270	-60	72
	APD410133	433522.62	6830032.9	410.09	270	-60	66
	APD410139	433512.63	6830020.5	410.05	270	-60	60
	APD410140	433519.79	6830020.4	410	270	-60	60
	APD410141	433526.81	6830020.5	410.12	270	-60	60
	APD410144	433501.74	6830008.1	409.56	270	-60	60
	APD410147	433486.61	6829995.5	409.81	270	-60	48
	APD410148	433501.15	6829995.5	409.9	270	-60	60
	APD410149	433509.59	6829995.4	409.98	270	-60	60
	APD410151	433499.14	6829983.2	409.9	270	-60	60
	APD410152	433507.69	6829983.3	410.02	270	-60	60
	APD410154	433475.86	6829970.5	409.98	270	-60	30
	APD410155	433483.81	6829970.5	410.05	270	-60	36
	APD410156	433491.67	6829970.5	410.14	270	-60	36
	APD410157	433499.62	6829970.5	410.01	270	-60	45
	APD415101	433669.13	6830530.4	415.17	270	-60	30
	APD415102	433678.86	6830508.2	414.76	270	-59.1	50
	APD415103	433654.18	6830495.3	414.83	270	-60	30
	APD415106	433631.7	6830483	414.9	270	-60	18
	APD415107	433697.18	6830482.9	414.82	270	-60.9	48
	APD415108	433691.38	6830470.2	414.92	270	-59	42
	APD415109	433678.14	6830458	414.73	270	-58.7	42
	APD415111	433675.76	6830445.7	414.72	270	-58.7	42
	APD415113	433654.94	6830433.2	414.94	270	-60	36
	APD415116	433647.99	6830420.5	414.82	270	-60	36
	APD415117	433656.14	6830420.5	414.9	270	-57.3	42
	APD415118	433664.07	6830420.4	414.91	270	-59.1	54
	APD415120	433607.05	6830408	414.82	270	-60	24
	APD415121	433622.95	6830408	414.54	270	-60	36
	APD415123	433651.61	6830407.9	414.66	270	-60	60
	APD415124	433666.93	6830407.8	415.07	270	-60	60
	APD415125	433681.44	6830407.9	414.92	270	-60	60
	APD415127	433604.5	6830395.3	414.69	270	-60	30
	APD415128	433612.81	6830395.4	414.63	270	-60	30
	APD415135	433663.79	6830395.6	414.76	270	-60	60
	APD415137	433605.93	6830383	414.79	270	-60	36
	APD415138	433612.56	6830382.9	414.75	270	-60	36
	APD415141	433652.84	6830383	414.86	270	-60	60
	APD415142	433667.12	6830382.8	414.92	270	-60	60
	APD415143	433678.7	6830382.9	414.96	270	-59.1	42
	APD415146	433594.01	6830370.4	414.81	270	-60	30
	APD415147	433601.74	6830370.4	414.68	270	-60	30
	APD415153	433649.72	6830370.4	415.07	270	-59.1	54
	APD415156	433673.86	6830370.5	414.97	270	-60	30
	APD415157	433681.61	6830370.4	414.98	270	-60	30
	APD415163	433641.71	6830358	414.56	270	-60	60
	APD415168	433587.26	6830345.5	414.7	270	-60	30
	APD415173	433628.62	6830345.7	414.71	270	-60	54
	APD415174	433636.39	6830345.8	414.8	270	-60	54
	APD415180	433583.66	6830333.1	414.71	270	-60	36
	APD415181	433591.42	6830333.5	414.81	270	-60	42
	APD415182	433598.24	6830333.3	414.86	270	-60	42
	APD415183	433615.49	6830333.2	414.99	270	-60	54
	APD415184	433632.23	6830333.2	414.9	270	-60	60
	APD415189	433575.42	6830320.5	414.88	270	-60	36
	APD415190	433584.09	6830320.5	414.83	270	-60	42
	APD415191	433592.09	6830320.5	414.81	270	-60	54
	APD415192	433599.8	6830320.5	414.86	270	-60	54
	APD415194	433615.95	6830320.6	414.68	270	-60	54
	APD415195	433624.03	6830320.4	414.81	270	-60	54

Criteria	Commentary						
	APD415199	433581.4	6830308.1	414.81	270	-60	48
	APD415200	433600.15	6830308	414.88	270	-60	48
	APD415208	433572.04	6830295.6	414.54	270	-60	42
	APD415209	433579.82	6830295.4	414.67	270	-60	54
	APD415210	433588.23	6830295.5	414.72	270	-60	60
	APD415211	433595.66	6830295.4	414.69	270	-60	60
	APD415212	433603.8	6830295.3	414.83	270	-60	48
	APD415217	433575	6830283	415	270	-60	42
	APD415218	433585.48	6830283.1	414.49	270	-60	54
	APD415219	433597.44	6830283.1	414.62	270	-60	48
	APD415220	433606	6830283	415	270	-60	48
	APD415224	433568.99	6830270.5	414.42	270	-60	42
	APD415225	433576.97	6830270.4	414.43	270	-60	54
	APD415226	433585.1	6830270.5	414.55	270	-60	48
	APD415227	433592.75	6830270.4	414.65	270	-60	48
	APD415232	433554.74	6830257.8	414.5	270	-60	36
	APD415233	433566.99	6830257.8	414.61	270	-60	48
	APD415234	433579.7	6830257.9	414.34	270	-60	48
	APD415235	433587.04	6830258	414.61	270	-60	54
	APD415237	433611.35	6830258.1	414.71	270	-60	12
	APD415241	433548.06	6830245.4	414.8	270	-60	36
	APD415242	433554.89	6830245.5	414.92	270	-60	42
	APD415243	433562.02	6830245.4	414.77	270	-60	42
	APD415244	433568.94	6830245.3	414.6	270	-60	42
	APD415245	433575.76	6830245.4	414.52	270	-60	42
	APD415246	433582.81	6830245.4	414.47	270	-60	36
	APD415247	433590.84	6830245.3	414.54	270	-60	36
	APD415250	433539.38	6830233.3	414.65	270	-60	30
	APD415251	433558.18	6830233.1	414.86	270	-60	42
	APD415255	433532.7	6830220.4	414.54	270	-60	30
	APD415256	433540.24	6830220.8	414.79	270	-60	36
	APD415257	433547	6830220.5	414.99	270	-59.1	42
	APD415258	433554.32	6830220.4	414.92	270	-60	42
	APD415259	433561.07	6830220.4	414.85	270	-58.7	42
	APD415260	433568.16	6830220.4	414.8	270	-58.4	42
	APD415263	433542.03	6830207.8	414.5	270	-60	36
	APD415264	433556.1	6830207.9	414.49	270	-59.4	42
	APD415267	433537.85	6830195.4	414.55	270	-60	36
	APD415268	433546.05	6830195.4	414.52	270	-58.8	42
	APD415269	433553.73	6830195.3	414.48	270	-57.9	42
	APD415272	433536.86	6830183	415.04	270	-60	36
	APD415273	433547.74	6830182.9	414.84	270	-58.1	42
	APD415276	433535.8	6830170.4	414.94	270	-59.1	42
	APD415277	433543.68	6830170.3	414.83	270	-59.3	42
	APD415278	433551.92	6830170.5	414.88	270	-58.5	42
	APD415281	433533.37	6830157.9	415.11	270	-60	36
	APD415282	433546.07	6830157.9	414.8	270	-58.5	42
	APD415285	433530.87	6830145.4	415.09	270	-59.7	42
	APD415286	433538.66	6830145.5	415	270	-60	42
	APD415289	433525.84	6830133.1	414.82	270	-60.5	42
	APD415290	433537.04	6830133	414.91	270	-59.4	42
	APD415291	433544.94	6830132.9	414.83	270	-59.2	48
	APD415305	433575.93	6830083	414.72	270	-60	24
	APD415309	433577.96	6830070.5	414.97	270	-60	24
	APD415310	433559.81	6830057.8	414.94	282	-89.2	54
	APD415311	433579.7	6830057.9	415.14	270	-60	30
	APD415320	433568.06	6830020.5	414.8	270	-60	36
	APD415323	433528.92	6829995.5	410.89	270	-60	36
	APD415324	433544.19	6829995.7	414.82	270	-59.5	42
	APD415325	433556.9	6829995.7	414.92	270	-59.6	42
	APD415326	433529.47	6829982.9	412.03	270	-60	36
	APD415327	433551.52	6829983.7	411.28	270	-60	36
	APD415329	433529.7	6829970	412.75	270	-60	40
	APD415330	433540.83	6829970.4	412.34	270	-60	40
	ECGC0007	434102.07	6831327.6	441.48	270	-60	48
	ECGC0029	434112.15	6831387.4	442.67	270	-60	48
	ECGC0030	434101.8	6831387.8	442.4	270	-60	48
	ECGC0044	434084.84	6831417.6	442.25	270	-60	30

Criteria	Commentary

ECGC41505	434105.98	6831310.9	414.28	270	-60	24
ECGC41506	434098.84	6831311.8	414.47	270	-60	24
ECGC41508	434114	6831319.4	414.6	270	-70	36
ECGC41509	434105.98	6831320	414.5	270	-60	33
ECGC41510	434098.18	6831320.5	414.66	270	-60	30
ECGC41513	434111.51	6831329.4	414.86	270	-65	38
ECGC41515	434102.44	6831329.5	415.02	270	-60	30
ECGC41516	434098.02	6831329.4	414.98	270	-60	30
ECGC41517	434091.43	6831329.8	414.99	270	-60	24
ECGC41520	434114.89	6831340.1	415.22	270	-65	36
ECGC41521	434098.54	6831339.8	415.18	0	-90	36
ECGC41526	434115.64	6831350	415	270	-60	40
ECGC41527	434109.64	6831350	415	270	-60	36
ECGC41532	434116.79	6831359.8	415.09	270	-60	36
ECGC41534	434094.33	6831360.2	414.89	270	-60	24
ECGC41536	434109.56	6831369.6	414.82	270	-60	30
ECGC41537	434104.2	6831369.9	414.82	270	-60	30
ECGC41538	434098.63	6831370.2	414.93	270	-60	24
ECGC41541	434102.26	6831380.1	415.04	270	-60	24
ECGC41542	434095.6	6831379.8	414.78	270	-60	24
ECGC41544	434102.3	6831390	414.96	270	-60	24
ECGC41545	434090.75	6831390	414.93	270	-60	18
ECGC41548	434086.08	6831399.5	414.85	270	-60	12

Vest Laverton

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.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
HILLMIN	WL10, WL11, WL12, WL13, WL15, WL18, WL7, WL8, WL9	17871	Dec-85
	WL26, WL30, WL31, WL32, WL33	20650	Feb-87
	BD1, BD3, BD4, BD5	23452	Feb-88
	WL34, WL35, WL36, WL37, WL38, WL39, WL40, WL41, WL42, WL43, WL44	23455	Feb-88
	BD8, BD9, BD10, BD11, BD12, BD13, BD14, BD15, BD16, BD17, BD18, BD19, BD20, BD21, BD22, BD23, BD24, BD25, BD26, BD27, BD28, BD31, BD32, BD33, BD34, BD35, BD37, BD38, BD39, BD40, BD41, BD42, BD7, WL101, WL102, WL103, WL105, WL106, WL107, WL110, WL111, WL112, WL113, WL114, WL115, WL116, WL117, WL118, WL119, WL120, WL121, WL51, WL52, WL53, WL54, WL55, WL56, WL58, WL59, WL60, WL61, WL62, WL63, WL64, WL65, WL66, WL67, WL68, WL70, WL71, WL72, WL73, WL75, WL76, WL77, WL78, WL80, WL81, WL82, WL83, WL84, WL86, WL88, WL89, WL90, WL91, WL92, WL95, WL96, WL97, WL98, WL99, WLD1, WLD10, WLD11, WLD12, WLD2, WLD3, WLD4, WLD5, WLD6, WLD7, WLD8, WLD9	27622	Jun-88
ASHTON	BD100_WESTLA, BD101_WESTLA, BD103_WESTLA, BD105_WESTLA, BD107_WESTLA, BD108_WESTLA, BD109_WESTLA, BD110_WESTLA, BD111_WESTLA, BD112_WESTLA, BD113_WESTLA, BD114_WESTLA, BD115_WESTLA, BD116_WESTLA, BD117_WESTLA, BD118_WESTLA, BD121_WESTLA, BD122_WESTLA, BD123_WESTLA, BD126, BD127, BD45, BD46, BD47, BD50, BD51, BD52, BD56, BD57, BD58, BD59, BD62, BD67, BD69, BD70, BD73, BD74, BD75, BD76, BD78, BD79, BD80, BD81, BD82, BD83, BD85, BD86, BD91, BD94, BD95, BD97, BD98, BDD1, BDD2, BDD3, BDD4, WL122, WL123, WL124, WL125, WL126, WL127, WL128, WL129, WL130, WL131, WL132, WL133, WL134, WL135, WL136, WL137, WL138, WL139, WL140, WL141, WL142, WL143, WL144, WL145, WL146, WL147, WL148, WL149, WL150, WL151, WL152, WL163, WL164, WL165, WL166, WL167, WL168, WL169, WL170, WL171, WL172 WL173, WL174, WL175, WL176, WL177, WL178, WL180, WL181, WL183, WL186, WL187, WL188, WL190, WL191, WL192, WL193, WL194, WL196,	30496	Jan-90
	WL197, WL198, WL200, WL201, WL202, WL203, WL204, WL210, WL211, WL212, WL213, WL214, WL215, WL216, WL217, WL218, WL219, WL220, WL221, WL222, WL223, WL225, WL226, WL227, WL228, WL229, WL230, WL232, WL233, WL234, WL235, WL236, WL237, WL238, WL239, WL240	35703	Dec-91
SOG	ENC002, ENC003, ENC004, ENC005, ENC006, ENC007, ENC008, ENC009, ENC011, ENC012, ENC013	51454	May-97
	ENC286, ENC289	55360	Nov-97
	ENC457, ENC458, ENC459, ENC460, ENC461, ENC462	62396	Feb-01
APOLLO	WV018, WV019, WV020, WV021, WV023, WV024, WV025, WV026, WV027	68420	Apr-04
CRESCENT	WV029, WV030, WV031, WV032, WV033, WV034, WV035, WV036, WV037, WV038, WV039, WV040, WV041, WV044, WV045, WV046, WV047	74767	Mar-07
	WLDD001, WLDD002, WLDD003, WLRC200, WLRC201, WLRC202, WLRC203, WLRC204, WLRC205, WLRC207	81229	Feb-09
	WLRC209, WLRC210, WLRC211, WLRC212, WLRC213, WLRC215, WLRC217, WLRC218, WLRC219, WLRC220, WLRC222, WLRC223, WLRC224, WLRC225, WLRC226, WLRC227, WLRC228, WLRC229, WLRC230, WLRC231, WLRC232, WLRC233, WLRC234, WLRC235, WLRC240, WLRC241, WLRC242, WLRC243, WLRC244, WLRC245, WLRC246	86387	Feb-10
	WLRC247, WLRC248, WLRC249, WLRC250, WLRC251, WLRC252, WLRC253,	90143	Apr-11

Criteria	Commentary			
		WLRC254, WLRC255, WLRC256, WLRC257, WLRC258, WLRC259, WLRC260, WLRC261, WLRC262, WLRC263, WLRC264, WLRC265, WLRC266, WLRC267, WLRC268		
		WLRC269, WLRC270, WLRC271, WLRC272, WLRC273, WLRC274, WLRC275, WLRC276, WLRC277	98404	Jun-13
	FOCUS	WLDD004, WLDD005, WLDD006	102282	Jun-14

West Laverton collar details of holes not previously externally reported:

			MGA 94 Zone 51					
COMPANY	DRILL TYPE	HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
WMC	RC	RGAC1	438822.98	6833124.1	453.06	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC12	438845.71	6833090.8	453.81	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC13	438864.36	6833096.6	453.94	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC18	438892.72	6833194.8	452.85	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC22	439007.55	6833208.9	453.99	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC23	439026.74	6833215.8	454.28	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC24	439010.96	6833168.3	454.61	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC25	439029.13	6833176.5	454.81	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC26	439044.89	6833222.4	454.58	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC27	438994.8	6833184.4	454.19	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC28	439013.41	6833190.5	454.32	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC29	439032.79	6833196.9	454.64	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC31	439007.94	6833146.2	454.9	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC32	439027.06	6833152.3	455.06	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC33	439045.81	6833158.9	455.38	255	-60	40
SOG	RC	WLRC023	439043.34	6832760.2	454.1	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC025	438882.88	6832784.5	453.18	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC026	438903.53	6832784.7	453.31	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC027	438923.04	6832784.4	453.48	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC028	438942.93	6832785.9	453.45	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC030	438887.98	6832809.2	453.05	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC032	438879.23	6832834.3	453.02	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC033	438899.81	6832834.8	453.17	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC034	438917.8	6832835	453.47	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC035	438938.08	6832834.8	453.74	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC036	438958.76	6832834.7	453.98	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC037	438977.87	6832834.6	453.97	0	-90	85
SOG	RC	WLRC038	438998.21	6832834.9	454	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC039	438858.82	6832859.8	453.51	0	-90	15
SOG	RC	WLRC040	438902.92	6832859.5	453.55	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC041	438925.04	6832859.5	453.63	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC042	438943.5	6832859.1	453.65	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC043	438963.12	6832859.9	453.58	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC044	438988.07	6832859.6	453.38	0	-90	85
SOG	RC	WLRC045	439033.54	6832860.1	453.52	0	-90	100
SOG	RC	WLRC046	438858.12	6832884.9	453.11	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC047	438877.91	6832884.7	453.42	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC048	438898.49	6832885	453.44	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC049	438918.35	6832885	453.17	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC050	438938.73	6832884.7	452.91	0	-90	55
SOG	RC	WLRC051	438958.4	6832885.1	452.99	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC052	438979.52	6832887.2	453.05	0	-90	75
SOG	RC	WLRC053	438997.35	6832883.2	453.16	0	-90	85
SOG	RC	WLRC054	439019.66	6832884.9	453.27	0	-90	100
SOG	RC	WLRC055	439037.9	6832884.8	453.36	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC056	438867.66	6832908.7	452.77	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC058	438912.23	6832909.4	452.82	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC060	438988.39	6832909.9	452.89	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC061	438867.93	6832934.8	452.24	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC062	438888.32	6832934.7	452.38	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC063	438908.54	6832934.9	452.47	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC064	438928.1	6832934.5	452.58	0	-90	55
SOG	RC	WLRC065	438947.95	6832934.4	452.73	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC066	438968	6832935.2	452.83	0	-90	80
SOG	RC	WLRC067	438988.23	6832934.5	452.86	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC068	439007.92	6832935.5	453	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC069	438873.1	6832960.3	451.91	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC070	438893.63	6832959.6	452.17	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC071	438912.73	6832959.9	452.44	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC072	438948.24	6832959.5	452.65	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC073	438967.95	6832959.5	452.93	0	-90	75
SOG	RC	WLRC076	438957.9	6832984.4	452.51	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC077	438978.24	6832984.7	452.74	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC078	438998.02	6832985	452.85	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC079	439017.8	6832988.4	452.88	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC084	438962.64	6833036.5	452.32	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC086	438871.56	6832990.6	451.97	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC087	438877.12	6833040.5	451.78	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC100	439062.68	6832985.9	453.01	0	-60	102
SOG	RC	WLRC101	439041.76	6832992.7	452.93	0	-60	90
SOG	RC	WLRC102	439019.58	6833006.8	452.74	0	-60	74
SOG	RC	WLRC103	439001.03	6833007.5	452.77	0	-60	66
SOG	RC	WLRC104	438967.14	6833011.1	452.34	0	-60	54

Criteria	Commentary								
	SOG	RC	WLRC106	438877.48	6832861.5	453.22	0	-90	25
	SOG	RC	WLRC107	439012.66	6832834.9	454.26	0	-90	100
	SOG	RC	WLRC108	439050.07	6832985.9	452.94	0	-90	90

West Laverton shallow Crescent RC grade control holes not externally reported

	DRILL		MGA 94 Zone 51					DEPTH
COMPANY	TYPE	HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	(m)
WMC	RC	RGAC1	438822.98	6833124.1	453.06	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC12	438845.71	6833090.8	453.81	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC13	438864.36	6833096.6	453.94	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC18	438892.72	6833194.8	452.85	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC22	439007.55	6833208.9	453.99	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC23	439026.74	6833215.8	454.28	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC24	439010.96	6833168.3	454.61	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC25	439029.13	6833176.5	454.81	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC26	439044.89	6833222.4	454.58	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC27	438994.8	6833184.4	454.19	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC28	439013.41	6833190.5	454.32	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC29	439032.79	6833196.9	454.64	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC31	439007.94	6833146.2	454.9	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC32	439027.06	6833152.3	455.06	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC33	439045.81	6833158.9	455.38	255	-60	40
SOG	RC	WLRC023	439043.34	6832760.2	454.1	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC025	438882.88	6832784.5	453.18	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC026	438903.53	6832784.7	453.31	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC027	438923.04	6832784.4	453.48	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC028	438942.93	6832785.9	453.45	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC030	438887.98	6832809.2	453.05	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC032	438879.23	6832834.3	453.02	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC033	438899.81	6832834.8	453.17	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC034	438917.8	6832835	453.47	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC035	438938.08	6832834.8	453.74	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC036	438958.76	6832834.7	453.98	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC037	438977.87	6832834.6	453.97	0	-90	85
SOG	RC	WLRC038	438998.21	6832834.9	454	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC039	438858.82	6832859.8	453.51	0	-90	15
SOG	RC	WLRC040	438902.92	6832859.5	453.55	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC041	438925.04	6832859.5	453.63	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC042	438943.5	6832859.1	453.65	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC043	438963.12	6832859.9	453.58	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC044	438988.07	6832859.6	453.38	0	-90	85
SOG	RC	WLRC045	439033.54	6832860.1	453.52	0	-90	100
SOG	RC	WLRC046	438858.12	6832884.9	453.11	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC047	438877.91	6832884.7	453.42	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC048	438898.49	6832885	453.44	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC049	438918.35	6832885	453.17	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC050	438938.73	6832884.7	452.91	0	-90	55
SOG	RC	WLRC051	438958.4	6832885.1	452.99	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC052	438979.52	6832887.2	453.05	0	-90	75
SOG	RC	WLRC053	438997.35	6832883.2	453.16	0	-90	85
SOG	RC	WLRC054	439019.66	6832884.9	453.27	0	-90	100
SOG	RC	WLRC055	439037.9	6832884.8	453.36	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC056	438867.66	6832908.7	452.77	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC058	438912.23	6832909.4	452.82	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC060	438988.39	6832909.9	452.89	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC061	438867.93	6832934.8	452.24	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC062	438888.32	6832934.7	452.38	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC063	438908.54	6832934.9	452.47	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC064	438928.1	6832934.5	452.58	0	-90	55
SOG	RC	WLRC065	438947.95	6832934.4	452.73	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC066	438968	6832935.2	452.83	0	-90	80
SOG	RC	WLRC067	438988.23	6832934.5	452.86	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC068	439007.92	6832935.5	453	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC069	438873.1	6832960.3	451.91	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC070	438893.63	6832959.6	452.17	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC071	438912.73	6832959.9	452.44	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC072	438948.24	6832959.5	452.65	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC073	438967.95	6832959.5	452.93	0	-90	75
SOG	RC	WLRC076	438957.9	6832984.4	452.51	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC077	438978.24	6832984.7	452.74	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC078	438998.02	6832985	452.85	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC079	439017.8	6832988.4	452.88	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC084	438962.64	6833036.5	452.32	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC086	438871.56	6832990.6	451.97	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC087	438877.12	6833040.5	451.78	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC100	439062.68	6832985.9	453.01	0	-60	102

Criteria	Commentary

SOG	RC	WLRC101	439041.76	6832992.7	452.93	0	-60	90
SOG	RC	WLRC102	439019.58	6833006.8	452.74	0	-60	74
SOG	RC	WLRC103	439001.03	6833007.5	452.77	0	-60	66
SOG	RC	WLRC104	438967.14	6833011.1	452.34	0	-60	54
SOG	RC	WLRC106	438877.48	6832861.5	453.22	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC107	439012.66	6832834.9	454.26	0	-90	100
SOG	RC	WLRC108	439050.07	6832985.9	452.94	0	-90	90

Gladiator

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.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Teck Exploration Ltd	GP1, GP2	11969	01-Jan-83
Technominerals	GRC1, GRC3	20213	01-Mar-87
Hill Minerals	GP7, GP8	15071	01-Mar-85
	GP11, GP12, GP14, GP16,GP17,GP18	17467	01-Feb-86
	GP25, GP26, GP27, GP28, GP29, GP30	27702	01-Dec-88
	GP31, GP32, GP33, GP34, GP35, GP36, GP37, GP38, GP39, GP40	27703	01-Feb-89
WMC	TWP107, TWP108, TWP109, TWP110, TWP111, TWP112, TWP113, TWP114	22647	31-Jan-88
	TWP175, TWP176, TWP177, TWP178, TWP179, TWP180	35126	01-Feb-92
Ashton	GP100, GP101, GP116, GP119, GP120, GP123, GP126, GP127, GP130, GP131, GP132, GP135, GP142, GP143, GP144, GP145, GP146, GP147, GP148, GP149, GP151, GP152, GP161, GP162, GP163, GP164, GP168, GP41, GP42, GP43, GP44, GP45, GP46, GP47, GP48, GP49, GP50, GP51, GP52, GP53, GP54, GP55, GP56, GP57, GP58, GP59, GP60, GP61, GP62, GP63, GP64, GP65, GP66, GP67, GP68, GP69, GP70, GP71, GP72, GP73, GP74, GP82, GP83, GP84, GP85, GP86, GP87, GP88, GP89, GP90, GP93, GP94, GP95, GP96, GP97, GP98, GP99, GSD1, GSD2, GSD4, GSD5	17957	01-Jan-90
	GP102, GP103, GP105, GP106, GP107, GP109, GP110, GP111, GP112, GP113, GP114, GP115, GP118, GP121, GP122, GP124, GP125, GP128, GP129, GP133, GP134, GP136, GP137, GP138, GP139, GP141, GP150, GP153, GP155, GP156, GP157, GP158, GP159, GP160, GP165, GP169, GP76, GP77, GP78, GP79, GP80, GP81, GSD3, GSD6, GSD7	30488	01-Jan-90
	GP174, GP175, GP176	34630	01-Sep-91
	GP171, GP177, GP178, GP179, GP180, GP181, GP182, GP183, GP184, GP185, GP186, GP187, GP188, GP189, GP190, GP191, GP192, GP193, GP194, GP195, GP196, GP197, GP199, GP200, GP201, GP202, GP203, GP204, GP205, GP206, GP207, GP208, GP209, GP210, GP211, GP212, GP213, GP214, GP215, GP216, GP217, GP218, GP219, GP220, GP221, GP222, GP224, GP225, GP226, GP227, GP228, GP229, GP230, GP231, GP232, GP233, GP234, GP235, GP236, GP237, GP238, GP239, GP240, GP241, GP242	34657	01-Sep-91
	GP244, GP245, GP249, GP251, GP252, GP255, GP256, GP257, GP258, GP259, GP265, GP266, GP270, GP271, GP277	35680	01-Jan-92
SOG	ENC298, ENC299, ENC301, ENC302, ENC303, ENC306, ENC307, ENC308, ENC310, ENC311, ENC312	55360	30-Nov-97
	ENC465	62396	28-Feb-01
Metex Resources	GMDH001, GMDH002, GMDH003, GMRC001, GMRC004, GMRC005, GMRC006, GMRC007, GMRC008, GMRC009, GMRC010, GMRC012, GMRC013, GMRC014, GMRC015, GMRC016, GMRC018, GMRC019, GMRC020, GMRC021, GMRC023, GMRC024, GMRC026, GMRC029, GMRC030	69813	01-Feb-05
	GMDH004, GMRC049, GMRC031, GMRC032	72705	01-Mar-06
Metex/Barrick (Granny Smith) Pty Ltd	LJC0014, LJC0015, LJC0016, LJC0017, LJC0018, LJC0032	72705	01-Mar-06
	LJC0033, LJC0034, LJC0035, LJC0036	75073	01-Mar-07

Gladiator FML previously reported drilling information not yet available on WAMEX reports:

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
19GLRC001, 19GLRC002, 19GLRC003, 9GLRC004,19GLRC005, 19GLRC006, 19GLRC007,	Strong gold hits from Laverton regional drilling campaign	29-Jan-20
21GLRC001, 21GLRC002, 21GLRC003,21GLRC004, 21GLRC005, 21GLRC006, 21GLRC007,21GLRC008, 21GLRC009, 21GLRC010, 21GLRC011	Exploration Update - Laverton Gold Project	28-Apr-21

Gladiator Ashton drilled RC holes not externally reported:

	MGA 94 Zone 51					
HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
GP304	437617.25	6832650.1	457.72	0	-90	100
GP306	437679.17	6832638.7	456.53	0	-90	100
GP307	437676.68	6832816.9	457.76	270	-60	65
GP308	437701.83	6832867.9	463.12	270	-60	65
GP309	437743.55	6832840.4	464.29	270	-60	60
GP310	437727.69	6832791.5	461.85	270	-60	60
GP311	437724.41	6832816.9	462.2	270	-60	60
GP312	437698.71	6832742.9	460.19	270	-60	60
GP313	437668.3	6832793.9	457.33	270	-60	68
GP314	437699.83	6832892.8	466.25	270	-60	60
GP315	437675.8	6832868.7	460.29	270	-60	80

Criteria	Commentary

GP316	437670.48	6832844	459.37	270	-60	70
GP317	437584.32	6832999.1	459.19	0	-90	94
GP318	437613.39	6833000.1	458.24	0	-90	118
GP320	437722.97	6832817.6	462.11	270	-60	105
GP321	437707.93	6832793.5	460.55	270	-60	93
GP322	437686.76	6832835.1	458.37	225	-60	81
GP323	437699.04	6832769.6	460.72	270	-60	60
GP324	437749.16	6832766.8	460.07	270	-60	80
GP325	437749.66	6832791.6	461.16	270	-60	100
GP326	437750.8	6832816.6	462.37	270	-60	150
GP329	437730.26	6832792.3	461.75	270	-60	90
GP5	437184.81	6832777.8	461.74	272	-60	42

Craigiemore/Mary Mac

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.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Hillmin	SL16, SL17, SL18, SL19, SL20, SL21, SL22, SL23, SL26, SL27, SL28, SL29_WESTLAV, SL31, SL32_WESTLAV, SL33, SL34, SL35, SL36, SL37, SL38, SL39, SL40, SL41, SL42, SL43, SL44, SL46	14966	Apr-85
	SL80, SLD1, SLD2, SLD4, SLD6, SLD7, SLD8	17424	Feb-86
	SL106, SL107, SL108, SL109	20572	Dec-86
	SL117, SL118, SL119, SL120, SL121, SL122, SL123, SL126, SL127, SL128, SL129, SL130, SL131, SL132, SL133, SL134, SL135, SL136, SL137, SL138, SL140, SL141, SL142, SL143, SL144, SL146, SL147, SL148, SL149, SL150, SL151, SL152, SL153, SL154, SL155, SL156, SL157, SL158, SL159, SL160, SL161, SL162, SL164, SL166, SL167, SL168, SL169, SL171, SL173, SL174, SL175, SL176, SL180, SL181, SL182, SL183, SL184, SL185, SL186, SL187, SL188, SL190, SL191, SL192, SL193, SL194, SL195, SL196, SL197, SL198, SL199	23452	Jan-88
	SL206, SL207, SL208, SL209, SL210, SL212, SL213, SL214, SL215, SL216, SL217, SL218, SL219, SL220, SL221, SL222, SL223, SL224, SL227, SL228, SL229, SL230, SL231, SL232, SL233, SL234, SL235, SL236, SL237, SL238, SL239, SL240, SL241, SL242, SL247, SL248, SL249, SL250, SL251, SL252, SL253, SL254, SL256, SL257, SL258, SL259, SL261, SL262, SL263, SL265, SL266, SL267, SL268, SL270, SL271,	27853	Feb-89
	SL272, SL273, SL274, SL275, SL276, SL278, SL279, SL281, SL282, SL283, SL284, SL285, SL286, SL287, SL288, SL289, SL291, SL292, SL297, SL298, SL299, SL301, SL302, SL314, SL315, SL316, SL317, SL319, SL320, SL324, SL325, SL326, SL327, SL328, SL329, SL332, SL334, SL358, SL359, SL360, SL368, SL369, SL371, SL372, SL374, SL375, SL383, SL386, SL388, SL389, SL390, SL391, SL393, SL394, SL395, SL396, SL397, SL398, SL399, SL400, SL401, SL402, SL403, SL405, SL406, SL407, SL408, SL409, SL410, SL411, SL419, SL420, SL421, SL422, SL423, SL424, SLD11, SLD12, SLD13, SLD14, SLD16, SLD17, SLD19, SLD21, SLD22, SLD23, SLD24, SLD25, SLD27		
Ashton	SL547, SL548, SL549, SL550	35678	Jan-92
Sons of Gwalia	ENC316, ENC317, ENC318, ENC319, ENC320, ENC321, ENC323	59191	Nov-99
Apollo	WV001, WV002, WV004, WV008, WV009, WV012, WV013, WV014, WV015, WV016, WV028	68420	Apr-04
Crescent	CMRC001, CMRC002A, CMRC004, CMRC005, CMRC006, CMRC007	74767	Mar-07
	CMD001, CMRC008, CMRC009, CMRC010, CMRC011, CMRC012, CMRC013, CMRC014, CMRC015, CMRC016, CMRC017, CMRC018, CMRC019, CMRC020, CMRC021, CMRC022, CMRC023, CMRC024, CMRC025, CMRC026, CMRC027, CMRC028, CMRC029, CMRC030, CMRC031, CMRC032, CMRC033, CMRC034, CMRC035, CMRC036, CMRC037, CMRC038, CMRC039, CMRC040, CMRC041, CMRC046, CMRC047, CMRC049, CMRC050, CMRC051, CMRC052, CMRC053, CMRC054, CMRC055, CMRC056, CMRC057, CMRC058, CMRC059, CMRC060, CMRC061, CMRC062, CMRC063, CMRC064, CMRC065, CMRC067, CMRC068, CMRC069, CMRC070, CMRC071, CMRC072, CMRC073, CMRC076, CMRC077, CMRC078, CMRC079	77949	Apr-08
	CMRC082, CMRC083, CMRC084, CMRC085, CRNRC001	81229	Feb-09
	CMRC201, CMRC202, CMRC203, CMRC204, CMRC205, CMRC206, CMRC207, CMRC208, CMRC209, CMRC210, CMRC211, CMRC212, CMRC213, CMRC214, CMRC215, CMRC216, CMRC217, CMRC219, CMRC221, CMRC222, CMRC223, CMRC224, CMRC225, CMRC226, CMRC227, CMRC228	86387	Feb-10
	CMRC229, CMRC230, CMRC231, CMRC232, CMRC233, CMRC234, CMRC235, CMRC236, CMRC237, CMRC238, CMRC239, CMRC240, CMRC241, CMRC242, CMRC243, CMRC245, CMRC246, CMRC247, CMRC248, CMRC249, CMRC251, CMRC252, CMRC253, CMRC255, CMRC256, CMRC257, CMRC258, CMRC259, CMRC260, CMRC261, CMRC262, CMRC263, CMRC264, CMRC265, CMRC266, CMRC267, CMRC268, CMRC269, CMRC270, CMRC271, CMRC272, CMRC273, CMRC274, CMRC276, CMRC277, CMRC278, CMRC279, CMRC280, CMRC281, CMRC282, CMRC284, CMRC285, CMRC286, CMRC287, CMRC295, CMRC296, CMRC297, CMRC298, CMRC299, CMRC300, CMRC303, CMRC304, CMRC310, CMRC311, CMRC312, CMRC313, CMRC314, CMRC315, CMRC316, CMRC317, CMRC318, CMRC319, CMRC320, CMRC321, CMRC322, CMRC323, CMRC325, CMRC326, CMRC328, CRADD001	90143	Apr-11
	CMRC329, CMRC330, CMRC332, CMRC333, CMRC334, CMRC335, CMRC336, CMRC337, CMRC338	93988	Jun-12

CM/MM FML holes ASX announcements:

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
CMDD348, CMRC341, CMRC342	Focus Confirms Strong Results from Coolgardie and Laverton Exploration Campaigns	30-Jul-14

Criteria	Commentary

CM/MM historic Collar details of holes not previously externally reported:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth (m)	Company
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip		
SL10	440357.68	6829668.2	478.33	277	-60	93	Hillmin
SL14	440317.25	6829956.1	474.58	106	-56	50	Hillmin
SL5	440404.13	6829942.9	478.08	287	-60	63	Hillmin
SL6	440371.95	6829937.7	477.86	280	-60	69	Hillmin
SL7	440365.44	6829870.9	477.98	288	-60	33	Hillmin
SL8	440351.28	6829874.9	477.6	288	-60	63	Hillmin
CM002	440311.56	6829547.3	471.33	256.7	-60	42	SOG
CM003	440307.18	6829566.8	472.4	256.7	-60	30	SOG
CM004	440311.3	6829582.9	469.62	256.7	-60	40	SOG
CM005	440308.45	6829590.4	469.52	256.7	-60	50	SOG
CM007	440318.17	6829613.8	467.79	256.7	-60	42	SOG
CM008	440322.5	6829625.4	467	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM010	440407.48	6829541.8	469.99	285.7	-60	50	SOG
CM012	440329.14	6829616.2	467	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM013	440334.25	6829627.5	467	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM015	440404.77	6829532.4	469.66	285.7	-60	46	SOG
CM016	440401.59	6829515.9	468.58	285.7	-60	46	SOG
CM017	440309.71	6829612.3	468.24	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM018	440310.7	6829623	467	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM019	440390.54	6829504.2	468.79	285.7	-60	50	SOG
CM020	440321.34	6829583.7	469	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM021	440306.41	6829583.4	470.21	256.7	-60	36	SOG
CM022	440318.56	6829593.3	469.19	261.7	-60	54	SOG
CM023	440301.3	6829589.1	470.27	256.7	-60	30	SOG
CM024	440308.1	6829566.4	472.27	286.7	-60	60	SOG
CM025	440307.14	6829548.1	471.59	256.7	-60	34	SOG
CM026	440319.25	6829546.6	471	256.7	-60	72	SOG
CM027	440312.91	6829597.5	469.64	286.7	-60	39	SOG
CM028	440324	6829593.8	468.52	291.7	-60	72	SOG
CM029	440322.1	6829627.9	467	286.7	-60	40	SOG
CM030	440311.34	6829626.7	467	286.7	-60	75	SOG
CM032	440309.49	6829547.7	471.48	256.7	-60	39	SOG
CM017	440309.71	6829612.3	468.24	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM018	440310.7	6829623	467	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM019	440390.54	6829504.2	468.79	285.7	-60	50	SOG
CM020	440321.34	6829583.7	469	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM021	440306.41	6829583.4	470.21	256.7	-60	36	SOG
CM022	440318.56	6829593.3	469.19	261.7	-60	54	SOG
CM023	440301.3	6829589.1	470.27	256.7	-60	30	SOG
CM024	440308.1	6829566.4	472.27	286.7	-60	60	SOG
CM025	440307.14	6829548.1	471.59	256.7	-60	34	SOG
CM026	440319.25	6829546.6	471	256.7	-60	72	SOG
CM027	440312.91	6829597.5	469.64	286.7	-60	39	SOG
CM028	440324	6829593.8	468.52	291.7	-60	72	SOG
CM029	440322.1	6829627.9	467	286.7	-60	40	SOG
CM030	440311.34	6829626.7	467	286.7	-60	75	SOG
CM032	440309.49	6829547.7	471.48	256.7	-60	39	SOG

Grade Control holes not previously reported have been reduced to those still remaining in unmined areas or beneath current base of pit.

Criteria	Commentary

Craigiemore:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CR410002	440344.34	6829679.5	409.42	285	60	36
CR410003	440348.93	6829678.6	409.51	285	60	36
CR410004	440342.37	6829690.1	409.44	285	60	36
CR410006	440356.26	6829696.9	409.29	285	60	42
CR410008	440339.92	6829711.6	408.84	285	50	36
CR410009	440356.08	6829706.2	409.39	285	60	42
CR410011	440345.71	6829720.1	409.16	285	50	40
CR410012	440354.46	6829717.3	409.16	285	60	42
CR410014	440347.43	6829730.1	409.62	285	60	42
CR410021	440344.45	6829749.3	409.46	285	65	40
CR410023	440312.52	6829771.5	409.59	285	60	28
CR410026	440314.5	6829767.8	409.34	105	60	36
CR410029	440313.16	6829781.9	409.64	105	65	36
CR410032	440317.92	6829791	409.65	105	80	33
CR410035	440355.27	6829780	409.54	285	60	24
CR410040	440354.46	6829790.6	409.66	285	60	36
CR410042	440317.57	6829810.8	410.01	285	85	33
CR410045	440350.97	6829802.1	409.69	105	55	36
CR410048	440318.87	6829822.1	410.21	105	85	33
CR410055	440321.73	6829841.9	410	0	90	33
CR410056	440324.37	6829841.4	409.98	0	50	24
CR410057	440350.41	6829834	409.95	285	60	24
CR420005	440302.55	6829660.2	420	105	60	24
CR420016	440293.05	6829600.5	420	105	60	12
CR420017	440300.76	6829598.4	420	105	60	12
CR425005	440361.47	6829685.1	424.7	285	55	54
CR425006	440360.21	6829695.7	424.96	285	60	54
CR425008	440306.18	6829711.2	425.06	105	60	54
CR425010	440361.07	6829706	424.95	285	60	54
CR425012	440307.06	6829721.4	425.01	105	60	54
CR425013	440304.97	6829732.4	424.87	105	60	54
CR425017	440307.57	6829741.8	424.95	105	60	54
CR425018	440305.71	6829752.7	424.95	105	55	54
CR425027	440375.36	6829764.2	424.94	285	60	54
CR425028	440378.94	6829773.6	424.97	285	60	24
CR425031	440380.01	6829783.9	424.82	285	60	54
CR425033	440377.76	6829794.8	424.95	285	60	24
CR425035	440381.39	6829804.3	424.76	285	60	24
CR425036	440376.16	6829815.9	425	285	50	55
CR425037	440374.52	6829827.1	425.19	285	60	24
CR425038	440374.42	6829837.5	425.07	285	60	24
CR425045	440366.74	6829870.6	425.1	285	60	24
CR425048	440333.05	6829900.9	425.17	285	60	24
CR425051	440328.76	6829901.9	425.15	285	60	24
CR470001	440378.67	6829463.4	469.7	285	60	15
CR470002	440383.34	6829461.2	469	285	60	25
CR470004	440380.57	6829472.1	469.29	285	60	20
CR470005	440384.8	6829470.8	468.61	285	60	30
CR470006	440385.61	6829481	468.6	285	60	22
CR470009	440402.57	6829486.6	467.87	285	60	40
CR470012	440401.85	6829497.4	468.25	285	60	40
CR470026	440318.92	6829551.9	471.04	285	60	54
CR470090	440390.43	6829947.5	473.05	285	60	38
CR470093	440375.86	6829940.1	465.83	285	60	15
CR470094	440382.08	6829928.6	465.65	285	60	34
CR470104	440427.7	6829812.1	466.79	285	60	46
CR470106	440419.59	6829803.8	467.17	285	60	39
CR470110	440420.32	6829782.8	467.19	285	60	48
CR470113	440423.46	6829771.7	467.43	285	60	48
CR470116	440423.83	6829761.2	467.63	285	60	47
CR470121	440426.9	6829749.8	467.86	285	60	47

Mary Mac:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	
MMHFPR14	440753.26	6831356.5	494.86	285	87	65
MMHFPR19	440767.15	6831353.6	494.27	285	50	54
MMHGC0028	440648.2	6831204.3	487.32	286	60	54

Criteria	Commentary						
	MMHGC0122	440769.7	6831377.9	497.31	286	60	50
	MMHGC0123	440774.52	6831376.5	495.56	286	60	40
	MMHGC0124	440779.33	6831375.1	495	286	60	40
	MMHGC0129	440766.4	6831347.6	492.98	286	60	40
	MMHGC0130	440771.21	6831346.3	492	286	60	40
	MMHGC0131	440776.03	6831344.9	491.5	286	60	40
	MMHGC0134	440764.29	6831358.6	495.05	286	60	40
	MMHGC0135	440759.48	6831359.9	496.12	286	60	41
	MMHGC0140	440758.88	6831339.3	493.1	286	60	50
	MMHGC0157	440744.9	6831405.3	507.44	234	60	35
	MMHGC0159	440742.71	6831400.7	507.28	236	60	35
	MMHGC0218	440745.08	6831384.8	497.78	287	60	18
	MMHGC0219	440745.08	6831384.8	497.78	0	90	18
	MMHGC0221	440773.52	6831384.2	495	0	90	30
	MMHGC0222	440773.52	6831384.2	495	105	63	30
	MMHGC0224	440730.13	6831368.3	500	0	90	48
	MMHGC0225	440728.13	6831358.5	500.16	285	60	54
	MMHGC0228	440715.86	6831351.6	500	285	70	48
	MMHGC0259	440713.19	6831248.7	487.72	285	60	42
	MMHGC0260	440721.12	6831246.3	486.49	285	60	36
	MMHGC0283	440647.18	6831187.8	470.02	285	60	30
	MMHGC0284	440639.6	6831179.6	475	285	80	36
	MMHGC45001	440726.03	6831318.3	449.79	285	60	30
	MMHGC45002	440696.84	6831326.3	450.09	285	60	12
	MMHGC45005	440699.18	6831303.1	450.13	285	60	24
	MMHGC45008	440676.35	6831310.9	450.54	285	60	12
	MMHGC45010	440698.27	6831284.4	450.29	285	60	30
	MMHGC45011	440690.63	6831285.8	450.31	285	60	24
	MMHGC45012	440676.09	6831287.2	450.03	285	60	18
	MMHGC45015	440689.93	6831276.3	450	285	60	30
	MMHGC45016	440683.17	6831278.1	450	285	60	24
	MMHGC45017	440675.36	6831281.1	450.03	285	60	18
	MMHGC45019	440658.17	6831284.9	450	285	60	18
	MMHGC45020	440678.73	6831269.3	450.12	285	60	30
	MMHGC45021	440673.73	6831270.2	450.13	285	60	24
	MMHGC45022	440666.88	6831272.1	450.02	285	60	24
	MMHGC45023	440660.55	6831273.9	449.96	285	60	24
	MMHGC45024	440653.36	6831275.8	450.05	285	60	24
	MMHGC45025	440646.68	6831277.5	449.92	285	60	24
	MMHGC45032	440650.41	6831255.5	450.06	285	60	26
	MMHGC45035	440628.05	6831261.4	449.96	285	60	15
	MMHGC45037	440639.23	6831248.6	449.84	285	60	24
	MMHGC45038	440632.02	6831249.1	449.86	285	60	24
	MMHGC45040	440650.69	6831235.2	450.01	285	60	30
	MMHGC45041	440640.01	6831238	449.86	285	60	24
	MMHGC45042	440629.41	6831240.7	449.81	285	60	24
	MMHGC45044	440636.33	6831228.7	449.95	285	60	24
	MMHGC45046	440649.33	6831214.2	450.28	0	90	15
	MMHGC45047	440641.74	6831216.4	450.12	285	60	18
	MMHGC45048	440635	6831218.5	450.02	285	60	18
	MMHGC45051	440633.85	6831213.6	449.89	285	80	30
	MMHGC45054	440618.44	6831208.5	450.13	285	80	30
	MMHGC45056	440622	6831191	452.52	285	60	30
	MMHGC45058	440618.22	6831182.7	452.66	285	60	30
	MMHGC45059	440602.46	6831186.5	452.52	285	60	30
	MMHGC45060	440612.99	6831174	452.52	285	80	30
	MMHGC465009	440650.69	6831222	464.64	285	60	45
	MMHGC465013	440632.36	6831228.8	465	285	60	36
	MMHGC465014	440657.86	6831221.4	464.59	285	60	53
	MMHGC465016	440647.93	6831235.3	464.8	285	60	46
	MMHGC465026	440621.33	6831263.5	464.68	0	90	30
	MMHGC465057	440681.11	6831329.8	464.95	105	85	24
	MMHGC470005	440741.69	6831333.5	469.63	285	70	30
	MMHGC470008	440738.19	6831324.4	469.46	285	60	36
	MMHGC470009	440730.55	6831326.4	469.65	285	60	36
	MMHGC470010	440722.93	6831328.6	470.1	285	60	36
	MMHGC470015	440736.19	6831304	469.61	285	60	36
	MMHGC470017	440728.89	6831295.8	469.64	285	60	45
	MMHGC470018a	440712.1	6831300	469.78	285	60	48
	MMHGC470022	440720.1	6831277.9	469.88	285	60	36
	MMHGC470034	440706.95	6831260.5	469.93	285	60	36
	MMHGC470039	440687.67	6831245.1	469.95	285	60	24
	MMHSPR02	440632.01	6831195.8	469.92	285	50	36

Criteria	Commentary						
	MMHSPR08	440624	6831176	470	285	50	30
	MMHSPR09	440594	6831175	470	105	70	36
	MMSGC001	440474.35	6830411.8	466.39	286	60	45
	MMSGC002	440467.53	6830413.6	466.42	286	60	45
	MMSGC003	440460.82	6830415.5	466.62	286	60	20
	MMSGC004	440454.04	6830417.4	466.81	286	60	10
	MMSGC005	440477.08	6830421.4	466.13	286	60	45
	MMSGC006	440470.29	6830423.3	466.08	286	60	45
	MMSGC007	440456.83	6830427	466.27	286	60	20
	MMSGC009	440479.66	6830430.9	465.65	286	60	45
	MMSGC010	440473.04	6830432.9	465.85	286	60	45
	MMSGC011	440466.24	6830434.8	465.79	286	60	30
	MMSGC012	440459.49	6830436.6	465.74	286	60	20
	MMSGC014	440489.15	6830438.6	466.23	286	60	45
	MMSGC015	440482.42	6830440.5	466.42	286	60	45
	MMSGC016	440475.35	6830442.5	466.08	286	60	45
	MMSGC017	440468.51	6830444.9	466.03	286	60	20
	MMSGC019	440455.46	6830448.2	465.69	286	60	10
	MMSGC020	440485.13	6830450.3	466.27	286	60	45
	MMSGC021	440478.44	6830451.3	469.08	286	60	49
	MMSGC022	440471.38	6830454.1	469.37	286	60	24
	MMSGC023	440465.07	6830455.9	469.19	286	60	14
	MMSGC024	440457.41	6830457.8	465.9	286	60	10
	MMSGC025	440487.95	6830459.9	466.2	286	60	45
	MMSGC026	440481.26	6830461.6	466.06	286	60	45
	MMSGC027	440474.16	6830463.7	466.12	286	60	45
	MMSGC028	440467.58	6830465.5	466.04	286	60	20
	MMSGC029	440460.78	6830467.1	465.9	286	60	10
	MMSGC030	440490.51	6830469.5	466.41	286	60	45
	MMSGC031	440470.35	6830475.2	466.3	286	60	45
	MMSGC032	440463.54	6830477.1	466.2	286	60	45
	MMSGC033	440450.15	6830480.8	466.12	286	60	20
	MMSGC034	440443.39	6830482.8	466.02	286	60	10
	MMSGC035	440486.52	6830481	466.56	286	60	45
	MMSGC036	440479.7	6830482.9	466.54	286	60	45
	MMSGC037	440473.01	6830484.8	466.5	286	60	45
	MMSGC038	440466.26	6830486.8	466.38	286	60	45
	MMSGC039	440459.51	6830488.6	466.36	286	60	45
	MMSGC040	440452.86	6830490.5	466.39	286	60	20
	MMSGC041	440446.13	6830492.4	466.35	286	60	10
	MMSGC042	440489.16	6830490.6	466.85	286	60	45
	MMSGC043	440475.71	6830494.4	466.61	286	60	45
	MMSGC044	440469	6830496.3	466.63	286	60	45
	MMSGC045	440455.55	6830500	466.64	286	60	20
	MMSGC046	440448.79	6830502	466.57	286	60	10
	MMSGC047	440491.93	6830500.3	467.13	286	60	45
	MMSGC048	440485.16	6830502.2	466.93	286	60	45
	MMSGC049	440478.46	6830504.1	466.88	286	60	45
	MMSGC050	440471.67	6830506	466.89	286	60	45
	MMSGC0500	440540.91	6830855.5	475.7	285	60	24
	MMSGC0501	440548.13	6830854.3	475.06	285	60	24
	MMSGC0502	440554.24	6830851.6	474.79	285	60	24
	MMSGC051	440464.92	6830507.9	466.81	286	60	45
	MMSGC0512	440585.12	6830962.3	474.85	285	60	24
	MMSGC0514	440570.11	6830997.7	475.45	285	60	24
	MMSGC0515	440577.31	6830995.8	475.51	285	60	24
	MMSGC0516	440585.47	6830993.5	475.5	285	60	24
	MMSGC0517	440593.14	6830991.3	475.37	285	60	24
	MMSGC0518	440600.94	6830989.2	475.34	285	60	24
	MMSGC0519	440572.82	6831007.6	475.78	285	60	24
	MMSGC052	440458.31	6830509.8	466.75	286	60	20
	MMSGC0520	440580.42	6831005.1	475.7	285	60	24
	MMSGC0521	440588.24	6831003	475.7	285	60	24
	MMSGC0522	440595.97	6831000.9	475.52	285	60	24
	MMSGC0523	440603.6	6830998.8	475.49	285	60	24
	MMSGC0524	440583.12	6831014.8	475.91	285	60	24
	MMSGC0525	440585.78	6831024.5	476.16	285	60	24
	MMSGC0526	440593.66	6831022.2	476.17	285	60	24
	MMSGC0527	440601.27	6831020.1	476.15	285	60	24

Criteria	Commentary						
	MMSGC0528	440608.78	6831017.8	476.01	285	60	24
	MMSGC0529	440616.64	6831015.7	475.83	285	60	24
	MMSGC053	440451.49	6830511.6	466.68	286	60	10
	MMSGC0530	440588.69	6831034.1	476.41	285	60	24
	MMSGC0531	440602.02	6831030.5	476.33	285	60	24
	MMSGC0532	440595.9	6831052.8	477.1	286	60	24
	MMSGC0533	440603.41	6831050.7	477.06	286	60	24
	MMSGC0534	440611.22	6831048.5	476.97	286	60	24
	MMSGC0535	440619.06	6831046.3	476.94	286	60	24
	MMSGC054	440494.64	6830510	467.33	286	60	45
	MMSGC055	440481.11	6830513.7	467.28	286	60	45
	MMSGC056	440474.47	6830515.5	467.18	286	60	45
	MMSGC057	440461.01	6830519.4	467.14	286	60	30
	MMSGC058	440454.16	6830521.2	467.01	286	60	10
	MMSGC059	440497.4	6830519.5	467.9	286	60	30
	MMSGC060	440490.65	6830521.4	467.72	286	60	45
	MMSGC061	440483.84	6830523.4	467.69	286	60	45
	MMSGC062	440477.08	6830525.2	467.6	286	60	45
	MMSGC063	440470.37	6830527.1	467.76	286	60	45
	MMSGC064	440463.63	6830529	467.64	286	60	45
	MMSGC065	440456.89	6830530.9	467.57	286	60	20
	MMSGC066	440450.15	6830532.8	467.41	286	60	10
	MMSGC067	440493.25	6830531.1	468.23	286	60	45
	MMSGC068	440486.49	6830533	468.2	286	60	45
	MMSGC069	440479.79	6830534.9	468.15	286	60	45
	MMSGC070	440473.05	6830536.8	468.05	286	60	45
	MMSGC071	440466.31	6830538.6	468.08	286	60	45
	MMSGC072	440459.68	6830540.5	468.05	286	60	45
	MMSGC073	440452.77	6830542.5	467.96	286	60	20
	MMSGC074	440446.1	6830544.3	467.79	286	60	10
	MMSGC075	440482.44	6830544.6	468.64	286	60	45
	MMSGC076	440475.73	6830546.3	468.71	286	60	35
	MMSGC077	440462.24	6830550.1	468.65	286	60	45
	MMSGC078	440455.6	6830552.1	468.68	286	60	20
	MMSGC079	440498.68	6830550.3	469.07	286	60	45
	MMSGC080	440492.04	6830552.2	469.17	286	60	45
	MMSGC081	440485.26	6830554.1	469.18	286	60	25
	MMSGC084	440465.06	6830559.8	469.24	286	60	25
	MMSGC085	440458.27	6830561.7	469.17	286	60	25
	MMSGC091	440474.42	6830567.5	469.76	286	60	45
	MMSGC092	440460.98	6830571.3	469.71	286	60	45
	MMSGC094	440544.55	6830558.2	468.63	286	60	45
	MMSGC098	440490.63	6830573.3	470.17	286	60	45
	MMSGC099	440483.92	6830575.2	470.21	286	60	45
	MMSGC100	440477.16	6830577.2	470.27	286	60	45
	MMSGC101	440470.38	6830579	470.14	286	60	45
	MMSGC105	440547.25	6830567.8	468.37	286	60	45
	MMSGC106	440540.51	6830569.7	468.81	286	60	45
	MMSGC129	440552.66	6830587.1	468.8	286	60	45
	MMSGC331	440558.29	6830865.9	474.58	286	60	25
	MMSGC332	440551.53	6830867.8	474.97	286	60	25
	MMSGC333	440544.76	6830869.6	475.26	286	60	20
	MMSGC334	440538.09	6830871.7	475.76	286	60	10
	MMSGC335	440561.02	6830875.5	474.78	286	60	25
	MMSGC336	440554.32	6830877.5	474.96	286	60	25
	MMSGC337	440547.46	6830879.4	475.32	286	60	20
	MMSGC338	440540.81	6830881.2	477.08	286	60	25
	MMSGC340	440557	6830887.1	474.94	286	60	25
	MMSGC341	440543.52	6830890.9	475.67	286	60	25
	MMSGC342	440536.81	6830892.9	476.19	286	60	20
	MMSGC343	440530.09	6830894.7	477.52	286	60	10
	MMSGC344	440566.41	6830894.9	474.58	286	60	25
	MMSGC345	440559.53	6830896.6	474.72	286	60	45
	MMSGC346	440552.85	6830898.6	475.04	286	60	45
	MMSGC347	440546.13	6830900.5	475.52	286	60	45
	MMSGC348	440539.45	6830902.4	475.83	286	60	45
	MMSGC427	440478.88	6830410.4	466.34	286	60	50
	MMSGC428	440483.55	6830419.6	466.13	286	60	55

Criteria	Commentary						
	MMSGC429	440495.74	6830436.8	466.31	286	60	70
	MMSGC430	440492.58	6830448.2	466.21	286	60	65
	MMSGC431	440495.37	6830457.9	466.04	286	60	65
	MMSGC432	440497.95	6830477.8	466.49	286	60	65
	MMSGC433	440507.33	6830485.6	467.05	286	60	75
	MMSGC434	440506.16	6830496.4	467.09	286	60	70
	MMSGC435	440499.72	6830498.3	467.06	286	60	55
	MMSGC436	440501.45	6830508	467.76	286	60	65
	MMSGC437	440506.95	6830516.8	467.54	286	60	70
	MMSGC438	440505	6830548.3	468.86	286	60	65
	MMSGC439	440468.84	6830558.7	469.1	286	60	40
	MMSGC440	440504.99	6830558.9	469.33	286	60	70
	MMSGC441	440498.39	6830560.8	469.43	286	60	50
	MMSGC442	440490.43	6830562.8	469.55	286	60	60
	MMSGC443	440490.98	6830386.2	467.14	286	60	60
	MMSGC444	440497.75	6830384.4	467.15	286	60	70
	MMSGC446	440556.6	6830575.6	468.61	286	60	70
	MMSGC447	440482.19	6830399.1	466.73	286	60	55
	MMSGC448	440488.86	6830397.3	466.76	286	60	65
	MMSGC449	440495.64	6830395.4	466.77	286	60	70
	MMSGC450	440484.98	6830408.8	466.53	286	60	65
	MMSGC451	440490.52	6830417.6	466.12	286	60	70
	MMSGC452	440497.09	6830426.1	466.07	286	60	70
	MMSGC453	440504.26	6830434.9	466.3	286	60	70
	MMSGC454	440502.35	6830455.8	466.83	286	60	65
	MMSGC458	440553.99	6830565.9	468.44	286	60	60
	MMSGC459	440560.73	6830564	468	286	60	70
	MMSGC461	440585.19	6830858.4	473.6	286	60	35
	MMSGC462	440571.75	6830862.1	473.96	286	60	50
	MMSGC463	440578.44	6830860.3	473.69	286	60	60
	MMSGC464	440565.11	6830864.1	474.33	286	60	70
	MMSGC465	440583.18	6830869.3	473.59	286	60	70
	MMSGC466	440570.37	6830883.3	474.31	286	60	65
	MMSGC467	440573.19	6830893	474.42	286	60	10
	MMSGC468	440532.82	6830904.4	476.4	286	60	20
	MMSGC470	440530.63	6830915.3	476.08	286	60	15
	MMSGC471	440537.32	6830913.4	475.76	286	60	25
	MMSGC472	440554.67	6830908.6	475.1	286	60	55
	MMSGC473	440538.21	6830923.6	475.2	286	60	20
	MMSGC474	440544.89	6830921.6	475.2	286	60	40
	MMSGC475	440551.65	6830919.8	475.06	286	60	45
	MMSGC476	440566.07	6830915.8	474.78	286	60	60
	MMSGC477	440572.73	6830913.9	474.62	286	60	70
	MMSGC479	440540.74	6830943.6	475.25	286	60	20
	MMSGC480	440547.33	6830941.7	475.19	286	60	30
	MMSGC481	440554.13	6830939.9	475.15	286	60	40
	MMSGC482	440560.84	6830937.9	474.96	286	60	55
	MMSGC483	440575.23	6830933.8	474.75	286	60	70
	MMSGC484	440547.28	6830952.2	475.29	286	60	35
	MMSGC485	440558.78	6830948.9	475.16	286	60	40
	MMSGC486	440567.47	6830946.5	474.98	286	60	50
	MMSGC487	440574.15	6830944.6	474.82	286	60	55
	MMSGC488	440551.85	6830961.2	475.45	286	60	15
	MMSGC489	440580.68	6830953.1	474.78	286	60	70
	MMSGC490	440573.62	6830975.9	475.28	286	60	40
	MMSGC491	440589.98	6830971.3	475.03	286	60	70
	MMSGC492	440596.79	6830969.4	474.96	286	60	50
	MMSGC493	440603.51	6830967.6	474.9	286	60	50
	MMSGC494	440610.14	6830965.7	474.76	286	60	40
	MMSGC495	440582.07	6830984	475.33	286	60	60
	MMSGC496	440600.39	6830978.7	475.18	286	60	70
	MMSGC497	440591.22	6831012.5	475.9	286	60	50
	MMSGC498	440596.91	6831011	475.89	286	60	70
	MMSGC499	440613.37	6831006.2	475.74	286	60	70
Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.						
Relationship	• 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.						

Criteria	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• All drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases. • Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• The company is designing drill programs to follow up on the results of these re-models.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

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

Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was completed using Seequent Leapfrog software on a section-by-section basis. All available drill hole and pit mapping data was used with an approximate 0.5g/t Au value cut-off to guide the interpretation. • Mineralisation along the Chatterbox Trend has previously been modelled as discrete and discontinuous individual deposits. Not with a view of the structural controls over the whole trend. The aim of this remodel was to look at the shear zone as one large deposit that is later sub-divided into the historically defined individual deposits. • A total of 56 individual lodes have been modelled along the Chatterbox trend. • 10 closely spaced lodes were modelled within the Rumor deposit that strike NNE curving towards the NE to the north, dipping 60° to the East. The three most southern lodes have a flatter 45° easterly dip. • Apollo is the longest of the three deposits and had 32 individual lodes modelled along its strike. The mineralisation has been interpreted from the end of what is considered the Rumor footprint striking NE before • curving to a Northerly trend at the northern extents. Two core pervasive lodes have been modelled dipping 65° to the east, with numerous closely spaced smaller lodes in the footwall and hanging wall dipping from 30° to 70° to the east along the entire Apollo strike. To the west of the main Apollo trend two NNE trending lodes dipping 45° to the east have been modelled. • Slightly offset to the East from Apollo in the north lies the Eclipse (Garden Well) deposit that has one N-S, 60° dipping lode modelled through the historic pit area and to the east, two N-NNW trending closely spaced lodes dipping 55° to the east. • Innuendo to the north has ten lodes modelled, in the south five stacked lodes trend NNE and dipping 60°to the east. The mineralisation then swings to the NNW where four stacked lodes dip ~ 55° to the NE. Approx 150m to the North of this a further two NNW trending 60° dipping lodes have been interpreted. • Along the West Laverton Trend, a total of 13 individual lodes were modelled. • At Rega two lodes were modelled, one main lode within the existing pit and a second lode ~ 150m to the west. Both strike NNW with a gentle ~25° dip to the ESE and gently plunging to the east. Within the main in- pit lode, two higher grade internal "core" lodes were modelled. These HG core lodes have hard boundaries between themselves and the surrounding main lode. There is no defined northing or cut-off for the Rega / West Laverton mineralisation extents and the two deposits interlace each other at the southern edge of the Rega pit wall. • Six lodes were modelled at West Laverton, two hanging wall and two footwall lodes adjacent to two splay lodes. All lodes are closely spaced and sub-parallel to each other, striking NNE, gently dipping ~ 25° to the ESE and gently plunging to the east, similarly to Rega. Bulldog sits some 900m along strike to the south of West Laverton and consists of five lodes. All are closely spaced, sub-parallel with similar orientations to West Laverton and Rega. • Bulldog sits some 900m along strike to the south of West Laverton and consists of five lodes. All are closely spaced, sub- parallel with similar orientations to West Laverton and Rega. • Gladiator Trend had a total of 54 individual lodes have been modelled.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Gladiator West is closely associated with Gladiator Underground footwall, 21 closely spaced lodes were modelled within the Gladiator West deposit that strike NNE, dipping 45° to the East. The three most southern lodes have a flatter 27° easterly dip. • Murrays deposit was modelled in 4 lodes striking NNE, dipping 51° to the East. • Cousin Murray was modelled in 7 lodes striking NW, dipping 75° to the SW. • Gladiator south was modelled in 19 lodes overall striking North, dipping 70° to the East with northeastern lodes striking NNW. • Central BIF was modelled in 1 lode striking NNW dipping 53° to the East. NE BIF was modelled in 1 lode striking north, dipping 79° to the East. • Mineralisation at Craigiemore and Mary Mac is commonly associated with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite within the silica altered chert horizons of the BIF. It can also be found in the mafic host rocks near the BIF contact. Understanding the relationship between gold mineralisation and the BIF was used to guide the interpretation. Lithological logging of BIF and mafic host rocks was consistent across drill holes and allowed for an accurate lithological model to be constructed. This model highlighted the contacts and thickened zones of BIF where gold mineralisation is prevalent. Geophysics was also used to guide the interpretation with the BIF highlighted by regional and project scale surveys. A site visit and pit analysis conf lodes were identified striking north-south with a moderate plunge to the north. Minor northwest striking sub vertical splays were also identified. • Increased thrust faulting and drag folding enhances the structural complexity at Mary Mac Hill. Two orientations were identified, north south striking BIF hosted lodes that dip steeply to the east and more moderate east dipping quartz and shear hosted lodes. • A total of 23 individual lodes were modelled at Craigiemore. Two sets of closely spaced north trending sub-vertically dipping lodes that gently plunge to the north. • In the "gap" between Craigiemore and Mary Mac, two NNW trending, sub-vertical lodes have been interpreted. • A remnant ROM Pad stockpile exists and has been modelled to the immediate East of the current open pit berm. The triangular shaped stockpile extends 275m at its longest, 190m at its widest and averages 5m thick. • Covering the entire CM-MM-GP resource area a thin continuous Supergene layer of mineralised enrichment has been modelled as a surface. However, lack of RC/DD drilling away from the pits has affected its estimation. • A total of 59 individual lodes have been modelled along the MM/GP trend. • Mary Mac South consists of 12 stacked, NNW trending, sub-vertically dipping lodes that extend over 470m from near surface to approx. 210m below ground. • Mary Mac North consists of 5 stacked NW trending sub-vertical lodes intersected by 5 flatter dipping lodes modelled over 270m from near surface to 180m below. • Mary Mac Hill consists of 11 stacked flat dipping lodes intersected by 20 steep NNW trending lodes that has been modelled over 385m from near surface to 150m below surface. • Golden Pinnacles consists of 6 lodes of variable orientations and limited strike that has been modelled from near surface to approx. • 100m below.irmed the vein orientation. • At Craigiemore and Mary Mac numerous tightly spaced sub vertical
Dimensions ***Estimation and modelling techniques***	• The entire Chatterbox Trend was remodelled as one project in Leapfrog, over a • 5.7 km NNE – North - NNW strike length. • Rumor has been interpreted over a 1.5km NE – NNE trending strike from near surface to 230m below ground, however the average depth modelled is 120m. Widths vary from 1m to 17m. • Apollo trends NNE over a 1.5km strike before swinging to the North for a further 900m. Lodes average 150m depth but have been interpreted to 330m at the deepest point of drill penetration. Lode widths vary from 1m to 20m wide. • Eclipse is the smallest of the deposits – inferred over a 600m N to NNW strike from near surface to 150m below ground with 1m – 10m wide lodes. • Innuendo extends over 1.4km, 300m striking to the NNE before swinging to the NNW for 1.1km. Mineralisation has been modelled from near surface to 230m below surface and vary from 1m 10 16m wide. • Overall, the West Laverton Trend has been modelled over a 2.2km strike length. • West Laverton/Rega has been modelled over 850m with a gap of 900m before Bulldog has been interpreted over 500m strike. The lodes are interpreted from near surface to approximately 150m below surface, limited by depth of drilling. Lodes have been interpreted from 1m to 25m thick. • The Gladiator deposits were remodelled as one project in Leapfrog, over a 2 km NNE – North - NNW strike length. • Gladiator West has been interpreted over 570m NNW trending strike from near surface to 300m below ground level, however the average depth approximates 170m. Width vary from 2.5m to 15m. • Murrays has been interpreted over 950m NNE trending strike from near surface to 130m below ground level. Widths vary from 2.5m to 25m. • Cousin Murray has been interpreted over 275m NNW trending strike from near surface to 167m below ground level. Widths vary from 1m to 8m. • Gladiator South has been interpreted over 1080m NNW trending strike from near surface to 160m below ground level. Widths vary from 1m to 15m. • Central BIF and NE BIF have been interpreted over 800m and 500m respectively North trending strike from near surface to 150m and 50m below ground level Width vary from 1m to 4m. • The entire Craigiemore – Mary Mac – Golden Pinnacles Trend was remodelled as one project in Leapfrog, over a 2.8km N to NNW strike length. The lodes are interpreted from near surface to approximately 230m below surface, limited by depth of drilling. Lodes have been interpreted from 1m to 15m thick. • Craigiemore has been modelled over 960m with a gap of 75m before a further two lodes have been interpreted over 185m strike. • Mary Mac South through to Golden Pinnacles (MM/GP) extends over 1.6km NNW trending strike. • All deposits used an Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimate run in Datamine software. Snowden Supervisor software was used for geostatistical analysis and variography of the individual lode composited samples.

Criteria	Commentary
	Chatterbox: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised lodes. Boundaries between lodes were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • Samples flagged as unreliable or wet were set to absent and ignored in the estimation process. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 20ppm Au and an average of 7ppm Au was used for Apollo, only two lodes were top- capped at Eclipse – 25ppm and 8ppm Au, a max of 15ppm Au and average of 9ppm Au for Rumor and a max of 8ppm and average of 4ppm Au for Innuendo. Assays above the top-cut are set to the top-cut value. • 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, a total of 26 variograms were modelled along the Chatterbox trend. • These models were shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. • The back-transformed variogram models had moderate nugget effects (12% to 48% of total sill), with a range from 28m for the smaller lodes through to 170m for the largest lodes at Apollo. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size about the average drill spacing within the deposit areas, Apollo and Eclipse was 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL with the infill RC grade control holes; Rumor and Innuendo was 10 mE x 25 mN x 5 mRL. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 16-18 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass for un-estimated blocks, the search distance was expanded by a factor of two and the minimum number of samples dropped to 4. A third pass was then run with an increased search distance by a factor of four and the same minimum number of samples. A few lodes across all deposits had blocks not fill after the third pass, this was in areas at the extents of strike or in outside the main strike in the FW and HW lodes. For a small number of missing blocks in a lode, the average of the surrounding blocks was used. This was below cut-off grade and the blocks assigned sub-inferred, unclassified. For large numbers of absent blocks, a 0.01ppm Au was assigned. • Along the main strike, lodes had high numbers of blocks filling in the first pass, 99% in a few lodes at Apollo. Smaller lodes along FW or HW had lower first pass estimation ~ 50% of blocks had estimated. In the second pass an average of 46% of blocks estimated. an average of 11% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • 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. • Following a review of estimated lode grades vs composite lode grades, a “distance limited search” was applied to lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. • The process is to apply a distance limit, 10m for Eclipse, 20m for Apollo and 25m for Rumor and Innuendo, to samples above a cut- off grade. Outside the 10m – 25m search ellipse, assays above cut-off are removed from the estimation, resulting in blocks better honouring the low grades in areas of less drilling. Different grades were used for different deposits, Apollo = 10ppm Au, Rumor = 8ppm Au, Eclipse = 6ppm and Innuendo = 4.5ppm Au top-cut applied. West Laverton: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised domains and then within the internal vein set lodes. Boundaries between veins and the surrounding domain were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes or between domains and lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 15ppm Au and an average of 10ppm Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut set to the top-cut value. • Normal scores variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers, in total 9 variograms were modelled and shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. • The back-transformed variogram models had moderate to high nugget effects (26 to 36% of total sill), with a range from 20m to 100m for the lodes. In general, the ranges for the variograms were quite short, averaging 40m. • 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 average drill spacing in the deposit. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 14 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass 57% of blocks had estimated, primarily due to the short search range used. 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 30% 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, 13% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by the same process described above. • Following the review, a “distance limited search” described in Chatterbox was applied to 5 lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. A distance limit of 20m was selected based on a visual review of sample spacing in affected lodes and a grade cut-off above 5ppm. Gladiator: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised lodes. Boundaries between lodes were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 12ppm Au was applied to a Gladiator lode, an average of 5ppm Au was used for Gladiator and Murrays with an average of 4ppm

Criteria	Commentary
	Au at Cousin Murray. Top- capping was lower at Gladiator West with an average of 2.75ppm Au used. Assays above the top- cut are set to the top-cut value. • Variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers. The skewed data sets were transformed to normal scores, the variogram models were back transformed to original units before exporting. Nine variograms were modelled at Gladiator, three at Murrays, one at Cousin Murray and two variograms modelled at Gladiator West. The variogram models were shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. The back-transformed variogram models had moderate to high nugget effects (18% to 48% of total sill), with a range from 31m for the smaller lodes through to 100m for the largest lodes at Gladiator. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 5 mE x 10 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. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 12 - 18 samples per block estimate was used. The variable maximum sample numbers used depended on size of the lode and drill spacing. After the first pass 60% 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 35% 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, 5% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by the same process described in the Chatterbox estimate. • Following a review of estimated lode grades vs composite lode grades, the "distance limited search" method was applied to 2 lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. A distance limit of 10m was selected and a grade cut-off above 5ppm. Craigiemore/Mary Mac: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised lodes. Boundaries between lodes were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 25ppm Au and an average of 9.5ppm Au was used for Craigiemore and an average of 7ppm Au for Mary Mac. Assays above the top-cut are set to the top-cut value. • Normal Scores variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers, 17 variograms were modelled at Craigiemore and 37 variograms at Mary Mac. These models were shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. • The back-transformed variogram models had low to moderate nugget effects (6% to 35% of total sill), with a range from 25m for the smaller lodes through to 127m for the largest lodes. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 5 mE x 10 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. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 14 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass 88% 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 11% 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, 1% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by methods described above at Chatterbox. • Following the review, a "distance limited search" was applied to 5 lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. A distance limit of 10m and a grade cut-off above 5ppm was used.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The mineral resource has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off for open pit for all deposits.
Mining factors or assumptions	• It has been assumed in this report that all deposits would be mined by open pit methods, with most requiring a cut-back on existing open pits before continuing to extend the pits deeper. • Maiden pits would be at Rumor, Innuendo, Cousin Murray Gladiator West and Golden Pinnacle.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Various test work has been conducted across all the deposit trends over the years by various companies. • At the Chatterbox as part of the PFS trial pit by PDJV, metallurgical test work was carried out on Apollo ore with excellent recovery (94.4%) and fast leaching observed. In November 2011 Crescent Gold submitted samples from Eclipse to ALS Ammtec that represented the 3 different weathering profile ore types. Overall gravity gold recovery was moderate, gravity separation/cyanide leach recovery was good (92.7-98.6%) with low cyanide consumption. • Historical metallurgical test work has been carried out at West Laverton prior to mining by Ashton. Test work on oxide samples reported 9.8% gravity Au recovery and high (+92%) recovery from cyanidation. Transitional samples had an 89.9% recovery post 24hr cyanidation. Milling data was unavailable as ore had been blended with other sources. In 2009 Crescent gold commissioned a series of test work on oxide, transitional and fresh ore samples from West Laverton. Test work included gravity separation and direct cyanidation, rock properties for mill performance on two diamond composite samples and mineralogical studies on gold bearing samples by thin section and XRD. The samples for gold extraction indicated gravity gold recovery ~ 20% and high total extraction of +94% for all ore weathering types. • Gladiator test work was conducted on samples by Asthon prior to mining in 1989 using Normet Pty Ltd and again in April 1991 using Ammtec and Murrays was tested in May 1991 but was not included in the WAMEX reports. Gladiator/Murrays ore was blended during milling and data is unavailable. • At Craigiemore and Mary Mac metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC on behalf of Hill Minerals NL in February 1989. Crescent Gold also carried out test work through AMMTEC prior to mining commencing at both Craigiemore and Mary Mac. With recoveries over 94%. A mineralogical analysis was conducted in June 2010 through AMMTEC. A total of 4 samples from Craigiemore, representing the main lode and SE lode's oxide layer and fresh rock were submitted and showed high gold liberation.
Environmental	• All deposits have been historically mined by either open pit or underground methods and existing ground disturbances including haul

Criteria	Commentary
factors or assumptions	roads and waste dumps exist in the area. There are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would prevent open pit mining from re-commencing in the area.
Bulk density	• Density values used across the deposits comes from a mix of diamond core testing to rock sample test work conducted during the mining process, all test work using the water immersion SG test. • Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and/or mineralisation or waste classification. • Along the Chatterbox within the mineralised lodes an average t/m3 of 1.82 was used in oxide, 2.54 Transitional and 2.75 Fresh. In the waste an average t/m3 of 1.8 was used in oxide, 2.34 Transitional and 2.75 Fresh. • At West Laverton density values were assigned based on weathering profile using the average results from 2008 test work. The water immersion SG test work was conducted on diamond core samples collected from two Crescent diamond holes. However, no fresh rock was encountered and an average SG for fresh basalt was applied. An average SG of 2.1t/m3 for oxidised, 2.24 t/m3 for transitional material and 2.70 t/m3 for Fresh rock were applied. • Gladiator used average densities applicable to the region after a review of the figures used by Ashton during mining to be too high given the more recent mining by Crescent at nearby deposits. An average SG of 1.80t/m3 for oxidised, 2.40 t/m3 for transitional material and 2.75 t/m3 for Fresh rock were applied. • CM/MM density values were assigned based on weathering profile and rock type using water immersion SG test work on rock samples collected during Crescent mining operations. In the Mafic units an average t/m3 of 1.84 was used in oxide, 2.49 Transitional and 2.78 Fresh. In the BIF formation an average t/m3 of 2.2 was used in oxide, 2.5 Transitional and 3.1 Fresh.
Classification	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass and proximity to the existing open pits. • Chatterbox blocks within the 12.5m x 12.5m to 25m x 25m close spaced drill pattern that estimated in the first pass was classified as Indicated. Blocks where drill spacing increased to 25m x 50m to 50m x 50m and estimated in the second or third pass were classified as Inferred. Inferred resources are predominantly at the extents of the deposits and at depth. Rumor was classified as Inferred given the wet sampling issues and lack of more recent Crescent/FML drilling. Blocks in areas where the drilling extends to 100m spacing blocks have not been classified and are used for target generation for future drill programs. • Resources along the West Laverton Trend have been classified as Indicated and Inferred. West Laverton/Rega resources that are within the tight drill spacing of 10m x 10m to 20m x 15m that primarily filled in the first search pass have been classified as Indicated. • These blocks are mostly in the transitional weathering zone between and beneath the existing open pits. Inferred resources at West
	Laverton/Rega are the fringe blocks where the drill spacing has increased to 30m x 30m to 30m x 60m and blocks at depth (~ below 85m from surface) with less drill penetration. Bulldog has been classified as Inferred and requires follow up drilling by FML to confirm the historic Ashton drilling. • Gladiator resources within the 25m grid drill spacing that predominantly estimated in the first pass were assigned as Indicated. Blocks at depth where drill coverage was patchy and smaller hanging wall lodes supported by less drill holes were assigned Inferred category. Cousin Murray was assigned Inferred given the lack of recent drilling and mining activity. A shape was created at Gladiator West to classify blocks in the predominantly 25m grid drill pattern. • Along the entire CM/MM trend Indicated Resources were those unmined blocks within the close drill spacing of 10m x 10m and 20m x 10m, these blocks primarily filled in the first search pass. Blocks that were either in areas of less drill density or at depth along the fringes of the lodes where follow up deeper holes are required were classified as Inferred. The two "gap" lodes north of Craigiemore were primarily assigned Inferred status. Golden Pinnacles resource area has been classified as Inferred and warrants further drilling.
Audits or reviews	• No external Audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Telegraph

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	FML RC Sampling • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. FML Diamond Sampling • Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material sampled into waste hanging wall and footwall to capture the entire mineralised zone. • 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 lithology, alteration and where applicable core loss. No sample included core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was sampled half by using a bolster, and some fractured quartz core were cut in half by using manual diamond core saw to ensure half core was sampled. • A small number of whole core samples where routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement. Historic Sampling

Criteria	Commentary
	• WMC RC samples were collected in plastic bags in 1m intervals, while diamond core was sampled to at 1m intervals or on geological contacts. • Metex RC samples were either 1m riffle splits or 4m composite spear samples. • The single Ashton Mines RC drill hole reference is unknown; however, this single • hole is also of low-grade and not considered to have a large influence in the estimate.
Drilling techniques	FML Drilling • 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. • At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m • Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit. • Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency. • All pre-collars where cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 equipment producing 63mm diameter core. • Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool. Historic Drilling • RC drill methods were not recorded in WAMEX reports. WMC diamond holes had a RC pre-collars from existing RC holes. • Metex RC holes were surveyed by Eastman single shot camera at hole completion.
Drill sample recovery	FML Drilling • RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally reasonable recovery <10% core loss in and around mineralisation. Where this core loss was experienced around HG and VHG gold assays it likely had a material impact on the calculated intersection grade as all core loss was fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0g/t Au. Historic Drilling • WMC did not document core loss in their annual report. • Metex didn't note any sample quality issues in their drill logs.
Logging	FML Drilling • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software. • All core samples were oriented where possible, marked at 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 diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars which produce no sample. Historic Drilling • WMC RC samples were logged to record colour, weathering, rock type and texture. • Diamond core was logged to lithological boundaries; recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. • Metex Drill logs captured colour, weathering, fabric, grainsize, rock type, alteration, veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	FML Drilling • All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • 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. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • 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 appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. Historic Drilling • WMC RC samples were collected as 1m samples and submitted to the Windarra mine laboratory for Au analysis by fire assay. • Diamond core was submitted as 1m samples or to geological contact to the Windarra mine laboratory for fire assay. • Metex 1m RC samples were submitted to Genalysis for a Fire Assay with a 25g charge to a 0.01ppm detection limit. The 4m composite samples were analysed by aqua regia with a 10g charge
Quality of	FML Drillling

Criteria	Commentary
assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • 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 and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2019 • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes. Historic Drilling • Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, 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. WMC successfully mined the Telegraph OP and Lancefield main lode for a number of years with documented reconciliation numbers. This is taken as an indication that WMC's drill hole sampling and analytical methods were adequate for resource / reserve calculation. • Metex utilised standards and duplicates in the field samples and laboratory duplicates to monitor sample quality.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary logging 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 data has been validated against WAMEX logs were possible and validated when imported into the FML database.
Location of data points	FML Drilling • Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. Where possible, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an ACT III electronic system. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • 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. • After completion the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/- 20cm. Historic Drilling • WMC holes were surveyed by WMC survey staff in local mine grid • Metex holes were surveyed by a consultant survey company. RC holes were downhole surveyed by an Eastman Single Shot camera.
Data spacing and distribution	• Telegraph drill spacing approximates 25m x 20m along the open pit. Recent FML drilling targeted remaining resources beneath the current pit to an average 100m below surface. • Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of • mineralisation.
Sample security	FML Drilling • All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into plastic green bags with a sample submission sheet secured by cable ties and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel at completion of each hole. • WMC and Metex sample security is not recorded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2018 • There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Laverton project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• Telegraph (Formerly Crown Jewels) was last mined as an open pit to about 70m depth by WMC between1984 and 1986 with production of 20Koz Au. • Later exploration has been performed by Metex/Delta Gold 1996/1997 and then Crescent Gold in 2010.
Geology	• Telegraph geological sequence falls to the north of the Lancefield Mine and forms part of the well documented Lancefield Mine Sequence, comprising of footwall ultramafics overlain by a series of Ultramafic lavas, dolerites and basalt units with interflows of carbonaceous sediments. The ultramafic/mafic mine sequence is overlain by pelitic and arenaceous sediments. • The Telegraph sequence strikes N-S dipping moderately to the East. • Mineralisation primarily occurs within the east dipping W7 sheared interflow sediments near the base of a Komatiitic lava

Criteria	Commentary

sequence. The Mineralisation is characterised by strong to intense silica-carbonate- sulphide alteration and replacement. In historical logs usually described the altered shears as cherts.

- The altered shears range in width from 1-+6m the main host of the mineralisation is locally termed the W7 lode and lesser mineralisation is located on the footwall W6 lode (footwall to the W7 lode) and on the main lode position (Hanging wall to the W7 located on the upper contact of the G10 Dolerite with overlying basalts).
- The W series lodes stratigraphically are footwall and west of the Lancefield Main lode position. Historic production at Lancefield for the W series lodes resulted in free milling mineralisation.
- In the plane of the W7 the core of Telegraph mineralisation has 280m strike and in general plunges moderately SE. Thicker and high grade shoots within the core of Telegraph mineralisation plunge moderately to the NE.

Drill hole information

WAMEX References

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A- Number	Report Date
Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd	LNP099	Unknown	
Western Mining Corporation Ltd	LFP0016, LFP0017, LFP0043, LFP0044, LFP0045, LFP0155, LFP0181, LFP0182 LFP0183, LFP0184, LFP0198, LFP0199, LFP0259, LFP0260, LFP0261	Unknown	
	LFD056, LFD058, LFD059, LFD062, LFD063 LFP0319, LFP0344, LFP0345, LFP0346, LFP0347, LFP0356, LFP0357, LFP0358, LFP0359, LFP0360, LFP0361, LFP0362, LFP0363, LFP0388, LFP0390, LFP0391, LFP0392, LFP0393, LFP0394, LFP0395, LFP0396, LFP0400, LFP0401, LFP0402, LFP0403, LFP0404, LFP0405, LFP0406, LFP0407, LFP0408, LFP0409, LFP0410, LFP0411, LFP0412, LFP0413, LFP0415, LFP0416, LFP0417, LFP0418, LFP0419, LFP0420, LFP0421, LFP0422, LFP0423, LFP0424, LFP0425, LFP0429, LFP0433, LFP0434, LFP0435, LFP0436, LFP0437, LFP0438, LFP0439, LFP0440, LFP0441, LFP0442, LFP0443, LFP0444, LFP0445, LFP0446, LFP0447, LFP0448, LFP0449, LFP0450, LFP0451, LFP0481, LFP0482, LFP0483	14832	1985
	LFD065, LFD066, LFD067, LFD068	16961	January 1986
	LFP0493, LFP0495, LFP0496, LFP0497, LFP0498, LFP0499, LFP0500, LFP0501, LFP0503, LFP0504, LFP0505, LFP0506, LFP0507, LFP0508, LFP0509, LFP0510, LFP0511, LFP0581		
	LFP0605, LFP0606, LFP0607, LFP0608, LFP0609, LFP0610, LFP0611, LFP0612, LFP0613, LFP0614, LFP0615, LFP0616, LFP0617	19483	June 1986
	LFD100, LFD101, LFD102, LFD103, LFD104, LFD105	42284	1994
Metex Resources Ltd	LRC018, LRC019, LRC020, LRC021, LRC022	72705	2006

FML Drilled holes available on WAMEX

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	Report Date
Focus Minerals Ltd	19LNRC002, 19LNRC003, 19LNRC004, 19LNRC005, 19LNRC006, 19LNRC007, 19LNRC008, 19LNRC009, 19LNRC010, 19LNRC011, 19LNRC012, 19LNRC013, 19LNRC014, 19LNRC015, 19LNRC016	120411	2019

Collar details of FML holes drilled during 2019 are given below

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Tenement
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
Telegraph 2019 Drill Collars							
19LNDD001	439604.7	6842055.7	450.9	-46.9	241.9	173.7	M38/37
19LNDD002	439585.8	6841921.6	451.1	-32.9	266.4	170.3	M38/37
19LNDD004	439602.0	6842057.8	451.1	-36.7	266.3	176.34	M38/37
19LNDD005	439603.2	6842056.8	451.0	-51.1	271.9	170.9	M38/37
19LNDD006	439597.7	6841956.8	451.9	-40.7	275.9	179.6	M38/37
19LNDD007	439586.3	6841918.3	450.8	-45.4	261.6	167.6	M38/37
19LNDD008	439578.1	6841876.5	450.9	-42.4	262.7	176.9	M38/37
19LNDD009	439511.6	6841800.0	452.5	-44.9	302.9	136.6	M38/37

Criteria	Commentary

19LNRC002	439572.8	6841876.9	451.4	-55.06	269.47	174	M38/37
19LNRC003	439581.5	6841921.3	451.1	-56.41	265.79	170	M38/37
19LNRC006	439449.2	6841699.0	451.6	-49.66	273.44	132	M38/37
19LNRC008	439491.0	6841782.4	451.3	-60.39	274.93	150	M38/37
19LNRC009	439514.9	6841787.4	451.1	-58.03	292.67	168	M38/37
19LNRC010	439586.4	6841934.2	451.4	-50.73	276.64	162	M38/37
19LNRC013	439513.1	6842164.9	451.1	-71.41	271.47	120	M38/37
19LNRC014	439494.7	6842186.6	451.4	-59.97	273.45	102	M38/37
19LNRC015	439563.9	6842143.0	451.3	-61.45	268.57	150	M38/37
19LNRC016	439600.2	6841978.7	452.3	-52.71	270.36	168	M38/37
19LNRC056	439456.7	6842313.2	451.3	-50.22	278.98	90	M38/37
19LNDD003	439585.8	6841892.4	451.3	-32.6	269.2	144.1	M38/37
19LNRC004	439446.8	6841755.1	451.4	-65.55	289.42	126	M38/37
19LNRC005	439433.7	6841730.8	450.8	-56.36	282.8	108	M38/37
19LNRC007	439478.1	6841706.8	451.2	-55.74	290.6	144	M38/37
19LNRC011	439461.3	6842225.4	450.9	-55.59	274.23	78	M38/37
19LNRC012	439488.2	6842221.1	451.2	-60.88	273.66	102	M38/37

Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross-sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade
Balanced reporting	• Historic drill results are available on WAMEX • Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for FML holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• FML anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by 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. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
	• Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
	• Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
	• Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
	• User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
	• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
	  • Missing collar information
	  • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
	  • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
	  • Checks for character data in numeric fields
	• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.

Site visits	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - 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 September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• All Focus drill holes and historic drill holes, mining data and pit mapping / observations were used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in Micromine software on a section by section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t cut-off was used, however sub 0.5g/t samples were included for continuity. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip.
Dimensions	• The Telegraph deposit has been modelled over a total strike length of 800m. Multiple lodes were modelled however the W7 lode carries most of the gold; two hanging wall lodes (including Main Lode) were modelled and one footwall lode (W6). All lodes have been modelled

Criteria	Commentary
	from surface to approximately 300m below surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 3m for the W7 lode and 2m for the minor lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• A total of 374 drill holes were used in the Estimation; 97 diamond holes, most with an RC pre-collar and 277 RC holes. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the main lode domain revealed outlier sample values. A top-cut of 22g/t Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut were set to the top-cut value. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were • 12.5m in Y, 3m in X and 3m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 3.125m in the Y direction, 0.75m in the X direction and 1.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike was selected to best fill the narrow lode wireframe volumes. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • The main lode was estimated using a minimum (6) and maximum (16) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighborhood analysis in Supervisor. • The minor lodes were estimated using a minimum (4) and maximum (8) samples to generate a local estimate that reflected the nearby samples. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was approximately doubled and in the second search pass minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the main lode with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run for the main domain and showed that the estimated grades honored the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The mineral resource for Telegraph has been reported above a 0.8g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Telegraph deposit would be mined by a cut-back on the existing open pit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• FML have submitted samples for metallurgical test work and as at time of reporting the results are outstanding. • Telegraph West Lodes have been modelled and historical WMC production indicates mineralisation was non-refractory.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Telegraph has been historically mined by open pit methods in the mid-1980's by WMC.
Bulk density	• Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and SG test work on FML diamond core samples from different weathering zones. An average SG of 1.8 for oxide weathering profile, 2.5 for transitional material and 2.86 for Fresh rock were applied. • The water immersion technique was used for these determinations.
Classification	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass, proximity to existing open pit.
Audits or reviews	• The Telegraph October 2019 Mineral Resource was modelled in house by the exploration group. The resulting wireframes were imported into Surpac for review/validation by Hannah Kosovich (FML Resource Geologist). • The resource model has been reviewed in house for consistency with the database.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Lancefield Far North Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• FML RC Sampling • Focus Minerals Ltd (FML) RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter. Samples were collected as 4m composites or as 1m samples through mineralised ground or interesting geology. Where the 4m composite samples returned greater than 0.20g/t Au, 1m samples were submitted. 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. • 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

Criteria	Commentary
	75µm.
Drilling techniques	• Years 2019 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". • Earlier drilling by FML was completed using an RC face sampling hammer. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling using an EMS camera open hole.
Drill sample recovery	• FML sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • All RC samples were drilled dry whenever possible to maximize recovery, with water injection on the outside return to minimise dust.
Logging	The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • 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. • 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. • RC chip trays are wet photographed. • The entire length of all holes is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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. • Prior to 2019 - samples were submitted to ALS or Kal Assay for analysis. • 2019 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. • Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • 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	• All 2019 onwards FML RC holes were down hole surveyed using a north seeking gyro. • All pre 2019 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing at Lancefield Far North within resource area is approximately 50m x 40m. The average vertical depth of the RC drilling is 90m, with a maximum depth of 102m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • The vast majority of holes are oriented at right angles to the strike of historic mineralization, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into tied green plastic bags. • The bags were placed into bulk bags or pods with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel. • Historic sample security is not recorded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Lancefield Far North is located within Exploration Lease E38/3186, registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia and which is current until 3 May 2022. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim cover the Laverton Project tenure. At this stage no Laverton claims have progressed to determined status.
Exploration done by other parties	• Lancefield Far North and adjacent prospects have been explored in the past with geological, geophysical and drilling techniques. Geological mapping, ground magnetics, aeromagnetics and soil sampling have been routinely carried out by other parties since the mid 1980's. Drilling included rotary air blast, reverse circulation, aircore, vacuum drilling and auger.
Geology	• The Lancefield Far North deposit mineralisation is hosted by the East dipping Lancefield Shear. Mineralisation is associated with a silicified horizons of interflow black shale-chert dipping at 20 degrees to the east. • The Lancefield Shear is sandwiched with a hangingwall of pillow basalt to the east and a footwall of high magnesium basalts to the west. • The orientation of the ore body is tabular and stacked. • The Lancefield Far North deposit averages varies from 2m to +7m width over 300m strike and open along strike. • Infill and extensional drilling conducted in 2019 and 2021 has shown the mineralisation at Lancefield Far North to be consistent and predictable.
Drill hole Information	• Holes not available through WAMEX but previously reported:

Company	Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
FOCUS	19LNRC047, 19LNRC048, 19LNRC049, 19LNRC050, 19LNRC051, 19LNRC052, 19LNRC053, 19LNRC054, 19LNRC055, 21LNRC001, 21LNRC002, 21LNRC003, 21LNRC004, 21LNRC005	Exploration Update - Laverton Gold Project	28-Apr-21

• Lancefield Far North Significant Intercepts previously reported:

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Zone 51)	Northing (MGA 94 Zone 51)	RL (MGA 94 Zone 51)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA94)	Depth (m)	Intersection
CNX Drill Collars. Significant Intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution							
19LNRC047	442554	6849459	446	-51	273	174.0	1.00m @ 0.81g/t from 29m for (GxM 1)
19LNRC048	442614	6849467	446	-50	272	180.0	1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 29m for (GxM 1)
							1.00m @ 1g/t from 34m for (GxM 1)
19LNRC049	442672	6849453	469	-52	275	180.0	1.00m @ 1.72g/t from 66m for (GxM 2)
							2.00m @ 0.87g/t from 77m for (GxM 2)
							2.00m @ 1.02g/t from 118m for (GxM 2)
							1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 150m for (GxM 1)
19LNRC050	442550	6849362	468	-51	269	54.0	1.00m @ 0.74g/t from 34m for (GxM 1)
							1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 48m for (GxM 1)
19LNRC051	442611	6849361	468	-51	269	174.0	1.00m @ 1.32g/t from 28m for (GxM 1)
19LNRC052	442670	6849358	469	-50	266	174.0	9.00m @ 2.31g/t from 39m for (GxM 21)
19LNRC053	442594	6849254	468	-51	268	174.0	3.00m @ 1.11g/t from 13m for (GxM 3)
19LNRC054	442640	6849257	453	-51	266	174.0	2.00m @ 1.87g/t from 19m for (GxM 4)
							2.00m @ 1.36g/t from 37m for (GxM 3)
19LNRC055	442653	6849258	469	-51	268	168.0	13.00m @ 1.22g/t from 42m for (GxM 16)
							3.00m @ 1.88g/t from 61m for (GxM 6)
21LNRC001	442752	6849259	470	-61	272	90.0	1.00m @ 0.92g/t from 40m for (GxM 1)
							15.00m @ 0.77g/t from 49m for (GxM 12)
							2.00m @ 1.59g/t from 72m for (GxM 3)
21LNRC002	442792	6849260	470	-60	271	102.0	2.00m @ 0.56g/t from 57m for (GxM 1)
							4.00m @ 0.66g/t from 64m for (GxM 3)
							3.00m @ 1.43g/t from 76m for (GxM 4)
21LNRC003	442709	6849359	470	-60	274	90.0	6.00m @ 3.08g/t from 60m for (GxM 18)
							4.00m @ 0.5g/t from 76m for (GxM 2)
21LNRC004	442750	6849358	470	-59	272	96.0	3.00m @ 1.01g/t from 80m for (GxM 3)
							4.00m @ 0.6g/t from 92m for (GxM 2)
21LNRC005	442712	6849453	470	-60	271	132.0	4.00m @ 0.77g/t from 64m for (GxM 3)
							6.00m @ 2.1g/t from 76m for (GxM 13)
							1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 91m for (GxM 1)

• New Lancefield Far North Significant Intercepts not previously reported:

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Zone 51)	Northing (MGA 94 Zone 51)	RL (MGA 94 Zone 51)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA94)	Depth (m)	Intersection
CNX Drill Collars. Significant Intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution							
21LNRC006	442689	6849409	468	-60	270	90	3.00m @ 2.64g/t from 61m for (GxM 8)
							1.00m @ 2.56g/t from 74m for (GxM 3)
21LNRC007	442730	6849409	468	-60	270	96	12.00m @ 1.01g/t from 73m for (GxM 12)
							1.00m @ 1.44g/t from 93m for (GxM 1)
21LNRC008	442679	6849308	467	-60	270	66	2.00m @ 2.7g/t from 43m for (GxM 5)
21LNRC009	442717	6849310	467	-60	270	78	3.00m @ 1.61g/t from 58m for (GxM 5)
							1.00m @ 1.95g/t from 71m for (GxM 2)

Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.3m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.
Relationship	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width

Criteria	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for Focus Minerals holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• Metallurgical testwork and geotechnical study will be initiated in the next 24 months

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• FML data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.
	• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational, and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
	  • Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
	  • Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format, or a range of values.
	  • Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
	  • User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
	• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
	  • Missing collar information
	  • Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
	  • Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
	  • Checks for character data in numeric fields.
	• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and 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	• 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 September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Further drilling by FML in 2021 confirmed the mineralisation interpretation from the 2019. • Four stacked lodes striking NNE and dipping gently (~ 20°) to the east have been interpreted. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip within each lode.
Dimensions	• The Lancefield Far North – Lancefield-Telegraph-Wedge strikes SSW – NNE over 9km • Lancefield Far North mineralisation has been modelled over 300m, the lodes have been interpreted from near surface to approximately 110m below surface to the 360mRL. • The average thickness of the lodes is 3m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • Composited assay values of each domain were imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values.
	• Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade. • Only 1 grade was capped to 8ppm Au. • Due to the small data set meaningful Variograms could not be generated. • Datamine Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 25m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 3.125m in the Y direction, 1.25m in the X direction and 2.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing. • An Inverse Distance Squared estimation technique was selected given the lack of variography. • Minimum (6) and maximum (14) sample numbers were selected, this was dropped to a minimum (4) samples on the second and third search pass. • An elliptical search was used based on the orientation of the modelled lodes. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. The search distance was doubled between each estimation run. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were reviewed and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The Resources for Lancefield Far North have been reported above a 0.5g/t cut-off for open pit above 360mRL ~ 110m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Lancefield Far North deposit would be mined by open-cut methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Metallurgical test work is yet to be carried out at Lancefield Far North, however nearby Wedge and Lancefield North had tests performed. • Metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC on behalf of Hill Minerals NL in August and September 1988. • An end of mine report by Ashton Gold states mill recoveries were typically in the range of 94% - 95% • A single sample of fresh rock from Wedge was submitted for gravity and leach recovery metallurgical test work. The gravity recovery was 14.2%. The leach returned 74.8% recovery after 8 hrs. • A single sample of fresh rock from Lancefield North was tested for gravity and leach recovery. The gravity recovery was 11.5% and the leach returned 94.9% recovery after 8hrs.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The tenement is within the Laverton Water Reserve.
Bulk density	• Density values were assigned based on weathering profile. A value of 2.0 t/m^3 was applied to oxide blocks, 2.49 t/m^3 was applied to transitional material blocks and a value of 2.80 t/m^3 applied to Fresh Rock.
Classification	• Resources have been classified as Inferred based on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes and the use of only recent FML RC drillholes when estimating the resource. • Sub-Inferred blocks exist at the northern and southern extension of the mineralisation where it has been inferred beyond reasonable distance past the last line of FML drilling.
Audits or reviews	• No external audit or review has been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Lancefield

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Lancefield has been drilled by various companies over the years, this report contains information on holes drilled by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC), Golden Plateau N.L (GPNL), Metex Resources N.L (Metex) and Focus Minerals Ltd (FML). • WMC drilled pre-collars on their surface diamond holes that were not sampled. Diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals or on geological contacts. • GPNL stated diamond core was sampled at 0.5 to 1m intervals or geological contacts. • Metex sampled and assayed for gold over the entire drill hole. Pre-collar drill chips were spear sampled in 5m composites using a 50mm PVC pipe tube. Unaltered or unmineralised core intervals were filleted and composited up to 5m. Zones of sulphide mineralisation and/or alteration were half core sampled up to 1m or geological contact. • 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 in-line cone splitter under driller control. RC 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 nominal minimum of 0.2m and a nominal maximum of 1m. • 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 automatic core saw. Samples for assay were put into pre-numbered calico bags. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected in green bags at 1m intervals. Samples for assay were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. • At the assay laboratory all calico bagged assay samples were oven dried, core samples (only) crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher 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. • Duplicate samples were collected from RC pre-collars at the rate of 5 per 100m (every 20m). The duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter at the same time as the primary sample. The duplicates were of similar weight to the primary sample and were treated identically to the primary sample. No duplicates were collected from the diamond core material. • Standards of appropriate grade were inserted into the RC sample runs at a rate of 3 per 100m (1 per 25m – excepting where it clashed with a duplicate position). • No blanks were used as many of primary samples on the project recorded assays below or close to the detection limit making the role of the blank superfluous. Instead gold geochemical standards with low expected values were utilised regularly.

Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• WMC diamond holes drilled from surface usually had an RC pre-collar from surface to approx. 70m. Underground diamond drilling was also conducted from available drive cuddies. • GPNL diamond drilling was carried out by tricone drill bit from surface to approximately 100m, switching to HQ and finally NQ as the drill hole progressed. • Metex drilled RC pre-collars to a maximum depth of 96.3m, diamond drilling was then used to complete the holes using HQ and NQ core barrels. The drilling was directional and Navi drilling used to make directional corrections or cut wedges when drilling the secondary "daughter" hole off the first completed drill hole. • Downhole surveys were conducted by either Eastman single shot camera or gyroscopic data in areas of extreme magnetic deviation. Drill core was oriented using a spear tip method which was successful 50% of the time. • All FML drilling was completed using RC gear with face sampling hammer for the pre-collar, followed by HQ (if required by ground conditions) and then NQ2 size diamond core equipment. As the holes were collared vertical, the core in the upper part of the hole was not oriented due to limitations of the core orientation system available. Deeper parts of the holes were oriented by the drilling contractor using an EzyMark system. Holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using a north-seeking gyroscope tool within the rod string.
Drill sample recovery	• WMC did not document drill recoveries in their annual reports. • GPNL did not document drill recoveries in their annual reports. • Metex states no significant core loss was encountered with all recoveries averaging 99% or better. • FML RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. Diamond core recovery was calculated by measuring the drill core against drill rod length (as annotated on core blocks). Recoveries for FML drilling were good.
Logging	• WMC logged the diamond core to lithological boundaries; recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. The pre-collar drill cuttings do not appear to have been logged. • GPNL logged the diamond core to lithological boundaries; recording weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining and colour. The Tricone drill cuttings were not logged. • Metex logged the entire drill hole including the RC pre-collar chips for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. Drill core was photographed wet and dry prior to cutting. • The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. Core samples were oriented where possible, 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. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation was recorded. • 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. • Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays. • The entire length of all holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The bulk of the WMC sample preparation and analysis were conducted at the nearby Windarra Nickel Project laboratory and records of the methods used to analyse the samples have not been found. • GPNL submitted drill core as 2.5-3kg samples in pre-numbered bags for analysis to either Analabs or Genalysis where it was crushed, single stage mixed and ground. The crushed core was sampled in triplicate for gold by a fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold. As, Ag, Cu and Ni were also analysed on the original sample only. • Metex samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for analysis by 50g fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • 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 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. • 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 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. • For RC sampling, duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter every 20th sample number (5 duplicates per 100 samples). Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Standards were inserted every 25th sample number with the exception of numbers ending in "00" (reserved for duplicate in RC sampling). All sample despatches had multiple standards inserted. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, 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. • WMC successfully mined Lancefield main lode for a number of years with documented reconciliation numbers. This is taken as an indication that WMC's drill hole sampling and analytical methods were adequate for resource / reserve calculation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. • Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • 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	• WMC drill collars would have been surveyed by the site mine surveyors in a local mine grid. Down hole surveys were by Eastman single and multi-shot camera. • GPNL collar survey methods are unknown, down hole surveys were by Eastman single shot camera. • Metex used Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie to layout the collar locations and survey the collar position once completed using established control points around the old mine site. Drill core was orientated using a spear system and either an Eastman single shot camera or down hole gyroscope tool. • FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. A north- seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. Holes were surveyed open- hole. 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing along the Lancefield trend is irregular, varying from 25m x 50m in the upper middle section to more than 150m x 250m to the south. Numerous "fans" have been drilled from underground drive shafts.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• After Metex Resources acquired the WMC data, a thorough data validation of the WMC GEOVIA SurpacTM database against raw data hard copy information and Eastman photographic survey shots was conducted in the mid 1990's. Focus Minerals has purchased the Metex validated database and associated hard copies as part of the Lancefield project acquisition.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2016 • FML holds Native Title agreements with traditional Landowners.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Lancefield Project has been historically mined with the bulk of the development by WMC from 1980 to 1994 (when the mine closed) by both underground and surface mining of the Main Lode and West Lode Horizons. The area consists of numerous open pits and underground workings, including Lancefield open pit, South Lancefield open pit and Telegraph open pit. Underground activities focused on the Main Lode and Main Lode Deeps which were mined using both shaft and decline access. The maximum vertical depth of development is 830m. Production figures quoted in the Metex Resources NL, Annual Technical Report 1996-1997, state "WMC produced • 3.72Mt @ 6.59g/t, with 3.23Mt @ 6.77g/t produced from the underground mining operation" (Johnson, 1997). • GPNL held the prospecting tenements and later combined Mining Lease for the ground immediately south of WMC's operating Lancefield mine. From mid-1987 to mid-1988 they successfully completed 3 diamond holes designed to test the down dip extension of the Lancefield Deeps.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Metex acquired the Lancefield tenements from WMC in November 1995 and drilled 3 deep diamond holes (with 2 “daughter” holes wedged off the main hole traces).
• The ground was subsequently acquired by Crescent Gold NL in June 2010 before being taken over by Focus Minerals Laverton in October 2012.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• The geological setting at Lancefield is that of a basal komatiite overlain by tholeiitic basalt and gabbro units with carbonaceous shale interflow sediments. The ultramafic / mafic package is overlain by a sedimentary pile, commencing with a basal conglomeratic unit that is overlain by pelitic and arenaceous sediments.
• Mineralisation at Lancefield occurs within stacked interflow sediments within the mafic units. The sediments appear to have localised mineralised thrust structures, becoming silicified and sulphidic. Grade and alteration is most intense at the southern end of the Lancefield workings, with the interflow sediments being increasingly carbonaceous to the north. The high-grade shoots are spatially related to footwall flexures that in turn relate to syenite intrusives in the ultramafic footwall.
• The Main Lode is characterised by silica – carbonate – sulphide replacement of carbonaceous shales, hanging wall basalt and footwall gabbro. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite – pyrrhotite – pyrite – quartz – carbonate – chlorite veins in the late stage brittle fracturing of the silicified host. There is a strong As – Ag correlation with gold (also Cu – Zn in the upper levels of the mine). Gold in the Main Lode is generally as fine sulphide occluded elemental grains within arsenopyrite. To the north, the lode style has less arsenopyrite and is more banded. The high-grade shoots becoming more localised.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>• Historic Lancefield 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 and paper geology logs was verified against the databased. Most of these holes are in the sub-inferred or mined out part of the resource. Unreferenced data within the Inferred zone is only 8% of the data and consistent with surrounding drill hole information.
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A-Number</th><th>Report Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Metex Resources NL</td><td>MLD01, MLD01W1, MLD02, NMLD01, NMLD01W1</td><td>48547</td><td>January 1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>Golden Plateau NL</td><td>GLD1</td><td>23426</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>GLD2, GLD3</td><td>28728</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>Western Mining Corporation Ltd</td><td>LFD069</td><td>16961</td><td>January 1986</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>LFD072, 074, 074W1, 074W2, 083</td><td>19483</td><td>June 1986</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>LFD075, 076, 081, 082, 084AW1, 084AW2, 085A, 086, 087, 088, 088W1, 088W2, 089A, 090A, 092, 092W1, 093, 094, 096, 096W1</td><td>22649</td><td>January 1988</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>LFD097, 098; LFU050-02, 960-01, 960-02, 960-03, 960-04, 960-05, 960-06, 960-07, 960-08</td><td>32929</td><td>March 1991</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ASSAY ONLY: LFU050-01, 056- 05, 056-06, 056-07, 233-01, 233- 02, 233-03, 248-01, 248-02,</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>LFU941-01, 941-02, 941-03, 941-04, 942-01, 942-02, 942-03, 942-04, 942-05, 942-06
ASSAY ONLY: LFU9801-01, 9801-02, 9801-03, 102-01, 102-02, 110-01, 110-02, 170-03, 233-04, 233-05, 876-03, 876-04, 876-05</td><td>42284</td><td>September 1994</td></tr>
</table>
• FML drilled 5 holes at Lancefield in mid-2017, 2 RC holes and 3 RC/DD holes of these 2 RC/DD holes (LFRD012, 014) were used in the estimation.
<table>
<tr><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>ASX Release Title</th><th>ASX Release Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>LFRC015, 026
LFRD012, 013, 014</td><td>Operational Update</td><td>25-Jul-17</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 2g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m for diamond holes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.
• FML drill hole data is available in the previous drill hole information table.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• There is no other material exploration data to report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The company is further reviewing the exploration results.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

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

Site visits	• Jeff Ion, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's Principal Geologist via his contracting company Jeffrey Geo Pty Ltd, conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich is FML's Resource Geologist and has visited Lancefield in 2014. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is Principal Consultant with Cube Consulting, an independent mineral industry consulting group.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in GEOVIA SurpacTM software on a section by section basis. An approximate 2g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 2g/t samples were included for continuity. The logging of sediments and sulphides also guided the interpretation. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip. This is evident by the old WMC underground development.
Dimensions	• The entire Lancefield deposit strikes NS with a total strike length of over 1.5km. The main lode of mineralisation has been modelled to approximately 1.5km below surface, the bulk of the main lode sits approx. 300m beneath surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 3-5m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Diamond holes were used in the estimation. In total 108 holes were used in the estimate; 50 diamond holes, most with an RC pre-collar (RCDD) and 58 Underground diamond holes. The two "daughter" holes drilled by Metex have been counted as separate drill holes as they have unique hole id's. This includes 2 of the 5 holes discussed in section 2 of this table. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the main lode domain revealed no significant outlier sample values. Therefore, no top-capping of the gold values was undertaken in the estimation. • The data was declustered in Supervisor using a cell weighted approach. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor. • GEOVIA SurpacTM Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were • 12.5m in Y, 6m in X and 6m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 3.125m in the Y direction, 1.5m in the X direction and 1.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike to best fill the wireframe volume. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • Minimum (8) and maximum (20) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was doubled and in the third search pass minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the Main Lode with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run for the main domain and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off	• The Mineral Resources for Lancefield have been reported above a 4g/t Au cut-off.

Criteria	Commentary
parameters	
Mining factors or assumptions	• The majority of the Lancefield deposit would most likely be mined by underground mine methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Metex commissioned metallurgical studies and the production records of WMC document plant recoveries. The Main Lode of Lancefield is known to be sulphide refractory.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Lancefield deposit occurs in a historic mining centre with both open cut and underground workings in the area.
Bulk density	• Specific gravity measurements were taken on select core samples during the Metex deep diamond drilling program of 1995, (Little, 1996). Based on the test work an average SG for the Main Lode of 2.86 has been applied to the block model.
Classification	• Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred.
Audits or reviews	• Cube Consulting worked with and reviewed/critiqued FML's work on the geological interpretation, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation. Michael Job from Cube Consulting is satisfied to act as one of the Competent Persons for the Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.