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ASX Announcement
28 October 2016

Mineral Resource Update for Bonnie Vale Deposit

Recent drilling at Focus Minerals Ltd's ("Focus" or "the Company") Bonnie Vale Deposit in Coolgardie has been successful, enabling the company to increase the Mineral Resource estimate by nearly 70 percent to 821kt @ 7.4g/t for 195,000 ounces of gold.

The Mineral Resource comprises:

- Indicated Resource 474kt @ 9.1g/t Au for 139,000 contained ounces
- Inferred Resource 347kt @ 5.0g/t Au for 56,000 contained ounces
- **Total Mineral Resource** **821kt @ 7.4g/t Au for 195,000 contained ounces**

The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry tonnage basis with a 2.0g/t Au cut-off grade. See the attached JORC Table 1 for additional details.

Focus announced a Maiden Mineral Resource at the Bonnie Vale Deposit on 16 November 2015 (for a total of 117,000 ounces Au). This upgrade confirms Focus' belief that Bonnie Vale is a significant deposit which forms an important part of Focus Minerals' tenement portfolio in the highly prospective Coolgardie region of Western Australia.

The current Bonnie Vale Resource estimate is based on a total of 66 drill holes totalling 17,662.1m and comprising of 56 RC holes, nine diamond holes with RC pre-collars (RCD) and one diamond hole totalling 17,622.1m. The JORC Code 2012 Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource tabulation for Indicated and Inferred material above 2.0g/t gold cut-off is shown in Table 1 below:

Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces
Indicated	474,000	9.1	139,000
Inferred	347,000	5.0	56,000
Total	821,000	7.4	195,000

Table 1: Bonnie Vale Mineral Resources by Resource Category at 2.0g/t Au cut-off

Table 2 below presents the Bonnie Value Mineral Resource's sensitivity to various cut-off grades:

Classification	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)
1.0	766,000	6.2	152,500	539,000	3.7	64,500	1,305,000	5.2	217,000
2.0	474,000	9.1	347,000	347,000	5.0	56,000	821,000	7.4	195,000
3.0	381,000	10.7	214,000	214,000	6.5	45,000	595,000	9.2	176,000

Table 2: Bonnie Vale Mineral Resources at Various Cut-off Grades

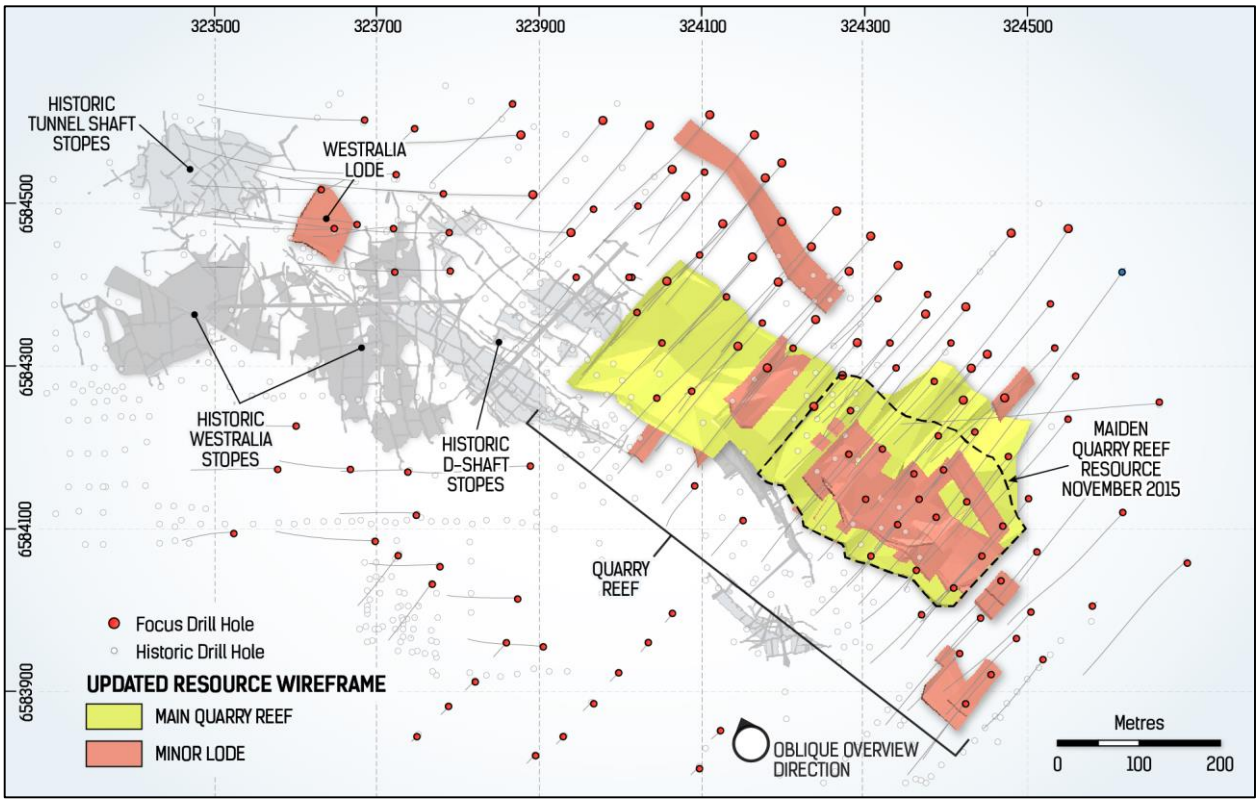

Figure 1: Plan View of Bonnie Vale Deposit with Historic Workings

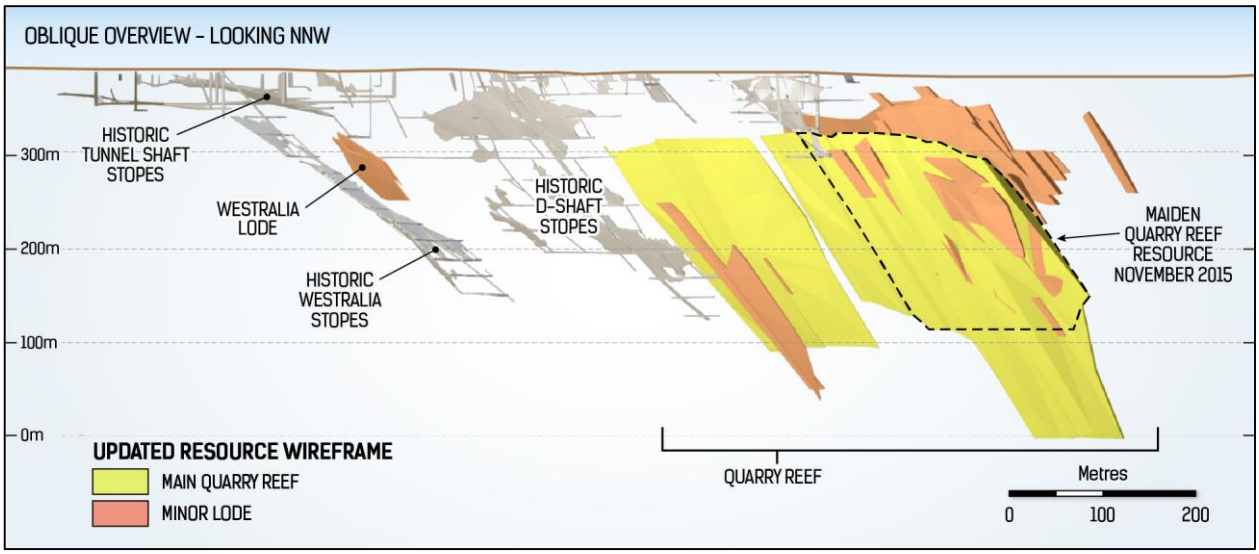

Figure 2: Oblique View of Bonnie Vale Deposit with Historic Workings

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Summary for Bonnie Vale Deposit

Background

Bonnie Vale is located 10km north of the township of Coolgardie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia with access via the Coolgardie North Road. It is situated on Mining License M15/0595 and is wholly owned by Focus.

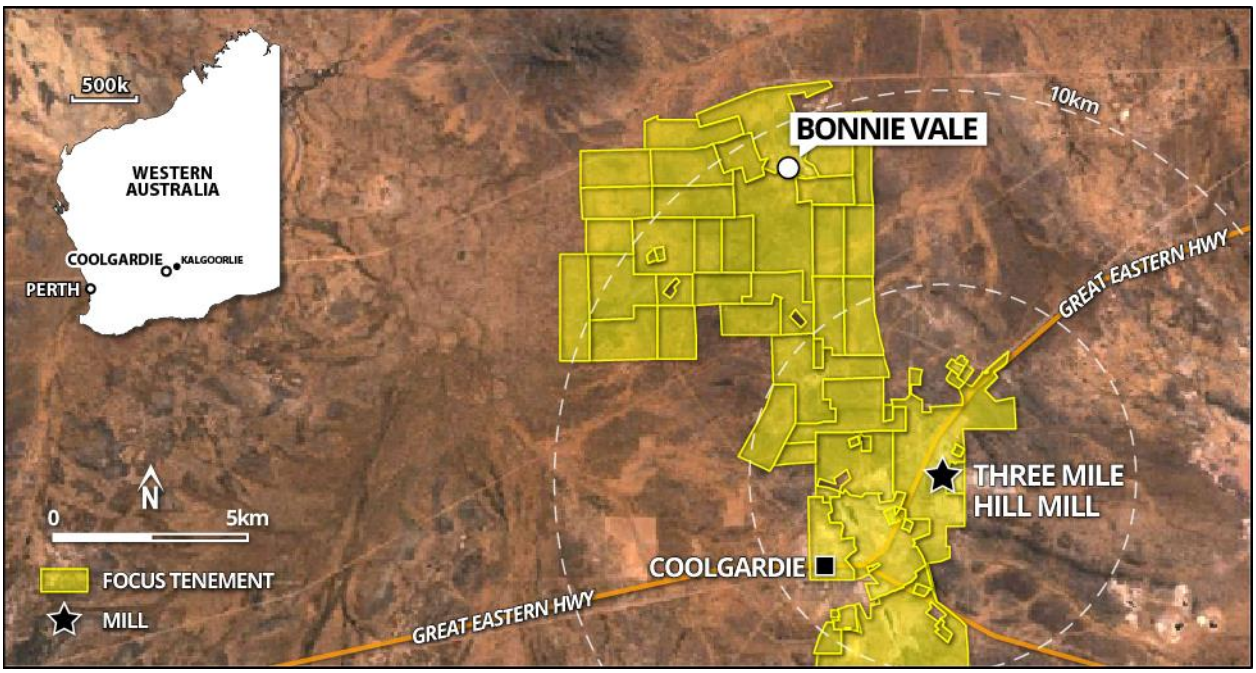

Figure 3: Bonnie Vale Project Location

The Bonnie Vale area was a major underground gold producer from 1894 to 1911 with recorded production figures of 176,883oz at an average grade of 16.2g/t. A town site existed, with a population of around 540, between 1902 and 1904. The deepest workings extend to a depth of 270m below surface. The tenement has been owned by various companies over the years. Coolgardie Gold NL held the tenement in the late 1980's and 1990's and drilled a number of RAB, RC and Diamond holes which have been incorporated into the Focus database. The tenement was then acquired by Goldfan Ltd in 1997. In 2006 Focus acquired 90 percent of the mining lease and in 2008 the remaining 10 percent was acquired. Since 2006 Focus have drilled 94 RC holes, 11 RC/DD holes, one DD hole and two slim-line RC holes (SLRC) on the mining lease and adjacent tenement P15/5159 for a total of 26,427.1m.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

Locally the geology of the deposit is dominated by the Bonnie Vale Tonalite, with an ultramafic to the east and west of the tonalite. This ultramafic has been logged as a carbonate altered ultramafic and described as a komatiite in Hallberg's regional mapping. Mineralisation is hosted within large (strike lengths >300m) quartz reefs which range in thickness from centimetre scale to several metres. The known reefs strike sub-parallel to the edge of the tonalite, with the main orientations being an easterly dip (e.g. Westralia) or northeast (Bonnie Vale, Quarry Reef) of 40 to 60 degrees.

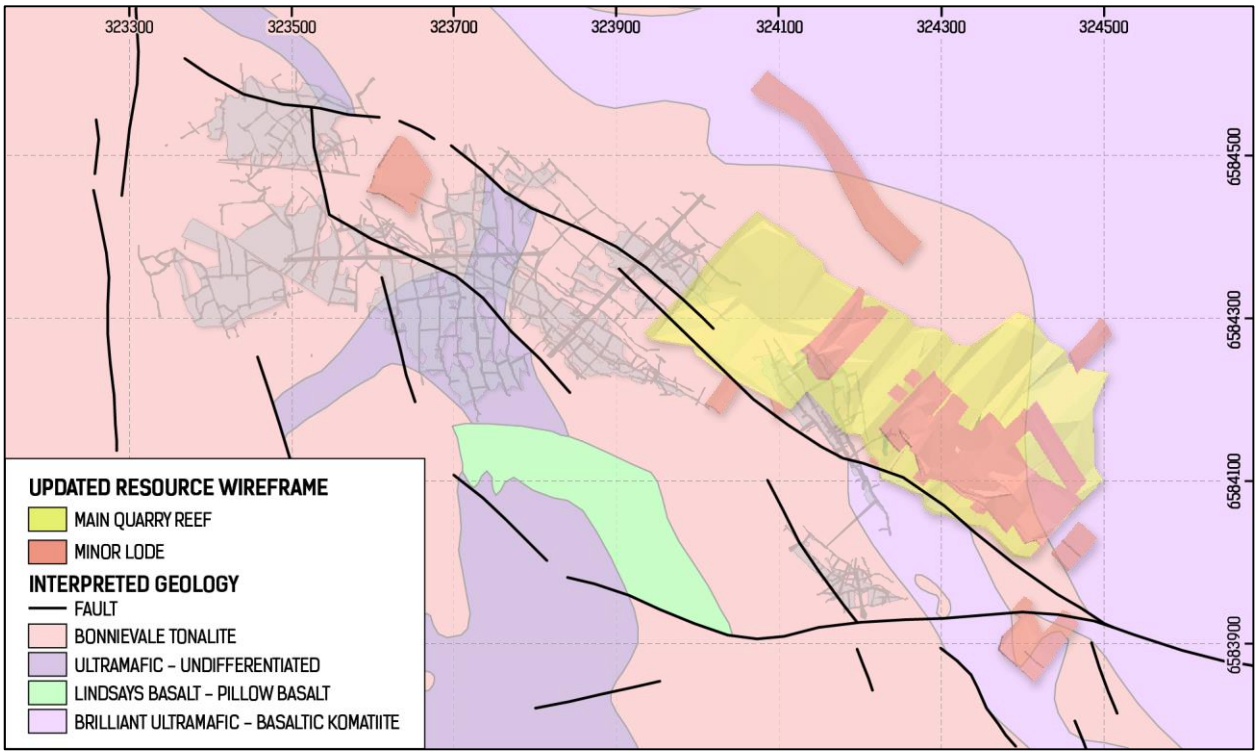

Figure 4: Bonnie Vale Geology Map (Based on Austminex 1:20,000 Interpretation 2005)

The Main Quarry Reef lode extends ENE over a strike length of 500m and extends from a depth of about 70m below surface to almost 400m below surface. The thickness of the Main Quarry Reef lode varies from 2m to approximately 10m, with an average thickness of 4m. All available drill holes and historic mining data were used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. Historic underground works at Bonnie Vale have focused on extracting mineralised quartz reefs dipping at a 40°- 45° angle. This current interpretation of an un-excavated quartz reef at Bonnie Vale also supports mineralised quartz veins dipping at 40°- 45°. The logging of quartz veining guided the interpretation particularly of the higher-grade lode, but mineralisation was not restricted to the presence of large scale quartz veining. Mineralisation interpretations were undertaken in Geovia Surpac™ software, with envelopes digitised on a section by section basis using an approximate 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and geological contacts. Infrequently sub 0.5g/t samples (logged as quartz veining) were included for continuity. Only minor deviation of the lode geometry was noted between drill holes along strike and down-dip. Multiple minor lodes with less continuity in the footwall and hanging-wall were also interpreted.

Sampling Techniques

Drilling has been sampled as 4m composites or 1m intervals by various companies. Focus' 2014 drill campaign submitted 4m composites and then switched to 1m sampling from December 2014. The 4m composites were taken by spear sampling the green spoils bags. If the results were above 0.2ppm then the 1m splits collected at the time of drilling through a cyclone and cone splitter into individual calico bags were sent for analysis. In zones where mineralisation was anticipated 1m composites were submitted. Historically when composited sample results returned results greater than 0.2g/t, 1m re-split samples were then submitted for analysis.

Diamond core was sampled based on geological intervals; a minimum of 20cm for quartz intervals sampled. Host rock either side of the mineralized reef were also sampled. Diamond core was either ½ core sample for NQ drilling or ¼ core for HQ holes.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling has been predominantly by Reverse Circulation (RC), for the estimation 56 RC holes were used, 1 diamond hole (DD) and 9 diamond holes with RC pre-collar (RCD). The 1 DD was drilled in April 2015 for a total of 264.7m; 3 RCD holes were drilled in April 2015 for a total of 937m and 6 RCD holes were drilled in April – May 2016 for a total of 2,676.4m; 54 RC holes were drilled by Focus between April 2014 and September 2016 for a total of 13,437m. From the CGNL drilling 1 RC hole was used in the estimation, drilled in September 1994 for 87m and one RC hole was drilled by Matador in December 2005 for 220m.

Sample Analysis Method

A combination of Aqua Regia and Fire Assay assaying methods have been used by various companies and over drill programs. Focus Minerals used a 30g to 50g fire assay with either an AAS or ICP-OES Finish.

Estimation Methodology

Within the Main Quarry Reef, a sub-domain of higher gold values was interpreted and used as a hard boundary between it and the surrounding main mineralisation. The use of these sub-domains controlled the limit of the high gold values encountered at Bonnie Vale. Only RC, diamond and diamond holes with an RC pre-collar were used in the estimation. Samples were composited to 1m, the dominant sample interval within each domain. Top-cutting of outlier samples was carried out after a review of the histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plot for each domain. Samples considered outliers from the main population were capped to a set value. The high grade core used a top-cap of 40g/t while the surrounding main domain used a 15g/t top-cap. Different top-cuts were used for the other minor lodes. Snowden Supervisor software was used for Variography and Kriging Neighbourhood analysis to help determine sample numbers, search distances. An elliptical search was used based on the ranges of the Variograms. Grade estimation was by ordinary kriging (OK) using Geovia Surpac software. Hard boundaries were used between the domains. Three search passes were run, with decreasing minimum sample numbers and increasing range between each search pass; 81% of the main lode estimated in the first search pass. Further detail is provided in Table 1, Section 3.

Criteria Used for Classification

Mineral Resource Classification was based on the following criteria:

1. Confidence in the drillhole data: ridgid sampling, logging, surveying, analytical techniques and database compliation with appropriate QAQC checks.

2. Geological confidence in the continutity and geometry of the deposit.

3. Various output parameters from the ordinary kriging process, such as number and distance of samples, kriging and block variance, slope of regression and number of negative kriging weights determined the classification of Indicated and Inferred Resources.

Competent Person Statement

The information that relates to exploration and geological interpretations is based on information compiled by Michael Guo (P Geo) who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada, which is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr Guo is employed by Focus Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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

QG Australia worked with and reviewed Focus' work on the geological interpretation, assay QAQC information, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation. Mr Mike Job from QG is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr. Michael Guo, Ms. Hannah Kosovich and Mr. Mike Job consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

Criteria	Commentary
	ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was determined by a 30g to 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • Prior to 2016 Focus inserted 3 standards and took 5 duplicates for every 100 samples. Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter on the rig for RC samples at a frequency of one duplicate every 20 samples, excluding the 100th sample as this was a standard. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken during this drilling program. In 2016 Focus inserted 4 standards and selected about 20% of the mineralised samples >1g/t as laboratory duplicates. The same number of field duplicates was taken as in previous years. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. • Matador RC samples were drilled dry and cone or riffle split to achieve a 4-6kg sample weight. Certified standards were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory either a blank or a certified standard were inserted every 20 samples and a duplicate was taken every 10 samples. • CGNL sub-sampling and sample preparation is unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Matador samples were submitted for analysis for gold by standard 30g fire assay with the finish by Atomic Absorption (AA) with a 0.01g/t detection limit. • CGNL analysis methods and QA/QC checks are unknown.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Normally if old historic drilling was present, twinned holes are occasionally drilled to test the veracity of historic assay data; however, no twinned holes were drilled during this program. • Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• Focus drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. All drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling using a north-seeking gyroscope and 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. • 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. • Matador has not stated the collar survey method, down-hole surveys used the Electronic MultiShot (EMS) system.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals Limited or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Coolgardie project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• Bonnie Vale is the site of a number of historic workings including the “Varischetti Mine” (Westralia). Modern exploration has been conducted by Coolgardie Gold NL, Gold Mines of Coolgardie and Focus.
Geology	• Locally the geology of the deposit is dominated by the Bonnie Vale Tonalite, with an ultramafic to the east and west of the tonalite. This ultramafic has been logged as a carbonate altered ultramafic and described as a komatiite in Hallberg’s regional mapping. Mineralisation is hosted within large (strike lengths >300m) quartz reefs which range in thickness from centimetre scale to several metres. The known reefs strike sub-parallel to the edge of the tonalite, with the main orientations being an easterly dip (e.g. Westralia) or northeast (Bonnie Vale, Quarry Reef) of 40 to 60 degrees
Drill hole Information	

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
05BLC001	324319	6584299	387	220	270.0	-60.0
BONC031	324215	6584321	387	254	219.8	-58.3
BONC032	324283	6584189	390	237	220.7	-59.5
BONC033	324346	6584105	390	186	219.7	-61.0
BONC034	324089	6584268	390	276	221.0	-60.0
BONC035	324024	6584365	389	209	221.0	-60.0
BONC045	324395	6584213	385	223	221.9	-60.1

Criteria	Commentary						
	BONC046	324305	6584132	387	191	223.8	-59.3
	BONC047	324286	6584243	389	222	226.7	-59.8
	BONC048	324177	6584351	388	261	225.3	-61.3
	BONC049	324133	6584384	389	246	225.2	-60.1
	BONC053	324370	6584134	386	160	224.9	-59.6
	BONC054	324472	6584102	386	217	221.7	-61.8
	BONC055	324429	6584131	387	220	217.8	-60.9
	BONC056	324390	6584111	387	210	219.3	-60.1
	BONC058	324403	6584172	386	234	224.7	-59.8
	BONC059	324437	6584219	385	234	212.8	-61.8
	BONC060	324362	6584164	386	192	218.2	-60.4
	BONC061	324324	6584198	386	198	220.7	-60.5
	BONC062	324053	6584327	389	210	223.1	-70.9
	BONC064	324388	6584279	385	246	223.5	-59.6
	BONC070	324514	6584070	385	288	218.6	-60.2
	BONC081	324343	6584295	385	246	221.0	-60.3
	BONC090	323723	6584467	387	204	258.9	-61.0
	BONC099	324333	6584327	385	270	218.2	-60.0
	BONC100	324380	6584385	386	330	221.9	-59.4
	BONC103	324490	6583963	387	204	222.8	-59.8
	BONC104	324458	6583920	387	180	220.5	-59.2
	BONC106	324447	6583994	387	252	221.2	-60.1
	BONC107	324420	6583944	388	132	220.0	-60.4
	BONC110	324446	6584064	386	162	223.1	-60.5
	BONC114	323678	6584473	387	168	273.2	-60.7
	BONC118	324561	6584282	382	348	218.2	-61.2
	BONC119	324405	6584320	385	276	222.6	-61.3
	BONC123	323650	6584461	387	140	272.1	-61.3
	BONC128	324231	6584437	386	360	219.1	-60.6
	BONC130	324186	6584391	388	318	218.0	-60.4
	BONC132	324141	6584316	388	246	218.0	-60.1
	BONC134	324175	6584290	388	342	217.9	-61.0
	BONC136	324237	6584349	387	264	220.0	-63.6
	BONC137	324174	6584522	390	330	217.8	-57.9
	BONC138	324233	6584242	390	138	220.1	-60.2
	BONC139	324107	6584601	390	348	220.0	-60.5
	BONC140	324268	6584279	390	192	220.1	-58.7
	BONC141	324194	6584542	390	348	220.0	-59.7
	BONC142	324284	6584319	390	246	220.1	-61.0
	BONC146	324268	6584403	389	293	220.0	-60.2
	BONC149	324160	6584577	390	348	219.8	-60.4
	BONC151	324121	6584466	389	300	220.0	-60.1
	BONC152	324370	6584355	386	318	220.5	-59.5
	BONC153	324471	6584258	384	286	219.5	-66.4

Criteria	Commentary						
	BONC157	324054	6584396	391	210	220.0	-60.5
	BONC158	324417	6584250	385	258	219.8	-59.7
	BONC159	324163	6584430	388	318	220.1	-59.6
	BONC161	324194	6584470	389	348	220.0	-60.2
	BONCD065	324536	6584321	384	351.6	222.4	-61.1
	BONCD066	324481	6584187	384	255.6	218.3	-70.1
	BONCD067	324554	6584233	385	329.8	221.4	-60.4
	BONCD068	324505	6584134	385	264.7	219.6	-60.3
	BONCD069	324664	6584246	382	461	265.6	-56.3
	BONCD070	324526	6584368	384	402.7	217.7	-60.7
	BONCD071	324618	6584413	382	466.6	216.3	-60.4
	BONCD072	324552	6584465	384	453.7	216.4	-59.6
	BONCD073	324482	6584459	385	423.7	220.7	-60.7
	BONCD074	324268	6584488	389	468.7	220.4	-60.5
	BVC133	324221	6584193	389	87	225.0	-60.0
	• Hole 05BLC001 was drilled by Matador in 2005 and drill hole BVC133 drilled by CGNL in 1994. All other drill holes by Focus in 2014, 2015 and 2016.						
Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 1.00g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, reported as length-weighted average grades.						
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.						
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.						
Balanced reporting	• All drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases.						
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.						
Further work	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results, follow-up drilling will be planned to test the extension down-dip of main quarry reef and other mineralisation in the region.						

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project. • Focus' 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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. • Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on Focus 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	• Michael Guo, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is Focus General Manager of Exploration and Geology, and conducts regular site visits. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is Senior Principal Consultant with QG Australia, an independent mineral industry consulting group. He visited Focus Coolgardie operations in September 2012.
Geological interpretation	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Historic underground works at Bonnie Vale have focused on extracting mineralised quartz reefs dipping at a 40^0-45^0 angle. • This current interpretation of an un-excavated quartz reef at Bonnie Vale also supports mineralised quartz veins dipping at 40^0-45^0. • The logging of quartz veining guided the interpretation particularly of the higher-grade lode, but mineralisation was not restricted to the presence of large scale quartz veining. • The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in GEOVIA Surpac software on a section by section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 0.5g/t samples (logged at quartz veining) included for continuity. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip. • Minor lodes with less continuity and sample numbers were also interpreted.
Dimensions	• The Main Quarry Reef lode extends ENE over a strike length of 500m and extends from about a depth of 70m below surface to almost 400m below surface. The thickness of the Main Quarry Reef lode varies from 2m to approximately 10m, with an average thickness of 4m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Within the main mineralised lode, a 'core' domain of higher Au values closely associated with the quartz veining was interpreted. The boundary between the high-grade core and surrounding main mineralisation envelope was considered a hard boundary and no samples were shared between the two domains. The use of these domains controlled the limit of the high gold values encountered at Bonnie Vale. • Only RC and Diamond holes were used in the estimation. In total 56 RC holes, 1 Diamond and 9 RC pre-collar with diamond tail holes were used. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor and Geovariances Isatis software for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values. • Top-capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade. • For the main core lode, a top-cap of 40g/t was and 15g/t for the surrounding domain. Different caps were used for the other minor lodes.

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

Due to the small number of samples within the domains, omni-directional variograms were modelled for the core and main surrounding Quarry Reef lode. A Normal Scores transformation was applied to the data set for the surrounding to obtain variograms that could be modelled. A back-transformation was applied before exporting the variograms in a Surpac readable format. This variogram was also used for the minor lode domains, with minor orientation differences as required. For the core domain, the variogram was modelled on capped but non-transformed data.
GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation. An Ordinary Kriging (OK) technique was selected using the variograms modelled in Supervisor/Isatis. Each domain was estimated separately using only its own sample values. No samples were shared between domains (hard boundaries).
Minimum (10) and maximum (24) sample numbers were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor.
An elliptical search was used based on range of the Variograms (see table below).

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

Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. For the core and surrounding main lode, 81% of the blocks were filled on the first pass, 17% on the second and 2% on the third.
Block sizes for the model were 10m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 2.5m in the Y direction, 1.25m 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 a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes.
Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences.
Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing, easting and RL were done for the core and surrounding main and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Historic mine production from Bonnie Vale was recorded as an average gold grade of 16.2 g/t, which is very close to the estimated grade of the core lode for this estimate (16.6 g/t Au).

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The Resources for Bonnie Vale have been reported above a 2.0g/t cut-off. This is based on economic factors.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>The Main Quarry Reef at Bonnie Vale would be mined by small-scale underground methods, most likely by longhole stoping, or possibly similar to those used previously at Focus The Mount underground mine (resue mining), where the lodes are very narrow.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>One sample (BONC055, 140-141m. Grade: 9.66 g/t) was sent to ALS Metallurgy for gravity/cyanide leaching test. The results show that the gravity gold recovery was high, at ~68%., overall gold extraction was very high, at >99%, with a final leach tail grade of only 0.05 g/t Au.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The Main Quarry Reef occurs within the historic Bonnie Vale mining centre with previous ground disturbances including waste dumps and milling residues/tailings. • The Three Mile Hill Processing Plant is currently on care and maintenance, but has all necessary tailing facilities etc. that would allow for a rapid restart of the plant.
Bulk density	• A bulk density of 2.60 was used for the mineralised lodes based on test work carried out on ½ diamond core of the mineralised zones. This is consistent with the density of quartz and tonalite. The water immersion technique was used for these determinations.
Classification	• Resources have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred based mainly on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, search pass, kriging variance, and slope of regression have been used to assist in classification. • Significant portions of the core and surrounding main lodes which were estimated in the first search pass were classified as Indicated. In addition, one of the minor lodes that was very close to the main lode (Domain 4) and was supported by ample drilling was classified as Indicated. • The remainder of the core and main lodes were classified Inferred, as were some of the minor lodes with good continuity and numerous drill intercepts. Smaller domains based on a single drill hole intercept data or filled on the second or third search pass were assigned a 'not classified' code and are not included in the reported mineral resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	• QG Australia worked with and reviewed/critiqued Focus work on the geological interpretation, assay QAQC information, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation. Very little of the Focus work needed changing, and Mike Job from QG is satisfied to act as the Competent Person 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 • Bonnie Vale has historic production from 1894 to 1911 with recorded production figures of 176,883oz at an average grade of 16.2 g/t, the grade matches well with this Mineral Resource estimate of the high-grade core (16.6 g/t Au).