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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 28 April 2017

Drilling Update

Karridale RC Programme

Results have been received from 12 reverse circulation (RC) holes drilled on the Karridale Project during the first quarter 2017. The 3,083m of drilling was part of an ongoing programme designed to extend and infill the gold mineralised system.

This drilling brought the total number of RC and diamond core (DD) holes drilled by Focus Minerals Limited (Focus) across the project to 110 for a total of 25,292m. Downhole depth varies from 31m to 550.6m and averages about 230m. All holes are nominally drilled at 60º dip and 145º azimuth.

Highlights from the recent drilling include the high grade gold intersections:

- 8m @ 3.15 g/t Au from 32m in KARC230.
- 4m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 93m in KARC236.
- 1m @ 36.50 g/t Au from 155m in KARC237.

Modelling of lithology contacts suggest stratigraphy is dipping generally between 15 and 40 degrees towards the northwest. The majority of gold bearing shears lie parallel to, or dip slightly steeper than, stratigraphy. Furthermore, some higher gold grades are associated with zones of changing (steepening) stratigraphy.

Wet weather events have continued to restrict access to critical parts of Karridale in 2017, delaying the more detailed assessment of the project. A second RC drill rig has been sourced to increase productivity.

Karridale Project

The Karridale Project is located across five mining and exploration tenements within the Burtville district, 30km from Laverton and some 2km south of the Burtville open cut owned by Focus Minerals (See *Figure 1*). M38/8, E38/2032 and E38/1642 are wholly owned by Focus. M38/73 and M38/89 are held under the Merolia Joint Venture between Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd and GSM Mining Company Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields). Focus holds a 91% interest in these joint venture tenements.

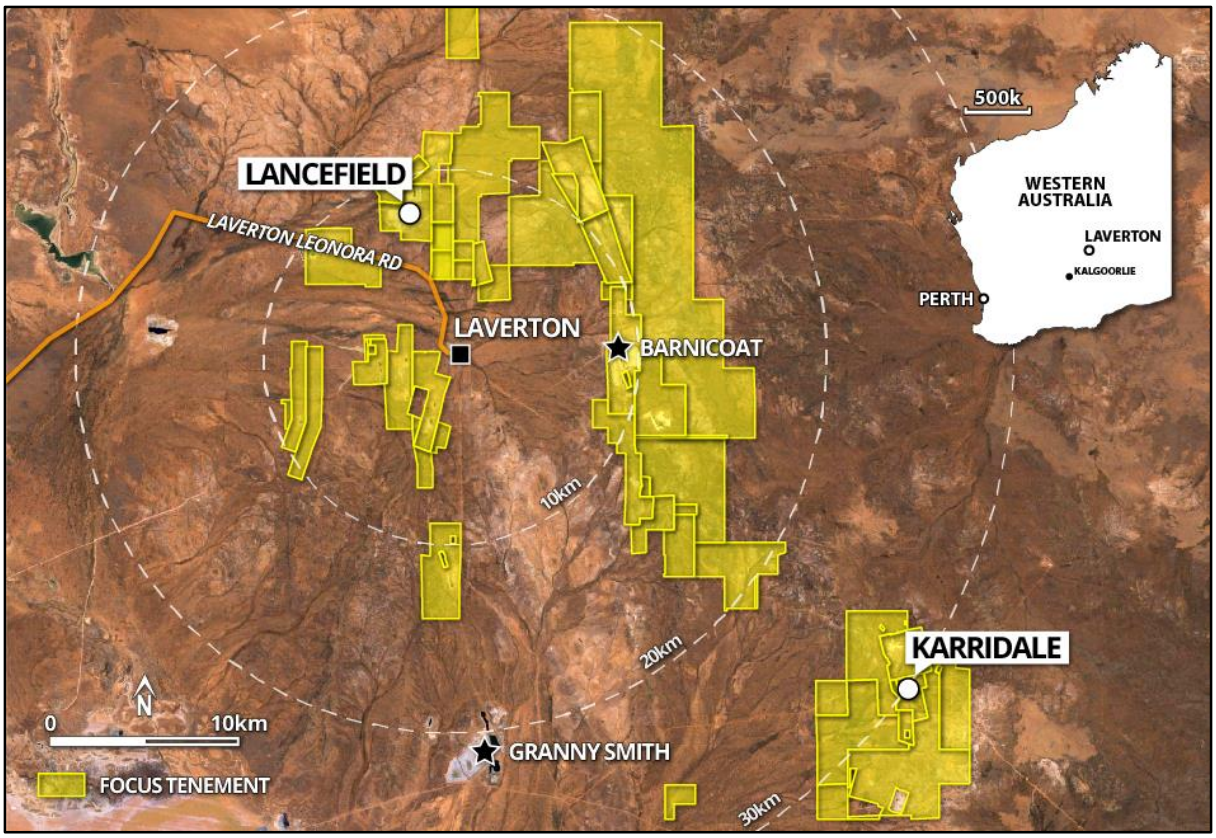

Figure 1: Focus Minerals Karridale Project Location Plan.

The project is primarily associated with a 400m thick zone of stacked, gold mineralised, shear zones, dipping to the northwest at 30º to 40º. The shear zones display a distinct 'pinch and swell' effect down dip, limiting the maximum hole collar spacing to around 40m along lines in areas of higher grade. Two of the interpreted mineralised zones appear to correspond to the historic Karridale and Boomerang underground mines. Drilling has traced the system over 700m strike, with mineralisation open along strike and down dip. Also observed in these mines from the Burtville District, are steep dipping, north-south striking high-grade narrow quartz veins that were the focus of historic (1900's) mining and were mined over hundreds of metres.

Exploration Update

Since the last exploration update (25 January 2017), Focus drilled 12 RC holes for 3,083m into the Karridale Project up to the end of the first quarter 2017 (*Figure 2*). Results have recently been received and compiled for these holes (KARC228 and KARC230 to KARC240 inclusive). Drilling commenced 15 February 2017. High ground water flows associated with geological structures, in particular about the Boomerang mine, meant some holes were terminated before reaching planned depth. These will be evaluated and consideration given to diamond core tails. All holes drilled utilised the local grid of 145º UTM with a nominal dip of 60º.

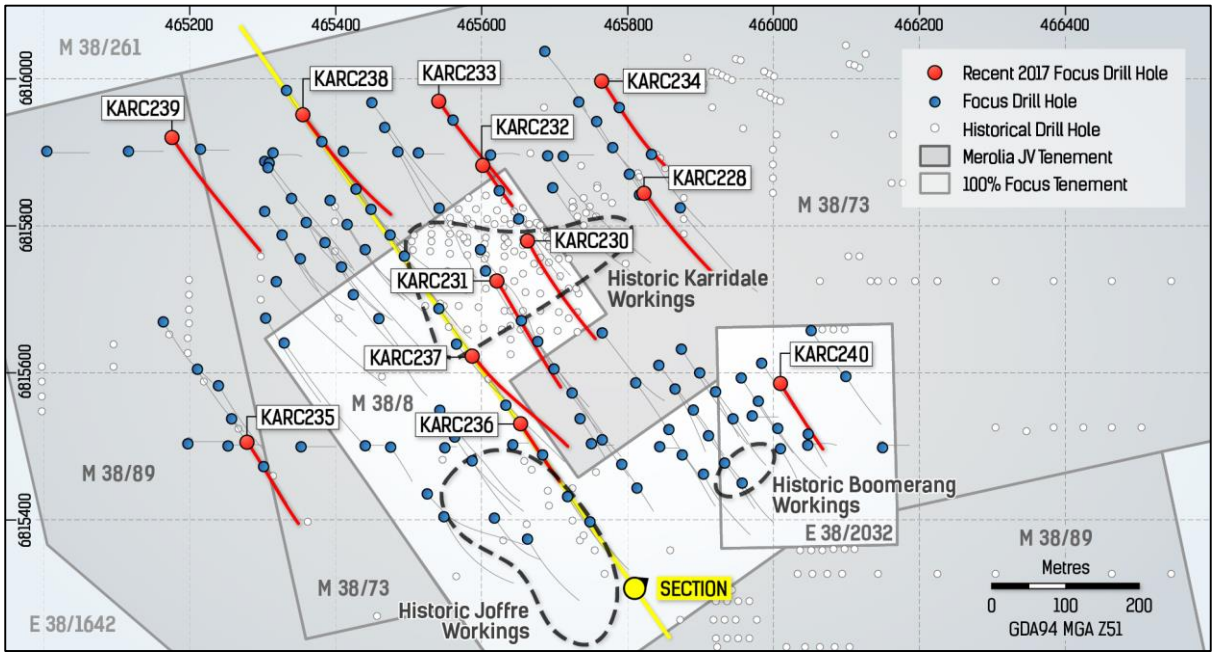

Figure 2: Karridale drill collar locations. Section line provides location for Figure 3.

Combining lithochemical analyses of drill samples with drill sample logging allowed Focus geologists to model selected rock bedding contacts. The contact of an intermediate volcanic with an underlying mafic volcanic showed as a wavy surface, generally flat dipping (approximately 15 - 40º dip), towards the northwest. Such an interpretation is a good fit for Karridale's location – at the south end of a small, sediment filled syncline, in a north-south striking greenstone sequence. Gold bearing shears dip to the northwest at slightly steeper angles, cutting stratigraphy (Figure 3).

A full list of significant gold intersections is provided in Table A. Highlight intersections include:

- 8m @ 3.15 g/t Au from 32m in KARC230.
- 4m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 93m in KARC236.
- 1m @ 36.50 g/t Au from 155m in KARC237.

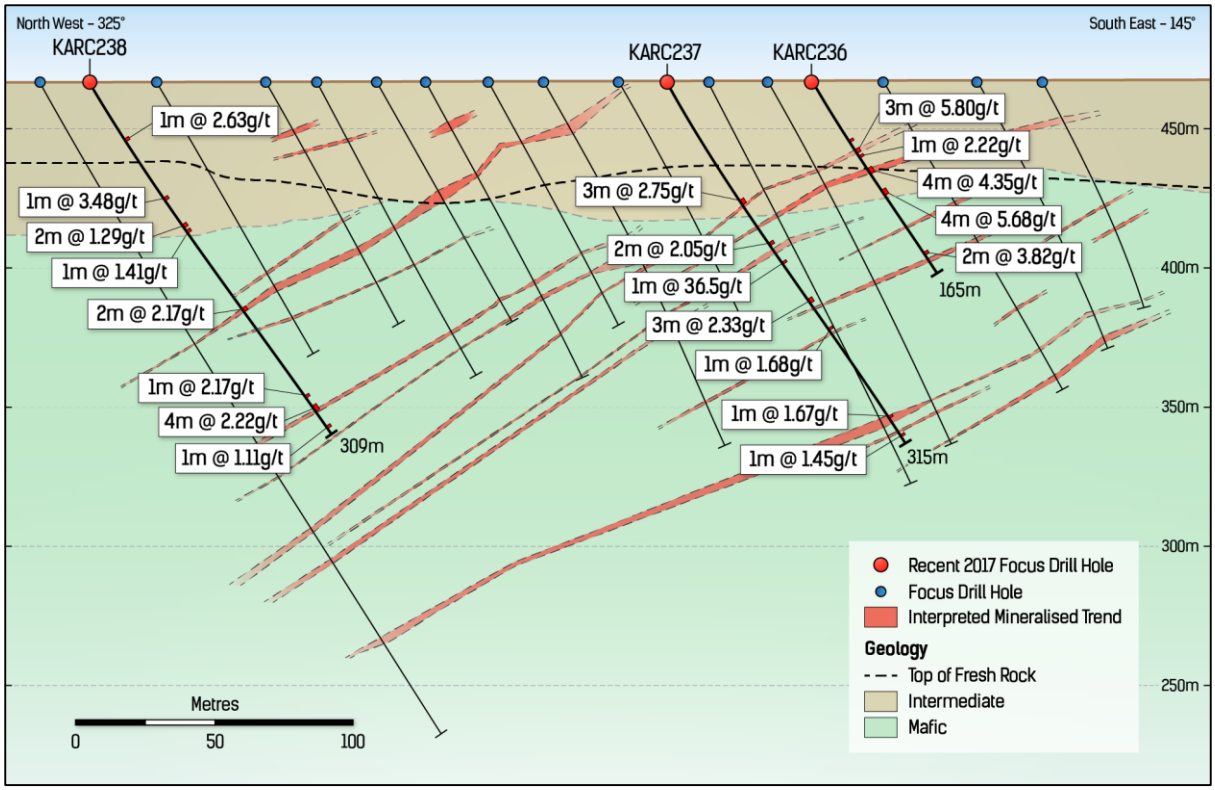

Figure 3: Local grid aligned cross section through KARC236, KARC237 and KARC238. Preliminary interpretation of gold lodes shown in red. Annotations provide downhole intersection width in meters and gold grade in grams per tonne. Black dashed line is top-of-fresh-rock and green line is intermediate (hanging wall) – mafic (footwall) contact. Section looking towards 055º. Location of section shown on Figure 2.

Planned Work

Focus plans approximately a further 11,000m of drilling as part of the current RC programme. The additional RC drilling being primarily for infill and strike extension testing. To compensate for lost drill time due to wet weather restricting ground access, a second RC rig has been sourced. In the later part of the current quarter, an eight hole diamond core programme is planned to test down plunge positions to the northwest of the RC pattern, as well as into the footwall position to better define the mineralised system. The core programme is planned to total about 4,115m. In addition, a number of short diamond drill tails will be added to critical RC holes that were unable to reach planned depth because of ground conditions.

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Focus Minerals Limited - Focus owns two large gold projects in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The company is the largest landholder in the Coolgardie Gold Belt, where it owns the 1.2Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill. 250km to the northeast Focus has the Laverton Gold Project which comprises a significant portfolio of highly prospective tenure. Focus also owns the 1.45Mtpa Barnicoat mill in Laverton which has been on care and maintenance since 2009.

Forward Looking Statements

This release contains certain "forward looking statements". Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of 'forward-looking' terminology, including, without limitation, the terms 'believes', 'estimates', 'anticipates', 'expects', 'predicts', 'intends', 'plans', 'propose', 'goals', 'targets', 'aims', 'outlook', 'guidance', 'forecasts', 'may', 'will', 'would', 'could' or 'should' or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future, assumptions which may or may not prove correct, and may be beyond Focus' ability to control or predict which may cause the actual results or performance of Focus to be materially different from the results or performance expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and contingencies and are not guarantees or predictions of future performance. No representation is made that any of these statements or forecasts will come to pass or that any forecast result will be achieved. Similarly, no representation is given that the assumptions upon which forward-looking statements may be based are reasonable. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this document and Focus disclaims any obligations or undertakings to release any update of, or revisions to, any forward-looking statements in this document.

Table A: Significant Intersections

Intersections are length-weighted averages.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
KARC228		87	89	2	1.48
	and	125	126	1	1.40
	and	285	286	1	1.19
KARC230		0	1	1	1.81
	and	16	17	1	1.10
	and	32	40	8	3.15
	and	135	136	1	3.29
	and	160	161	1	7.05
	and	166	167	1	4.38
	and	200	201	1	2.25
KARC231		1	5	4	1.82
	and	41	42	1	1.01
	and	161	162	1	1.09
	and	165	167	2	7.59
	and	179	181	2	2.37
	and	197	199	2	8.81
	and	221	222	1	1.12
	and	225	226	1	1.61
KARC232		41	45	4	1.69
	and	93	95	2	1.34
	and	98	99	1	3.85
KARC233		52	53	1	1.74
	and	55	56	1	1.65
	and	137	141	4	1.51
	and	253	254	1	2.09
	and	270	273	3	1.85
	and	295	297	2	3.66
KARC234		72	73	1	1.34
	and	149	150	1	2.43
	and	174	175	1	1.30
KARC236		50	51	1	1.04
	and	58	61	3	5.80
	and	64	65	1	2.22
	and	74	78	4	4.35
	and	93	97	4	5.68
	and	147	149	2	3.82
KARC237		101	104	3	2.75
	and	138	140	2	2.05
	and	155	156	1	36.50
	and	189	192	3	2.33
	and	215	216	1	1.68

	and	292	293	1	1.67
	and	308	309	1	1.45
KARC238		32	33	1	1.11
	and	50	51	1	2.63
	and	101	102	1	3.48
	and	124	126	2	1.29
	and	129	130	1	1.41
	and	198	200	2	2.17
	and	275	276	1	2.17
	and	284	288	4	2.22
	and	302	303	1	1.11
KARC239		180	181	1	1.04
	and	271	272	1	2.98
	and	277	284	7	1.96
	and	294	295	1	3.26
	and	298	300	2	1.58
KARC240		59	60	1	1.40
	and	122	123	1	2.34
	and	152	153	1	1.07

Intersection criteria; 1 g/t lower cut-off, 1m minimum interval, 1m maximum internal dilution.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jeff Ion, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Ion holds shares in Focus Minerals Limited and is a director of Jeffrey Geo Pty Ltd, under contract to Focus Minerals Limited. Mr Ion 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 Ion consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information compile by him in the form and context in which it appears.

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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 part of the report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus only. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were collected on a 1m basis with the bulk drill sample collected in plastic bags and stored on site pending programme completion. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. Samples were collected in uniquely numbered calico bags.
Drilling techniques	• All drilling at Karridale was completed using a face sampling hammer. Where ground conditions were good enough to allow, holes were surveyed by single shot on self-northing gyrocompass at 30m intervals during drilling, to the extent that ground conditions allowed. At hole completion, the gyrocompass was used to survey the entire hole from within the rods.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery / quality was visually checked and noted during the logging process. • RC samples were generally dry and had typically good recovery.
Logging	• All holes were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was recorded into acQuire format using a Toughbook and then transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Samples from RC holes were photographed and then archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• RC samples were cone split, by a splitter mounted beneath the rig cyclone, to a nominal 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag. • RC samples were drilled dry to maximise recovery. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provide dry sample for depths well below the water table. Sample condition was recorded (wet, dry or damp) at the time of sampling and recorded in the database. Sample recovery was visually estimated; poor = <50%, moderate = 50% to 75%, good = >75%. • RC samples in excess of 3kg were crushed by the laboratory to nominal 6mm size and riffle spilt to sub 3kg. • Samples were oven dried and pulverised to 75µm prior to digest. Gold analysis was by 40gm fire assay. Other multi-element (not gold) analysis utilised 40gm subsamples. • Selected samples that returned gold values in excess of 10g/t were, as a precaution, routinely re-assayed using a screen fire assay technique that is designed to minimise the influence of any coarse gold particles. No concerns in repeatability of high grade gold were noted. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• In the field, Focus inserted 5 standards for every 100 samples collected from the rig (routinely at 20m intervals). Standards covering a wide range of gold values were used to check laboratory performance at differing gold concentrations. • Field duplicates were collected post drilling by multi-tier riffle splitter from intervals known to be mineralised. This maximised the effectiveness of duplicate samples by limiting the number of samples collected with gold contents below or near laboratory detection limits. • Blank samples were not used, instead a low grade standard being used. This was considered more useful given the trend in modern laboratories away from treating samples consecutively. This also removed the problem of blank samples being inadvertently inserted into non-mineralised intervals. • 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.
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. Gold analysis was determined by a 40g fire assay with lead collection, aqua regia digest and AAS finish. This technique was considered appropriate as it gives (effectively) a complete digest for gold • For the majority of holes, approximately every 6th RC sample was run for multi-element (Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb, Sb, Ti, Zn, Zr) by 4 acid digest and ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish. Digests such 4 acid were not considered complete for some elements, but were sufficient for lithochemistry and mineralisation pathfinder purposes. • No geophysical tools, field spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used in analysis of results provided. All analytical work was carried out by a certified major laboratory with appropriate expertise. • Focus regularly ran internal QA / QC checks on its standards and duplicates. The laboratory had its own independent QA / QC procedures and materials. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. Focus ran umpire pulps through other laboratories on occasion through the programme. • All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances, with appropriate follow-up if required.
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. • Historic data is not going to be used in any future resource calculations, so no historic holes have been twinned. • Primary data were sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imported 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. • When reporting, no adjustments are made to any current or historic assay data. Where multiple assays exist for a sample, the most rigorous technique is given priority – e.g.; screen fire assay results are prioritised over fire assay results.
Location of data points	• Drill collars were surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. Downhole surveys as discussed above. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Focus utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by previous mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • For purposes of exploration or drill planning, historic collar RL data was adjusted to match modern DTMs (digital terrain models). It is not intended to use historic data in future resource calculations.
Data spacing and distribution	• Nominal drill spacing varies from 40m x 40m to 80 x 160m. Focus is intending to infill the current spacing prior to carrying out a Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample compositing was used on samples sent to the laboratory.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drill azimuth and dip directions considered close to optimum for flatly northwest dipping mineralisation. Acceptable for steep north striking mineralisation.
Sample security	• All samples received by the laboratory were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to Focus. All samples were bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped into zip locked or wire tied green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags and delivered by company personnel to a public courier service for delivery to the laboratory. Consignment notes tracked the courier's sample delivery.
Audits or reviews	• A review of sampling techniques was carried out by an external consulting group in late 2013 as part of a database amalgamation project. No significant changes were recommended for the Focus Laverton system of sampling. All results are continually reviewed by experienced in-house geologists and the database administrator.

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	• Tenements M38/73 and M38/89 are 91% beneficially held by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd under the Merolia JV with GSM Mining Company Pty Ltd. All other tenements worked in the drilling covered by this announcement are held 100% by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • Privately held royalties exist. Refer to the Focus Minerals 2014 Annual Report released 16/04/2015. • The tenements are in good standing and no impediments to future exploration or permitting are known.
Exploration done by other parties	• Karridale is a site of historic mine workings. A number of companies such as Delta Gold and Sons of Gwalia have explored in the area. Previous exploration details are available through the Department of Mines and Petroleum. • The results of previous exploration by other parties were used only as an exploration guide. Focus does not intend to use such work in development or resource studies.
Geology	• Two km to the north of Karridale, the Burtville granodiorite is interpreted to be at the core of a polyphase intrusive complex that are interpreted to include more mafic rocks such as gabbro and dolerite. The intrusives are focused within pelitic and arkosic sediments at the core of the Burtville syncline (covered largely by the Burtville tenements of Focus). Stratigraphically below the sediments are basalts and then ultramafics. The

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>sequence appears to be repeated by early thrusts, now striking north – south.
• Mineralisation styles identified at Karridale include:
○ Flat (possible reverse thrust) northwest dipping shear zones with silica – sericite – carbonate – pyrite + arsenopyrite alteration and quartz carbonate veining.
○ Steep dipping, narrow north trending quartz veins, with silica – sericite – carbonate + sulphide alteration and visible gold. Associated with strongly sheared selvages.
○ Hydrothermal breccia of unknown morphology and orientation. Strong silica – carbonate – sericite – arsenopyrite – pyrite alteration. Visible gold in associated quartz carbonate vein.

The mineralisation appears hosted by a package of generally fine grained intermediate and basic volcanics or sediments intruded by dolerite or gabbro / diorite units.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>Table of all holes drilled at Karridale covered by this statement.

<table>
<tr><th>Hole Number</th><th>East GDA94z 51</th><th>North GDA94z51</th><th>RL AHD</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th><th>Tenement</th></tr>
<tr><td>KARC228</td><td>465824</td><td>6815845</td><td>470</td><td>143.37</td><td>-60.0</td><td>300</td><td>M38/73</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC230</td><td>465664</td><td>6815778</td><td>470</td><td>148.07</td><td>-60.4</td><td>300</td><td>M38/8</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC231</td><td>465622</td><td>6815724</td><td>470</td><td>148.7</td><td>-60.1</td><td>300</td><td>M38/8</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC232</td><td>465604</td><td>6815881</td><td>468</td><td>146.86</td><td>-60.2</td><td>117</td><td>M38/73</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC233</td><td>465542</td><td>6815969</td><td>467</td><td>142.32</td><td>-60.0</td><td>300</td><td>M38/73</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC234</td><td>465766</td><td>6815997</td><td>469</td><td>146.93</td><td>-59.7</td><td>255</td><td>M38/73</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC235</td><td>465280</td><td>6815505</td><td>467</td><td>145.71</td><td>-59.1</td><td>215</td><td>M38/89</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC236</td><td>465654</td><td>6815529</td><td>468</td><td>146.79</td><td>-60.5</td><td>165</td><td>M38/8</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC237</td><td>465598</td><td>6815619</td><td>468</td><td>144.09</td><td>-60.0</td><td>315</td><td>M38/8</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC238</td><td>465352</td><td>6815954</td><td>467</td><td>143.86</td><td>-59.9</td><td>309</td><td>M38/73</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC239</td><td>465178</td><td>6815920</td><td>467</td><td>147.21</td><td>-60.0</td><td>315</td><td>M38/89</td></tr>
<tr><td>KARC240</td><td>466010</td><td>6815581</td><td>470</td><td>147.26</td><td>-60.0</td><td>192</td><td>E38/2032</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• Relevant drill intercept selection techniques given below each table.
• No grade cutting was used on drill intercepts.
• No metal equivalents were used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• Holes were drilled orthogonal to anticipated mineralisation as much as possible, however the relationship between intercept width and true width is an estimate. Drilling at Karridale continues to support the interpreted mineralised trend and drill direction is considered close to optimal.</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>• No resource modelling has commenced and therefore it is too early to define mineralised shapes and discuss continuity of mineralisation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time. Information relevant to resource studies (e.g. density and metallurgical testing) will be provided in association with any such study.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The company is further reviewing the exploration results, follow-up drilling is intended to be both of an infill and extensional nature, with the aim of getting a significant part of the Karridale to a 40m x 40m collar spacing to allow the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	calculation of a mineral resource. The work will be undertaken in stages and each stage dependent on prior results.