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ASX Announcement

30 October 2018

Exploration Update

- from 01 August to 05 October 2018

Highlights During the Period

Focus Minerals is pleased to advise the market with its latest exploration effort. During the period between 01 August and 05 October, the Company completed 11,525.05m drilling over several prospects in Laverton recording the following significant intersections:

Karridale Resource Extension Drilling (Figures 1 and 2)

Hole ID	Interval	Grade	From
18KARC016	8m	6.64g/t Au	59m
	2m	12.12g/t Au	120m
	9m	1.46g/t Au	29m
18KARC014	4m	3.08g/t Au	51m
18KARC010	6m	1.60g/t Au	40m
18KARC008	4m	2.12g/t Au	117m
18KARC018	4m	1.86g/t Au	33m

Burtville South Footprint Drilling (Figures 3 and 4)

Hole ID	Interval	Grade	From
18KARC033	4m	8.98g/t Au	142m
18KARC046	2m	12.36g/t Au	28m
18KARC044	12m	2.19g/t Au	59m
18KARC028	5m	3.81g/t Au	149m
18KARC042	1m	8.33g/t Au	149m
18KARC040	2m	3.88g/t Au	35m
18KARC032	1m	7.29g/t Au	29m

Wedge South and Central Drilling (Figures 5 and 6)

Hole ID	Interval	Grade	From
18WDRC001	3m	2.56g/t Au	77m
18WDRC003*	12m	4.63g/t Au	60m
18WDRC004*	9m	3.18g/t Au	36m
18WDRC005*	8m	5.59g/t Au	112m
18WDRC006	3m	4.96g/t Au	61m
18WDRC010*	30m	1.43g/t Au	60m
18WDRC011*	11m	1.56g/t Au	52m
18WDRC019	5m	2.68g/t Au	61m
** Intersections containing 4m composite samples awaiting results of 1m split sample analysis.*			

Beasley Creek (Figures 7 and 8)

Hole ID	Interval	Grade	From
18BSDD001	11.6m	3.52g/t Au	174m

Laverton Gold Project

The Company has drilled RC throughout the reporting period at a number of prospects with 84 holes completed for 9,944m. Diamond drilling commenced 30 August and 1,581.05m drilling was completed over 7 holes at Beasley Creek to 05 October. RC drill productivity and costs have been in line with expectation. DD costs have been higher than expected due to HQ3 sized core and short runs being used to maximise recovery. Additional RC and DD rigs are being mobilised in October and November to accelerate drilling.

Prospect	Drill Type	Nominal Spacing	Meters Drilled	Hole Count	No. of Samples Submitted
Beasley Creek	DD	40m x 80m	1,581.05	7	222
Beasley Creek	RC	40m x 80m	507	4	266
Burtville East	RC	80m x 80m	193	2	128
Burtville North	RC	40m x 80m	365	3	182
Burtville South	RC	160m x 160m	2,667	19	2,897
Burtville West	RC	40m x 80m	302	2	137
Laverton Downs	RC	80m x 80m	633	3	226
Wedge	RC	40m x 40m	4,998	49	2,066
Grand Total			**11,525.05**	**91**	**6,366**

Table 1: Summary break down of drilling completed in the period from 01 August to 05 October 2018

Karridale Resource Extension

Shallow extensions to the Karridale Resource (12.7Mt @ 1.3ppm Au – Announced 23/02/2018) were targeted with 40m x 80m spaced RC recording the following significant intersections:

- 18KARC016 - 8m @ 6.64ppm Au from 59m
- 18KARC016 - 2m @ 12.12ppm Au from 120m
- 18KARC016 - 9m @ 1.46ppm Au from 29m
- 18KARC014 - 4m @ 3.08ppm Au from 51m
- 18KARC010 - 6m @ 1.60ppm Au from 40m
- 18KARC008 - 4m @ 2.12ppm Au from 117m
- 18KARC018 - 4m @ 1.86ppm Au from 33m

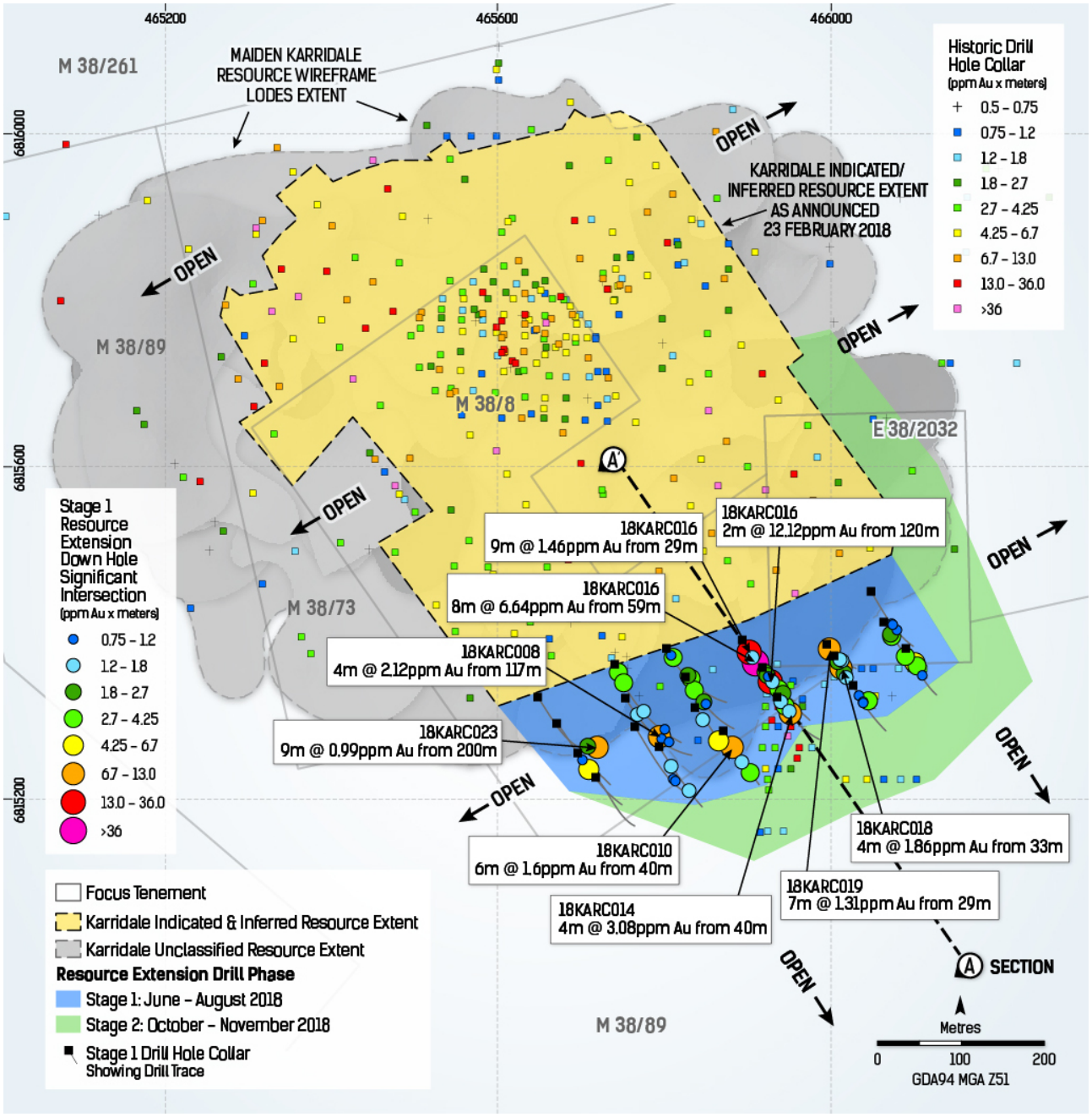

Figure 1: Karridale Resource Extension drilling showing stage 1 significant intersection locations, Section A-A', and Stage 2 drilling area with respect to the February 2018 Maiden Resource Area

The drilling at Karridale was successful in locating shallow up dip extensions south of the current Karridale Resource. It should be noted that the tenor of these intersections is higher than the overall resource grade reported for Karridale in February 2018.

Stage 2 of the Karridale resource extension drilling has started at the time of this announcement.

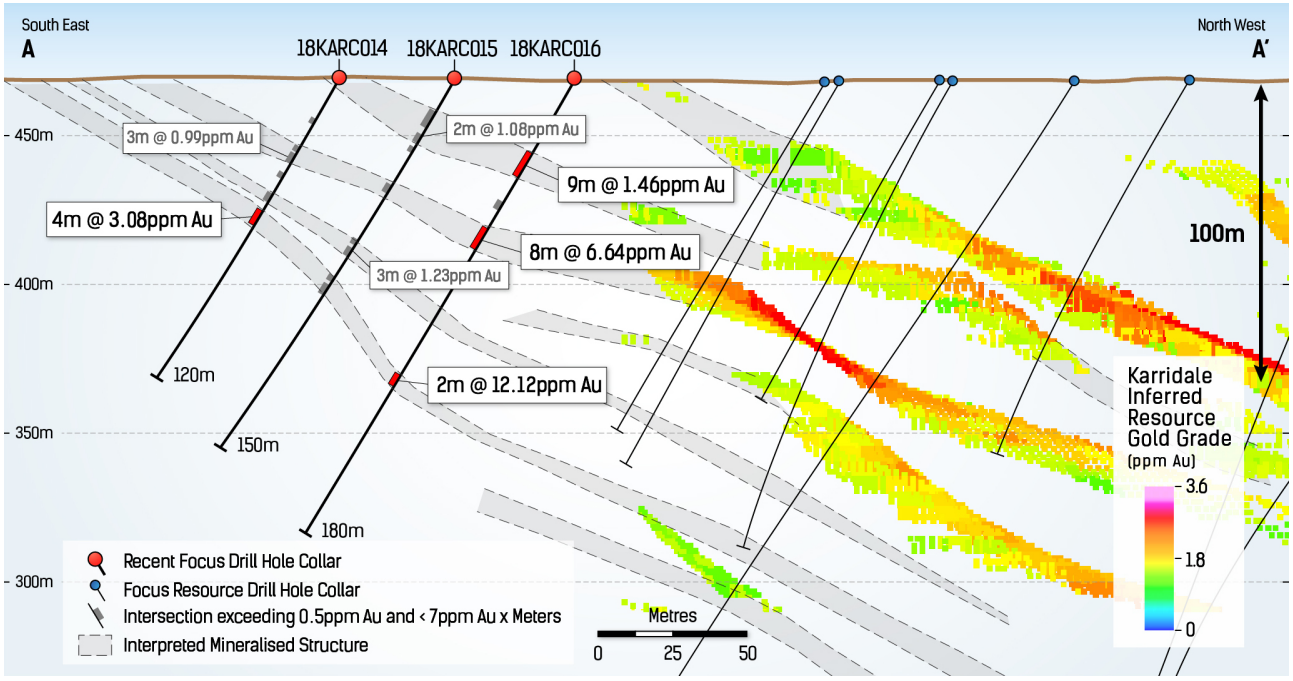

Figure 2: View towards SW Karridale Stage 1 Resource Extension drill section A-A' (±20m clipping) with limit of February 2018 Inferred and Indicated resource category block model centroids. Stage 1 Resource Extension holes have yellow trace. Interpreted structural control on mineralisation with multiple shallow NW dipping lodes are shown extending up dip to the SE.

Burtville South Footprint

Burtville South Footprint Drilling was conducted at 160m x160m and 160m x 300m spacing using nominal 150m depth RC holes. The program was designed to test for zones of significant mineralisation between the Burtville Pit and the Karridale Resource.

The program was successful in defining an area of 500m x +1000m for follow up drilling and recorded the following significant intersections:

- 18KARC033 - 4m @ 8.98ppm Au from 142m
- 18KARC046 - 2m @ 12.36ppm Au from 28m
- 18KARC044 - 12m @ 2.19ppm Au from 59m
- 18KARC028 - 5m @ 3.81ppm Au from 149m
- 18KARC042 - 1m @ 8.33ppm Au from 149m
- 18KARC040 - 2m @ 3.88ppm Au from 35m
- 18KARC032 - 1m @ 7.29ppm Au from 29m

It should be noted that the grade of the intersections within the Burtville South target area have higher tenor than the overall Karridale Resource grade reported in February 2018.

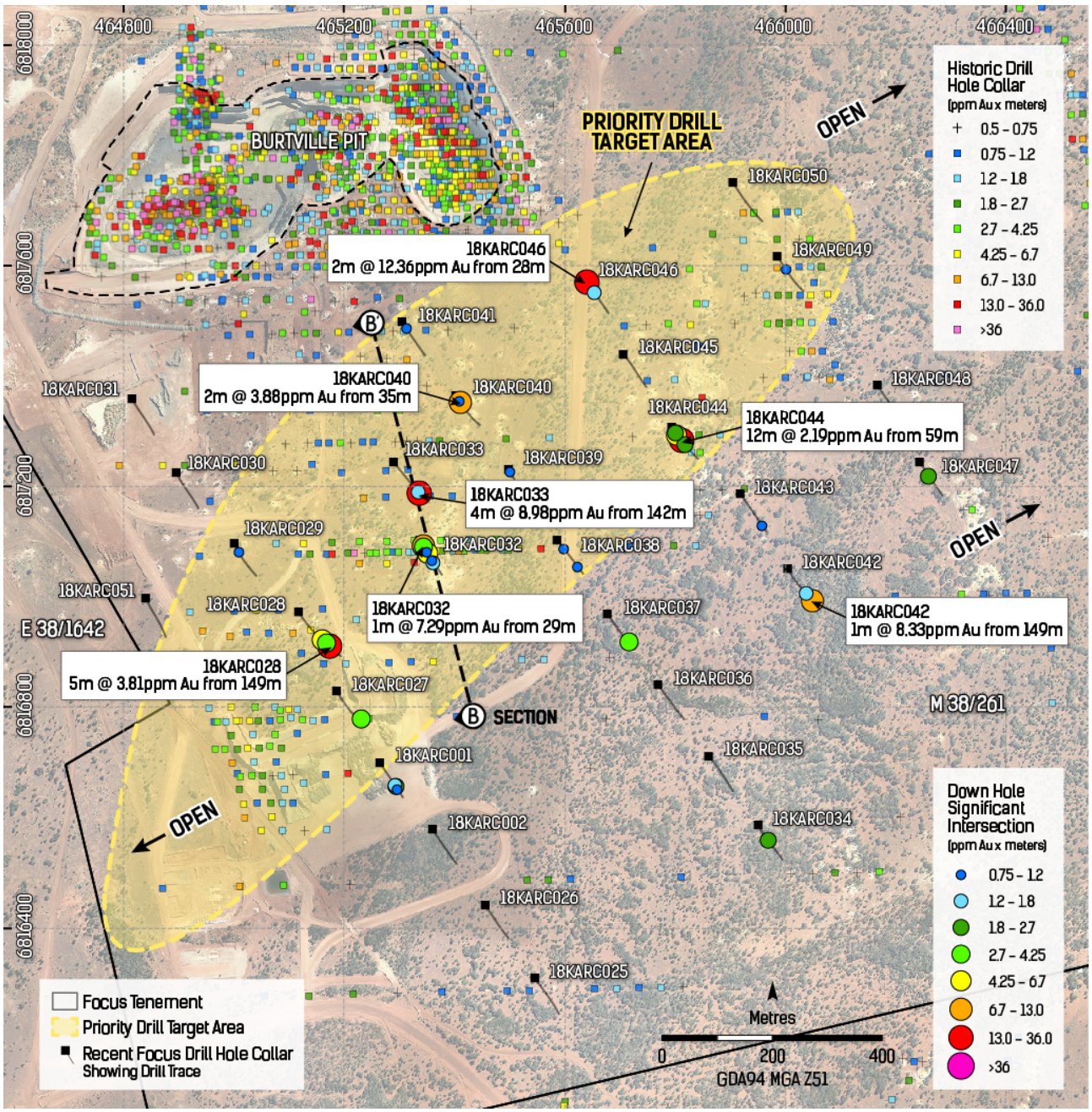

Figure 3: Burtville South Footprint Drilling (Black Triangles). Footprint holes were nominally drilled to the SE at -60 dip to a depth of 150m. Significant intersections from the footprint drilling calculated at 0.5ppm Au cut off and up to 2m internal dilution are labelled on this map. The Stage 2 Burtville South drill target area (yellow polygon) trends NE-SW and is open along strike.

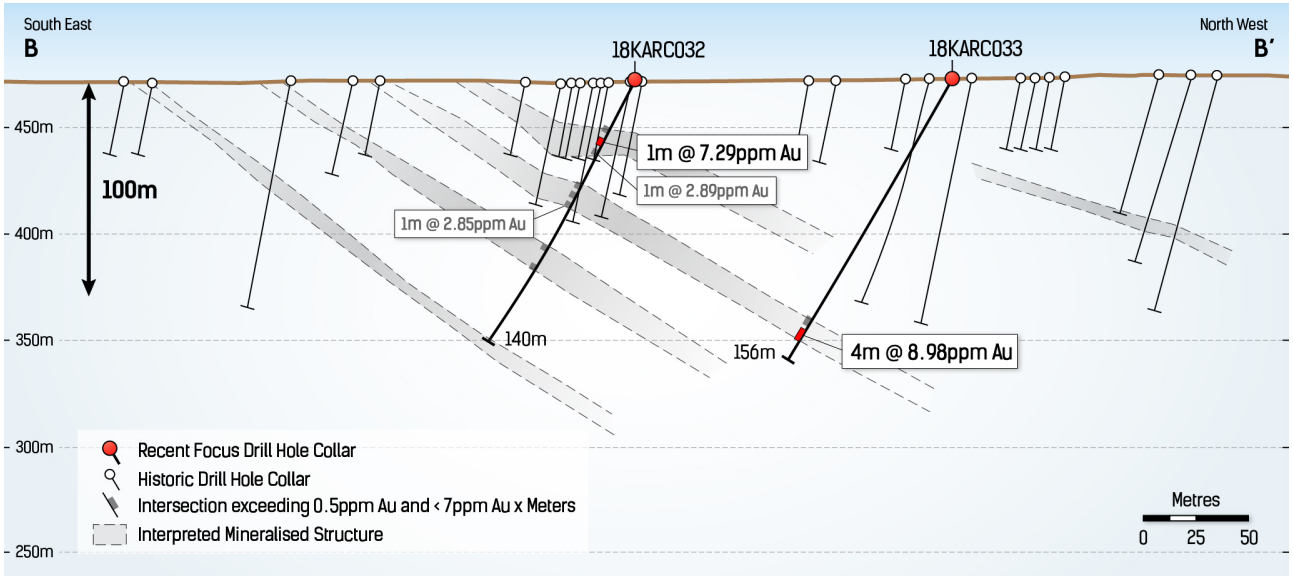

Figure 4: View SW Burtville South Footprint Drilling section B-B' (±20m clipping) with interpreted mineralised structure comprising multiple shallow NW dipping lodes

Wedge South and Central

Nominal 40m x 40m RC drilling has been completed at Wedge South, Central and Lancefield North project areas. The holes were drilled for resource extension and confirmation of existing intersections.

High drilling penetration rates exceeding 250m/day at Wedge have resulted in a backlog of samples pending results. The results will be fully compiled and reviewed during the December quarter. Sample quality was dry with good recovery.

The following significant intersections were recorded from drilling at Wedge South:

- 18WDRC001 - 3m @ 2.56ppm Au from 77m
- 18WDRC003* – 12m @ 4.64ppm Au from 60m
- 18WDRC004* – 9m @ 3.18ppm Au from 36m
- 18WDRC005* - 8m @ 5.59ppm Au from 112m
- 18WDRC006- 3m @ 4.96ppm Au from 61m
- 18WDRC010* – 30m @ 1.43ppm Au from 60m
- 18WDRC011* – 11m @ 1.56ppm Au from 52m
- 18WDRC019 – 5m @ 2.68ppm Au from 61m

** Intersections containing 4m composite samples awaiting results of 1m split sample analysis*

Limited results have been received from Wedge Central with one significant intersection recorded in the reporting period

- 18WDRC019 – 5m @ 2.79ppm Au from 61m

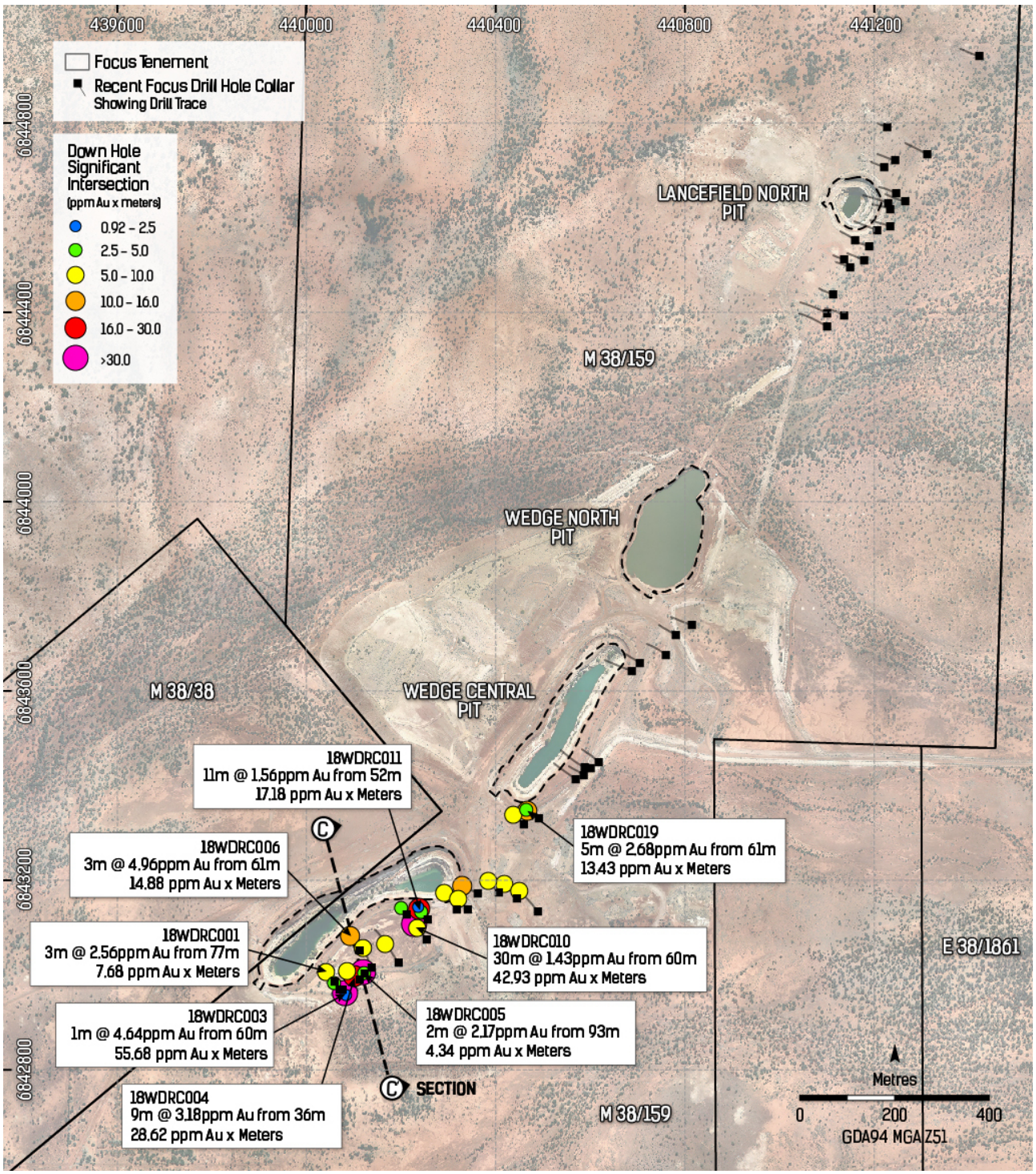

Figure 5: Wedge South to Lancefield North Stage 1 RC drilling traces (Dark Green) and significant Intersections received to 5th October 2018. Intersections shown as GxM (Grade x Interval) were calculated with 0.5ppm Au cut off and maximum 2m internal dilution.

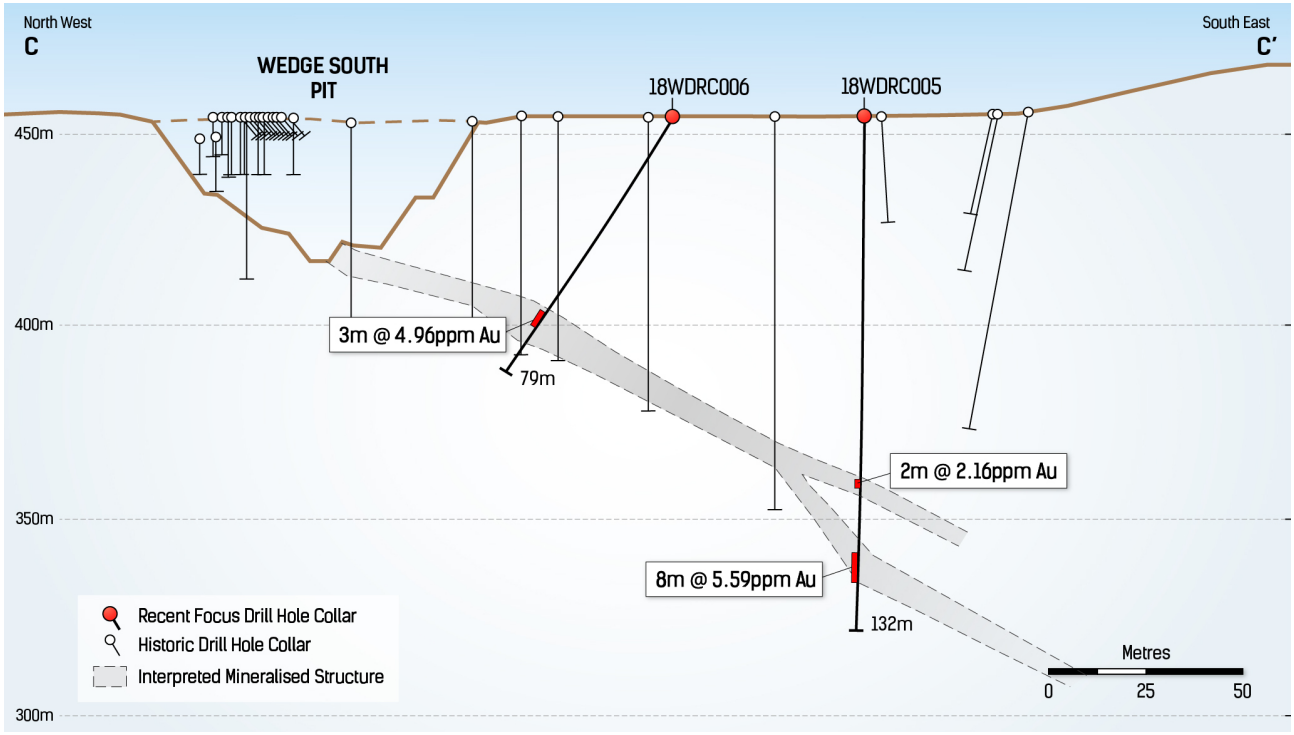

Figure 6: View NW Wedge South Drilling section C-C' (±10m clipping) with interpreted SE dipping Wedge South Mineralisation

Beasley Creek

Diamond HQ3 drilling commenced at Beasley Creek on 30 August. Ground conditions at Beasley Creek were found to be difficult due to wet intervals of completely oxidised rock within the targeted structure. The drilling setup has been significantly modified following the first hole and core recovery has significantly improved.

The first intersection recorded at Beasley Creek was calculated using up to 3m internal dilution in order to deal with core recovery issues (Hole 18BSDD001 - 78.45% core recovery between 174m and 185.6m depth).

- 18BSDD001 - 11.6m @ 3.52ppm from 174m
  Includes the following intervals of core loss:
  - 1.3m between 177-178.3m,
  - 0.2m between 179.3-179.5m,
  - 0.8m between 181-181.8m

The intersection was calculated using a 0.5ppm cut off, up to 3m internal dilution and applying a value of 0.00ppm Au for all intervals of core loss.

Additional holes have been completed at Beasley Creek in the reporting period and results are expected in the December quarter as the lab processes the backlog of samples.

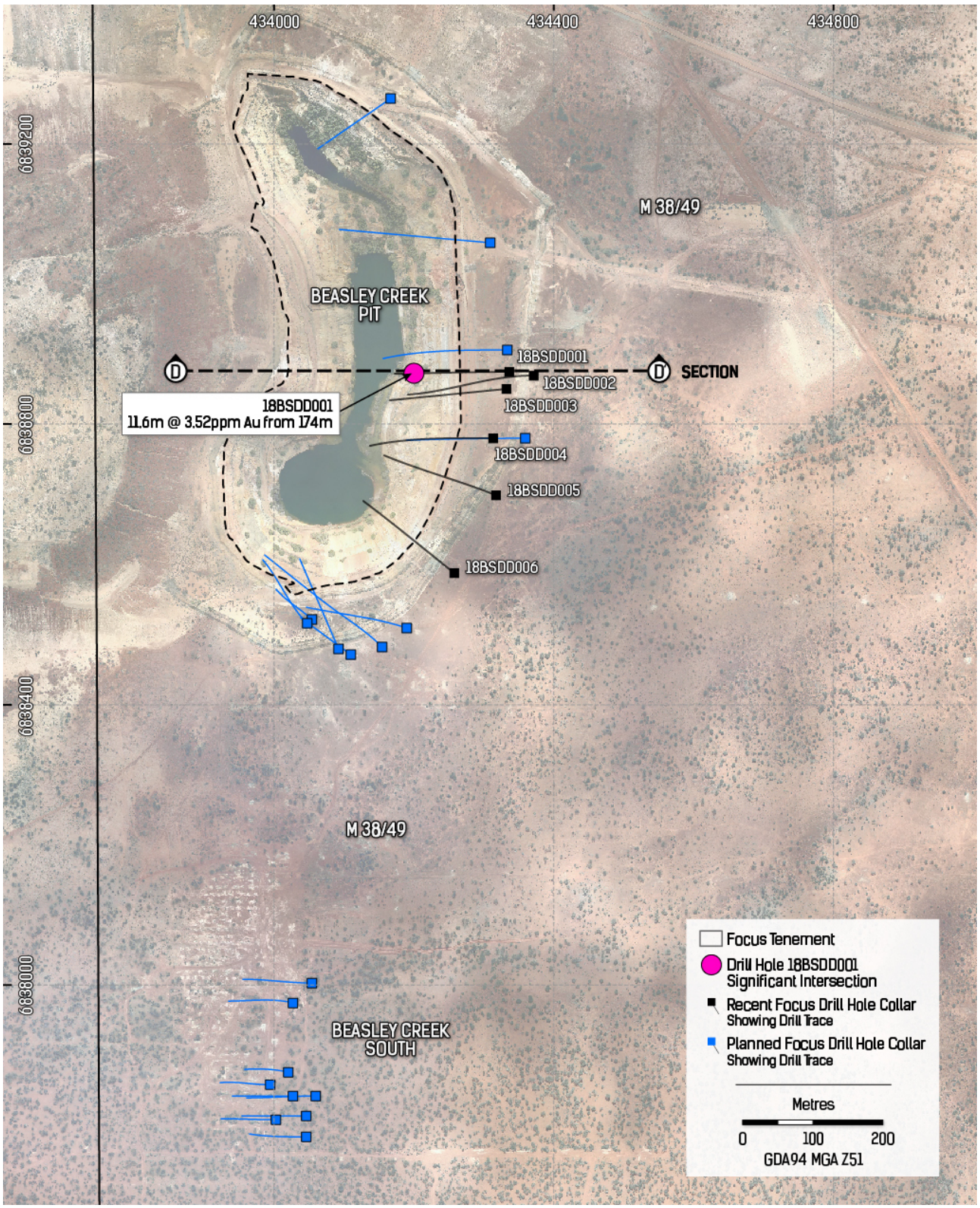

Figure 7: View North Beasley Creek 18BSDD001 drill section D-D' (±25m clipping) with interpreted mineralised structure comprising moderate east dipping shear zone

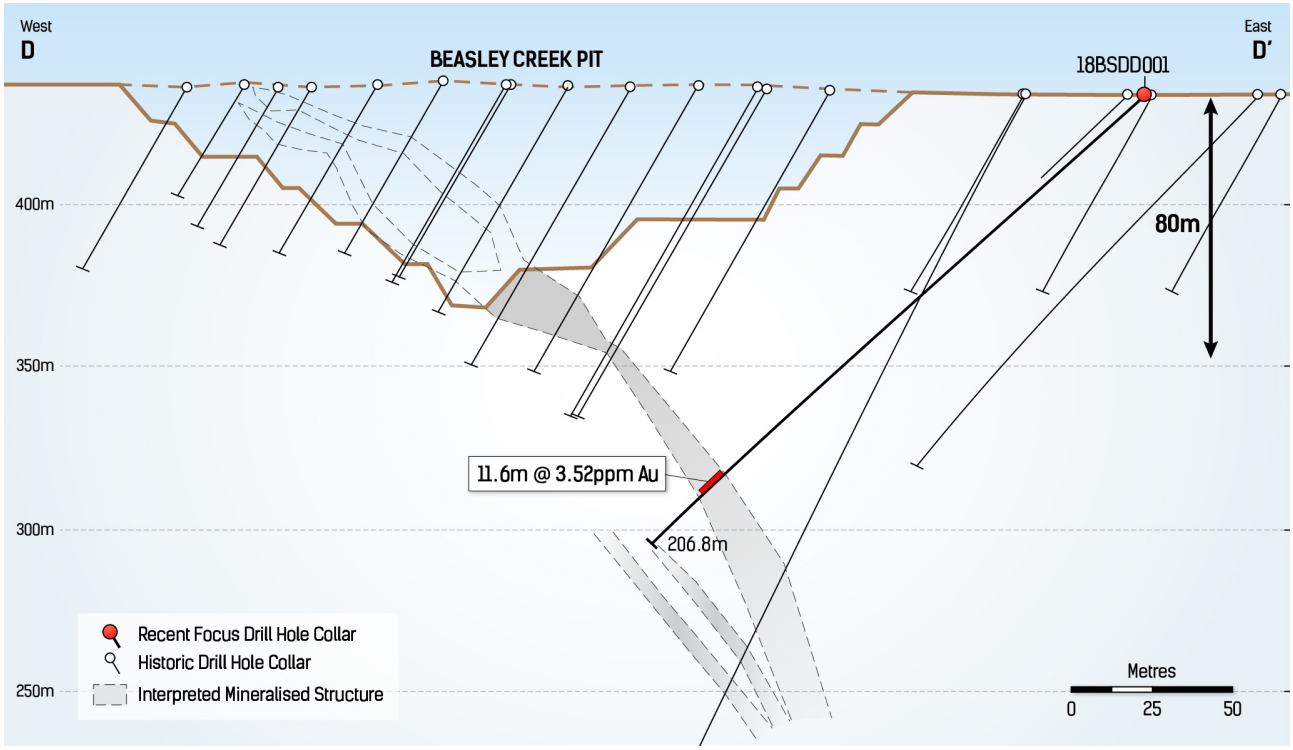

Figure 8: Plan View of Stage 1 Beasley Creek drilling showing holes completed in the quarter and location of Section D – D'

Burtville East, West and North

RC drilling at Burtville East comprised 2 x 80m spaced RC holes into an N-S trending structure. Both holes intersected the structure and weakly anomalous gold mineralisation (Figure 9):

- 18KARC024 – 8m @ 0.62ppm Au from 84m
- 18KARC052 – 2m @ 0.44ppm Au from 102m

RC Drilling at Burtville West comprised 2 holes that did not return significant intersections (Figure 9).

RC Drilling at Burtville North comprised 3 holes recording the following significant intersections (Figure 9):

- 18KARC055 – 1m @ 4.42ppm Au from 38m
- 18KARC057 - 2m @ 3.34ppm Au from 79m

Other Exploration Activities

Three RC holes were completed at Laverton Downs intersecting the targeted structure. However, no significant gold intersections were recorded, and the targeted auger soils geochemical anomaly has been downgraded.

Relogging of broader Karridale area drillholes for incorporation into a geological model has advanced in the quarter and preliminary data is being used to plan Stage 2 drilling at Karridale and Burtville South. It is expected that the relog and geological modelling project will be completed in the 4th quarter of 2018.

A ground penetrating radar survey was completed in the Karidale-Burtville area to map structure and in particular shallow historic workings that may be a hazard for equipment/personnel. Final data was received in late September and used to close off access to some areas that require further review and investigation.

Drilling at Lake Carey has been postponed to 2019 due to delays securing access to the tenement. It is anticipated that required access agreements will be completed in the December quarter opening the opportunity to target this project in the second half of 2019. Final ground geophysical surveys are expected to be completed in the 4th quarter of 2018 facilitating fine tuning of the drill program.

Coolgardie Gold Project

An RC program has been planned for the northwest part of the Coolgardie Project tenements. A PoW will be progressed for drilling in the 4th quarter of 2018.

Table A: Significant Intersections – Laverton Gold Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)			(m)		(MGA94)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)
Karridale Resource Extension									
18KARC008	465752.71	6815321.97	467.85	180	-60	145	117	121	4m @ 2.12g/t
18KARC010	465870.79	6815282.52	470.12	120	-60	150	40	46	6m @ 1.60g/t
18KARC014	465935.73	6815323.56	470.57	120	-60	145	16	17	1m @ 1.71g/t
							27	28	1m @ 0.66g/t
							30	33	3m @ 0.99g/t
							37	38	1m @ 0.61g/t
							46	48	2m @ 0.80g/t
							51	55	4m @ 3.08g/t
18KARC015	465917.91	6815358.23	470.21	150	-60	145	13	18	5m @ 0.51g/t
							22	24	2m @ 1.08g/t
							27	28	1m @ 1.17g/t
							41	43	2m @ 0.80g/t
							50	51	1m @ 0.53g/t
							65	68	3m @ 1.23g/t
							71	72	1m @ 0.54g/t
							76	80	4m @ 0.64g/t
18KARC016	465893.66	6815391.35	469.86	180	-60	150	29	38	9m @ 1.46g/t
							48	50	2m @ 0.66g/t
							59	67	8m @ 6.64g/t
							120	122	2m @ 12.12g/t
18KARC018	466004.58	6815372.71	469.39	145	-60	148	33	37	4m @ 1.86g/t
Karridale Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution.									
Burtville South									
18KARC028	465116.73	6816973.33	474.65	187	-59	147	149	154	5m @ 3.81g/t
18KARC032	465336.21	6817102.88	472.26	140	-60	148	20	21	1m @ 0.56g/t
							29	30	1m @ 7.29g/t
							33	34	1m @ 2.89g/t
							41	42	1m @ 0.64g/t
							57	58	1m @ 0.82g/t
							62	64	2m @ 2.38g/t
							90	91	1m @ 0.85g/t
							99	101	2m @ 0.89g/t
18KARC033	465289.21	6817244.83	472.99	156	-59	141	136	138	2m @ 0.69g/t
						141	142	146	4m @ 8.98g/t
18KARC040	465401.32	6817365.31	474.28	138	-61	146	35	37	2m @ 3.88g/t
18KARC042	466003.53	6817051.00	473.71	156	-60	145	149	150	1m @ 8.33g/t
18KARC044	465793.61	6817307.49	473.74	140	-61	145	59	71	12m @ 2.19g/t
18KARC046	465633.10	6817580.88	475.12	145	-61	147	28	30	2m @ 12.36g/t
Burtville South Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution.									
Wedge South and Central									
18WDRC001	440059.56	6842987.14	453.8	97	-71.6	320.1	77	80	3m @ 2.56g/t
18WDRC003*	440075.15	6842971.43	453.78	139	-80.3	142.9	60	72	12m @ 4.64g/t
18WDRC004	440112.59	6842991.22	454.1	109	-70.3	303.9	36	45	9m @ 3.18g/t
18WDRC005*	440123.53	6843005.02	453.98	132	-89.4	277.9	112	120	8m @ 5.59g/t
18WDRC006	440110.99	6843053.12	454.16	79	-58.1	329.4	61	64	3m @ 4.96g/t
18WDRC010*	440254.38	6843076.20	454.76	145	-63.7	320.1	60	90	30m @ 1.43g/t
18WDRC011*	440255.01	6843118.60	454.91	103	-65.3	323.9	102	104	11m @ 1.56g/t
18WDRC019	440491.14	6843333.07	456.22	79	-65.4	302.6	61	66	5m @ 2.68g/t
Wedge South and Central Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution. ** Intersections containing 4m composite samples awaiting results of 1m split sample analysis*									
Beasley Creek									
18BSDD001	434336	6838876	434	206.8	-40	270	174	185.6	11.6m @ 3.52g/t
Beasley Creek Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 3m internal dilution. For the purpose of intersection calculation from diamond core intervals of core loss are considered to have a grade equivalent to 0.00 g/t Au.									

Burtville East									
18KARC024	467422.64	6816588.33	478.04	145	-60	120	84	92	8m @ 0.62g/t
18KARC052	467440.81	6816518.62	478.19	145	-60	118	102	104	2m @ 0.44g/t
Burtville East Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution.									
Burtville North									
18KARC055	463857.64	6818764.47	479.75	66	-60	088	38	39	1m @ 4.42g/t
18KARC057	463806	6818626	480	160	-60	093	79	81	2m @ 3.34g/t
Burtville North Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution.									

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Laverton Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	• *This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling.* • *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.* • *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 and/or alteration. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS 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.*
Drilling techniques	• *RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8 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* • *Diamond drill holes were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit, the hole was then cased 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 recovery	• *FML 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 excellent recovery <10% core loss in and around mineralisation. The first hole drilled had additional core loss up to 21.55% which resulted in modification to drilling practice to improve recovery.*

Criteria	Explanation
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.* • *Bureau Veritas Minerals Kalgoorlie branch undertook the initial assay testing and Jinning Testing & Inspection undertook later stage assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie with 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 1:19 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.*
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.*

Criteria	Explanation
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	• *Karridale drilling was completed at approximately 40x80m spacing* • *Burtville South drilling was completed as exploratory 160x160m and 160mx300m spacing* • *Beasley Creek drilling was completed at 40m x 40m and 40m x 80m spacing* • *Spacing for both programs is deemed to be appropriate for the stage of exploration of the targets*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Drilling was designed based on known 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 are re-calculated based on the geological interpretation.*
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 plastic green bags with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel at completion of each hole.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Laverton)

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *The majority of drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd.* • *18KARC017 (not discussed in this announcement) a 120m deep RC hole was completed on M38/089 (Merolia JV tenement Focus 91% and Goldfields 9%)* • *All tenements are in good standing.* • *There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Laverton project areas.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *The Burtville/Karridale area is the site of a number of historic workings including the "Burtville Open Pit" and "Boomerang/Karridale" historical underground workings. Significant small-scale historic mining has been carried out in the area. Modern exploration and mining has been conducted by Sons of Gwalia, Cresent Mining and FML.*

Geology	• *The Karridale mineralisation is hosted in an interpreted half graben on the SE side of a large Granodiorite intrusion. The half graben is composed from NW to SE and up sequence by:*
	  • *Gabbro overlain by basalt,*
	  • *overlain by structurally thrust stacked intermediate volcanic tuff and interbedded sandstone-black shale.*
	  • *The thrust have shallow NW dip and have been locally intruded by gabbro and feldspar-hornblend porphyry sills.*
	  • *The mineralisation is hosted primarily by the shallow NW dipping shears and also by some N-S sub vertical veins.*
	• *Burtville Mineralisation is essentially the same style as Karridale but hosted primarily in a large granodiorite intrusion*

Drillhole information	*See Table A*

Criteria	Explanation
Data aggregation methods	• *New RC exploration results - mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 2m internal dilution. Some 4m composite samples are included in the reported intersections from Wedge. Results from follow up 1m split sampling had not bee received at the time of reporting. Intersections containing composite sample have been marked with an * Asterix.* • *New DD exploration results - mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off length-weighted average grades with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. Intervals of core loss within mineralised diamond core intersections are treated as dilution and assigned a grade of 0.00g/t Au.*
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 collar 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 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.*

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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.

Competent Person's Statement – Coolgardie and Laverton Gold Projects

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alex Aaltonen MAUSIMM. Mr Aaltonen 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". Mr Aaltonen consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

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.