

ASX Announcement

25 March 2019

Exceptional results from Sickle and Ida-H as Focus' Laverton Gold Project takes shape

Focus Minerals (ASX: FML) ("Focus" or the "Company") is pleased to announce exceptional gold intercepts from the Sickle and Ida-H Prospects, part of the Company's highly prospective Laverton Gold Project ("Laverton") in Western Australia's north-eastern Goldfields.

Assay results received from drilling completed in November and December 2018 have confirmed significant gold mineralisation present at both Sickel and Ida-H. Follow up diamond drilling will recommence at Sickle and Ida-H in the second half of 2019.

The first of three planned step-out holes targeting the southern tension lode at the Sickle Prospect confirmed wide and consistent gold mineralisation hosted by massive sulphide and the potential for further extension of mineralisation. Best intercepts included:

- **18SKRD002¹ – 59.44m @ 2.02g/t Au from 202m (165m from surface) including 13m @ 3.06g/t Au from 221m**

Diamond drilling at Ida-H Prospect, to confirm the location of high metal content shoots, delivered strong gold mineralisation with a best intercept of:

- **18IHRD003¹ – 5m @ 7.98g/t Au from 97m (80m from surface) including 0.65m @ 47.22g/t Au from 100.45m**

Sickle and Ida-H are within a 20km radius from the Beasley Creek deposit, which is the most advanced of Focus' targets within the 507 square kilometre Laverton Gold Project area. Laverton is Focus' core asset and the priority focus of the Company's exploration efforts.

Mr Zhaoya Wang, the CEO of Focus Minerals, commented:

"The strong results from Sickle and Ida-H have boosted our confidence in pursuing our growth strategy for the Laverton Gold Project. Sickle and Ida-H could join Beasley Creek to form the foundations of our future production profile in Laverton.

The continued exploration success, following so soon after a set of very strong results from Beasley Creek and the Lancefield-Wedge Prospects, is justifying our determination to aggressively explore and develop Laverton so that we can become a profitable, sustainable and disciplined gold producer in north-eastern Goldfields."

¹ All lost core intervals included in the reported intersections have been fully diluted using 0g/t grade. Intersection has been calculated using 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 3m Internal dilution.

The exceptional intercepts at Sickle and Ida-H follow on a set of very good results delivered from Beasley Creek and Lancefield-Wedge prospects late last year (and announced to the ASX on 30 January 2019).

Best intercepts from the campaign at Beasley Creek and Lancefield-Wedge included:

Beasley Creek – Including:

- 18BSDD002¹ – 20.60m @ 5.37g/t Au from 201.0m, including 4.0m @ 14.46g/t Au from 207.0m
- 18BSDD006¹ – 19.00m @ 11.12g/t Au from 163.0m, including 1.8m @ 105.45g/t Au from 174.8m
- 18BSDD013¹ – 5.75m @ 4.80g/t Au from 166.0m, including 1.0m @ 21.33g/t Au from 166.0m
- 18BSDD014¹ – 9.70m @ 5.42g/t Au from 178.0m, including 3.0m @ 15.35g/t Au from 184.7m
- 18BSRC008² – 15.00m @ 4.77g/t Au from 109.0m, including 2.0m @ 16.23g/t Au from 111.0m

Lancefield Wedge – Including:

- 18WDRC003³ – 7m @ 7.35g/t Au from 96m, including 1m @ 39.07g/t Au from 98m
- 18WDRC031³ – 5m @ 4.94g/t Au from 89m, including 2m @ 10.51g/t Au from 90m
- 18WDRC042³ – 4m @ 11.05g/t Au from 93m, including 2m @ 19.98g/t Au from 94m
- 18LNRC001³ – 7m @ 6.71g/t Au from 48m, including 2m @ 19.55g/t Au from 50m
- 18LNRC003³ – 6m @ 3.92g/t Au from 84m, including 3m @ 6.97g/t Au from 85m

² Reported intersection includes composite samples awaiting 1m sample analysis. Intersection has been calculated using 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 3m Internal dilution.

³ Intersection has been calculated using 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 2m Internal dilution.

Overview of the 2018 Sickle and Ida-H Exploration Programmes

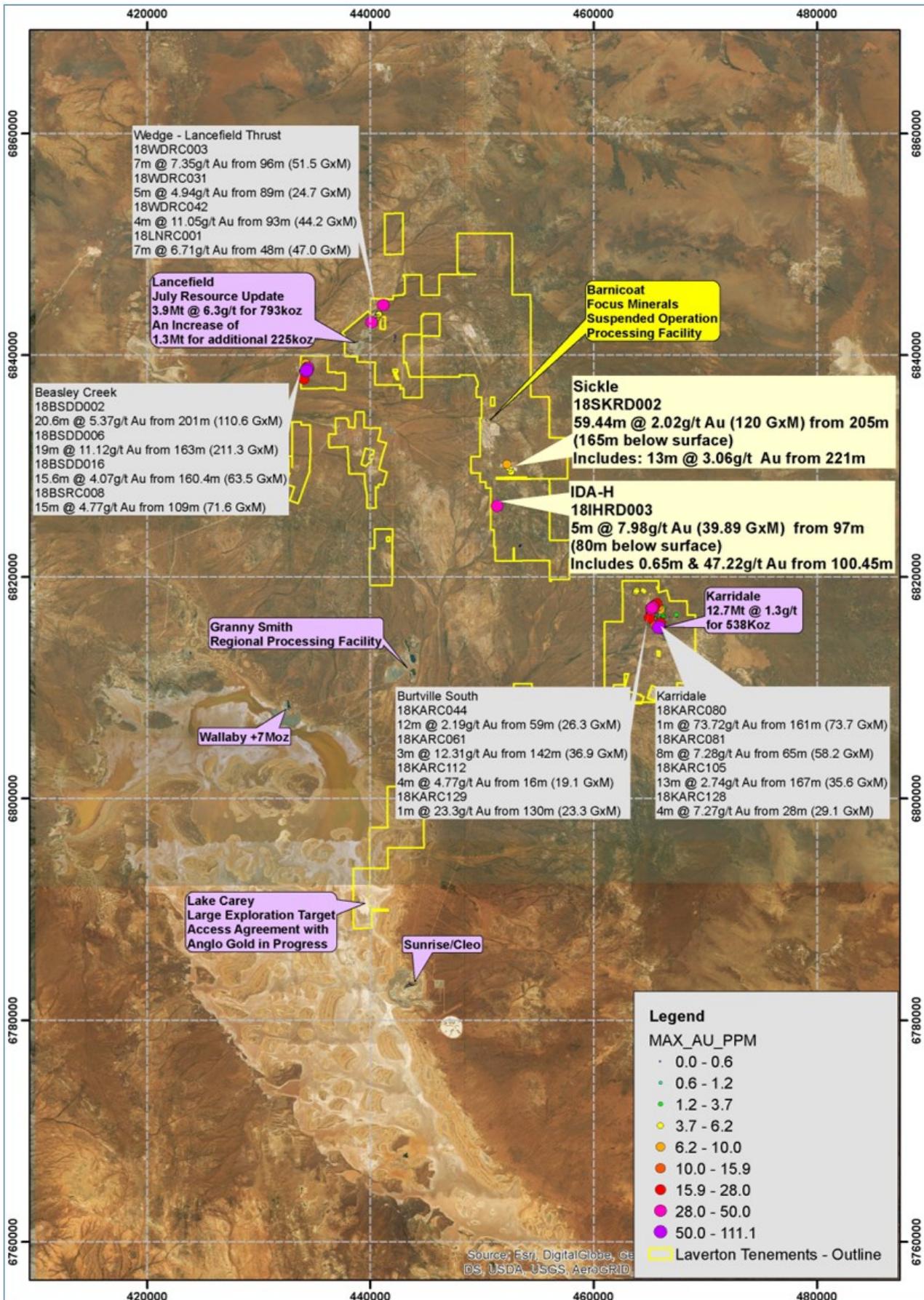


Figure 1: Prospect Locations and Significant Results

The Company has targeted the Sickle and Ida-H prospects using RC pre collars and HQ3/NQ3 Diamond Drill tails. Due to time constraints at the end of the year only the initial Ida-H programme was fully completed comprising 4 RC/DD holes with 326.6m RC and 359m DD.

The Sickle programme started in the last weeks of December 2018 with 6 RC pre-collars completed for 776m and only 2 DD tails were eventually completed for 344.9m. The Sickle programme will be completed in 2019 as time permits with ongoing work at Beasley Creek.

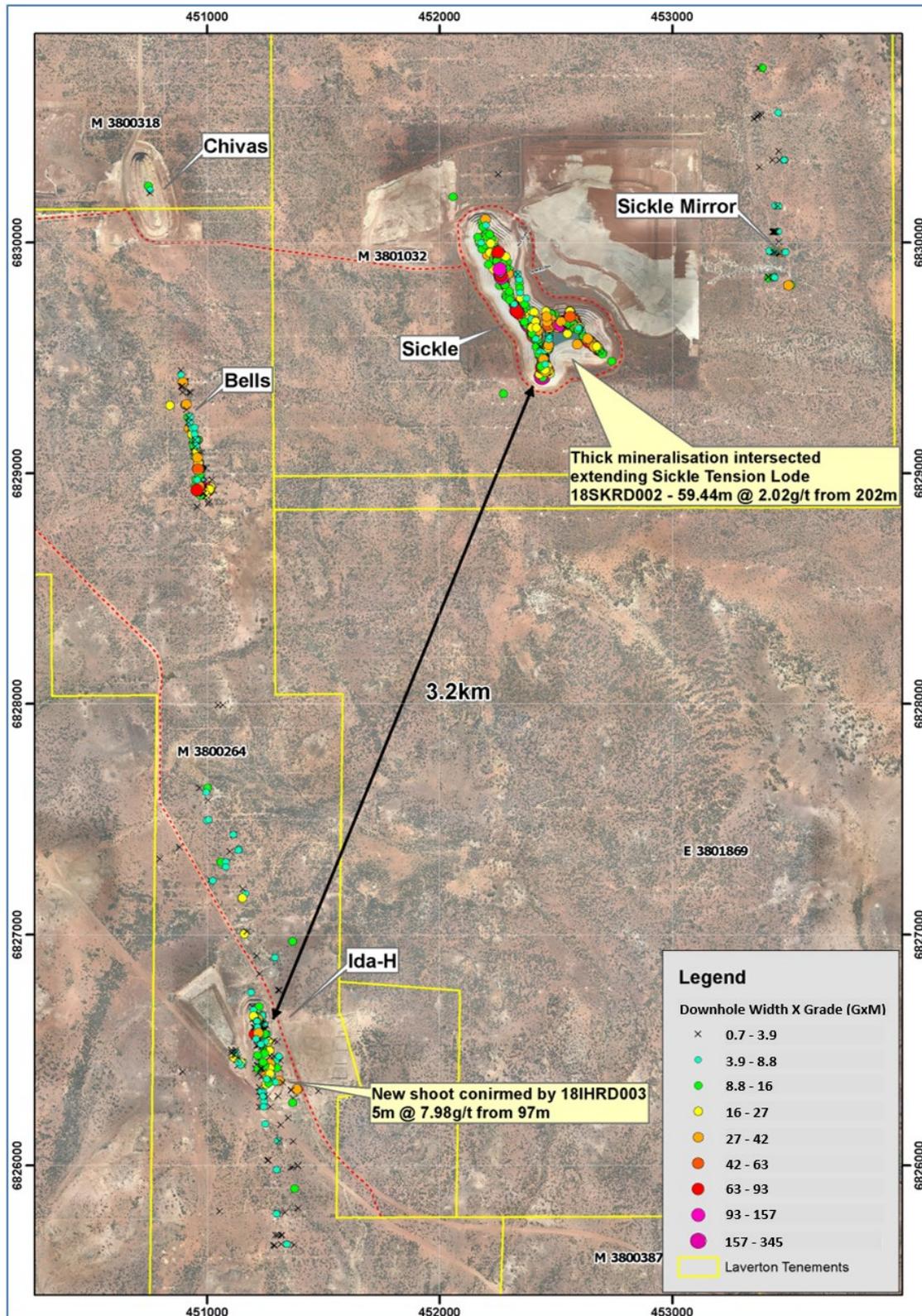


Figure 2: Location of Sickle and Ida-H at the southern end of the Admiral Hill and Barnicoat trends respectively showing historic significant intersections calculated using 0.8g/t Au cut off and up to 3m internal dilution.

Sickle

The Sickle prospect gets its name from the gross geometry of the mineralisation where the sickle handle is a 700m north west striking steeply east dipping segment of the Admiral Hill Fault Zone (main fault zone) and, the sickle blade is a 130 -180m east striking 55 degree south dipping tension structure located in the southern part of the pit. The original exploration at Sickle targeted the north striking main fault zone with holes on east west sections. During this drilling the Sickle tension structure was located in the southern part of the pit.

In addition to the main fault zone, mineralisation is also developed on a sporadically drilled steeply south west dipping eastern splay fault located in and adjacent to the east wall of the pit. This large splay structure moves away from the main fault zone in the southern part of the pit. The southern tension load is located between the main fault zone and the eastern splay fault.

A series of steeply north plunging shoots have been developed along the main fault at the intersection with north striking steeply east dipping splays. These north striking splays are well developed between the main fault zone and the eastern splay and are likely related to sinistral kinematics on the Sickle north west striking faults.

The 2018 Sickle drilling programme was originally designed with 8 RC/DD holes. Of these five where to target 40m step outs down plunge of main faults zone shoots. The other 3 where designed as 40m step outs down plunge on the southern tension lode. However, a series of rain events and breakdowns meant that only 6 RC pre-collars were completed and slower than expected diamond drilling resulted in only 2 DD tails being completed.

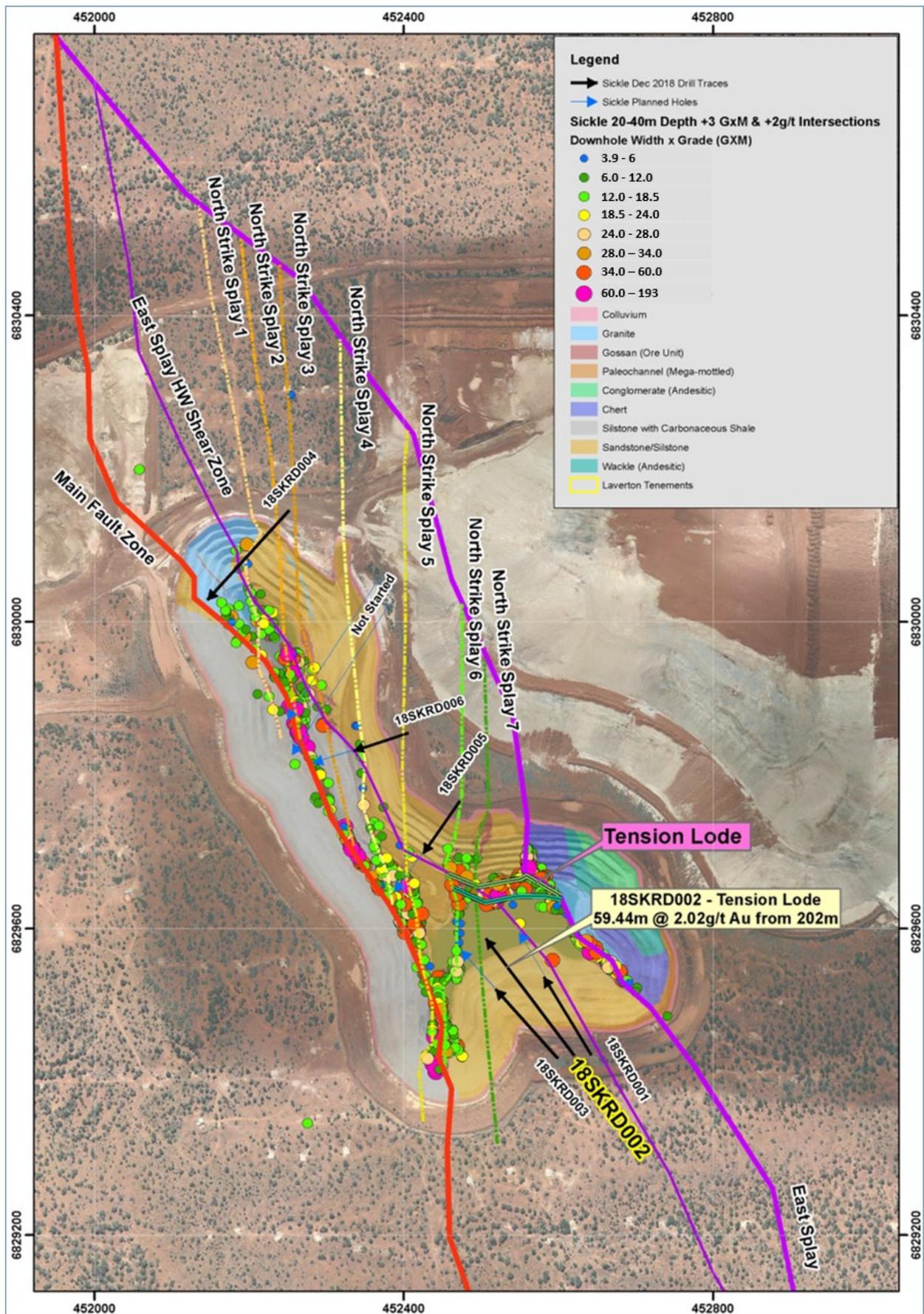


Figure 3: Sickie Pit geology and labelled structure with 3D located significant intersections located between 20m – 40m depth that exceed 3 GxM (grade x width) and 2 g/t Au. December 2018 drill traces are also shown and labelled. Note 3D located significant intersections were calculated using 0.8g/t Au cu off and up to 3m internal dilution.

Hole 18SKRD002 was expected to intersect at least a 32m true width gold mineralisation. The hole was planned to test 40m down dip of sub optimally oriented historic drilling:

- RYD001 – 50m @ 2.2g/t Au from 134m (Anglogold March 2001) including 12m @ 3.7g/t Au from 137m and, including 13m @ 2.98g/t Au from 167m.

Hole 18SKRD002 was planned orthogonal to mineralisation and recorded a very homogeneous interval of gold mineralisation hosted by massive sulphide.

- 18SKRD002 – 59.44m @ 2.02g/t Au from 202m Including 13m @ 3.06g/t Au from 221m

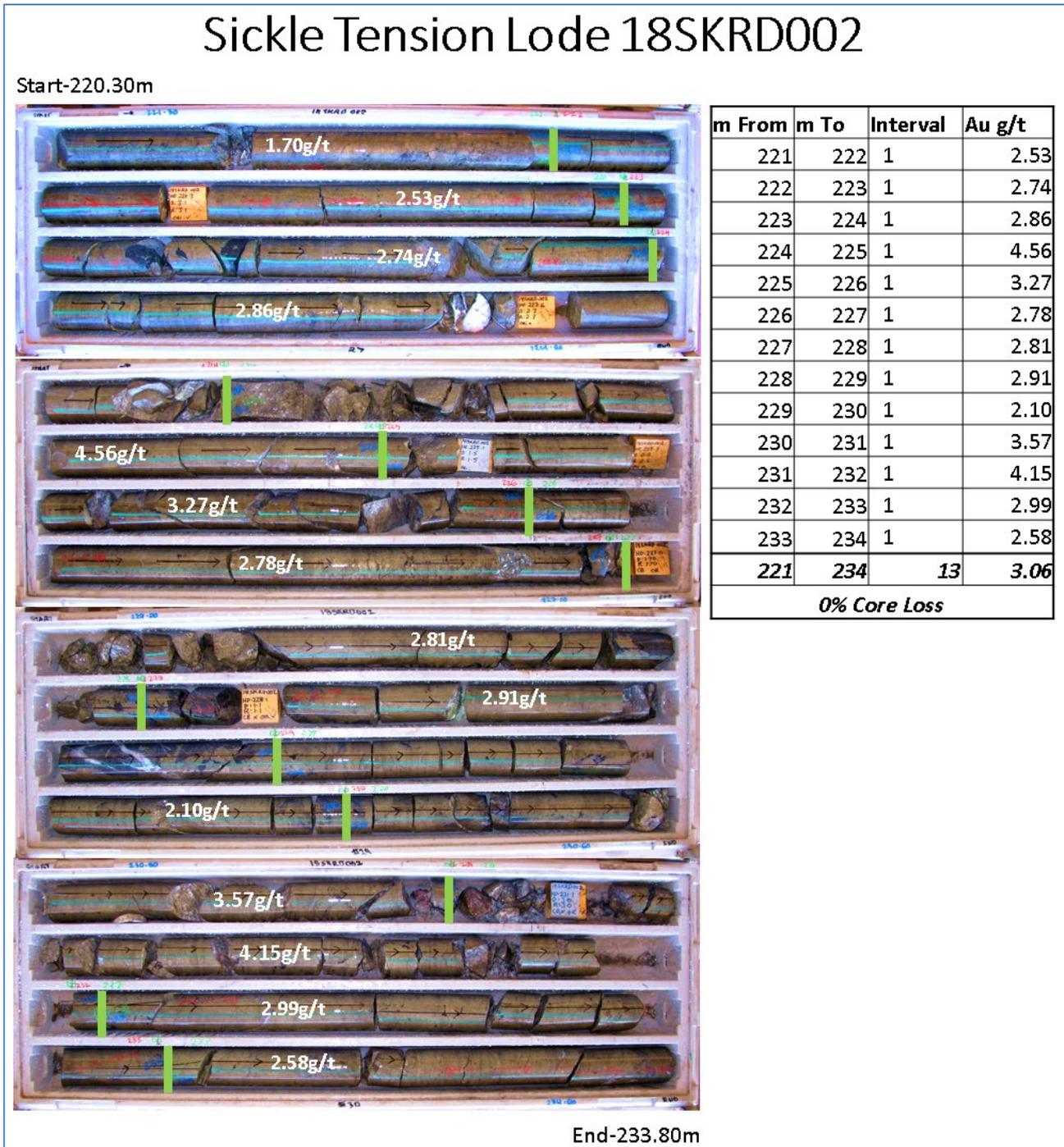


Figure 4: Labelled core trays from Sickle tension lode as intersected by 18SKRD002 – 13m @ 3.06g/t Au from 221m showing consistent gold mineralisation hosted by massive sulphide.

This is a very significant intersection and suggests Focus has a highly mineralised drill target at Sickle for follow up in 2019. As a result of minor dip drop the hole eventually intersected the southern tension lode 50m down plunge of RYD001. Given that the host of mineralisation is massive sulphide Focus may add significant additional tonnes to the southern tension lode by completing the remaining two 40m step out holes in 2019

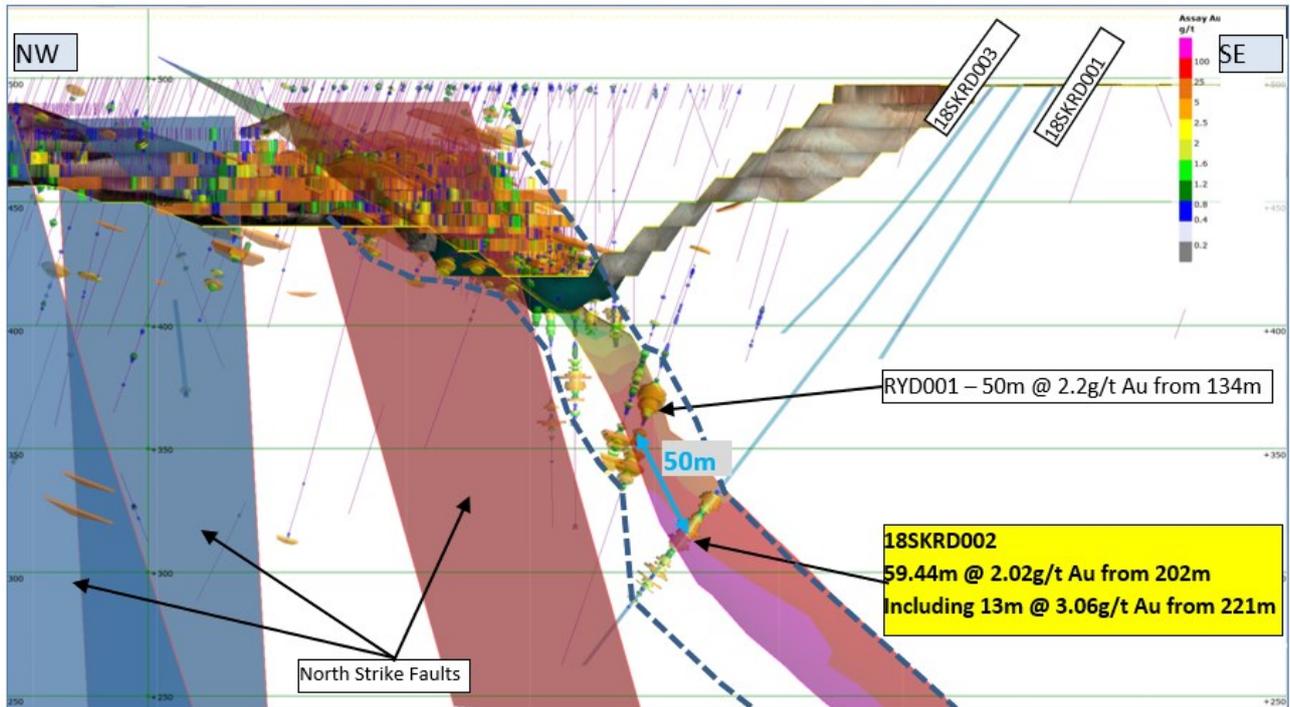


Figure 5: View East North East of section for hole 18SKRD002 - 59.44m @ 2.02g/t Au from 202m with $\pm 30m$ clipping. Drill assays are shown according to inset legend. Additional tension lode 2018 pre-collars are also shown and await diamond tails. The existing pit shell topography is also shown

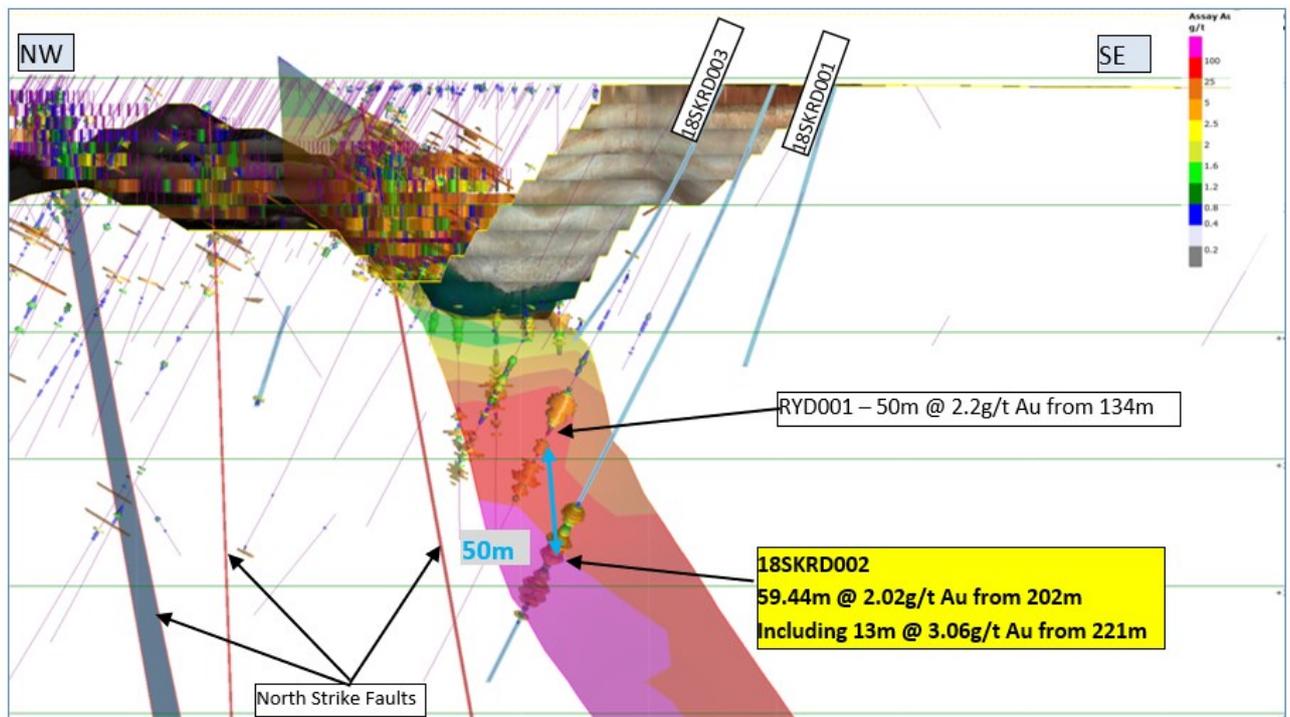


Figure 6: View North of section for hole 18SKRD002 - 59.44m @ 2.02g/t Au from 202m with $\pm 30m$ clipping. Drill assays are shown according to inset legend. Additional tension lode 2018 pre-collars are also shown and await diamond tails. The existing pit shell topography is also shown

The other diamond tail was completed on hole 18KSRD004 at the north end of the pit. This hole successfully picked up significant mineralisation on north striking splay faults between 160m and 175m. 18SKRD004 was continued to main zone recording a disappointing intersection.

- 18SKRD004 – 1m @ 5.45g/t Au from 160m (north strike splay faults)
- 18SKRD004 – 1.9m @ 0.92g/t Au from 164.1m (north strike splay faults)
- 18SKRD004 – 1m @ 1.02g/t Au from 170m (north strike splay faults)
- 18SKRD004 – 1.3m @ 6.73g/t Au from 175m (north strike splay faults)
- 18SKRD004 - 2.8m @ 0.85g/t Au from 219m (main fault zone target)

In addition, two other RC pre-collars also intersected mineralisation on north striking splay faults.

- 18SKRD005 - 6m @ 0.66g/t Au from 33m (north strike splay faults)
- 18SKRD005 - 12m @ 1.22g/t Au from 68m (north strike splay faults)
- 18SKRD005 – 3m @ 1.06g/t Au from 146m (north strike splay faults)
- 19SKRD006 – 8m @ 0.59g/t Au from 92m (north strike splay faults)

The Sickle drilling programme will be completed in mid-2019.

Ida-H

Ida-H is one of the best historic underground producers in Laverton with production between 1899 and 1920 in the vicinity of 170koz @ 22.7g/t (Thames Mining Annual Report 1986). The production was from two narrow ~0.6m wide east dipping VHG veins called the East and West Lodes.

The east load was higher grade and mined with steep north plunge to 400m depth over about 100m north strike. The western load produced less ounces and was mined over 300m strike to a depth of about 145m. A small ~40m deep oxide pit was later mined by Sons of Gwalia in the mid 80's. The pit targeted remnant HG and halo mineralisation around the west lode workings with average width of mineralisation of about 4m.

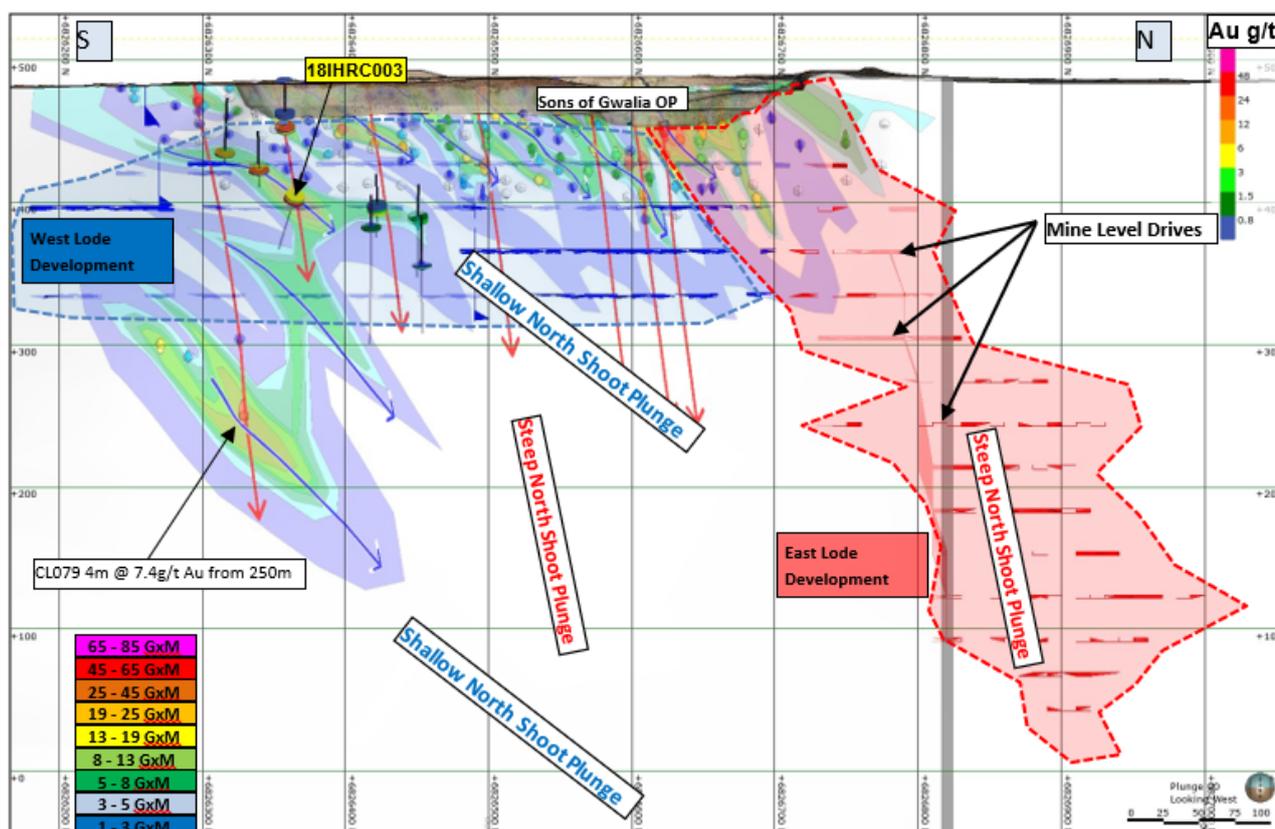


Figure 7: View west long section for Ida-H with contoured GxM (Grade x Width) Intersections, UG development, Topography including shallow pit and interpreted shoot plunges.

Since 1986 Ida-H has been intermittently targeted with: costeans, RAB, AC and, notably extensive shallow to moderate depth RC/limited DD by Sons of Gwalia, Crescent Gold and Focus Minerals. The later RC/DD programs have located significant remnant halo gold mineralisation on the west lode to around 110m depth. A further series of deeper holes have also intersected mineralisation on the west lode at a depth of about 236m. The East lode is yet to be seriously targeted by drilling and remains an attractive target. The strike of remnant west lode mineralisation is ~350m at about 4m width and represents an attractive target for possible open pit mining. Mineralisation plunges steeply north on the east lode as per UG development. Mineralisation on the west lode is dominantly moderately north plunging with an additional component of steep plunging mineralisation.

In 2018 Focus drilled four 40m step out RC/DD holes at the south end of Ida-H in the vicinity of following historic holes:

- IHRC120 – 4m @ 19.05g/t Au from 35m;
- PH4 – 2m @ 5.1g/t Au from 55m;
- PH6 – 1m @ 14g/t Au from 70m;
- IDHC005 – 6m @ 2.04g/t Au from 100m.

The following intersections were returned

- 18IHRD001 – 1.15m @ 0.99g/t Au from 132.75m, (128m from surface) – No steep plunge from IDHC005;
- 18IHRD002 – 1.27m @ 0.92g/t Au from 110.3m, (101m from surface) – No steep plunge from IDHC005;
- 18IHRD003 - 5m @ 7.98g/t Au from 97m, (80m from surface) - Includes 0.65m @ 47.22g/t Au from 100.45m
confirms a new shoot of mineralisation with shallow north plunge between PH5, PH6 and IDHC005 over about 120m. In addition, 18IHRD003 is located steeply down plunge of IHRD120 pointing to a steep north plunge component to the HG mineralisation;
- 18IHRD004 – 4.2m @ 1.25g/t Au from 105m, (96m from surface) – probable northern margin of the new shallow north plunging mineralised shoot

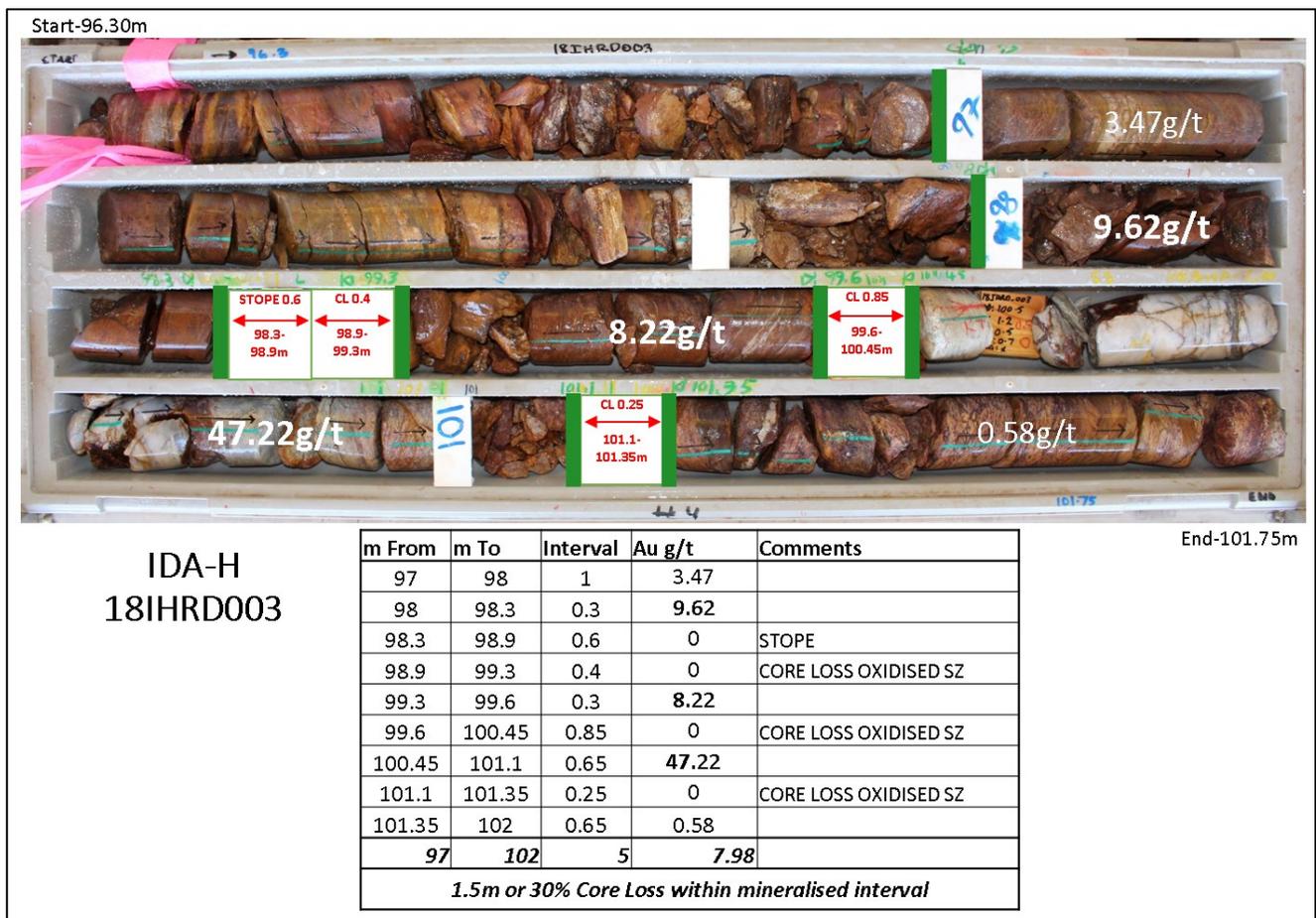


Figure 8: Labelled core photo from mineralised intersection recorded by 18IHRD003 – 5m @ 7.98g/t Au from 97m

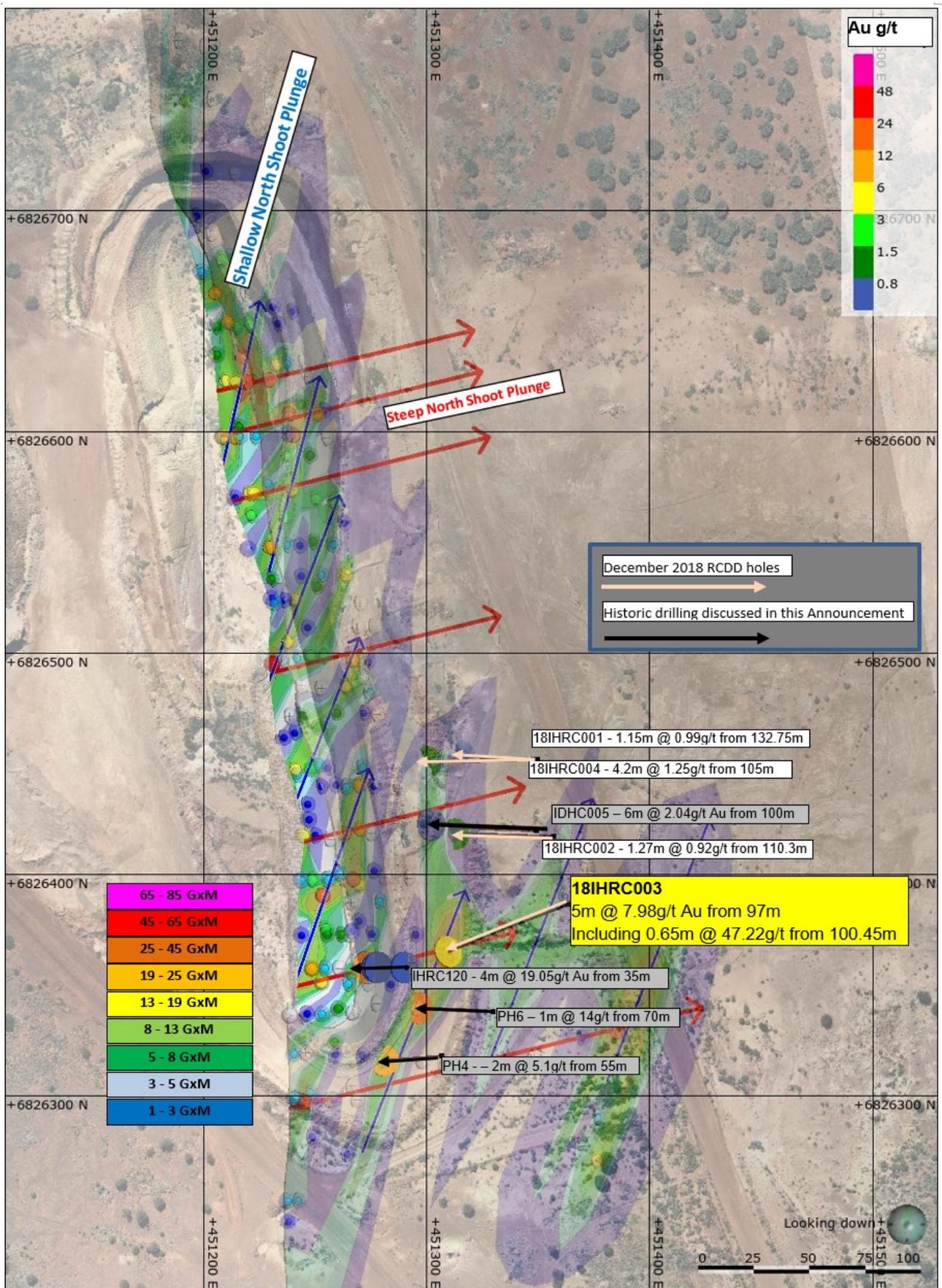


Figure 9: Plan View Contoured GxM Grade x Width Intersections at Ida-H with legend, new drilling and selected historic holes. The new shoot confirmed by 18IHRC003 has at least 120m strike and may be open down plunge.

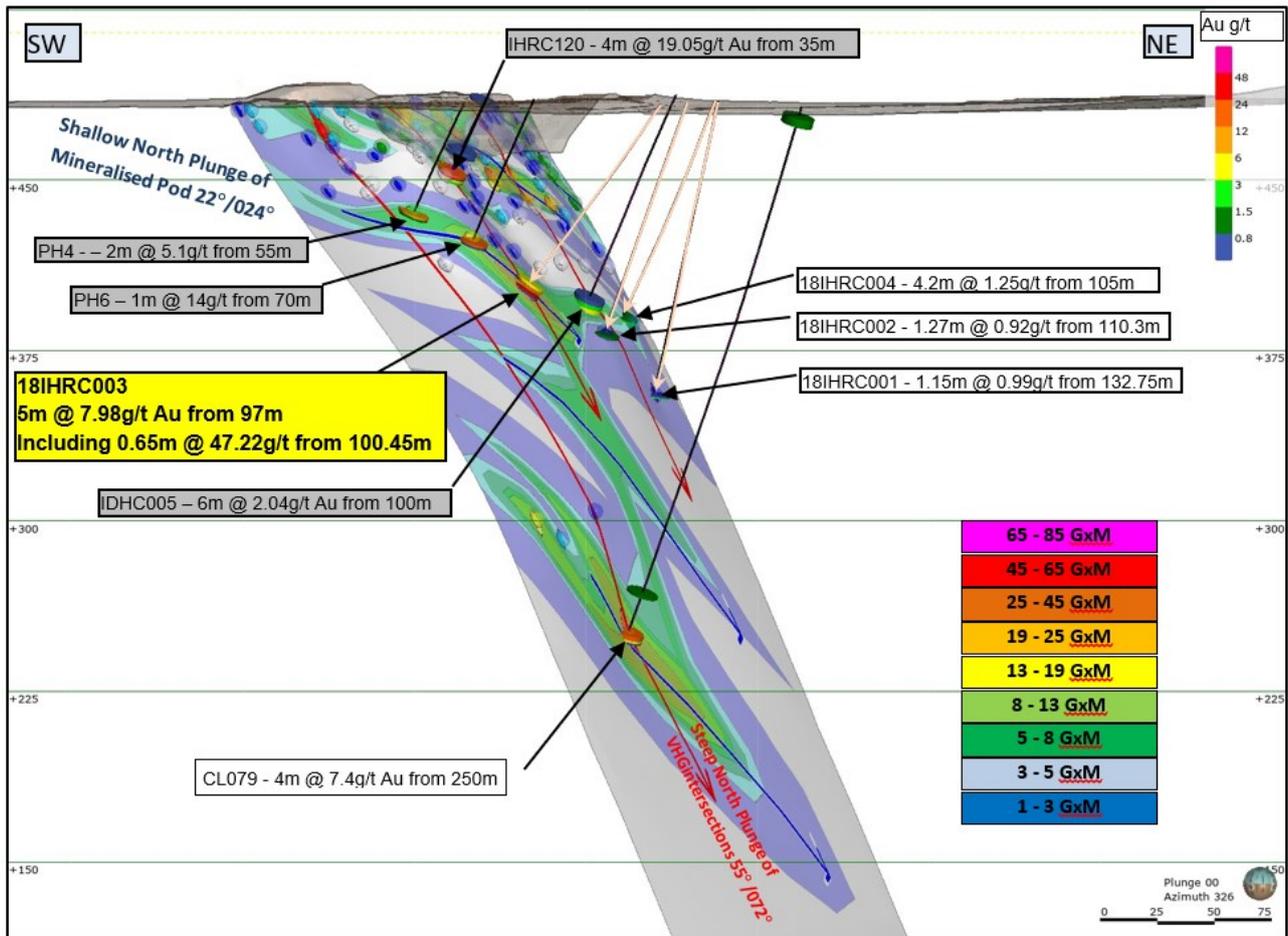


Figure 10: View NW Section along 18IHRD003 with $\pm 120\text{m}$ clipping showing intersections discussed in this announcement and interpreted GxM contours/shoots. Note high grade mineralisation intersected at depth by hole CL079 which recorded 4m @ 7.4g/t Au from 250m

This drilling and specifically 18IDRD003 has confirmed that high grade remnant mineralisation can be targeted beneath the Ida-H oxide pit. Furthermore, the drilling has confirmed a new shallow north plunging shoot of plus 8 GxM (Intersection grade multiplied by Intersection width) gold mineralisation extends over about 120m down plunge. Interestingly higher grade mineralisation on the west lode appears to occur steeply down plunge and to the north of other high grade intersections. This indicates that there is also a steep north component to the control on gold mineralisation on the Ida-H west lode. This pattern can be used to target additional extensions to higher grade and thicker mineralised shoots that may support open pit extraction.

The very high grade mineralisation intersected by IDR003 is critical to the prospects of developing an economic open pit and or follow up underground operation at Ida-H. Such intersections can be deliberately targeted using diamond core to confirm historical RC results and to extend the inferred shoots. Furthermore, it has been decided to use diamond core at Ida-H so that the location and nature of any voids can be accurately mapped to get a clear understanding of the remnant gold mineralisation.

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About Focus Minerals Limited (ASX: FML)

Focus is a Perth-based, ASX-listed gold exploration company focused on delivering shareholder value from its Laverton Gold Project, in Western Australia's north-eastern Goldfields. The Laverton project covers 507km² area of highly prospective ground that includes the historic Lancefield and Chatterbox Trend mines. Focus' priority target is to confirm the extent of gold mineralisation at deposits Beasley Creek and Lancefield Thrust and advance the Sickle, Ida-H and Karridale-Burtville prospects and targets.

Focus also owns the non-core Coolgardie Gold Project, also in the Goldfields, which includes a 1.2Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill. The plant is on care and maintenance.

Table A: Significant Intersections – Sickle and Ida-H

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Zone 51)	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA94)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comments
Sickle											
18SKRD002	452618.7	6829433.5	497.7	294.6	-54.7	327.1	202	261.44	59.44	2.02	Tension Lode Massive Sulphide
18SKRD004	452251.6	6830144.1	502.2	246.9	-55.6	220.3	160	161	1	5.45	North Strike Faults
							164.1	166	1.9	0.92	North Strike Faults
							170	171	1	1.02	North Strike Faults
							175	176.25	1.3	6.73	North Strike Faults
							219	221.8	2.8	0.85	Main Fault
18SKRD005	452473.6	6829765.9	499.4	150.0	-55.2	221.7	33	39	6	0.66	North Strike Faults
							68	80	12	1.22	North Strike Faults
							146	149	3	1.06	North Strike Faults
18SKRD006	452405.7	6829855.8	500.1	110.0	-63.0	251.2	92	100	8	0.59	North Strike Faults
<p><i>Sickle 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.</i></p>											
Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Zone 51)	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA94)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comments
Ida-H											
18IHRD001	451349.7	6826451.8	484.4	183.4	-75.5	272.0	132.75	133.9	1.2	0.99	
18IHRD002	451357.1	6826416.8	484.1	202.0	-65.4	272.6	110.3	111.57	1.3	0.92	
18IHRD003	451363.5	6826386.3	483.2	145.3	-56.3	248.1	97	102	5	7.98	30% Core loss and 0.6m stope
18IHRD004	451347.9	6826451.8	484.5	154.9	-60.0	269.0	105	109.2	4.2	1.25	
<p><i>Ida-H 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.</i></p>											

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<p><i>This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling.</i></p> <p>RC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neatly bagged rows on the ground with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding bag.</i> <i>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 spear to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags.</i> <p>Diamond Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of lithology, alteration and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was half sampled by using a bolster, and some fractured quartz core was cut in half by using manual diamond core saw to ensure half core was sampled.</i> <i>A small number of whole core samples were routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement.</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8 face sampling hammer for RC drilling.</i> <i>At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool.</i> <i>At hole completion diamond holes were surveyed using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m</i> <i>Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC precollar was completed to improve drilling efficiency.</i> <i>All precollars were cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment. In some cases it was necessary to reduce to NQ3 sized core</i> <i>The intersection recorded by 18IHRD003 was drilled using NQ3 with downsize from HQ3 at 96.3m to the end of hole.</i> <i>Hole 18SKRD002 downsized from HQ3 to NQ3 from 254.6m to the end of hole</i> <i>Hole 18SKRD004 downsized from HQ3 to NQ3 from 120m to the end of hole</i> <i>Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool.</i>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.</i> <i>DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during logging.</i>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC.</i> <i>Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.</i> <i>The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.</i> <i>Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed.</i> <i>The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars, which produce no sample.</i>

Criteria	Explanation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth. The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. Umpire samples were collected from RC holes in December 2018 and will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2019 Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. Primary logging data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sickle and Ida-H drilling was completed for resource extension at nominal 40m x40m spacing Spacing for both programs is deemed to be appropriate for the stage of exploration of the targets.

Criteria	Explanation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. 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

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Laverton project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sickle has been explored by several parties including Anglo Gold and Crescent. Crescent mined the Sickle pit in two phases but, did not complete the stage 2 optimised pit with wide intervals of the sickle tension lode exposed on the pit floor. The drilling by Focus minerals is the first with hole orientation optimised to produce approximately true width intersections. Ida- H is a historic UG producer of ~170koz at more than 20g/t Au grade. The West lode has been extensively drilled to 110m depth by Thames Mining, Sons of Gwalia, Crescent and Focus Minerals. No significant drilling has been used to target the high grade east lode working to date. A small oxide pit was also mined on the west lode by Sons of Gwalia in the mid 1980's. The exploration is mostly RC with limited DD. Limited strike extension exploration programs comprised costean, RAB, AC and shallow RC.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geology at Sickle strikes NW. Admiral Hill sediments follow the admiral hill Fault Zone located on the west side of the OP and extend to the western margin of the hangingwall eastern splay Fault zone. Interbedded isoclinal folded mudstones/sandstones are located between the hangingwall eastern splay and the Eastern Splay Fault Zone locate in the SE part of the OP. The eastern footwall of the Eastern Splay Fault comprises andesitic volcanics/volcaniclastics and granite intrusions. Mineralisation in the northern part of Sickle is hosted in the NW striking Admiral Hill Fault Zone and associated north striking splays. In addition, mineralisation in the east of the project is hosted along the sporadically drilled eastern splay fault. Bulk mineralisation at Sickle is located in the southern part of the pit within the E striking tension lode. The tension lode is a thick tabular body of massive sulphide that strikes east and dips moderately south. Ida-H is located on the southern extension of the Barnicoat Structure. The Barnicoat structure is at least 50m wide at Ida-H and comprises a sheared melange of mafic volcanics and sediments. The shear is pervasively altered and appears to be part of an intense hydrothermal cell. Mineralisation at Ida- H was historically mined from two ~60cm wide east dipping VHG veins (east and west lodes) within a larger mineralised shear. The average width of the mineralised shear based on current drilling of the west lode to 110m is about 4m. The Mineralisation plunges north with a steep plunge on the east lode which was mined to a depth of 400m. North plunging mineralisation on the west lode reflect a combination of moderate and steep plunges.
Drill hole information	See Table A
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New 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

Criteria	Explanation
	<i>internal dilution. Intervals of core loss within mineralised diamond core intersections are treated as dilution and assigned a grade of 0.00g/t Au.</i>
<i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases. Furthermore, no intersections are represented as calculated true widths in this report
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate collar plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross-sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FML anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton.

Competent Person's Statement

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.