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ASX Announcement 23 July 2018

Mineral Resource Update for Lancefield Project

Focus Minerals Ltd. (ASX: FML) is pleased to announce that following an extensive review of historical and recent drilling programmes, the Lancefield Project in Laverton has resulted in an update to its Mineral Resource estimate.

The newly updated resource is reported above a 4g/t cut-off for the main lode, comprises:

- **Inferred Resource 3.9 Mt grading 6.3g/t gold for 793,000 contained ounces**

The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry tonnage basis. See the attached JORC Table 1 for additional details.

The Mineral Resource tabulation with above 4g/t gold cut-off is shown below and reported according the JORC Code 2012 Edition:

Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Inferred	3,944,000	6.3	793,000
Total	**3,944,000**	**6.3**	**793,000**

Note:

1. *Discrepancies may occur due to rounding;*
2. *Historic mining depletion has been taken into account.*

The Lancefield Project forms part of Focus Minerals tenement portfolio in the highly prospective Laverton region of Western Australia. The deposit area was a major open pit and underground gold producer with the bulk of the development by Western Mining Corporation ("WMC") from 1980 to 1994. Underground mining by WMC produced 3.23Mt @ 6.77g/t before the mine was closed in 1994.

Various drill campaigns have been conducted for over 30 years at Lancefield. The Lancefield Mineral Resource was estimated based on a total of 108 drill holes comprising: 58 underground drilled diamond holes and 50 diamond holes with an RC pre-collar (RCDD), totalling 40,623m. FML drilled 3 RCDD holes into the main lode in June 2017, however only 2 of these holes were used in the estimate; 5 RCDD holes were drilled by Metex Resources NL ("Metex"), between August and November 1995; 1 RCDD holes was drilled by Golden Plateau NL ("Golden Plateau") in 1987 and 2 more diamond holes in 1988; 98 holes were drilled by WMC from the mid 1980's to 1993.

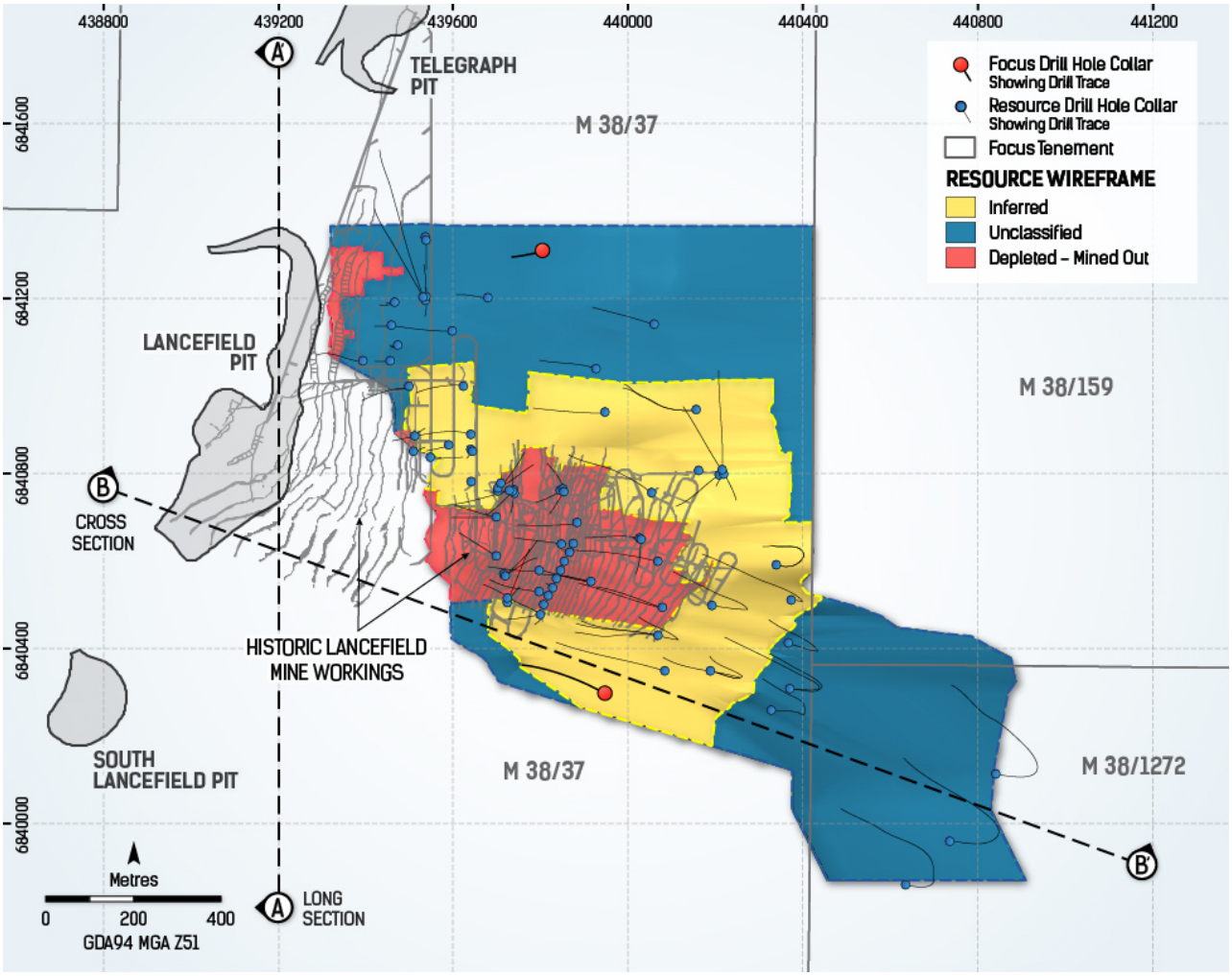

Figure 1: Plan View of Lancefield Deposit with historic workings

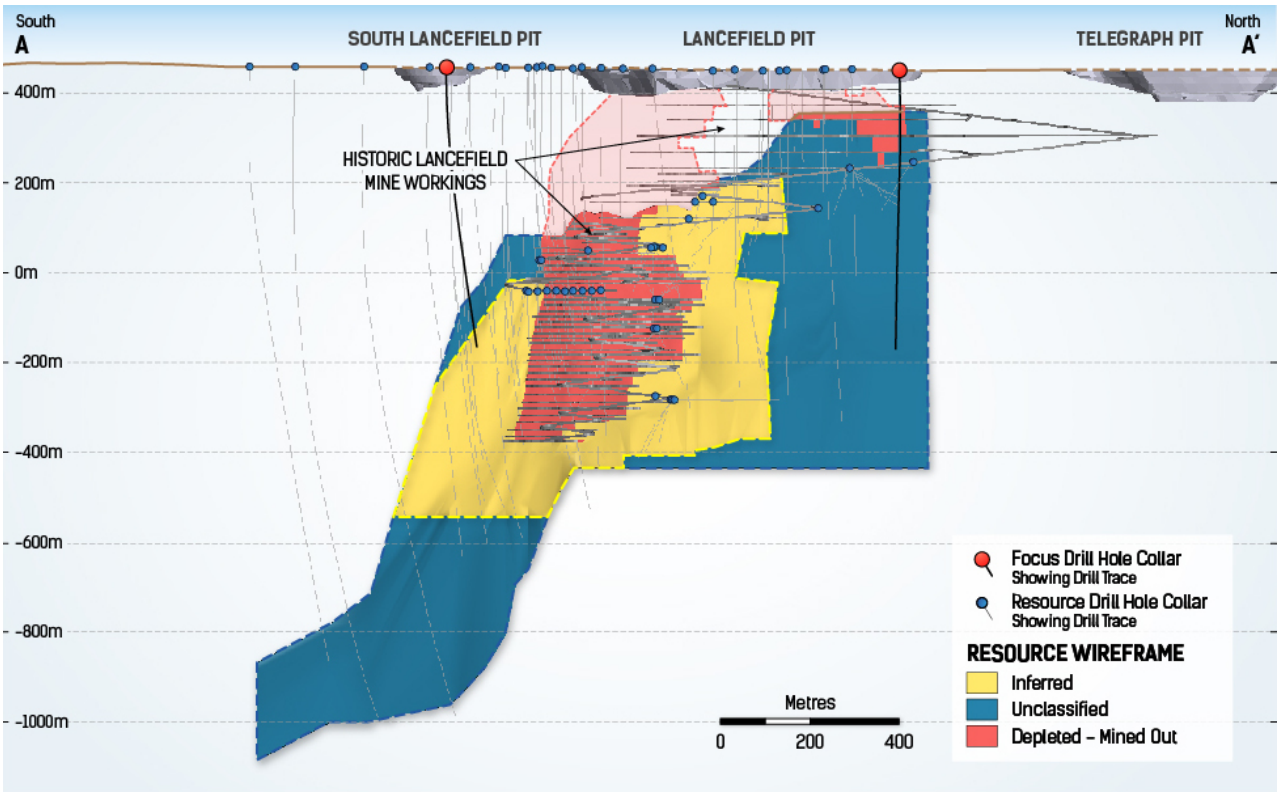

Figure 2: Long Section View West of the Main Lode Mineralisation

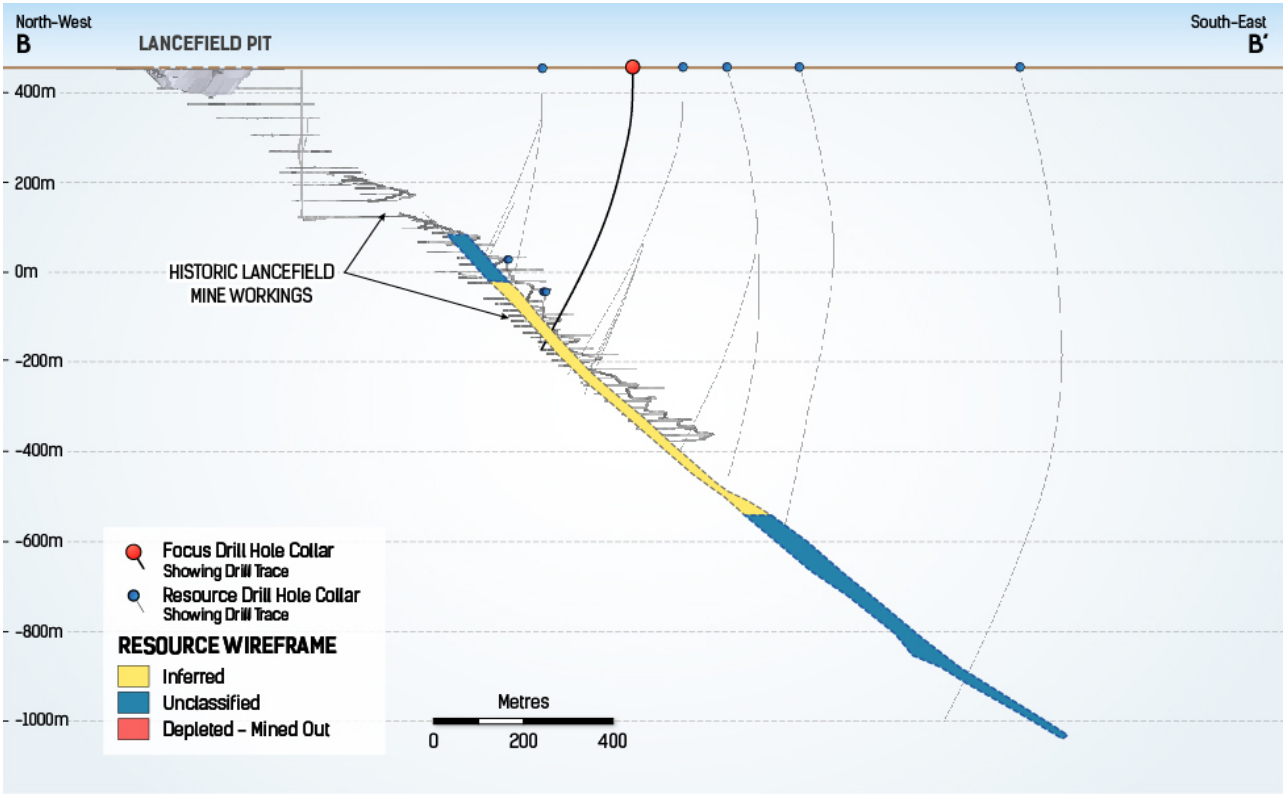

Figure 3: Section View North North East of Lancefield Deposit with Historic Workings

For further information please contact:

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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.

The announcement continues…

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Summary for Lancefield Deposit

Background

The Lancefield Project is located 7km north of the Laverton Township, in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia with access via the sealed Laverton-Leonora Road. The Main Lode horizon, the focus of this estimate, is located on mining lease M38/037. FML have a Royalty agreement with South32 Royalty Investments Pty Ltd ("South32") which was renegotiated early in 2017 (see ASX release dated 29 March 2017).

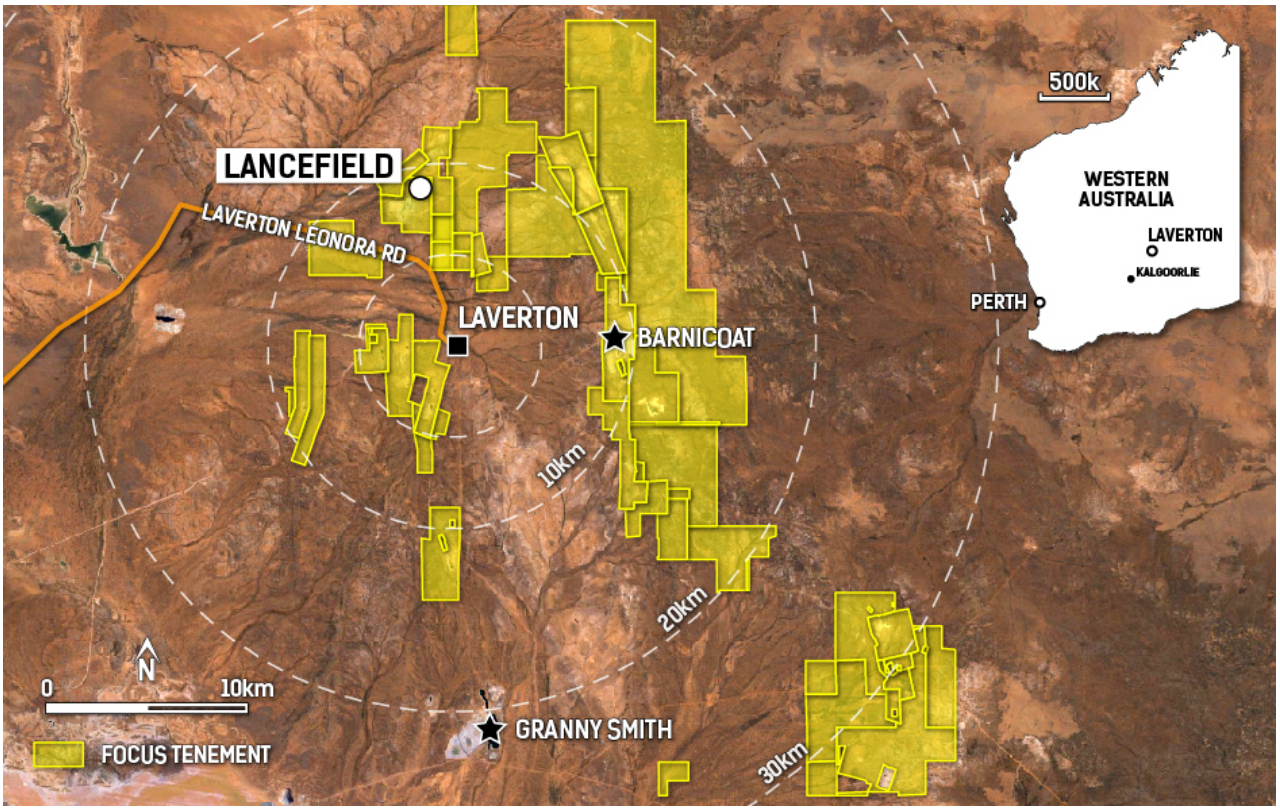

Figure 4: Lancefield Project location

The Lancefield Project has been historically mined, with the bulk of the development by WMC from 1980 to 1994 (when the mine closed), by both underground and surface mining of the Main Lode and West Lode Horizons. The area consists of numerous open pits and underground workings, including Lancefield open pit, South Lancefield open pit and Telegraph open pit. Underground activities focused on the Main Lode and Main Lode Deeps which were mined using both shaft and decline access. The maximum vertical depth of development is 830m. Golden Plateau held the prospecting tenements and later combined Mining Lease for the ground immediately south of WMC's operating Lancefield mine. From mid-1987 to mid-1988 they successfully completed 3 diamond holes designed to test the down dip extension of the Lancefield Deeps. Metex acquired the Lancefield tenements from WMC in November 1995 and drilled 3 deep diamond holes (with 2 "daughter" holes wedged off the main hole traces). The ground was subsequently acquired by Crescent Gold NL in June 2010 before being taken over by Focus Minerals Laverton in October 2012.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The geological setting at Lancefield is that of a basal komatiite overlain by tholeiitic basalt and gabbro units with carbonaceous shale interflow sediments. The ultramafic / mafic package is overlain by a sedimentary pile, commencing with a basal conglomeratic unit that is overlain by pelitic and arenaceous sediments.

Mineralisation at Lancefield occurs within stacked interflow sediments within the mafic units. The sediments appear to have localised mineralised thrust structures, becoming silicified and sulphidic. Grade and alteration is most intense at the southern end of the Lancefield workings, with the interflow sediments being increasingly carbonaceous to the north. The high-grade shoots are spatially related to footwall flexures that in turn relate to syenite intrusives in the ultramafic footwall.

The Main Lode is characterised by silica – carbonate – sulphide replacement of carbonaceous shales, hanging wall basalt and footwall gabbro. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite – pyrrhotite – pyrite – quartz – carbonate – chlorite veins in the late stage brittle fracturing of the silicified host. There is a strong As – Ag correlation with gold (also Cu – Zn in the upper levels of the mine). Gold in the Main Lode is generally as fine sulphide occluded elemental grains within arsenopyrite. To the north, the lode style has less arsenopyrite and is more banded; the high-grade shoots becoming more localised.

The entire Lancefield deposit strikes NS with a total strike length of over 1.5km. The Main Lode of mineralisation has been modelled to approximately 1.5km below surface, the bulk of the Main Lode sits approximately 300m beneath surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 3-5m and dips 40° to the east. All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. Historic underground works at Lancefield have focused on extracting mineralised sedimentary units dipping at a 40°-45° angle. The logging of sediments and sulphides also guided the interpretation. Mineralisation interpretations were undertaken in GEOVIA Surpac™ software, with envelopes digitised on a section by section basis using an approximate 2g/t Au cut-off grade and geological contacts. Infrequently sub 2g/t samples (logged as sediments) were included for continuity. Only minor deviation of the lode geometry was noted between drill holes along strike and down-dip.

Sampling Techniques

Diamond core has been sampled in the mineralised zones to geological contacts up to 1m in length by various companies over the years. Diamond core was ½ core sampled in recent drill campaigns; a minimum of 5cm was sampled. It is unclear if WMC took ½ core samples. Some of the RC pre-collars have been sampled over 4m-5m composites, these RC samples are near surface and not used in the estimation.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling has been predominantly by Diamond core, for the estimation 108 holes were used. 50 diamond holes were drilled from surface most with an RC pre-collar (RCDD), 58 diamond holes were drilled underground by WMC during mining.

Sample Analysis Method

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

Estimation Methodology

Only the diamond core samples were used in the estimation. Samples were composited to 1m, the dominant sample interval. After a review of the main lode statistics, histogram, probability plot and mean/variance plot it was determined top-capping of outlier high grade values was not required. Snowden Supervisor software was used for Variography and Kriging Neighbourhood analysis to help determine sample numbers, search distances. An elliptical search was used based on the ranges of the Variograms. Grade Estimation was by ordinary kriging using GEOVIA Surpac™ software. Three search passes were run, with decreasing minimum sample numbers and increasing range between each search pass; 33% of the main lode estimated in the first search pass. Further detail is provided in Table 1, Section 3.

Criteria Used for Classification

Mineral Resource Classification was based on the following criteria:

1. Confidence in the drillhole data: sampling, logging, surveying, analytical techniques and database compliation with appropriate QAQC checks.
2. Geological confidence in the continutity and geometry of the deposit.
3. Various output parameters from the ordinary kriging process, such as number and distance of samples, kriging and block variance, slope of regression and number of negative kriging weights determined the classification of Indicated and Inferred Resources.

Competent Person Statement

The information 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".

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

Michael Job from Cube Consulting worked with and reviewed/critiqued FML's work on the geological interpretation, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation. Michael Job is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience to act as the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Lancefield

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Lancefield has been drilled by various companies over the years, this report contains information on holes drilled by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC), Golden Plateau N.L (GPNL), Metex Resources N.L (Metex) and Focus Minerals Ltd (FML). • WMC drilled pre-collars on their surface diamond holes that were not sampled. Diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals or on geological contacts. • GPNL stated diamond core was sampled at 0.5 to 1m intervals or geological contacts. • Metex sampled and assayed for gold over the entire drill hole. Pre-collar drill chips were spear sampled in 5m composites using a 50mm PVC pipe tube. Unaltered or unmineralised core intervals were filleted and composited up to 5m. Zones of sulphide mineralisation and/or alteration were half core sampled up to 1m or geological contact. • The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) only. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and in-line cone splitter under driller control. RC samples were collected on a 1m basis. Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a nominal minimum of 0.2m and a nominal maximum of 1m. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw. Samples for assay were put into pre-numbered calico bags. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected in green bags at 1m intervals. Samples for assay were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. • At the assay laboratory all calico bagged assay samples were oven dried, core samples (only) crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Duplicate samples were collected from RC pre-collars at the rate of 5 per 100m (every 20m). The duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter at the same time as the primary sample. The duplicates were of similar weight to the primary sample and were treated identically to the primary sample. No duplicates were collected from the diamond core material. • Standards of appropriate grade were inserted into the RC sample runs at a rate of 3 per 100m (1 per 25m – excepting where it clashed with a duplicate position). • No blanks were used as many of primary samples on the project recorded assays below or close to the detection limit making the role of the blank superfluous. Instead gold geochemical standards with low expected values were utilised regularly.
Drilling techniques	• WMC diamond holes drilled from surface usually had an RC pre-collar from surface to approx. 70m. Underground diamond drilling was also conducted from available drive cuddies. • GPNL diamond drilling was carried out by tricone drill bit from surface to approximately 100m, switching to HQ and finally NQ as the drill hole progressed. • Metex drilled RC pre-collars to a maximum depth of 96.3m, diamond drilling was then used to complete the holes using HQ and NQ core barrels. The drilling was directional and Navi drilling used to make directional corrections or cut wedges when drilling the secondary “daughter” hole off the first completed drill hole. Downhole surveys were conducted by either Eastman single shot camera or

Criteria	Commentary
	gyroscopic data in areas of extreme magnetic deviation. Drill core was oriented using a spear tip method which was successful 50% of the time. • All FML drilling was completed using RC gear with face sampling hammer for the pre-collar, followed by HQ (if required by ground conditions) and then NQ2 size diamond core equipment. As the holes were collared vertical, the core in the upper part of the hole was not oriented due to limitations of the core orientation system available. Deeper parts of the holes were oriented by the drilling contractor using an EzyMark system. Holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using a north-seeking gyroscope tool within the rod string.
Drill sample recovery	• WMC did not document drill recoveries in their annual reports. • GPNL did not document drill recoveries in their annual reports. • Metex states no significant core loss was encountered with all recoveries averaging 99% or better. • FML RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. Diamond core recovery was calculated by measuring the drill core against drill rod length (as annotated on core blocks). Recoveries for FML drilling were good.
Logging	• WMC logged the diamond core to lithological boundaries; recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. The pre-collar drill cuttings do not appear to have been logged. • GPNL logged the diamond core to lithological boundaries; recording weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining and colour. The Tricone drill cuttings were not logged. • Metex logged the entire drill hole including the RC pre-collar chips for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. Drill core was photographed wet and dry prior to cutting. • The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. Core samples were oriented where possible, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation was recorded. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. • Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays. • The entire length of all holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The bulk of the WMC sample preparation and analysis were conducted at the nearby Windarra Nickel Project laboratory and records of the methods used to analyse the samples have not been found. • GPNL submitted drill core as 2.5-3kg samples in pre-numbered bags for analysis to either Analabs or Genalysis where it was crushed, single stage mixed and ground. The crushed core was sampled in triplicate for gold by a fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold. As, Ag, Cu and Ni were also analysed on the original sample only. • Metex samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for analysis by 50g fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • The information of sub-sampling and sample preparation below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • Core samples were taken from half core, cut using an automatic core saw. The

Criteria	Commentary
	remainder of the core was retained in core trays tagged with a hole number and metre mark. • RC samples were cone split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag. • The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was a 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • For RC sampling, duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter every 20th sample number (5 duplicates per 100 samples). Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Standards were inserted every 25th sample number with the exception of numbers ending in "00" (reserved for duplicate in RC sampling). All sample despatches had multiple standards inserted. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, the assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • WMC successfully mined Lancefield main lode for a number of years with documented reconciliation numbers. This is taken as an indication that WMC's drill hole sampling and analytical methods were adequate for resource / reserve calculation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. • Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• WMC drill collars would have been surveyed by the site mine surveyors in a local mine grid. Down hole surveys were by Eastman single and multi-shot camera. • GPNL collar survey methods are unknown, down hole surveys were by Eastman single shot camera. • Metex used Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie to layout the collar locations and survey the collar position once completed using established control points around the old mine site. Drill core was orientated using a spear system and either an Eastman single shot camera or down hole gyroscope tool. • FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. A north-seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. Holes were surveyed open-hole. Otherwise a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as

Criteria	Commentary
	internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing along the Lancefield trend is irregular, varying from 25m x 50m in the upper middle section to more than 150m x 250m to the south. Numerous "fans" have been drilled from underground drive shafts.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• After Metex Resources acquired the WMC data, a thorough data validation of the WMC GEOVIA Surpac™ database against raw data hard copy information and Eastman photographic survey shots was conducted in the mid 1990's. Focus Minerals has purchased the Metex validated database and associated hard copies as part of the Lancefield project acquisition.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2016 • FML holds Native Title agreements with traditional Landowners.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Lancefield Project has been historically mined with the bulk of the development by WMC from 1980 to 1994 (when the mine closed) by both underground and surface mining of the Main Lode and West Lode Horizons. The area consists of numerous open pits and underground workings, including Lancefield open pit, South Lancefield open pit and Telegraph open pit. Underground activities focused on the Main Lode and Main Lode Deeps which were mined using both shaft and decline access. The maximum vertical depth of development is 830m. Production figures quoted in the Metex Resources NL, Annual Technical Report 1996-1997, state "WMC produced 3.72Mt @ 6.59g/t, with 3.23Mt @ 6.77g/t produced from the underground mining operation" (Johnson, 1997). • GPNL held the prospecting tenements and later combined Mining Lease for the ground immediately south of WMC's operating Lancefield mine. From mid-1987 to mid-1988 they successfully completed 3 diamond holes designed to test the down dip extension of the Lancefield Deeps. • Metex acquired the Lancefield tenements from WMC in November 1995 and drilled 3 deep diamond holes (with 2 "daughter" holes wedged off the main hole traces). • The ground was subsequently acquired by Crescent Gold NL in June 2010 before being taken over by Focus Minerals Laverton in October 2012.
Geology	• The geological setting at Lancefield is that of a basal komatiite overlain by tholeiitic basalt and gabbro units with carbonaceous shale interflow sediments. The ultramafic / mafic package is overlain by a sedimentary pile, commencing with a basal conglomeratic unit that is overlain by pelitic and arenaceous sediments. • Mineralisation at Lancefield occurs within stacked interflow sediments within the mafic

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<tr><td></td><td>units. The sediments appear to have localised mineralised thrust structures, becoming silicified and sulphidic. Grade and alteration is most intense at the southern end of the Lancefield workings, with the interflow sediments being increasingly carbonaceous to the north. The high-grade shoots are spatially related to footwall flexures that in turn relate to syenite intrusives in the ultramafic footwall.
• The Main Lode is characterised by silica – carbonate – sulphide replacement of carbonaceous shales, hanging wall basalt and footwall gabbro. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite – pyrrhotite – pyrite – quartz – carbonate – chlorite veins in the late stage brittle fracturing of the silicified host. There is a strong As – Ag correlation with gold (also Cu – Zn in the upper levels of the mine). Gold in the Main Lode is generally as fine sulphide occluded elemental grains within arsenopyrite. To the north, the lode style has less arsenopyrite and is more banded. The high-grade shoots becoming more localised.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• Historic Lancefield drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys and paper geology logs was verified against the databased. Most of these holes are in the sub-inferred or mined out part of the resource. Unreferenced data within the Inferred zone is only 8% of the data and consistent with surrounding drill hole information.
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A-Number</th><th>Report Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Metex Resources NL</td><td>MLD01, MLD01W1, MLD02, NMLD01, NMLD01W1</td><td>48547</td><td>January 1996</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Golden Plateau NL</td><td>GLD1</td><td>23426</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>GLD2, GLD3</td><td>28728</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Western Mining Corporation Ltd</td><td>LFD069</td><td>16961</td><td>January 1986</td></tr>
<tr><td>LFD072, 074, 074W1, 074W2, 083</td><td>19483</td><td>June 1986</td></tr>
<tr><td>LFD075, 076, 081, 082, 084AW1, 084AW2, 085A, 086, 087, 088, 088W1, 088W2, 089A, 090A, 092, 092W1, 093, 094, 096, 096W1</td><td>22649</td><td>January 1988</td></tr>
<tr><td>LFD097, 098; LFU050-02, 960-01, 960-02, 960-03, 960-04, 960-05, 960-06, 960-07, 960-08</td><td rowspan="2">32929</td><td rowspan="2">March 1991</td></tr>
<tr><td>ASSAY ONLY: LFU050-01, 056-05, 056-06, 056-07, 233-01, 233-02, 233-03, 248-01, 248-02,</td></tr>
<tr><td>LFU941-01, 941-02, 941-03, 941-04, 942-01, 942-02, 942-03, 942-04, 942-05, 942-06

ASSAY ONLY: LFU9801-01, 9801-02, 9801-03, 102-01, 102-02, 110-01, 110-02, 170-03, 233-04, 233-05, 876-03, 876-04, 876-05</td><td>42284</td><td>September 1994</td></tr>
</table>
• FML drilled 5 holes at Lancefield in mid-2017, 2 RC holes and 3 RC/DD holes of these 2 RC/DD holes (LFRD012, 014) were used in the estimation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	<table><tr><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>ASX Release Title</th><th>ASX Release Date</th></tr><tr><td>LFRC015, 026 LFRD012, 013, 014</td><td>Operational Update</td><td>25-Jul-17</td></tr></table>
Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 2g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m for diamond holes.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX. • FML drill hole data is available in the previous drill hole information table.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report.
Further work	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

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

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

Criteria	Commentary
	• Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the Main Lode with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run for the main domain and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The Mineral Resources for Lancefield have been reported above a 4g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The majority of the Lancefield deposit would most likely be mined by underground mine methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Metex commissioned metallurgical studies and the production records of WMC document plant recoveries. The Main Lode of Lancefield is known to be sulphide refractory.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Lancefield deposit occurs in a historic mining centre with both open cut and underground workings in the area.
Bulk density	• Specific gravity measurements were taken on select core samples during the Metex deep diamond drilling program of 1995, (Little, 1996). Based on the test work an average SG for the Main Lode of 2.86 has been applied to the block model.
Classification	• Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred.
Audits or reviews	• Cube Consulting worked with and reviewed/critiqued FML's work on the geological interpretation, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation. Michael Job from Cube Consulting is satisfied to act as one of the Competent Persons for the Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

END OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT