

ASX Announcement

30 January 2019

EXCEPTIONAL EXPLORATION RESULTS FROM BEASLEY CREEK AND WEDGE-LANCEFIELD

Focus Minerals is delighted to advise its stakeholders and the market that exploration campaigns, conducted during the last two quarters of 2018, have produced outstanding results with significant intersections recorded at Beasley Creek and on the Lancefield Thrust at Wedge. Highlight intersections are as follows:

Very high and bonanza type gold grades were intersected along +1.2km strike at Beasley Creek

- **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**
- **18BSDD016¹ – 15.60m @ 4.07g/t Au from 160.4m, including 3.6m @ 12.13g/t Au from 163.0m**
- **18BSRC008² – 15.00m @ 4.77g/t Au from 109.0m, including 2.0m @ 16.23g/t Au from 111.0m**

The Wedge-Lancefield Thrust (2.5km strike) produced significant shallow high-grade intersections.

- **18WDRC003³ – 7m @ 7.35g/t Au from 96m, including 1m @ 39.07g/t Au from 98m**
- **18WDRC030³ – 4m @ 3.47g/t Au from 101m, including 1m @ 10.52g/t Au from 101m**
- **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**

“This is an outstanding achievement from the newly formed Focus exploration team,” says the CEO, Mr Zhaoya Wang, “the promising results have given us the confidence needed to increase our effort in exploring the area and the re-negotiated royalty agreement⁴ will favour us in terms of paving a clear pathway towards to production.”

Starting from 17 January 2019, Focus resumed its drilling programmes at Beasley Creek and Wedge-Lancefield.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUES

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.

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.

⁴ See ASX announcement, Revision to Lancefield Royalty dated 29 March 2017 for detail.

Beasley Creek Project

Beasley Creek is located around 10km northwest of the Laverton township and was mined by WMC in the late 80's and the early 90's with ore processed at Windarra. The incomplete pit was wound up early due to changes in gold prices and pit design issues.

Since the cessation of mining it was investigated by Metex/Delta Gold in 1996/7 for potential satellite feed for Granny Smith. Crescent Gold (now Focus Minerals) completed resource drilling at 12 - 15m spacing at South Beasley Creek in 2010 but did not re-assess the main pit area at that time.

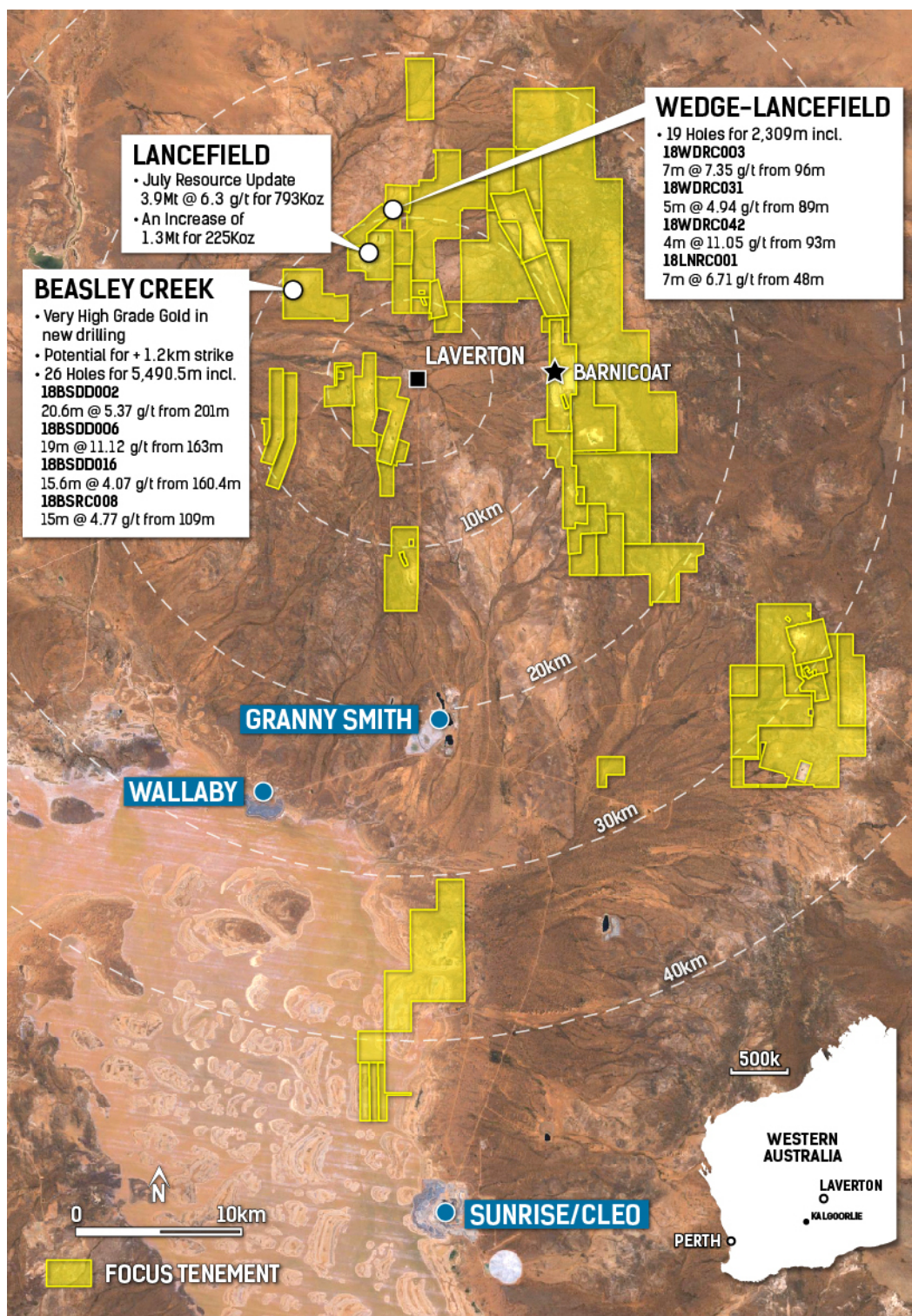


Figure 1 Project Locations

Focus commenced RC and Diamond resource development/confirmation drilling at Beasley Creek open pit on 30 August 2018. Initial confirmation holes delivered very strong gold mineralisation at grades exceeding those suggested by historical project reviews. Follow up drilling continued throughout the September and December quarters to review of the resource potential at Beasley Creek.

The drilling under and along strike of the historic 750m long Beasley Creek OP has confirmed the presence of 6 highly mineralised South East plunging shoots hosting significant widths and grades of mineralisation including very high and bonanza type grades (Figure 2 to Figure 4).

Beasley Creek significant intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off, maximum 3m internal dilution and, full dilution of any lost core to 0g/t.

Beasley Creek diamond drill hole results

- 18BSDD002 – 20.60m @ 5.37g/t Au from 201.00m, including 4.00m @ 14.46g/t Au from 207.00m
- 18BSDD002 – 5.00m @ 3.16g/t Au from 230.00m, including 1.00m @ 10.32g/t Au from 231.00m
- 18BSDD003 – 1.60m @ 6.33g/t Au from 177.40m, including 1.00m @ 9.22g/t Au from 178.00m
- 18BSDD004 – 16.50m @ 1.85g/t Au from 182.80m, including 3.00m @ 6.30g/t Au from 193.00m
- 18BSDD006 – 19.00m @ 11.12g/t Au from 163.00m, including 1.80m @ 105.45g/t Au from 174.80m
- 18BSDD007 – 0.90m @ 12.77g/t Au from 201.70m
- 18BSDD008 – 11.60m @ 1.27g/t Au from 179.40m
- 18BSDD009 – 9.08m @ 1.22g/t Au from 259.30m
- 18BSDD012 – 25.00m @ 0.75g/t Au from 189.50m
- 18BSDD013 – 5.75m @ 4.80g/t Au from 166.00m, including 1.00m @ 21.33g/t Au from 166.00m
- 18BSDD014 – 9.70m @ 5.42g/t Au from 178.00m, including 3.00m @ 15.35g/t Au from 184.70m
- 18BSDD016 – 15.60m @ 4.07g/t Au from 160.40m, including 3.60m @ 12.13g/t Au from 163.00m
- 18BSDD020 – 17.35m @ 1.73g/t Au from 174.20m, including 1.04m @ 8.95g/t Au from 186.20m
- 18BSRD004 – 11.00m @ 1.09g/t Au from 196.00m
- 18BSRD004 – 2.30m @ 4.79g/t Au from 288.40m, including 0.47m @ 13.38g/t Au from 289.33m
- 18BSRD015 – 5.00m @ 2.90g/t Au from 215.00m, including 2.00m @ 6.74g/t Au from 215.00m

Beasley Creek RC results

- 18BSRC001 – 4m @ 6.64g/t Au from 111m (South Extension Beasley Creek samples Dry ~ 80% recovery)
- 18BSRC002 – 9m @ 1.74g/t Au from 120m (South Extension Beasley Creek samples Dry ~ 80% recovery)
- 18BSRC002 – 15m @ 0.99g/t Au from 133m (South Extension Beasley Creek samples Dry ~ 80% recovery)
- 18BSRC003 – 8m @ 2.06g/t Au from 162m (South Extension Beasley Creek samples Dry ~ 80% recovery)
- 18BSRC008⁵ – 15m @ 4.77g/t Au from 109m, (Beasley Creek South Moist/Wet samples ~48% Recovery), including 2m @ 16.23g/t Au from 111m
- 18BSRC009⁵ – 19m @ 2.08 from 113m (Beasley Creek South ~34% Recovery),
- 18BSRC013 – 7m @ 1.75g/t Au from 144m (Beasley Creek South water injected to improve recovery)
- 18BSRC014 – 6m @ 2.29g/t Au from 138m (Beasley Creek South water injected to improve recovery)

⁵ Reported intersection includes composite samples awaiting 1m sample analysis.

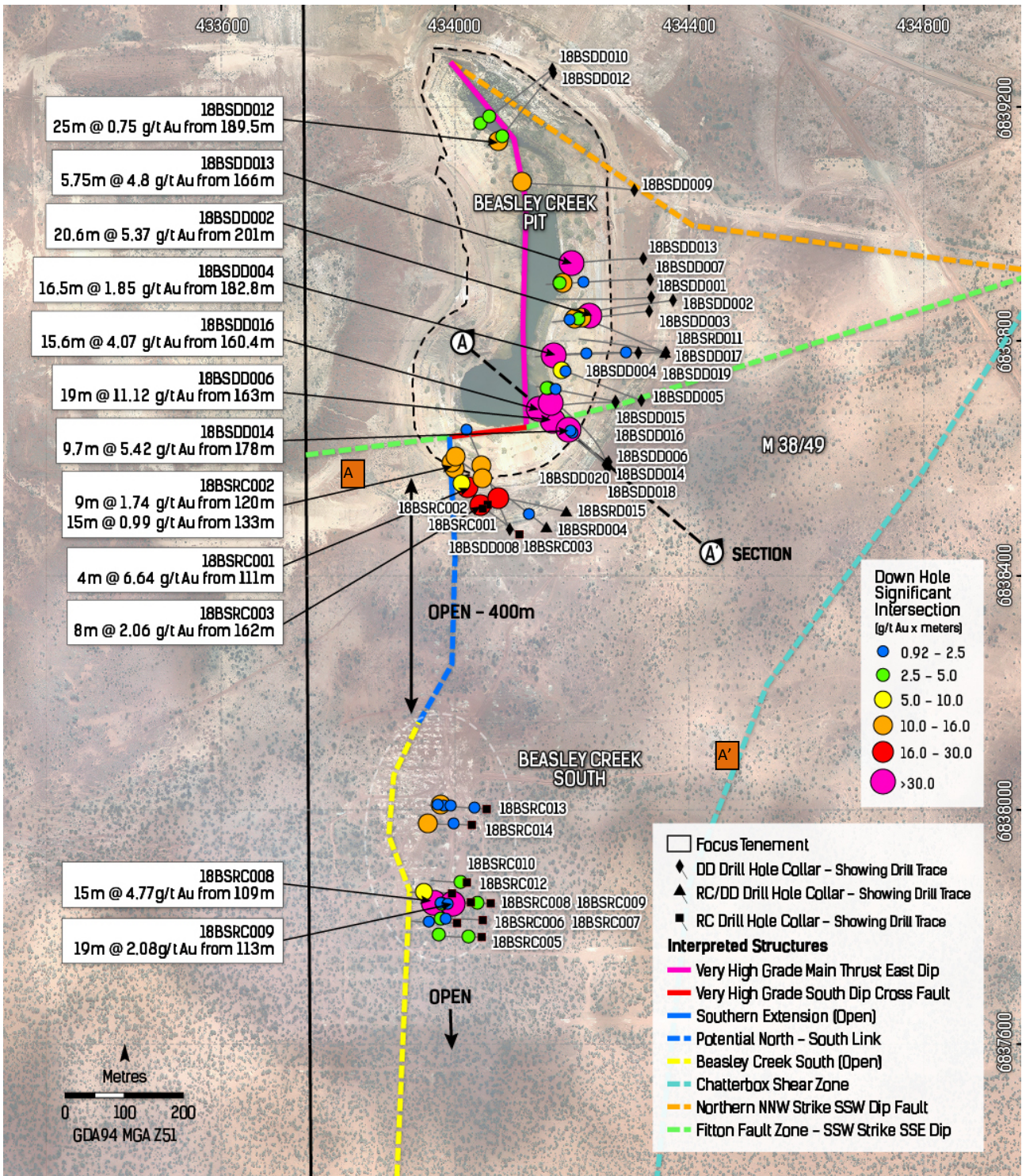


Figure 2 Beasley Creek plan of drilling showing holes completed in the December 2018 quarter with significant intersections and location of Section A – A'

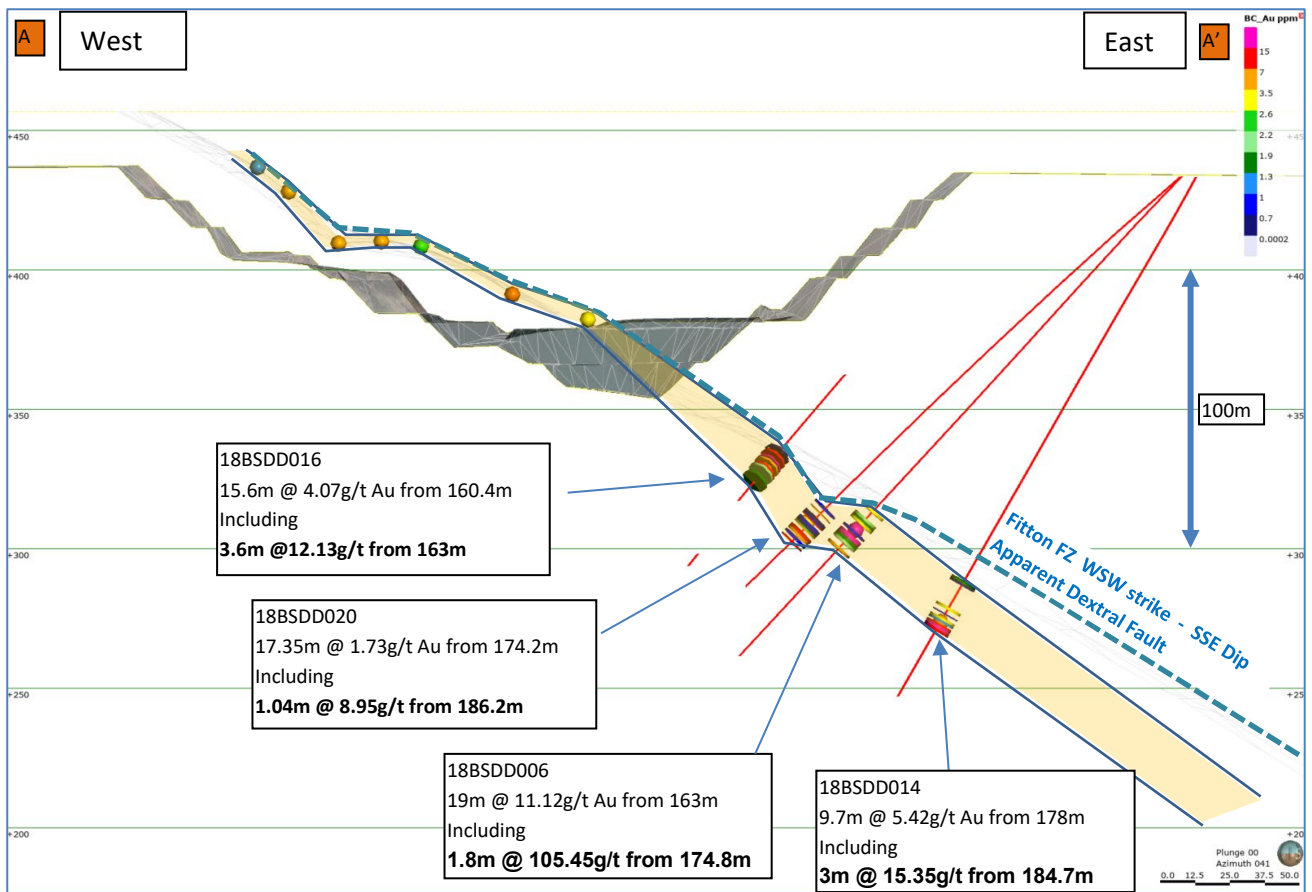


Figure 3 Beasley Creek drill section A-A' ($\pm 40\text{m}$ clipping) looking northeast, with interpreted mineralised structure comprising moderate east dipping shear zone (yellow), $\sim 120\text{m}$ dextral offset Fitton FZ (blue dashed). Historic drill intersections are represented as small coloured spheres

Within the interpreted shoots very high-grade assays are regularly intersected within larger overall widths of significant mineralisation. Drilling to date has also confirmed the structural model for the mineralisation which is aiding interpretation and planning of follow up drilling.

The drilling was extended to South Beasley Creek where RC sample recovery was poor as a result of wet, sticky, strongly oxidised material within the targeted shear zone. To improve sample recovery water injection was trialled on a small number of holes with limited success.

Despite the RC sampling issues south of Beasley Creek OP, significant mineralisation was intercepted, and an additional southeast plunging shoot has been confirmed increasing the potential strike to more than 1.2km. Future follow up drilling including redrilling problematic 2018 RC holes will be conducted using HQ3 through mineralised zones to maximise recovery and limit potential contamination.

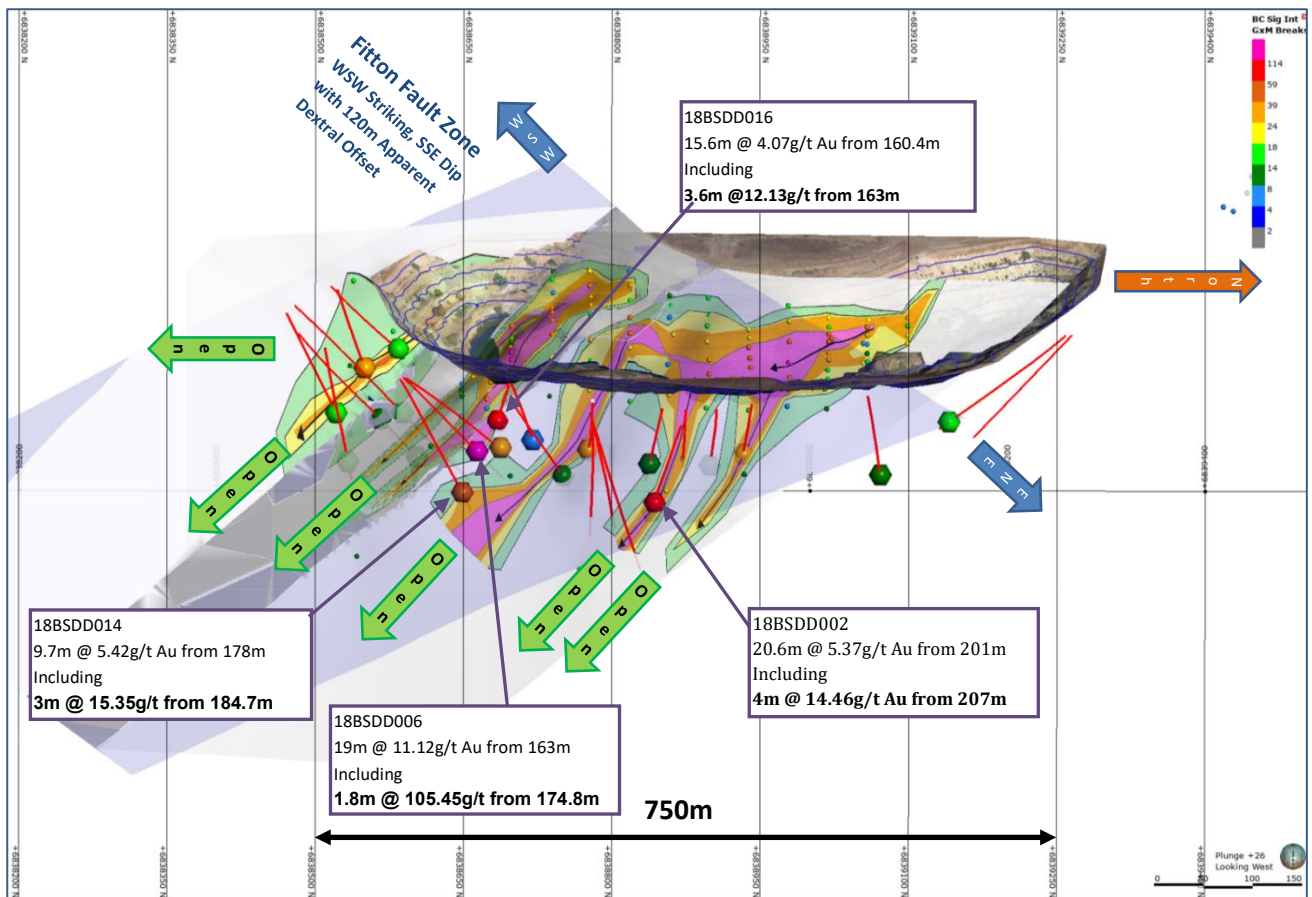


Figure 4 Beasley Creek 3D mineralisation model, looking west and slightly down at the open pit. Six Highly mineralised shoots are interpreted to extend below the historic Beasley Creek open pit with mineralisation open at depth and along strike to the south. Significant intersections are represented as spheres coloured by grade Au x width (GxM) as per the inset legend. The location of the southern WSW striking cross fault which offsets Beasley Creek Mineralisation is represented by a semitransparent blue plane. The depth extension of mineralisation on this structure has barely been tested and will be a focus of exploration in 2019. Red Traces show the location of drilling completed in the reporting period

Key geological advancements from the drilling to date at Beasley Creek include:

- The main strike of Beasley Creek mineralisation strikes north-south and dips at 45 degrees to the east
- The main strike of Beasley Creek mineralisation has been offset dextrally 120m by the Fitton Fault Zone (FZ), a SSE dipping fault at the south end of the open pit. The mineralisation continues and is open to the south on the south side of the Fitton FZ.
- The Fitton FZ has limited drilling by historic west azimuth and vertical RC holes to 100m depth. These historic holes reported very strong intersections including bonanza type grades. During the reporting period Focus completed a limited number of optimised azimuth holes into a shoot located adjacent to the Fitton FZ recording very high and bonanza type gold intersections.
- Confirmation and extension of mineralisation hosted by the Fitton FZ will be a key focus of ongoing drilling at Beasley Creek in 2019.
- The southern extension of Beasley Creek mineralisation was confirmed by drilling in the reporting period with multiple sub-parallel zones of mineralisation intersected by drilling targeting the fault offset Beasley Creek shear zone. This is highly significant as it enhances the exploration potential for mineralisation linking between the Beasley Creek OP and Beasley Creek South.
- The offset of Beasley Creek mineralisation by the Fitton FZ may not have been sufficiently allowed for in historic exploration by Metex south of the Beasley Creek OP. There is just over 400m southern strike with minimal historic RC drilling that may host mineralisation between Beasley Creek OP and Beasley Creek South.
- RC sample recovery is only sufficiently high adjacent to the historic pit, as a function of a lower water table. As such, Focus will no longer utilise RC for sampling south of the Beasley Creek OP on target

structures. This also downgrades the reliability of historic data obtained in deeper RC exploration conducted south of Beasley Creek.

- HQ3 Diamond drilling provides sample recovery sufficiently high (<10% core loss in mineralisation zones) given correct drilling methods and muds. If due care and modern techniques are not employed, harder portions of the mineralisation (typically hosting quartz veins) become lodged in the bit resulting in grinding/washing of the mineralised shear zone causing core loss. Focus has addressed this by utilising HQ3 drilling equipment and limiting the length of drilled runs through mineralisation. Many holes now have 0% core loss. However, several earlier very strong intersections have more conservative grade calculations as a result of fully diluting intervals of core loss between HG/VHG intersections (Figure 5). All core loss in the reported intersections is fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0g/t. It is important to note that fully diluting intervals of core loss provides a conservative intersection grade calculation as it is probable the gold grade of lost core exceeds 0g/t.
- The zones of lost core have also made it necessary to lengthen the maximum allowed internal dilution to 3m down hole in order to adequately report significant zones of mineralisation at Beasley Creek.
- Significant parts of the historic OP and unmined areas were drilled using RC in 1988/1989. The quality of the RC drill sampling equipment and available air compressors are likely to have impacted on the quality of these historic results. This is particularly obvious given the challenges experienced by Focus using modern RC rigs/face sampling hammers. It is considered likely that some areas currently drill tested by historical RC have been under sampled and require follow up confirmation drilling.

Beasley Creek 18BSDD002 20.6m @ 5.37g/t from 201m (110.6 GxM)
Start 201.64m



Figure 5 18BSDD002 assay labelled core photos, of mineralised intersection 201m to 221.6m. Shows strong weathering/oxidation of the host shear zone and intervals of mineralisation including core loss (CL) within intervals of VHG mineralisation. All core loss has been assigned 0g/t Au grade and a conservative length weighted intersection calculated using 0.5g/t Au cut off, 3m internal dilution

Wedge - Lancefield

As illustrated in Figure 1, the project is located 10km north of the Laverton township. Following the revision of the Lancefield Royalty, Focus was encouraged to return to the area.

An initial stage of 40m x 40m RC drilling has been completed at Wedge South, Wedge Central and Lancefield North project areas (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The holes were drilled for resource development and confirmation of existing intersections.

New results calculated at 0.5ppm Au cut off, maximum 2m internal dilution, from the Wedge-Lancefield Thrust include

- 18WDRC001⁶ – 3m @ 2.96g/t from 77m
- 18WDRC003⁶ – 7m @ 7.35g/t from 96m
- 18WDRC010⁶ – 22m @ 1.94g/t from 58m
- 18WDRC011⁶ – 5m @ 2.96g/t from 53m
- 18WDRC014 – 7m @ 1.43g/t from 69m
- 18WDRC019 – 5m @ 2.69g/t Au from 61m
- 18WDRC025 – 6m @ 2.15g/t Au from 67m
- 18WDRC028 – 5m @ 2.71g/t Au from 94m
- 18WDRC030 – 4m @ 3.47g/t Au from 101m, including 1m @ 10.52g/t from 101m
- 18WDRC031 – 5m @ 4.94g/t Au from 89m, including 2m @ 10.51g/t from 90m
- 18WDRC039 – 4m @ 2.75g/t Au from 102m
- 18WDRC041⁷ – 4m @ 2.15g/t from 87m (Redrill of 18WDRC004)
- 18WDRC042⁸ – 4m @ 11.05g/t from 93m, including 2m @ 19.98g/t from 94m (Redrill of 18WDRC005)
- 18LNRC001 – 7m @ 6.71g/t from 48m, including 2m @ 19.55g/t from 50m
- 18LNRC003 – 6m @ 3.92g/t from 84m, including 3m @ 6.97g/t from 85m
- 18LNRC004 – 5m @ 1.98g/t from 53m
- 18LNRC008 – 8m @ 1.36g/t from 84m

⁶ Reported following re-splitting and analysis to confirm original sampling QAQC see Section 2 Verification of sampling and assaying.

⁷ Re-drill of hole 18WDRC004 after sampling anomalies detected see Table A and Section 2 Verification of sampling and assaying.

⁸ Re-drill of hole 18WDRC005 after sampling anomalies detected see Table A and Section 2 Verification of sampling and assaying

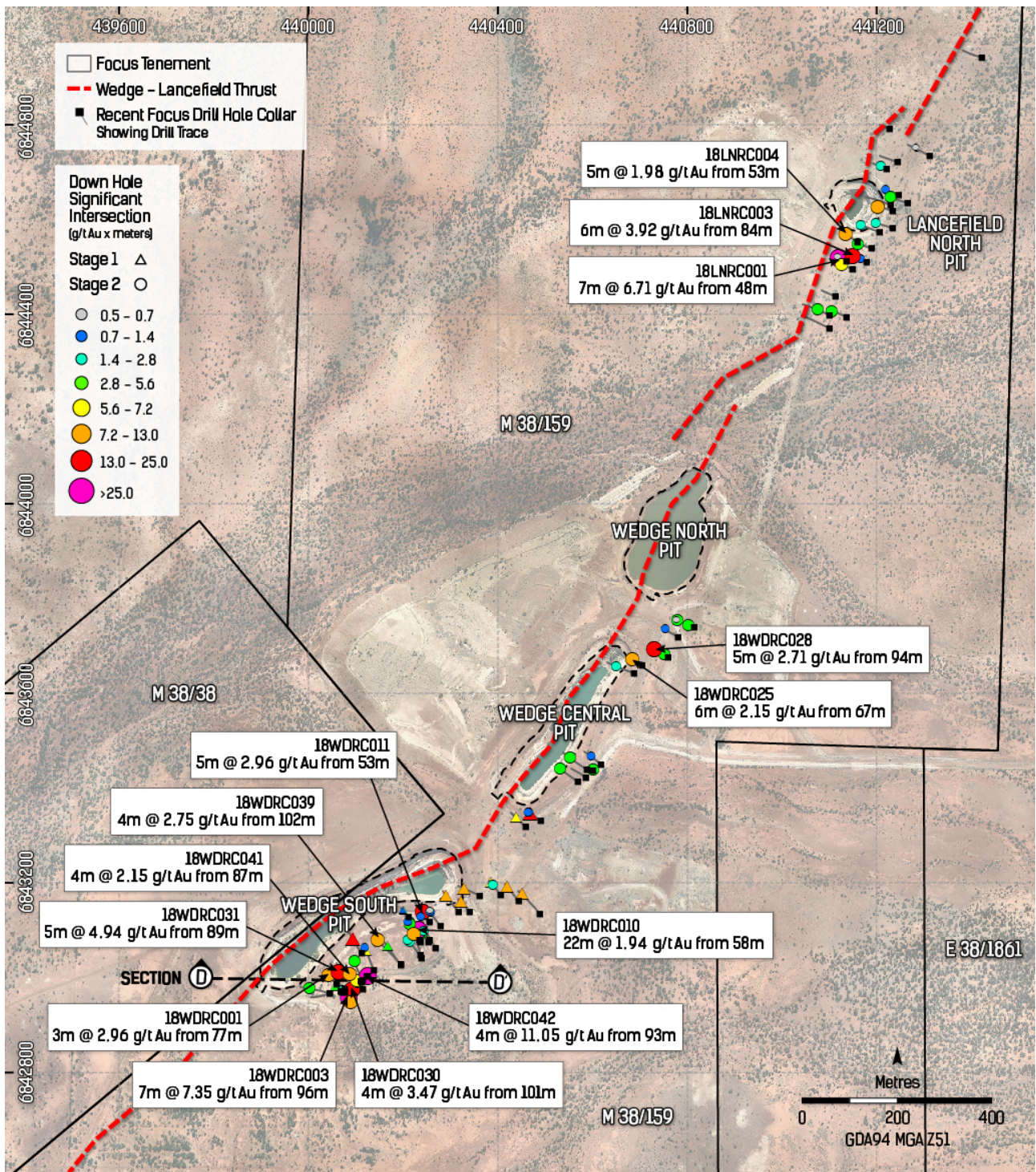


Figure 6 Wedge to Lancefield North plan showing 2018 drill traces, September Quarterly significant intersections Au GxM as mid-points of intersection (coloured triangles), December Quarter significant intersections Au GxM as mid-points of intersection (coloured circles with labels), interpreted structure, tenement outlines and location of Section D-D' aligned along the moderate ENE plunge of mineralisation

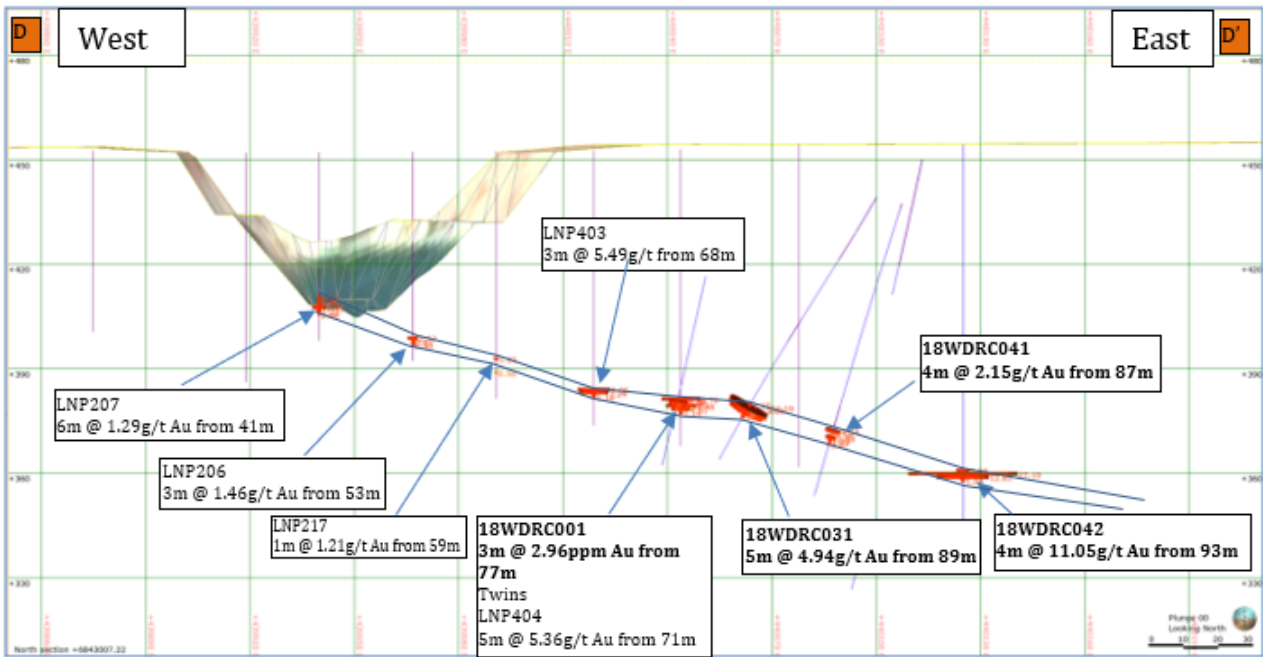


Figure 7 Wedge South drilling Section D-D' ($\pm 20\text{m}$ clipping looking north) with interpreted SE dipping Wedge South Mineralisation. 2018 drill intersections are in bold. Historic (LNP series holes) drilling intersections are also shown for context

Table A: Significant Intersections – Beasley Creek and Wedge-Lancefield

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Grade	Comments
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)			(m)		(MGA94)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
Beasley Creek											
18BSDD002	434371.91	6838870.31	434.50	253.6	-44.3	262.66	201.00	221.60	20.60	5.37	14% Core Loss
						including	207.00	211.00	4.00	14.46	26% Core Loss
						and	213.80	217.00	3.20	12.46	0% Core Loss
							230.00	235.00	5.00	3.16	0% Core Loss
						including	231.00	232.00	1.00	10.32	0% Core Loss
18BSDD003	434332.45	6838851.43	434.60	232.7	-44.0	264.00	166.75	172.00	5.25	0.62	9.5% Core Loss
							177.40	179.00	1.60	6.33	0% Core Loss
						including	178.00	179.00	1.00	9.22	0% Core Loss
							189.00	192.00	3.00	0.66	0% Core Loss
18BSDD004	434313.73	6838780.47	434.43	224.7	-40.3	269.50	182.80	199.30	16.50	1.85	6.5% Core Loss
						including	193.00	196.00	3.00	6.30	20% Core Loss
						and	195.00	196.00	1.00	14.37	0% Core Loss
18BSDD005	434318.03	6838699.55	433.75	232.0	-45.7	290.60	199.00	212.50	13.50	0.70	4.5% Core Loss
18BSDD006	434257.68	6838588.62	433.53	234.2	-46.9	311.40	163.00	182.00	19.00	11.12	6.5% Core Loss
						including	174.80	176.60	1.80	105.45	0% Core Loss
18BSDD007	434333.60	6838905.87	434.90	231.0	-41.8	269.20	201.70	202.60	0.90	12.77	0% Core Loss
							208.00	210.90	2.90	0.96	0% Core Loss
18BSDD008	434092.08	6838478.90	433.92	305.3	-50.1	336.50	179.40	191.00	11.60	1.27	0% Core Loss
						including	188.00	190.00	2.00	4.09	0% Core Loss
18BSDD009	434306.42	6839059.14	435.89	295.1	-43.8	274.80	259.30	268.38	9.08	1.22	1% Core Loss
18BSDD012	434167.62	6839258.95	436.64	223.6	-45.7	218.50	189.50	214.50	25.00	0.75	3% Core Loss
18BSDD013	434321.82	6838941.72	435.19	183.5	-43.4	265.20	166.00	171.75	5.75	4.80	24% Core Loss
						including	166.00	167.00	1.00	21.33	10% Core Loss
18BSDD014	434262.06	6838585.89	433.24	214.8	-60.1	330.70	178.00	187.70	9.70	5.42	8% Core Loss
						including	184.70	187.70	3.00	15.35	0% Core Loss
18BSDD015	434274.85	6838698.49	434.73	196.6	-46.5	281.30	166.00	172.60	6.60	1.27	1.5% Core Loss
18BSDD016	434273.57	6838695.50	434.61	199.4	-38.6	265.20	160.40	176.00	15.60	4.07	9% Core Loss
						including	163.00	166.60	3.60	12.13	0% Core Loss
18BSDD020	434259.27	6838591.50	433.16	214.5	-41.8	316.50	174.20	191.55	17.35	1.73	12% Core Loss
						including	186.20	187.24	1.04	8.95	0% Core Loss
18BSRD004	434155.29	6838482.60	433.47	303.4	-50.9	308.12	196.00	207.00	11.00	1.09	3% Core Loss
							288.40	290.70	2.30	4.79	5% Core Loss
						including	289.33	289.80	0.47	13.38	0% Core Loss
18BSRD015	434189.65	6838509.57	433.72	257.6	-59.4	281.22	215.00	220.00	5.00	2.90	12% Core Loss
						including	215.00	217.00	2.00	6.74	30% Core Loss caused by dropped drill run
18BSRC001	434055.22	6838522.03	434.10	163	-68.9	310.56	111	115	4	6.64	Good Recovery

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Grade	Comments
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)			(m)		(MGA94)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
18BSRC002	434047.51	6838515.56	433.83	157	-50.5	323.82	120	129	9	1.74	Good Recovery
							133	148	15	0.99	Good Recovery
18BSRC003	434109.71	6838470.74	433.82	180	-60.0	307.00	162	170	8	2.06	Average Recovery
18BSRC008*	434027.36	6837841.79	431.04	151	-59.7	269.59	109	124	15	4.77	Poor Recovery
						including	111	113	2	16.23	Poor Recovery
18BSRC009*	434060.28	6837841.03	431.14	180	-59.9	268.50	113	132	19	2.08	Average Recovery
18BSRC013	434054.13	6838002.03	431.15	174	-60.1	273.45	144	151	7	1.75	Poor Recovery
18BSRC014	434027.82	6837974.77	431.07	168	-60.8	271.06	138	144	6	2.29	Poor Recovery
<p><i>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.</i></p>											
<p><i>* Intersections containing 4m composite samples awaiting results of 1m split sample analysis</i></p>											
Wedge South and Central											
18WDRC001*	440059.56	6842987.14	453.8	97	-71.6	320.07	77	80	3	2.96	
18WDRC003	440075.15	6842971.43	453.78	139	-80.3	142.94	96	103	7	7.35	
						including	98	99	1	39.07	
18WDRC004	440112.59	6842991.22	454.1	109	-70.3	303.87	<p>Sampling Anomalies detected and redrilled by 18WDRC041 Mineralised composite samples reported in September from 36m depth found to be caused by sampling error – Assays for 18WDRC004 removed from DB</p>				
18WDRC005	440123.53	6843005.02	453.98	132	-90.0	360.00	<p>Sampling Anomalies detected and redrilled by 18WDRC042 Mineralised Composite samples reported in September from 112m depth found to be caused by sampling error – Assays for 18WDRC005 removed from DB)</p>				
18WDRC010*	440254.38	6843076.2	454.76	145	-63.7	320.13	58	80	22	1.94	
18WDRC011*	440255.01	6843118.6	454.91	103	-65.3	323.86	53	58	5	2.96	
18WDRC014	440362.28	6843173.45	455.63	91	-60.7	295.32	69	76	7	1.43	
18WDRC019	440491.14	6843333.07	456.22	79	-65.4	302.59	61	66	5	2.69	
18WDRC025	440703.77	6843660.73	456.47	91	-70.3	304.19	67	73	6	2.15	
18WDRC028	440760.46	6843677.92	457.27	121	-69.9	300.62	94	99	5	2.71	
18WDRC030	440076.17	6842977.19	454.8	138	-80.5	93.04	101	105	4	3.47	
						including	101	102	1	10.52	
18WDRC031	440108.97	6842993.25	454.36	108	-58.6	294.30	89	94	5	4.94	
						including	90	92	2	10.51	
18WDRC039	440194.92	6843029.93	454.34	117	-51.6	316.34	102	106	4	2.75	
18WDRC041	440112.91	6842993.73	454.64	107	-69.8	302.05	87	91	4	2.15	
18WDRC042	440125.15	6843004.27	454.38	119	-90.0	140.00	93	97	4	11.05	
						including	94	96	2	19.98	
<p><i>Wedge South and Central Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution.</i></p>											
<p><i>*Resampled 1m intervals to confirm QAQC</i></p>											

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Grade	Comments
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)			(m)		(MGA94)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
<p>The following significant intersections reported on 30/10/2018 were found to be inaccurate and have been removed from the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18WDRC003 composite interval 60-72m, 12m @ 4.63g/t. Original sampling data for entire hole was replaced by follow up sampling results. 18WDRC004 interval 36-45m, 9m @ 3.18g/t. Hole was redrilled by 18WDRC041 which confirmed no mineralisation in the interval 36-45m. Entirety of hole 18WDRC004 results removed from database. 18WDRC005 composite interval 112-120m, 8m @ 5.59g/t. Hole was redrilled by 18WDRC042 which confirmed no mineralisation in the interval 112-120m. Entirety of hole 18WDRC005 results removed from database. 											
Lancefield North											
18LNRC001	441136.8	6844512.62	456.7	61	-70.0	292.49	48	55	7	6.71	
						including	50	52	2	19.55	
18LNRC003	441178.39	6844512.27	456.74	97	-70.7	292.07	84	90	6	3.92	
						including	85	88	3	6.97	
18LNRC004	441159.22	6844554.51	456.86	61	-59.8	300.89	53	58	5	1.98	
18LNRC008	441233.97	6844618.97	457.2	97	-70.2	288.39	84	92	8	1.36	
Lancefield North Intersections are length-weighted averages with minimum cut-offs of 0.5g/t Au and up to 2m internal dilution.											

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<p>This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling.</p> <p>Conventional (Dry) RC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Water Injection (Wet) RC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Sufficient water was injected while drilling to slurry wet/sticky clay samples and pass them through the cone splitter Bulk RC percussion drill cuttings were collected into poly weave bags from the drill rig. A calico bag was used to collect a split wet sample from the cone splitter Drilling briefly paused at the end of each sample interval to flush the sampling equipment prior to drilling the following sample. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows in the poly weave bags on the ground. A nominal 1-3kg wet split calico sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. Wet samples were chipped and logged by the geologist to determine 4m composite and 1m sampling intervals. 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 <p>Diamond Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	Explanation
	<p><i>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 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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 or 4 1/2 inch 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 survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m</i> • <i>Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit.</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 where cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment. For five holes and a total of 186.4m it became necessary to case off and reduce to NQ3 sized core where ground conditions required a change in core size.</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 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.</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>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish.</i> • <i>Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>

Criteria	Explanation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. Results from 1 submission of samples from wedge south were questioned after 1m sampling of anomalous composites returned no significant Au mineralisation. An investigation was launched and all available affected samples were resampled. The Resampling and lab batch reanalysis confined the problem to a small number of samples from three holes. Resampling of 18WDRC003 confirmed strong mineralisation on the Lancefield Thrust and, proved a sampling error of composite samples 60-72m as announced in 30/10/2018. All original sampling and assays data for hole 18WDRC003 has been removed from the database. Re-drilling of 18WDRC004 by 18WDRC041 confirmed strong mineralisation on the Lancefield Thrust and, proved a sampling error of samples 36-45m previously announced on 30/10/2018. Re-drilling of 18WDRC005 by 18WDRC042 confirmed strong mineralisation on the Lancefield Thrust and, proved a sampling error of samples 36-45m previously announced on 30/10/2018 All sampling/assay data related to 18WDRC004 and 18WDRC005 has been removed from the database.
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"> Wedge Drilling was completed at 40m x40m and limited 40m x 20m infill. 5% of drilling was completed as confirmation twins of historic drilling 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	<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.

Criteria	Explanation
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 majority of 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"> Beasley Creek was formerly mined as an open pit to about 80m depth by WMC in the late 80's/early 90's. Later exploration has been performed by Metex/Delta Gold 96/97 and then Crescent Gold in 2010. Wedge to Lancefield North were formerly mined to a shallow depth in a series of pits by Ashton Mining for oxide and supergene upgraded gold mineralisation. Reasonably extensive RAB, AC and RC drilling was also conducted by Ashton with the deepest drilling completed under the Wedge North Pit. Metex completed limited exploration at Wedge prior to discovering/focussing on the Chatterbox SZ south of Beasley Creek.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Wedge is hosted by the Lancefield Thrust with significant intersections occurring in locations analogous with the West and Main lodes at Lancefield Mineralisation at Beasley Creek is located on the Beasley Creek Shear Zone and cross cutting Fitton FZ. The Beasley Creek SZ is deeply weathered to at least 150m depth with gold mineralisation hosted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> saprolitic clays, saprock of hydrothermally brecciated sediments, conglomerates and minor black shale, iron stone after gossan, laminated veins and, breccia vein infill.
Drill hole information	See Table A
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 where results of 1m sub-sampling is still awaited. 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	<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
Diagrams	<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
Balanced reporting	<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.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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.